





LIBRARY

Author: CLELAND (J.)

Title: Statistical and population tables
relative to the city of Glasgow...

Acc. No.	Class Mark	Date	Volume
76947	*EHD.4632	1828	





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b21365726>

*To be used
Statistical Tables
1828.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATIVE TO THE

CITY OF GLASGOW,

ETC. ETC.



STATISTICAL
AND
POPULATION TABLES,

RELATIVE TO THE

CITY OF GLASGOW,

WITH

AN ABSTRACT OF THE CONVERSION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

FOR THE

COUNTIES OF EDINBURGH, LANARK, RENFREW, DUMBARTON, AYR, BUTE,
STIRLING, AND PERTH.

By JAMES CLELAND, LL.D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE CITY;
MEMBER OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW; AND OF
THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

"The population of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom, which should maintain them; neither is the population to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number. that live lower and gather more."

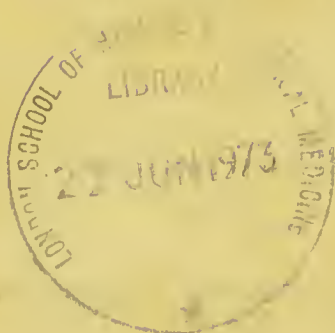
BACON.

THIRD EDITION.

GLASGOW:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN SMITH & SON;
OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH;
AND LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, & GREEN, LONDON.

1828.

76947



GLASGOW:

E. KHULL AND SON, PRINTERS, 8, EAST CLYDE STREET.

TO
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

FORMERLY
LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,
§c. §c. §c.

WHO
HAS SO ABLY DISCHARGED THE DUTIES

OF THE
HIGH AND HONOURABLE OFFICES

TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN CALLED
IN THIS GREAT AND FLOURISHING CITY,

THIS
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF HIS NATIVE PLACE,

IS,

IN TESTIMONY OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

INSCRIBED BY

HIS MOST FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JAMES CLELAND.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE kind reception which the two former editions of the Glasgow Statistical Tables received from the Public, has greatly exceeded expectation ; and a call for a Third Edition, from persons distinguished for political research, is very gratifying to my feelings.

The present Edition contains an abstract of the conversion of Weights and Measures for the Counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Ayr, Bute, Stirling, and Perth, together with additional matter connected with Political Arithmetic, which may prove useful to economists in drawing results. On the whole, I am hopeful that this effort will also meet the approbation of the Public.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT ENUMERATION.

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

FROM A FRENCH REVIEW.

Abridged from a long Article in No. LXIII. 21st Vol. 2d Series, of the *Revue Encyclopedique*, Paris.

"STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND, AND IN PARTICULAR OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW, BY JAMES CLELAND.

"The Germans, so famous for their Statistics, are now surpassed by the Scotch for the extent and the scrupulous exactness of their details. We have before us a Statistical account of the City of Glasgow, the facts of which have been drawn together and arranged by Mr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works: it is a *chef-d'œuvre*.

"Of all the notices that can be collected about a country, the most important are those which have relation to its population, because it is from these that the greatest number of conclusions can be drawn relative to the condition of men, and it is this that interests us above all. For example: Is the number of persons increasing? We may be certain that the general productions of the country have increased also. Is the mean duration of life prolonged? It is evident that the art of living has been improved; that the population are better fed; that they conduct themselves with greater propriety; that they inhabit more wholesome lodgings; that they are better taken care of in infancy, in old age, and when they are sick; in a word, that they are happier.

"Although the increase of the population in all manufacturing towns in Great Britain is very remarkable, there is none in which this increase has been so great as in Glasgow. In the year 1610 there was an Enumeration, which gave the population of this City at 7644 persons of all ages and sexes. At the time of the Counter Revolution, which, in 1660, replaced the Stuarts on the throne, the Population was 14,678. The dissolute, and, at the same time, bigoted reign of the restored King and his brother, and the persecutions undertaken by these two pupils of Loyola, were not favourable to industry, for, at the period when the Stuarts were forever chased from the throne in 1688, we find that Glasgow contained only 11,948 souls. In 1821, the population amounted to 147,043.

"We think Mr. Cleland's last Enumeration the best made. Not being able to analyse the numerous tables, we will confine ourselves to making a few observations, which are calculated to excite the reflection of our readers, and which can be compared with some of the results of the Statistical Tables lately published by Mons the Prefect of the Seine.

* * * * *

"From Mr. Cleland's statements, results may be drawn very interesting to the political economist, inasmuch as reliance can be placed on their accuracy, and as they are frequently renewed. In France we reason from old data.

"When the Magistrates of Glasgow come to Paris, they will find that their brethren here do their duty a little negligently. To be sure those of Glasgow have no elections to attend to, nor have they to provide lamps at illuminations, when there is very frequently little cause for rejoicing."

Population.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF GLASGOW.

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

In 1610, the Episcopal mode of Government having been resumed in the Church, Archbishop Spottiswood directed the Population of the City to be ascertained, when it was found to amount to 7644; although during the plague which raged in Glasgow in 1603, the number of its inhabitants must have been greatly reduced.

In 1652, the dreadful fire which began on 17th July in that year, and destroyed about one-third of the Town, caused a number of its inhabitants to leave the place

for want of accommodation, and reduced their circumstances so much, that they were under the necessity of applying to other Towns for relief. This, however, does not seem to have greatly checked the progress of the Population; for

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

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

In 1688, at the Revolution, the Population was reduced to 11,948; the religious troubles, or what was called the persecution, which took place at that period, has been assigned as the cause of this decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But in this enumeration, a part of the connected Suburbs, the Population of which amounted to 6,384, had

been omitted, and which added to the numbers in the Government Table, makes the actual Population of Glasgow at that time, 83,769.

In 1811, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which, the Population of Glasgow at that time, was as follows:—

Males, 45,275. Females, 55,474. Total, 100,749.

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



DETAIL

Of the Classified Enumeration of 1819–20.

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

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

<i>From the Town Council.</i>	<i>From the Town's Hospital.</i>	<i>From the Commissioners of Police.</i>
Robert Findlay, Esq.	David Crawford, Esq.	Matthew Fleming, Esq.
James Ewing, Esq.	John Machen, Esq.	John Ure, Esq.
William Smith, Esq.	Wm. Leckie, Esq.	James Hamilton, Esq.
John T. Alston, Esq.	Thos. Stevenson, Esq.	Wm. M'Gavin, Esq.
John Graham, Esq.	James Dawson, Esq.	Thos. Neilson, Esq.

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

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

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

When the enumeration was completed, it was printed in folio, at the expense of the Public Bodies who were pleased to express their unqualified approbation of it.

Under the Authority before mentioned, the particular Enumeration of the of 1820, has been made, and the following

Result of the Population

Parishes within the Royalty.	Families.	Housholders.				Children.						Servants.		Lodgers.	
		Married Men.	Widowers and Bachelors.	Widows and Spinners.	Wives residing with their Husbands.	Under 12 years.		From 12 to 18 years.		18 years & upwards.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
						Male	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
St. Mungo's	1796	1213	149	434	1213	1274	1247	493	604	164	146	17	387	261	192
St. Mary's	1615	1102	93	420	1102	971	1016	368	381	148	227	33	300	576	380
Blackfriars	1674	1017	123	534	1017	953	911	388	354	226	325	17	195	459	394
Outer High	1772	1095	156	521	1095	1090	1021	395	339	247	348	40	432	591	315
St. George's	1863	1349	160	354	1349	1471	1408	497	482	275	326	67	1023	493	387
Ramshorn	1230	718	157	355	718	786	788	302	294	197	243	84	844	479	324
St. Andrew's	1309	810	121	378	810	876	832	289	286	138	200	66	382	369	264
St. Enoch's	1896	938	229	729	938	929	921	371	331	184	280	36	459	533	378
St. John's	1774	1321	92	361	1321	1311	1248	504	427	293	386	21	226	458	397
St. James's	1549	969	138	442	969	1014	954	360	370	218	300	51	320	452	363
Total in Royalty...	16478	10532	1418	4528	10532	10669	10346	3967	3868	2090	2781	432	4568	4671	3394
<i>Barony Parish</i>															
Anderston District ...	1519	1048	92	379	1048	1157	1036	441	434	234	318	17	95	374	440
St Vincent-St do. ...	1475	1086	150	239	1086	1296	1241	382	391	242	287	93	714	409	325
Port-Dundas do. ...	1384	1075	94	215	1075	1280	1187	429	425	260	309	128	282	353	258
Calton do. ...	3458	2191	364	903	2191	2636	2498	856	866	532	626	31	138	806	978
Bridgeton do. ...	2592	2063	140	389	2063	2386	2160	785	740	534	545	51	199	894	664
Total in Barony Par.	10428	7463	840	2125	7463	8755	8122	2893	2856	1802	2085	300	1428	2836	2665
Gorbals Parish	4539	3478	182	879	3478	3675	3538	1316	1309	800	1051	113	874	762	313
Total in Parish Lists	31445	21473	2444	7532	21473	23099	22077	8176	8033	4693	5917	845	6870	8269	6372

In the Royalty,.....The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and $\frac{478}{1000}$. The married men are, to all the other males, as 10532 to 23247. The married women are, to all the other females, as 10532 to 29485. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and $\frac{34}{1000}$ of the whole Population. For every apartment, there is 1 Person and $\frac{859}{1000}$ to occupy it.

In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes,....The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and $\frac{904}{1000}$. The married men, are to all the other males, as 10941 to 24274. The married women are to all the other females, as 10941 to 27245. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and $\frac{78}{1000}$ of the whole Population. For every apartment there are 2 Persons and $\frac{286}{1000}$ to occupy it.

Royalty, Barony, and Gorbals,.....The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and $\frac{681}{1000}$. The married men are to all the other males as 21473 to 47521. The married women are, to all the other females, as 21473 to 56730. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and $\frac{56}{1000}$ of the whole Population. For every apartment there are 2 Persons and $\frac{50}{1000}$ to occupy it.

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

for the year 1819.

Religion.			Country.				Occupying.		Unoccupied.		Building.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
Established.	Dissenters.	Rom. Catholics.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Houses.	Apartments.	Houses.	Apartments.	Tenements.	Apartments.			
5481	2140	173	7431	39	324	...	1796	3515	23	65	27	95	3571	4223	7794
4133	2106	878	5903	77	1125	12	1615	3470	33	73	5	22	3291	3826	7117
4032	2315	566	6148	73	675	17	1674	3251	33	76	2	42	3183	3730	6913
4666	2767	252	7245	106	315	19	1772	4093	45	144	4	81	3614	4071	7685
5783	3640	218	9094	145	348	54	1863	6612	91	343	8	133	4312	5329	9641
3508	2701	80	6014	127	113	35	1230	4790	32	147	10	36	2723	3566	6289
3246	2146	423	5129	100	575	11	1309	2995	2	33	2	55	2663	3152	5815
5273	1595	388	6697	94	446	19	1896	3874	35	155	3	105	3220	4036	7256
4407	3508	451	7043	102	1217	4	1774	3673	35	103	9	104	4000	4366	8366
3928	2424	563	5900	89	921	10	1549	3413	54	169	44	157	3202	3718	6920
44457	25342	3997	66604	952	6059	181	16478	39686	383	1308	114	830	33779	40017	73796
2708	3801	604	6120	74	910	9	1519	2753	28	50	1	11	3362	3750	7113
4074	3458	409	7285	163	466	27	1475	4528	84	389	14	254	3658	4283	7941
4565	2496	309	6895	51	420	4	1384	3770	103	257	8	174	3619	3751	7370
7347	7551	718	12222	162	3212	20	3458	5192	251	376	6	106	7416	8200	15616
5510	7242	841	11947	93	1536	17	2592	5102	96	189	2	11	6833	6760	13593
24204	24548	2881	44469	543	6544	77	10428	21345	562	1261	31	555	24889	26744	51633
11658	8743	1367	18844	302	2605	17	4539	10757	386	1086	10	380	10326	11442	21768
80319	58633	8245	129917	1797	15208	275	31445	71788	1331	3655	155	1760	68994	78203	147197
Add, for Military in Barracks, and in quarters on billet, 1000—Prisoners in Jail and Bridewell, 373—Patients in the Royal Infirmary and Lock Hospital, 169—in the Lunatic Asylum, 106—and in the Magdalene Asylum, 32.....													1680		
During the three months which preceded the commencement of the Enumeration, it is known that several thousand Persons belonging to Ireland, and other places, left the Town in quest of employment elsewhere; and as many of these may be expected to return, when work can be procured, it seems reasonable to add for them,													1123		
GRAND TOTAL, City and Suburbs.....													150000		

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

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

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH THE POPULATION WAS ENGAGED IN 1819.

<i>Occupations.</i>	<i>Number in the Royalty.</i>	<i>Number in Barony & Gorbals.</i>	<i>Total in Royalty, Bar. & Gorb.</i>
Weavers and Warpers,	3525	8632	12155
Shopkeepers,	1866	1125	2991
Labourers,	1852	1578	3430
House Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, and Glaziers,	1096	604	1700
Boot and Shoemakers,	956	578	1534
Publicans licensed to retail spirituous liquors,*	885	728	1613
Tailors and Upholsterers,	746	175	921
Blacksmiths. Whitesmiths, and Coppersmiths.....	712	334	1046
Manufacturers of Cotton Cloth,.....	574	165	739
Porters,	560	88	648
Calenderers,	504	58	562
Masons and Bricklayers,	424	561	785
Bakers and Biscuit-makers,	348	249	597
Carriers and Carters,.....	319	346	665
Writers and Attorneys,	265	87	352
Physicians and Surgeons,	176	52	228
Fleshers,	175	76	251
Teachers,†	158	81	259
Coopers,	145	67	212
Skinner, Tanners, and Curriers,.....	118	15	133
Gardeners,.....	100	256	356
Barbers and Hair-dressers,	90	28	118
Dyers,	82	281	363
Farmers and Farmers' Male Servants.....	19	501	520
Principal and Professors in the University,	18	0	18
Clergymen having Cures in the Establishment,	14	6	20
Clergymen connected with the Dissenters,	15	10	25
Clergymen of the Episcopal persuasion,	2	0	2
Clergymen of the Roman Catholic persuasion,	1	0	1
Professors in the Andersonian Institution,	3	0	3
Rector and Masters in the Public Grammar School,	6	0	6
Pawnbrokers,‡	6	0	6
Persons engaged in various employments not before enu- merated, and at Cotton Mills, Foundries, Distilleries, Breweries, Sugar-Houses, Soaperies, Coaleries, and other Public Works,	6355	5371	11726

* Within the City, during the year 1819, there were 467 Persons who received licenses to retail spirits, whose house-rent was under £15,—164, whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 254, whose rent was upwards of £20. In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes, 703 Persons were licensed, whose rent was under £15,—15 whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 12, whose rent was upwards of £20.—So that *there was one change-house, or place where spirituous liquors were sold, for every twenty families; and no less than 1547 change-houses, in the City and Suburbs where the lower classes resorted to!!*

† In 1816, there were 144 Teachers within the Royalty. The names of these Teachers, and the particular branches they taught, are given in the Annals of Glasgow, vol. ii. p. 415—419. The Teachers in the Charity and Free Schools are not included in the above number.

‡ In June, 1813, Mr. John Graham opened a Pawnbroker's office, in Bell-Street, which was the first office in the West of Scotland for receiving goods in pawn. An itinerant English Pawnbroker commenced business in the High-Street, in August 1806, but eloped at the end of six months.

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

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

ABSTRACT

Progressive Population of Glasgow.

	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
At the reformation of Religion, in	1560	4,500
At the resumption of Episcopacy in Glasgow,	1610	7,644
At the restoration of Charles II.	1660	14,678
At the Revolution (after the great fire in 1677)	1688	11,948
Immediately after the Union of England with Scotland, ...	1708	12,766
Population taken at the desire of the Convention of Royal Burghs,	1712	13,832
Population taken by order of the Magistrates,		
Population taken for the Rev. Doctor Webster,	1740	17,034
Population taken by order of the Magistrates,	1755	23,546
Population taken by order of the Magistrates,	1763	28,300
Population taken by order of the Magistrates, (at this and subsequent periods the Suburbs are included,) }	1780	42,832
Taken soon after the American war had ended,		
Taken for Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Work, (includ- ing omissions,)	1791	66,578
First Government enumeration, (including omissions,)		
Second Government enumeration, (including omissions,)...	1801	83,769
First enumeration classified into ages,	1811	110,460
First enumeration classified into ages,	1819	147,197
Third Government enumeration,	1821	147,043

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

BAPTISMS, *MARRIAGES AND BURIALS.*

Concerning the Registry of Baptisms.

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

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

From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

*The following is a LIST of BAPTISMS Registered within the
Royalty, during the periods that are specified.*

In 1611	268	In 1661	482
1612	283	1662	452
1613	260	1663	438
1614	306	Average from 1701 to 1710 inclusive,	500
1615	321	1711 to 1720	576
1616	296	1721 to 1730	609
1617	314	1731 to 1740	503
1656	560	1741 to 1750	712
1657	515	1751 to 1760	890
1658	591	1761 to 1770	1040
1659	591	1771 to 1780	1038
1660	520	1781 to 1790	1222

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

Register of BAPTISMS within the City and Suburbs.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Where Registered.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1791.	{ In the City,	797	734	1531
	{ In Barony Parish,	313	304	617
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	54	52	106
	{ Total,	1164	1090	2254

1801.	{ In the City,	703	647	1350
	{ In the Barony Parish, ...	328	253	581
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	115	60	175
	{ Total,	1146	960	2106

1811.	{ In the City,	777	652	1429
	{ In the Barony Parish, ...	347	303	650
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	210	179	389
	{ Total,	1334	1134	2468

1819.	{ In the City,	842	850	1692
	{ In the Barony Parish, ...	345	314	659
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	237	208	445
	{ Total,	1424	1372	2796

1820.	{ In the City,	806	803	1609
	{ In the Barony Parish, ...	209	201	410
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	310	239	549
	{ Total,	1325	1243	2568

1821.	{ In the City,	853	839	1692
	{ In the Barony Parish, ...	287	252	539
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	228	202	430
	{ Total,	1368	1293	2661

1822.	{ In the City,	1028	890	1918
	{ In the Barony Parish, ...	275	243	518
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	270	266	536
	{ Total,	1573	1399	2972

Concerning the Registry of Marriages.

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

From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

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

In the year 1700	110
Average from 1701 to 1710 inclusive	120
1711 to 1720	137
1721 to 1730	147
1731 to 1740	139
1741 to 1750	133
1751 to 1760	258
1761 to 1770	309
1771 to 1780	324
1781 to 1790	416
1790	481

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE ROYALTY, *continued.*

	<i>Regular.</i>	<i>Irregular.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1800	382	31	413
1801	353	24	377
1802	529	33	562
1803	595	43	638
1804	494	38	532
1805	489	25	514
1806	512	31	543
1807	496	27	523
1808	417	19	436
1809	493	15	508
1810	539	21	560
1811	474	20	494
1812	460	17	477
1813	484	18	502
1814	606	9	615
1815	679	14	693
1816	633	9	642
1817	621	12	633
1818	757	20	777

Register of MARRIAGES within the City and Suburbs.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Where Registered.</i>	<i>Regular.</i>	<i>Irregular.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1791.	{ In the City,	493	17	510
	{ In the Barony Parish,.....	193	55	248
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	43	7	50
	Total,.....	729	79	808

1801.	{ In the City,	353	24	377
	{ In the Barony Parish,.....	142	15	157
	{ In the Gorbals Parish, ..	30	2	32
	Total,.....	525	41	566

1811.	{ In the City,	474	20	494
	{ In the Barony Parish,.....	246	17	263
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	91	9	100
	Total,.....	811	46	857

1819.	{ In the City,	800	15	815
	{ In the Barony Parish,.....	392	18	410
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	218	13	231
	Total,.....	1410	46	1456

MARRIAGES REGISTERED WITHIN THE CITY AND SUBURBS,
continued.

Year.	Where Registered.	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
1820.	{ In the City,	668	4	672
	{ In the Barony Parish,.....	193	13	206
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	379	19	398
	{ Total,.....	1240	36	1276

1821.	{ In the City,	750	12	762
	{ In the Barony Parish,.....	459	14	473
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	212	18	230
	{ Total,.....	1421	44	1465

1822.	{ In the City,	648	2	650
	{ In the Barony Parish,.....	558	17	575
	{ In Gorbals Parish,	224	21	245
	{ Total,.....	1430	40	1470

Concerning the Registry of Burials.

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

From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

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

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

GLASGOW BILL OF MORTALITY FOR 1822.

Prepared for, and Published in the Newspapers.

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

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

tion of Baptisms, for, although the fee is only one Shilling, and the advantages great which may result to the parties registered, yet there is a great defalcation in this department. To get an accurate statement of the number of Baptisms, I addressed a circular to each of the forty-five officiating Clergymen in the City and Suburbs, in the month of December, 1820, requesting that they would keep a register of the number and sex of all the Children they might baptize, from 15th December, 1820, to 14th December, 1821, both days inclusive; at maturity I had the satisfaction of receiving the required lists, from which it appeared, there were 2370 Children baptized, whose names were not entered in the public registers.

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

* LIST OF DISEASES TREATED IN THE INFIRMARY IN 1822.

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

Abscess of Antrum,	1	Dropsy, general,	21	Hypochondriasis,	6
Common,	34	of Brain,	1	Hysteria,	15
Lumbar,	10	Thorax,	7	Jaundice,	4
Urinary,	3	Abdomen,	9	Inflammation of Ear,	1
Aneurism of Aorta,	1	Legs,	3	Intestines,	10
Profunda,	1	Tun. vag. test.	8	Lungs,	24
by Anastomosis,	1	Dysentery,	1	Liver,	31
Anomalous,	20	Dyspepsia,	70	Mamma,	1
Anthrax,	2	Epiglottitis Chron.	1	Peritoneum,	6
Aorta, ossification of valves		Epilepsy,	1	Pleura,	5
of,	1	Erysipelas,	59	Testis,	6
Asthemia,	10	Eye, diseases of,	39	Uterus,	1
Asthma, idiopathic,	3	Febriola,	37	Injury to Head,	7
Bladder, organic disease of,	3	Fever, continued,	229	Joints, diseased,	55
Bone, caries of,	6	intermittent,	6	Leucorrhoea,	7
Brain, concussion of,	2	Fici,	3	Lithiasis,	1
Calculus in Bladder,	2	Fistula in Ano,	11	Lunacy,	2
Urethra,	1	lachrymalis,	2	Lupus,	4
Catarrh of Bladder,	3	in male urethra,	2	Mania,	2
Pulmonary	23	vagina rectal,	1	Mensium Suppressio,	2
Chorea,	1	vagina urethral,	1	Necrosis,	14
Colic,	3	Fracture, simple,	53	Ovary, encysted tumour of,	1
Combustio,	18	compound,	7	Paralysis,	23
Constipation,	5	Fungus Hæmatodes,	2	Paronychia,	9
Contusion,	17	Gangrene,	3	Phlegmon,	12
Cynanche tonsil,	12	Gonorrhœa,	6	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	50
parotid,	4	Hæmatemesis,	2	Polypus in Nostril,	4
tracheal,	1	Hæmoptisis,	1	Prolapsus Uteri,	1
Diabetes,	5	Hæmorrhoids,	2	Pseudarthrosis,	1
Diarrhoea,	7	Headach,	5	Rheumatism, acute,	21
Dislocation, simple,	5	Heart, organic disease of,	10	chronic,	55
compound,	1	Hydrargyria,	2	Rubeola,	2

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

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

BILL FOR THE YEAR 1822.

BAPTISMS engrossed in the PUBLIC REGISTERS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the City,	1028	890	1918
Barony,	275	243	518
Gorbals,	270	266	536
Total,	1573	1399	2972

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

PROCLAMATION of MARRIAGES engrossed in the PUBLIC REGISTERS.

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
In the City,	648	2	650
Barony,	558	17	575
Gorbals,	224	21	245
Total,	1430	40	1470

Scarlatina,	5	Stricture in Urethra,	4	Urethra Imperforate,	1
Scirrhus of Lip,	3	Œsophagus,	1	Urine, Suppression of, ...	1
Mamma,	11	Syphilis and Pseudosy-		Varicose Veins,	2
Palpebra,	1	philis,	65	Variola,	5
Stomach,	4	Tie Douloureux,	1	Vertigo,	2
Uterus,	1	Tumour, common,	9	Veruecæ,	2
Glands,	2	of Abdomen,	1	Worms,	2
Sciatica,	2	Scirrhus,	1	Wound, common,	10
Scrophula,	23	Trismus,	1	gunshot,	2
Sibbens,	11	Tympanites,	1	Wry neck,	1
Simulatio,	12	Uleer. common external,	144	Remaining in house, 31st	
Sinuses,	6	of Bladder,	1	Dec. 1822,	151
Skin, diseases of,	50	Liver,	1	Total Patients admitted	
Spasms, muscular,	2	Mouth,	3	in 1822,	1747
Spine, diseased,	6	Rectum,	1	Of whom died,	190
Sprain,	3	Vagina & Uterus,	2		

BURIALS engrossed in the REGISTERS of the City and Suburbs Burying Grounds.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	164	183	347
February,	170	137	307
March,	134	149	283
April,	155	144	299
May,	155	118	273
June,	145	147	292
July,	157	150	307
August,	153	136	289
September,	149	145	294
October,	195	163	358
November,	161	177	338
December,	151	152	303
Total,	1889	1801	3690

Of whom have died.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Still-born,	157	125	282
Under 1 year, ..	388	356	744
1 and under 2, ..	231	218	449
2	170	128	298
5	107	93	200
10	113	122	235
20	129	112	241
30	110	125	235
40	118	104	222
50	100	104	204
60	106	123	229
70	57	66	123
75	56	58	114
80	20	29	49
85	17	20	37
90	6	8	14
95	3	5	8
100	1	3	4
102	0	2	2
Total,	1889	1801	3690

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS.

In the City of Glasgow,

In the High Church Yard and Burying Ground,	765	} 963
In Do. from the Royal Infirmary,	113	
In Do. from the Town's Hospital,	85	
In the Blackfriars, Ramshorn and Northwest Burying Grounds,		699
In the Crypt of the Cathedral,		5
In the Episcopal Chapel Burying Ground,		18

Total Burials within the City, 1685
Carried over.

Total Burials in the City, *brought forward*, 1685

In Barony Parish,

In Calton Burying Ground,	401
In Bridgeton Burying Ground,	301
In Tollcross Burying Ground,	118
In Shettleston Burying Ground,	45
In Anderston Old Burying Ground,	198
In Cheapside- street Burying Ground,	107
In Woodside Road Burying Ground,	63

368

Total Burials in Barony Parish, 1233

In Gorbals Burying Ground, 772

Total Burials in the Suburbs, 2005

Total Burials in the City and Suburbs, 3690

Total Burials in the year 1821, 3686

Increase of Burials in 1822, 4

In drawing his results, the Political Inquirer will take the following data:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Population of the City,.....	33,091	39,674	72,765
Suburbs—Barony Parish,.....	24,628	27,291	51,919
Do. Gorbals Parish, ...	10,400	11,959	22,359

Total Population from Government Census, 1821, } 68,119.....78,924.....147,043

Children living in the City or Suburbs, whose names are entered in the registers,..... } 2,972

To which add Children of the same description, whose names are not registered, but baptized by the Clergymen of the City or Suburbs, supposing the same number to be baptized but not registered in 1822, as was in 1821,..... } 2,370

Total Children registered and Baptized, 5,342

Proclamations of Marriages registered in the public records, 1,470

Burials in the City and Suburbs, 3,690

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

	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males ...	10905	8901	8545	6762	10509	8082	6925	4147	2198	912	214	15	1	68119
Females	10345	8615	8184	9121	15405	10154	7719	4945	2898	1196	325	56	5	78924
Total. ...	21250	17514	16727	15883	25912	18216	14644	9092	5096	2108	559	51	6	147043

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

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

JAMES CLELAND.

Council Chambers, 21st December, 1822.

*Institution for Vaccinating the Children of
the Poor gratis.*

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

In 1812, there were vaccinated	950
In 1813, do. do.	1162
In 1814, do. do.	875
In 1815, do. do.	926
In 1816, do. do.	980
In 1817, do. do.	820
In 1818, Faculty and Cow Pock Institution,	796
In 1819, do. do.	872
In 1820, do. do.	733
In 1821, do. do.	1288
In 1822, do. do.	927

Total Children of the Poor vaccinated gratis during $21\frac{1}{2}$ years, 24,829

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

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

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

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Chincough.	Stopping.	Water in the Head.	Teething.	Bowelthives.	Still-born.	Fevers.	Under Two	Under Five.	Under Ten.
1783	155	66	155	14	6	44	107	42	118	479	174	66
1784	425	1	13	41	15	75	89	76	146	671	161	45
1785	218	0	34	50	9	79	126	82	292	576	126	42
1786	348	2	175	33	13	65	17	87	177	706	179	56
1787	410	23	57	45	14	79	121	107	240	746	205	65
1788	399	1	17	73	17	60	112	109	302	770	221	68
1789	366	23	45	76	30	68	137	115	135	794	188	76
1790	336	33	177	78	38	66	131	103	155	903	247	86
1791	607	4	117	89	35	78	129	112	132	984	320	63
1792	202	58	68	49	18	99	120	107	205	664	184	45
1793	389	5	112	42	43	103	100	94	185	807	239	80
1794	235	7	51	36	29	44	97	85	126	553	144	62
1795	402	46	180	28	27	40	115	72	92	761	225	62
1796	177	92	60	57	46	46	93	90	137	562	181	54
1797	354	5	76	67	51	38	84	77	183	586	241	57
1798	309	3	98	22	28	50	113	109	107	642	181	41
1799	370	43	95	48	52	47	156	166	180	783	244	78
1800	257	21	27	25	52	20	81	119	125	545	148	53
1801	245	8	125	57	27	24	72	85	89	494	211	61
1802	156	168	90	67	25	34	153	123	247	544	326	115
1803	194	45	60	69	22	38	156	123	242	610	243	87
1804	213	27	52	88	46	32	115	135	146	585	192	88
1805	56	99	129	112	43	37	125	104	116	616	188	80
1806	28	56	162	92	47	25	124	114	151	517	188	81
1807	97	16	85	115	54	56	146	118	163	595	211	93
1808	51	787	92	132	46	64	195	168	180	1079	521	175
1809	159	44	259	126	51	35	165	148	147	782	287	118
1810	28	19	147	123	60	59	209	203	97	765	169	93
1811	109	267	62	93	63	41	243	155	175	769	341	164
1812	78	304	103	103	54	45	279	104	105	804	371	103

LONGEVITY.

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

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

Classification of the Inhabitants into Town and Landward.

	Town.	Landward.	Total.
St. Mungo's Parish, { proportion } { supposed }	5846...	1948...	7794
St. Mary's.....	7117		7117
Blackfriars	6913		6913
Outer High	7685		7685
St. George's supposed	7231... 2410...		9641
Ramshorn	6289		6289
St. Andrew's	5815		5815
St. Enoch's	7256		7256
St. John's supposed	7800 .. 566...		8366
St. James'.....	6920		6920
<i>Barony Parish.</i>			
Anderston District, .....supposed	4742... 2371...		7113
St. Vincent St. District, ...supposed	2647... 5294...		7941
Port-Dundas District,.....supposed	870... 6500...		7370
Calton Burgh	15616		15616
Bridgeton District, .....supposed	3398... 10195...		13593
Gorbals Parish	16326... 5442...		21768
	<hr/> 112171	<hr/> 35026	<hr/> 147197

GENERAL RESULTS

Drawn from the POPULATION, BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS in the City and Suburbs.

Year.	Population.	Children Baptized or Registered including Still born	Marriages Registered	Burials Registered	Number of Births, including 282 Still-born, to one Marriage.	Number of Births, including 282 Still-born, to one Burial.	Number of Burials to one Marriage.	One Birth, including 282 Still-born, to Persons.	One Marriage, to Persons.	One Burial, to Persons.
1822	147043	5624	1470	3690	3 $\frac{815}{1000}$	1 $\frac{524}{1000}$	2 $\frac{510}{1000}$	26 $\frac{146}{1000}$	100 $\frac{29}{1000}$	39 $\frac{849}{1000}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MODES OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT,
CHURCH ACCOMMODATION, CLERGYMEN, STIPEND, &c.

Modes of Church Government.

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT.

<i>CHURCHES.</i>	<i>Name of first Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Cathedral,	Sir Alexander Lauder,	1560
St. Mary's, (Tron).....	John Bell,	1592
Barony,	Alexander Rowat,	1595
Blackfriars,	Robert Wilkie,	1622
Outer High,	Patrick Gillespie,	1648
Ramshorn,	John Anderson,	1720
St. Andrew's,	William Craig,	1763
St. Enoch's,	William Taylor, Jun.	1782
St. George's,	William Porteous,	1807
St. John's,	Thomas Chalmers,	1819
St. James',	John Muir,	1820
<i>CHAPELS.</i>		
College Chapel,	Duty done by Probationers,	1764
Canon-Street Chapel,	James Forlong,	1755
Ingram-Street, Gaelic Chapel,*	H. M'Dearmit,	1778
Duke-Street, Gaelic Chapel,	J. M'Kenzie,	1798
St. John's Chapel,	Not yet appointed,	1823

* Although there was no particular place of worship in Glasgow, where Highlanders could receive religious instruction in their native language, till the year 1778, yet they had occasional instruction from the celebrated Mr. John M'Laurin, Minister of the Ramshorn Church, between the years 1723 and 1756. At his death, the Magistrates and Council voted One Hundred Pounds to his Daughter, "in consideration of the eminent services of her Father, and in particular, that he preached in the *Irish* language to the poor Highlanders."

Not connected with the Establishment.

<i>CHAPELS.</i>	<i>Name of first Incumbent.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Society of Friends, .....	.....	1716
Reformed Presbyterians, ...	— Innes,	1733
Burghers,	James Fishcr,	1741
Episcopalians,	James Reddoch,	1750
Anti-Burghers,	John Jamieson,	1753
Glassites,	James Dow and Daniel Malloch, }	1761
Scotch Baptists,	Robert Carmichael, ...	1763
Relief,	William Cruden,	1767
Independents,	Archibald Paterson, ...	1773
Methodists,	John Wesley, 1st Itinerant,	1779
Bereans,	Robert Jamieson,	1780
Roman Catholics,	Alexander M'Donald,	1792
Universalists,	Neil Douglas,	1796
Scotch Independents,	Greville Ewing,	1799
Original Burghers,	William Watson,	1802
Unitarians,	James Yates,	1812

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

IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

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

* The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, then Minister of St. Andrew's Church, now Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, having introduced an organ into his Church, during Divine service, on Sunday, 25d August, 1807, several of his Brethren and others took offence. The matter was ultimately carried before the Reverend Presbytery, when they gave it as their opinion, "that organs in Churches are contrary to law, and to the constitution of the Church." !!

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Present Incumbents..</i>
St. Enoch's,	822	Doctor Taylor, Jun.
St. George's,	1195	Mr. Smyth.
St. John's,	1660	Doctor Chalmers.
St. James',	1400	Mr. Muir.
Gorbals,	1600	Doctor M'Lean.

Total Sittings in the Estab-
lished Churches, } 15,040

CHAPELS CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Albion-Street,	1696	Mr. M'Leod & Mr. Bennie.
St. John's Parish Chapel,	1400	Not yet appointed.
Gaelic Chapel, Ingram-Street,...	1090	Mr. M'Larn.
Do. Duke-Street, ...	1300	Mr. Clark.
Do. Gorbals,.....	1050	Mr. Mackenzie.
College Chapel,	990	Professor M'Gill and others.
Shettleston, } in the Barony	934	Mr. Mushet.
Calton, } Parish,.....	1400	Mr. Graham.
Anderston, }	1250	Doctor Love.

Total Sittings in Chapels con-
nected with the Establish-
ment, } 11,110

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Great Hamilton-street,	1100	Mr. Armstrong.
------------------------------	------	----------------

UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.

<i>Places of Worship.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Present Incumbents.</i>
Greyfriars Place,	1500	Doctor Dick.
Duke-Street,	1300	Mr. Muter.
Campbell-Street,	1296	Mr. Kidston & Mr. Brash.
Regent Place,	1220	Mr. Heugh.
Melville-Street,.....	1600	Not yet appointed.
Anderston,	1000	Doctor Mitchell.
Laurieston,.....	900	Mr. Campbell.

Total Sittings in United Seccs-
sion Church,..... } 8816

ORIGINAL BURGHERS.

Campbell-Street,	1500	Mr. Turnbull.
Renfield-Street,	1250	Mr. Willis.

Total Sittings in original Burgh-
er Churches,..... } 2750

RELIEF CHURCH.

<i>Places of Worship.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Present Incumbents.</i>
Dovehill,	1250	Mr. Barr.
Campbell-Street,	1250	Mr. Brodie.
John-Street,	1400	Mr. Anderson.
Anderston,	1140	Mr. Struthers.
Hutchesontown.....	1700	Mr. Thomson.
Calton,.....	600	Mr. Turnbull.
Bridgetown,	1320	Mr. M'Farlane.
Tollcross,	1350	Vacant.

Total Sittings in Relief Church, 10,010

RELIEF INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

Great Hamilton-street, 950 Mr. Stewart.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

Nile-Street, 1550 Doctor Ewing.
 George-Street, 1570 Doctor Wardlaw.

Total Sittings in Independent }
 Church, } 3120

METHODIST CHURCH.

John-Street, 1000 Mr. Edgar.
 Clyde-Street,..... 860 Mr. Jones.
 Tradeston, 1200 Mr. Veeners.
 Calton,..... 800 Mr. Ward.
 Anderston,..... 250 No stated Preacher.

Total Sittings in Methodist }
 Church, } 4110

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH.

Fronting Green, 641 Mr. Routledge.
 George-Street, 80 Mr. Jamieson.

Total Sittings in Episcopalian }
 Church, } 721

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Clyde-Street, 2200 Mr. Scott.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Union-Street, 600 Mr. Marden.

SOCIETIES WHOSE WORSHIP IS CONDUCTED BY LAY-ELDERS.

<i>Independents.</i>		<i>Religious Societies who have no Meeting-Houses of their own, but assemble in Halls within the Royalty.</i>	
Grey Friar's Wynd,.....	500	<i>Brought forward, 2550</i>	
<i>Baptists.</i>		Independents,.....	200
George-Street,	400	Glassites,	200
Albion-Street,	900	Bereans,	96
Morrison's Court,.....	350	Baptists,	65
—	1650	Universalists,	95
<i>Society of Friends. (Quakers.)</i>		Original Antiburghers,	60
Portland-Street,	400	Particular Independents, Unitarian Baptists, and 3 minor	} 86
Carried over, 2550		Sectaries,	
			3352

ABSTRACT.

	<i>Sittings.</i>
In the Established Churches,	15040
In the Chapels connected with the Establishment,	11110
Total Sittings connected with the Establishment,	26,150
Reformed Presbyterians,	1100
United Secession,	8816
Original Burghers, *	2750
Relief,	10010
Relief Independents,	950
Independents,	3120
Methodists,	4110
Episcopalians,	721
Roman Catholics,	2200
Unitarians,	600
Sectarians whose worship is conducted by Lay-Elders,	3352
Total Sittings unconnected with the Establishment,	37,729
Total Sittings in the City and Suburbs,	63,879
Arrangements are nearly completed for building five additional places of worship, viz. a Chapel of Ease for the parishes of St. George, St. James and the Barony, and Episcopal and Baptist Chapels. These intended places of worship will at least accommodate	} 6121
Total Sittings including the intended erections, ...	70,000

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

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

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

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

	<i>Stipend.</i>		<i>Stipend.</i>
1588 2d Charge Cathedral,	£16 15 4	1762 Stipend (2500 merks) or	£158 17 9½
1st Charge,	27 15 6½	1788 do. do. ...	165 0 0
1658 Stipend in all the Churches,	58 16 11½	1796 do. do. ...	200 0 0
1642 do. do.	66 15 4	1801 do. do. ...	250 0 0
1645 do. do.	78 16 8	1808 do. do. ...	500 0 0
1674 do. do.	90 0 0	1814 (also in 1825) ... do. ...	400 0 0
1725 do. (2000 merks) do. or	111 2 2½		

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

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

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

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

Clergymen of Glasgow.

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

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

The Barony Church, although placed within the Royalty

* It is worthy of remark, that sixty years ago, (1763) the seat rents of all the Churches in Glasgow amounted only to £659 " 18 " 2, whereas the rent of St. John's Church alone, has amounted, ever since it was opened, to the yearly sum of £847 " 6.

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

Bishops of Glasgow, &c.

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

Roman Catholic Bishops.

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

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

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

Protestant Archbishops.

	<i>Elected.</i>	
1 James Boyd, ‡	1572 turned out	1581
2 Robert Montgomery,	1581 retired	1585
3 William Erskine,	1585 disqualified	1588
4 James Beaton, restored, ...	1588 died	1603
5 John Spotiswood, §	1603 translated	1615

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

† The See was made Archiepiscopal in 1488, during the incumbency of Bishop Blackadder.

‡ Although James Boyd was the first regular Protestant Archbishop, John Porterfield was appointed, *pro tempore*, in 1571, in order that he might convey away the revenues of the Church with some appearance of law.

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

Elected.

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

Protestant Clergymen.

1 Sir Alexander Lauder,*	1560	10 John Carstairs,	1650
2 Archibald Douglass,	1564	11 James Durham,	1651
3 David Wemyss,†	1572	12 Ralph Rogers,	1658
4 John Cooper,	1588	13 Ralph Rogers,	1688
5 Robert Scott,	1604	14 James Brown,	1690
6 William Struthers,	1611	15 John Gray,	1692
7 John Maxwell,	1629	16 George Campbell,	1715
8 Edward Wright,	1641	17 John Hamilton,	1749
9 Robert Ramsay,	1646	18 William Taylor,	1780

* Sir Alexander Lauder was the Roman Catholic Parson, prior to the Reformation, and was allowed to retain his benefice during life. Mr. Douglass was Dean of Glasgow, so that Mr. Wemyss may be said to have been the first Presbyterian Clergyman that was settled in Glasgow. The first Session in Glasgow was appointed in 1572, although the elders were members of Session and Assembly from that time, they were not called to the Synod till after 1591. Parochial Sessions were first appointed on 15th April, 1649, soon after the accession of Charles II.; but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of Government, his Majesty put them down by Royal Proclamation, and it was not till 28th April, 1662, that the legal restriction was removed. At that period, Andrew Fairfoul, Archbishop of Glasgow, wrote to the Magistrates and Ministers that his Majesty had permitted the Session to resume their functions to the extent of managing the poor's funds, and taking order anent scandal.

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

UNIVERSITY, AND OTHER SCHOOLS OF LEARNING.

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

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

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

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

1721-1722, Robert Dundas of Arniston.	1745-1746, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
1723-1724, John Hamilton of Aikenhead.	1747-1748, George Bogle of Daldowie.
1725, ——— Montgomery of Hartfield.	1749-1750, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
1726, George Martin of Rossie.	1751-1752, Sir John Graham.
1727, John Hamilton of Aikenhead.	1753-1754, Colin Campbell of Blythswood.
1728, George Martin of Rossie.	1755-1756, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
1729-1730, James Dunlop of Dunlop.	1757-1758, George Bogle of Daldowie.
1731-1732, John Orr of Barrowfield.	1759, John Graham of Dougalston.
1733-1734, Colin Campbell of Blythswood.	1760-1761, The Earl of Errol.
1735-1736, John Orr of Barrowfield.	1762-1763, Thomas Miller of Barskimming.
1737-1738, George Bogle of Daldowie.	1764-1765, Baron Mure of Caldwell.
1739-1740, John Graham of Dougalston.	1766-1767, The Earl of Selkirk.
1741-1742, John Orr of Barrowfield.	1768-1769, Sir Adam Fergusson.
1743-1744, George Bogle of Daldowie.	1770-1771, Chief Baron Ord.

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

Public Grammar School.

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

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

1772, Lord Frederick Campbell.	1801-1802, Lord Craig, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.
1773-1774, Lord Cathcart.	1803-1804, Lord Chief Baron Dundas.
1775-1776, Lord Chief Baron Montgomery	1805-1806, Henry Glassford of Dougalston.
1777-1778, Andrew Stewart.	1807-1808, Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Advocate.
1779-1780, Earl of Dundonald.	1809-1810, Arch. Campbell of Blythswood.
1781-1782, Henry Dundas.	1811-1812, Lord Archibald Hamilton.
1783-1784, Edmund Burke.	1813-1814, Lord Lynedoch.
1785-1786, Robert Graham of Gartmore.	1815-1816, Lord Justice Clerk Boyle.
1787-1788, Adam Smith, L. L. D.	1817-1818, The Earl of Glasgow.
1789-1790, Walter Campbell of Shawfield.	1819, Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward.
1791-1792, Thomas Kennedy of Dunure.	1820-1821, Francis Jeffray, Advocate.
1793-1794, William Mure of Caldwell.	1822, Sir James M’Intosh.
1795-1796, William M’Dowall of Garthland.	
1797-1798, George Oswald of Auchincruive.	
1799-1800, President Ilay Campbell.	

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

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

Students in the University, Andersonian Institution*, Grammar School, and British new system of Education,	2795
Scholars in 144 Schools,	7488
Total Scholars where a fee is paid,	10283
Scholars in Charity or Free Schools,	6516
Total Scholars in the several Schools within the Royalty,	16799

In June, 1819, the number of Sunday Schools within

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENTS OF THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

The KING, Patron.

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

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

Corresponding Council in Glasgow.

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

COUNCIL.

James Ewing.	James Dennistoun.	Dugald Bannatync.
Professor Meikleham.	Robert Dalglish.	Alexander Garden.
Professor Hooker.	Andrew Templeton.	William Dunn.
James Smith, (Jordanhill.)		

MEAT, BREAD AND MILK.

Slaughter of Cattle.

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

*Slaughter in the year 1772, being a
time of peace.*

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

Slaughter in the year 1793.

*War commenced this year, after ten
years of peace.*

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

Population at this period, 40,000 souls.

Population at this period, 67,000 souls.

The following information connected with the slaughter of Cattle in Glasgow, has been received from three respectable Fleshers who have been connected with the trade for upwards of fifty years. “ The smallest Bullock slaughtered in this market (for now there are but few Cows,) is about 14 stone, and the largest about 50, averaging about 26 stone, of 16 lib. 22½ ounces to the lib. Prior to the year 1793, the Cattle slaughtered in this Market were generally small and ill fed; since that time, the quality of meat has been greatly improved in the Glasgow Market,

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

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

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

* The managers of the Royal Infirmary have contracted for the supply of Beef for the year 1823, as follows: Shoulders, Spalds, and Neck Pieces in equal proportions at 4s. 7d. per stone, being rather less than 3½d. per lib.; and for principal roasting pieces, stakes and rounds of Beef and Mutton at 7s. 4d. per stone, being 5½d. per lib. The managers of the Lunatic Asylum had previously made their annual contract at a shade higher.

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

Peace commenced this year after twelve years of War.

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

Bullocks,	10859	averaging 26 Stone each,			
		282,334 Stones, at			
		9/6 per Stone,	£134,108	13	0
Calves,	7128	..... at 38/	13,543	4	0
Sheep,	38136	..... at 24/	45,763	4	0
Lambs,	39683	..... at 8/	15,873	4	0
Swine,	4194	..... at 48/	10,065	12	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
100,000 Carcases,			Value,	£219,353	17 0

TALLOW, &c. belonging to these Carcases.

Bullocks,	10859	averaging 3 Stone each,			
		32577 Stones, at			
		11/6 per Stone,	£18,731	15	6
Hides,	10859	..... at 20/	10,859	0	0
Heads and Offals,	10859	..... at 7/	3800	13	0
Calf Skins,	7128	..... at 4/2	1485	0	0
Heads and Offals,	7128	..... at 2/	712	16	0
Sheep Tallow,	38136	3 lib. each,			
		114,408 at			
		per lib. 9d.	4290	6	0
Sheep Skins,	38136	..... at 2/6	4767	0	0
Heads and Offals,	38136	..... at 9d.	1430	2	0
Lamb Skins,	39683	..... at 2/	3968	6	0
Heads and Offals,	39683	..... at 4d.	661	7	2
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Value of Tallow and Hides, &c.			£50,706	5	8
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c.			£270,060	2	8
Population at this period, 126,000.					

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

Being the seventh year of Peace.

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

	<i>Royalty.</i>	<i>Suburbs.</i>	<i>Total.</i>				
Bullocks,	13009	1557	14566	average			
				28 Stones			
				407848 at			
				7/	£142,746	16	0
Calves,	7927	630	8557	† at 36/	15,402	12	0
Sheep,	48896	8624	57520	.....at 20/	57,520	0	0
Lambs,	59424	9213	68637	.....at 6/	20,591	12	0
Swine, *	5899	640	6539	.....at 20/	6539	0	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total,	135,155	20,664	155,819		£242,800	0	0

Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcases.

Bullocks, †	14566	averaging 3½					
		Stones 50981					
		at 7/.....	£17,843	7	0		
Hides,	14566	..... at 28/	20,392	8	0		
Heads and Offals,	14566	..... at 8/	5826	8	0		
Calf Skins,	8557	..... at 2/	855	14	0		
Heads and Offals,	8557	..... at 1/6	641	15	6		
Sheep Tallow,	57520	averaging 3½					
		lib. 201320 at 5d.	4194	3	4		
Sheep Skins,	57520	..... at 1/6	4314	0	0		
Heads and Offals,	57520	..... at 7d.	1667	13	4		
Lamb Skins,	68637	..... at 1/3	4289	16	3		
Heads and Offals,	68637	..... at 4d.	1143	19	0		
				<hr/>			
				61,169	4	5	
				<hr/>			
Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c.				£303,969	4	5	
Population at this period, 147,043 souls.							

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

† The Neat Cattle sold in Smithfield Market between 31st December, 1821, and 31st December, 1822, amounted to 142,043. The population of London being 1,225,694, gives one Bullock to eight persons, and $\frac{629}{1000}$ parts of a person.

The Neat Cattle sold in Glasgow Market during the same period being 14,566, and the population 147,043, gives one Bullock to ten persons, and $\frac{95}{1000}$ parts of a person, but if Calves are included with Neat Cattle, then there is one Neat to six persons, and $\frac{359}{1000}$ parts of a person.

The Sheep sold in Smithfield Market in 1822, amounted to 1,540,160, the population being 1,225,694, gives one Sheep and $\frac{93}{1000}$ parts of a Sheep to each person.

The Sheep sold in Glasgow Market in 1822, amounted to 126,157, and the population, 147,043, gives $\frac{85795}{100000}$ parts of a Sheep to each person, or rather more than seventeen-twentieths.

BREAD.

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

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

The consumpt of Bread in this City and Suburbs is very considerable. Exclusive of Biscuit and Pastry Bakers, there were in 1819, within the Royalty, 64 Batch Bakers, who with one oven each, baked on an average $1\frac{3}{4}$ Sacks of Flour daily, equal to 35,056 Sacks in the year. When the Flour is of an ordinary quality, each Sack which contains 280 pounds Avoirdupois, will bake 82 Quartern Loaves; supposing the whole Flour was baked into Quartern Loaves, the produce in the year would be - - - 2,874,592

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

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

Total Quartern Loaves,.....	5,317,996	
at 8d. each,.....		£177,266 10 8

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

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

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

Analyzing Bread.

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

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

" College, 12th August, 1820.

" Rather more than two months ago, I undertook at the request of Mr. CLELAND, a set of experiments with a view to ascertain whether any improper substances were mixed up with the Flour, in the Bread baked by the different Bakers of this City. My experiments are now finished, and I beg leave to state the results I obtained.

" 1st. The Loaves put into my hands were 20 in number,* and each was marked by a number pasted on it, counting from 1 to 20 inclusive. I shall designate each Loaf by the number belonging to it.

" 2d. I weighed each Loaf in order to determine its weight.

* These Loaves were purchased from twenty Bakers.—*Auth.*

“ 3d. The next object which I attempted to ascertain, was the relative goodness of the Flour in making the respective Loaves. For this purpose, I had recourse to two expedients. 1st. I digested each Loaf in water for some days, pressed out the water, filtered it, evaporated it to dryness, and weighed the residual matter left from each Loaf. Good Flour does not dissolve so readily, nor in such great quantity in water as bad Flour, hence I considered the goodness of each Loaf as inversely proportional to the residual matter left by the water. 2d. My second experiment was to reduce each Loaf to ashes, to weigh the quantity of ashes left, and to ascertain its composition, by subjecting it to chemical analysis. Different Wheats differ very much from each other in the proportion of earthy matter which they contain, and I conceive that the difference is connected with the soil in which they have vegetated; but in general, the best Wheat leaves the smallest residue of ashes, when subjected to a complete combustion. Hence, I considered the goodness of the Loaf, as inversely proportional to the quantity of earthy matter left.

“ The difference in the amount of the soluble matter, and of the ashes yielded by the different Loaves was very great. But I conceive it to be unnecessary to exhibit the results themselves; it will be sufficient to give a view of the relative goodness of the various Loaves, deduced from these trials. This goodness has nothing to do with the skill of the Baker, but depends solely on the quality of the Flour, so that it is independent of the whiteness, and other sensible qualities of Bread, as far as these are to be ascribed to the skill of the Baker.

<i>Quality.</i>	<i>Number of Loaf.</i>	<i>Quality.</i>	<i>Number of Loaf.</i>	<i>Quality.</i>	<i>Number of Loaf.</i>
1st.	2	8th.	12	14th.	14
2d.	3	9th.	8	15th.	16
3d.	7	10th.	13	16th.	11
4th.	5	11th.	6	17th.	9
5th.	4	12th.	19	18th.	20
6th.	15	13th.	18	19th.	17
7th.	10				

“ The ashes from No. 1, were accidentally lost before they could be weighed; judging from the quantity of soluble matter abstracted by water, No. 1 would occupy the fourth place in point of goodness, or it would stand immediately before No. 5 in the Table.

“ 4th, My next object was to endeavour to ascertain whether any of the Loaves contained any other article besides Flour, Water, and common Salt, the ingredients of which it ought to be composed.

“ I must mention in the first place, that I am in possession of no method of determining whether Potatoes exist in a Loaf or not. Potatoes consist almost entirely of Starch; now Starch is one of the constituents of Wheat Flour, of course, Potatoes may be put into Bread, without being detected by

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

“ The only foreign matters which I had it in my power to detect, were Chalk, Whitening, or Stucco, or Clay, which have been occasionally mixed with Bread; or Alum, or any other Salt which Bakers may be in the habit of employing, besides common Salt.

“ I examined the residual ashes of all the Loaves, without detecting in them any thing except substances which exist in Wheat; namely, Phosphate of Lime, Silica and Oxide of Iron. Hence, I have no evidence that any of the Bakers have added any earthy matter on purpose.

“ Two only of the Loaves contained any other saline matter besides common Salt, except in such minute quantities, that it was obviously derived from the Flour, or from the Yeast.

“ No. 14 contained some Salammoniac.

“ No. 20 contained some Alum.

(Signed) THOMAS THOMSON.”

MILK.

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

In 1733, when the Town's Hospital was opened, Sweet Milk was sold at $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pint; in 1780, at 2d.* in 1790, at 3d.; in 1798, at 4d.; in 1802, at 6d.; in 1808, at 8d.; in 1810 it was reduced to 6d.; in July, 1816, it was farther reduced to 4d.; and during the winter months of

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

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

Quantity of Milk used in Glasgow in One Year.

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

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

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

* Sweet Milk ought to be cheaper in this City, in 1823, than it was in 1818, for the following reasons:—The average price of Milch Cows have fallen from £15 to £9; Hay, from £4 10 to £3 15 per cwt.; Distillery Grains, from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per boll; Servant's Wages, (seven days) from 14s. to 10s; Rent, from 30s. to 24s. per stall.

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

ABSTRACT.

*Value of Meat, Bread and Milk, sold in the City and Suburbs,
in 1822.*

Meat,	£303,969	4	5
Bread,	177,266	10	8
Milk,*	67,375	7	0
<hr/>			
Total value of Meat, Bread and Milk,	£548,611	2	1

Commerce and Manufactures.

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

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

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

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

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

West and East India Trade:—Attempts were successfully made to open a connexion with the West Indies.—In 1775, the imports from that quarter into the Clyde, were as follows:—Sugar 4621 hhds. and 691 tierces; Rum 1154 puncheons and 193 hhds.; Cotton 503 bags. The great increase of trade since that period, will appear from the following excerpt taken from the Custom-house books for the year ending 5th July, 1815. Sugar 540,198 cwt. 2 qr. 25 lb. Rum 1,251,092 gallons; Cotton-wool 6,530,177 lb. The import duties of these and other articles, amounted to £563,058, 2s. 6d.; the produce was carried in 448 ships, carrying 79,219 tons, and employing 4868 men in navigating them. These importations are exclusive of Grain, Hemp, Tallow, &c. from the Baltic through the Great Canal. The exports during the same period to America, the West Indies, and Europe, amounted to £4,016,181, 12s. 2½d.—592 ships, 94,350 tonnage, and 6476 men were employed in this traffic.

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

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

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

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

QUESTION 1st. What is the present state of trade and employment of the working classes?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1813,.....	£14,487	In 1818,.....	£15,546
1814,.....	15,635	1819,.....	14,110
1815,.....	15,177	1820,.....	15,156
1816,.....	11,835	1821,.....	14,560
1817,.....	17,052	1822,.....	11,415

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

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

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

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3d. Geo. IV. Sess. 1822.

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

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

On 25th February, 1823, Sir George Clerk introduced the Bill again into the House of Commons ; on which occasion he said that it was not intended to make any altera-

tion on the Measures for the sale of malt liquors. The Bill has been twice read, and ordered to be committed, when this article went to press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ *Dean of Guild Court Hall,*

20th December, 1821.

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

* MEMBERS OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQUIRE, *Dean of Guild.*

BRETHREN OF COUNCIL.

JOHN WARDROP, Esq.

JOHN M’CALL, Esq.

ROBERT D. ALSTON, Esq.

ARCHIBALD LAWSON, Esq.

ROBERT HOOD, Esq.

JOHN ALSTON, Esq.

JAMES GRAHAM, Esq.

ARCHIBALD MURRAY, Esq.

JAMES REDDIE, ESQUIRE, *Advocate, Assessor.*

WEIGHTS.

AVOIRDUPOIS, OR ENGLISH WEIGHT.

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

TABLE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Troy Grains					
27.3515625	1 Dram				
437.625	16	1 Ounce			
7002.*	256	16	1 Pound		
98028.	3584	224	14	1 Stone	
784224.	28672	1792	112	8	1 Cwt. †
15684480.	573440	35840	2240	160	20 1 Ton

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

† The Hundredweight was gradually raised from 100 to 112 lbs. In the time of Edward I., in the year 1303, a Hundredweight of wax, and of many other groceries, was 108 pounds. The signification of the word hundred, as a number, has varied still more. At one and the same time, 112 articles are sold for a hundred, while others are sold at 120, and some even at 160.—*See Parl. Rep. on Weights and Measures*, 1819, p. 10.

TROY WEIGHT.*

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

TABLE OF TROY WEIGHT.

Grains			
24	1	Pennyweight	
480	20	1	Ounce
5760	240	12	1 Pound

APOTHECARY WEIGHT.

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

TABLE OF APOTHECARY WEIGHT.

Troy Grains			
20	1	Scruple	
60	3	1	Dram
480	24	8	1 Ounce
5760	288	96	12 1 Pound

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

DUTCH WEIGHT.*

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

TABLE OF DUTCH WEIGHT.

Troy Grains			
27.3515625	1 Dram		
437.625	16	1 Ounce	
7631.0859375	279	17 oz. 7 dr.	1 Pound
122097.375	4464	279	16 1 Stone

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

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

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

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

TRON WEIGHT.*

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

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

TABLE OF TRON WEIGHT.

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

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

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

LIQUID MEASURES.

GLASGOW STANDARD GALLON,

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

TABLE.

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

This Gallon contains 35 Gills and very near one-fourth part of a Gill.	Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperat. of 52 °.		
		Lib.	Oz.	Drams.
Gallon,	231.	8	5	10.4
Half Gallon,	115.5	4	2	13.2
Fourth Gallon,	57.75	2	1	6.6
Eighth Gallon,	28.875	1	0	11.3
Sixteenth of a Gallon,	14.4375	0	8	5.65
Thirty-second of a Gallon,	7.21875	0	4	2.825
Sixty-fourth of a Gallon,	3.609375	0	2	1 4 125

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

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

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

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

The Glasgow Standard Wine Gallon is made of a composition similar to Bell-metal. It has a handle, a crown with the initials A. R., and the following inscription, “Wine Gallon 1707, Anno Regni, VI.”

ELUCIDATION

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

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

Parts.	Cubic Inches.	Weight of Water at a temperature of 52°.				
		lb.	oz.	Drams.	Drams.	Grains.
	231.	8	5	10.4011555	2138.4011555	58488.61285478904
$\frac{1}{2}$	115.5	4	2	13.20057775	1069.20057775	29244.30642739452
$\frac{1}{4}$	57.75	2	1	6.600288875	534.600288875	14622.15321369726
$\frac{1}{8}$	28.875	1	0	11.3001444375	267.3001444375	7311.07660684863
$\frac{1}{16}$	14.4375	0	8	5.65007221875	133.65007221875	3655.538303424315
$\frac{1}{32}$	7.21875	0	4	2.825036109375	66.825036109375	1827.7691517121575
$\frac{1}{64}$	3.609375	0	2	1.4125180546875	33.4125180546875	913.88457585607875

GLASGOW STANDARD PINT,

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

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

TABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

GLASGOW ALE PINT.*

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

This Pint is also used for measuring Brewers' casks.

TABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

The local Act 39. Geo. III., cap. 40. enacts, that a barrel containing 36 English Ale Gallons shall be held and deemed to contain 97 Scotch Pints; and a barrel containing 34 English Ale Gallons shall be held and deemed to contain 92 Scotch Pints, and no more, and so in proportion for a larger or lesser quantity. A duty of two pennies Scots, or one-sixth of a penny Sterling, is exacted on every Scotch Pint of Ale, Beer, or Porter, brewed or brought into the Glasgow impost district. Although the duty is thus charged, the Brewers do not sell their liquor by the pint or barrel, but by the Scotch Gallon. A cask of two gallons should legally contain 16 of the above pints, but as sediment falls to the bottom, in Small-beer casks, the two gallon casks are made to contain 17 pints and one chopin. A four gallon cask of 32 pints, contains 35. An eight gallon cask of 64 pints, contains 70, and a 16 gallon cask of 128 pints, contains 140. As the surplus measure, above the legal proportion of 36 English Ale Gallons to a barrel, is optional with the Brewer, and given for the purpose of enabling the retailer to overcome the grounds, or sediment, in small-beer, and table-beer, it frequently happens, that the larger casks used for strong ale and porter do not contain the quantity specified.

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

DRY MEASURES.

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

TABLE FOR WHEAT.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Firlot,	21	4.	2231.25	80	10	15
Half Firlot,	10	10.	1115.625	40	5	7.5
Peck,	5	5.	557.8125	20	2	11.75
Half Peck,	2	10.5	278.90625	10	1	5.875
Forpet,	1	5.25	159.453125	5	—	10.9575
Half Forpet,	—	10.62	69.7265625	2	8	5.46875

TABLE FOR OATS, &c.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Firlot,	32	4.704	5390.87	122	9	13.768
Half Firlot,	16	2.352	1695.435	61	4	14.884
Peck,	8	1.176	847.7175	30	10	7.442
Half Peck,	4	0.588	423.85875	15	5	3.721
Forpet,	2	0.294	211.929375	7	10	9.8605
Half Forpet,	1	0.147	105.9646875	3	15	4.93025

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

FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

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

TABLE FOR PEASE AND BEANS.

Contents of the Firlof for Pease and Beans, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water.*

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Firlof,	22	15.5	2398.59575	86	11	12.125
Half Firlof,	11	6.75	1199.296875	43	5	14.0625
Peck,	5	11.375	599.6484375	21	10	15.03125
Half Peck,	2	13.687	299.8242187	10	13	7.515625
Forpet,	1	6.843	149.9121093	5	6	11.7578125
Half Forpet,	—	11.421	74.9560546	2	11	5.87890625

TABLE FOR FLAX AND HEMP SEED.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Peck,	7	13.	820.3125	29	10	9.75
Half Peck,	3	14.5	410.15625	14	15	4.875
Forpet,	1	15.25	205.078125	7	6	10.4575
Half Forpet,	—	15.625	102.5390625	3	11	5.21875

FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

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

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

A Firlof of Scotch field beans, one year old, weighed 69 pounds, 4 ounces, and 10 drams, Avoirdupois, and field pease, 69 pounds, 11 ounces, and 8 drams. Scotch pease and beans run from 68 to 72 pounds in the Firlof. Pease and beans brought up the Clyde are sold by weight, 70 lbs. being given for a Firlof. At Port Dundas, and other places of the district, they are sold by the Firlof.

A Peck of Riga linseed weighed 19 pounds, 12 ounces, and 6 drams. Linseed varies very little in weight. "Linseed and hemp seed, in Scotland, must be measured by the Linlithgow Barley Measure, streaked and measured by the Dean of Guild." Act 24. Geo. II. cap. 31.

* A Peck of Green Pease contains 5 Pints and 5 Gills.

TABLE FOR POTATOES.

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

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

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Half Firlof,	29	12	3123.75	112	15	5.
Peck,	14	14	1561.875	56	7	10.5
Half Peck,	7	7	780.9375	28	3	13.25
Forpet,	5	11.5	390.46875	14	1	14.625
Half Forpet,	1	13.75	195.234375	7	—	15.3125

TABLE FOR FRUIT.

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

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Sleek,	21	4	2251.25	80	10	15.
Half Sleek,	10	10	1115.625	40	5	7.5
Quarter Sleek,	5	5	557.8125	20	2	11.75
Half Q. Sleek,	2	10.5	278.90625	10	1	5.875

TABLE FOR ONIONS.

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

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Sleek,	17	—	1785.	64	8	12
Half Sleek,	8	8	892.5	32	4	6
Quarter Sleek,	4	4	446.25	16	2	3
Half Q. Sleek,	2	2	223.125	8	1	1.5

FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

A Peck of potatoes, direct from the field, wiped with a cloth, but not washed, weighed 39 pounds Avoirdupois; yet, in the second Parliamentary Report, 1820, p. 26. potatoes, in the Glasgow market, are said to weigh 42 pounds Avoirdupois. Although the diameter of the mouth of the Forpet and Half Forpet is now enlarged, so as to take on a larger heap than formerly, these small Measures cannot hold their just allocation when the potatoes are large; it is therefore much to be desired that potatoes, in small quantities, were sold by weight, in the same manner as fruit and onions.

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

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

STANDARD DRY MEASURE IN ENGLAND.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic Inches.	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.		
	Pints.	Gills.		Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.
Winch. Bushel,	20	10	2165.625	78	4	15.5

This Measure takes its name from having been originally kept in the City of Winchester. By statute 13 of William III., 1701, "The Winchester Bushel is declared to be a round Vessel with a plain bottom, eighteen inches and one half-inch wide throughout, and eight inches deep. As the Winchester Bushel is now used in this City, in matters of Excise, it becomes necessary to know the exact contents of the *practical* Bushel now in use. An authenticated Bushel Measure, from the proper officer in London, has therefore been procured. This Measure is not made up with staves, like a cooper's vessel, its side being bent round a cylinder, spliced at the end, and otherwise most accurately made; it is eighteen inches and nine-sixteenths of an inch diameter, and eight inches deep. It has a crown, the letter G, and St. Anthony's cross, burned on two places of the inside, and the words *Corcoron, Mark Lane, London*, stamped on the outside of the bottom, the upper edge terminating in an iron rim. Having carefully filled this Measure with water, and made the necessary calculations, the above Table has been made therefrom. The cubical contents, raised from the dimensions of this Measure, without reference to water, being 2164.97964575 inches, the results in the Table may be considered sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.

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

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

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

18.5625	
18.5625	344.56640625
<hr/>	Decimal, .7854
928125	<hr/>
371250	137826562500
1113750	172283202125
928125	275653125000
1485000	241199184375
185625	<hr/>
<hr/>	270.622455468750
Carried up, 344.56640625	Depth of vessel, 8
	<hr/>
Contents in Cubic Inches,	2164.979613750000

TABLE OF SUPERFICIAL MEASURE,

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

English Inches		1 Scotch Link		1 English Foot		1 English Yard		1 Scotch Ell		1 Scotch Fall		1 Scotch Chain		1 Scotch Rood		1 Scotch Acre	
78.8544	1	1.826	1	9	1	1.056	1	36	1	161	1	402.5	1	160	1	4	1
144		16.435		9.506		38.027		576		161		402.5		160		4	
1296		17.361		342.25		36		161		402.5		160		4			
1369		625		38.027		576		161		402.5		160		4			
49284		5476		608.444		576		161		402.5		160		4			
788544		13690		1521.111		1440		402.5		160		4					
1971360		54760		6084.444		5760		160		4							
7885440		100000															

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

TABLE OF LINEAL MEASURE.

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

English Inches							
8.88	1 Scotch Link						
12		1.351	1 English Foot				
36		4.054		3	1 English Yard		
37		4.166		3.083		1.027	1 Scotch Ell
222		25		18.5		6.166	6 1 Scotch Fall
888		100		74		24.666	24 4 1 Scotch Chain
8880		1000		740		246.666	240 40 10 1 Scotch Furlong
71040		8000		5920		1973.333	1920 320 80 8 1 Scotch Mile *

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

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

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

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

TABLE.

English Measures of Length, raised from the Standard Yard of 36 Inches.

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

Inches	1 Palm	1 Gunter Link	1 Span	1 Foot	1 Cubit	1 Yard	1 Pace	1 Fathom	1 Pole, or Rood	1 Gunter Chain	1 Furlong	1 Mile
3												
7.92	2.64											
9	3	1.136										
12	4	1.515	$1\frac{1}{3}$	1 Foot								
18	6	2.272	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1 Cubit							
36	12	4.545	4	3	2	1 Yard						
60	20	7.575	$6\frac{2}{3}$	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	1 Pace					
72	24	9.091	8	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1 Fathom				
198	66	25	22	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1 Pole, or Rood			
792	264	100	88	66	44	22	$13\frac{1}{2}$	11		4 1 Gunter Chain		
7920	2640	1000	880	660	440	220	132	110			1 Furlong	
63360	21120	8000	7040	5280	3520	1760	1056	880				1 Mile

TABLE OF ENGLISH WINE MEASURE,

For Wine, Spirits, Oil, &c. raised from the Standard Wine Gallon.

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

Solid Inches									
28.875	1 Pint								
57.75	2	1 Quart							
231.	8	4	1 Gallon						
4158.	144	72	18	1 Rundlet					
7276 $\frac{1}{2}$	252	126	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 Barrel				
9702	336	168	42	2 $\frac{1}{5}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 Tierce			
14553	504	252	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Hogshead		
19404	672	336	84	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 Puncheon	
29106	1008	504	126	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Butt
58212	2016	1008	252	14	8	6	4	3	2 1 Tun

TABLE.

Raised on the principle of the Glasgow Standard Spirit Pint of 105 cubic inches, weighing 3 pounds, 12 ounces, and 12 drams Avoirdupois.

Taken from Exemplification of Weights and Measures.

	Cubic Inches.		Cubic Inches.
1 Dram	.10802	8 Ounces	13.82716
2 Drams	.21604	9 Ounces	15.55555
4 Drams	.43209	10 Ounces	17.28395
8 Drams	.86419	11 Ounces	19.01234
1 Ounce	1.72839	12 Ounces	20.74074
2 Ounces	3.45679	13 Ounces	22.46913
3 Ounces	5.18518	14 Ounces	24.19753
4 Ounces	6.91358	15 Ounces	25.92592
5 Ounces	8.64197	1 Pound	27.65432
6 Ounces	10.37037	1 Stone	387.16049
7 Ounces	12.09876	1 Cwt.	3098.28394

The non-continuation of the fractions account for the small discrepancy in some of the parts of the cubic inches.

The Magistrates of Glasgow having confiscated a number of deficient Weights and Measures, in January 1822, the Dealers to whom they belonged, procured an interdict from the High Court of Justiciary, sisting procedure in the inferior Court. The details of this important case, which was decided at Edinburgh on the 27th January, 1823, will be found in the Appendix.

Soon after the decision, the Magistrates and Council were pleased to express their approbation as follows :

AT GLASGOW, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE
YEARS.

“ The Magistrates and Council of the said City, being in Council assembled, and having taken into consideration the earnest zeal for the good of the Community, manifested by Mr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works, in undertaking some time ago, at the request of the Dean of Guild, the laborious task of adjusting the different Weights and Measures used in this City, according to the legal Standards, and preparing a minute and accurate Exemplification of all these different Measures, and a Specification of the particular Weights and Measures by which Commodities are sold according to established usage; and also the great ability, accuracy, and research, displayed by him in the preparation of these Documents, and of an Historical Account of the regulations adopted in this Country at different times, for the proper adjustment and equalization of Weights and Measures, On the motion of the Lord Provost, seconded by Henry Monteith, Esquire of Carstairs, M.P., Unanimously voted their best thanks to Mr. Cleland; and resolved thus publicly to express the high sense they entertain of Mr. Cleland’s services on this occasion, and of the great public utility of the Work before mentioned.”

EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS OF COUNCIL,

By (signed,) JAMES REDDIE.

JAIL, COURT HOUSES, AND BRIDEWELL.

JAIL AND COURT HOUSES.

The Jail and Court-Houses at the Cross, having been found insufficient for the purposes of the City and County, the Magistrates and Council in 1810, commenced the erection of a Jail and spacious Public Offices at the west end of the public Green, near the River, from designs by the late Mr. William Stark.

The east front of the Public Offices, in particular, is considered as a fine specimen of the Grecian Doric, the cornice, window dressings, and other ornaments are allowed to be of just proportions; the magnificence of the portico, however, rivets the attention and diverts the mind from the other divisions of the façade.

The portico exhibits very nearly the proportions of the Parthenon, and may serve to give some idea of that celebrated Temple, divested indeed of the magnificence it derived from the most exquisite sculpture of ancient times. As in the Parthenon, the columns are placed on colossal steps, and there is a recess divided from the portico, by a screen of columns like the pronaos of the Temple, which adds greatly to the richness and grandeur of the effect.

Although the situation on which the Jail is erected was so highly approved of by the philanthropist Neild, as to call forth the expression, "That nature herself had designated the spot," yet for the purposes of effect, it is certainly too flat; it is therefore to be regretted that greater

elevation could not be given to the building, consistent with the employment of the Grecian Doric. This defect would probably have passed unnoticed, had it not been rendered much more observable by a parapet and rail which has been found necessary for the protection of the building since Mr. Stark's death.

These buildings contain Halls for the several Courts, and ample accommodation for the Civil and Criminal Establishments. The entry to the Jail is by the west front. This department consists of two spacious Courts, 74 fire-rooms, 58 cells, besides day apartments, 2 rooms with anti-apartments for prisoners under sentence of death, so strong as to render the common practice of fettering, altogether unnecessary. The Prison of Glasgow is perhaps the only one in the Island, where irons, even to persons under sentence of death, are never used.

The Chapel is spacious and well adapted for the purpose, and there are four cisterns placed on the top of the Prisons, calculated to contain 14,776 gallons of water, for supplying the various apartments, water closets, &c.

The following Tables exhibit some important details respecting incarcerations for Debt in the Glasgow Jail.

DEBTORS.

Number of Persons incarcerated for Debt, in

<i>Years.</i>	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
January,	9	42	28	41	49	59	67	55
February,	5	42	36	28	61	67	59	70
March,	11	50	65	58	65	58	69	74
April,	30	57	46	29	65	59	90	71
May,	52	45	15	25	68	77	77	57
June,	28	47	59	19	57	60	71	48
July,	48	55	56	26	76	55	76	78
August,	65	21	29	10	78	65	59	78
September,	54	27	29	26	76	65	57	83
October,	58	28	41	24	67	64	69	82
November,	58	27	50	50	58	44	62	72
December,	49	59	59	24	65	69	82	64
Total,	405	458	435	520	779	742	838	832

Table.

Number of Commitments in Glasgow Jail, amount of Debt, period of Confinement, and extent of Aliment, during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818.

Debits not exceeding £1.									
Number of Persons Imprisoned.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding.			Aliment.			
170	27	1	0	10	1/5	2/	10	1/5	2/
1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	Days after Imprisonment when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	Days after Imprisonment when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	
Debits from £5 to £20.									
Number of Persons Imprisoned.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding.			Aliment.			
255	85	6	2	10	1/5	2/	180	71	9
1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	
Debits from £20 to £50.									
Number of Persons Imprisoned.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding.			Aliment.			
219	48	5	5	10	1/5	2/	241	47	7
1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	
Debits above £50.									
Number of Persons Imprisoned.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding.			Aliment.			
148	50	4	0.	10	1/5	2/	674	1211	
1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.	
Average of one Year, 404									
Total.									

During these years there were a few cases where the Aliment was struck at less than 1s. 5d. and a few where it was more than 2s.

Number of Commitments in Glasgow Jail, amount of Debt, period of Confinement, and extent of Aliment, during the year 1819.

Debts not exceeding 10s.										Debts not exceeding £1.										Debts not exceeding £3										Debts not exceeding £5.									
Number of Persons		Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.			Number of Persons		Aliment.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.			Number of Persons		Aliment.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.										
				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.			Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.			Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.			Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.																		
37	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	1	0	10	1/	2/	72	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	68	4	0	10	1/	2/	158	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	151	4	3	6 Months.	10	1/	2/	92	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	81	9	2	6 Months.	10	1/	2/			
		3 Months.	1	0	10	1/	2/																																
		6 Months.	0	0	10	1/	2/																																
Debts from £5 to £20.										Debts from £20 to £50.										Debts above £50.										Total.									
Number of Persons		Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.			Number of Persons		Aliment.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.			Number of Persons		Aliment.			Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding		Aliment.										
				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.			Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.			Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.			Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.	Highest Rate per day.																		
160	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	154	21	5	10	1/	2/	123	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	84	28	11	10	1/	2/	129	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	85	25	19	10	1/	2/	129	Imprisoned.	1 Month.	85	25	19	10	1/	2/				
		3 Months.	21	5	10	1/	2/																																
		6 Months.	5	10	1/	2/																																	

Exclusive of 771 Persons incarcerated for Debt, there were 8 for Bastardy, where the Debt was not constituted. One Person was imprisoned above 6 months for a Debt above £50. The Debts under 10s. vary from 2s. 6d. upwards.

Number of Commitments in Glasgow Jail, amount of Debt, period of Confinement, and extent of Aliment, during the year 1822.

Table.

Debts not exceeding 10s.										Debts not exceeding £1.										Debts not exceeding £3.										Debts not exceeding £5.									
Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding					Aliment.					Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding					Aliment.					Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding					Aliment.					Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding					Aliment.				
Number of Persons	Imprisoned.				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.				Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment.	Lowest Rate per day.								
	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.		1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.		1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.		1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.		1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.		1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.		1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.					
44	45	1	0		79	69	10	0	6 Months.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10										

*Mode of Committing Prisoners under the authority of the
Magistrates.**

In Royal Burghs the Magistrates have the power of granting warrant for imprisonment for debt on what is called an *act of warding*. This exclusive power of the Burgh Magistrate, is in virtue of an act passed in the 2d. Parliament, Robert I. whose reign commenced in 1306, by which the Mayor, &c. is empowered to apprehend the person of the Debtor, upon legal proof of the debt, wherever he can be found within the jurisdiction, and to imprison him upon his own expense, till the debt be paid.

Act of Grace.

When a Debtor is incarcerated who has no property he immediately takes the benefit of the Act of Grace, that is, he makes oath that he is poor, and has not wherewithal to aliment himself in Jail. On this, a Magistrate grants warrant to the Officers of Court to intimate to the Incarcerator that the Debtor has taken the foresaid oath, and also that he must make such a reasonable aliment for his support as may be thought proper, and that within ten days, otherwise the prisoner will be set at liberty. This gracious Act originated as follows:—In 1696 the Convention of Royal Burghs represented to Parliament, the great hardship the Burghs lay under in maintaining poor Pri-

* The taste for litigation in this City may be estimated from the following statement. Exclusively of the suits which were carried on in the Sheriff's Court, Justices of the Peace Court, Commissary Court, and the Police Court, 5798 Processes were instituted in the Magistrates' Courts within the Royalty in 1815, viz. Ordinary Town Court, 1658; Summary Town Court, 608; Conscience Court, 1053; Maritime Court, 109; Small Debt Court, 1560; Dean of Guild Court, 90; Criminal Cases in the Town Court, 720. Since 1815, when the above Statement was prepared for a public purpose, it is understood the Processes have considerably increased.

soners, for an indefinite time; whereon the Parliament passed an Act, which, while it relieved the Burgh funds, infused a milder spirit into the law of imprisonment; and has proved an inestimable blessing to unfortunate Prisoners.

The Act provides, 1st. That a person for a civil debt or cause, who cannot aliment himself, may apply to the Magistrates for an order upon the Creditor to give him an aliment. 2d. That this application must be intimated to the Creditor, (or Creditors, as the case may be) and must be supported by the Debtor's oath, that he has not wherewithal to aliment himself. 3d. That the Creditor shall within the space of ten days, provide the aliment and give security for it, the amount not being under Three Shillings Scots per diem. 4th. That after the lapse of ten days, this order not being complied with, the Debtor shall be set at liberty. (In computing the time, the day is to be held to run from midnight to midnight.)* In striking the aliment, the Magistrate regulates the amount by the circumstance and quality of the Prisoner, and the character of the case. Poor Debtors even after they are liberated by the Act of Grace may be incarcerated again for the same Debt, if within one year they receive immediate aliment on incarceration; but if after that period, ten days must expire before they receive it. Prisoners who have property, and have made a full surrender to their Creditors, may after thirty days imprisonment, apply to the Court of Session for a discharge under the process of *Cessio Bonorum*. In this process the Debtor must summon all his Creditors, to whom he assigns his property. When this personal protection is granted, the Debtor can never again be incarcerated for the same debt by any of the Creditors to whom intimation of the *Cessio* had been intimated.

* On the 11th November, 1704, Blair, against the Magistrates of Edinburgh, "The Court of Session subjected the Magistrates in the payment of the Debt, in consideration that they liberated the Prisoner immediately after 12 o'clock of the tenth day from the intimation."

Bill of Health.

In 1671, the Court of Session passed an Act of Sederunt empowering Magistrates to liberate Debtors on receiving a certificate on oath from a Physician or Surgeon, stating that confinement in Prison would endanger the Prisoner's life. The Act of Sederunt states, that "The Magistrates shall be answerable that the party escape not, and upon his recovery return to Prison."

Squalor-Carceris.

It is a principle in the Scotch Law that the Debtor be kept a close prisoner, so that he may be induced to pay the Debt if he can, or disclose the funds which he may have concealed. This custom which has so often shocked the humanity of English writers on imprisonment, was borrowed from the Church, who were accustomed to enforce obedience in matters of faith, by confining heretics between narrow walls, or placing them in loathsome dungeons. In former times when the Prisons partook of the nature of dungeons more than of places of safe-keeping, imprisonment became a severe punishment, but even then, the humanity of the Law in its *Cessio Bonorum* and *Bill of Health* softened the rigour of the most callous Creditor.—In our times, the Squalor-Carceris is only known by name.

The information conveyed by the following Tables will not fail to make a deep impression on the minds of those who have turned their attention to the quantity of Crime committed in large Towns.

DELINQUENTS.

Number of Persons incarcerated for Delinquency in Glasgow Jail.

Years.	1815	1816	1817	1818*	1819	1820	1821	1822
January,	71	94	90	82	132	98	122	91
February,	65	91	120	78	70	139	110	149
March,	71	93	92	56	124	105	98	87
April,	78	103	89	69	103	143	112	94
May,	89	86	70	64	88	56	117	113
June,	77	65	68	84	117	73	125	70
July,	78	110	82	101	139	66	125	102
August,	103	108	113	105	81	98	92	80
September,	102	68	67	56	152	104	72	89
October,	83	72	71	112	100	115	54	99
November,	40	70	70	105	113	116	74	102
December,	87	83	89	104	104	108	95	74
Total,	944	1043	1021	1016	1323	1221	1196	1150

On 31st December, 1822, there were 128 persons in the Jail, viz. Debtors, 61 Males and 1 Female—Delinquents, 53 Males and 13 Females. On the 14th February, 1814, when the New Jail was opened, it being then a time of War, there were only 35 Prisoners of every description removed from the Old to the New Jail.

During the year which ended on 31st December, 1822, 1984 persons had been incarcerated in the Jail, viz. 834 Debtors and 1150 Delinquents.

* STATE OF JAILS AND BRIDEWELLS IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Parliamentary Account for the Year 1818.)

Number of places of confinement in Scotland,	87	Persons committed for debts,	420
Viz. Common Jails (including 5 or 6 used only as lock-up houses,) ...	82	Do. for crimes,	1152
Bridewells or penitentiaries,	5	Of the criminals there were males,	678
—	—	Do. females,	474
Number of Jails in which there were no committals in 1818,	14	Under 17 years of age,	217
—	—	Above 17 years of age,	935
Total number of persons committed to all the jails in 1818,	5310	Of the criminals confined at one time in the five bridewells—males,	205
Do. do. to the bridewells,	3427	females,	576
—	—	—	579
Total number of persons committed in 1818,	8757	Under 17 years of age,	119
—	—	Above 17 years of age,	460
The greatest number of persons at one time in jails,	993	—	579
Do. do. in bridewells,	579		
—	—		
Total in both,	1572		

Commitments to Bridewells in 1818.—Edinburgh, 1490; Glasgow, 1443; Greenock, 212; Roxburgh, 167; Aberdeen, 115.

In 27 jails including Glasgow, Dumfries, Ayr, and Paisley, the aliment to criminals, in 1818, was 6d. per day. In five jails, viz. St. Andrew's, Haddington, Dunbar, Edinburgh, (till lately,) and Canongate, the aliment was 8d. per day; in Dalketh, Selkirk, Jedburgh, and Dysart, 9d. per day; in Inverary, 10d.; in Greenlaw, 6d. to 9d.; in Dornock, 4s. per week; in Nairne, 2s. 6d. per week; and in Banff, 3d. per day. Only in a very few jails is there any allowance for clothes.

Table.

POLICE CASES.

Number of Cases brought before the Magistrates in the Police Office, from the 1st January, till 31st December, 1892, both days inclusive, specifying also the number of Persons accused, but not the Informants or Witnesses.—The Cases marked S are those that occurred on Sundays.

Days.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.	Cases.	Pers.
1	29	49	10	33	21	53	35	50	23	34	32	58	32	48	23	46	16	46	31	52	25	97	8	92
2	22	29	46	67	57	67	25	33	17	18	8	11	21	28	18	20	26	23	22	23	41	51	38	73
3	16	23	32	8	S	6	35	60	15	17	33	42	20	32	36	57	24	29	27	58	S	12	16	23
4	12	23	22	33	26	40	6	11	S	6	97	38	19	92	S	10	31	55	24	33	33	43	31	46
5	17	11	92	83	15	20	27	52	S	6	7	33	19	21	S	10	26	44	49	78	29	42	16	57
6	S	7	21	33	12	14	36	12	13	19	8	11	38	68	23	38	28	30	S	13	16	24	23	33
7	17	35	15	44	12	18	31	47	25	29	30	70	27	35	20	17	17	54	31	46	24	37	37	59
8	20	33	11	71	25	43	23	41	17	19	34	13	32	52	14	92	25	54	29	56	41	68	5	8
9	18	29	38	71	S	8	11	25	43	19	30	32	32	36	17	28	S	18	32	49	44	74	35	49
10	20	33	8	20	33	47	16	21	S	6	92	37	31	41	S	5	20	36	23	36	S	11	26	34
11	18	25	9	34	25	35	25	27	S	5	6	42	60	81	17	29	24	40	26	32	26	40	33	46
12	25	39	9	34	24	28	31	44	19	25	36	43	36	50	19	26	16	23	S	16	36	50	31	46
13	S	6	8	27	23	36	31	41	21	34	37	49	S	18	15	16	34	58	44	25	41	57	21	27
14	19	44	9	48	23	36	24	41	27	39	8	62	28	38	14	19	S	8	73	28	42	52	90	90
15	13	24	21	25	S	9	21	45	27	39	S	8	23	29	14	12	14	15	25	34	28	37	7	14
16	20	43	23	46	34	75	21	26	25	32	92	15	23	29	21	42	13	14	28	40	38	82	56	58
17	15	20	S	12	S	9	11	42	32	32	92	47	21	32	38	66	26	34	40	44	S	16	38	43
18	18	29	27	40	36	42	14	19	34	32	92	97	26	39	S	10	25	42	33	55	45	86	24	34
19	20	59	18	29	29	39	17	19	42	35	27	38	27	32	39	18	18	22	S	76	36	52	54	35
20	S	3	4	18	19	30	44	16	S	9	27	60	39	63	19	44	S	30	22	56	37	51	30	39
21	20	30	8	12	S	48	16	15	26	39	32	25	S	8	38	49	33	59	S	14	37	48	27	40
22	16	25	12	17	15	18	S	14	42	35	21	27	27	43	19	26	S	30	35	45	26	33	6	8
23	24	37	30	33	90	22	27	21	20	20	7	7	23	39	31	40	28	51	97	33	S	6	33	52
24	17	37	S	7	S	8	10	12	25	55	27	38	23	28	36	83	20	37	95	41	S	13	25	32
25	24	36	30	45	18	25	15	21	S	13	34	30	26	38	S	27	21	25	44	74	47	82	35	42
26	S	7	15	18	18	25	16	61	32	24	20	30	26	38	27	41	22	26	S	32	32	22	29	36
27	S	8	15	21	21	26	31	27	S	33	29	51	42	82	21	27	16	23	7	9	50	77	23	36
28	S	32	23	30	24	27	S	8	30	33	29	51	S	11	27	72	30	75	S	32	32	46	30	44
29	13	29	—	—	15	19	28	34	28	47	29	45	31	39	21	43	S	12	25	39	26	S	9	12
30	18	23	—	—	S	33	20	26	15	24	S	10	27	37	30	42	15	45	33	53	46	25	34	8
31	25	32	—	—	S	6	—	—	11	13	—	—	17	25	43	89	—	—	10	14	—	—	52	80
Prostitutes, ...	574	961	503	811	668	1030	618	951	710	1051	745	1155	802	1169	726	1200	728	1157	894	1371	962	1479	830	1229
Beggars,	—	191	139	182	—	133	—	84	—	122	—	232	—	169	—	208	—	153	—	180	—	177	—	176
Totals, ...	574	1256	503	1047	668	1254	618	1217	710	1400	745	1681	802	1517	726	1492	728	1401	894	1611	962	1745	830	1549

Total Prostitutes taken before the Magistrates in the Police Court, ... 2082
Total Beggars taken before the Magistrates in the Police Court, ... 1524

The actual number of Prostitutes and Beggars in the City, cannot be ascertained from the above Statement, because it frequently happens that the same Person is apprehended again in a few days after dismissal from confinement. Some of the Beggars included in the above List, were apprehended more than 100 times. No regular List of Beggars apprehended in this City, was kept earlier than 1817. In that year, the number amounted to 1856. In 1818, to 1952. In 1819, to 1475. In 1820, to 1876. In 1821, to 1761, and in 1822, to 1524. Total Beggars apprehended within the Kingdom of the City in 7 years, 19,444. Sergeant Henderson, who has the charge of apprehending Beggars, is of opinion that there are about 800 persons who gain a livelihood by public begging in the City and suburbs.

The above Table was made by Mr. James H. Munn, the acting and intelligent Superintendent of Police.

The following is an analysis of the cases brought before the Police Court in the month of January, 1822, from which some idea of the nature of the cases throughout the year may be formed.

Persons accused and brought before the Magistrates in the Police Court.

For being disorderly in houses,	185	<i>Brought forward, 895</i>	
Do. do. on the streets,	166	Throwing nuisance out of windows,	6
Fighting on the streets,	77	Boys found lying on the top of baker ovens through the night, ...	6
Found drunk on the streets,	69	For selling fish by improper weights,	6
Encumbering the streets with articles for sale,	61	Overloading carts with dung,	6
Petty thefts,	46	Carrying bundles through the night,	5
Old offenders found under suspicious circumstances,	44	Breaking lamps wilfully,	5
Being concerned in picking pockets,	42	Disorderly in houses of bad fame ...	5
Not cleaning foot pavements,	40	Change-keepers for harbouring persons in their houses during Divine Service,	5
Encumbering the streets with barrows,	27	Keeping houses of bad fame,	4
Keeping dirty closes,	23	Riding on carts without reins,	3
Molesting watchmen,	18	Stealing lead from houses,	3
Having chimneys on fire,	17	Housebreaking and theft,	2
Publicans keeping houses open till one or two o'clock on Sunday morning,	15	Acting as porters without badges	2
Offering to sell stolen goods,	15	Keeping a biting dog.	2
Found lying on stairs during the night,	11	Swine going at large on the streets,	2
Indecent conduct,	15	Bad pavement,	2
Obstructing the foot paths,	10	Watchmen insolent on duty,	1
For not keeping portable lamps burning at materials for buildings lying on the streets,	9	Fighting dogs,	1
Leaving horses and carts unattended,	7		
		Total,	961
		Of whom were males,	686
		and females,	275
			961

Carried over, 895

ABSTRACT

Of Imprisonments and Police Cases during the Year 1822.

Imprisoned in Jail for debt,	<i>Persons.</i> 832
Imprisoned in Jail for delinquency,	1150
Imprisoned in Bridewell for delinquency,	1310
Taken before the Magistrates at the Police Court,	13564
Prostitutes, do. do.	2082
Beggars, do. do.	1524

Total Imprisoned or taken before the Burgh Magistrates in the Police Court, 20462

Table.

Year	Peace or War.	Provosts.	Lords of Justiciary on the Circuits.		CRIMES.					Total Executions.
					Murder.	Forgery.	Robbery.	Housebreaking.	Hamesucken.	
			<i>Spring.</i>	<i>Autumn.</i>						
1765	Peace.	John Bowman.....	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	Auchinleck and Coalston.	0	0	1	0	0	1
1766	Peace.	George Murdoch.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1767	Peace.	George Murdoch.	Alemoor and Coalston.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	1*	0	0	0	0	1
1768	Peace.	James Buchanan.	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	Alemoor and Coalston.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1769	Peace.	James Buchanan.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	1	0	0	0	0	1
1770	Peace.	Colin Dunlop.	Coalston and Kennet.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1771	Peace.	Colin Dunlop.	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	Coalston and Kennet.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1772	Peace.	Arthur Connell.	Justice Clerk and Kames. †	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1773	Peace.	Arthur Connell.	Coalston and Kennet.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	0	0	2	0	0	2
1774	Peace.	James Buchanan.	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	Coalston and Kennet.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1775	Peace.	James Buchanan.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	0	0	0	1	0	1
1776	Peace & War.	Robert Donald.	Hailes and Gardenston.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1777	War.	Robert Donald.	Auchinleck and Kennet.	Hailes and Gardenston.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1778	War.	William French.	Justice Clerk and Kames.	Kennet.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1779	War.	William French.	Hailes and Kennet.	Kames and Gardenston.†	0	0	0	0	0	0
1780	War.	Hugh Wylie.	Hailes and Braxfield.	Justice Clerk and Hailes.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1781	War.	Hugh Wylie.	Justice Clerk.	Kennet and Braxfield.	0	0	0	1	0	1
1782	War.	Patrick Colquhoun.	Hailes.	Hailes and Gardenston.†	0	0	0	0	0	0
1783	War & Peace.	Patrick Colquhoun.	Justice Clerk.	Braxfield and Henderland.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1784	Peace.	John C. Campbell.	Justice Clerk and Hailes.	Kennet and Braxfield.	0	0	5	1*	0	4
1785	Peace.	John C. Campbell.	Hailes.	Justice Clerk and Hailes.	1	1	1	0	0	3
1786	Peace.	John Riddell.	Eskgrove.	Justice Clerk and Braxfield.	0	0	1	1*	0	2
1787	Peace.	John Riddell.	Hailes.	Justice Clerk and Braxfield.	0	0	5	1	0	5
1788	Peace.	John Campbell, Jun.	Eskgrove and Stoncfield.	Hailes and Swinton.	0	0	1	0	0	2
1789	Peace.	John Campbell, Jun.	Eskgrove and Stonefield.	Justice Clerk and Stoncfield. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
1790	Peace.	James M'Dowall.	Hailes and Swinton.	Justice Clerk and Henderland. ...	1	1	0	0	0	2
1791	Peace.	James M'Dowall.	Eskgrove and Swinton.	Hailes and Stoncfield.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table.

1792	Peace.	Gilbert Hamilton.	Justice Clerk and Henderland...	Eskgrove and Swinton.	2	0	1	0	0	5
1795	Peace & War.	Gilbert Hamilton.	Swinton and Dunsinnan.	Justice Clerk and Henderland...	1*	0	1	0	0	2
1794	War.	John Dunlop.	Eskgrove and Swinton.	Swinton and Dunsinnan.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1795	War.	John Dunlop.	Justice Clerk and Craig.	Eskgrove.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1796	War.	James M'Dowall.	Swinton and Dunsinnan.	Justice Clerk and Craig. †.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1797	War.	James M'Dowall.	Eskgrove and Methven.	Swinton and Dunsinnan.	1	0	0	0	0	1
1798	War.	Laurence Craigie.	Justice Clerk.	Eskgrove and Methven.	1	0	0	0	0	1
1799	War.	Laurence Craigie.	Dunsinnan.	Craig and Armadale.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1800	War.	John Hamilton.	Methven.	Dunsinnan and Cullen.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1801	War & Peace.	John Hamilton.	Craig and Armadale.	Justice Clerk and Methven.	0	0	0	0	1	1
1802	Peace.	Laurence Craigie.	Dunsinnan and Cullen.	Craig and Armadale.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1803	Peace & War.	Laurence Craigie.	Justice Clerk and Methven.	Dunsinnan and Cullen.	0	0	0	1	0	1
1804	War.	John Hamilton.	Craig.	Cullen.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1805	War.	John Hamilton.	Craig and Armadale.	Dunsinnan and Cullen.	0	2	0	0	0	2
1806	War.	James Mackenzie.	Dunsinnan and Armadale.	Justice Clerk.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1807	War.	James Mackenzie.	Meadowbank.	Craig and Armadale.	1	0	0	0	0	1
1808	War.	James Black.	Justice Clerk and Meadowbank.	Cullen and Hermand.	1	0	0	0	0	1
1809	War.	James Black.	Craig and Armadale.	Justice Clerk and Meadowbank.	0	0	0	2	0	2
1810	War.	John Hamilton.	Hermand.	Armadale.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1811	War.	John Hamilton.	Justice Clerk and Armadale. ...	Hermand and Boyle.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1812	War.	Kirkman Finlay.	Meadowbank and Woodhouselee.	Armadale and Gillies.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1813	War.	Kirkman Finlay, M. P.	Hermand and Gillies.	Justice Clerk and Succoth.	0	0	3	0	0	5
1814	War.	Henry Monteith.	Meadowbank and Pitmilley.	Hermand and Gillies.	0	0	2	0	0	2
1815	War & Peace.	Henry Monteith.	Justice Clerk and Succoth.	Meadowbank and Pitmilley.	0	0	1	0	0	1
1816	Peace.	James Black.	Hermand and Gillies.	Justice Clerk and Reston.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1817	Peace.	James Black.	Hermand and Gillies.	Pitmilley and Succoth.	0	1	3	0	0	4
1818	Peace.	Henry Monteith.	Pitmilley and Reston.	Gillies and Succoth.	1	0	3	0	0	4
1819	Peace.	Henry Monteith, M. P.	Justice Clerk and Hermand.	Pitmilley and Meadowbank.	1	0	0	5	0	6
1820	Peace.	John Thomas Alston. ...	Gillies and Succoth.	Justice Clerk and Hermand. ...	0	0	0	5	0	6†
1821	Peace.	John Thomas Alston. ...	Pitmilley and Meadowbank.	Gillies and Succoth.	0	1	0	5	0	4
1822	Peace.	William Smith.	Pitmilley and Succoth.	Pitmilley and Meadowbank.	0	0	0	2	0	2
					15	6	26	25	1	70||

During ten years preceding 1820, of those who received sentence of death, 18 persons had their punishment commuted to transportation, viz. 1 for murder, 2 for forgery, 2 for robbery, and 13 for housebreaking and theft. During five years, ending September 1819, 141 persons were transported from Glasgow to New South Wales, viz. 50 for life, 57 for 14 years, and 64 for 7 years. The above convicts, although tried at Glasgow, belong to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew and Dumbarton.

* The four crimes thus marked (*), were perpetrated by females.

† The four circuits thus marked (†), were maiden. There was no criminal business in Stirling, Glasgow, Ayr and Dumfries, at the autumn circuit, in 1782. In the autumn of 1796, there was no business of any description on the western circuit, except the trial of a man for rioting at Inverary, which Lord Craig directed to be remitted to the Sheriff, as too trifling for the circuit court.

|| It appears from the works of Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen and Mr. Howard, that, during 40 years, from 1749 to 1788, inclusive, 1469 persons were executed, who had been tried at Newgate: the greatest number in one year was 97, in 1785,—and the smallest, 6, in 1759, being a year of war—average, 36.

‡ On 30th August, 1820, James Wilson was executed and headed for high treason. The Special Commission for trying persons accused of high treason in Scotland, was

At the Spring Circuit in 1819, 60 persons were indicted for trial, who were afterwards classed into 39 cases as follows:—

Theft and Housebreaking,	15	Of these Cases there were tried, ...	28
Theft,	13	Diet deserted,	4
Murder,	2	Do. 1 do. <i>pro loco et tempore</i> ,	2
Assault and Robbery,	2	Recommitted,	2
Uttering Forged Notes,	2	Outlawed,	2
Culpable Homicide,	1	Certified to High Court of Justiciary,	1
Wilful Fire-raising	1		
Forgery,	1		
Housebreaking,	1		39
Stealing in a Vessel,	1		
	39		

composed of the heads of the four Courts, and the remanent Lords of Justiciary. The Commission was opened at Glasgow, on 20th July, 1820, for the trial of James Wilson, by the Lord President Hope, the Lord Justice Clerk Boyle, the Lord Chief Baron Shepperd, the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, and Lord Pitmilley. Counsel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, the Solieitor-General, Serjeant Hullock, Henry H. Drummond and John Hope, Esquires. Mr. Knap, Clerk of Arraighs, and Mr. James Arnot, W. S. Agent. Council for the prisoner, J. A. Murray, Alexander E. Monteith, James Grahame, E. D. Sandford, Ham. Pyper, Esquires, and Barrister Harmer, Mr. John Fleeming, Agent.

After a prolonged and important trial, the Jury found James Wilson guilty upon the fourth count of the indietment, viz. "conspiring to levy war against the King, in order to compel him to change his measures." The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Crown through James Ewing, Esquire, Merchant in Glasgow, their Chancellor.

Wilson was a hosier to trade, and a poacher by profession, simple and inconsiderate through life, and so thoughtless, that he could never be brought to see his crime nor the awful situation in which he was placed. When the Rev. Doctor Dewar had preached what is called the condemned sermon in the chapel of the prison, Wilson said to a by-stander, that he thought the Minister was very personal; on taking leave of his wife the day before his execution, he gave directions for the sale of a favourite dog, and the transplanting of some gooseberry bushes in his garden.

The culprit was drawn in a double-seated hurdle, from the prison to the scaffold, with his back to the horse; when the headsman disguised in frightful attire, and face covered with black crape, placed himself in the opposite seat in the hurdle, holding up the edge of the fatal axe to his face, every spectator was appalled but Wilson, who seemed to be quite unmoved; when the procession had gone about 100 yards, the hurdle came in contact with the parapet wall of the prison, on which Wilson very coolly said to the driver, "Haud your horse head t'ye." Having ascended the platform as if nothing particular was to happen, he coolly said to the town's executioner, "Thomas, did ye ever see sic a crowd?" After the Rev. Doctor Dewar and the Rev. Doctor Greville Ewing had prayed with him, the drop fell, and having hung about half an hour, his body was let down on a platform. At this period the disguised headsman made his appearance, and with one stroke severed the head from the body, and having held it up, exclaimed, "Behold the head of a traitor!" on this some persons in the crowd, which was unprecedentedly great, cried out "Murder! murder!"

The Commission was also opened at Dumbarton, Paisley, Ayr and Stirling. At Dumbarton, Robert Monro was acquitted. At Paisley, James Spiers, weaver in Johnston, was also acquitted. At Ayr, Thomas M'Kay pled guilty, received sentence, and was afterwards pardoned. And at Stirling, twenty-two persons were arraigned for appearing in open rebel-

The convictions short of death were as under, viz.—two to transportation for life—thirteen for 14 years—ten for 7 years; in all 25 persons, of whom two were females, sentenced to 7 years transportation—three males for 18 months imprisonment—three for 12 months—one for 9 months, and one for one month. The others not accounted for, were dismissed from the bar. At the Spring Circuit in 1820, the Court sat six days, 12 hours each day, when 72 persons, comprised in 47 cases, were tried.

The internal regulations of the prison, have constantly employed the energies of an active Magistracy. Garnish and the tap have been abolished, the Keepers' fees payable by prisoners reduced, and his salary increased from the Corporation funds. The prisoners have been classified, as far as the construction of the prison will admit; work has been found for such of the delinquents as choose to work, and every attention paid to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. The Corporation at its own expense, provides a regular chaplain, schoolmaster, precentor, and a matron who instructs the female delinquents in the principles of religion, and superintends their industry. Since 1818, when this City was honoured with a visit from the distinguished and benevolent Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, a committee of ladies visit the female delinquents twice in the week, and instructs the matron as to general management.

Public worship is performed in the prison every Sabbath by the chaplain, who tenders religious instruction to the prisoners through the week. The Rev. Mr. Muir, Minister of St. James, the parish in which the prison is situated, preaches every Friday in the prison. Although bibles and psalm-books are provided to the delinquents, the Rev. Dr. M'Gill, Professor of Theology in this University, has established a library in the prison for the use of its inmates.

lion, and engaging the King's troops at Bonnymuir. Andrew Hardy and John Baird were tried and found guilty, and afterwards hanged and headed at Stirling, twenty pled guilty, and were recommended to mercy, nearly the whole of whom were transported for life.

The unwearied exertions of this truly benevolent and philanthropic man in the cause of the wretched, and of him who has none to help him, is not confined to the pulpit and the press, nor his energies to the relief of one class of society, for his services are to be found wherever they are useful; his works on prison discipline and miscellaneous subjects, have been productive of much good.

On the incarceration of delinquents, they are provided with a comfortable bed, a clean cell and wholesome food, pottage, broth, meat, bread and potatoes. As work is optional before sentence, and in most cases even after it, the idle delinquent, and they are nearly all of that description, may be said to live at his ease in prison, enjoying more comfortable accommodation and entertainment, than he would have done at home.

The expense of keeping and supporting prisoners in the jail of this City is very great. Exclusive of the expense of the County prisoners who are usually more numerous than those belonging to the City, the Corporation expense in 1822, independent of repairs, &c. amounted to £1827, 3s. 10d.

Particulars as under:

Criminal prosecutions before the Magistrates and Circuit Courts, after deducting fines and expenses received, - - -	£788	1	10
Aliment at 6d. per day, for which the prisoners receive their food, - - -	419	17	2
Salaries to Jailor, Chaplain, Surgeon, Teacher, Precentor, Matron, wages to Servants, and other current expenses of the Debtor and Felon side of the Prison, - - -	403	12	4
Bedding, washing, use of furniture, &c. to 1150 delinquents at one penny per day, on the supposition that the average period of confinement is forty-five days, - - -	215	12	6
Expense in 1822, exclusive of repairs, &c.	1827	3	10

When the expense of supplying the prison with water, repairs, insurance, and other unavoidable outlay, is taken into account, the maintenance of the prison, will be little short of two thousand pounds per annum from the Corporation funds.

Bridewell.

TILL the year 1798, there was no regular building in this City for the exclusive purpose of a Bridewell. The building on the south side of the Drygate, which had been occupied as a manse by the Prebend of Cambuslang previous to the Reformation, was acquired by the Magistrates, and fitted up as a house of correction for vagrants and women of dissolute character. As this building had become unfit for the purposes of a Bridewell, the Magistrates in 1792, took a lease from the College of a part of their property adjoining the old meal market in the High-street, and fitted it up as a Bridewell, but as this was only a temporary arrangement, the Magistrates entered into a contract for erecting the present building in Duke-street on 6th October, 1795, from designs by Mr. John Paterson. The building which is six stories high, containing 105 cells, each 8 feet by 7 feet, a chapel, work-rooms, and apartments for the Keeper, was opened for prisoners on the 8th of May, 1798.

The Bridewell, although of sufficient size at first, is now deficient in accommodation, and its construction unfortunately such, as to retard, if not entirely to prevent the great purposes of solitary confinement and distinct classification.

At the time when the Bridewell was built, the improvements which have since taken place in penitentiaries were

not known, and even if they had been discovered, the pecuniary concerns of the Corporation would not have warranted its managers to provide court yards, and the other requisites of a reformed Prison. Of late, the rapid increase of juvenile, and the more advanced degrees of delinquency in all their appalling forms, have become so alarming, that the necessity of renovating or enlarging the building has become a matter of necessity; accordingly, an Act of Parliament has been obtained for erecting a new County Bridewell, the expense of building and maintaining to be defrayed by an assessment on the City and County. It is now expected that the building will be begun in a few months.

The following Table exhibits the number of persons, who have been confined in Bridewell during 13 years, distinguishing the periods of confinement.

Year.	30 Days and under.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	12 Months.	18 Months.	24 Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average in each Day.
1810	46	40	75	26	135	9	14	30	4	7	128	258	586	90
1811	54	45	87	30	166	8	15	34	5	6	144	302	446	98
1812	70	46	127	35	196	7	14	33	6	6	170	368	538	116
1813	96	41	107	31	208	10	15	34	6	6	200	354	554	120
1814	160	40	222	41	198	8	14	31	5	4	250	495	725	150
1815	194	55	252	61	216	12	21	53	5	0	290	515	805	147
1816	329	64	262	51	190	0	11	27	0	0	516	618	954	166
1817	545	142	518	41	158	0	9	16	4	0	489	722	1211	178
1818	797	127	265	81	155	0	12	24	4	0	601	842	1445	210
1819	650	179	258	102	160	0	17	20	5	0	598	773	1571	220
1820	701	201	250	86	127	1	27	25	9	0	665	762	1425	185
1821	546	479	189	74	87	0	19	25	6	0	493	950	1425	200
1822	270	656	195	76	93	1	17	17	5	0	457	855	1510	210
Total in 13 years.	4436	2071	2585	755	2049	56	205	545	62	29	4779	7790	12569	159

On 31st December, 1822, there were 193 persons in Bridewell, viz. 64 males and 129 females, of whom there were for the

First time	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22d	23d	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th
39	21	18	14	14	8	7	7	6	9	4	4	3	3	3	3	6	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

*Shewing the number of Prisoners committed to Bridewell during 6 years, ending 31st December, 1822,
distinguishing the different crimes or offences for which they were committed.*

Year.	Returning from banishment, having been formerly convicted of theft, &c.	Theft, reset, pocket-picking, street-robbery, and attempting to steal.	Imposition, fraud, embezzlement, swindling, breach of trust, &c.	Issuing base money	Assault, outrage, breach of the peace, rogues, vagabonds, disorderly, vagrants, pests, &c.	Exposing children or deserting family.	Keeping disorderly house.	Prostitution and disorderly.	Begging and extorting charity.	Jail prisoners detained for examination or fines, not sentenced to work.	Justiciary prisoners from different Counties. The other prisoners tried and convicted at the Circuit Court, belong to the Town, and are included under the different heads, according to their crimes.	Courts Martial.	State Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total committed.	Average daily in the house.
1817	535	273	26	8	118	5	9	258	49	93	20	18	—	489	725	1212	178
1818	519	271	40	1	224	4	17	343	109	73	25	17	—	601	842	1445	210
1819	293	353	41	9	199	4	11	308	95	36	22	—	—	598	773	1371	220
1820	282	347	53	11	132	1	11	293	90	90	40	2	93	663	762	1425	183
1821	326	325	32	4	166	2	21	342	128	51	26	—	—	493	930	1423	200
1822	345	256	25	8	137	1	8	364	114	35	17	—	—	457	855	1310	210
	1900	1825	197	41	976	17	77	1908	585	378	150	37	95	3301	4885	8184	200

The Books being balanced to 31st December yearly, the names of those prisoners remaining at the end of the year, are carried forward to a new account, added to the next year's commitments, and form part of the above Statement, viz.

148 carried forward to 1817.—159 carried forward to 1818.—166 carried forward to 1819.
160 carried forward to 1820.—134 carried forward to 1821.—154 carried forward to 1822.

The following appears to be a note of Crimes or Offences for which prisoners have been confined in Bridewell on a daily average of 6 years, ending 31st December, 1821.

For Prostitution and disorderly,.....	58
Returning from banishment, having being formerly convicted,.....	51
Theft, reset, pocket-picking, street-robbery, and attempting to steal, &c.	50
Assault, outrage, breach of the peace, rogues, vagabonds, disorderly, vagrants, pests, &c.	20
Justiciary prisoners from different Counties,	8
Imposition, fraud, embezzlement, and breach of trust, &c.....	4
Keeping disorderly houses,	2
Begging and extorting charity,	2
Jail prisoners not sentenced to work,	2
Issuing base money,	1
Exposing children and deserting family,.....	1
Courts Martial,	1
<hr/>	
Total daily in the House,.....	200

State prisoners are not included, as they were only in Bridewell on one occasion.

The average age of male and female prisoners daily in Bridewell for 6 years, ending 31st December, 1822,

Viz. ONE VIEW.				ANOTHER VIEW.			
	<i>Below 20 years of age.</i>	<i>Above 20 years of age.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Below 17 years of age.</i>	<i>Above 17 years of age.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males,	40	30	70	Males,	24	46	70
Females, ...	18	112	130	Females, ...	8	122	130
	58	142	200		32	168	200

This, and the three preceding Tables, were constructed by Mr. William Brebner, the Governor of Bridewell, an officer who merits and receives the approbation of every succeeding Magistracy.

Value of Labour and Expenditure.

As the recent Act of Parliament for regulating the publication of the amount of revenue and expenditure of Royal Burghs, commonly called the Lord Advocate's Act, directs the accounts to be made up to Michaelmas yearly, instead of 31st of December as formerly, 9 months only can be published in 1822. The following is the last annual account, being for the year ending 31st December, 1821:—

Expense of victualling the prisoners,	£773	5	5
Coal, candle, bedding, clothing, cooperage, tin-work, spoons, cooking utensils, &c.	292	3	10
Oil, candle, machinery utensils, dressing-flour, &c. for manufacturing department,	225	9	5
Superintendent's salary, £200; servants' wages, £187, 7s.....	387	7	0
	<hr/>		
	1678	5	8
Received for weaving, winding, tambouring, sewing, twisting, cotton picking, &c.....	£1730	18	11
For board of prisoners, viz. from County, £76, 19s.; City, £18, 9s.; beggars, £12, 9s. 4d.; Prisoners from the County of Dumbar- ton, &c. £14, 17s.	122	14	4
	<hr/>		
	1853	13	3
Deduct paid to prisoners for extra work performed by them,	275	3	1
	<hr/>		
	1578	10	2
Balance, viz. difference between the value of labour and expenditure,.....	99	15	6
To which add Surgeon's salary, £10; Chaplain's, £30; Teacher's, £13, 15s.; Precentor's, £2, 10s.; Water, £5; Stationery, £6, 1s.; Smith, Mason, Wright, Glazier, Plumber, and Painter's work for the buildings, £88, 2s. 7d.....	155	8	7
	<hr/>		
Total expense paid from the Corporation funds,.....	£255	4	1

The annual deficiency arising between maintenance and labour, per £99, 15s. 6d. when divided among 200 persons, the average number in Bridewell in 1821, amounts nearly to ten shillings for each person per annum, and if the total

deficiency of £255, 4s. 1d. be taken into account, the expense of maintaining each prisoner in Bridewell, will amount to £1, 5s. 6d. per annum.

Although the facilities for procuring work in this City, are probably superior to many others, it is but justice to Mr. Brebner to say, that under his management, aided and assisted by a committee of Council, there is no Bridewell of any extent in the Country, where prisoners are so well and so cheaply kept.

The prisons in this country, previous to the time of Howard and Neild, were generally airless, damp, and of limited extent. Soon after the labours of these distinguished philanthropists were made known by their writings, a spirit of amelioration ran through the land, so that, in a short time every Town and County vied with each other, in an ardent desire to have the best constructed jail. So long as the prison reformers were satisfied with providing airy, healthy and sufficient accommodation for the purposes of safe-keeping and classification, their exertions were respected by every person having claim to humanity. But it has turned out in this, as it frequently does in other systems of reform, that the alterations have been carried to an extent far beyond what was originally contemplated, or what is now really found to be necessary.

In their zeal for the comforts of the outcasts of society, the benevolent theorists have run into the opposite extreme, for now nothing short of spacious habitations, congregating rooms, and comfortable subsistence, will do for the very worst of our species; and the man who would limit the comforts of him who lives by thieving, makes a trade of robbing, or whose every act renders him the bane of society, would be considered as hard-hearted, and destitute of feeling.

A careful perusal of the foregoing Tables, will satisfy the speculative philanthropist, that in this, as probably

in other great Towns, crime succeeds crime in the same individuals, to a very alarming extent; and as soon as he can divest himself of former prejudices, he will find that coercion of such characters is necessary for the well-being of society. As a melancholy proof of the depravity of human nature, and proofs are not wanting, there are now many persons in confinement in this City, who have been frequently incarcerated, convicted and punished for delinquency, that the moment they are discharged, commit fresh depredations on the public:—These are not solitary facts, nor are the community ignorant of the failure of the plans of benevolence in this City, for providing asylums for almost every description of persons who have swerved from the paths of rectitude.

With regard to the Ladies' committee on the prison, if success depended on attention, zeal, and a kind regard for the best interests of the prisoners, success would be complete; but alas! the depravity of the human heart in the breasts of females habituated to vice and dissipation, in all their disgusting forms, is not to be removed by acts of kindness and affectionate regard. It is therefore to be feared, that little more can be expected to result from these labours of benevolence, than order, cleanliness and industry, while under the eye of the matron; instances of almost daily occurrence, show that little else is to be expected.

Juvenile delinquency in this City has increased to an amount that is truly alarming. At our circuit courts the dock is frequently crowded with youthful depredators, hardened in vice, and who care nothing for imprisonment in such a jail as Glasgow, where they can enjoy society, ease, and plenty of food. To this class, close confinement or posterior-whipping, should at least accompany every conviction for renewed crime.

There are many worthy persons who entirely disapprove of whipping adults for theft and other delinquencies, be-

cause it degrades the character, and renders the delinquent regardless of future conduct. This may be true, in a person who has but just deviated from the paths of virtue, but cannot apply to him, who, by his frequent crimes, has been thrown out of society; lenient punishment with such a person, is found to be quite unavailing. Solitary confinement, bread and water, or hard labour on a tread mill, constructed for punishment, not for profit, should be inflicted; if this or some similar punishment is not found to answer the purpose, whipping should most certainly be resorted to. Although our Magistrates have not been accustomed to convict delinquents on trial by jury, and therefore do not inflict the punishment of whipping, it may be considered as one of the benefits arising from the late appointment of a resident Sheriff in this City, that thieves and other delinquents after conviction by jury, or returning from previous banishment from the County, are whipped * in the court-yards of the prison, in the view of the prisoners, some of whom, in all proba-

* The House of Commons, on 25th February, 1823, having directed returns to be made of the number and description of persons who have been whipped in certain prisons, the following is a copy of the return from Glasgow.

In the year ending the 5th January,	Number of persons sentenced to be whipped.				Number of persons who have suffered the punishment of whipping.			
	Public.		Private.		Public.		Private.	
	Under 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.	Under 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.	Under 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.	Under 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.
1817,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1818,	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1819,	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1820,	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1821,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1822,	0	2†	0	0	0	2	0	0
1823,	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total in 7 years,	14	2	0	0	13	2	0	0

† Two of the above were whipped through the streets, viz. one for rape, and the other for rioting in a house in Clyde-street, conformably to sentence of the Lords of Justiciary. The others were whipped in the court-yards of the prison, for theft, or for returning from banishment, conformably to sentence of the Sheriff.

bility, were their associates in crime. Were those persons who hold a different opinion, and who shudder at the very name of whipping, to witness the good that has been already done by the determination of the Sheriff in putting his sentences in execution, they would soon get the better of their squeamish objections to this mode of punishment.

In this jail, as has been already stated, bedding and comfortable food are found to delinquents the moment they enter the prison; not so with the unfortunate debtor, who has no bed provided for him to repose on, and who must remain in prison for at least ten days before he can get even a morsel of bread to put into his mouth, except from friends, if he has any without, or from fellow-prisoners within.

It is remarkable, that in a City where so much has been done for delinquents, nothing has yet been effected for the relief of insolvent debtors for small sums, a class of persons, who, frequently from distress in their families, want of work, or some other legitimate cause, get more into debt than they are able to pay, and are thrown into prison by their creditors, who but too often give way to feelings of resentment and caprice. London, Edinburgh, and almost the whole of the large towns in the country, have societies for the *relief of persons imprisoned for small debts*; although varying in their constitution and general management, they all agree in never paying debts, except under very peculiar circumstances. In 1810, when the philanthropist Neild, *Treasurer to the London society*, was in this City, he not only urged the necessity of such an institution, but gave a very handsome donation towards its formation. —If there ever had been any doubt of the propriety, or even the necessity of an institution of this kind in Glasgow, a perusal of the foregoing incarceration Tables for Debtors, it is believed, will remove that doubt. In forming their society, the citizens of Glasgow will be at once gratified and assisted by the perusal of excerpts from the reports of the valuable institution in Edinburgh, for which see Appendix.

POOR.

Number of the Poor and mode of supplying them in Glasgow.

As an official return of the number of the poor and the mode of supplying them in Glasgow, was made to a committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1817, and as a copy of that document will be found in the Appendix, it is unnecessary here to enter into minute detail.

The maintenance of the poor is a subject in which every one has an interest; and the manner in which they should be supplied in this City, has frequently engaged the attention of its most enlightened citizens.

Prior to the Reformation, the endowments for the poor were very munificent. Among the numerous bodies who have been associated from time to time for the relief of the poor in this City, the following are conspicuous.

The incorporated Trades are now the only body in existence who administered the poors' funds in Glasgow, prior to the Reformation in 1560. Next in order is the Kirk-Session, which was instituted in 1572. In 1605, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses were constituted and recognized as charitable institutions. In 1639-40-41, Hutchison's Hospital was endowed. In 1733, the Town's Hospital was founded, and in 1746, the first regular friendly society was instituted in Glasgow. Prior to the Union with England, there was a Tobacco Spinners association in this City, but this society had no title to the term friendly.

As the supply from the fourteen Incorporations, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, Hutchison's Hospital, &c. is not considered as charity, strictly speaking, but in some cases, received as a matter of right, and in others, as the gift of benevolent individuals to decayed citizens who have supported respectable characters, and rendered themselves useful in society, the following account is therefore confined to the management of the funds of

paupers on the Kirk-Session and Town Hospital, to the latter of which the general assessment is chiefly applicable.

Mode of supplying the Poor connected with the Kirk-Session and Town Hospital.

KIRK-SESSION POOR.

The administrators of the Kirk-Session funds, are the Minister and Elders of the respective parishes. The offerings received at the church doors, and part of the chapels within the City, and fees for proclamations of marriages, &c. are collected into one fund by the Kirk Treasurer, who is accountable to a general board, consisting of all the Ministers and Elders in the ten parishes in the City, known by the name of the General Session. From this board, each particular Session receives a sum in proportion to the number of its poor. When a person desires to receive public charity, he must in the first place, apply to his Elder to be admitted a pauper on the Session of the parish in which he resides; if the case is very urgent, he receives an immediate supply, and at the first meeting of the Session, the Elder reports that he has visited the case, and states the result; if the Session are satisfied that the applicant is in necessitous circumstances, and has established an industrious residence of three years, he is taken on the poors' roll, and receives from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per lunar month, by which thirteen payments are made in the year, the average rate being 2s. 9d. per month. A superintendent for the poor was appointed in 1815, whose duty it is to visit and report the state of the Sessional applicants, when required to do so by the Elders.

As the state of the parochial poor had not been investigated for the purposes of allocation, posterior to 1782, the General Session in July, 1818, directed a committee to ascertain the number of the poor, and to make a new allocation of the money under their management, when it appeared that the poor amounted to 1350, conformably to the following Table.

MR. ARCHD. NEWBING, Convener of the committee alluded to, than whom, there is none in this community who has bestowed more valuable time, or shown more talent in the management of public affairs, drew up the following exemplification, by which the poor are classed as to country, sex, age, and religion—widows, unmarried persons, females deserted by their husbands, number of children, &c.

After 35 years service as an Elder in the Outer High Church, during which period he held various offices in the Magistracy, and conducted the affairs of many of the Public Institutions, Bible and Missionary Societies, &c. without pecuniary reward, Mr. NEWBING was elected Session Clerk in 1823.

PARISHES.	General number on roll of each Parish.				General number of Males on each Parish.				General number of Females on each Parish.				Females.					Males.					Number of Females deserted by their husbands.				Number of do. who have children under 10 years.		Number of do. with children above 10 years.		Number of Widows.		Number of Females who have not been married.		Number of poor who say they belong -to the Estab-lished church.		Number, who say they be-long to Protestant Dissenters.		Number, who say they be-long to the Roman Catholic church.		Number, who say they are natives of Glasgow.		Number, who were born in other Parishes in Scotland.		Number, who were born in Ireland.	
	199	18	181	4	6	51	75	45	Under 40 years old.	Above 40 and under 50.	Above 50 and under 60.	Above 60 and under 70.	70 years old and up-wards.	Under 40 years old.	Above 40 and under 50.	Above 50 and under 60.	Above 60 and under 70.	70 years old and up-wards.	22	78	344	825	128	967	186	29	305	787	90																	
St. Mungo's	199	18	181	4	6	51	75	45	1	1	5	6	5	2	6	52	121	28	178	19	41	19	2	57	134	8																				
St. Mary's	194	30	164	12	19	44	58	31	...	...	6	12	12	7	17	53	130	16	148	41	29	5	44	127	23																			
Blackfriars'	182	31	151	7	19	34	66	25	1	3	4	10	13	2	18	65	133	11	141	29	12	59	109	54																						
St. Andrew's	180	27	153	8	15	49	45	36	5	2	5	5	12	5	12	51	122	24	146	29	5	5	58	106	5																					
Outer High	149	11	138	4	19	41	43	31	...	1	1	4	5	2	11	48	115	11	114	35	...	...	58	106	5																			
St. George's	125	14	111	4	9	25	53	20	...	1	3	6	4	2	6	28	89	21	110	13	2	2	59	81	5																					
St. Enoch's	97	10	87	...	8	26	32	21	...	...	1	2	7	4	7	32	71	9	81	14	2	2	17	77	3																			
Ramshorn	56	5	51	2	10	12	16	13	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	15	44	8	49	6	1	1	12	44	...																	
Totals.....	1182	146	1056	41	105	282	388	222	6	8	25	46	61	22	78	344	825	128	967	186	29	29	305	787	90																					

* Although the poor amounted to 1350 persons, there were only 1182 who appeared before the Committee, the others were prevented from attending by sickness, or other sufficient causes.

On 13th July, 1819, after the Town had been divided into nine parishes, and a Minister appointed to St. John's church, a committee of the General Session reported the number of the poor, and the allocation to be as follows:

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Poor.</i>	<i>Annual Sum.</i>
Tron,	271	£487 16 0
Blackfriars,	218	392 8 0
St. Enoch's,	156	280 16 0
St. Mungo's,	148	266 8 0
St. Andrew's,	141	253 16 0
St. John's,	125	225 0 0
Outer High,	122	219 12 0
St. George's,	47	84 12 0
Ramshorn,	31	55 16 0

Number of poor, 1259 Sum expended, £2266 4 0

The Session funds are as follows:

In the year ending 31st December, 1818, the collections amounted to	£1896 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fees for proclamations of marriages,	171 13 6
Legacies and donations at funerals,	237 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Interest of money lent,	45 0 0
Rent of a building in Greyfriars' lane,	12 0 0
Extraordinary collections through the year at the Tron Church, &c. &c.	156 0 0
	<hr/>
	£2518 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

DEDUCT EXPENSES.

Treasurer's salary,	£50 0 0
Presbytery and Synod Clerk's salary,	20 3 0
Beadles' salaries,	113 12 0
Expense of tolling bells at funerals,	22 11 2
Expense of lighting the Tron Church at the Evening lecture,	45 11 0
Incidental expenses,	17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	252 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total free fund,..... £2266 4 0

*Constitution of the Town Hospital and mode of
supplying the Poor.*

CONSTITUTION, &c.

THIS Institution is managed by 51 Directors, viz. The Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, Treasurer and 12 Directors, chosen annually by and from the Town Council, of whom the Lord Provost and the 5 Baillies form a part; 12 by and from the Merchants' House, of whom the Dean of Guild must be one; 12 by and from the Trades' House, including the Convenier; and 12 by and from the General Session, of whom four Ministers in rotation are a part.

The Hospital was opened on 15th November, 1733. The expenditure for the year ending 14th November, 1734, amounted to £468, 15s. 3d. which was met by contributions from the Corporation of the City, the Merchants and Trades' Houses, and a few benevolent individuals. The expenditure in 1735, including certain debts contracted in building and furnishing the Hospital, amounted to £820, which being a larger sum than could be obtained by contributions and subscriptions, obliged the Magistrates and Council to assess the inhabitants in the sum of £250, and this mode of assessment was continued for a considerable number of years. At length on the 15th of February, 1774, the Ministers of the City, and one Elder from each Session, certified to the Magistrates and Council that their respective funds had become quite inadequate to support the poor, and praying that something might be done for relieving them from their difficulties. The Magistrates and Council on considering the certificates and other matters therewith connected, became satisfied that a considerable sum must be raised to relieve the Sessions, and to support the out-door poor. They also thought proper to denude themselves of the very unpleasant duty of laying on the tax.

Having come to this determination, the Magistrates and Council took into their serious consideration, the alternative power vested in them to assess the inhabitants for the maintenance of the poor by two acts of the Scotch Parliament, the first passed in the year 1579, empowering Magistrates of Burghs and others, to lay an assessment on the heritable and personal property of the inhabitants, according to wealth, circumstances and ability; and the second, authorizing them to levy a rate on rental. Having made their selection in favour of assessment, the Magistrates in 1774, for the first time elected assessors* under authority of the aforesaid Act of 1579, and directed them to assess the inhabitants in the sum of £1305, 10s. 10½d. for the maintenance of the ordinary and extraordinary poor for that year. Since that period, an annual assessment has regularly been laid on by fifteen honourable men, appointed by, but not connected with the Town Council. The assessors, who are generally men of good information, are sworn to assess the inhabitants impartially, to the best of their knowledge and belief. It has been the custom for a considerable time past, to assess every person within the Burgh, who is supposed from his property or business to be worth £300. If the feudal holder neither lives nor carries on business within the Burgh, he is exempt from the tax, however great the value of his property may be.

The Directors of the Hospital formerly mentioned, hold quarterly meetings, at one of which they elect ten of their number, to whom the distribution of the funds and other important matters connected with the Hospital, are intrusted. The Committee consists of the Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, two Directors from the Corporation of the City, Merchants and Trades' Houses, and two from the

* The following are the names of the first assessors: Messrs. Alexander Oswald, Thomas Hopkirk, John Alston, Henry Ritchie, George Crawford, jun. James M'Gregor, James Johnston, William Lang, Walter Stirling, and John Miller of Westerton, merchants; John Wilson, wright; Richard Miller, weaver; Thomas Thomson, wright; James Lockhart and Alexander Donald, merchants, all residing in Glasgow.

General Session, assisted by the senior Clerk and Superintendent of the poor.

Mode of supplying the Poor from the Town Hospital.

WHEN the largest sum allowed by any of the Kirk-Sessions is not sufficient for the pauper, the Minister of the parish, on receiving from the Elder of his proportion, a written statement of the pauper's case, recommends him to the weekly Committee of the Town Hospital. If the case is very necessitous, the Committee allows such a sum as will support the applicant till next weekly meeting; in the mean time, the superintendent of the poor visits the case, and confronts the applicant with a written report at next meeting. If the report is favourable, and the applicant be received on the funds of the Hospital, he is immediately struck off the Session fund, as he cannot receive from both. Although it is usual for paupers to come from the Session to the Hospital, there are occasional applicants to the Hospital who were never on any poors' roll. When a pauper not burdened with children, is taken on the funds of the Hospital, he is usually allowed 6 lb. of meal weekly, and if so enfeebled as not to do any thing for himself, he receives 5s. additional per quarter. A man and his wife get 8 lb. of meal weekly, and 5s. additional per quarter, if very frail. A widow with two children, get 8 lb. of meal weekly; if three children, 10 lb.; and if four children, 12 lb. and an additional sum of money according to circumstances, from 5s. 10s. 15s. to 20s. per quarter. When a single person does not receive meal, he receives in lieu thereof, 16s. 18s. or 25s. per quarter.

Parochial Establishments.

THE foregoing system by which the poor have been supplied through the medium of the General Session and Town Hospital for such a length of time, has lately assumed a new character. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers having been admitted to the pastoral charge of the Tron church and parish on 21st July, 1815, soon turned his thoughts to what has been called parochial establishments. This learned and vigilant Divine, aware of the difficulty of moving a machine so very unwieldy and complicated as the General Session, whose multiplied apparatus seemed to him to stand in the way of an active agency and particular distribution, developed his desire for a disjunction from the general concern, so that he might be enabled to support the poor of his parish from its own resources, without the aid of assessment; and from the circumstance of the erection of a new church and parish, and the liberal offer of it made to him by the Magistrates, had it soon completely in his power to make his favourite experiment.

The Magistrates and Council having on the 3d of June, 1819, appointed Dr. Chalmers to St. John's church and parish, unanimously resolved on the 18th August of that year, that the Minister of St. John's parish, should have a "separate, independent and exclusive management and distribution of the funds which may be raised by voluntary or charitable collections at the doors of the said church, for the relief of the poor resident in the said parish." And the said church having been opened for public worship on Sabbath the 26th September, 1819,* the new system commenced, of which the following may be taken as an outline.

* Dr. Chalmers was introduced to St. John's church and parish by his friend the Rev. Andrew Thomson, Minister of St. George's church, Edinburgh, an able and energetic Divine, who has greatly distinguished himself from the pulpit and the press.

The whole collections or voluntary gifts at the door of St. John's church, are placed at the disposal of the Minister, assisted by his numerous Elders and Deacons, who by an able and effective agency, have made themselves particularly acquainted with every poor person and pauper in the parish. One of the leading features in Dr. Chalmers's plan, is, to instill into the minds of the neighbours and friends of the applicant, the necessity of a kind and cordial co-operation, without which, the pittance allowed by the parish, will be of little avail in cases of distress. Acting on these principles, the agency of St. John's divided the parish into small lots, each taking his proportion, by which, imposition on the part of the vagrant poor is more easily detected, and the distribution of the funds to the legitimate poor, more effectually accomplished.

The parish of St. John's not only renouncess all claim to the general annual assessment and funds of the General Session, (with the exception of a proportion of the free funds arising from proclamations of marriages, &c. which go to defray the Beadles' salary, and other parochial expenses unconnected with the poor,) but have built two school-houses, where the children of the lower orders in the parish are educated at a very low rate. These school-houses have been built, and the schools endowed from surplus collections at the church doors, aided by voluntary contributions. Moreover, although the managers of St. John's parish have not received any part of the General Session nor Hospital funds for the maintenance of their poor, they have relieved the Hospital from all new cases, and actually pay the board of such paupers from St. John's parish as were in the Hospital prior to the date of its independence. While all this is going on, the inhabitants of St. John's parish are assessed for the maintenance of the general poor of the town, in the same manner as if the independence of the parish had not taken place.

The General Session surrender their trust and management of the Poor.

Soon after St. John's church was opened on the principle of parochial independence, the General Session resolved to give up the charge of the poor. Accordingly on the 17th October, 1819, that body "did resign and surrender their trust and management of the poor, and their funds, in terms of their motion to that effect, and appointed a copy of the minute respecting the management of the poor, and the surrender of their trust by the General Session, to be sent to the Lord Provost of the city, and another to the Preceptor of the Town Hospital, to whom the lists of the poor on their rolls will be sent, on or before the term of Candlemas ensuing. Extracted from the minutes of the Session, by (signed) Robert Strang, Session Clk."

In a matter so important as the management of the poor in a great manufacturing community like Glasgow, rendered difficult by the influx of needy strangers, who invariably increase with the trade, a diversity of opinion as to the management is very natural.

It has been urged by those who are inimical to innovation, that though the parochial plan may succeed in the hands of an eloquent and popular Divine, in the full possession of the confidence of a numerous, zealous and easy circumstanced, if not an opulent congregation, yet it cannot be expected to be so, with those who have more than an average number of poor, whose churches are small, and whose collections, from particular causes, cannot easily be extended. To this objection, (which has much the appearance of reason on its side,) it is answered, that although such parishes cannot be expected to establish schools, nor render themselves entirely independent of the funds of the Hospital, they might, by an extended agency,

render the detection of imposition on the part of the vagrant and dissolute poor more easy, and thereby make the money collected at the church doors, go much farther than at present, which would naturally lessen the assessment, and above all, in many instances, they might guide the industrious poor man through his difficulties without becoming a burthen on society, or having his name placed on the poors' roll.

As more than three years have elapsed since the Magistrates and Council resolved that the Minister of St. John's parish should have a separate and independent management of the poor's funds, Baillie Rankin, on 26th Decem. 1822, moved the Town Council, that in order to ascertain whether the plan of separate parochial management of the poors' funds in this City, has been attended with beneficial effects, the various Kirk-Sessions should be required to furnish the Magistrates and Council with certain prescribed information, on or before the 4th of February, 1823 years. The Magistrates and Council having agreed to the motion, the information required was accordingly given, from which the following Table has been framed by Baillie Rankin. The weekly Committee of the Town Hospital, having been previously requested to favour the Council with their sentiments on the subject, reported their opinion on the 1st January, 1823;—particulars in a succeeding page. St. James' parish has been annexed since the last enumeration of the poor.

Table.

Abstract Sessional Returns, made up to 1st Nov. 1822.

Parishes.	Ministers.	4th February, 1821.			1st November, 1822.			Collection, 1st Nov. 1821, to 1st Nov. 1822.			Expenditure, 1st Nov. 1821, to 1st Nov. 1822.			Balances on hand, 1st Nov. 1822.		
		Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Blackfriars,	Rev. Doctor Lockhart,	251	3/0 2/9	2/6	3/0 2/9	2/9	2/6	99	17	8	457	13	9	0	0	0
St. Enoch's, ...	Doctor Wm. Taylor, ...	148	4/6 3/0	2/0	4/6 2/9	2/9	2/0	120	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	255	18	6	+6	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Mary's,	Doctor Dewar,	187	4/6 3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/6	3/6 2/11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/9	2/0	181	10	10	341	7	2	0	0	0
St. James',	John Muir,	126	5/0 2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/6	5/0 2/9	2/9	1/6	282	19	11	236	18	6	57	19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Mungo's, ...	Principal Taylor,	143	4/6 3/2	2/6	4/6 3/2	3/2	2/6	77	7	9	257	0	6	+39	4	3
St. Andrew's, ...	Doctor Gibb,	162	5/0 3/0	2/6	4/0 2/10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/0	101	19	11	270	19	5	0	0	0
Outer High, ...	James Marshall,	105	4/0 2/10 $\frac{7}{10}$	2/0	5/0 2/10 $\frac{8}{10}$	2/10 $\frac{8}{10}$	2/0	267	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	178	2	0	128	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. John's,	Doctor Chalmers,	108	5/0 3/3	2/6	5/0 2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0	455	13	7	149	14	0	604	13	3
St. George's, ...	John Smyth,	59	6/0 2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0	6/0 2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0	333	11	5	137	2	6	295	6	2
Ramshorn,	Doctor Rankin,	31	5/0 3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/6	5/6 3/8 $\frac{2}{3}$	3/8 $\frac{2}{3}$	2/6	111	19	10	85	15	8	62	12	1
Totals,		1327					Tot.	2033	4	11 $\frac{5}{4}$	2370	12	0	1195	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The balances on hand thus † marked, are accidental.

Report of the Weekly Committee of the Hospital.

In the annual report of the weekly Committee addressed to the Town Council, on 1st January, 1823, it is stated, “ that having taken into their consideration the minute of Council of the 8th of November last, requiring to be informed, whether the reduction which has taken place in the assessment, has arisen from the separate mode of parochial management, or from the great cheapness of provisions, or from any other, and what causes, reported:”

“ 1st. That the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the Hospital, has arisen from the absence of many of those causes which tended to its increase during the last five years of the war, and for several years after its termination, rather more than from the mode of separate parish management lately introduced.

“ 2d. During the last two years, many of the causes have ceased to operate, and the natural consequence is, that the expenses are returning to their former rate.

“ 3d. In the last years of the war, the drain from this place of recruits for the army, was large beyond all former precedent, and the wives and families of many of them were left altogether destitute and unprovided for; about the same time also, the improvements which took place in several branches of the manufactures, by which machinery was substituted for manual labour, particularly in those branches performed by females, deprived many for a time, of the usual means of obtaining a livelihood; and from these causes, numbers were thrown upon the Hospital funds for support, who would not otherwise have been burdensome. At the close of the war, and for some years afterwards, the revolutions which took place in trade, and the stagnations thereby occasioned at different periods, threw many operatives totally out of employment; and the typhus fever, which for more than a twelvemonth

raged so fatally in the Town, increased the distress; notwithstanding the public subscriptions which on these occasions were so liberally contributed for the immediate relief of these calamities, still, many families were so far sunk in poverty, that they became unavoidably a burden on the Hospital.

“ So many adverse circumstances superadded to the very high prices of all sorts of provisions during the same period, produced the heavy expenditure which in these years tended to raise the assessment to an amount which has been so severely felt by the public.

“ 4th. Other circumstances of a more direct kind, farther contributed to the rise in the assessment. About the beginning of the period alluded to, an assessment on the Barony parish took place, and they for the first time, began to draw from the City assessment, the proportion to which they were entitled from the extended Royalty, and which has continued ever since. Arrangements also took place, in some parts of the management of the Hospital, which, although they may be attended with benefit in some points of view, have, nevertheless, affected its pecuniary concerns. Among these, may be mentioned the maintenance of the insane poor in the Lunatic Asylum, where they have cost nearly three times the sum they cost in the Hospital. The appointment of district surgeons, for the benefit of the indigent throughout the City, with a corresponding increase of medicines, also added to the expense. And the resolution not to admit boarders and adopt children in the Hospital upon the same terms as formerly, has cut off a source of revenue. In so far, therefore, as these are of a permanent nature, they will continue to form a burden on the assessment.

“ Within the last two years, the state of the country, as every one knows, has been materially improved, in so far, at least, *as the working classes are concerned*; all these now readily find employment, and the prices of provisions

are extremely low. Hence, there has been a decrease in the number of claimants for relief, and in the general expenditure of the Hospital, though, perhaps, not corresponding to the cheapness of provisions, there being a considerable part of the expense that is not affected thereby. These circumstances will, in our apprehension, sufficiently account for the great rise which took place in the assessment from 1812 to 1820, and for its diminution in the two last years, independently of separate parochial management recently adopted. We would however observe, that under this system, those parishes whose collections are inadequate to the support of their poor, draw on the Hospital for funds to make up the deficiency, while those where the collections exceed the demands upon them, as is the case in several parishes, retain their surplus, at least, no account thereof has hitherto been rendered to the Hospital. In so far, therefore, as their surplus is retained, and not applied in aid of the assessment to that extent, there can be no doubt that the mode now in operation, has been unfavourable to the Hospital funds.

(Signed,) DAVID CRAWFURD, Preceptor."

As the article poor went to press before Baillie Rankin could possibly have time to draw results from the information contained in the foregoing Table and Report, the following are submitted for consideration.

Session Poor.—On 13th July, 1819, being one month before the independence of St. John's parish, there were 1259 Sessional poor,* and the sum expended on them in that year amounted to £2266, 4s. being in the proportion of £1, 16s. to each pauper within the Royalty. On 1st November, 1822, being more than three years after the independence of St. John's church, there were 1244 Sessional poor; and the sum expended on them in the year ending at that period, amounted to £2370, 12s. being

* Common beggars have no claim on the Session or Hospital funds, and therefore are not included in the statement. It happens, however, that persons on the poor's roll are sometimes to be found among the common beggars.

in the proportion of £1, 18s. $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{0}{11}$ d. to each pauper within the Royalty.

Hospital Poor:—In 1822, there were 1356 poor on the funds of the Hospital, and the assessment for that year amounted to £9213, 4s. 6d. being in the proportion of £6, 15s. $10\frac{2}{3}$ d. to each pauper.

Session and Hospital Poor:—During the year 1822, the poor on the Session and Hospital funds, amounted to 2600, and the sum expended on them, to £11,583, 16s. 6d. viz. from the Sessions £2370, 12s. and assessment £9213, 4s. 6d. being in the proportion of £4, 9s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to each pauper within the Royalty. From the number of poor taken in connexion with the population, it appears, that in 1822, there was rather more than one pauper for every 6 families, or one pauper for every 28 persons within the Royalty.

By reference to the Table of general assessment for the maintenance of the poor,† appended to this article, it will be seen that in 1820, the first year after the independence of St. John's parish, the assessment amounted to £13,136, 2s. 3d. which has been gradually diminishing, till it has come down in 1823, to £8464, 10s.

Having now given an outline of the constitution of the General-Session and Town Hospital, and a brief, yet faithful account of the procedure of these institutions, respecting the management of the poor, the conclusions are left to those who have an interest in the pecuniary concerns; it is proper, however, to say, and it is no more than an act

† “ Every human being has something in his power. If he has not money to expend in alms, he has at least a heart to condole with, and to sooth an afflicted friend; and he has a tear to shed in the habitation of sorrow. If he cannot afford substantial relief out of his own store, he can interest a more wealthy neighbour in behalf of a suitable object, and he can thus become the useful almoner of another's bounty. If he may not attract notice by the splendour of his gifts at the altar of beneficence, he may, nevertheless, do good in the private walks of life, and benefit society by the less obtrusive, but not less acceptable offices of tenderness and compassion.” *Burns on the Poor of Scotland*, 2d edition, page 190.

of justice to Doctor Chalmers, that his plan of a separate and independent management of the poor, conducted on the principle of friendly agency, has not only had a moral and happy effect on the poor themselves, but also on the parish, and the numerous administrations of its religious, moral and pecuniary concerns.

Although the Doctor's plan in the management of the poor is to render assessment ultimately unnecessary; the great bent of his cultivated and expanded mind is not so much to save the pockets of the rich, as to improve the morals and condition of the poor, by removing from their view, every thing like permanent charity* or even partial relief, without the co-operation of personal exertion, when that is practicable.

Many of the beneficial results arising from the parochial system in St. John's parish, may be traced to the extensive and kindly co-operation of the Elders, Deacons, and Sabbath school Teachers. The Elders in conjunction with the Minister, take a charge of the ecclesiastical affairs of the parish, while the Deacons look after the pecuniary concerns of the poor. The Sabbath school Teachers are generally young men of religious character and education, chiefly in the middle and upper ranks of life, who also give their time cheerfully and gratuitously, and communicate religious instruction on the Sabbath, to such children in the parish as choose to attend. In St. John's parish, on 30th June, 1819, there were 35 Sabbath schools, 35 Teachers and 1039 scholars, viz. boys, 480, girls, 559. To each school a library is attached. The instruction in these schools is principally moral and

* " It has invariably been found that the number of the poor increases with the established means for their support, and that the measures of charity ought, as much as possible, to remain invisible till the moment of the distribution. If the fear of want be removed, if a prospect of maintenance be held out independent of exertion, and if a liberal refuge be provided for all who are in poverty; indifference, sloth, and pauperism, with all their concomitant evils and vices must inevitably ensue." *Ewing's Report on the Poor in Glasgow*, page 14.

religious, the mechanical part being obtained in schools through the week. Such is the interest taken in these schools, that when any of the children are absent, the Teacher feels it his duty, through the week, to inquire the reason of absence at the parents or guardians.

In a great manufacturing town with a mixed population like Glasgow, where there are many parents and guardians who are either not *able* or not *willing* to communicate religious instruction to the children under their charge; the question as to the utility or necessity of Sabbath schools, is simply this, Whether shall religious instruction be communicated in Sabbath schools in this great City, to children of such parents, or not at all? It is unnecessary to say, that this system of religious education has been productive of the happiest effects in society.

Since Doctor Chalmers' appointment to St. John's church and parish, the following things have taken place:

The poor of the parish have not only been liberally supplied without the aid of assessment, but there has been a considerable reversion from the ordinary collections. One public building has been erected in M'Farlane-street, and another in the Gallowgate for parochial schools, each containing halls for two schools, and dwelling-houses for two Teachers. These buildings have been erected, and a sum of money set apart for endowment by voluntary contributions. A chapel of ease has also been erected in the Gallowgate-street for the parish of St. John, on a similar principle.

Although there ever has, and probably ever will be, a diversity of opinion, as to the best mode of raising and administering the poor's funds in this City, the following very gratifying account of the Glasgow Provident Bank, taken in connexion with the labouring classes, will be highly approved of by all those who have the comfort, happiness and independence of that valuable class of society at heart.

Glasgow Provident Bank.

JAMES EWING, Esquire, Governor.

ADAM CROOKS, Esquire, Deputy-Governor.

This valuable and prosperous institution commenced on 3d July, 1815. Regular bank interest is allowed to the depositors; the accounts are made up annually, and the interest placed to the credit of each account. Sums of One Shilling and upwards are taken from depositors, who receive interest when the deposits amount to Sixteen Shillings and Eight Pence, and have remained in the bank one month. The deposits are lodged in the Royal Bank of Scotland, whose directors, very much to their honour, allow the Provident Bank such a sum over and above the usual interest, as enables them to transact the business of the depositors without any charge whatever.

The following is a statement of the concerns of the Bank, which is open every Monday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 17 Queen-street, for the purpose of receiving deposits, and between the same hours on Wednesday, for paying out money.

Years ending 1st July	New Accounts opened.	Received from Depositors, exclusive of Interest allowed.	Repaid to Depositors including Interest.	Interest allowed to Depositors.
1816	1230	£7,862 19 0	£5,475 0 0	£61 11 9
1817	437	5,257 8 1½	4,695 9 2½	89 7 5½
1818	801	8,281 6 2	4,385 4 11½	154 14 11
1819	837	12,271 19 7	8,055 13 1	335 17 2
1820	534	9,565 3 7	10,725 19 1	386 3 11
1821	622	11,119 2 9	8,065 15 4½	448 12 10
1822	720	11,419 12 5	10,292 11 0½	541 19 5½
In 7 years	5181	65,577 11 7½	51,695 12 9	2016 7 6

At the balance in 1822, the sum owing to depositors, was £15,890, 3s. 3d, and the open accounts 3929, so

that only 1252 depositors had entirely withdrawn their money during the first seven years operations.

From 1st July, 1822, to 27th February, 1823, the state of the Bank is as under: 551 new accounts opened; £7,823, 8s. 5½d. received from depositors; £6,268, 9s. repaid to depositors; and the sum in the Royal Bank at the last date, owing to depositors, about £17,450. This is truly gratifying, but not more so, than the knowledge of the fact, that during seven years, the working classes in Glasgow have so managed their savings as to entitle them to more than Two Thousand Pounds interest on their deposits, which, but for such an institution, might have been laid out for purposes quite unavailing in the hour of need.

The public are indebted to Mr. James Buchan, joint cashier of the Provident Bank, for the information contained in the foregoing Table.

the rate of assessment for the year ending 9th August, 1882. Meal is sold in Glasgow by Dutch weight of 17 oz and 7 dr. in the lb.

Period to which the annexed Table refers.		Number in the Hospital.	Number upon Nursing Wages.	Families on Meal.	Total on the Hospital.	Cost of each Meal given in the House.	Quantity of Meal given Weekly.	Price of Meal per Boll.	Rate per £100.	Valuation.	Amount of Assessment.
Statement for the Year ending 9th August, 1882.*						£ s. d.	lbs	£ s. d.	s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Do.	do.	278	114	165	557	4 16 0	8 15 2	0 12 6	.....	.....	1,057 0 0
Do.	do.	287	123	182	592	4 16 0	9 7 2	0 15 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
Do.	do.	299	105	125	529	4 16 0	5 5 0	0 15 0	.....	.....	1,055 0 0
Do.	do.	1784	292	136	527	4 16 0	6 0 4	0 18 8	.....	.....	1,092 0 0
Do.	do.	1785	298	136	530	4 16 0	5 14 4	0 14 8	1 1 0	2,010 200	1,047 0 0
Do.	do.	1786	303	118	511	4 16 0	5 1 6	0 14 8	1 1 0	2,030 800	1,031 0 0
Do.	do.	1787	303	90	511	4 16 0	5 1 6	0 17 4	1 1 0	1,980 600	1,031 0 0
Do.	do.	1788	280	128	501	4 16 0	5 15 2	0 15 0	1 2 0	2,094 200	1,230 0 0
Do.	do.	1789	289	107	531	5 5 0	7 11 6	0 14 0	1 4 0	2,103 700	1,420 0 0
Do.	do.	1790	319	105	535	5 5 0	9 3 4	0 16 0	1 5 0	2,192 600	1,480 0 0
Do.	do.	1791	314	115	636	5 5 0	9 3 0	0 16 0	1 5 0	2,359 700	1,673 0 0
Do.	do.	1792	355	111	703	4 10 0	9 0 0	0 16 0	1 3 0	2,341 000	1,617 0 0
Do.	do.	1793	373	107	703	4 10 0	9 0 0	0 16 0	1 7 8	2,518 000	1,993 0 0
Do.	do.	1794	375	132	767	5 0 0	12 0 6	0 17 4	2 8 0	2,540 900	3,387 0 0
Do.	do.	1795	352	290	773	5 10 7½	27 12 6	0 16 0	3 0 ½	2,538 740	3,861 0 0
Do.	do.	1796	352	290	706	5 13 5½	33 14 2	0 16 0	3 0	2,652 000	3,958 0 0
Do.	do.	1797	365	217	451	6 10 0	29 2 6	0 18 0	3 0	2,803 833	4,135 0 0
Do.	do.	1798	397	234	425	6 10 0	27 1 2	0 18 0	3 0	2,940 000	3,920 0 0
Do.	do.	1799	385	266	387	6 10 4½	24 5 2	0 15 0	3 0	3,022 666	4,534 0 0
Do.	do.	1800	412	270	367	8 6 9½	23 2 0	1 17 4	4 4 6	3,390 575	7,180 0 0
Do.	do.	1801	410	412	488	9 2 2	30 3 2	1 8 0	4 4 6	3,535 555	7,955 0 0
Do.	do.	1802	407	487	725	9 2 2	42 4 6	0 17 0	2 1 1	4,015 400	4,350 0 0
Do.	do.	1803	322	334	423	7 7 6	23 11 2	0 12 0	2 2 2	4,357 250	5,265 0 0
Do.	do.	1804	353	330	367	7 9 10	21 8 0	0 12 0	2 2 0	4,765 733	4,865 0 0
Do.	do.	1805	384	390	433	7 11 9	25 13 4	0 14 0	2 2 0	4,815 000	4,815 0 0
Do.	do.	1806	365	306	410	8 1 0	24 4 2	0 14 0	2 2 0	5,200 000	5,220 0 0
Do.	do.	1807	353	324	387	8 1 4	23 9 6	0 14 0	2 1 ½	5,647 066	6,000 0 0
Do.	do.	1808	377	402	404	8 3 8	26 7 4	0 14 0	1 11	6,121 600	5,770 0 0
Do.	do.	1809	389	410	454	8 4 11	27 2 0	0 14 0	1 11	6,121 600	5,770 0 0
Do.	do.	1810	410	412	406	8 4 11	28 14 0	0 14 0	2 7 7	6,875 800	7,480 0 0
Do.	do.	1811	420	453	479	8 2 6	35 13 2	0 15 0	3 6 6	6,119 800	10,709 13 0
Do.	do.	1812	443	565	596	8 0 0	44 6 6	0 12 0	3 6 6	6,447 900	9,940 10 3
Do.	do.	1813	484	795	738	9 15 0	44 12 0	0 11 0	3 6 6	7,016 900	9,063 9 11
Do.	do.	1814	479	630	680	9 16 0	42 2 0	0 16 7½	3 7 0	7,093 400	10,535 2 0
Do.	do.	1815	436	540	668	9 3 3¼	35 14 0	0 12 0	3 6 6	6,779 900	11,864 16 6
Do.	do.	1816	504	517	596	9 1 5	34 14 0	0 11 0	3 6 6	6,683 100	10,303 2 3
Do.	do.	1817	497	579	623	9 1 5	33 0 0	0 15 8	4 3 3	6,181 700	13,186 2 3
Do.	do.	1818	499	551	537	10 12 0	29 0 0	0 12 2	4 4 6	5,582 600	12,560 17 0
Do.	do.	1819	441	560	528	9 13 6	.....	0 16 10	3 6 6	5,264 700	9,213 4 6
Do.	do.	1820	368	1072	.....	8 3 6	28 10 0	0 16 10	3 6 6	.....	.....
Do.	do.	1821	347	540	468	5 17 0	32 15 0	0 16 10	3 6 6	.....	.....
Do.	do.	1822	340	490	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The rate per £100, is 3s. 4d. the valuation, £5,084,100, and the amount of assessment, £8,464, 10s. 1823.

* In 1774-5, the assessment amounted to £1,305, 10s. 10½d. In 1776, to £670. In 1777, to £762. In 1778, to £761, 12s. 1d. In 1779, to £578. In 1780, to £1,108, 10s.; and in 1781, to £995. † On 8th February, 1811, being a period of distress, when work could not be found, an extra assessment was laid on the inhabitants to the extent of one-third of the annual assessment. The fairs for the County of Lanark, for crop, 1822, was as follows: Oat Meal, 13s. 10d.; do. 2d quality, 13s. 4d.; Oats, 13s. 8d.; do. 2d quality, 12s. 0d. The fair for Oat Meal in the County of Ayr, in 1822, was only 12s. 9½d.

RENTAL, PROPERTY, TAXES, &c.

Rental of Houses and Places of Business within the Royalty.

The rental of dwelling houses* and places of business in this City, has regularly increased since the Union with England, till very lately. In the year 1712, the Convention of Royal Burghs directed the Magistrates of Glasgow to take up a rental of the shops,† houses and other tenements within the Burgh, for the purpose of ascertaining the land tax payable by the City. In obedience to this order, Provost Rodger and the other Magistrates, divided the City into five districts, and appointed two qualified persons to value each District.

In 1712, the rental was certified on oath by the valua- tors, and attested by Provost Rodger, and Baillies Dickie, Murdoch and Hamilton, and James M'Bryde, N. P. to be	£7,840 2 6
In 1773, the Magistrates divided the Town into 14 dis- tricts, and appointed two qualified persons to fix a rental on the property within the Royalty, which they did, making the whole amount to	36,706 0 0

* A tolerable idea of the value of houses in Glasgow, in 1712, may be got from the rental of Spreull's land, then by far the most valuable in the west district, and only taken down in the year 1785. The whole tenement was rented at £674 Scots, or £56 11 4 sterling, viz. Mr. John Spreull's own house and cellars, £10 11 3 4; Lady Gleneairn's, £9; George Stirling, £7 11 13 4; Lady Auchinbroek, £6 11 13 4; James Cleland, £6; Lady Craignish, £5 11 10; John M'Aulay, £4 11 6 8; William Wallace, £3; James Chapman, £2 11 6 8; and Mrs. Hamilton, £2.

† In 1712, there were only 202 shops in the City, and those all in the following streets; viz. in the High-street above the College, 4; between the College and the Cross, on the east side, 19; on the west side, 20; in Bell-street, 4; on the north side of the Gallowgate, 28; on the south side, 15; on the east side of the Saltmarket, 30; on the west side, 24; on the south side of the Trongate, 20; on the north side, 10; and in the Bridgegate and Stockwell, 28. In 1712, the shops seem all to have been near the Cross; at that period there were 54 in the Saltmarket, and only 30 in the Trongate; while in 1825 there are 230 in the Trongate, and only 121 in the Saltmarket. The highest rent of a shop in 1712 was Five Pounds, and the lowest Twelve Shillings: the average a little more than Three Pounds.

In 1803-1804, from Government Surveyor's books,.....	£ 81,484	0	0
1804-1805, do. do.	148,661	0	0
1805-1806, do. do.	152,738	0	0
1806-1807, do. do.	165,418	0	0
1807-1808, do. do.	174,422	0	0
1808-1809, do. do.	176,644	0	0
1809-1810, do. do.	187,179	0	0
1810-1811, do. do.	194,753	0	0
1811-1812, do. do.	207,358	0	0
1812-1813, do. do.	214,664	0	0
1813-1814, do. do.	222,285	0	0
1814-1815, do. do.	233,256	0	0
1815-1816, do. do.	240,232	0	0
1816-1817, do. do.	251,392	0	0
1817-1818, do. do.	259,356	0	0
1818-1819,* do. do.	270,646	0	0
1819-1820, do. do.	286,340	0	0
1820-1821, do. do.	271,600	0	0
1821-1822, do. do.	264,120	0	0
1822-1823, not completed, but the decrease supposed to be rather more than in the two preceding years.			

FROM THE BOOKS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS.

Number of Dwelling-Houses, Shops, and other Places of Business within the Royalty of Glasgow, actually rented from Whitsunday 1822, to Whitsunday 1823.

<i>From</i>	<i>Rents.</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Houses and places of business.</i>
£5	£10	2665	
10	15	1675	
15	20	1250	
20	25	738	
25	30	699	
30	35	526	
35	40	237	
40	50	396	
50	60	267	
			8453

<i>From</i>	<i>Rents.</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Houses and places of business.</i>
			<i>Brought up,.....</i> 8453
£60	£70	160	
70	80	78	
80	90	98	
90	100	53	
100	150	83	
150	200	13	
200	250	11	
250	300	5	
300 and upwards.		9	
<i>Total at £5 and upwards,</i>			8963

* In 1823, in the seven streets formerly mentioned there are 1064 shops, viz. in High-street, from the Cross to the *Bell of the Brae* at Drygate, 211; in Bell-street, 60; in Gallowgate, from the Cross to the Toll bar, 259; in the Saltmarket, 121; in Trongate and its

Number of houses at £5 and upwards, brought over,	8,963
In 1819-1820, it appeared from the Statute Labour and Water Companies books, that the number of dwelling-houses and places of business actually rented under £5, within the Royalty, amounted to 8,894; as there is reason to believe that the occupation of this kind of property has not fallen off, the number of houses under £5 is continued,	8,894
Un-occupied houses of various descriptions, in 1822-1823,	1,917
Total houses, shops, and other places of business, in 1822-1823,	19,774

The families of change-keepers, furniture brokers, chandlers, &c. who live in apartments adjoining to, and connected with their respective places of business, are included in the above. Shops and houses of the above descriptions being considered as one habitation.

PROPERTY.

Supposed value of Heritable Property within the Royalty.

THE rental of dwelling-houses and places of business in 1822, amounts to £264,120. As the Government valuation is always below the real rent, the depreciation at present considerable, and unoccupied property not included, it may be fair to take the present rental at twenty years purchase, which will amount to - £5,282,400 0 0

It is a curious fact, that in 1822 the assessors for the maintenance of the poor in estimating the property of each individual liable to pay poor rates, made the aggregate valuation amount to - - - - £5,264,700 0 0

Connected with the above fact, it must be recollected, that in charging the poor rates, the property of the assessed is considerably underated.

continuation from the Cross to Mitchell-street, 230; in Bridgegate-street, 104; and in Stockwell-street, 79; some of these shops are let as high as £200; the average rent may be taken at £40.

*Taxes paid by Persons within the Royalty, viz.
Property, Income, Assessed, and Land Taxes.*

On 9th January, 1799, the Royal assent was given to a bill for raising part of the supplies by a tax on income, on a scale rising to 10 per cent. This tax remained till after the peace, which took place on 1st October, 1801. On the breaking out of a new war, a tax on property and income was imposed at the rate of 5 per cent. from 5th April, 1803, to 5th April, 1805; at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from 5th April 1805, to 5th April, 1806; and at the rate of 10 per cent. from 5th April, 1806, to 18th May, 1816.* The land tax payable by Scotland, was fixed by article IX. of the Union with England, on 22d July, 1706, at £48,000, of this sum £40,000 is paid by the Counties, and £8000 by the Burghs. The Convention of Royal Burghs has been in the habit of allocating the proportion which each Burgh should pay. In Glasgow, the tax is laid on (by 8 citizens appointed by the Town Council, but not of their number,) nearly in the proportion of one-fourth on trade, and three-fourths on rental, payable by the proprietors.

Levied within the Royalty.

Period.	Property Tax at 10 per cent.	Income Tax at 10 per cent.	Property and Income Tax.	Assessed Tax.	Land Tax.	
					Rate per Pound of Rent.	Sum paid to the Crown.
1806-1807	18,362 13 0	37,750 15 0	56,093 8 0	20,645 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2125 10 0
1807-1808	18,885 9 3	58,411 7 6	57,296 16 9	20,549 15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2125 10 0
1808-1809	18,643 15 0	43,877 12 6	62,521 7 6	20,967 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2125 10 0
1809-1810	18,924 7 6	48,323 1 1	67,247 8 7	21,608 3 4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2125 10 0
1810-1811	20,233 10 0	36,542 5 3	56,775 15 3	22,964 18 3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2125 10 0
1811-1812	21,424 9 0	34,623 3 1	56,047 12 1	23,472 8 1	2d.	2125 10 0
1812-1813	21,477 10 6	34,931 12 0	56,409 2 6	25,918 19 4	2d.	2125 10 0
1813-1814	22,448 9 6	49,166 3 0	71,614 12 6	24,995 0 5	2d.	2125 10 0
1814-1815	25,555 18 0	58,663 17 0	82,219 15 0	27,983 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2125 10 0
1815-1816	24,999 18 6	41,735 10 0	66,735 8 6	31,180 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2125 10 0
1816-1817	.....	.....	.....	30,811 16 11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2125 10 0
1817-1818	.....	.....	.....	31,609 15 4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2125 10 0
1818-1819	.....	.....	.....	31,402 13 4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2125 10 0
1819-1820	.....	.....	.....	30,585 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2125 10 0
1820-1821	.....	.....	.....	29,518 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	2125 10 0
1821-1822	.....	.....	.....	28,373 1 7	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	2125 10 0

* On the 18th March, 1816, Mr. Vansittart then Chancellor of Exchequer, proposed resolutions in the House of Commons, for continuing the Property Tax for two years at the rate of 5 per cent. to enable His Majesty's Ministers to wind up the expenses of the late war, when on a division taking place, 201 members voted for the Tax, and 238 against it, leaving a majority of 37 against the Tax.

THE following is a Statement of the Average Rate of the Wages of Labour in Glasgow, and the Price of the principal Articles of Provision, during ten years preceding 1820.

It is proper to state, that the Average Rates of Labour for each year have been taken from the Books of the most extensive Manufacturers of each kind of work; and in the more important cases, the Rates have been submitted to Operatives.—The Provisions are of that quality which are generally used by Workmen; and the Rates which are taken at Retail Prices, have been ascertained from the Books of extensive Dealers.

[illegible]

Statistical Table.

Average Rate of Provisions through the Year, &c.		1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.
PROVISIONS, &c.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oat-meal, per peck,		1 8	1 8	1 9	2 2	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 10	1 10½	1 3
Barley, per lb.		0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 1¾	0 1¾	0 2½	0 2	0 2
Potatoes, per peck, (sold before washed,)		0 11	1 3	1 9	1 2	0 11	0 10	1 3	1 5	1 0	0 10
Beef, Good Boiling Pieces, per lb.		0 8½	0 8	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 8	0 7½	0 8½	0 8	0 7½
Do. Coarse Pieces, per lb.		0 6½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 5½
Pork, per lb.		0 7½	0 7	0 7	0 7½	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 6½
Bacon, per lb.		0 8	0 8	0 8	0 7½	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8½	0 8	0 7
Bread, Wheat, per quartem loaf,		1 3½	1 1¾	1 4	1 5	1 0	0 10½	1 2	1 4½	1 2	0 11¾
Do. Household or Brown, per do.		0 10½	0 9½	0 11	1 0½	0 9	0 7½	0 9	0 11½	0 10	0 8¾
Sweet Milk, per Scotch Pint, containing 16 gills or 2 quarts,		0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Butter Milk, per Scotch pint,		0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Salt Herrings, per lb.		0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3½	0 5½	0 3	0 3
Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb.		0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Scotch Cheese, per lb.		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11½	0 11½	0 11	0 8½
Irish Butter, per lb.		1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 1
Salt, per lb.		0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	2 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
Candles, Common Wick, per lb.		0 11	0 11	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 0
Soap, White, per lb.		0 11	0 9	0 10	1 0	1 1	0 11	0 9	0 11	0 11	0 10
Do. Brown, do.		0 10	0 8	0 9	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 9
Coals, per cart, containing 12 cwt.		7 0	7 0	7 0	6 3	7 0	7 3	7 3	6 0	5 6	5 6
Black Tea, Ordinary, per oz.		0 5	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 4
Brown Sugar, Ordinary, per lb.		0 9	0 8	0 9	1 0	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 7
Tobacco, Common Twist, per oz.		0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½	0 6½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5	0 4½	0 4½
Snuff, Black Rappee, per oz.		0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½	0 6½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5	0 4½	0 4½
Fee, for teaching reading to the children of the working classes at 5s. 3d. per quarter, equal, per day, to		0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½
House-Rent of 2 apartments for a Tradesman's family per annum,		100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	95 0	90 0

Work and Wages of Cotton-Spinners.

Men on Piece Work,		At Wheels containing from 252 to 300 spindles, earn 4s. 6d. per day. Earn 1s. 4d. per day.
Women Reelers and Winders,		From 14 to 17 years of age, earn 1s. 4d per day. From 10 to 14 years of age, earn 10d. per day. Under 10 years of age, earn 5d. per day.
Lads and Girls employed in the preparation-room, or as piecers to the Spinners, and paid by the day, ...		.....
Children, do. do. do. ....		.....
Do. do. do. ....		.....
Lads and Girls, .....		.....

Coarse Numbers.

At Wheels from 180 to 300 spindles, earn from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per day. Earn 1s. 2d. per day.	
Earn 1s. 2d. per day.	
Earn 8d. per day.	
Earn 4d. per day.	
Coarse Numb. from 2s. to 3s. a-day.	

Remarks.

The wages of Cotton-Spinners have not varied during the 10 years preceding 1820. The prices quoted are all nett to the workers.

The hours of labour, in Glasgow and its Vicinity, used to be 12½; but since the restrictive Acts of Parliament 1818-19, the period has been reduced to 12 hours. The former Acts regarding white-washing, cleanliness, &c. have been scrupulously attended to here.

Remarks applicable to the foregoing Table.

Masons, Bricklayers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, work 10 hours per day, from 1st March to 1st November; and from that to 1st March, 7 hours per day, during which latter period, their wages are reduced, and the average is as given in the Table. Plasterers, Slaters, Plumbers, and Smiths' wages and other trades not specified, are not reduced during the winter months. Although Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, are thrown idle during frost, their wages through the year amount to the foregoing average, when they are employed. When a Labourer's wages are equal to the price of a peck of oatmeal, it is considered that he can fairly support his family.—4-4ths Cambric is frequently wrought by Boys or old Men, who can make 7d. per day. The prices quoted for weaving, are what the Weaver netts per day, after deducting 3d. for loom-rent, heddles, brushes, dressing, coal, and candle; and it appears, from an account taken from the books of different Manufacturers, that steady Weavers have netted these wages, through the respective years, on an average of 12 working hours per day.—Winding Weaver's Pirns: This is generally done in the Weaver's family. A Woman can wind for three Weavers. At the present prices, she can make 3d. per day for each Weaver. It is computed that there are 32,000 hand-loom in the employment of Glasgow Manufacturers. In August, 1819, there were 18,537 looms in the City and Suburbs. - I obtained this important information when the Weavers were at work in the Green, and published the detail in the "Rise and Progress of the Manufactures," &c. pp. 237-8-9.—In the Glasgow Calenders, the best Workmen are engaged for a year; the others from week to week: and this circumstance accounts for the average wages being so high. The state of employment of the Calenders, is perhaps the best criterion that can be had of the state of trade at the time; all the goods sent off to the different markets, with a few exceptions, passing through the Calenders. On 5th February, 1820, 366 Calenderers were employed.—When Coals are retailed in small quantities, 1d. per cwt, is charged as the retailer's profit.—From 24th December, 1814, to 14th January, 1815, Tobacco was retailed at 8¼d. and Snuff at 7¾d. per oz. At that period, the quality of Tobacco in the Glasgow market was very bad.—Children are taught 4 hours in school during 5 days in the week, and 2 hours on Saturdays.

Remarks applicable to the year 1822.

WAGES.

The general run of wages were nearly the same in 1822 as in 1819, except of workmen concerned with building, which advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. Workmen of almost every description are in full employment in 1823.

PROVISIONS.

Barley per lib. 1¾d.; potatoes per peck of nearly 40 lib. 6½d.; salt, 2½d. per lib., now reduced to 1d. in consequence of a reduction in the tax; coals per cart of 12 cwt. 5s.; house-rent of 2 apartments, 84s. Articles of provision not here enumerated, remain at the same price as in 1819, or the price quoted in some other part of the Work.

APPENDIX.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE RESULTS WHICH WILL ARISE FROM THE FOLLOWING CASE ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC, AND TO MAGISTRATES OF BURGHS.

IN January 1822, the Magistrates of Glasgow, having received information that great impositions had been practised by certain Spirit-dealers, Tavern-keepers, and Publicans within the City, in the sale and retail trade of Spirits and Malt Liquors, by the use of Measures containing quantities greatly less than the legal Standards, resolved to set on foot an investigation for the purpose of detecting and punishing the persons guilty of such practices.

The information received by the Magistrates convinced them of the necessity of a general search and inspection of the Measures in use within the Royalty, and of making that search simultaneously, so as to prevent time for the substitution of new Measures. The Magistrates, accompanied by parties of Police Officers, went to the Shops * and Houses of all the Spirit-dealers, Tavern-keepers, and Publicans within their jurisdiction, and took possession of the Measures used by them in retailing Spirits and Malt Liquors. The several Measures were tied up and labelled, and carried to the Council Chambers or Trades' Hall, for subsequent examination. The respective owners of the Measures were then warned to attend for the purpose of seeing their Measures examined and compared with the legal and regular Standards. At the examination of the Measures, the owner, or some one on his part, was always present. Every care was taken to proceed in the

* In the Parish of Mary-le-bone, Westminster, inspectors of Weights, Balances, and Measures, are to examine all Shops and Warehouses, at least, every month, Measures for Milk, being, in particular, specified by the Act as included; and a balance is to be kept at the Court House of the Parish, where the proper Officers are to mark such Measures as agree with the Standards.—*Act 35, Geo. III. 1795.*

investigation in the most cautious and satisfactory manner. The result was as follows :

Number of persons whose Weights or Measures were compared with the legal Standards,	2311
Number of persons whose Weights and Measures were found sufficient,	1367
Number of persons whose Weights and Measures were in part right and in part deficient,.....	944
	—2311

581 persons had 5136 Weights from 28lb. downwards examined and found all right.

786 persons had 3988 Spirit and Ale Measures, from a Scotch Pint to a half Gill, examined and found all right.

304 persons had 1896 sufficient Weights and 1167 deficient.

640 persons had 6331 sufficient Measures, and 3137 deficient.*

Number of Weights examined,..... 8199

Of which were sufficient 7032, deficient 1167.

Number of Measures examined, 13456

Of which were sufficient 10,319, deficient 3137

Total Weights and Measures examined,..... 21655

The deficient Weights and Measures were all confiscated, and the dealers obliged to supply themselves with new ones, conformable to the Standards.†

Many of these deficient Measures were 10 per cent. below the Standards, and in place of being formed of metal, some of them were made of glass. When the quantity of Ale and Spirits consumed in so great a City as Glasgow is considered, the extent of the loss sustained by the Public, and the undue profits made by the Publicans who used such Measures, will be apparent ;—no one but interested Dealers could doubt the propriety, nay the necessity, of the Magistrates interfering to prevent the continuance of such illegal practices.

Having ascertained who were the parties to blame, the Procurator Fiscal proceeded in the discharge of his duty. He presented a complaint to the Magistrates, in his public capacity, against the 640 persons whose Measures were found deficient, and against the 304 persons who

* “Thou shalt not have in thine house divers Measures, a great and a small. But thou shalt have a perfect and just Weight, a perfect and just Measure shalt thou have.” Deut. xxv. 14, 15.

† The usual punishment for using improper Weights and Measures, is the destruction of said Weights and Measures, accompanied with a fine, and in aggravated cases, a fine and imprisonment. In cases of loaves of Bread, a pound, half pound, or quarter pound, of Butter, being of improper Weight, the article may be confiscated, in addition to a fine. *Tait's Justice of Peace*, p. 115.

had deficient Weights, charging them with being guilty of using false Weights and Measures; and praying the Magistrates, upon the charge being admitted or proved, to fine each of the defenders in a sum not exceeding £10, besides expenses; and to confiscate the false Measures, and ordain them to be destroyed.* The defenders were included in one summary complaint. The case was considered one which was the proper object of summary procedure, and the Procurator Fiscal was unwilling to subject the defenders to unnecessary expense, by preferring a more formal and separate complaint against each.

When so many persons were accused of using false Weights and Measures, (many of whom were in respectable business,) it is not surprising that every exertion was made to exoner themselves in the eyes of the public. Their first attempt was to show that the Town had not proper Standard Measures, and, even if it had, that the aliquot parts were not conformable thereto.

The persons who received summonses having had a meeting, requested four respectable Gentlemen in the Wine and Spirit trade, (whose Measures were all found sufficient,) to endeavour to get the Liquid Standards adjusted, for it was never alleged that the Standard Weights were incorrect. This appointment of a Committee led to the following correspondence.

“ *Glasgow, 4th February, 1822.*

“ JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I beg to inform you, that at a meeting of the
“ principal Spirit-dealers, held here this day, relative to the adjustment
“ of the Standard Measures, I was desired to intimate to you, it was
“ the unanimous sentiment of the meeting to co-operate with you for
“ so desirable an object; and they appointed a Committee of four of
“ their number accordingly to wait upon you for that purpose.

“ As one of that Committee, I have to request that you will have the
“ goodness to fix an early day for a meeting, and let me know when
“ and where it will be most convenient for you. I am,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. PINKERTON.”

* It is statute and ordained, “ That they that use false Weights and Measures, deceiving the people, shall be indicted as falsars, and dittay taken thereof by the Justice Clerk.” *Act James IV. Parl. 4. Cap. 47, in 1491.*

“ Severe penalties are to be inflicted on persons who use false Balances, or fraudulent Weights.” In the case of Tobacconists, the fine is £200. *Act 29 Geo. III. 1787.*

“ Just Balances, just Weights shall ye have.”—*Lev.* “ A false Balance is an abomination to the Lord; but a just Weight is his delight.”—*Prov. xi. 1.*

To this Letter Mr. Cleland returned the following Answer.

“ *Council Chambers, 5th February, 1822.*

“ GEORGE PINKERTON, ESQ.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I am just favoured with yours of yesterday’s
 “ date, informing me that yourself, and three other Gentlemen con-
 “ cerned in the Spirit Trade, are desirous to meet with me, respecting
 “ the adjustment of the Standard Measures. In reply, I beg to assure
 “ you, that I will be most happy to meet you and the other Gentlemen
 “ on that business. As my time will be particularly occupied to-morrow
 “ and Thursday, I will meet you at any hour and place most convenient
 “ for you on Friday. Till such meeting takes place, no step will be
 “ taken respecting Liquid Measures. I remain,

DEAR SIR,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,) JAMES CLELAND.”

The meeting requested, took place in Mr. Cleland’s Office, on Friday the 8th day of February, the day appointed; and the several members of the Committee expressed themselves satisfied as to the necessity of an exemplification; but suggested, that, as a great number of the persons who had delegated them, were deeply interested in the question, as to the correctness of the measures, some person *eminent for scientific knowledge*, should be requested to examine the Measures. Doctor Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in this University, having been proposed, Mr. Cleland most readily agreed to the suggestion, and the learned Professor accepted the appointment.

The Standard Measures belonging to the Town having been sent to Doctor Meikleham’s apartments in the College, that Gentleman in the presence of the Committee and Mr. Cleland, (at several meetings,) made a number of minute and very valuable experiments with distilled water and pure filtered river water, at certain temperatures and weight of atmosphere. The beam which weighed the water contained in the largest Measures, was so very correct as to be turned by a single grain. —The result of the experiments was conveyed in the following Letter.

Glasgow College, 5th March, 1822.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ At your request I have examined the Aliquot
 “ parts, or small mouthed vessels, used for adjusting the Spirit and Ale
 “ Measures of retailers in this City. The parts of the Spirit Pint go
 “ down to the Gill, and the parts of the Ale Pint go down to the
 “ Mutchkin. I find that they are all *perfectly correct*; the one as com-
 “ pared with the Stirling Jug of Glasgow, and the other as compared
 “ with the Ale Standard Pint of 1696, marked with the letters D. G.
 “ and the City Arms. I am,

DEAR SIR,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.”

“ JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.,” &c. &c.

After this letter had been communicated, the Committee, (of which Mr. Pinkerton was Convener,) gave up all opposition, but the case was very different with some of those whose measures were confiscated.

The persons accused were summoned to appear before the Magistrates at different times; at the first diet, a number of the defaulters acknowledged the deficiency of their Measures; were fined in small sums, and had their Measures confiscated, and ultimately destroyed. At this diet when the case was called against a particular defender, a Law Agent appeared, and stated, that he had been employed as Procurator for all the defenders, and craved to be allowed time to state defences in writing. All objections to the citation were dispensed with. The Magistrates, willing to give every indulgence to the persons accused; acceded to the request of the man of business, in the belief that he really was Agent for all the defenders. It turned out, however, that the Law Agent was not employed by all the defenders. An attempt had been made by some of the Publicans, probably those who were most guilty, to form a combination to oppose the proceedings of the Magistrates. It is understood that it was by a Committee of this Association, that the Law Agent was employed to go forward, and state himself as acting for the whole defenders.

Before the Law Agent had retired, nearly 200 of the defenders appeared in Court, and expressed their desire that the cause might proceed, *disclaiming all connexion with the Law Agent*. To these defenders

the complaint was read over. The whole of these parties then pleaded severally guilty, and were fined in trifling sums, in proportion to the deficiency of their different Measures, and the extent of the business which they carried on. The fines were extremely trifling, varying from 2s. to 60s.; the average of the fines did not exceed 7s. a head,—and only very few of the fines were so high as 60s. Among the number who disclaimed the Law Agent, pleaded guilty, and were fined, was Mr. —, landlord of one of the principal Hotels in this City. With the exception of Mr. —, the whole of these defenders paid down their fines. Mr. —, after being put into the hands of the Officer, stated that he had not so much money in his pocket as pay his fine of £3; and upon his promise to send the money, the Officer allowed him to go away. Mr. —, however, thought fit neither to return nor to send the fine; and when the Officer went to his house, he stated that he had put his case into the hands of the Law Agent who had appeared for a number of the other defenders.

An advocacy was then presented in name of Mr. — to the High Court of Justiciary. He did not deny the truth of the charge preferred against him by the Fiscal. Indeed he had not even the shadow of pretence for alleging that the Measures used by him were legal. The whole of his Measures that were carried away were not only *deficient*, but were of *glass*, and not one of them of metal. Mr. — grounds of advocacy chiefly related to the form of procedure before the Magistrates, which he complained was of too summary a nature, and that too many persons had been included in one complaint. He also disputed the authority of the Magistrates, alleging that the Dean of Guild alone had the cognizance of such matters, and stated that the Publicans were not to blame, owing, as he said, to the want of legal Standard Measures in the City.

At the same time that Mr. — presented his bill of advocacy, another bill was presented in the name of Messrs. — and —, Spirit-dealers, and several others, who had entered into the Association to oppose the Magistrates. These persons did not in their bill enter into the merits of the case, but referred to the statement in the advocacy for Mr. —. In short, their plea was one of *contingency*, a plea never before heard of in a Criminal Court,—for what contingency could there be between the crime of one man and that of another? The complaint of these last persons was the more preposterous; for so far as regarded them, there had been no procedure, further than giving them a citation to appear before the Magistrates.

The Court of Justiciary, upon advising the Bills and answers for the Fiscal, considered the case to be of great importance, and ordered Informations for the parties to be prepared and printed. After the Informations had been lodged, and when the cause was about to be advised, an objection was taken to the title of the Procurator Fiscal,

which the complainers insisted had the effect of setting aside the whole proceedings. It was said on the part of Mr. — and his associates, that Mr. Simson the Fiscal, was not a member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, and that none but a member of that Faculty was entitled to practise before the Courts of the City. It seems the writers in Glasgow, in 1796, obtained a Royal Charter, incorporating them into a Faculty. By the terms of the Charter, none can be admitted a member but those who have served an apprenticeship with one of the body. Mr. Simson had served his apprenticeship in Greenock, and upon this, the notable objection now mentioned was started by Mr. — and his friends, who, despairing of success on the merits, wished by all possible means to get the proceedings quashed, and avoid the disgrace of a public conviction. It was also objected against Mr. Simson, that he held no commission as a Solicitor or Procurator, and had not paid the stamp duty to Government imposed upon law practitioners.

The Court of Justiciary ordered minutes of debate upon these objections. In the pleading for Mr. Simson, the right of the Magistrates to name their Fiscal was proved by reference to sundry Acts of Parliament, and to immemorial usage, long anterior to the date of the Charter of the Procurators of Glasgow; which Charter, therefore, could not interfere with the rights of the Magistrates, and which, as granting a monopoly, was struck at by the 21 James I. cap. 3., which statute expressly annuls all monopolies. As to the stamp laws again, Mr. Simson showed that he did not fall under these,—a Fiscal is an officer of Court, acting not for litigants, but as an official person, appearing on behalf of the Public.

In their opposition to the Magistrates, the Advocaters were actuated by different motives, some joined the coalition, thinking that they would retrieve their characters, others conscious of the loss they would sustain by being deprived of their undue gains, gave way to unbridled opposition. In preparing their Information on the merits of this important case, when every thing else seemed to fail them, the Advocaters availed themselves of the willing services of a Teacher in Town, who to serve a purpose, not the most honourable, published a set of Tables which formed a part of the process, and were moreover widely circulated in the City and Suburbs, for the purpose of throwing discredit on the Exemplification of the Weights and Measures which had been approved of by the constituted authorities, so as to render that work of no avail; this young man, literally so very private as to be still unknown but by name to those whom he so gratuitously attacked, would have met a silent reproof, if the High Court of Justiciary had not directed the Fiscal to make a representation, which among other things his Counsel Mr. Solicitor General (Hope) did in the following words:

“ The informant will only observe that while the present discussion relates entirely to *Liquid Measures*, it is certainly not a little singular to

find that the zeal of the Advocaters, and of Mr. — employed by them, is directed to shew, not that Mr. Cleland is wrong in any of his calculations as to Liquid Measures, but that he has committed errors in his calculations for Dry Measures, viz. of grain, &c. The accuracy of Mr. Cleland's Liquid Measures is not impeached at all. But the course pursued to throw discredit on Mr. Cleland's calculations is still more remarkable, when the nature of the tables on which Mr. — remarks are made is considered.

“ Having exemplified the Weights and Measures of Glasgow in a most scientific manner in the body of his work, Mr. Cleland, in the Appendix, without any reference whatever to tables of liquid contents, gives the linear dimensions of several Dry Measures, so as to enable Coopers to make the Dry Measures used in the sale of various kinds of Grain, Fruit and Potatoes, as near the truth as possible, preparatory to their being taken to the Adjuster's office for correction.* This arrangement became necessary, as Mr. Cleland discovered that some of the heaped Measures were so small at the mouth, that the poor and those who purchased in small quantities did not get a just proportion of the larger Measure, and for the express purpose that no ignorant person might consider the gross linear dimensions of Coopers' vessels thus given, as having any reference to liquid contents; the following words were introduced in page 3d of the first edition of the Exemplification. ‘ The gross dimensions of all the Dry Measures are narrated solely for the purpose of uniformity. In those which are to be heaped the diameter at the mouth must on no account be varied. In all cases the Measure is to be taken from the liquid contents specified, and not from the gross dimensions.’ To attempt to pervert so very clear and distinct instructions, which had for their object the interest of the poorer classes who purchase their articles in small quantities, required more than ordinary boldness. Every person who knows any thing of Dry Measures made by Coopers, knows the impossibility of making them mathematically exact. This is expressed by Lord Swinton, and acknowledged by every writer on the subject. And here it may not be improper to quote the expressions of the late Professor John Robison, in his report to the Magistrates of Edinburgh on Weights and Measures in the year 1800, printed in the Appendix to Mr. Cleland's book, page 80, alluding to linear Measures, the learned Professor says: ‘ Now one tenth part of an inch in the diameter of a Firlo, will make 22 inches of solid Measure of difference; this is very nearly a Mutchkin; also one tenth part of an inch will make even a greater difference, either want of perfect roundness, or want of flatness of the bottom is enough to occasion disagreement of the two Firlo. At this day we

* The Dean of Guild Court appointed Messrs. Robert Hood, and James Hood, jun. Candlerigg Street, adjusters of Liquid and Dry Measures; and Alexander Wood, Stockwell Street, adjuster of Weights.

‘ need not regard the error of the linear Measurements; we have the
‘ Stirling Jugs in several Burghs; it is therefore to the measurement by
‘ the Jug that I shall adhere, and accommodate every thing to the
‘ making use of the present English Standard of length.’ ”

Notwithstanding the above statement of facts, and the motives which there is reason to believe have influenced the parties; their names are here concealed in the hope that they will consider well before they again make such unprovoked and unwarrantable attacks on public characters, in the due exercise of important duties committed to their charge.

The whole cause came to be advised on Monday the 27th of January, 1823. All the Judges were on the Bench. The objection to the title of the Fiscal was first taken up. This part of the case was very speedily disposed of. The Judges unanimously repelled the objection stated to the Fiscal's title. The Court thereupon proceeded to advise the cause on the merits. Each of the Judges delivered his opinion at considerable length.

LORD HERMAND thought the objection to so many defenders being included in one complaint, ought to be sustained, and that the confession of the party ought to have been signed by him. His Lordship thought that the Dean of Guild, and not the Magistrates, had the jurisdiction in such a case, and was therefore for advocating the cause.

LORD GILLIES considered the case a very extraordinary one. The Magistrates had a good object in view; their exertions were perfectly upright and patriotic, and they had acted very properly in taking the assistance of Mr. Cleland, as, from his knowledge of that gentleman, he could say that no person more fit for the office could possibly have been selected. His Lordship was, however, of opinion that the crime charged was of so serious a nature, that the proceedings ought to have been more formal, and not so summary as those adopted by the Fiscal. He thought the proceedings precipitate. His Lordship was for quashing the whole proceedings, and giving expenses to neither party.

LORD PITMILLY next delivered his opinion. His Lordship thought the Fiscal had acted leniently in not bringing separate complaints against each defender, and that the proceedings were sufficiently regular. There was one point, which, his Lordship said, he could not get over, and that was, that Mr. — had pleaded guilty. It was not necessary to sign his confession. His Lordship was clear for refusing the Bills of advocacy.

LORD SUCCOTH expressed himself of the same opinion with Lord Pitmilley, and so did LORD MEADOWBANK. The confession of Mr. —, Lord Meadowbank said, was proved by the record. The Magistrates of Glasgow had executed the law in a proper manner. The form of the proceedings was perfectly unexceptionable; as to their power to judge in such cases, the act 1661, cap. 38, gives to the Magistrates of Burghs, the cognizance of offences committed in using false Weights

and Measures.* There was nothing at all in the objection of so many defenders, being included in one complaint, the same thing took place every day in the prosecution of frauds against the revenue. In these cases as many parties were often summoned as here, and the procedure was fully less formal. His Lordship was clear for refusing the Bill with costs.

LORD JUSTICE CLERK considered the question to be one of *criminal police*, not one of *criminal process*—Mr. ——— pleaded guilty. The use of Glass Measures was illegal,† and generally complained of. The Magistrates might have inspected the Measures on the spot, and might have inflicted the fine without any written complaint. If the present was a criminal libel, then, no doubt, such a number could not be included in it; but this was a matter of criminal Police. All these questions were however here excluded, for Mr. ——— pleaded guilty. His Lordship had no doubt that the Magistrates had jurisdiction both by Statute and common law. The advocacy was wholly incompetent as to Mr. ———, and the advocacy of the other parties was, if possible, still more so.

Both Bills of Advocation were refused, whereby the sentence of the Magistrates against Mr. ——— was affirmed, and the case of the other Advocators sent back to the Magistrates. The Advocators were subjected in the Fiscal's expenses.

INTERLOCUTOR OF COURT,

————— against *Simson*.

27th January, 1823.

The Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the foregoing Bill of Advocation for ———; with the answers thereto for Andrew Simson; informations given in for the parties, in obedience to the order of Court of the 26th May last; minutes for the parties on the point of the respondents' title to prosecute; sentence of the Magistrates complained of; and the whole proceedings: repel the objections stated to the title of the respondent, as Procurator Fiscal of the Burgh Court of Glasgow, to prosecute this action; refuse the Bill of Advocation; find the com-

* Sheriffs, Stewards, and Magistrates of Burghs, are directed to take trial of Weights, Metes, and Measures; and the users of false Weights and Measures, are to fine their hale goods and gear, which are to be forfeited for the King's use.—*Act 19, James VI.* in 1607.

† The Dean of Guild Court enacted, that all Liquid and Dry Measures used in this City, must have the stamp of the Court put on them by the legal adjusters; Measures not stamped, are therefore, liable to be seized, and the owners fined, even although the Measures are conformable to the Standard.

plainer liable to the respondent in the expenses incurred in this Court; allow an account thereof to be given in, and remit to Thomas Guthrie Wright, W. S., to tax the same and report.

(Signed,) D. BOYLE, J. P. D.

INTERLOCUTOR OF COURT,

_____ and others, against *Simson*.

27th January, 1823.

The Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the foregoing Bill of Advocation, answers thereto; informations for the parties given in, in obedience to an order of Court, date 26th May last; and having advised the informations in case of _____, to which, reference is made in this case, with the minutes for the parties on the point of the Respondent's title to prosecute; repel the objections stated to the title of the Respondent, as Procurator Fiscal of the Burgh Court of Glasgow; to prosecute this action, refuse the Bill of Advocation; find the Complainers conjunctly and severally liable to the Respondent in the expenses incurred in this Court; allow an account thereof to be given in, and remit to Thomas Guthrie Wright, W. S., to tax the same and report.

(Signed,) D. BOYLE, J. P. D.

The judgment of the High Court of Justiciary, from which there is no appeal, establishes, in this case, the following important points.

1st. That Magistrates of Burghs have jurisdiction, and a right to take cognizance of Weights and Measures used within the Burgh, and to punish persons guilty of using false Weights and Measures.

2d. That such a case is of the nature of a Police, not of a criminal process, and may be prosecuted in a summary manner.

3d. That any number of delinquents may be included in one complaint. That it is not necessary to serve a copy of the complaint; and that the persons accused may be summoned by an ordinary citation to appear before the Sitting Magistrate.

4th. It is established, that the Fiscal need not belong to any society or corporation of Writers, or be admitted a Solicitor or Agent, or pay the Stamp Duty to Government exigible from Law Practitioners, either at their admission or the annual Certificate Duty. In short, as the Magistrates have the power to appoint a Fiscal, they may name any one they please.

Counsel for the Advocators—Henry Cockburn, Esq.; John Christison, Esq. Agent in Edinburgh, Mr. William Renny, W. S. Counsel for the Respondent:—The Solicitor-General; Francis Jeffrey, Esq.; Agent in Edinburgh, Mr. Daniel Fisher.

In former years when the seeds of discontent were widely sown in this part of the country, the Magistrates of this City, in grappling with radicalism in the exercise of a mild, yet firm, discharge of their duty,

received the approbation of their fellow-citizens, who were eye-witnesses of their praiseworthy exertions. In like manner the Magistrates of last year, have received the just tribute of approbation for their unparalleled exertions, in enforcing the use of just Weights and Measures within their jurisdiction, which has since been followed up by the local Magistrates in the County. In discharge of the arduous, and in some instances unpleasant, duty, the Magistrates showed no respect of persons, nor would they listen to any regulation short of a thorough renovation, although urged to do so from respectable quarters. The poor and those who purchase provisions or liquors in small quantities have reason to be grateful to their Magistrates, for now they have an equal proportion with those who purchase large quantities. The salutary regulations referred to, have even extended to the Stable, where the feed is increased in a due proportion to the Boll.

In a matter of this kind, the names of the Magistrates who have rendered such service to the Community should be kept in remembrance; they are as follows :

The HON. JOHN THOMAS ALSTON, *Lord Provost.*

BAILLIES,

LAURENCE CRAIGIE, Junr., Esq.

JAMES A. BROWN, Esq.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Junr., Esq.

WILLIAM M'TYER, Esq.

WILLIAM SNELL, Esq.

STEWART SMITH, Esq., B. R.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQUIRE, *Dean of Guild.*

JAMES HUNTER, ESQUIRE, *Convener of the Trades' House.*

IN CONCLUSION,

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the unwarrantable opposition which has been made to the Magistrates in the due discharge of their duty by the retailers of Malt Liquor; the Standard for the sale of that article in Glasgow, is smaller than in any of the great Towns in the United Kingdom.

In Glasgow the Beer Pot contains cubic inches,..... 55.5

In Edinburgh the Beer Pot is nearly six per cent. larger than in Glasgow. And,

In London * the Beer Pot contains cubic inches,..... 70.5
as appears from the following certificate.

CERTIFICATE.

" JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.

" *The Weight and Measure Office,*

" *Guildhall, Westminster.*

" SIR,

" The Pewter Pots used in London for the Sale of

" Beer, are not relative to the Wine Gallon, but of a larger dimension,

" as the Beer Gallon contains 282 cubic inches. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) M. MARCHANT."

4th November, 1822.

* A Quart or Pot is the fourth part of a Gallon.—Auth.

Lanarkshire Jury List,

FOR THE

CIRCUIT COURT OF GLASGOW.

The following is the Copy of a Letter addressed to the Hon. the Lord Provost.

MY LORD,

MY official situation giving me frequent opportunities of observing the inadequacy of the Jury List for the Circuit Court in this City, which does not for the whole County of Lanark contain more than 200 effective names, by which, persons are often called upon to serve on two or three successive Juries, while other qualified persons, who have been in business for upwards of 40 years in the City, have never been called on to take a share of that duty. Under these circumstances, I applied for leave to extend the List, without putting the public to any expense.

Some difficulties having been removed, I was at length authorized by the chief Magistrate of the County, on 21st October, 1821, to take such steps as to me appeared proper, for accomplishing the object I had in view.

As my offer for preparing the Jury List extended not only to the City and Suburbs, but to the whole of the under Ward of the County, I corresponded with the parochial Clergymen in that district, who very obligingly furnished me with the names and designations of such persons in their respective parishes, as appeared to them proper for serving on Juries; so that now there is for the under Ward a List of 2,372 effective names engrossed in a book in alphabetical order, with their designations and places of abode; if the Lists for the middle and upper Ward amount to 628, the aggregate will be 3,000, from which 30 Jurymen are to be taken twice in the year. The book which contains the names of the town residents, and the landward parochial Lists were handed to the Sheriff on 1st March, 1823. The deficiencies which will annually occur by deaths, removals, and incapacities, may now be supplied without much trouble.

Without inquiring how, or by whom the Jury Lists were originally taken up, and from time to time extended and corrected in the respective Counties connected with the Glasgow Circuit; the following will give some idea of the mode practised in Edinburgh. In that City, the Jury Lists from a remote period have been made up and extended

from time to time by the Society of High Constables, which at present consists of rather more than one hundred members. This Society is very respectable, its members being taken from the middle class of the Community, who serve without pay. Each Constable has a certain portion of the Town assigned to him, over which in these matters he presides, and from that district he selects and keeps up his proportion of Jurymen; when the number wanted over the whole Town is completed, the List is presented in the first instance to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, (the City of Edinburgh being a County within itself.) In the instructions given to the Constables, as appears from their records, 15th May, 1771, they are directed “to return no other than “Tradesmen and Merchants of good fame, to exclude *Surgeons, “Butchers, Publicans, Lawyers, and Writers of every denomination.”*

Prior to the year 1810, the High Constables had in some solitary instances inserted the names of individual members of the College of Justice in Edinburgh in the Jury List; this was considered an infringement of rights and privileges, and tenaciously resisted by the College. Having agitated the question in the proper Court and confirmed their exemption, they thought proper to submit a case to the Attorney General of England, inquiring how far Barristers and Attorneys in England were liable to serve on Juries.

The Attorney General's Answer is in the following words :

“*Lincoln's Inn, June 26, 1810.*

“As far as I am acquainted with the usage upon this subject, neither “Sergcants nor Barristers at law, while they continue to practise their “profession, nor even Attorneys, are ever summoned to serve on Juries. “There is no Statute or Charter which exempts them; but as the “general practice of their profession is to a great degree inconsistent “with such service, and as they may, in many cases, from their previous professional employment, be the most unfit of any to perform “the office of Jurymen, they are never called upon to do so: this exemption, whether it be matter of right, or of convenience, has in no “instance been called in question.

(Signed,) V. GIBBS.”

Since 1810, no member of the College of Justice has ever been called on to serve on Juries in Edinburgh.

It has been customary for a considerable time past, to summon two members of the Faculty of Procurators, or Writers, on the Jury at the Glasgow Circuits.

In preparing the Glasgow Jury List, care has been taken to omit the names of persons under age, and those above sixty-five years, or those, who, from mental or bodily infirmities, could not easily discharge the always important, and frequently difficult duty of a Jurymen. The exemption also extends to Surgeons, Fleshers, Clergymen, Professors, and Teachers of every description.

The mode which has been very prevalent in this place, of designing Merchants and Tradesmen, as landed Gentlemen, merely because they are proprietors of villas or small landward properties, has been avoided for several reasons which need not be enumerated.

Till very lately, it was the practice for the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, to send a List of the names of forty-five persons to the High Court of Justiciary, from whom thirty were selected in Edinburgh, to serve on the Glasgow Circuit; this practice is now so far changed, that the Sheriff returns only the names of the thirty persons who are to serve on the Jury. The Sheriff of Renfrewshire returns the names of ten persons, and the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire five; making an aggregate of forty-five persons, which constitutes the Glasgow Jury.

Notwithstanding that it has been usual for Jurymen (many of whom came from a considerable distance) to serve at the Circuit Court of this City, without remuneration for the loss of time, and unavoidable expense, it does not seem reasonable that the practice should continue any longer, while in Edinburgh, where the ordinary Juries are chiefly taken from the City and Suburbs, (comparatively few being taken from the Counties of Haddington and Linlithgow,) each Jurymen serving in the Justiciary Court since the year 1797, receives the sum of Ten Shillings and Sixpence for his services *on each Trial, no matter how many take place in one day*. In the Civil Jury Court in Glasgow, where the duty is generally less arduous than in the Criminal Court, each Jurymen receives One Pound for his services *on each Trial*; there can, therefore, be no doubt, but that on a respectful application to the Honourable the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, an equal Sum will be allowed to Jurymen serving in the Criminal Court in Glasgow, as is given to those discharging a similar duty in Edinburgh.

I remain,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's very faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed,) "JAMES CLELAND."

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, }
4th March, 1823. }

POOR

IN GLASGOW.

THE following document which was printed and transmitted on the 4th of September, 1817, to the very Reverend Doctor Baird, Principal in the University of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for revising the mode of managing the Poor in Scotland, will explain the principles by which the Poor are maintained in Glasgow.

Committees of both Houses of Parliament being now employed in revising the English Poor Laws, have applied to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for information as to the management of the Poor in Scotland.—The Venerable Assembly being desirous of giving every facility in their power in the prosecution of a measure so interesting to the Country, have issued Printed Queries to the whole Clergy of Scotland, requiring that they would favour the Assembly with the necessary information. In compliance with this desire, the following answers to the Queries have been drawn up for Glasgow, by the very Rev. Dr. Gavin Gibb, Minister of St. Andrew's Church in that City, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, (now Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow,) and by Mr. James Cleland, Suprintendent of Public Works.

QUERIES.

Q. 1. What is the average annual amount of the collections at the church-doors for the last ten years?

A. The annual average for the last ten years, is £1652 6s. 10d., particulars as under: In 1807, the collections amounted to £1532 14s. 3½.; in 1808, to £1605 15s. 5¾.; in 1809, to £1543 12s. 1½d.; in 1810, to £1574 7s. 3½.; in 1811, to £1624 10s. 2d.; in 1812, £1503 1s. 2d.; in 1813, £1675 0s. 5½d.; in 1814, to £1715 14s. 2½d.; in 1815, £1905 6s. 3¾d.; in 1816, £1843 6s. 9¾d.

Q. 2. Are there any voluntary contributions (independent of the

collections) made annually or occasionally by *resident* heritors or others, and to what amount, for the last ten years?

A. None whatever.

Q. 3. Do *non-resident* heritors give such voluntary contributions, and to what amount for the last ten years?

A. They give no voluntary contributions.

Q. 4. What is the average annual amount, during the last ten years, of poor's funds (*exclusive* of the collections and voluntary contributions,) which have been under the management of the Kirk-session, and of what *items* are they made up?

A. Exclusive of collections, and voluntary contributions at the Church doors, the Fees for proclamations of Marriages, and Donations at Funerals when the Church-bells are tolled, are placed under the management of the Kirk Session, for behoof of the poor. The annual average from these sources for the last 10 years is £330 1s. 2d.; particulars as follows:

<i>Proclamations.</i>			<i>Donations.</i>			<i>Proclamations.</i>			<i>Donations.</i>		
In 1807,	£159	15 0	£128	17 0	Br. ford.	£704	11 0	£952	3 11		
1808,	111	6 0	299	5 9	In 1812,	155	8 0	145	12 6		
1809,	162	15 0	251	6 0	1813,	142	16 0	149	2 6		
1810,	160	15 0	140	10 0	1814,	158	12 0	195	0 0		
1811,	130	4 0	152	5 2	1815,	164	0 6	225	9 0		
					1816,	162	9 6	145	7 0		
	£704	11 0	£952	3 11	Total in						
					10 years,	£1487	17 0	£1812	14 11		

Q. 5. What has been the average annual expense of managing the poor's funds under the charge of the Kirk-Session, during the last ten years?

A. Fifty Pounds, being the Treasurer's salary, and fifteen Pounds to each of the eight Church Beadles for taking up annual lists of the population and other parochial duties; in whole, One Hundred and Seventy Pounds.

Q. 6. Is there a regular and legal Assessment for the support of the poor?

A. There is.

What is its amount?

The amount for the year, ending 9th August, 1817, is £10,535.

By what rule or what rate is it proportioned and levied? and in particular, is it levied in proportion to *personal* as well as *heritable* property?

Levied on the Inhabitants, by valuation on heritable and on personal property, according to their wealth, circumstances, and ability.

By what authority is the amount fixed and the levying enforced?

Under the authority of the general Act of the Scotch Parliament of 1579, and of the Act of 1663, by fifteen persons annually chosen by the Magistrates and Council, but not of their number.

When did it commence?

The Hospital was opened on 15th November, 1733.

What has been its progressive annual rise, especially for the last ten years?

The progressive rise is as follows :—viz.

In 1807, £4815	In 1812, £ 7480
1808, 5220	1813, 10273
1809, 6000	1814, 10709
1810, 5770	1815, 9940
1811, 5740	1816, 9063

Q. 7. What is the annual expense of collecting and applying the Assessment, if it is collected and applied by others than the Kirk-Session?

A. The only expense attending the collection is £100.—being the salary of the Collector, who also assists in laying on the Assessment. The Application is conducted free of expense, by the Weekly Committee of the Town's Hospital, chosen annually, which consists of the Preceptor, Vice Preceptor, Treasurer, and eight ordinary Managers, viz. Two from the Town Council, two from the Merchants' House, two from the Trades' House, and two from the General Session.

Q. 8. Is dependance on the Assessment lessening, in your opinion, the reluctance of the people to apply for aid from the parochial charity?

A. Very sensibly lessening such reluctance.

Q. 9. Although there may *not* have been an annual Assessment hitherto, is it your opinion, that reluctance to apply to parochial charity, is generally diminishing among the people of late years?

A. Such reluctance generally diminishing.

Q. 10. Have you reason to believe, from instances falling under your own observation, that the reluctance to apply for parochial charity has been diminished by the practice of drawing allowances under the *Militia Act*?

A. There is evident reason to believe, that the reluctance has diminished from the cause alluded to.

Q. 11. What is the number on the poor's roll of the *Ordinary* poor, (specifying *males* and *females* respectively) who can earn nothing for their own maintenance, but are supported wholly from the poor's funds?

A. The inmates of the Town's Hospital in 1816, amounted to 516.

The Out-door pensioners, during the same period, deriving the greater part of their support from the Hospital, in Nursing wages, meal, or money, amounted to 1208 individual members of families.

Note, The females in the Hospital are to the males as 342 to 174 : as the allowance to out-door-pensioners is frequently given to families, it would be very difficult to distinguish the males from the females.

Q. 12. What is the *highest* and *lowest* rate of regular relief allowed (where there is no charity work-house) to the *Ordinary* poor, described as above?

A. The average annual expense of the whole inmates—children and adults—in the Hospital is £9 3s. 3¼d.* The sums given to out-door pensioners fluctuating with every change of circumstance, an average cannot be given with the same degree of accuracy. The sums however given to individual paupers, or their families, (or an equal value in meal) may be taken as near the truth, at from £2 10s. to £7 10s. per annum: the greater part receiving about £4 10s. per annum.

Q. 13. What is the number of *Industrious* poor, who, during the last ten years, have received regularly *partial* relief from the Kirk-Session, though, in general, able to earn a proportion of maintenance for themselves or families?

A. The number for each year is as follows :

In 1808, 1075	In 1813, 1284
1809, 1132	1814, 1291
1810, 1097	1815, 1262
1811, 1170	1816, 1283
1812, 1190	1817, 1372

Q. 14. What is the *highest* and *lowest* rate of regular relief allowed to the *Industrious* poor, described as above?

A. From 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. The average per month is 3s. 1¼d. and one-eighth of a farthing.

Q. 15. Is relief given *occasionally* to individuals or families of the *Industrious* poor, from the common poor's funds, in order to prevent them coming permanently on the poor's roll? and if so, to what average amount, in each case, or of the whole, annually, during the last ten years?

A. Occasional relief is very often given; it varies from 2s. 6d. to 10s. For this purpose the Kirk-Sessions receive part of the Assessment, varying of late years from Five to Thirteen Hundred Pounds, per annum:

Q. 16. What is the sum total of allowances distributed by the Kirk-Session in each year, for the last ten years, to the *Ordinary* and *Industrious* Poor, who have been regularly on the Poor's roll?

A. The sum distributed by individual Kirk-Sessions to the Poor on their respective rolls varies according to existing circumstances; the aggregate sum, however, allocated to the poor of the eight Sessions, has not varied for the last ten years; it amounts to £2437 10s. When the sums allowed by the Session have been found insufficient for a pauper's sustenance, it is usual to recommend him for the Hospital allowance.

Q. 17. In admitting a pauper on the Poor's Roll and fixing the

* The House was opened on 15th November 1733; and, on 15th November 1734, it contained one hundred and forty inmates, who were maintained at the daily expense of one penny and seven twelfths of a penny sterling each, or nineteen pennies Scots, or £2 8s. 1¾d. sterling per annum.

amount of his allowance, is the moral character, as good or bad, considered?

A. Character is certainly considered; the worthless, however, have occasionally contrived to get on the Poor's Roll.

Q. 18. Has any pauper, (and if so, how many?) who had no right from residence, to your parish Charity, been removed from your parish by the Kirk-Session to another parish, where he or they had such a right; or, has any, on similar grounds, been removed from another parish to yours?

A. Some few instances of both kinds have occurred.

Q. 19. If such removal has taken place, how was the expense of it paid? and what has been the sum total of such expense during the last ten years?

A. The expense of removal is paid from the general Assessment, and has not exceeded £10 for the whole of the last ten years.

Q. 20. Has any litigation taken place between your parish and any other, as to a pauper's residence and right to the parish charity? and what has been the expense of such litigation during the last ten years?

A. No litigation has taken place relative to this matter.

Q. 21. Has your Kirk-Session paid or received allowances for such paupers as were permitted to remain in the parish where they happened to reside when they became chargeable? and to what amount during the last ten years?

A. A few such cases have occurred; the sums were paid according to the rates of the different parishes in which the paupers were resident.

Q. 22. Was any stipulation made between the Kirk-Sessions concerned, as to the *rate* of allowance to be given to such paupers? and has the Session paying the allowances ever objected, and with what result, to the rate given by the Session where the pauper happened to reside?

A. No stipulation has been considered necessary, nor has any objection been made.

Q. 23. Does the Kirk-Session claim a right to the effects of paupers who are on the poor's roll at their death? and does this claim seem to have any effect in disinclining the people to come on the poor's roll?

A. The Committee on the Town's Hospital have been in the habit of claiming the effects of paupers, when they went into the House; and this has had some effect in deterring a particular class of paupers from becoming inmates. It is not usual however for the Kirk-Session to claim the effects of those who may be on the poor's roll.

Q. 24. Has there been any instance of a pauper, or of others for his behoof, attempting to enforce by law a higher allowance than the Kirk-Session were willing to give? and what was the result?

A. There is no instance of this kind recollected. On the 16th February 1815, a Superintendent for the Poor was appointed, with a

salary of £100 per annum; among other duties, he visits the applicants and pensioners, makes out a statement of their respective cases, assists in the distribution, and takes care that none be admitted on the Funds without having a legal domicile of three years.

Q. 25. What are the names (and the numbers, as nearly as you can compute) of the religious Sects in your parish? are there any (and if so, how many) of their poor on the poor's roll of the parish? and what is the annual sum total of relief given to them?

A. In Glasgow there are a number of religious Societies, unconnected with the establishment. It is difficult, however, to give a correct idea of their number: 210 persons of this description were partially supported from the funds of the Town's Hospital in 1816.* The number receiving relief from the Sessions has not been ascertained.

Q. 26. What, as nearly as you know or can compute, is the number of paupers belonging to these Sects, who are *not* on the poor's roll of the parish, but are supported by these sects themselves respectively?

A. For obvious reasons, the first part of this Query cannot be answered accurately. With regard to the second, it will be near the truth to say that the above Societies in 1816 distributed £1200 to their own poor.

Q. 27. Are *stranger* poor allowed to beg in the parish? do the parish poor beg? and if so, do they wear badges?

A. Although there is no permission given to the parish or stranger poor to beg, there are a few of both classes who beg, particularly on Saturdays. Arrangements are now making, which, it is hoped, will greatly lessen public begging.

Q. 28. Are there occasionally *Extraordinary* collections or contributions for individual instances of misfortune or distress among the Industrious poor? what may be the amount of these? and do they ever keep a particular person or family from coming permanently on the Poor's Roll?

A. No collections for individual instances of misfortune have, it is believed, been made under the authority of the Kirk Session; but nowhere are voluntary contributions for such purposes more frequent, or

* On the 20th August 1817, there were 1501 paupers receiving aliment from the Hospital, as out-door pensioners, who described themselves to the Superintendent of the Poor, as belonging to the following religious denominations, viz.—The Eight Established Churches, 943—Gaelic Chapel, Queen-Street, 150—Do. Duke-Street, 88—Do. Gorbals, 30—*Total connected with the Establishment*, 1211—Relief, 63—Episcopalians, 50—Methodists, 50—Roman Catholics, 46—Old Light Burghers, 34—Burghers, 21—Tabernacle, 6—Baptists, 6—Antiburghers, 5—Glassites, 5—Reformed Presbyterians, 4.—*Total*, 1501.—In January 1820, Mr. Scott, the Roman Catholic clergyman in this city, estimated, and reported to me, that, connected with his chapel, there are in all Lanarkshire, and parts of Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire, about 20,000 souls.

more liberal, although from their nature, it is not easy to specify the amount.

Q. 29. What is the number in the parish,

1. Of persons Blind?

2. Of persons Deaf and Dumb?

3. Of persons Deaf and Dumb, and Blind?

If any of these three classes are poor, how are they employed and supported?

A. In a City such as Glasgow it would require much longer time than is given, to answer this Query with any degree of precision. When the parties are poor their wants are supplied as other paupers in a similar situation in life.

Q. 30. Can you state the sums raised in 1816—17 for the occasional relief of the industrious poor, the way in which the relief was given, and the number of those relieved?

A. A very large sum was voluntarily subscribed, and £9653 6s. 2d. actually distributed to 23,130 persons, by a Committee of the Subscribers, acting gratuitously.

Q. 31. Is there a Savings Bank in your parish? when was it established? and what is the number of depositors?

A. A Savings Bank was established on 3d July, 1815. On the 26th of that month 157 Accounts were opened, and 773 deposits made, amounting to £1608 16s. From 3d July, 1815, till 26th June, 1816, the Deposites amounted to £7862 19s. and on 21st November, 1816, there were 1410 Accounts opened in the Bank.

Q. 32. If there is no Savings Bank, have the poor other opportunities afforded them of accumulating their savings safely? and have they been in the practice of so accumulating them as to prevent their coming on the Poor's Roll?

A. See the preceding answer, also the foregoing article Provident Bank.

Q. 33. Are there difficulties in the way of establishing a Savings Bank, from local circumstances or otherwise? and how could these be obviated?

A. See the answer to Query 31.

Q. 34. Are there any Friendly Societies in the parish? and if so, how many are there? and what is the number of persons belonging to them?

A. There are 129 Friendly Societies established in the City and Suburbs, but, as the number of Members varies every day, it is difficult to ascertain the aggregate. At a moderate calculation they may be taken as averaging 120 Members to each Society, thereby making 15,480 Members in whole. As the Suburbs are completely commixed with particular districts of the Royalty, it is no easy matter to ascertain the number strictly belonging to the City. The amount of population

in the City and Suburbs being nearly the same, it may be near the truth to take the members of Friendly Societies living in the City at 8000.

Q. 35. Is there from local circumstances or otherwise, any comparative want of opportunity or means of *common* or of *religious* Education among the poor?

A. There is no want of the means of education.

Q. 36. Are there any, and if so, what, in your opinion, may be the number who have not been taught to *Read*?

A. There are very few indeed who have not been taught to read.

Q. 37. What are the Fees payable by the Poor for the different Branches taught in the *Parish School*? and does the Kirk-Session pay from the Parish funds the school fees of any Poor Scholars? and if so, of how many?

A. The Poor receive their education gratis: the Kirk-Session supports six Charity Schools, which contain 450 Children, educated at an annual expense of £320, £288 of which go as salary to the Teachers. Besides being taught to read and write, the children receive shoes, stockings, books, &c. In addition to these Schools, which are exclusively supported from the Session Funds, there are several others in which education is either given gratis, or at a rate within the reach of the industrious Poor.

Q. 38. Is there a *Sunday School* in the Parish? how many Scholars at an average attend it? and how is the expense of it defrayed?

A. Sunday Schools were first established in Glasgow in 1787. There are now 34 Schools within the Royalty, in which 3300 children are taught to read, and instructed in the principles of religion.* Of these Schools 12 are superintended by the Session and supported from its funds, at an expense of £30 to the Teachers, exclusive of books and small premiums. The other Schools are supported by voluntary contribution, at an expense of £365 for room rents, books, coals, candles, &c. the Teachers and Monitors doing the whole duty free of expense, under the superintendence of Committees from the Subscribers.

Q. 39. Are there in the parish any families, who, to your knowledge or belief, do not possess, from their poverty, a copy of the Bible? and, speaking generally, is there, from poverty, a want of copies of the Bible among any individuals or families in the parish?

A. There are few or no families except, perhaps, the most worthless, who do not possess a copy of the Bible.

Q. 40. Are there any Mortifications, or other Charitable Institutions or Funds, which are not under the management of the Kirk-Session or Hospital?

* On 30th June, 1819, there were within the Royalty 109 Sunday Schools, 161 Teachers, and 4747 Scholars, viz. boys 2260, girls 2487. The greater part of these Schools have Libraries attached to them.

A. There are a number of such Mortifications and Charitable Institutions.*

a. What is their object?

a. Their objects are the relief of the old and indigent, and the clothing and education of youth.

b. What is the amount of their funds, as nearly as you know, or can compute?

b. The amount distributed in 1816, was £21,334 13s. 9d.

* There were within the Royalty, in 1819, 12 Mortmains, and 57 benevolent institutions, whose managers gave relief to persons fallen into narrow circumstances, for curing their diseases, or educating or clothing children, amounting in whole to £21,162 12s. 4d. The Benefit Societies for Operatives, during the same year expended £1800 in Aliments.

Society

FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR DEBTORS.

An Account of the Nature and proceedings of the Society in Edinburgh for Relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES NAIRNE, Esquire, of Claremont.

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1819.

THE amount of good accomplished by this Association in the few years which have elapsed since its institution, has induced those who are friendly to it, to lay some account of its nature and objects before the public, in the hope that similar institutions may be formed in other places.

The EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION took its rise in a very simple manner. A few friends, in the middle ranks of life, chiefly connected with the Destitute Sick Society, had observed with pain the great misery brought upon individuals and families, by the imprisonment of poor mechanics and labourers for small debts. It occurred to these friends, that many evils might be remedied, at a very small expense, by judiciously assisting objects of this description. As soon as the idea was started, they agreed to contribute annually at least *five shillings each*; money they did not think would be wanting. The only difficulty anticipated—not at the outset, but ultimately—was, what is indeed the main difficulty in all charitable institutions, that of procuring a *sufficient number of persons* who could and would *give the necessary time, and take the necessary trouble.*

The first Committee was appointed on the 15th of November 1813; and the whole business of the Society has since that period been conducted by a Committee named at the Annual General Meetings, consisting of from *twelve to twenty members*. The Committee has hitherto been divided into classes of two or three members, whose residence enables them to communicate most readily with each other; each class acting in rotation for two months, by attending the jails, investigating cases, and relieving individuals and families according to circumstances: and what is thus done is reported at the end of every two months to the General Committee. Within seven years, about five hundred cases have been investigated; and *four hundred and fifteen persons have been liberated from the jails of Edinburgh and Canongate*, most of whom were *heads of families*, varying from two to eleven in number. In a great proportion of those cases, also, some pecuniary assistance has been given to the debtors' families; yet the whole expenditure for these seven years, including the expense of printing, rooms for meetings, &c. has amounted only to the sum of £214:10:2, or £30:12:10½, per annum! Not a few of the debtors thus liberated were old, infirm, or in bad health; and all of them, it may be said, were completely destitute.

But, in order to prevent misconception, it is necessary to explain more fully the principles on which the Society have proceeded. In the first place, then, it is *not* the object of the Society to *pay debts*, and therefore it can have no tendency to encourage indolence or extravagance. The main purpose of the Association is to relieve *the honest and destitute debtor*, without benefiting the rigorous, or injuring the fair and well intentioned Creditor. Upon these principles, assistance is given exclusively to those who are *unable to support themselves in Jail*; and in no case is it afforded until an investigation has taken place. It is true, that if the debtor allege that he is on the point of starving for want, and if his story be confirmed by appearances, and the report of the Jailor, a trifle is given to procure the necessaries of life, until he receives alimnt. If he should have a young or distressed family, suffering from want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of his incarceration, some temporary assistance is also given to the family, especially if they appear industrious and well behaved.

The next object, if the debtor should not have acted fraudulently or culpably, is to get him liberated from Jail; and this is generally accomplished by applying to, and reasoning with the Creditor. If the debtor be obviously poor and destitute, it is not often difficult to satisfy the Creditor, that his only chance of obtaining payment is, by giving liberty to his debtor; and, in most cases, this is done upon an arrangement, by which the latter agrees to pay the debt by such instalments as his wages, or other means, can reasonably afford. Nothing is ever done for a debtor who does not shew the utmost readiness to discharge his debt to the best of his abilities; but the instances in which any backwardness has been shewn

by these unfortunate persons, to do all that could be desired of them, have been rare indeed, not amounting to *twelve* out of more than *four hundred*, and, generally speaking, there has been most reason and fairness on the part of the debtors, the greater part of whom have honourably fulfilled the engagements come under by them while in Jail; that is to say, they have in most instances paid their debts in the manner agreed upon. The visitors of the Society do every thing in their power to bring about an understanding or reconciliation between the debtor and Creditor; and in many instances they have been successful, to the manifest advantage of both parties. But when the debtor appears to be dishonestly inclined, or unwilling to do what is in his power to discharge a just debt, he is left to himself; and, on the other hand, if the Creditor appear unreasonable or inexorable, *from irritation or heart-heartedness*, or from a hope that the Society will pay the debt or a part of it, and refuse to listen to a reasonable arrangement, the debtor and his family, (if he have one) are supplied with necessaries, and application is made, at the Society's expense, for the benefit of the Act of Grace. It has been found necessary to have recourse to that process in about *one hundred and twelve instances* out of *four hundred and fifteen*. As the debt is not *extinguished* by an Act of Grace liberation, the debtor continuing bound in law to pay as soon as his circumstances are changed for the better, there does not seem to be a possibility that mischief can arise from such interference. On the contrary, the obvious tendency of this charity is to bind man to man; and to lead the unfortunate debtors themselves to attach more consequence than ever to character and industry.

To the Creditors, on the other hand, the consequences are still more salutary. Those who set a value on reputation are made thus to reflect before they throw a poor labouring man into prison. They consider how their conduct will appear in the eyes of those neighbours who are sure to investigate the case of their debtors. This leads them to inquire into their debtors' circumstances; it ensures something like candour in the course of the inquiry; and it cannot be doubted, that the mere existence of such an association will prevent more imprisonments, than it will procure liberations. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of STIRLING. A similar Association was instituted in that Burgh; and at the time when it was formed, there were a considerable number of poor debtors in the Burgh Jail; but it was found in the course of a few months, that the mere institution of the Society had entirely removed the necessity for its continued existence. In so great a city as Edinburgh, where persons in business are less known to each other, and where there are necessarily a greater number of persons less alive to the value of a good name than in smaller communities, the same complete success is not to be looked for; but there can be no doubt that the same principle does operate in this city to a considerable extent, and will operate less or more wherever such an Association is instituted.

After the statement and explanations now made and given, it appears to be quite unnecessary to dilate on the evils prevented, or the good accomplished by Societies for the relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors. —They hold out, indeed, the gratifying prospects of doing away, at no distant period, perhaps, the practice of imprisonment for small debts altogether. At all events it is manifest, that if debtors generally were made sensible that they could not by allowing themselves to be thrown into Jail, get rid of a debt, which they certainly cannot do under the Act of Grace; and, if Creditors were convinced generally, that incarceration, instead of forwarding their views, is sure to defeat them in all cases where their debtors are honest men;—there would be no occasion for imprisoning any one willing to give a fair account of his circumstances, and to pay whatever his means could afford. An arrangement between the parties would thus become a substitute for imprisonment; one of the great objects of societies of this nature being to facilitate and bring about such arrangements.

Such is the plan, and such is the object of the ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTE IMPRISONED DEBTORS; the plain and simple exposition which has just been given, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the public in regard to its nature and tendency, but also, from its producing a conviction of its being calculated to prevent and alleviate much misery, without encouraging improvidence, induce other towns to follow the example of Edinburgh.

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1822.

IN the course of this year, the Committee have investigated one hundred and seventy-eight cases. During the same period one hundred and sixty-six individuals have been liberated from Jail; *ninety*, on promises to pay; *fifty-six*, by means of proceedings under the Act of Grace; *thirteen*, in consequence of the debts having been paid by friends, masters, magistrates, or others, who became interested through the inquiries set on foot, or information given by the members of Committee; *three*, upon security being found for the debts by the friends or masters of the parties; and *four*, in virtue of unconditional liberations granted by the creditors. In eight instances the debtors, after the cases had been investigated, were left to themselves on account of bad character or conduct; and in a very few of the cases the record is accidentally imperfect. In by far the greater part of these cases, aid was given to the debtors, and very often to the families also, either in money, or in provisions purchased with the funds of the Society. The

disbursements made directly in favour of debtors and their families, amount to	£	47	0	3
But there has been paid to the City, Canongate, and Jail Clerks and officers, for proceedings under the Act of Grace,	}	31	9	5
		<hr/>		
	Together,	78	9	8
The rest of the expenditure for the year, is for printing, advertisements, &c. and amounts to	}	25	10	5
		<hr/>		
Total expenditure for the year,	£.	104	0	1

In one hundred and twenty-two of these cases, the debtors had families, varying in number from three to ten individuals. In one family there were eight children; in four instances there were seven children in each family; in ten, six children; in twenty-five, five children; in sixteen, four children; in twenty-two, three children; in thirty-one, two children; and in thirteen cases only, one child in each family; so that in these families, there were five hundred and seventy individuals, exclusive of seventeen widows and widowers, and twelve other married persons. Of the principal debtors, four were 70 years of age and upwards; fifteen, sixty and upwards; twenty-seven, between fifty and sixty; forty-one, between forty and fifty; forty-three, between thirty and forty; thirty-three, between twenty and thirty; and three only, under twenty. About three-fourths of the whole debtors, were married persons; upwards of two-thirds had children in their families.

In thirty-five instances the debts on which imprisonment followed were under one pound, in one instance it amounted only to *one shilling* and *ninepence*; in another, to only *four shillings*; and in four instances the debts were between *five* and *six shillings*; in another instance, where the debt was only *seven shillings* and *ninepence*, there were *six children* in the family; in another, where the debt amounted to exactly the same sum, there was a family of five children; in another case, a widow was thrown into Jail, for not paying seven shillings; and in the one shilling and ninepenny case, there was a family of four children.

Only two or three cases have occurred of re-incarceration; and upon investigation it has been found that these have arisen either from palpable oppression on the part of the creditors, or from the debtors having engaged to pay more than their circumstances could afford. The expenditure for 1822, has been heavy; but that is to be accounted for in a great measure by the circumstance, that not a few individuals threw their debtors into Jail, in the belief that his Majesty would liberate all the poor debtors by paying off their debts.

The Society is supported by Members paying One Guinea at entrance, and five shillings yearly;—or Two Guineas at entrance, and relieved from annual payments.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS,

Taken from the Public Records and other authentic sources of Information, arranged in chronological order, by which a pretty accurate account of the State of Society, and other matters connected with Glasgow, at different periods of its History, may be obtained. Although this Collection has been in a state of preparation for several years past, there is no doubt but that the curious reader may be able to add to it and otherways improve it. The Ecclesiastical part of the Information has been taken from the Records of the Kirk Session, which for a considerable period after the Reformation had assumed very extensive powers. The Ecclesiastical Excerpts are verbatim.

YEARS.

- 560 *Bishopric of Glasgow Founded by St. Mungo*:—St. Mungo died 13th January, 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground where the Cathedral is built, and where his Tomb is still shown.
- 1115 *See of Glasgow*:—David, Prince of Cumberland, refounded the See of Glasgow, and having in 1124 succeeded his brother Alexander I., to the Crown of Scotland, he promoted his Chaplain, John Achius, to the Bishopric in 1129. Achius commenced rebuilding the present Cathedral, which before had been a mean building.
- 1133 *The Cathedral Consecrated*:—The Cathedral was solemnly consecrated this year in presence of the king, who endowed it with the lands of Partick.
- 1165 *Papal Bull*:—Pope Alexander III. issued a Bull, commanding the faithful to visit the Cathedral of Glasgow.
- 1176 *Weekly Market, and Annual Fairs appointed*:—In this year, William the Lyon, King of Scots, granted a Charter to the Town for holding a Market on Thursday; and in 1190, his Majesty granted another charter, wherein it is said, that a Fair is to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the Apostle Peter, (29th June,) and for the space of eight days complete. The Fair commences on the second Monday of July, and continues the whole week. A Horse Market is still held near the Cathedral, called St. Mungo's Fair, or the twenty days of Zuill fair, commencing at Christmas and terminating on the 13th of January, St. Mungo's day.
- 1176 *Cathedral**:—Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow, enlarged the Cathedral, and rebuilt a part of it in a more magnificent form than it had been formerly. Having finished all that he intended, the Cathedral was again consecrated in 1197.
- 1180 *Glasgow erected into a Royal Burgh*:—William the Lyon, granted a Charter, erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh.
- 1210 *Grey Friars' Monastery*:—This Building was at the foot of the Deanside Brae. Little more is known of it, than that the citizens of Glasgow, at this date, went in a body, on the last day of the Fair, to pay their respects to the Abbot of Melrose, who lived in the Monastery, and had been instrumental in procuring the Fair.
- 1233 *Cathedral*:—Bishop Bondington on being appointed to the see, took down the old part of the Cathedral, which had been left by Jocelyn, and rebuilt it in the manner in which it now is.
- 1268 *Magistrates*:—This is the first year where it is said that the Town was governed by a Provost, and Baillies, who held Courts, and transferred Property, &c.

* Most of the ancient ecclesiastical edifices, when complete, were built in the form of a cross, with a tower, lantern, or spire, erected at the intersection. The interior space was usually thus divided:—The space westward of the cross is called the nave; the divisions outward of the piers are called aisles; the space eastward of the cross is generally the choir; the part running north and south is called the cross or transept. The choir is generally enclosed by a screen, on the western part of which is usually placed the organ. The choir in cathedrals does not generally extend to the eastern end of the building, but there is a space behind the altar, usually called the Lady chapel. The choir is only between the piers, and does not include the side aisles, which serve as passages to the Lady chapel, altar, &c. The transept has sometimes side aisles, which are often separated by screens for chapels. Chapels are attached to all parts, and are frequently additions. The aisles of the nave are mostly open to it; and in cathedrals both are generally without pews. In churches not collegiate, the eastern space about the altar is called the chancel. To the sides are often attached small buildings over the doors, called porches, which have sometimes vestries, schools, &c. over them. The font is generally placed in the western part of the nave, but in small churches its situation is very various. In large churches the great doors are generally either at the west end, or near the end of the transept, or both. To most cathedrals are attached a chapter house and cloisters, which are usually on the same side.—*Gleadow's Rise and Progress of the Public Institutions of Glasgow*, p. 243.

YEARS.

- 1270 *Convent of Black Friars*.—This Convent, of which there is now no trace, said to have been near the Church. This religious Fraternity had been increased by Bishop Malvoisin, in 1201–2, and patronized by Sir Matthew Stewart of Castlemilk, who granted them an annuity on his Estate, “on condition of their saying Mass forever, for the soul of the said Mathew, and for his Mither, and Bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian souls perpetually.” This ancient family has always been respectable. In 1398, Sir Walter Stewart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stewart of Derneley, was named one of the sureties, on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace, between England and Scotland.
- 1300 *The Episcopal Palace taken by the English, and retaken by Sir William Wallace*.—Edward I. of England, took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik to the See of Glasgow. Earl Percy at the same time usurped the military government of the western part of Scotland, and took possession of the Episcopal Palace in Glasgow. Sir William Wallace who was then at Ayr, determined on ridding his Country of the English usurpers; accompanied by Wallace of Richardtown, the Laird of Auchinleck his friend, James Cleland, and others, gave Battle to the usurpers in the High Street, near to where the College now stands, when Sir William cleft the head of the Earl Percy with one stroke of his sword, on which the route of the English became general.
- 1301 *See of Glasgow*.—On 28th August, Edward I. of England offered oblations at the shrine of St. Mungo, (Kentigern), in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, Knight, (a Scot), being taken prisoner by Sir John Seagrave.
- 1330—50 *Plague*.—The Plague raged in Glasgow this year with great severity.
- 1335 *Cathedral*.—Bishop Lindsay having contributed largely to the revenues of the church, in returning from Flanders was killed in an action at sea, and buried in the Cathedral, near the altar of the Blessed Virgin.
- 1345 *Stockwell Street Bridge*.—The Stockwell Street Bridge was built this year by Bishop Rea. The pious Lady Lochow prevailed on the Bishop to allow her to pay the expense of one of the arches.
- 1350 *St. Ninian's Hospital*.—The above Lady Lochow, Duchess of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Mother of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, purchased the lands on both sides of the river Clyde, near where the Stockwell Street Bridge is placed, and appropriated the rents in support of an Hospital for Lepers, which she founded in St. Ninian's Croft. The Lepers' Hospital fronted the river, a little east from where the Bridge was afterwards placed; this ground was given to the town by charter, Charles I. on 1st July 1636: having remained in the town's hands for more than 150 years, it was feued for building on.
- 1380—1 *The Plague*.—The Plague raged in Glasgow, this year with great severity.
- 1381 *Bishop of Glasgow made a Cardinal*.—Bishop Wardlaw was made a Cardinal, in consequence of his good conduct in renewing the ancient league between the Crowns of Scotland and France. The Cardinal's Arms are placed near the middle of the Choir, on the right side of the high Altar; his name is written in gilded Saxon letters, “Walterus Cardinalus.”
- 1387 *Spire of Cathedral destroyed by Lightning*.—When Matthew Glendinning was Bishop, the great wooden Spire of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which was covered with lead, was destroyed by Lightning.
- 1392 *Mint*.—A Mint House was erected this year in the Drygate Street, where Coins were struck, with the motto, “Robertus Dei Gracia Rex Scottorum Villa de Glasgow Dominus Protector.”
- 1408 *Tower of the Cathedral*.—Bishop Lauder in this year commenced building the great tower of the Cathedral with Stone.
- 1420 *Grey Friars Convent*.—This Convent is supposed to have been erected some where about the west end of the Old Grammar School Wynd. The Friars were patronized by the celebrated, but unfortunate Isobel, Dutchess of Albany, cousin to James, afterwards I. of Scotland, who, on the 18th May, 1431, at Inchmyron, mortified the Lands of Balagan to the Convent of the Grey Friars at Glasgow, for the express purpose of “the salvation of our souls, and “that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our dear Husband, “and also for Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our Father, and of Walter, James, “and Alexander, our Sons.” It is worthy of remark, that this Lady received as a present from the King, her cousin, the heads of her Husband, her Father, and her Sons, Walter and Alexander, James having fled into Ireland.
- 1420 *Salmon and Herring Trade*.—Mr. Elphinston is mentioned as being engaged in the Trade of curing Salmon and Herrings for the French market;

YEARS.

and Principal Baillie, states that this Trade had greatly increased in Glasgow, between the years 1630, and 1666.

1424 *Cathedral*:—Bishop Lander laid the foundation of the Vestry, and carried on the building of the great Steeple, where the Griffin, the Arms of Lauder, is still to be seen at the west side of the first battlement.

1426 *Cathedral*:—Bishop Cameroun soon after his induction, established the commissariat court, and filled up the Prebendaries to 32. In 1438, he commenced building the great Tower of his Episcopal Palace, where he placed his Arms, surmounted by a Salmon. This Bishop also carried on the building of the Vestry, which had been begun by his predecessor.* The Bishop's Arms are to be seen on this part of the building.

1441 *St. Enoch Church*:—Was built in this year; it was situated within St. Enoch's Gate, (now the Trongate,) and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Michael. It had a Principal and eight Prebends; and a large burying ground. (I do not know when this Church was taken down.)

1450 *Patrimonies of the Church*:—Bishop Turnbull obtained a Charter from James II., erecting the Town and Patrimonies of the Bishopric into a regality.

University:—Pope Nicholas V. issued a Bull from Rome, 7th January, constituting a University in the City of Glasgow, on the plan of the University of Benonia. At first the College was on the north side of the Rottenrow, and remained in that situation till 1459, when James, Lord Hamilton, ancestor of the ancient and noble family of Hamilton, bequeathed to the College of Arts, a tenement lying on the north side of the Blackfriars' Church, together with four Acres of the lands of Dowhill, on condition that the Regents and Students, should after dinner and supper, stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James, his Spouse, the Countess of Douglas, his ancestors and successors, and all those from whom he had received benefit, and had not made a proper return. In 1486, an adjoining tenement was bequeathed to the college by Mr. Thomas Arthurlic.

In 1572, Sir John Stewart of Minto, Provost, and the other Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, made a very handsome gift to the College by charter, which was ratified by Parliament in the same year. The preamble states, that whereas the College was nearly ruined at the Reformation, to the great detriment of the youth in Glasgow, the Magistrates and Council thought fit to give to the College and to the Regents and Students after named, residing within it, being fifteen persons in all, "for their honest and commodious" sustenance, all and sundry, the lands, yards, tenements, houses, biggings, "kirks, chapels, altarages, &c. which belonged to the Dominican friars within the city, according to the gift made by Queen Mary to the Magistrates and Council, under the Great Seal, the 26th of March 1566." Among other things this grant included the Blackfriars' Church, which was built about the year 840, and thirteen acres of land, which, with the four acres given by Lord James Hamilton, now forms what is commonly called the College garden. The Town Council likewise enacted, "That the said College, and the 15 persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted from all ordinary taxation, from all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and charges imposed, or to be imposed, within the city." It is understood to be in consequence of a stipulation in the charter alluded to, that the Magistrates of Glasgow occasionally inspect and audit the accounts of the old revenue of the College. An inspection took place in the year 1807, which, it is believed, was the last. I was present, and signed the doquet.

Among the many eminent persons whose names are enrolled as benefactors of this College, that of the Duke of Chandos, is prominent. The noble family of Chandos has long been distinguished as patrons of learning; and the present successor to the estates and title of Chandos upholds the true dignity of that noble family. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos inherits extensive estates and princely demesnes handed down from a long line of ancestors, and his Sovereign has raised him to ducal honours. If it be noble for a man to inherit and possess constitutional principles in church and state, a thorough knowledge of the laws of his country, a conscientious discharge of the duties of the magistracy, urbanity, and condescension to inferiors, then his Grace of Buckingham and Chandos is noble indeed.

* According to M^rUre, there are in the Vestry, Chapter House, and the Inner and Outer Churches in the Cathedral, 329 pillars, 218 springs, and 96 keystones, in all 643; and in the Barony Church, 126 pillars, 610 springs, 127 keystones and apprentice knots, being in all 763: so that within the walls of the Cathedral there are 1406 pillars, springs, keystones and knots.

YEARS.

- 1455 *Cathedral*:—Soon after Bishop Muirhead's induction he founded Clerical Vicars, and built Manses for them on the north of the Cathedral (now the High Church new burying ground).
- 1456 *St. Nicholas' Hospital*:—Was founded and endowed this year by Bishop Muirhead, for the maintenance of twelve poor Laymen and a Priest. This structure was Gothic; situated on the west side of Kirk Street, near to where the Bishop's Palace stood. Its ruins were taken down in 1808, to make way for St. Nicholas' Street. Its revenues, which are now much dilapidated, consists of ground annuals in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, and in the New Wynd, &c. The Town Council are the Patrons.
- 1484 *Tron Church*.—The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, (Tron) dedicated to the blessed Virgin, was built this year.
- 1488 *Cathedral*:—In this year the See was made Archiepiscopal when Bishop Blackadder was in office. The Bishop, along with the Earl of Bothwell, negotiated a marriage between King James III. of Scotland, and the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which they brought about to the mutual satisfaction of both kingdoms; this union laid the foundation of the title of the Scotch Kings to the English throne, which in right of proximity of blood King James VI. of Scotland succeeded to on the demise of Queen Elizabeth. Bishop Blackadder founded several Altarages in the Choir, and caused his Arms to be placed immediately above them, in a small Escutcheon, containing three cinque foils on a bend, and above it in capital letters, "*Robertus Archiepiscopus*;" he also placed steps from the Nave to the Choir, and placed effigies of the Apostles above them, of curious workmanship. This Bishop also founded the great Aisle or transept on the south side of the Church. It is difficult now to say what was intended by this part of the building, which has not been raised above the first tier of arches. This Aisle was afterwards appointed as a burying place for the Clergymen of the City, &c.
- 1496 *Chapel of St. Roque*:—Belonged to the Black Friars. It stood without the Stable Green Port, and had an extensive burying ground, where a great number of those who died of the Plague in succeeding years were buried.
- 1508 *Cathedral*:—Soon after Archbishop Beaton was installed, he enclosed the Episcopal Palace with an ashlar stone wall towards the east, south, and west, with bastions, towers, and embattlements. This Palace stood on the site of the Royal Infirmary, and the ground immediately to the south of it.
- 1527 *Martyrs Burned*:—Jeremiah Russell, and John Kennedy, were burned alive in Glasgow this year, for adhering to the principles of the Reformation, Archbishop Dunbar, and the bishops of Dunkell, Brechen and Dumblane, &c. were present at the trial, and agreed to the sentence.
- 1545 *Communion*:—The Session enacted as follows: Those that are absent from examinations shall not be admitted to the Communion, but raised if they sit down; people at home in the time of examinations, *hail and fier* for the 1st absence, shall pay ten pounds, and for the 2nd, 20 pounds.
- 1546 *Shipping*:—It appears, that at this date, 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.
- 1556 *The Town given up to Pillage*:—During the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, James Hamilton Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Châtreaux, the second person in the Kingdom, and nearest heir to the Throne, after Mary, was appointed Regent. This appointment being opposed by the Earl of Lennox, and the Queen Dowager, an engagement took place at the Butts, near the place where the Foot Barracks now stand, the Regent was defeated, which so exasperated him, that having rallied his Troops, he entered the Town, and gave it up to pillage, which was so effectually done, that the very doors and windows of the houses were pulled down.
- 1560 *Cathedral*.—At the Reformation an order was given by the Privy Council to pull down all the Images and Altars in the Churches: * this was so faithfully executed in Glasgow, that very few of these ornaments were left.

* In 1560, the numerous altars which had been in this Church before the Reformation, were thrown down, conformable to the following order, issued to Provost Lindsay and the Magistrates, by the Protestant Lords, Argyle, Ruthven, and Stewart, viz. "We pray you fail not to pass incontinent to your kirks in Glasgow, and take down the hail images thereof, and bring forth the same to the kirk yaird, and burn them openly. And sicklyk, cast down the altaris, and pure the kirk of all kynd of manuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ye will dn us singular enplesary; and sn committis you to the protection of God; but ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either in glasswark or iron wark."

YEARS.

The Magistrates, Deacons, and other sober minded inhabitants having protected the Cathedral from destruction, the zealots were so much exasperated, that they went in bands to Paisley and Kilwinning, and destroyed the Abbey Churches there. At that period, Archbishop Beaton went to France, and carried with him all the valuables which belonged to the See; among others, the entire Records from the origin of the See, all the Vestments, an Image of our Saviour in beaten gold, the twelve Apostles in silver, gold and silver crucifixes, chalices, platters, candlesticks, maces, &c. &c.

1560 *Price of Ale*:—The Town Council enacted that the best Ale sold in the Town, should not exceed four pennies Scots for the Scotch pint, which is one third of a penny sterling for two English quarts.

1560 *Armorial Bearings of the City*:—Since the Reformation, the armorial bearing of the City is, “Or, a field parti. p. fess, argent and gules, an oak tree surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth in base, and on a branch in the sinister side a bell languid, or, all proper;” the Motto, “Let Glasgow Flourish!” Before the Reformation, St. Mungo’s head mitred, appeared on the shield, which had two salmon for supporters; the Motto, “Let Glasgow Flourish through the preaching of the Word.”

The origin of the Arms is variously accounted for by Nisbet, Spottiswood, Monteith, and others. As a plausible compendium of the whole, the following may be taken: “The Tree is emblematical of the spreading of the gospel, its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. The Bird is also typical of that glorious event, so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being past, and the rain over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers were considered so important in matters of religion, that the rite of consecration was conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Romish church. As to the Salmon, it may refer to the tradition of the Lady’s marriage ring being lost, and afterwards found in the mouth of a Salmon, at the prediction of St. Mungo, in the year 600; or it may have reference to the staple trade of the town, which was fishing and curing salmon from a very early period. A Society of Fishers was formed in the year 1201, when Malvoison was Bishop, being 144 years before the Stone Bridge was built. These persons lived in a row of houses fronting the river, which was called the Fishersgate till the Bridge was built, when the name was changed to Bridgegate. Salt for curing the Society’s fish having been sold in the vicinity of the Fishersgate, gave name to the Saltmarket-street.

1563 *Dearth*:—In this year there was a general dearth in the county, approaching to a famine. In Glasgow articles of provision were more than tripled in price. In Scotch Money, a boll of Wheat, cost Six Pounds; a boll of Meal, Four Merks, a boll of Oats, Fifteen Shillings, an Ox to draw the Plough, Twenty Merks, and a Wedder, Thirty Shillings.

1566 *King Henry Darnley*:—In this year the husband of Mary Queen of Scots came to this City, on a visit to his father, who resided in a house on the east side of Limmerfield, a little south from the new Barony Church: a part of the south wall of which is still preserved. As the king was taken ill, the Queen came from Stirling to see him in this house; where she resided till he was so far recovered as to be removed to Edinburgh, this unfortunate prince was murdered near Edinburgh on 10th February, 1567, being less than two months after the splendid baptismal ceremony of his son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

1568 *Battle of Langside*:—Mary Queen of Scots, having effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassilles, Rothes, and others, who marched with their forces to destroy the Regent Murray, and to re-establish the Queen in her Royal authority. The Regent at that time was holding a Justice Court in Glasgow, and was soon joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Marr, and Monteith, with the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, a great number of the citizens of Glasgow, and as strong a re-enforcement as circumstances would admit. Having taken an advantageous position on a hill near the village of Langside, about two miles south of Glasgow, the armies met on 13th May; the Queen’s forces being defeated, the Regent returned to Glasgow, where he offered up public thanks for the victory, and was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and Council. Having expressed his obligations to the Deacons of Crafts, he desired to know if he could be of use to any of them. On this, Matthew Fawside, Deacon of the Bakers, informed his Highness that the Corporation which he represented, hadli berally

YEARS.

- supplied the army with Bread; that the mill at Partick, belonged to the Crown, and that the Tacksman exacted exorbitant multures, on this, the Regent gave a grant of the Mill and Mill lands, to the Bakers.
- 1569 *Wine*:—The Town Council enacted that Wine should not be sold dearer than eighteen pennies scots for a scotch pint.
- 1572 *High Church*:—The High Church was first opened as a Presbyterian place of worship (strictly so called,) in this year, Mr. David Wemyss, Minister.
- 1577 *Parish of Govan*:—A Crown Charter was given to the College this year, of the Parsonage and Vicarage of the Parish Church of Govan, with the Tiends, &c.
- 1578 *Earl of Lennox made Lord Provost*:—On 30th September of this year, Robert Stewart Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew, the Father of Henry Darnley, husband to Mary Queen of Scots, was entered a Burgess, and in the same year elected Lord Provost of Glasgow.
- 1581 *Confession of Faith*:—The Confession of Faith was subscribed in this City by 2250 persons; the subscription papers were carried from house to house by the Elders. It would appear that the population was then chiefly confined to the High Street, Gallowgate, Trongate, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, and Stockwell Street, as the names were all collected in these Streets.
- 1581 *Cathedral*.—The king having appointed Mr. Robert Montgomery to be archbishop, the people, considering him erroneous in doctrine, and loose in morals, opposed his entry, by getting Mr. Howie to go up to the pulpit to preach, at the time the archbishop was to have been inducted. Sir Mathew Stewart of Minto, provost of Glasgow, being desirous to execute the king's order, went to the church, and desired Mr. Howie to break off his sermon, which refusing, he was pulled out of the pulpit; in the struggle some hair was pulled out of Mr. Howie's beard, several of his teeth knocked out, and his blood shed; on this, Mr. Howie denounced the judgment of God on Sir Mathew and his family. M'Ure says, that in less than 70 years, this opulent family was so reduced, that Sir Mathew's offspring subsisted by charity. There is a valuable portrait of Mr. Howie, in the possession of the Trades' house of Glasgow.
- 1583 *Collector for the Poor*:—On 30th August.—A Collector was appointed for the first time, to stand at the Laigh Kirk door to receive alms of Town's folk that go into the said Kirk to hear preaching.
- 1583 *Banquets*:—November 14th.—Elders or Deacons present at Banquets, to pay a fine of eighteen-pence.
- 1583 *Respecting Banquets*.—Nov. 14th. The session enacted, that there should be no superfluous gatherings at banquets or marriages, that the price of the dinner or supper should be 18d.; and persons married should find caution to that effect.
- 1583 *Attending Sermon*:—November 28th.—That the Booth doors of Merchants and Traffickers, be steaked on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of Sermon, and that Masters of Booths keep the hour of preaching, under the penalty of £20, without a lawful cause admitted by the Session. The Fleshers were censured for killing Flesh in time of the Preaching on the Week days.
- 1583 *Christmas Keeping*:—December 26th.—Five persons were appointed to make public repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Zuil. The Baxters to be enquired at to whom they baked Zuil bread.
- 1583 *Session Register*.—The first session register began at this period.
- 1584—85 *Celebration of the Communion*.—The communion was celebrated once this year in Glasgow, and for several years after it was twice celebrated. 1617, 18 and 19, it was celebrated once a year during three Sundays running. 1620, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1621, 22, 23, 24, the communion was celebrated once a-year, during three Sundays running. 1626, and from this to 1631, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1632, the communion was again celebrated twice in the year; the first time, it was given three Sundays running, and the second time, two Sundays running. 1633 to 1637, it was twice given, and two Sundays running at each time. 1638 to 1646, it was only once given, and two Sundays running. During the troubles in the latter end of the reign of Charles I. and the greater part of the reign of his successor, Charles II. the communion was but seldom administered in Glasgow; and not at all in 1646, 47, 51, 52, 53, 58, and 59. 1660 to 1676, the communion was occasionally given once in the year. From 1693 to 1705, it was regularly given once a-year.
- 1585 *Lepers' House*.—October 20th.—The Session ordains some to visit the Leper folk's house, or hospital, beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be

YEARS.

reformed; and appoints the Water Baillic to give the rental of the Lepers' House this day eight days.

- 1586 *Adultery*.—The session enacted, that the punishment for adultery, should be, to satisfy 6 Sabbaths at the pillar, bare-foot and bare-legged in sackcloth, also to be carted through the town.
- 1586 *Excommunication*.—July 14th. The session enacted, that a man excommunicated for *relapse in adultery*, upon tryal of his behaviour, is relaxed in manner following: he is to pass from his dwelling-house to the Hie kirk, every Sunday at six in the morning, at the first bell, conveyed by two of the elders, or deacons, or any other two honest men, and stand at the kirk door bare-footed, &c. with a white wand in his hand, bare-headed, till after the reading of the text, and then, in the same manner, to repair to the pillar till the sermon be ended, and then go out to the door again, till all pass from the kirk, and after this, be received.
- 1586 *Pipers Prohibited*.—December 22d.—Persons are prohibited from going through the Town with Pipes on St. Thomas's Eve. Contravenors to be put in prison without meat or drink, and to appear at the old Pillar on Sunday next.
- 1586 *Pews in Churches*.—October 20th.—Ordains the pulpit stones to be removed with all expedition, and to cause lay them in ranks for the women to sit upon. (It does not appear that there were any pews in the churches at this time.)
- 1586 *Divorcement*.—May 13th.—Sir Bernard Peebles, Vicar of Inchinnan, divorced a man and a woman, by putting the man out of one Kirk door, and the woman out of another, which at that period was equal to a Bill of divorce.
- 1586 *Poor to be Marked*.—May 5th.—Appoints all the poor to be marked with the Town's mark, that they have been within this Town remaining and lodging for five years by past. All that are marked to compare in the Laigh Kirk at 10 hours next Sunday to hear prayers, that none be suffered to beg on Sunday, but those that have license to do so.
- 1586 *Lepers' House*.—October 20th.—Ordains some to visit the Leper folk's house, or spittal beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be reformed. 25th.—Appoints one to oversee the building of the dykes of the yards of the Leper house, and to see that none be received but Town's folks, and all Lepers banished the Town. December 9th.—The Session requests the Magistrates to put all Lepers out of Town for fear of infection like to rise by it.
- 1586 *Montrose Lodgings*.—The large suite of buildings, near the west end of the Drygate, which formerly belonged to the Rector of Eaglesham, came into the ancient and noble family of Montrose, and was used by them as a town residence for a number of years. The kitchen is so large, that at present a family of four persons live within its chimney, which serves them for bedroom, kitchen, parlour, and hall. The original kitchen is a weaver's shop.
- 1587 *Church Clock*.—May 7th.—Mention is made of a Smith in Blantyre, that must be agreed with about mending the Hie Kirk Knock.
- 1587 *Bowing the Knee in Time of Prayer*.—June 21st.—The Session enact that all persons in time of Prayer, bow their knee to the ground.
- 1587 *Precentor*.—July 7th.—Ordains that Mr. William Struthers, Teacher of Music, shall be in the Hie Kirk, in the morning from ringing of the first Bell to the Minister's coming in, and appoints 4 men to sit beside him, beneath the Pulpit, [was this a Band?] and in the meantime, that the Chapter be read by the reader, successively to the singing.
- 1587 *Persons Suspected of Papistry*.—July 27th.—The Session ordains the Minister, and a Baillic, and another, to pass through the whole Town, to all that are suspected of Papistry, and certify them of their duty to come to the Communion next Sunday.
- 1587 *Fines to be Exacted*.—August 16th.—The Session appoints that in all time coming these fines be exacted. That Servant women for single fornication, pay 20bs. for her relief from Cross and Steeple. The man Servant 30bs. or else be put in prison 8 days on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the Jugs. As for the richer sort of Servants, to be exacted at the arbitrament of the Kirk. This act not to extend to honest men's Sons and Daughters; but they to be punished as the Kirk shall proscribe. Men Servants release to pay 40 shillings, Women 30bs, or else to be fed fifteen days with bread and Water, and to be put in a Cart one day, and ducked in Clyde, and in the Jugs at the Cross on a Monday, (Market-day), and the richer sort of Servants fined higher. The Jugs are still appended to the Steeple at the Cross.
- 1587 *Ministers to be Grave in their Apparel*.—The Presbytery admonished their Ministers to be diligent in their studies, grave in their apparell, and not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothing.

YEARS.

- 1587 *Magistrates Chosen*.—Sept. 26th. The session sent to the town council on the day of the election, to request, that in chusing the baillies, men might be chosen that were fit for the office *as near as possible*.
- 1587 *Pipers*.—Jarvie the piper is accused of playing in the Saltmarket, whilk his bither's sin and *Martha M'Clelland* were glaiking and dancing. The Baillies to take order with the Piper.—(Did the Piper belong to the family of Baillie Nicol Jervie!!!)
- 1587 *Markets in Higb-Street*.—This year the inhabitants of Gray-friars' wynd, (now Bun's wynd,) represented to James VI. that the said wynd was decayed, and the high part of the town neglected since the blessed reformation; that the magistrates had removed the markets to the Cross; and as it was only in the upper part of the town, that his majesty and the court, in case they came to Glasgow, could be accommodated, requested that the markets might be brought back to the Wynd head, (another name for the old Cross, at the junction of the High-street and Rottenrow); on this, his majesty granted commission to certain noblemen and the magistrates of Glasgow, to consider whether the foresaid markets should not be removed to the upper part of the town, as formerly. After several meetings, the representation got the go bye.
- 1588 *Seats in Church*:—*April 25th*.—Appoints some Ash trees in the Hie Kirk yard to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the Kirk.
- 1588 *Baptizing of Children*:—*May 22d*.—Those who have Bairns to Baptize, shall tell distinctly the Commands, articles of Faith, and Lord's Prayer, or else be declared ignorant, and some other Godly person present their Child, with farther punishment as the Kirk thinks fit.
- 1588 *Elders*:—*October 24th*.—The whole elders and deacons sworn with uplifted hands, to reveal nothing that shall be voted in the Session, nor the voters.
- 1588 *Cathedral*:—*December 7th*.—Some to confer with the Wrights, the Session appoints a Commissioner to the general Aesembly, to desire a Commission with the licence from the King's Majesty, for reparation of the Hie Kirk of Glasgow. *February 29th*.—Appoints some persons to value what money will repair the said Kirk. *March 7th*.—The Commissioners appointed by the King's Majesty anent repairing the Hie Kirk, and hail brethren of the Kirk Session thinks gude that the Laigh Steeple be taken down to repair the Mason work of the said Kirk, and that the Bell and Knock be transported to the High Steeple, and that the Kirk have a quienzie left at the Steeple aforesaid for relief thereof. *April 25th*.—Appoints some to go to the Laigh Kirk, beneath the Hie Kirk, (Old Barony Church,) and see what of the pavement are unstolen away, which the Session thinks gude should be transported to the Laigh Kirk of Glasgow, to pavement the said Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk called Blackfriars.
- 1588 *Excommunication*.—*December 13th*.—An act of the privy council, or letter from the king's registrar arrived, requiring the magistrates to expell forth of the town all excommunicate persons.
- 1588 *Ministers' Stipend*.—The stipend of the minister of the second charge in the High church, was £16, 15s. 4d.; and the first charge, £27, 15s. 6²d.
- 1589 *Beggars and solitary Women*.—Jan. 23d. The session desire the magistrates to prohibit masters of families, from setting their houses to beggars or to solitary women, keeping house together.
- 1589 *Blackfriars' Church*:—*February 20th*.—Some go to the Principal and Masters of the College, that they may repair the Blackfriars Kirk, and hold the same windfast and waterfast. *July 10th*.—The Town pays their part, and the Parish their part of a Thousand Pound Scots for repairing the Quire of the Hie Kirk. *November 2d*.—The Session enacted, that all money exacted from offenders, shall be employed in repairing the Kirk, and Kirk work hereafter.
- 1589 *Seats in Church*:—*July 10th*.—The Session ordains that no woman sit upou or occupy the forms men should sit on, but either sit laigh, or else bring stools wi' them.
- 1589 *Communion*:—*August 9th*.—Walter, prior of Blantyre, taxman of the teens of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the Communion, he was spoken to provide a Hogshend of good wine. The time of convening on Sundays of the Communion, was 4 o' Clock in the morning. The Collectors assembled on these occasions in the Hie Kirk, at 3 in the morning.
- 1590 *Laigh Steeple*:—*February 5th*.—Appoints the Laigh Steeple of the Hie Kirk to be sighted by the Ministers, Baillies, and some others, on Sunday next after the preaching, that the decayed places therein may be repaired.
- 1590 *Sabbath*:—*January 17th*.—The Brethren interpret the Sabbath to be from

YEARS.

- Sun to Sun, no work to be done between light and light in Winter, and between Sun and Sun in Summer. On 18th August, 1640, the Brethren declare the Sabbath to be from 12 on Saturday night, to 12 on Sunday night.
- 1591 *Alms House Men*:—*July 15th*.—The Session ordains the Crafts' Alms House Men to be present in the Kirk in the forenoon, and every day at prayers morning and evening, to be said to them by their minister, Sir Bartholomew Simpson, otherwise to want their Week's wages, following their being convict thereof.
- 1591 *Beadles*:—*November 2d*.—Beadles were to have staffs for keeping quietness in the Kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they get 4d., and 2d. for each baptism. All this for ringing the Bell and rowing up the Knock, and for setting the furns in the Hie Kirk and Blackfriar's Kirk, and also the new Kirk. The Kirk beadles to allow none to enter the Steeple to trouble the Knock and Bell there, but to keep the Knock going at all times, and the 5 hour Bell in the morning, and 8 hour Bell at even, and that for a long space.
- 1591 *Galleries in Churches*:—*November 25th*.—The Deacons of the Crafts appeared, and declared none of them were willing to big lafts in the Quire of the Kirk, and thereupon the Session protested they were at liberty to grant liberty to any who should sue for liberty to big lafts there.—(At this period there were no galleries in any of the churches in this City.)
- 1591 *Grammar School Boys*.—*Dec. 16th*. The session appoint, that the scholars in the grammar school sit in with the college; and that a commodious place be looked out in the quire of the Hie kirk, for the grammar school bairns on Sunday.
- 1591 *Proclamation of Banns*:—*December 20th*.—That no proclamation of Banns be made without consent of parents, those who are to be married, declare the Ten Commandments, Articles of Faith, and Lord's Prayer, or else they shall be declared unworthy to be joined in Marriage, and further censured. *26th*.—A Marriage stopped till the man learned the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and Belief. *30th*.—No proclamations till 10 Merks be consigned, that there shall be no Bridals. Because of the many inconveniences by Marriages on Sundays before noon, the Session enact that none be made till Sunday afternoon.
- 1592 *Church Bell*:—*February 3d*.—The Treasurer to pay some workmen employed about easting of the Bell, and afterwards more given to the Englishman that's casting the Bell. *April 27th*.—And that the liberality of the Town be sought by the Magistrates and Ministers on Monday next, for to help to get metal to east the Bell. *October 26th*.—Paid 23 Punds Scots for mending the Castle Bell. The new Bell arrived at Leith 26th January, 1595, when the Parishioners were stented for the price of it.
- 1592 *Censures*:—*April 26th*.—Revives the act of punishing absentees from the Kirk without excuse, they pay £20, and stand 2 days at the Pillar. The Baillies and Town Officers to note the absentees on the Week days.
- 1592 *Smoothering Children*.—*April 27*. The presbytery advised, and resolved, that smoorers of children make their repentance two Sundays in sack-cloth, standing at the kirk door. On the 24th Jan. 1594, the standing place was approved to be above the pillar, near the new bigged wall; sometimes the man appeared, and was rebuked for being art and part in smoooring the bairn.
- 1592 *Commandments*.—*May 11th*: Several persons find caution to the session, that they shall get the commands against next communion.
- 1592 *Tron Church repaired*.—St. Mary's church (Tron,) underwent a thorough repair, when the numerous altars which had been in it prior to the reformation, were removed. This church was first opened as a presbyterian place of worship during this year, Mr. John Bell, minister.
- 1593 *Dead Bell*:—*January 25th*.—The Minister gives a merk to buy a Book to write the names in, of those who have departed this life. The dead Bellman is to give the Minister the names of the dead, with their age, and time of death, is discharged from ringing the dead Bell after Sunset, or before the sunrising, without a special warrant from some of the Ministers. He is desired not to go in the time of preaching or Prayers, and only twice through the Town for any person, and not at all for infants. On Feb. 7th,—The dead Bellman is ordained to omit the word faithful, and the repetition of the name of God.
- 1593 *Chapels*.—Feb. 22. Mention is made in the session records of a chapel in the Trongate, where some images were gotten. Of a kirk called little St. Mungo's kirk, repaired so as to be an hospital. Mention is also made of an hos-

YEARS.

- pital alongst the Gallowgate bridge to be repaired. The deacons of the crafts to see to the reparation of that kirk for an hospital. St. Mungo's kirk, on the north side of the Gallowgate is mentioned, as also St. Enoch's kirk, beside St. Enoch's gate, (Trongate,) or in it.
- 1593 *Church Yard*:—*June 6th*.—Appoints the Dyke of the Hie Kirk yard to be builded, and an intimation from the Pulpit, that every man give collection for this as they can. *July 3d*.—The parishioners compear and grant that it hath been in use by them, to build the south Kirk yard dyke, from the Kirk style to the south-east corner, and a piece about the corner, as farther they declare. *July 24th*.—Appoints some to go and gather in the rest of the stent for the Kirk dyke that's yet ungathered. There is then mention of the stile builded on the north side of the yard. It afterwards appears, that these orders had not been complied with, as persons who bought particular lairs were taken bound to build the wall opposite to them.
- 1593 *Dues of Lairs*:—*July 5th*.—Persons who of old had lairs in the Kirk yard, shall pay forty shillings for breaking ground, and strangers who have no lair, Four Pounds at least.—(The price was higher before the Reformation.)
- 1593 *Christmas Keeping*:—*December 19th*.—A long Act is made against keeping Zuil, and the keepers of it to be punished by the Magistrates and debarred from the privilege of the Kirk, the Sacrament, and Marriage. Also that no plays, nor gysings, nor pipings, nor drink, nor any superstitious exercise be used the days following, under pain of censure.
- 1593 *College Buildings erected*.—A considerable part of the college buildings were erected at this time.
- 1594 *Playing on Bagpipes, &c. on Sunday, prohibited*.—The presbytery of Glasgow, on 7th May, prohibited the playing of bagpipes on Sunday, from sun-rising to its going down, and practising other pastimes after canonical hours, under pain of censure.
- 1594 *Clerical Punishments*:—*December 19th*.—The Session enact that the punishment for single Fornication, is only 8 days in the Steeple, one day on the Cockstool one day at the Pillar. A Cart to be made to cart Harlots through the Town; appoints a pulley to be made on the Bridge, whereby adulterers may be ducked in Clyde; appoints the Jugs and Branks to be fixed up in some notable place for the punishment of Flyters. (They were then put on the south side of the Tolbooth steeple.)
- 1595 *Games Forbidden on Sunday*:—*April 24th*.—The Session directed the Drum to go through the Town, that there be no bickering nor plays on Sundays, either by old or young. Games, Golf, Alley, Bowls, &c. are forbidden on Sunday, as also that no person go to Ruglen to see vain plays on Sunday.
- 1595 *Assessment for the Poor*:—*July 3d*.—The Session appointed a committee to consider the roll of the people who were able in the Town to be stented for helping the poor, and that the money collected on Sunday shall be given to Poor householders, this, on the margin of the record, is called Buttock Male, for Poor householders. (This seems to have been the first assessment.) The Session appoints the Deacon of the Websters to help the poor of their own trade.
- 1595 *Catechism*:—*August 27th*.—Mr. Weems and Mr. Cooper, offer to teach the Catechism, and cast lots who shall begin first. At this time the Town and the Barony were one Parish.
- 1595 *Barony Parish*:—*September 10th*.—The Synod appointed the Parish of Glasgow without the Town, to have a Minister of their own, and resort to a Kirk of their own. Mr. Alexander Rowat was appointed minister of the Barony parish this year.
- 1595 *Fast Day*:—A Fast is to be kept for both days of the Communion, that the Lord's day be not profaned by pastimes and plays. The Magistrates gave intimation that no games nor plays were to be used in the Town for two weeks before the Communion.
- 1596 *Presbytery of Glasgow*.—The general assembly annexed Carmunnock, Eaglesham and Cathcart, to the presbytery of Glasgow, and restored Kilbride to Hamilton.
- 1597 *Banners and Swearers*.—*July 27th*. Appoints some noters of banners and swearers, and appoint the ministers and magistrates to note the swearers and banners at the Broomielaw.
- 1597 *Cathedral*:—The Provost, Baillies, and Council, Deacons of Crafts, and Ministers of Glasgow, convene in the College Kirk to give their advice in Judgment, about repairing the Hie Kirk.

YEARS.

- 1598 *Physicians and Surgeons.*—Sept. 14th. The session thinks good, that the university, ministers, and presbytery, take cognition who are within the town that pretend to have skill in medicine, and hath not the same; that those who have skill, may be retained, and others rejected. They send some to the town council, to see what course to take with such.
- 1599 *Physicians and Surgeons.*—The physicians and surgeons of this city were incorporated this year by a royal charter from James VI. with extensive professional powers. As the charter did not include any political right, the faculty, some time after its erection, joined with the corporation of barbers, and continued to hold office with them, till 23d. Jan. 1720, when they gave in to the magistrates a renunciation of their letter of deaconry, which being accepted by the council on 22d. Sept. 1722, the connexion was then dissolved, and the letter of deaconry confirmed to the barbers. The charter was principally obtained through the influence of the facetious doctor Peter Low, who, as appears from the inscription on his monument in the High church yard, was as fond of fun as physic.
- 1599 *Midwives.*—February 8th.—The two Midwives in the Town, are discharged to go to any unmarried women, within, while first they signify the matter to some of the Ministers or Magistrates in the day-light, and if it be in the night-time that they take the oaths of the said women before they bear the bairn, who is the father of it, as they will be answerable to God and his Kirk.
- 1599 *Magistrates made Elders.*—October 4th.—The Session enacts that whosoever shall be chosen Provost or Baillies after this, shall be enrolled as elders of the Kirk for the year to come.
- 1600 *Plague.*—April 17th. After the morning preaching, the session consulted how the infection of the glengore within this city may be removed. Some sent to the council to deplore the infection that's in this city by the glengore, and some to convene again in the Blackfriars kirk anent it, and the whole chirurgeons and professors of medicine in town to be present. So much given to a man for bigging a lodge without the Stable green port to the women that hath the glengore.
- 1600 *Enumeration of the Inhabitants.*—July 10th. Appoints a minister and a baillie to visit the houses, to see how they are holden, especially to note solitary women, and that they take up the names of all the persons of the city.
- 1600 *Week day Sermons.*—Sept. 25th. For as much as the king's majesty by advice of his privy council, hath recommended, that in all burghs in this kingdom, Tuesday shall be kept in all time hereafter as the weekly sermon, and that in commendation of his majesty's preservation from the hands of his enemies that day, therefore they alter the week day's preaching unto Tuesday, as a thanksgiving day for his majesty's preservation.
- 1600 *Absentees from Church.*—Nov. 13th. The session ordains the deacons of the crafts to cause search for absents from the kirks in their craft of all the freemen, the one half of the fine to go to the kirk, and the other to the craft.
- 1600 *Searchers.*—Nov. 27th. The session directs searchers on the Sabbath to pass into the houses to apprehend absents from the kirk.
- 1600 *Poor.*—Dec. 11th. This is the first time the distribution of the poors' money is marked in the session book; but frequently afterwards.
- 1601 *Against speaking ill of the Dead.*—Feb. 26th. The session discharges all *speaking ill of the dead*, or casting up the faults of the dead who have suffered for their demerits, to the living, under pain of standing two days at the pillar, and fined at the will of the session.
- 1601 *Grammar School.*—March. 26th. The session mention that the grammar school is building. That none sit in the grammar school seat in the Hie kirk, but the masters and the scholars, and their pedagogues, under the pain of a merk.
- 1601 *Great Fire.*—Sept. 16th. The council desired to help those that suffered by the great fire that nearly destroyed the town.
- 1601 *Bridge of Partick.*—Captain Crawford of Jordanhill was provost of Glasgow, and built the bridge over the river Kelvin at Partick, this year.
- 1602 *Plague.*—March 18th. The session make mention of the pestilence which seems to have been here, but partly removed, the prayers had been interrupted for some time, and mention of some that were passing to the muir.
- 1602 *Plague.*—May 13th. The session direct that a thanksgiving be made for preserving the town from the plague. On 16th August, 1604, another public fast was kept; also, on 23d December, a thanksgiving for preserving the town from pestilence, that was entering in; the last thanksgiving was on 19th September, 1605, viz. for three Sabbaths.
- 1602 *Pestilence.*—June 18th. If any person in this city be found to have been faulters in the time of the pestilence, from such a time to such a time, they shall, beside their ordinary repentance, appear the third Sabbath at the pillar, with sackcloth.

YEARS.

- 1602 *Paunders.*—That whatever person shall be found a paunder or resetter of w—s, or w—m—s in their house, shall make their repentance at the pillar in sackcloth, and on Monday, be carted through the town, with this inscription on their forehead, “a pandrus.”
- 1603 *Old Jail.*—The old jail, which was built at the Cross in 1603, was pulled down in 1814. It was a handsome gothic building, with turrets and embrasures, and of the same style of finishing as the original steeple, which still remains at the Cross. On the south side of the steeple the archbishop’s arms are cut in bas relief, saint Mungo’s head appears mitred on a shield, &c. with two salmon for supporters. On the north side of the steeple, crowns and other emblems of royalty are displayed, along with the letters C. R. the jail having been built during the reign of Charles I. Before the erection of this jail, principal culprits were confined in the bishop’s castle. From 1603 till 1740, the town hall was on the middle floor of the west end of the jail, it had a lofty ceiling, an antique ornamented chimney piece, and the appearance of having been well finished. When the present town hall, adjoining the tontine, was opened in 1740, the old hall was fitted up into prison rooms. The justiciary court hall was originally on the first, or one pair of stairs, floor of the jail, but removed to an adjoining building in the High-street, in the year 1795.
- 1604 *No Street Dances at Banquets.*—Jan. 7th. The session enacted that at banquets, there should be no dancing openly on the street, playing on bagpipes, beating drums, or losing the consignment money.
- 1604 *Church Seats.*—March 1st. The session refers the bill of the wrights to have liberty to build a seat at their own expense in the Hie kirk, entirely to the magistrates.
- 1604 *Women in Church.*—May 3d. The session intimates that no woman married or unmarried, come within the kirk doors, to preachings or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither lie down in the kirk on their face in time of prayer, with certification, their plaids shall be drawn down, or, they raised by the beddal. The session considering that great disorder hath been in the kirk, by women’s sitting with their heads covered in time of sermon, sleeping that way; ordains intimation to be made, that afterward none sit with their heads covered with plaids, in time of sermon.
- 1604 *Geneva Relief.*—June 28th. Intimation is made by the session that those who have not given contribution for the supply of the kirk of Geneva, compear next Sunday, after four hours, in the council house, and bring their charity for that end.
- 1604 *Confinement in Steeple.*—July 7th. The session, on 7th September, appoints a ward-house to be made in the Blackfriars steeple. One person was steepled for eight days, the beddal was instructed to let steepplers get nothing but bread and water, or small drink, so long as they continue in the steeple, under the pain of 40 shillings.
- 1604 *Plurality of Schools.*—The presbytery complain of a plurality of schools; they think the school taught by John Buchanan, and the grammar school, quite sufficient.
- 1605 *Cathedral.*—April 18th. Repairs to be made on the Hie kirk, particularly on the altarges of said kirk, which had not formerly been destroyed. Consultation how the said kirk may be repaired, and that people may be induced to give voluntary contributions for that effect, to two men standing every Sunday at the kirk door, as is following forth at the kirks of Aberdeen and Leith.
- 1605 *Stewarts of Minto.*—In the nave of the cathedral, a monument is erected to the memory of the Minto family, who, for a long period, took a great share in the management of the affairs of this city. The following is inscribed on a copperplate sunk in the plane of the monument: “Here are buried Sir Walter, Sir Thomas, Sir John, Sir Robert, Sir John and Sir Matthew, barons and knights of the house of Minto, their bairns and brethren.
- 1605 *Punishment inflicted.*—Dec. 5th. The session enacted that fornicators should not only pay their fine, but stand one Monday at the Cross, with a fast band of iron about their craig, and a paper on their forehead, bare headed, and without cloak or plaid. (This iron band is still on the steeple at the Cross.)
- 1605 *Letter of Guildry.*—The letter of guildry was signed on 6th Feb. in this year. The decret was confirmed by the king in parliament in 1612.
- 1606 *Plague.*—May 9th. Prayers made for the inhabitants of Ayr afflicted by the pestilence.
- 1606 *Cathedral.*—Archbishop Spottiswood repaired the episcopal palace, which had been damaged at the reformation, and commenced covering the roof of the cathedral with lead, which was finished by his successor archbishop Law.
- 1607 *Week Day Sermons.*—Deacon convener Anderson and the deacons of trades to meet with the ministers and magistrates, to take course with them that are masters of

YEARS.

- the trade that keep not the kirk on the week day. This is the first time the convenor of the trades' house is mentioned.
- 1607 *Slanders.*—May 7th. Any servant slandering an honest man or woman, to stand in the jugs on Monday, besides penalty.
- 1607 *Market at the Cross.*—May 17th. The session mentions that the market has now been a long time, and still remains at the Cross in Trongate, to the great grief of the upper inhabitants.
- 1608 *Absence from Examination.*—A man who was absent from the examination and the communion for several years, is appointed to make his public repentance at the pillar. A person was committed to the steeple for this fault, and to make his public repentance for it, and not to do the like again under the pain of double censure.
- 1608 *Keepers of the Sabbath.*—March 3d. The session gives intimation, that there be no meetings of women on Sabbath in time of sermon, and that no hostler sell drink, wine or ale, in time of sermon, under pain of 20 pounds. No buying of timber on Sunday, at the water of Clyde, from sun-rising to sun-setting. This has been frequently enacted. Hostler seems to have been a name given to publicans, both before and after this time.
- 1608 *Church Seats.*—The magistrates decide on building a seat for the college, at the expense of the college: also, to change the king's seat, and the pulpit, from the places they have been so long in. The session nominates my lord bishop, provost, baillies, &c. to see the whole seats in the Hie kirk reformed.
- 1608 *Laird of Minto a late Provost.*—The session pass the laird of Minto for fornication, considering his age and the station he held in the town. He paid 20 lib.
- 1609 *Offenders to pay their Fines.*—The session enacted, that all offenders, fornicators, adulterers, &c. shall pay their penalty personally, before they go out of session, or be put in the steeple till it be paid.
- 1612 *Burials.*—May 28th. In the session records, mention is made of holding the train of the corpse at burials; the session and magistrates discharge the bringing out of bed-straw to the street, after the carrying out of the corpse, under pain of 5 pounds; that no man, woman or child, shall be buried within the Hie kirk, or any other kirk, or the Barony kirk, except he pay 5 pounds to the session. If either magistrate or minister give leave to break ground in the kirk yards, without paying the dues, they shall pay 20 pounds. The session still disposes of burial places in the Hie kirk yard, and appoints them that get lairs near the dyke, to build the dyke beside their lair, and the magistrates to determine the place where they should bury.
- 1615 *Dyers Regulations.*—Feb. 15th. The session ordains that the listers do not big on their fires beneath their vatts, till after 4 o'clock on Sunday's night.
- 1615 *Bills of Mortality.*—Bills of mortality were appointed to be kept in Glasgow this year, for the first time. The entry is made on 22d December.
- 1618 *Kilbride and Renfrew.*—A charter of mortification is recorded in favour of the college of Glasgow of the church of Kilbride and Renfrew.
- 1619 *Sunday, observance of.*—Nov. 4th. No fleshers to slay flesh between light and light on Sundays.
- 1620 *Fornication.*—June 1st. The session pass one doctor Ross, trilapse in fornication, having paid 100 merks to the poor; also, one being an honest young man, they take 40 merks from him for the poor, repentance and all.
- 1620 *Church Windows.*—The session now, and all along, pay the glass wright so much a year, for mending the glass windows of the kirks.
- 1620 *Hie Church Yard.*—The parishioners of the Barony complain to the presbytery that the session threatened to hinder them from burying in the Hie kirk-yard, where their predecessors were buried for time immemorial.
- 1621 *Hours of Service.*—April 5th. The session appoints the new kirk door to be opened at five hours in the morning, and closed at 9 at night, for the summer half year, and for the winter, from 7 in the morning to 5 in the evening.
- 1621 *Minister of Govan.*—Prior to this year the principal of the college not only taught divinity, church history, and oriental languages, but officiated as minister of Govan. Since this year the parish of Govan has had a separate minister.
- 1622 *Bridge of Cathcart.*—Jan. 10th. The session gave intimation, that supply is wanted for building the bridge of Cathcart.
- 1622 *Blackfriars Church.*—Blackfriars church was repaired and opened this year as a presbyterian place of worship. Mr. Robert Wilkie, minister. Mention is made of the lord bishop's seat in the Blackfriars kirk.
- 1624 *Comedians.*—May 20th. Intimation of resetting of comedians, jugglers, &c. such resetters to be punished. The session gave intimation against drinking after 10 at night, under pain of censure.

YEARS.

- 1625 *Sabbath, observance of.*—Sept. 15th. The session enacted, that no markets be held on Sabbath afternoon after the ports are opened.
- 1626 *Christmas Day.*—Jan. 19. All the travellers in town are summoned, and accused of travelling on Sabbath, and yet not travelling on Zuill day, though a week day.
- 1626 *Marriages.*—Feb. 23. Proclamation of marriage stopped for two persons, till they satisfy the kirk for their fornication. About this time and afterwards, they stood twice at the pillar for fornication, and once at the Croß. Women who appear at the pillar with plaids, and hold not down their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance.
- 1626 *Baptism of Children.*—Oct. 5th. Intimation is given by the session, that no children will be baptized but on the preaching days, and that before sermon, except on point of necessity, when children are weak. And all fathers are desired to hold up their children in fornication, under pain of 4 shillings, and those that present them, other than the parents, to pay 4 pounds. The session enacted, that those who get their children baptized on the Sabbath, have no more gossips than 6, and shall sit no longer than 5, and shall consign 4 pounds, and the meaner sort 40 shillings, and lose it if they transgress.
- 1627 *Irregular Marriages.*—Feb. 15. Intimation was given by the session, that those going to the north of England to be married, would be fined one hundred pounds, and if they have not money, they would be banished the congregation for ever.
- 1629 *Relapsers.*—Relapsers in fornication appear four times at the pillar in white sheets, and two days at the Cross.
- 1630 Glasgow was again declared a free royal burgh.
- 1630 *Antinuptial Fornicators.*—Jan. 26. It is ordinary for antinuptial fornicators to stand only once in their own clothes.
- 1630 *Ministers Censured.*—The presbytery censure the ministers of Glasgow for dispensing with public repentance for money.
- 1630 *Letter-press Printing.*—Letter-press printing was introduced into Glasgow about this year by Mr. George Anderson, who, in 1661 was succeeded by Mr. Robert Saunders. In 1740, the art was carried to great perfection by Mr. Robert Foulis, who introduced into this city, a style of printing which for beauty and correctness has never been surpassed in any country.
- 1631 *Marriages.*—May 26. The session, with the advice of the magistrates, enacts, that parties to be proclaimed for marriage, shall come on Saturday's night after the evening prayer, to the New kirk, and there be booked, and a minister and some elders to wait for that end.
- 1634 *Prison in Blackfriars Church.*—May 14th. The ordinary prison for kirk delinquents, for some time past, has been the back gallery of the Blackfriars kirk.
- 1635 *Separation.*—Oct. 22. Compared two married persons, and declare they are content to separate one from the other, till God send more love into their hearts; and the man promises to give his wife a small allowance yearly; the session consent to this.
- 1635 *Blackfriars Church.*—This church was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to Charles I. in 1634, who declared it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that "the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it."—On 6th June, 1635, a contract was entered into between the archbishop, with consent of the chapter, on the first part, the magistrates on the second, and the college on the third part, reciting, that the Blackfriars kirk was in ruins; and that the college had redispensed it to the town, who meant to repair or build it, and who had raised a sum of money to endow a minister with the stipend of 1000 merks; the college were to receive a certain number of the second best seats in the new church. This contract was confirmed by charter, Charles I. on 1st July, 1636. The same charter conveys to the magistrates and council the patronage of the Blackfriars and St. Mary's churches, and nominates the magistrates justices of the peace within the burgh.
- 1635 *House of Correction.*—The manse of the prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of the Drygate, was given to the earl of Glencairn, who, in this year, sold it to the magistrates of Glasgow, who converted it into a house of correction for persons of dissolute characters.
- 1635 *Correction House.*—The session appoints persons to be taken to the correction house, both men and women, and appoints them to be whipped every day, during the session's will.
- 1636 *The Meal-Market* opposite the college, (now College-street) was built this year.
- 1636 *Water Baillie.*—On 1st July, 1636, Charles I. by charter, authorised the magistrates and council of Glasgow to elect a water baillie with more extensive powers than formerly. This officer is now empowered to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction on the river, from the old bridge to the Clogh stone at the mouth of the Clyde, about 26 miles below the town.

YEARS.

- 1637 *Sabbath, observance of.*—Aug. 18th. The session enact, that the ports be shut on Saturday's night, and watchers set to observe travellers.
- 1637 *The Laigh Kirk or Tron Steeple* was built this year. The tron or public weights were kept in the under part of this steeple for a great number of years, hence the name of tron steeple, and ultimately, tron church.
- 1638 *Episcopacy abjured.*—The famous assembly of the church was held at Glasgow this year, when episcopacy was abjured, and churchmen declared incapable of sitting in parliament.
- 1638 *Public Green.*—The magistrates commenced purchasing ground for the high green this year. The last purchase was the Haugh, in 1792.
- 1639 *Beadle.*—Provost Cunningham informed the session that the town council presented a beddal, on this, the session did vote and choose said beddal.
- 1639 *Subscribing the Covenant.*—All persons who declined to subscribe the covenant were debarred from ordinances.
- 1640 *Family Worship*—March 19. Intimation is made by the session, that all masters of families shall give account of those in their families who hath not the ten commandments, Lord's prayer, creed, &c. and that every family shall have prayers and psalms morning and evening; some of the fittest men shall assist the elders in promoting this work.
- 1640 *Ports to be shut.*—Aug. 18th. The session enacted, that the ports be shut on Sabbath at 12 o'clock, to observe that no traveller go out or come in the town, and watchers set where there are not ports. The masters of schools, English and Latin, cause their scholars convey after the afternoon sermon, and instruct them in the groundsof the christian religion.
- 1641 *Destroying Crucifixes.*—Jan. 8th. In pursuance of an act of assembly held at Aberdeen, the session enacted, that the magistrates will cause all monuments of idolatry to be taken down and destroyed, viz. all superstitious pictures, crucifixes, &c. both in private houses and in the Hie kirk. Next day it was reported, that they found only three that could be called so; viz. the five wounds of Christ, the Holy Lamb, and Quintigerne, or a pro-nobis.
- 1641 *No Marriages on Sunday.*—Dec. 30th. The session enacted, that no marriage be granted, upon any pretence whatsoever, upon Sunday, after this at any time.
- 1641 *Hutcheson's Hospital.*—The foundation stone of the hospital, which stood on the north side of the Tron gate, where Hutcheson-street is now formed, was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, on the 17th August, 1641. It had an ashler front, with a steeple 100 feet high, fronting the street. The hospital had been intended to form a quadrangle, two sides, however, was only built. In 1736, the 12 old men who lived in the hospital, went to the Tron church on Sundays, in dark gray cloaks, green necks and sleeves. On the south side of the intended quadrangle, statues of George and Thomas Hutcheson, were placed in niches. The statues are now in the vestibule of the new Hospital, fronting Hutcheson-street.
- 1642 *Searchers.*—April 14th. The session directs the magistrates and ministers to go through the streets on Sabbath nights to search for persons who absent themselves from church; the town officers to go through with the searchers.
- 1642 *Incestuous Persons.*—Dec. 22d. One incestuous person appointed by the presbytery to stand at the kirk door half a-year, &c. in sackcloth, barefooted and barelegged, without ruff or collar.
- 1642 *Market day altered.*—On 27th Sept. in this year the market day which had been some time ago changed from Thursday to Monday, was now changed to Wednesday.
- 1643 *Swearers.*—July 13th. The session appoints some of their number to go through the town on the market day, till the magistrates provide one for that office, to take order with *banners and swearers*, &c. The council was applied to, on the 23d July, to provide an honest man for that effect; swearers to pay 12d. and searchers to go through and observe the transgressors. The act of parliament against swearers, &c. to be read from the pulpit on Sunday next. Intimation was given that swearers, blasphemers, mockers of piety, for the second fault, to be rebuked at the furrn before the pulpit, for the third at the pillar, beside the fine.
- 1643 *Church seats and Elders' Gallery.*—July 20th. It is enacted, that none win into the session loft till the sessioners be placed, and also to raise out of the fore seats all that wear blue bonnets.
- 1643 *Women in Church.*—Aug. 3d. The session ordained, that a woman for giving the searchers ill language, and for being absent from the kirk on the fast day, shall pay 5 pounds and appear at the form and be rebuked.
- 1643 *Adultery.*—Adulterers imprisoned, and banished out of the town on a cart, with a paper on their face; to stand in the jugs three hours, and be whipped, which was presently done. 1647, Aug. 5th, two hair gowns bought for the use of the kirk.

YEARS.

- 1644 *Communion*.—June 20th. The session directs that the magistrates shall attend the tables at the communion in the Hie kirk, and keep order; and the dean of guild and convener, and the old magistrates in the new kirk.
- 1644 *Barony Church*.—July 24th. An act of session, discharging the town's people from going to hear sermon in the barony kirk on the Sabbath day. And Mr. Zachariah Boyd desired to inhibit them also.
- 1645 *Earl of Montrose entertained by the Magistrates*.—James, earl of Montrose, having, on 15th August, been successful in an engagement at Kilsyth, provost Bell sent a deputation inviting him to Glasgow; having accepted the invitation, the earl was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and principal inhabitants.
- 1645 *Town laid under contribution*.—General Leslie having defeated the earl of Montrose at Phillippaugh, on 15th Sept. laid the city of Glasgow under a contribution of £20,000 Scots, which he jeeringly said was to pay the interest of the money the town had laid out in entertaining the earl of Montrose.
- 1645 *A Parliament summoned to be held at Glasgow*.—The earl of Montrose, as the king's lieutenant, summoned a parliament to be held at Glasgow, on 20th October. Digby and Langdale, who were to have opened the parliament, retired when they heard that Leslie, with one half of his horse, was approaching the city.
- 1645 *Prisoners Executed*.—Sir Walter Rollock, Sir Phillip Nisbet, and Ogilvie of Inverquhar, three of the prisoners taken at Phillippaugh, were executed at Glasgow, Rollock on 28th, and the others on 29th October. On this taking place, Mr. David Dickson, professor of divinity, in this college, said, "the work goes bonnily on," which passed into a proverb.
- 1645 *Sabbath, observance of*.—Dec. 4th. That no horse meat, nor any other thing be cried through the streets on Sabbath; and that no water be brought in after the first bell to the forenoon sermon.
- 1645 *Discord between Man and Wife*.—April 24th. Discord between man and wife first admonished in private, then rebuked before the session; if they continue, before the congregation; if they continue, to stand before the kirk door between the second and third bell with a paper on their brow, and make their repentance in sackcloth at the pillar.
- 1646 *Marriages*.—Feb. 26th. The session enacted that proclamation of marriages be in all the kirks of this town in all time coming, and that none be booked privately; parties to bring testimonials of their parents' consent.
- 1646 *General Assembly*.—May 7th. Eight dollars given to the commissioners to the general assembly, the same also next year. Provost Porterfield, of Duchal, having been nominated by the council as commissioner to the general assembly, the session approves thereof, and gives him power to vote and act therein. The provost got eight dollars.
- 1646 *Trenches*.—Aug. 4th. The session make mention of trenches that people walked beside on the Sabbath. (Additional trenches were formed around the city at the Union and the rebellions.)
- 1646 *Plague in Perth*.—Dec. 2d. Compeared a minister and elder with a supplication from Perth, they being visited with the pestilence: a collection was ordered for them on Sunday next, forenoon and afternoon.
- 1647 *Repentance Stools*.—May 27th. The session orders pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New kirk (Tron) and Blackfriars, and the council to be applied to for erecting them.
- 1647 *Ports to be shut*.—The session enact, that the ports be well kept in time of sermon, because of the highlandmen.
- 1648 *Ministers' Burial Place*.—Nov. 30th. The ministers apply for a burial place in the aisle called Blackadder's aisle, the session thinks fit the desire be granted, and recommends the same to the magistrates and council to give their consent. This is the south transept. Mr. James Durham, who was minister in the High church in 1651, and afterwards private chaplain to Charles II. seems to have been the first clergyman who was buried here; his initials are still seen on the west wall of the aisle.
- 1648 *Pestilence*.—Jan. 15. Next Sabbath a public thanksgiving for the Lord's removing the rod of the pestilence from this city, and a sermon for preparation on Saturday afternoon in all the kirks. Some speak of folk who are on the muir for the pestilence.
- 1648 *Outer High Church*.—May 15th. The session earnestly desire the magistrates may cause repair the Outer Hie kirk, and put up a pulpit in it. This desire was attended to, as the church was opened this year, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, minister. The communion was celebrated in this church, for the first time, in June 1649.
- 1648 *Lawfulness of the War*.—On the 17th May the session of Glasgow declare, "that they are not satisfied as to the lawfulness, necessity, and manner, of prosecuting the

YEARS.

war, and desire that the levy may be stopped, and that religion, loyalty and the king, may be kept in their proper place. Mr. Baillie, professor of divinity, and Mr. Gillespie, minister of the Outer kirk, to draw up a remonstrance to parliament." These clergymen were highly respectable, Mr. Baillie had been minister of the Tron church, afterwards professor of divinity, principal of the University, and a member of the famous assembly which met at Westminster, when the Confession of Faith, &c. was drawn up.

- 1648 *Magistrates Imprisoned.*—The western district of Scotland having been required to furnish quotas for the army during the troubles in Charles I.'s reign, the city of Glasgow refused to comply; the magistrates and council were therefore summoned to answer to parliament for their contumacy. Although their conduct was common with the great part of the nation, provost Stewart and the magistrates were imprisoned for several days, and an act passed 1st June this year depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June thereafter the town council met, when they elected Colin Campbell to be provost, and John Anderson, James Tran and William Neilson, to be baillies. The council was completely changed, and made up of those who served in 1645. The degradation of the magistrates, and the undue interference with the political concerns of the burgh, did not sum up the misery of the town, for four regiments of horse and foot were sent to Glasgow, with orders to quarter solely on the magistrates and council and the session. This order was most punctually executed, for the members of council and the session, had each to quarter and entertain with meat and drink, ten, twenty, or even thirty soldiers. The oppression was so great, that in ten days, they sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots.—Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall on 30th January, 1649.
- 1648 *Sabbath, observance of.*—June 7th. All keeping cattle out of doors on the Sabbath, except by the town herd, forbidden on pain of censure.
- 1649 *Parochial Sessions first appointed.*—On 13th of April this year, parochial sessions were first appointed; but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of government, his majesty Charles II. put them down by royal proclamation, and it was not till April, 1662, that the legal restriction was removed.
- 1649 *Witchcraft.*—July 6th. The session intimate, that any who knows any point of *witchcraft* or *sorcery*, against any person in this burgh, shall delate the same to some of the ministers or magistrates.
- 1649 *Plague and civil war.*—The city of Glasgow was afflicted this year with the plague, civil war and famine.
- 1649 *Poor.*—Oct. 9. The whole poor in the several quarters combined, and allowed so much maintenance, or half or quarter maintenance. The full maintenance is 18d. weekly, and the magistrates afterward applied for settling a stent roll accordingly, which, together with the weekly collection, was given them for their allowance; and no beggars allowed on the streets or at doors, and constables appointed for that end in every quarter. Such as will not pay their monthly maintenance for the poor, to be debarred from the communion.
- 1650 *Schools.*—Jan. 15th. The session enacted, that poor scholars were to be equally divided among the *four* schools that are allowed in this burgh; they are to be taught gratis.
- 1650 *Psalms.*—The paraphrase of the psalms in metre, was first used in Glasgow on the 15th May, in this year, by order of the presbytery.
- 1650 *Barony of Gorbals.*—The magistrates and council of Glasgow purchased the lands of Brigend and Gorbals, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerston, in 1647, for the sum of £81,333, 16s. 8d. Scots, the one half for Hutchison's hospital, and the other half between the corporation of the city and the trades' house. The magistrates of Glasgow in 1650, received a crown charter to the lands of Gorbals, together with the heritable office of bailliery and justiciary within said bounds, formerly held by the duke of Lennox. The duke's commissioners confirmed this charter on 8th Sept. 1655.
- 1650 *Oliver Cromwell.*—Oliver Cromwell having been appointed captain general of the forces, the English parliament sent him down to make war upon the Scotch. Having arrived at Dunbar, an engagement took place on 3d. Sept. which gave him immediate possession of Edinburgh; having marched to Glasgow, he took up his lodgings and held his levees in Silver Craigs' house, on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite the Bridgegate, now used as a sale-room for old furniture. Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the minister of the Outer High church, at that time had the chief sway in ecclesiastical affairs; Cromwell having sent for him, gave him a long prayer; on the following Sunday, Cromwell went in state to the cathedral church. Mr. Zac. Boyd, the distinguished paraphrast, took occasion to inveigh against Cromwell, on which, Thurlow, his secretary, said he would shoot the scoundrel. "No, no," said

YEARS.

- the general, "we will manage him in his own way;" having asked the minister to dine with him, Oliver concluded the entertainment by prayer, which lasted three hours.
- 1651 *The Enemy in Town*.—April 25th. The session bewail, several times, of the enemy being in town.
- 1651 *Session Books*.—The session books that had been keeping in the castle of Dumbarton brought back.
- 1652 *Boys breaking the Sabbath*.—April 1st. A committee was appointed, who brought boys and servants before the session for breaking the Sabbath, and other faults:—they had clandestine censures, and gave money to some for that end.
- 1652 *Great Fire*.—In this year there was a great fire in Glasgow, by which, a great part of the houses in the Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate and Bridgegate were destroyed, being nearly one-third of the city. It began on Thursday, 17th June, at 1 o'clock, p. m. and lasted till Friday.
- 1652 *Collection for Glasgow*.—There was a collection through the kingdom for Glasgow, on occasion of the great fire. The session empowers a committee of council to distribute all such money, for the use of those that suffered by the fire.
- 1652 *Milk Sellers*.—July 1st. The session appointed a clandestine committee to go about searching for persons who sell milk on the Sabbath; the committee to be four elders, and they to get two-pence a-week each of them, from the treasurer.
- 1652 *Enumeration of Sick*.—Aug. 5th. One gets ten pounds yearly, for writing and taking up the names of the sick in town.
- 1652 *Poor assessment*.—Dec. 27th. The whole roll of the poor is 457 lib.; the magistrates only stent the town with 300 lib. and refer the rest to the ordinary collections.
- 1652 *Lands of Provan*.—The city acquired the lands of Provan from Sir Robert Hamilton of Silverton hall.
- 1652 *Magistrates*.—The magistrates and council continued in office three years.
- 1653 *Oliver Cromwell*.—Cromwell, in 1652, got his friend Mr. Gillespie promoted to the principality in the College. On his being appointed protector of the kingdom, and supreme magistrate of the commonwealth, he showed great respect to the principal, and granted several favours to the college.
- 1653 *Shipping Port*.—At this period, the merchants of Glasgow had their shipping harbour at the bailliary of Cunningham, shire of Ayr.
- 1654 *Surgeons offer their services*.—June 1. The surgeons gave in a paper to the session, offering their service in behalf of the diseased poor within this burgh. That any known distressed poor being recommended by the minister, or the committee of the poor, be sent to the visitor of the surgeons, who will nominate such of their number as may contribute their best skill for the said persons, without payment or reward, except allenarly the payment of the medicines, which will be at a rate not considerable.
- 1654 *Sabbath observance of*.—The session enacts that the ministers, time about, after sermon on Sabbath nights, do visit the bridge with one elder, and exhort the people that flock there, to go home.
- 1655 *Suspension of Censure*.—Jan. 8. The west session resolves, that so long as the English continue in town, they will put no person upon the pillar, because they mock at them, this the other kirks have also determined.
- 1655 *Preaching days*.—The fast is to be on the Thursday before the communion, there are to be sermons on Saturday and Monday at the three kirks, and on Sunday at the Blackfriars, to such as will repair thither. The doors will not be open on Sunday till 6 in the morning.
- 1655 *Merchants' Hall*.—This hall was built on the south side of the Bridgegate, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II. Dean of guild Bell laid the foundation stone in this year. The hall, from its situation, and the want of proper accommodation, having become unfit for the use of the merchants of Glasgow, dean of guild Ewing effected a beneficial sale of it and the adjoining ground in 1816, on which the buildings of Guildry court have since been erected. On this occasion, the merchants' house, in the most handsome manner, acting on principles at once liberal and disinterested, made a present to the corporation of the city of their elegant steeple. M^rUre says, the entry to the hall, was very fine and splendid; above the top thereof there were three old men resembling the decayed members of the merchants' rank, and a ship with full sails and arms of the city, all purely cut out of freestone and well illuminated. When provost Aird was dean of guild, he caused a board to be put up in the hall, on which there were scripture directions how to buy and sell with a safe conscience. The provost's dwelling-house was opposite the hall, having one front to the Bridgegate and another to the Goosedubs, formerly called Aird's wynd.

YEARS.

- 1656 *Edinburgh, Collection for.*—May 1. A collection made for Edinburgh for a late fire there; gotten 900 lib. and some odds.
- 1656 *Galleries in Churches.*—Aug. 7. The session request the magistrates to make more room in the Hie and Laigh kirk, in regard they do not contain them that come to hear Sabbath and week days. Reported, 4th Sept. that the magistrates and council had made an act that the kirks should be enlarged by lofting and otherwise, as shall be convenient.
- 1656 *Fines of scandalous Persons.*—Sept. 4. The session spoke to the magistrates anent converting the fines of scandalous persons for the use of the poor. Reported afterwards that the magistrates slighted it.
- 1657 *St. Andrew's Bridge.*—May. 7. The session reported that 1015 lib. had been gathered for St. Andrew's bridge and the distressed people of that town.
- 1658 *Poor's Money.*—June 10. The elders report, that when they had gathered the collection for Kirkaldie, &c. at the kirk doors, the bailies of the town, Walter Neilson, James Barns and John Walkingshaw, came and took away the collection from them by force, and disposed of it as they pleased. This was represented to the presbytery.
- 1658 *Oliver Cromwell.*—The protector Cromwell, in a letter to the lord provost, dated 30th Sept. desired that the election of the magistrates should be delayed till he had time to make up his mind on the subject.
- 1658 *College.*—Dec. 2. Mr. John Young and Mr. Burnet, from the college, desire in name of the masters of the college, that the session may think on a way how the regents and scholars may be the principal's ordinary hearers.
- 1658 *Dumbarton Harbour.*—The magistrates of Glasgow being desirous to make a harbour for their trade at Dumbarton, were opposed by the magistrates of that burgh, on the ground that the great influx of marines and others, would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants.
- 1659 *Blackfriars Church.*—Jan. 27. The session directs that the magistrates be spoken to about repairing the Blackfriars kirk, which is like to be ruinous.
- 1659 *Outer Church.*—Oct. 7. The magistrates are spoken to for making a partition wall in the Outer kirk, or lofting it above, in respect of the great prejudice comes to the minister and hearers, by cold in that kirk.
- 1659 *College Church accommodation.*—Nov. 7. The session allow the college the wester loft in the Outer kirk, as far as they have interest in the matter. A committee sent to desire the principal to preach in the Outer kirk, to which congregation he hath still a tie, and offering any other seat, even the session loft, to the college. The principal answered, he thanked the session for their respect to him, and said it was the coldness that moved him to come down to the college to preach, and that he would think on their desire in due time. Thereafter, Mr. Gillespie the principal, represents, that in regard the magistrates had refused his scholars and the students a seat in the Inner kirk, and had set town officers to keep the seats and door, he thought good to acquaint the session, for his own exoneration and vindication, that for eschewing contention, he intended to preach to the scholars in the college hall, on the afternoons on the Sabbaths following, till the Lord should please to give him liberty, with peace, to preach to them and to the people elsewhere. The session cannot admit this expedient, in regard he continues fixed minister of the easter quarter congregation, as to preaching to them once on the Lord's day when his health permits, and was never yet altogether loosed from that charge; and a committee appointed to speak to him and to the magistrates about giving back the beddal the keys of the kirk, and suffering him to go about his calling. Soon after this, the principal declared his willingness to preach in the Outer kirk, as his health would permit him, and he would have the college to hear him in any of the kirks. At this time the magistrates appointed a kirk officer, and took the bason, &c. from the former officer in the Outer kirk; on this the session appointed that no baptisms be in the Outer High kirk till the plate and cloth, &c. be restored.
- 1660 *Restoration of Charles II.*—June 16. The session taking to their consideration the Lord's merciful providence in returning the king's majesty to his throne and government, do judge it their duty to set apart some time for public thanksgiving to God for the same. The restoration took place on 1st May, and on 14th Sept. in that year the privy council sent an order to the magistrates of Glasgow, to desire principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th August, when he was sent to Edinburgh jail, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass island along with a number of ministers. After a period of confinement, the principal was brought before parliament and liberated.
- 1660 *Candles in Churches.*—Dec. 6. The session enacted that the magistrates be spoken to about candles to the morning sermons in the winter time.
- 1662 *Episcopacy in Scotland.*—Charles II. being determined to establish episcopacy in

YEARS.

Scotland, the earl of Middleton and a quorum of the privy council, were sent to Glasgow to enforce obedience. The court sat in the fore hall of the College, on 26th Sept. when they were waited upon by provost Campbell and the magistrates. Archbishop Fairfoul complained that the ministers did not acknowledge his authority as bishop, on which an order was made for all the clergymen of the district to acknowledge Fairfoul as the archbishop, under the pain of ejection. In a few weeks, more than 400 ministers in Scotland were turned out and took leave of their flocks in one day; among whom there were 14 belonging to the presbytery of Glasgow, of these were principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rodgers of Glasgow, and Mr. Donald Cargill of the barony parish.

- 1662 *Port-Glasgow*.—The magistrates of Glasgow purchased 13 acres of land from Sir Robert Maxwell, near the village of Newark, on which they built harbours, and the first dry or graving docks in Scotland.
- 1664 *Calder and Monkland*.—Charter in favour of the college of the patronages of the churches of Calder and Monkland.
- 1665 *Barony Glebe*.—The presbytery ratify and approve the designation of four acres in Parson's croft to be a glebe to the Barony, but delay consideration of the manse and grass.
- 1666 *Non-conformists*.—Several persons were hanged in the streets of Glasgow, merely because they would not conform to episcopacy.
- 1667 *Conventicles*.—The magistrates of Glasgow were fined £100 for allowing Mr. Andrew Martin and others to keep a conventicle.
- 1668 *Port-Glasgow*.—Charles II. granted the magistrates of Glasgow a charter for erecting Port-Glasgow into a barony with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the following year, the magistrates received a royal charter for the lands of Provan.
- 1669 *Communion*.—The presbytery, on 17th August, directed that the day of preparation before the communion, should be a day of fasting and humiliation. From the Union downwards, the communion seems to have been given twice in the year in this city.
- 1669 *Sugar-house*.—The wester, or Stockwell sugar-house, was built this year.
- 1671 *Arch of Bridge fell*.—The southmost arch of the bridge at Glasgow fell on the Wednesday of the annual fair, without doing injury to any person.
- 1673 *Conventicles*.—Feb. 20. A man referred to the presbytery for frequenting conventicles. A woman imprisoned because she keeps not the kirk; after dealing with her, and after further imprisonment, she engages in a bond to observe the kirk, under pain of losing the benefit of Hutehison's hospital, and that she shall not go to any conventicles.
- 1674 *Whale Fishing and Soap manufacture*.—Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. provost Anderson, and others, commenced a business for carrying on the whale fishing and manufacture of soap in this city. The company employed five ships, the premises for the manufacturing of soap, then termed the soaperie, were in the Candleriggs, where the Commercial buildings are now erected. The company had extensive premises at Greenock, for their blubber and fish-curing, known by the name of the Royal close.
- 1676 *Conventicles*.—Mr. James Dunlop of Househill, on the information of archbishop Burnet, was summoned before the privy council and fined 1000 merks for neglect of duty as baillie depute of the regality of Glasgow, in allowing conventicles to be held at Partiek, Woodside, &c. and was declared incapable of holding his office, although he was not accused of mal-administration. In the same year, colonel Borthwick, commanding the forces at Glasgow, on the 2d May, received an order from the privy council, to place guards at the city gates on the Sabbath mornings, so as to prevent persons from going to conventicles in the fields.
- 1677 *Great Fire*.—A great fire took place in Glasgow, 150 houses and shops were destroyed. As the jail was crowded at that time with persons who would not conform to episcopacy, it was broken open under pretence of saving the persons from the fire.
- 1677 *Persecution of a Citizen*.—Mr. John Spreull, apothecary in Glasgow, was taken before the privy council on 14th Feb. on suspicion of being concerned with the covenanters; he was asked if the killing of archbishop Sharp was murder. Mr. Spreull having refused to answer, the preses, Lord Haltown, told him, that unless he would answer and confess his guilt, he would be put to the torture; having still refused, his foot was put in the boot, on which the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) rose up and said with a frown, "Sir, would you kill the king?" Mr. Spreull addressing the chaneellor, said, "My lord, I bless God I am no papist, I loathe and abhor all jesuitical, bloody and murderous principles; neither my parents nor the ministers I have heard, ever taught me such principles." Having been sent back to jail, he was, on 14th Feb. 1678, again brought before the privy council, when it

YEARS.

was referred to his oath, whether he did not assist the rebels; having refused to swear, he was fined in £500 sterling, and sent to the Bass, where having remained for six years, he got the appellation of Bass-John.

- 1678 *Whig and Tory.*—The parliament determined to check the growth of popery. In this year they excluded the duke of York from the crown of England and Ireland. They then voted the king's standing army and guards to be illegal. It was at this period that the famous statute, "The habeas corpus act" passed, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive power. At this period the country was divided into two political parties, which, for the first time, were called whig and tory, as terms of reproach. The whigs were so denominated from a cant name given to the sour presbyterian conventiclers, (whig being milk turned sour.) The tories were denominated from the Irish banditti so called, whose usual manner of bidding the people deliver, was by the Irish word "toree," or "give me."
- 1678 *Conventicles.*—The privy council prepared a bond, obliging the subscribers, their wives, servants, tenants and cottars, to abstain from conventicles, and not to associate with what they called the vagrant ministers who had forfeited their places; this bond was subscribed at Glasgow by provost Campbell, and baillies Johnston, Campbell and Colquhoun, the whole council, and several merchants and tradesmen, amounting in whole, to 155. The privy council remained ten days in Glasgow, they sat on Sunday during divine service, in the fore hall of the college, administering the bond, while the soldiers who were now termed the Highland host, were let loose for plundering those who would not sign the bond.
- 1678 *Stage Coaches.*—A coach was agreed to be run this year between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. William Hume, merchant in Edinburgh, contracted with provost Campbell and the other magistrates of Glasgow, that he the said William Hume, should have in readiness, ane sufficient strong coach, to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Glasgow ilk Monday morning and return again ilk Saturday night, God willing.
- 1679 *Magistrates continued in office.*—The privy council sent an order to the provost, desiring that the magistrates and council should be continued for another year in office.
- 1679 *Conventicles.*—Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards viscount Dundee, having pursued a party who were hearing Mr. Thomas Douglass preach near Strathaven on Sunday, the parties skirmished near the Gallowgate port of Glasgow, where a number of people were slain. Claverhouse was so much exasperated on this occasion, that he would not allow the bodies to be buried, but left to be devoured by the dogs; when putrefaction commenced, the bodies were taken to the trades' hospital, near the High church, where they lay till an order came for interment.
- 1681 *Magistrates election deferred.*—The election of magistrates was deferred, because James, duke of York, (afterwards James II.) who was then in Glasgow, had not made up his mind who should be elected.
- 1681 *Minister of Barony Parish Executed.*—Mr. Donald Cargill, minister of the Barony parish of Glasgow, was executed at Edinburgh on 27th Feb. for being somehow concerned with the battle of Bothwell bridge.
- 1684 *Martyrs Stone.*—In the wall adjoining the basin of the Monkland canal, on the north of the cathedral, a stone is inserted on which there is the following inscription, "Behind this stone lyes James Nisbet, who suffered martyrdom at this place, on 5th June, 1684; also, James Lawson and Alexander Wood, on 24th October, for there adherence to the word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation."
- 1687 *Wynd Church.*—The Wynd church was built by a party of privileged presbyterians, during the time of episcopacy. It was opened this year, Mr. John Christie, minister.
- 1688 *Quay at Broomielaw.*—The quay, or harbour at the Broomielaw, was built at the Revolution, it cost 50,000 merks.
- 1689 *Private Marriages.*—Nov. 19. The session enacted, that no marriages be in private houses, being contrary to act of assembly.
- 1689 *Collection for Ireland.*—About this time there was much given to the distressed people from Ireland. The session sent a boat from Greenock to fetch over some people from Derry, who were persecuted on account of religious opinions.
- 1689 *Scotch Cameronians.*—On the abdication of James II. the city of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh under the command of the earl of Argyle, to guard the covenanters. This regiment then got the name of the Scotch Cameronians, and afterwards the 26th regiment of foot.
- 1689 *Poll Election.*—The magistrates were elected by a poll vote of the burghesses.
- 1690 *Town declared Free.*—The town was again declared free, by a charter of William and Mary. An act of parliament was then passed, giving to the magistrates and town council the power of electing themselves.

YEARS.

- 1690 *Parochial Sessions*.—Feb. 6th. Hitherto the great session met every week, but now the session resolves that there be particular sessions to meet every week, and the great session on the first Thursday of every month.
- 1690 *Presbytery of Glasgow*.—Met on the 4th June. Considering that this is the first diet after the re-establishment of the presbyterian form of church government, the presbytery directed Mr. Joseph Drew to go to Stirling and preach to the people of Glasgow who had been driven there, on account of the troubled state of the kingdom.
- 1691 *Sunday observation of*.—April 30th. Intimation of an act, that those who wander on the Sabbath, or stand before their door, will be called before the session.
- 1691 *Students attend the Session*.—Oct. 1st. The session allows all young students, whom Mr. Woodrow recommends, to sit in the north quarter session, so that they may witness discipline, upon their promise of secrecy.
- 1691 *Marriage*.—Dec. 3. That all marriages shall be celebrated between eight in the morning and eight at night, except where the ministers for their conveniency or pleasure shall do otherwise. If it be in any of the parties own chamber, they shall pay 10 shillings.
- 1692 *Gratis Baptisms*.—April 21st. The session enacts that none get gratis baptisms upon elders lines, but such as are enrolled by the committee of the poor.
- 1694 *Deacons*.—Feb. 9th. It was mentioned in the north quarter session, that it had been resolved in the great session to have deacons in this town on June 16. The session afterwards divide the new admitted deacons among the five quarters proportionally.
- 1694 *Town Clerk killed*.—Mr. Robert Park, the town clerk, was killed in the clerk's chamber, by major Menzies running him through the body with his sword.
- 1695 *Sunday, observance of*.—May 2d. A long act read from the pulpit, against selling things on the Sabbath, or buying; also against feeding horses in the fields on the Sabbath day. Recommendation to the magistrates to call for horse-hirers to discharge them from setting horses to any person to ride on on the Sabbath, except in cases of necessity, with which the hirers are to acquaint the magistrates.
- 1695 *Schools*.—Oct. 24th. The session enacted that hereafter the schoolmasters are to teach poor scholars for sevenpence per quarter, and shall not be obliged to teach any gratis as heretofore.
- 1695 *Elders Visitation*.—Dec. 5th. The ancient and laudable custom of elders visiting the families once a quarter renewed.
- 1695 *Merchants and Trades' Lands Built*.—The town council encouraged the merchants and trades' houses to rebuild the tenements at the corner of the Saltmarket, Gallowgate and Trongate, now known by the names of the merchants and trades' lands. The westmost or merchants' land is also known by the name of the coffee-house land, from the circumstance of a coffee-house being once kept in it.
- 1696 *Begging*.—Jan. 23d Four men appear before the session and declare that they are willing to be constables to keep the begging and stranger poor off the street. They are admitted, and desired to attend the magistrates for directions.
- 1696 *Bowling Green*.—The town council disposed of a piece of ground in Candlerigg-street for a bowling green, with the express declaration that it should remain for that purpose in all time coming. This is the ground where the bazar is erected.
- 1696 *Tax on Carters*.—The town council passed an act laying a tax on the carters for repairing the streets.
- 1696 *Rope Manufactory*.—Mr. William Crawford of Jordanhill, Mr. James Corbet of Kenmure, and others, entered into a copartnery for manufacturing ropes. It is probable that the premises had gone into decay, as the buildings for the rope-work company were not erected till the autumn of 1766. In 1698, an act of parliament was passed for the further encouragement of the manufacture of ropes and cordage in Glasgow, laying on a duty on all ropes imported from the Sound or elsewhere, and in return, the company were to advance a capital of £40,000 Scots, and to bring in foreigners to the work.
- 1696 *Bank of Scotland*.—This national bank was established in Edinburgh in 1695. A branch was sent to Glasgow in 1696, and withdrawn in 1697 for want of business. In 1731, a branch was re-established, and recalled in 1753 for a similar cause.
- 1698 *Warlocks and Witches*.—The magistrates of Glasgow, on 12th March, granted an allowance to the jailor for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the lords commissioners of justiciary.
- 1698 *Drinkers*.—July 14th. The session recommended to the elders and deacons two and two to search the change-houses in their proportions, on Saturday nights at 10, and delate drinkers and houses to the magistrates.
- 1699 *Milk Sellers*.—The order of the session for searching the milk market on Sunday put in force. Buyers noticed as well as sellers.
- 1699 *Darien Speculation*.—The city of Glasgow having entered deeply into the Darien

YEARS.

- speculation in south America; the Stewarts of Minto, and several others connected with this city were ruined.
- 1699 *Blackfriars Church*.—Provost Peadie laid the foundation stone of a new church on the site of the old Blackfriars church, on 19th June, 1699. The first preaching in the new church was on Sabbath, 18th Jan. 1702.
- 1699 *Bishop's Castle stormed by the Mures of Caldwell*.—In the records of the lords of council, vol. 30th, folio 219, there is a decree at the instance of James, archbishop of Glasgow, against John Mure of Caldwell, for damages on account of his said ancestors taking the castill of Glasgow, prior to the year 1517, and breaking down of the samyn with artalzary." (artillery.) It contains a long list of the Bishop's chattels which were destroyed. The decree is dated the 4th of March, 1517.
- 1700 *Flesh Market, Bell-street*.—This market was built ten years before Bell-street was opened, for the exclusive accommodation of fleshers who were not members of the corporation; at first they brought in sheep and lambs in carcasses and retailed them on the market days. This market was long known by the name of the Country market, and then by the Mutton market, from the circumstance of the country fleshers not being able to procure neat cattle for slaughter. For a number of years past, this market has been used by freemen fleshers, who sell all kinds of butcher meat on their stalls.
- 1702 *Showing the Cutbedral*.—The beddals are all to have a share of the money for seeing the kirks up the way. They are only to drink a part of it, drinking the whole is an auld gaw in their back.
- 1703 *Poor to be looked after*.—Feb. 4th. The session appoints elders and deacons to search their bounds every quarter of a year at least, to see what stranger poor are come in, that the town may be freed of them by the magistrates.
- 1703 *Town Officers*.—At this date there were 12 town officers and a piper belonging to the corporation, as appears from the town taylor's account, dated 30th June, 1703, from which the following is an excerpt. "For mackin 12 shout of claise for the town officers, 36 pounds." "For mackin cot and wascot for highland piper, a lad 3 days at 4 shillings a day." The Dutch thread was charged at 3 pound per lib.
- 1703 *Poor's Box*.—July 1st. The session, with consent of the magistrates, appoint that a box with a bell shall stand at the entry to the Hie kirk at burials, to receive what used to be given to the poor at burials.
- 1705 *Barrowfield and Bridgetown*.—The lands of Barrowfield and Bridgetown began to be fued by Mr. John Walkinshaw; in 1724 he had only fued 19 small lots.
- 1707 *Union with England, and City Ports*.—The citizens of Glasgow were so dissatisfied with the proposed union, that the magistrates found it necessary to prohibit more than three persons from assembling together on the streets after sunset. At that period the city was bounded by the original ports, viz. on the east by the Gallowgate port near St. Mungo's lane; on the west by the west port in Argyle-street, west side of the Stockwell-street; on the south by the water port in Clyde-street, a little west from the old bridge; on the north by the stable green port, near the bishop's palace, and on the north-west by the Rottenrow Port. The adjoining ground without the ports, and that upou which Bell-street, Candlerigg-street, King-street, Prince's street, &c. are now formed, were partly corn fields at the union, and although at that period there were numerous streets formed within the ports, yet there were but few houses built in them, and those chiefly covered with thatch. Commerce and manufactures were in their infancy, and the people generally poor. (See page 2.)
- 1707 *Members of Parliament*.—The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen who have represented the Glasgow district of burghs, in the British and imperial parliaments, from the union downwards.

No.

Elected on

1	Sir John Johnston, knight,	-	-	-	23d June, 1707
2	Robert Rodger, lord provost of Glasgow,	-	-	-	8th July, 1708
3	Thomas Smith, dean of guild of Glasgow,	-	-	-	25th Nov. 1710
4	Thomas Smith, deau of guild of Glasgow,	-	-	-	12th Nov. 1713
5	Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,	-	-	-	6th Oct. 1715
6	Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,	-	-	-	10th May, 1722
7	Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,	-	-	-	28th Nov. 1727
8	Colonel John Campbell of Croombank,	-	-	-	13th June, 1734
9	Neil Buchanan,	-	-	-	25th June, 1741
10	Lieut.-colonel John Campbell of Mamore,	-	-	-	13th Aug. 1747
11	Lieut.-colonel John Campbell of Mamore,	-	-	-	31st May, 1754
12	Lord Frederick Campbell,	-	-	-	19th May, 1761
13	Lord Frederick Campbell,	-	-	-	10th May, 1768
14	Lord Frederick Campbell,	-	-	-	29th Nov. 1774

YEARS.

- 15 John Crawford of Auchenames, - - - - 31st Oct. 1780
 16 Ilay Campbell of Succoth, - - - - 18th May, 1784
 17 John Crawford of Auchenames, - - - - 26th Feb. 1790
 18 William M'Dowall of Garthland, - - - - 12th July, 1790
 19 William M'Dowall of Garthland, - - - - 27th Sept. 1796
 20 Boyd Alexander of Southbar, - - - - 16th Nov. 1802
 21 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, - - - - 15th Dec. 1806
 22 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, - - - - 22d June, 1807
 23 Alexander Houstoun of Clerkington, - - - - 30th June, 1809
 24 Kirkman Finlay of Castletoward, lord provost of Glasgow,* 30th Oct. 1812
 25 Alexander Houstoun of Clerkington, - - - - 11th July, 1818
 26 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, - - - - 31st Mar. 1820
- 1709 *Riding Post to Edinburgh.*—On 7th November application was made to parliament for a riding post between Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- 1712 *Flood in the River.*—The perpendicular rise of the Clyde above the ordinary tide was 18 feet 6 inches. The effects of this flood were severely felt by the inhabitants of the lower parts of the town.
- 1714 *Coal in Gorbals muir.*—Mr. Robert Dreghorn, tacksman of the Gorbals lands, began to put out coals. On an average of 18 years from this date, he put out 19,364 loads each year. This is the Govan colliery which nearly adjoins the public Green.
- 1715 *Rebellion.*—At this period the city raised a regiment of 600 men, which was commanded by colonel Aird the late provost. The citizens at that period, the better to protect themselves from the lawless depredations of the rebels formed a ditch round the town 12 feet broad and 6 feet deep.
- 1715 *Scotch Episcopalians.*—The Scotch Episcopalians met this year in Glasgow for public worship, for the first time since the revolution, Bishop Alex. Duncan, minister.
- 1715 *Newspapers.*—The first newspaper published in Glasgow was the *Courant*; the first number is dated 11th Nov. 1715. It is a small quarto of 12 pages, price three half pence, and to a regular customer one penny. The newspapers published in Glasgow since 1715, are as follow: The *Journal* in 1729; the *Chronicle* in 1775; the *Mercury* in 1779; the *Advertiser* in 1785, in 1804 its name was changed to the *Herald*; the *Courier* in 1791; the *Clyde Commercial Advertiser* in 1805; the *Caledonian* in 1807, in the same year it merged in the *Western Star*, and in 1815 it merged again in the *Packet*; the *Sentinel* in 1809; the *Chronicle* in 1811; the *Scotsman* in 1812; the *Sentinel* in 1821; the *Free Press* on 1st January, 1825.
- In April, 1825, there are five newspapers published in Glasgow, viz. the *Journal* on Friday; the *Herald* on Monday and Friday; the *Courier* and *Chronicle* on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and, the *Free Press* on Tuesday afternoon.
- 1716 *Society of Friends.*—The society of friends (quakers) have had a meeting-house here since this period.
- 1717 *Convention of Royal Burghs.*—The convention passed an act prohibiting persons from trading in Glasgow, unless they resided eight months of the year within it.
- 1718 *Street Lamps.*—This is the first year that street lamps of a globular form were used in Glasgow. It was more than 50 years after this, before globular lamps were in general use.
- 1720 *Court Dress.*—The town council enacted that provost Bowman and his successors in office should wear a velvet court dress. Candlerigg-street was opened this year.
- 1720 *Ramshorn Church* opened this year. Mr. John Anderson, minister. This highly respectable man was grandfather to professor Anderson late of this university, he had been preceptor to the famous John, duke of Argyle, and lived in the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. Anne, and George I.
- 1722 *Surgeons and Barbers.*—The union between the surgeons and barbers was dissolved this year. The barbers retaining the right of deaconry.
- 1722 *Impost.*—The British parliament continued an impost of two pennies Scots upon each pint of beer brewed, inbrought or sold within the city of Glasgow. This tax had been granted by the Scotch parliament in 1695, in aid of the burgh funds.
- 1724 *King-street and Prince's-street* were opened this year.
- 1725 *Light Women.*—The session enact that the elders and deacons go through their proportions and take notice of all young women that keep chambers alone, especially

* One hundred years having elapsed since the citizens of Glasgow were represented in Parliament by one of their own merchants, Mr. Finlay's election was attended with more than ordinary approbation. On his coming down from the town hall, he was drawn in an open carriage by his fellow citizens to his house in Queen-street. A medal was struck on the occasion with appropriate devices; on the one side, the words "Truth, honour, industry, independence; Finlay, 1812," were inscribed; and on the other, "Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—for our king and country," &c.

YEARS.

- them suspect of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and advise them to get honest men, or take themselves to service.
- 1725 *Shawfield's Mob*.—Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, member of parliament for the city, having voted for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence. On 23d June, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons paraded the streets, and began to obstruct the excisemen in the exercise of their duty; they then commenced to demolish Mr. Campbell's house, which was in Argyll-street, fronting Stockwell-street, now the site of Glassford-street. On the arrival of the military, the mob attacked them, on which Captain Bushel desired his men to fire in their own defence, when two of the citizens were killed on the spot. In an after affray, the mob was defeated, so that in the whole, there were nine men killed and seventeen wounded. When this matter was represented to the secretary of state, the lord advocate came to Glasgow, and after precognition, committed the magistrates, viz. Provost Millar, Baillies Stirling, Johnston, Mitchell, Dean of Guild Stark, and Convener Armour, to their own jail, and afterwards to the common jail in Edinburgh, for neglect of duty. Nineteen other persons were also committed.
- On 20th July, the lords of justiciary directed the magistrates to be liberated on bail, and on the 21st, they returned to Glasgow. When about 6 miles from the city, they were met by upwards of 200 of the inhabitants chiefly on horseback, who conducted them into the city, where they were received with open arms, ringing of bells and every demonstration of joy. Of the 19 persons sent to Edinburgh, some were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, some were banished, and others released.
- Mr. Campbell having applied to parliament for indemnification for his loss, the parliament allowed him £6400 sterling out of the local tax of two pennies Scots on the pint of beer; this sum, together with other damages and expenses occasioned by the riot, amounted to about £9000, no part of which the town could advance in cash.
- 1725 *Anderston*.—This village was formed by Mr. Anderson, out of one of his farms of Stobcross. The lands of Stobcross having become the property of Mr. David Watson, banker, remained in that family till Mr. Watson's death, when the executors of his will sold them very unadvisedly, which turned out to the great prejudice of his children.
- 1725 *Town's Mill*.—The inhabitants of Glasgow agreed to be restricted to the town's mill, in consideration of the magistrates keeping the mill in repair, and repairing the quay at the Broomielaw.
- 1725 *Fire Engine*.—The first fire engine was purchased for the community this year.
- 1727 *Profane Ballads*.—Jan. 5th. The session made application to the magistrates anent discharging profane ballads from being sung on the streets.
- 1727 *Highland Society*.—The Glasgow Highland society was instituted this year.
- 1728 *Dean of Guild Court*.—The town council passed an act prohibiting all builders and others from building or altering houses, till they applied for and obtained authority from the dean of guild court.
- 1728 *Causeway*.—The town council enacted, that no person should drive large stob nails into cart wheels, under the penalty of £5 Scots, as they injured the causeway.
- 1729 *Lands of Provan*.—The magistrates and council sold the lands of Provan, consisting of 2012 acres, to Mr. Robert Lang and others, at the price of £5574, 8s. 8d. sterling, besides a feu duty of £105, 8s. sterling. The Lands of Petershill were sold to Mr. William Stobbo about the same period.
- 1730 *Hamiltonhill*.—The town council sold the wester common, now called Hamiltonhill to Mr. James Rea.
- 1730 *Bottlehouse*.—The first bottlehouse in Glasgow was erected this year.
- 1732 *Inkles*.—Inkles began to be manufactured this year, by Mr. Alexander Harvie, who brought two inkle looms and a workman from Haerlem, at the risk of his life. Glasgow was the first place in Britain where inkles were made.
- 1733 *Reformed Presbyterians*.—The reformed presbyterians had their first meeting house in Glasgow this year. Mr. Innes, minister.
- 1733 *Town's Hospital*.—The town's hospital in Clyde-street was built this year.
- 1734 *Baillie of Provan*.—The magistrates and council elected a baillie of Provan this year, which practice they have continued ever since.
- 1735 *Statue of King William*.—Mr. James M'Crae, governor of the presidency of Madras, and citizen of Glasgow, made a present to the community of an equestrian statue of William III. It was set up at the Cross during this year.
- 1735 *Town Hall and old Assembly Room*.—The town purchased some old houses and vacant ground near the cross from Mr. John Graham of Dougalston, for the purpose of building a town hall, assembly room, &c. on their site.
- 1735 *Bell's Park*.—At this period, the town's herd drove the cows belonging to the

YEARS.

burgesses to the north-west common, between Glasgow and Port-Dundas, since known by the name of Bell's and Blythswood's parks. For a long time after this, the narrow road where Queen-street is now formed, was bounded by two hedges, known by the name of the Cow-loan. The ground where the village of Cowcadens stands, was the place where the burgesses cows were milked.

- 1736 *Town Hall*.—The foundation stone of the town hall at the Cross, and the old assembly room was laid this year by provost Coulter. The hall and assembly room were opened in 1740. Although deacon Corse was the master mason, his foreman, the celebrated Mungo Neasmith, carried on the work, and carved the caricature heads on the key stones of the arches in the arcade, so justly admired.
- 1736 *Music Bells*.—28 music bells were put into the steeple at the Cross this year; they cost £516, 1s. 9d. sterling. They play different tunes every day, viz. on Sunday, Easter hymn; Monday, Gilderoy; Tuesday, Nancy's to the Greenwood gane; Wednesday, Tweedside; Thursday, The Lass o' Patie's mill; Friday, The last time I came o'er the muir; Saturday, Roslin castle. The great bell in this steeple is the only one in the city which was cast before the Reformation, and of course the only one which could have received the rite of consecration from a Roman catholic prelate.
- 1739 *St. Andrew's Church*.—The foundation stone of this elegant church was laid this year, by Provost Aiton. Deacon Corse was also the master mason to this building, which is a near copy of the church of St. Martin's in the fields, London, but the whole erection was conducted by Mungo Neasmith. The formation of the portico is allowed by professional persons to be unique. The architrave lintles over the columns have perpendicular joints without any appearance of support. This is effected by internal juggles, while an iron bar sunk into the stones, prevents the lateral strain. When this master-piece of masonry, which occupied seven years, was completed, the magistrates presented Mr. Neasmith with the freedom of the city, and gave him a burying place in the north-west burying ground near the gate. Mr. Neasmith was grandfather to Mr. Mungo Neasmith, now a mason in this city. In the portico of St. Martin's church, a beam of wood, covered with stone, represents the arch.
- Dr. William Craig, father to the late Lord Craig, was the first minister in St. Andrew's church; he was admitted on 16th March, 1763. As disputes had arisen about the patronage of this church, the duty was done by probationers for several years, before a regular minister was appointed.
- 1739 *Searchers of Hides*.—The first searchers with a salary, were appointed for the city during this year.
- 1740 *Type-founding*.—Mr. Alexander Wilson (afterwards professor of astronomy in this university,) introduced the art of type-making to Glasgow; till that period type-making was scarcely known in Scotland. Mr. Wilson lived to see his manufactory in Glasgow the most extensive and celebrated of any in Europe.
- 1741 *Burghers*.—Their first meeting-house was built in Glasgow during this year, Mr. James Fisher, minister.
- 1742 *Printfield*.—The first printfield which belonged to Glasgow, was fitted up at Pollockshaws, by Messrs. Ingram & Co.
- 1744 *Slaughter-House*.—The first slaughter house was built this year, on the north side of the river, a little east from the Stockwell-street bridge.
- 1744 *Printing*.—Mr. Robert Foulis brought out his celebrated immaculate 12mo. edition of Horace from the university press during this year. This work was so accurately executed, that the sheets as they were printed were hung up in the College, and a reward offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy.
- 1745 *Glasgow Regiments*.—At the rebellion, the city of Glasgow raised two regiments of 600 men each. One of these battalions was engaged, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Falkirk.
- 1748 *Deacons' Choosing*.—On 13th Sept. the Trades' house enacted that in all time coming, the deacons should be elected on the Friday, betwixt the 16th and 24th of Sept. yearly.
- 1748 *Delftwork*.—The first delftwork in Scotland was erected this year near the west end of the Broomielaw. Provost Dinwiddie and his brother the general, were two of the first partners. Mr. James Watt, of Boulton and Watt, was a partner in this company for a number of years, and remained so till his death, which happened on 25th August, 1819.
- 1749 *Shoe Shop*.—The first shop for the sale of shoes in Glasgow was opened this year by Mr. William Colquhoun.
- 1749 *Ship Bank*.—The Ship bank was opened this year; this was the first bank belonging to the city. Till lately, it used to be called the old bank.
- 1749 *Parliamentary Grant to the Town*.—The magistrates and council on the 12th April, 1749, represented to Parliament, that the funds of the corporation had been nearly

YEARS.

ruined by the exactions of the rebels; that the corporation had actually advanced the sum of £9056, 10s. 9½d. all of which they were under the necessity of borrowing; that with interest since the date of the bonds, their pecuniary loss amounted to £10,093; they therefore prayed that parliament would grant them relief. Lieut.-col. John Campbell the member for Glasgow, presented the bill, and moved, that "A sum not exceeding £10,000 be granted to his Majesty to reimburse the magistrates and council of Glasgow, the sum extorted from them by the rebels, upon account of their loyalty, during the late unnatural rebellion, for the raising of which the said magistrates and council were obliged to grant their bonds."

Provost Ingram's evidence at the bar of the House of Commons was so conclusive, that it was not thought necessary to call in baillie George Murdoch, who was in attendance. After some discussion, the Commons agreed to the grant of £10,000. The bill having been sent to the Lords, was passed on the 31st of May.

- 1750 *Literary Society*.—This society was established in the College about this time, by Principal Leechman, then professor of theology; Messrs. Adam Smith, Trail, Reid, and Miller, were among its distinguished members.
- 1750 *Haberdasher*.—Mr. Andrew Lockhart was the first person in Glasgow who kept a haberdashery shop; it was at the head of the Saltmarket, the same in which his son James kept a hardware shop for a long period, with great reputation.
- 1751 *Court Dress*.—The Trades' house on 9th Oct. enacted, that on all public occasions, in time coming, their convener should wear a black velvet dress, and that the house would make good the expense.
- 1751 *The Episcopal Chapel* was opened this year. Mr. James Reddoch, minister.
- 1751 *Gallowgate Port*.—The Gallowgate port was taken down this year.
- 1752 *Gentleman's Carriage*.—Mr. Allan Dreghorn, timber merchant, was the first person who run a four wheeled carriage in Glasgow. This gentleman's family were tacksmen of the Gorbals or Govan colliery, when it belonged to the Town, the Trades' house, and Hutcheson's hospital. (See 1714.)
- 1752 *Anti-Burghers*.—Their first meeting-house was built in Havannah-street during this year, Mr. John Jamieson, minister. He was placed here in 1753. Mr. Jamieson was father to doctor Jamieson of Edinburgh, the celebrated antiquarian, and author of that elaborate and valuable work, the dictionary of the Scottish language.
- 1752 *Theatre*.—The first theatre in Glasgow was placed against the wall of the Episcopal palace; dress parties going to this unpopular place of amusement, were escorted by a military guard. In 1754, this temporary theatre was demolished by a congregation, who had been hearing Mr. George Whitefield preach in the High-church yard. In 1764, the theatre in Alston-street was opened, and at 1 o'clock in the morning of 16th April, 1782, it was burned to the ground. I was present at the fire, and recollect the firemen receiving orders to protect the adjoining property, and leave the devil's house to its fate. The theatre in Dunlop-street was opened in January, 1785; and in 1804, the theatre in Queen-street was opened. The expense of this building and the scenes exceeded £18,500. Provost Craigie laid the foundation stone of this theatre, in presence of the committee. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the large sums which have been laid out in this city for building theatres, none of the tacksmen have succeeded.
- 1753 *Glasgow Arms Bank*.—This banking company commenced business about this year.
- 1754 *Flesh Markets*.—The markets in King-street were built this year.
- 1754 *Silver-Smiths*.—Mr. Robert Leckie was the first silver-smith that opened shop in Glasgow.
- 1755 *Green Market*.—The Green market in Candlerigg-street, was opened this year.
- 1756 *Cathedral Steeple destroyed by lightning*.—The steeple of the cathedral church, above the upper battlement, was destroyed by lightning this year. At the time of the storm, a party of recruits were at drill in the nave of the cathedral, immediately under the steeple, when, unfortunately, a serjeant and one of the recruits were killed by the falling of some stones. Mr. Neasmith shewed great genius in the erection of a scaffold and repairing the steeple. *Virginia-street* was opened during this year.
- 1756 *Hat-Shop*.—Mr. John Blair was the first person who had a front shop in this city, for the sale of hats; it was opened in the Saltmarket during this year.
- 1758 *Coaches between Edinburgh and Glasgow*.—In this year, a heavy coach began to run between Edinburgh and Glasgow, it was drawn by four horses, and was twelve hours on the road. After running about thirty years, the heavy coaches were succeeded by diligences drawn by two horses, which were generally about eight hours on the road. On 10th January, 1799, Mr. John Gardner, late of the Buck's head hotel, Glasgow, started the Royal Edinburgh telegraph with four horses, which

YEARS.

runs through in six hours. Since 1802, stage coaches are not allowed to go out nor come into Glasgow on Sunday. The Royal mails excepted.

In 1819, there were only 15 street coaches in Glasgow, and of that number, six only plyed regularly on the streets. On 6th March, 1818, Mr. Angus McIntosh set up a one horse coach; since that period, these vehicles have increased so much, that on 10th April, 1823, there were 38 plying on the streets. It appears from Arnot's history of Edinburgh, p. 598, that in the year 1752, there were only fourteen hackney coaches in the metropolis of Scotland, and that in 1778 the number had decreased to nine.

- 1758 *Glasgow Marine Society*.—This society was instituted this year.
- 1759 *River Clyde*.—An act of parliament was procured this year for rendering the river navigable for large vessels by means of locks. In 1770, an act was procured for deepening the river, and laying on tonnage dues.
- 1761 *Thistle Bank*.—This banking company commenced business this year. Some time after this, the Merchant bank, and Messrs. Thomsons' bank were opened.
- 1761 *Woollen Draper*.—Mr. Patrick Ewing has been a woollen draper in Glasgow for upwards of 62 years; he has long been the father of the trade; and what is more remarkable, has been at the head of his profession for more than half a century.
- 1761 *Burying Ground*.—The ground on the north side of the High church was purchased for a burying ground this year.
- 1763 *College Chapel*.—At this period, the professors and students began regularly to attend divine service in their own hall. *Jamaica-street* and *Havannab-street* were opened during this year.
- 1763 *Steam Engine*.—Mr. James Watt, during this year, made his first model of a steam engine in a private room in the delftwork near the Broomielaw, in this city. The particulars of the interesting experiments connected with the making of this model, are detailed in the *Rise and Progress of the Manufactures of Glasgow*, p. 97, 98.
- 1764 *Wynd Church*.—The Wynd church was rebuilt this year. This place of worship was taken down in 1809 after the congregation had removed to St. George's church; among the many respectable families who have long been connected with this congregation, that of Mr. James Hopkirk of Dalbeth, is prominent. Mr. Hopkirk's grandfather contributed to build the Wynd church, during the time of episcopacy, previous to the revolution. The church was then covered with thatch.
- 1766 *Church Patronage*.—From the Reformation till this date, the ministers of this city were elected by the magistrates and council, the ministers, and the members of the particular session where the vacancy occurred, and sometimes the whole members of the general session were added, and this practice was continued, notwithstanding that the magistrates had obtained the patronage of the Blackfriars and St. Mary's churches by royal charter. In this year, the magistrates and council were authorized by the court of session to elect Mr. Ballantine to the Wynd church themselves, in consequence of their building and endowing the church, and they have continued the patronage of the city churches ever since. The free Presbyterian meeting-house (now the Chapel of Ease in Canon-street) was built this year in consequence of the dispute about patronage. Mr. William Cruden, minister.
- 1767 *Burying Ground*.—The North west burying ground was formed this year.
- 1767 *Gold Chains*.—The lord provost, baillies, dean of guild, and convener, first began to wear gold chains. Provost Murdoch, baillies Buchanan, Bannatyne and Clark, dean of guild Campbell and convener Jamieson were the first persons who wore the chains. The convener's chain was made by Napier and Bain, and cost £40 10 1½.
- 1768 *Jamaica-street Bridge*.—The foundation stone of this bridge was laid on 29th September, by provost Murdoch, with great masonic solemnity. Prior to this date, small boats came up as far as St. Enoch's burn, where the original quay terminated.
- 1768 *Forth and Clyde Navigation*.—Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. on 10th June, dug out the first spadeful of earth for the canal. On 3d Sept. 1775, the canal was rendered navigable to Kirkintilloch, and to Stockingfield on 10th Nov. 1775; the collateral cut to Hamiltonhill and the basin near Glasgow, were finished on 10th Nov. 1777. On 6th July, 1786, the operations commenced for extending the navigation from Stockingfield to the Clyde, which were completely finished and the canal opened from sea to sea on 28th July, 1790, and on 11th Nov. the basin at Port-Dundas was finished. The canal from the Forth to the Clyde is 55 miles long.
- 1769 *Monkland Canal*.—Although this canal was projected in this year, it was not till 31st Dec. 1790, that the junction between the Forth and Clyde navigation and this canal was completed. The canal from Glasgow to the Monklands, is 12 miles long.
- 1770 *Finnieston*.—The village of Finnieston was laid out this year by the proprietor of Stobeross. The name was given in honour of the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who was chaplain in the family.

YEARS.

- 1770 *Relief Meeting-house*.—The first meeting-house here, connected with this body, was built at Anderston in 1770. Mr. Joseph Neil was admitted minister in 1771.
- 1771 *St. Andrew Square*.—In this year an act of parliament was obtained for making St. Andrew street and square.
- 1772 *Dunlop Street* was opened this year.
- 1773 *Miller Street and Clyde Street, west*, were opened this year; *East*, in 1812.
- 1774 *Assessors for the Poor*.—This was the first year that the magistrates and council appointed assessors. The names of the first assessors are inserted in the article Poor.
- 1775 *Glasgow Regiment*.—At the breaking out of the American war, the city raised a battalion of 1000 men, called the Glasgow regiment, afterwards the 83d foot. This regiment cost the citizens upwards of £10,000. The enthusiasm in support of the war was so great, that gentlemen of the first respectability in the city, paraded the streets as recruiting sergeants, while the father of a late member of parliament played the bagpipe.
- 1776 *Rutherglen Bridge*.—A free bridge was built across the Clyde, near the west end of the parish of Rutherglen. The foundation stone was laid this year.
- 1776 *Stockwell-street Bridge*.—This bridge was widened ten feet on the east side during this year.
- 1777 *Foot Pavements*.—The first foot pavement in the city was laid this year, by Mr. John Brown, master of works. It was on the east side of the Candleriggs-street, from the Trongate to Bell-street. It was not however till 1800, when the first police act was obtained, that footpaths became general, though there were instances of a single row of stones being put in front of a few houses as far back as the year 1764. Before side pavements were made, persons walked on the middle of the street, hence the term walking on the *crown of the causeway*.
- 1777 *Arns Well*.—The Arns well, in the green, was opened to the public this year, under the auspices of provost Donald. This well took its name from the arn trees (alder) which were planted beside it.
- 1777 *Gaelic Chapel*.—The Gaelic chapel in Ingram-street was opened this year, Mr. Hugh M'Diarmet, minister. *Queen Street* was opened this year.
- 1777 *Chrystal*.—The manufacturing of chrystal was introduced to this town by Messrs. Cookson of Newcastle during this year.
- 1777 *Cudbear*.—Messrs. George M'Intosh & Co. established a manufactory of cudbear in this city during this year.
- 1778 *Episcopal Palace*.—The ruins of this once famous structure were removed this year; the west wall hung over Kirk-street so very considerably, that Mr. C—l—r could never be advised to go near it, from the belief in the story, that whenever the wisest man in the city came in contact with it, it would fall and smother him!!!
- 1778 *Tallow Searchers*.—Tallow searchers first appointed in this city.
- 1779 *Charlotte Street* was opened this year.
- 1779 *Methodists*.—The meeting-house in Stockwell-street, opposite to Jackson-street, was opened this year by Mr. John Wesley, who first visited Glasgow in April, 1751. The first conference was held in London, on 25th June, 1744.
- 1780 *Rev. Doctor Hamilton*.—The Rev. Doctor John Hamilton, provost of the cathedral church, visitor of the college, and dean of faculty, (father to minister John Hamilton) died this year. This eminent divine was held in great respect by all classes of the community. At his funeral, in addition to the magistrates, ministers and the professors, who walked in their robes preceded by their mace, a great body of the population turned out to do honour to the memory of a man who had so justly merited their approbation.
- 1780 *Street Lamps*.—On 16th August, the town council instructed the master of works to put up nine lamps on the south side of the Trongate-street, from the Laigh kirk steeple to the Stockwell-street, in consideration that the proprietors of houses had just laid a foot pavement similar to that on the opposite side of the street.
- 1780 *Buchanan Street* was opened this year, (north end in 1804.)
- 1780 *Popish Bill*.—A bill having been brought into parliament to repeal certain penal statutes against the Roman catholics, a numerous body of the citizens of Glasgow determined to oppose it. 85 societies, consisting of 12,000 persons, were formed against it. Mr. John Paterson, spirit dealer, was convener of the heads of the societies, and corresponded with Lord George Gordon, who had put himself forward on this occasion. At this period a mob destroyed a shop in King-street, and a pottery in Tureen-street belonging to Mr. Bagnel, merely because he was a Roman catholic. Soon after this, a bill was brought into parliament for repealing the duty on French cambrics; when the news of this reached Glasgow, the weavers met in great numbers and burnt the minister in effigy. Mr. George Dempster, who had opposed the bill in parliament, having come to Glasgow, was highly applauded,

YEARS.

- and received the honour of a weavers procession from Anderston by torch light. I recollect that the transparency in the lanthorn which was carried before Mr. Dempster, had the words, "No French cambric," painted on it. Mr. James Monteith of Anderston was supposed to have been the first manufacturer in Scotland, who warped a muslin web. Muslins of yarn from the mule jenny were made here in 1785.
- 1781 *Ingram Street* was opened, and the tontine rooms and coffee room, built this year.
- 1782 *St. Enoch's Church*.—This church was opened this year. Dr. William Taylor, minister. *St. Enoch's square* was opened at the same period.
- 1782 *Flood in the River*.—On 12th March, the river Clyde rose 20 feet higher than in ordinary tides. Boats were rowed through the Bridgegate, and the under part of Stockwell-street, King-street, Saltmarket, &c.
- 1785 *Chamber of Commerce*.—The chamber was incorporated this year by royal charter, under the auspices of provost Colquhoun. A branch of the royal bank of Scotland was established in Glasgow at the same period.
- 1785 *John Street and the Bell of the Brae*.—John-street was opened, and the Bell of the brae (High-street) lowered rather more than 4 feet this year.
- 1784 *Campbell Street* was opened this year.
- 1785 *Mendicity*.—Several attempts have been made in this city to suppress begging, but hitherto without effect. At this period the magistrates received the able assistance of the rev. Doctor Porteous, who devoted much of his valuable time to the cure of this evil. In preparing a treatise on the subject, the Doctor corresponded with several distinguished persons who had turned their thoughts to the cure of mendicity in other great towns, although the Doctor's suggestions met the entire approbation of the magistrates and the respectable part of the community, the time had not arrived when the scheme could receive general support. Since that period, the magistrates and police have made frequent attempts to suppress public begging; although their exertions have been attended with considerable success, yet there is no society in this city for the exclusive purpose of suppressing public begging, as is to be found in other great towns. The mendicity societies in London and Edinburgh have produced the happiest effects on society. In the Scottish metropolis, the society, which owes its birth to Mr. Robert Johnston, late one of the magistrates, has been fostered by all that is respectable in the community, and is now productive of great public benefit. The Edinburgh society was instituted on 25th January, 1815.
- 1785 *Great Frost*.—On the 14th March, the ice on the Clyde broke up after four months frost. During the time of the ice, booths and dram shops, with fires in them, were erected on the river.
- 1785 *Balloon*.—During this year Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, ascended in a balloon from St. Andrew's square, and in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours descended at Hawick, a distance of about 70 miles. In a second attempt he descended in the neighbourhood of Campsie.
- 1786 *Turkey Red*.—Messrs. George McIntosh and David Dale commenced dyeing yarn turkey red this year.
- 1786 *Coal*.—The town council resolved that coal brought into the city should be sold by weight and not by measure, in all time coming.
- 1786 *Weigh-house*.—This building was removed from Candlerigg-street to Ingram-street, south-east corner of Montrose-street. It was pulled down in 1822.
- 1786 *Distillery*.—Baillie Menzies of Gorbals, was the first person in the west of Scotland who had an entered still, his licence in 1786 was the 4th in Scotland.
- 1787 *Sunday Schools*.—Sunday schools were established in this city during this year. The London Sunday school society was established on 7th Sept. 1785, under the auspices of Lord Barham, Mr. Wilberforce and other respectable philanthropists.
- 1787 *Weavers' Riot*.—During this year the manufacturers intended to reduce the price of weaving, on which a number of weavers struck work; having paraded the streets they burned and destroyed a number of webs in the Calton and Drygate. Provost Riddell having called out the military, under the command of col. Kellet, three men were killed, and several wounded on the 3d Sept. The sheriff and convener Glen were also along with the military.
- 1787 *Cochran Street, Frederick Street, Montrose Street, George Square, and St. Andrew's Square*, were opened during this year.
- 1788 *Lining of Streets*.—On the 23d April the magistrates and council remitted to the dean of guild court the lining of the streets and other matters connected with building, and recommended to the dean of guild to keep proper records thereof.
- 1789 *Grammar School*.—The grammar school fronting George-street was built this year.
- 1790 *London Mail*.—On 7th July the first mail coach from London, by the way of Carlisle, arrived in Glasgow.
- 1790 *Common Sewers*.—The first sewer in Glasgow was made this year by the building company, the partners of which were Messrs. Dugald Bannatyne, John Thomson and Robert Smith. On the 15th Sept. 1819, sewers had been laid in 45 streets,

YEARS.

- extending to five miles and 26 yards. This taken in connexion with a plentiful supply of water, and the privilege of the public green, contributes greatly to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. The *Humane society* was instituted this year.
- 1790 *Brunswick Street, Hutcheson Street, and Wilson Street*, were opened this year.
- 1791 *Trades' Hall* was built this year, the foundation stone was laid by convener M^r Aslan.
- 1791 *The Surgeons' Hall* built, *Stirling's Library, Hamilton Street, west*, opened this year.
- 1792 *Royal Infirmary*.—The foundation stone was laid on 18th May, by provost M^r Dowall, in presence of the public bodies. The infirmary was opened on 8th Dec. 1794; betwixt that time and 31st Dec. 1822, there have been admitted; 28,562 patients, of that number, 19,155 have been completely cured; exclusive of in-door patients, 63,000 persons have come to the infirmary for medical advice, so that during the time above specified, 91,562 persons have been cured, relieved, or received advice.
- 1792 *Roman Catholics*.—The first place which the Roman catholics had in Glasgow for public worship was the Tennis court in Mitchell-street, it opened this year. Mr. Alex. M^rDonald, priest.
- 1792 *George Street, Dempster Street, Balmanno Street and Weaver Street*, were opened this year.
- 1792 *Steam Engines*.—Mr. Robert Muir was the first person who made an engine in Glasgow for moving machinery; it was put up in Messrs. Scott & Stevenson's cotton mill in Springfield, exactly 10 years after Messrs. Boulton and Watt obtained their patent. The first engine made under this patent was put up at Bradly iron works in 1782. It was not, however, till 1789, that steam engines were used for spinning cotton; at that period, Messrs. Boulton and Watt erected an engine in Manchester for Mr. Drinkwater.
- 1793 *Tron Church burned*.—This church was destroyed by accidental fire, on 8th Feb. in this year. *Glassford-street* and *Garthland-street* were opened at the same period.
- 1794 *Duke-street* was opened this year.
- 1794 *Inspector of Markets*.—In this year an inspector of the flesh markets was appointed. The office was soon after abolished. The *Tron Church* was rebuilt in this year.
- 1794 *Hutcheson's Bridge*.—The foundation stone of this bridge was laid by provost Gilbert Hamilton. After the arches were thrown, the spandrils filled up, and the parapets nearly finished, the river rose to an alarming height, and carried away a great part of the bridge, on the 18th November, 1795.
- 1794 *Volunteers*.—At this period, the revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country, that an act of parliament was passed, authorising the system of volunteering. On this occasion a regiment of Royal volunteers was raised in Glasgow. In 1797, three regiments were raised, viz. Royal volunteers; Royal volunteer light horse; and armed association. Soon after the peace of Amiens, in 1803, 9 corps of volunteers were raised here, viz. 1st regiment of Glasgow volunteers; 2d, or Trades' house regiment; 3d, or Highland regiment; 4th, Sharpshooters; 5th, Grocers corps; 6th, Anderston volunteers; 7th, Armed association; 8th, Canal volunteers; and 9th, Glasgow volunteer light horse. In 1808 the volunteer system gave place to Local Militia, when the Glasgow corps were all disembodied, and 6 corps of local militia embodied in their place. These corps, now disembodied, consisted of 58 companies, and 4060 rank and file.
- 1794 *Taylor-street* was opened during this year. In pulling down an old house fronting Rottenrow-street, for opening Taylor-street, (where churchmen formerly resided,) the workmen found a number of ancient coins, &c.
- 1795 *Infantry Barracks*.—The infantry barracks were built in the Gallowgate, and *Barrack-street* opened this year.
- 1796 *Anderson's Institution* commenced operations this year. - Dr. Wright, president.
- 1796 *Assembly Rooms*.—The assembly rooms in Ingram-street were erected in this year, the foundation stone was laid by provost Gilbert Hamilton.
- 1796 *Virginia-street* (north) was opened this year.
- 1797 *Quay at the Broomielaw*.—An addition of 360 feet was made to the quay this year.
- 1797 *Riding School*.—The riding school in York-street was built this year, Capt. John Orr (town clerk) laid the foundation stone. *Stirling-street* was opened this year.
- 1798 *Barony Church*.—This church which was built this year, is situated a little to the south of the cathedral.
- 1798 *Contributions to Government*.—The citizens of Glasgow remitted £13,938, 14s. 6d. as a voluntary contribution for carrying on the war.
- 1798 *Gaelic Chapel*.—The Gaelic chapel in Duke-street was opened this year, Mr. John M^rKenzie, minister. *Nelson-street* was also opened this year.
- 1798 *Cathcart-street* was opened this year. Before this street was opened or the road

YEARS.

made to Anderston, the principal road from the cathedral to the bishop's country house or castle at Partick, run parallel to, and a little south from Cathcart-street, still better known by the name of the Sauchiehall road.

- 1799 *Independents*.—The circus in Jamaica-street was fitted up into a chapel and opened this year. Mr. Greville Ewing, minister. The *Female Society* was instituted this year.
- 1799 *Failure of Crops*.—The failure of the crops in these years was so great, that provisions and could scarcely be got through the usual channels. Under these circumstances, the magistrates and council and several benevolent individuals raised a large sum of money, with which they purchased grain. The purchases amounted to £117,500. On the return of plenty, the concern sustained a loss of £15,000, a considerable part of which was defrayed from the corporation funds. On this occasion, the late Mr. Archibald Smith of Jordanhill, rendered essential service to the community. Mr. Smith, not only liberal but munificent in his subscriptions, was to be found in every work of benevolence, and his example in conscientiously discharging the duties of the magistracy in the city and county, has been followed by the members of his respected family. A bill having been brought into the House of Commons for taxing the inhabitants for a part of the loss, the magistrates were so vehemently opposed, that the bill was withdrawn.
- 1800 *Police*.—The first police bill was procured this year. *Alpin-street, Brown-street, and Carrick-street*, were opened this year.
- 1801 *Baillies*.—Two additional baillies were added to the magistracy this year, under the auspices of provost John Hamilton.
- 1801 *Power-Loom Mill*.—Mr. John Monteith erected a power mill for 200 looms in this year. Mr. Monteith has contributed greatly to the improvement of the manufacture of cotton goods.
- 1802 *Bandana Manufactory*.—Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle & Co. established a manufactory for bandanas this year.
- 1802 *Philosophical Society*.—A philosophical society was established in Glasgow this year.
- 1802 *Bath-street, Gordon-street, Portland-street, Kent-street and Suffolk-Street*, were opened this year.
- 1803 *Hutcheson's Hospital* was rebuilt in Ingram-street this year.
- 1803 *Timber Bridge*.—A timber bridge was thrown across the Clyde this year at the foot of the Saltmarket, by Mr. Peter Nicholson, architect.
- 1803 *Glasgow Fire Insurance Company* was instituted this year. It was dissolved in a few years afterwards.
- 1804 *Bible Society*.—The London society was instituted on 7th March, 1804, and on 6th July same year, Mr. David Dale, (the Thornton of Glasgow,) remitted £584, 18s. 1d., to the parent society, Mr. Dale's distinguished family made a present to the society of 500 Arabic bibles, value, £375, exclusive of £50 annually.
- 1804 *The Hunterian Museum* was built this year, and the *Glasgow Public Library* opened.
- 1804 *Richmond-street, and St. Vincent-street* were opened this year.
- 1805 *Literary and Commercial Society*.—This society commenced on 27th March.
- 1805 *Stirling Place and Brunswick Place* were opened this year.
- 1805 *Ardrossan Canal*.—An act of parliament was obtained this year for making this canal; it is not executed farther than 11 miles, viz. from Glasgow to Johnstone.
- 1806 *Nelson's Monument*.—A monument erected in the green, to the memory of Lord Nelson. The foundation stone was laid by Sir John Stewart of Allbank, bart. provincial grand master mason for the under ward of Lanarkshire, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1806, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir. On the 5th Aug. 1810, the top of the monument was completely shattered during a storm of thunder and lightning. Although the ashlers of the upper part were thrown out of their beds, and so suspended that a passenger could see through the obelisk, it is very remarkable that they remained in that situation for ten years, when the shattered stones were removed, and the obelisk repaired.
- 1806 *Supply of Water*.—Prior to 1804 the supply of water for the city was from 30 public wells and a few private ones. In the year 1774, the magistrates and a few public-spirited individuals, employed Mr. James Gordon to convey water into the city from Whitehill and other places; some difficulties having occurred, the scheme was given up. About the year 1794, Messrs. John Stirling, James Hopkirk, and Henry Glassford procured plans and estimates from Mr. M'Question for bringing water into the town from certain neighbouring springs and reservoirs. As the estimate was greater than was contemplated, and as the public was not yet fully sensible of the inestimable advantages to be derived from a plentiful supply of water, the scheme was relinquished.

In 1804, Mr. Harley erected a large reservoir in Upper Nile-street, and sent a supply of water through the town in carts, from springs in the lands of Willowbank, on the Blythswood estate.

YEARS.

In 1806, a few gentlemen, interested in the welfare of the city, conceiving that a plentiful supply of filtered water might be got from the river Clyde, communicated their ideas to others, and in a short time, a subscription was completed, and parliamentary powers granted for bringing water into town.

In 1808, some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, obtained an act of parliament for supplying the suburbs and city with water. These companies have continued ever since their formation to give the community an ample supply of excellent water, at a moderate charge.

In 1813, an attempt was made to unite the two companies, which there was reason to fear would act as a monopoly to the injury of the community. On the 4th of August, in that year, being then a member of the town council, and one of the original parliamentary commissioners for the Glasgow company, I published a pamphlet on the subject, addressed to the magistrates and council, and suggested, that in the event of a monopoly or overcharge for the water, the corporation should avail themselves of their capability of bringing in filtered water to the town from the river at the fleshers' haugh, within a few hundred yards of the town. As there is now another attempt to form a junction of the companies, it must be satisfactory to know, that if necessary, the corporation has the power of supplying the town, particularly the lower parts of it, with pure filtered water from the inexhaustible gravel bed in the river at the haugh, at a very moderate rate, there being no ground to purchase, no unnecessary length of conducting pipes to lessen the discharge and increase the expense. It is also satisfactory to know, that the town may be supplied in this manner at any time the corporation may find it necessary for the good of the community, as the ground and streets through which the pipes would require to be laid, are under their immediate controul. While rendering a service to the community, the corporation would benefit its own funds; at least the corporations of London and Liverpool have done so, with capabilities far inferior to that of Glasgow. For a long period the water works of Edinburgh belonged to the corporation.

1807. *St. George's Church*.—The foundation stone of this church was laid by baillie Cleland. The magistrates and council, the merchant's and trades' houses, the ministers of the city, the session of St. George, &c. proceeded from the town hall to the site of the church in Buchanan-street, under an escort of a detachment from the 71st, or Glasgow regiment; when the foundation stone was laid with the usual formalities, and the inscription plate deposited. Provost M'Kenzie in replying to baillie Cleland, expressed his high approbation of the proceedings which had so happily led to the erection of a new church; after which, doctor Porteous, the venerable and highly respected minister of the parish, offered up a very impressive and appropriate prayer.
- 1808 *Glasgow Observatory*.—The subscribers to this institution were erected into a corporation this year, under the name of "The Glasgow society for promoting astronomical science."
- 1808 *Albion-street, South and North*.—These streets were opened this year.
- 1809 *Sir John Moore's Monument*.—Upwards of £4000 was subscribed in a few days by the citizens of Glasgow, and a monument ordered to be erected to the memory of their fellow citizen Sir John Moore, who fell gloriously in the arms of victory, on the plains of Corunna, at the head of the British army. On 16th August, 1819, a bronze pedestrian statue of that great General, by Flaxman, was erected on a granite pedestal in George's square. Sir John was born in Donald's land, north side of Trongate, a little east from Candleriggs-street.
- 1809 *Glasgow Bank*.—The Glasgow banking company commenced business this year.
- 1809 *Lock Hospital*.—The Lock hospital was instituted this year, and *St. Vincent-street, west*, opened.
- 1809 *Green Market*.—The gardeners were this year admitted into the market which had been erected on the site of the Wynd church.
1810. *Jail and Public Offices*.—The foundation stone of the jail and public offices, at the west end of the laigh green, was laid this year by provost Black, in presence of the magistrates and council. The *Slaughter Houses* were rebuilt this year.
- 1810 *Post Office and Lyceum*.—The post office and Lyceum in Nelson-street were built this year.
- 1810 *Lunatic Asylum*.—The foundation stone of this building was laid by provost Black, in presence of the public bodies, with great masonic solemnity. Previous to the procession, a very suitable sermon was preached in St. George's church, by the Rev. Doctor M'Gill, one of the directors and eminent promoters of the institution. When the foundation stone was laid, Mr. Robert M'Nair of Belvidere, the humane projector and zealous promoter of the institution, replied to provost Black, in an energetic speech; after which, the Rev. Doctor Gibb, acting grand chaplain, of-

YEARS.

- ferred up a very appropriate prayer. The procession, which consisted of more than 2000 persons, including the office-bearers of the grand lodge of Scotland, the members of twenty-seven mason lodges, and 240 musicians, was conducted in the most orderly manner, and reflected great credit on the judgment and activity of capt. John Graham of the 6th regiment, or Trades' house local militia, who acted as grand marshal. The procession, which was one of the grandest ever recollected in this place, was guarded by detachments from the 71st or Glasgow regiment, and the Argyleshire militia, consisting of 700 men.
- 1810 *Lancastrian Schools*.—A society was formed in this city for establishing Lancastrian schools, who laid out upwards of £6000, without being productive of much good. The members of the committee who pledged their names for building the schools, were involved in very considerable expense.
- 1810 *Gold Chains*.—Mr. Joshua Heywood was the first baillie of the river who wore a gold chain. *St. George's Place* was opened this year.
- 1811 *College Buildings*.—The east range of the College buildings was rebuilt this year.
- 1811 *Quay at the Broomielaw*.—The quay was extended 900 lineal feet this year.
- 1812 *Mr. Pitt*.—The citizens of Glasgow erected a marble statue to the memory of Mr. Pitt, from the chisel of Flaxman; it was put up in the town hall this year.
- 1812 *Magdalane Asylum*.—The foundation stone of the asylum was laid this year by Mr. Cleland, in presence of the directors.
- 1812 *Steam Boats*.—The first boat successfully impelled by steam in Europe, was the Comet of Glasgow. This boat was fitted up by Mr. Henry Bell, and placed on Clyde in 1812. This ingenious self-taught individual frequently communicated his views and exhibited models to me. Although he was unsuccessful in some of his early attempts, he never lost sight of his favourite object. Since 1812, steam boats have been sent from this to England, Ireland, &c. and are now to be found on almost every river in Europe. On 6th April, 1823, there were 33 steam boats plying from Glasgow to Liverpool, Ireland, the Highlands and elsewhere. The mail is now carried in a steam boat to Ireland and the Highlands. *Is Mr. Bell entitled to no public reward for his valuable invention?*
- 1812 *Unitarians*.—The chapel in Union-street was opened this year, Mr. James Yates minister. *Dundas-street* was opened this year.
- 1812 *Gold Chains*.—Mr. William Rodger was the first chief magistrate of Gorbals who wore a gold chain.
- 1813 *Great Hamilton-street*.—When this street was opened, the magistrates and council named it in honour of Mr. John Hamilton of Northpark, who had been six years Lord Provost of Glasgow, and discharged the various duties of the magistracy with much honour to himself, and great advantage to the community. Mr. Hamilton is the representative of a family, who, during four successive generations, have discharged the duties of honourable and important offices in this city.
- 1813 *Turret Bell making*.—Messrs. Stephen Miller & Co. of this city, introduced turret bell making this year. They have since cast bells for the Gorbals and St. John's churches, and for the Bridgegate or Merchant's house steeple.
- 1813 *Pawnbrokers*.—The business of pawnbroking did not commence in Glasgow till this year. Mr. John Graham was the first regular pawnbroker in this city.
- 1814 *Old Jail*.—The jail at the Cross was taken down this year, the ground on which it stood was sold by public sale, along with the materials, at £8000, being at the rate of £45 per square yard. The *Robertsonian Library* was opened this year.
- 1815 *Roman Catholic Chapel*.—The Roman Catholic chapel in Clyde-street was built this year. Mr. Andrew Scott, priest.
- 1815 *Book Publishing Trade*.—The periodical book publishing trade was not known in Scotland till the year 1796. By a report drawn up for the House of Commons, it appeared that in 1815 there were in Scotland, 414 book hawkers, technically termed canvassers, and deliverers, who, on an average of seven years, collected £44,160 per annum, in sixpences and shillings, and that five-sixteenths of the whole belonged to Glasgow. The concern of Messrs. Edward Khull & Co. alone, exclusive of compositors, printers, &c. employed 81 canvassers and deliverers, who visited every town of consideration in Scotland.
- 1815 *Methodist Chapel* in Great Hamilton-street (now St. James' church) was built this year. The *Provident Bank* commenced business in Glasgow during this year.
- 1815 *Balloon*.—On 22d Dec. Mr. Saddler, jun. ascended in a balloon from the grammar school grounds, and descended at Milngavie. *McFarlane-street* was opened this year.
- 1815 *Flood in Clyde*.—On 30th Dec. the Clyde rose about 17 feet higher than in ordinary tides.
- 1816 *Botanic Garden*.—The subscribers to the Royal Botanic garden, were erected into

YEARS.

- a corporation by the prince regent and council; Dr. William Jackson Hooker, so justly distinguished for scientific acquirements, is the first professor.
- 1816 *Distress of the Working Classes.*—In the latter end of 1816, and beginning of 1817, the working classes were so distressed from the want of employment, that it was found necessary to raise a large sum of money for their relief by voluntary subscription; of this sum, the committee of management actually distributed £9653, 6s. 2d. among 23,130 persons. In times of general or local distress, this city is liberal to a proverb; among its citizens there are many to be found engaging in every work of benevolence, labouring for the public good, and the true interests of their less fortunate brethren. The names of Dalglish, Monteith, M'Gavin, Templeton, Ewing, Ellis, and many others, will long be venerated by those who have languished under disease, or felt the chilling cold of poverty.
- 1816 *India.*—The first ship that was despatched from Scotland direct to India, was from the house of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. of this city.
- 1817 *St. John's Church.*—The foundation stone of St. John's church was laid this year, by provost Monteith, in presence of the magistrates and council, and the ministers of the city. When the ceremony was completed, the Rev. Principal Taylor offered up an impressive prayer. The procession was guarded by a detachment of the 42d regiment, under the command of capt. James Stirling, son of major-general Stirling, our gallant and highly respected townsman.
- 1817 *Bazar.*—The bazar was built during this year. Mr. Cleland, superintendant of public works gave the design and laid the foundation stone. *Oswald-street* was opened this year.
- 1818 *Live Cattle Market.*—The ground originally intended for Graham's Square has been turned into a market for the sale of live cattle: 9281 square yards of ground have been inclosed with stone walls, 150 pens made for sheep and lambs, sheds for neat cattle have been erected, and a change-house and stabling built for the accommodation of those who frequent the Market.
- 1818 *Gas Light.*—An act of parliament has been procured for supplying the city with gas. The first public lamp in the streets lighted with gas, was put up in the Tron-gate by the gas company, on 5th Sept. 1818.
- 1818 *Typhus Fever.*—The lower classes of this city and suburbs were severely afflicted with typhus fever. No sooner had the disease assumed a regular appearance, than a committee of citizens were appointed, when £6626, 14s. 1d. was raised by voluntary contribution. There being no room in the royal infirmary for additional fever patients, the committee built a temporary fever hospital, in which they placed 200 beds. The hospital at Spring gardens near the infirmary was opened on 30th March, 1818, and shut on 12th July, 1819; between these periods there were 1929 patients admitted. The greatest number in the hospital at one time was 212; the number of deaths in all, 171. During the period above specified, the committee caused upwards of 5000 apartments in the city and suburbs to be fumigated where the disease had visited, or was likely to visit. Having appointed persons to survey upwards of 600 lodging houses, the committee caused the infected bedding to be burned, and supplied the owners with new bedding. Among the numerous benevolent individuals who tendered their services on this distressing occasion, the names of Balmanno, Leckie, Wigham, Rodger, Machen and Lawson deserve to be particularly mentioned, as having laid the community under many obligations, by their unwearied, disinterested and valuable services.
- 1819 *Monteith Row.*—The row having been laid out this year, the magistrates and council, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the community, by Mr. Henry Monteith of Carstairs, did him the honour (while in London on public business) of calling this street by his name. In addition to all other services, provost Monteith's conduct during the critical days of radicalism, was such, as to command the respect of all who had an opportunity of witnessing it.
- 1819 *Distress of the Working Classes.*—The working classes were again thrown into great distress from want of employment. The seeds of discontent which had been widely sown and had taken deep root in this part of the country, had now begun to shoot vigorously in all the variety of radicalism. At this alarming crisis, when thousands of workers paraded the streets in organized form, demanding employment or bread, upwards of 600 persons were almost instantly employed at spade work or breaking stones for the roads. Exclusive of the exertions of the authorities and individuals in the suburbs, the magistrates of Glasgow simultaneously employed 340 persons, chiefly weavers, nearly the whole of whom remained at work for upwards of four months in the green; the entire management of these persons having been given to the superintendent of public works, he had great satisfaction in observing, that by a constant superintendence, and an earnest desire to add to the comforts and alleviate

YEARS.

the distresses of those placed under his charge, that he completely succeeded in preventing all and every one of them from attending political meetings, even although several were held in the immediate neighbourhood of the green, from which thousands of misguided persons were seen marching to the hustings in pompous procession, preceded by numerous radical ensigns, and well dressed females carrying caps of liberty.

On the 2d of August, there were 324 persons at work in the green, of that number 124 were born in Glasgow of whom 36 had families, average residence of the whole, $27\frac{1}{4}$ years; 96 were born in other places of Scotland, of whom 39 had families, average residence $18\frac{5}{8}$ years; 101 belonged to Ireland, of whom 47 had families, average residence $12\frac{1}{2}$ years; 2 from England, average residence $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and 1 from America of 30 years residence. Every person from the boy of ten years, representing a widowed family to the man of seventy, got one shilling every night for his day's labour; those who had one child under ten years of age, got one quart of broth additional, and those who had three children under ten years of age, two quarts. When the work was finished, the before mentioned persons were so satisfied with what the magistrates had done for them, that they unanimously voted their thanks to the superintendent of public works, as a mark of their approbation of his conduct. They afterwards published the vote of thanks in the newspapers.

1820 *Distress Continued.*—Although the condition of the working classes was greatly ameliorated towards the end of 1819, yet there was a great deal of distress in the town during the spring and summer of 1820. At that period, a committee of the benevolent gentlemen before mentioned, attended at Hutcheson's hospital, and gave directions for the distribution of meal, coals, clothing, &c. to such persons as could not get employment, or were otherwise in want.

Towards the end of 1820, it appeared that the distresses of the working classes were such, that 2043 heads of families pawned 7380 articles, on which they raised £739, 5s. 6d.; of the heads of families 1946 were Scotch, and 97 English, Irish or Foreigners, 1375 had never applied for, nor received charity of any description, 474 received occasional aid from the committee, and 194 were paupers.

The following is a list of the articles which the working classes were under the necessity of pledging.—

589 men's coats.	90 pelises.	300 pairs sheets.
355 vests.	654 shawls.	162 bed-covers.
288 pairs breeches.	210 silk handkerchiefs.	36 table cloths.
84 pairs stockings.	294 shirts and shifts.	48 umbrellas.
1980 women's gowns.	60 hats.	102 bibles.
540 petticoats.	84 bed-ticks.	204 watches.
132 wrappers.	108 pillows.	216 rings.
222 spencers and frocks.	262 pairs blankets.	48 Waterloo medals.
123 duffles.		

1820 *Grammar School Buildings.*—The foundation stone of the grammar school buildings erected on the elevated ground on the north side George's street, was laid this year by Mr. John Thomas Alston, convener of the committee, in presence of the magistrates, the committee on the school, the masters, and upwards of 500 scholars; when the ceremony was finished, the rev. principal Taylor gave a very appropriate prayer.

1821 *Cavalry Barracks.*—The cavalry barracks were built this year in Bridge-street, Tradeston. The roofs having been made of patent iron, fell in with a crash. Timber roofs have since been put on the buildings.

1821 *Public Green.*—That part of the laigh green which king James II. gave to bishop Turnbull on 20th April, 1450, for behoof of the community, did not amount to 20 acres. Since 1664, the magistrates have been adding to the size of the green. Soon after the union in 1707, a stone wall was built at the north boundary. In 1730, the green contained only $59\frac{1}{4}$ acres, it now contains 108. In 1733, a public washing-house was built, it was nearly in a line with Charlotte-street. In 1756, Provost Murdoch made walks in the green. Serpentine walks were afterwards made, which not answering the purpose, were soon removed.

Of late years, the green has been considerably improved in its surface. In 1816, the upper part was levelled and turfed by about 200 weavers who were out of employment. In 1819, a tunnel of more than half a mile long was formed in it, so large as to contain the Camlachie burn; at that period, the green was levelled, and a junction made between the High green and the Calton green, by weavers out of employment. In 1822, the washing-house was removed to a suitable site near William-street. When the improvements which are still going on, are completed, it is believed that this park will be exceeded by none in the country, for beauty and usefulness. The advantages which the inhabitants derive from the use of the green are duly appreciated.

YEARS.

- 1822 *Quay at the Broomielaw.*—During this year, the quay was extended 482 feet. This part of the quay which is made of timber, is chiefly intended for the accommodation of steam boats. The quay from the west side of the bridge to the west end of the timber wharf extends to 2562 feet, or 26 yards less than half a mile. The distance from the west end of the steam boat quay to the head of the Old Wynd, Trongate, is one mile. From the west end of said quay to the south end of M'Farlane-street, leading up to St. John's church, is one mile and a half.
- 1822 *Visit of King George the Fourth to Scotland.*—On the 15th August the King landed at Leith, and went in grand procession to his Palace of Holyrood.

The corporation of Glasgow, and the Merchants' and Trades' houses, voted loyal addresses to His Majesty, and appointed deputations to present them. The deputations consisted of the following persons:

From the Corporation of the City.

The Hon. John Thomas Alston, Lord Provost.

Baillies.

Laurence Craigie, jun. Esq. James A. Brown, Esq. William Graham, jun. Esq.
William M'Tyer, Esq. William Snell, Esq. Stewart Smith, Esq. B. R.

William Lang, Esq. chief magistrate of Gorbals.

James Browne, James Lumsden, and Archibald M'Lellan, jun. Esqrs. councillors.

Judicial and Civil Officers connected with the Corporation.

James Reddie, Robert Thomson, Joseph Reid, James Spreull, and James Cleland, Esqrs.

From the Merchants' House.

William Smith, Esq. Lord Dean of Guild.

James Ewing, Esq.

Robert Findlay, Esq.

Kirkman Finlay, Esq.

Charles Stirling, Esq.

From the Trades' House.

Robert Hood, Esq. Laurence Phillips, Esq. Benjamin Mathie, Esq.

That the deputations from the three bodies politic of the commercial metropolis of Scotland might appear with that splendour which the occasion required, state carriages and superb liveries were provided, and a spacious house procured in Queen-street, where the deputation resided during the King's stay in Scotland.

On Saturday the 17th August, His Majesty held a levee in his palace of Holyrood, when the deputations, introduced by Mr. Secretary Peel, were most graciously received, and the individual members had the honour of kissing hands.

Among the presentations from Glasgow, not belonging to the deputations, were Mungo Nutter Campbell, Esq. of St. Catherine's; William Hamilton, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Robert D. Alston Glasgow sharpshooters; Andrew Ranken, Esq.; Colin Campbell, Esq.; Charles Stirling, jun. Esq.

- 1822 *Glasgow Directory.*—This publication was begun by Mr. Nathaniel Jones in 1789, but was soon discontinued. It was resumed in 1799 by Mr. Walter M'Feat, and has been continued annually ever since. In 1789, the names of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders and Shopkeepers, published in the Glasgow Directory, amounted only to 1539, while in 1822, they amounted to 6678, viz.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
In 1789—	74	163	145	149	19	53	96	78	25	21	67	114
In 1822—	262	594	546	502	68	258	422	565	150	154	241	548

	Mc	N	O	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	Y	Z
In 1789—	95	22	9	65	73	155	44	7	1	79	8	1
In 1822—	820	114	27	222	544	581	196	29	7	415	51	6

- 1822 *Horologe Lighted by Gas.*—The dials on the east and west side of the Tron church steeple were first lighted by gas during the winters of 1821-1822. It is believed that this is the only steeple in the kingdom where the hour can be seen after dark, at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The design of lighting by reflectors was given by Mr. John Hart, the ingenious and scientific pastry baker of this city.

- 1823 *Fall of Gibson's Land.*—At half past 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, 16th February, the great tenement fronting the Saltmarket and Prince's-street, known by the name of Gibson's Land, fell, carrying a great part of the corner tenement in Prince's-street along with it. Only one man lost his life, and what is worthy of remark, Mary Hamilton, who was in the one pair of stairs floor when the

YEARS.

house fell, was found in the street floor in an erect posture, confined in a space just large enough to contain her, the stones and timber of the four upper stories forming a large pile over her head. She remained in this position six hours, when she was extricated by Mr. John Love, joiner, at the risk of his life, assisted by Mr. Cleland, superintendent of public works, who got such early intimation of the accident as enabled him to be almost first upon the spot.

- 1823 Blythswood-square and adjoining streets began to be formed.
- 1824 On 30th April the foundation-stone of the first building in London-street was laid. The civic bodies in the city, the grand lodge of Scotland, and thirty-four other lodges, assembled in the Cathedral, where a highly appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Principal M'Farlane;—after which, they walked in procession to the site of the building, each lodge preceded by a band of music, when the foundation-stone was laid by the Hon. William Smith, Lord Provost, assisted by Kirkman Finlay, Esq. of Toward Castle, President of the Joint Stock Company. The procession consisted of about 2500 persons, including 200 musicians. After the business of the day was finished, 120 of the friends of the undertaking dined together in the Town Hall, the Lord Provost in the chair, Kirkman Finlay, Esq. croupier.
- 1824 On 5th May a jubilee dinner was given in the Town Hall to Professor Jardine by his former students, on his entering on his 50th year as professor of logic in this university. William Mure, Esq. of Caldwell, who had been in the Professor's first class, in the chair,—Viscount Glenorchy, croupier. 208 Gentlemen attended the dinner, many of whom came from a great distance to do honour to the occasion.
- 1824 On 26th July the foundation-stone of the Police Buildings was laid by the Hon. William Smith, Lord Provost, in presence of the magistrates and commissioners of police.
- 1824 On 3d September the foundation-stone of St. David's Church was laid by the Hon. William Smith, Lord Provost, in presence of the magistrates, the representatives of the Merchants' and Trades' houses, and the session of St. David's.
- 1824 On 24th November, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Town Hall, the Hon. Mungo Nutter Campbell, of St. Catherine's, Lord Provost, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a monument, by subscription, to the memory of James Watt, the improver of the steam engine, when, after some very eloquent speeches, the proposal was unanimously agreed to. At a subsequent meeting the subscribers resolved that the monument should be a bronze pedestrian statue, on a granite pedestal, and left the details to the following committee, viz.—The Lord Provost, the Very Rev. Principal M'Farlan, Kirkman Finlay, Robert Findlay, James Ewing, James Oswald, James Cleland, and John Hart, Esquires.
- The committee have since employed the celebrated sculptor Chantrey, who has engaged to have the monument completed in 1829; the committee are empowered to fix the site.
- 1825 The trustees on the river obtained an act for improving the river and harbour at the Broomielaw. These improvements are going on with great spirit.
- 1825 Canon-street widened this year by the removal of part of the Ramshorn burying-ground.
- 1825 *Monument to John Knox.*—*A Doric Column surmounted by a Colossal Statue.*—On the 22d September upwards of 300 subscribers met in the Trades' Hall, from whence they went in procession to St. George's church, when a very suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. After divine service they proceeded to the site of the monument, in the Merchants' Park, when the foundation-stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. M'Gill, professor of theology in this university, the projector of the undertaking, and an intrepid defender of the principles of the reformation. John May, Esq. in the handsomest manner defrayed the whole expense of the statue. After the solemnities of the day, upwards of 150 of the subscribers dined in the Highland Society Hall, Henry Monteith, Esq. M.P. in the chair, James Ewing, Esq. croupier.
- 1826 March 11, the governor and directors of the Bank of England agreed to afford pecuniary assistance to the commercial and manufacturing districts of Glasgow, in loans of money in sums not under £500, nor above £10,000, on deposit of goods or personal security. The commissioners were Robert Dalglish, James Ewing, William Smith, Archibald Wallace, and Robert D. Alston, Esquires.

YEARS.

- 1826 May 16th a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Town Hall for devising relief for the distressed operatives, the Lord Provost in the chair. Kirkman Finlay, Esq. having opened the business, Robert Dalglish, Esq. chairman of the relief committee, informed the meeting that the King had been graciously pleased to send £1000 in aid of the fund. Baillie Alston was appointed treasurer.
- 1826 September 27th. *Cattle Show*.—This was the first in Glasgow, and the largest which had ever taken place in Scotland. In the afternoon 280 gentlemen dined in the Town Hall, the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, one of the vice presidents of the Highland Society of Scotland, in the chair, Ranald M'Donald, Esq. of Staffa, croupier.
- 1827 The town-council, and 12 gentlemen from Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, as trustees on the bridges, obtained an act for widening the Jamaica street bridge twenty feet.
- 1827 *St. Enoch's Church*.—The foundation stone of this church was laid on 19th April, by the Hon. William Hamilton, Lord Provost, in presence of the magistrates, the representatives of the Merchants' and Trades' houses, and the session of St. Enoch's.—The pulpit window of this classical church is fitted up with stained glass, in which there is a device from West's celebrated picture of Christ blessing little children. Although the man of taste and the devotionalist must approve of this device, there is a great probability of its being removed; on a former occasion, something similar took place in this truly presbyterian city. The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, having introduced an organ into St. Andrew's church, during divine service, on Sunday, 23d August, 1807; several of his brethren and others took offence. The matter having been carried before the presbytery, that reverend body gave it as their opinion, that organs in churches, are contrary to law, and to the constitution of the church.
- 1827 December 18th, *Royal Exchange Queen-street*.—The foundation stone was laid by James Ewing, Esq., in the presence of the committee of management. In the afternoon, about 40 gentlemen dined in the George Hotel; James Ewing, Esq. in the chair, David Bell, Esq. Croupier.
- 1828 *Asylum for the Blind in Castle-street*.—The institution was opened on 1st January. Baillie Alston, as treasurer, reported, that the total receipts, including the bequest of £5000, from the late John Leitch, Esq., amounted to £8670 7s. 7d.
- 1828 The Kirkintilloch rail road commenced under every prospect of success.

The state of Society in Glasgow, at various periods, may be drawn from a perusal of the foregoing Historical Scraps.

- From 1500 to 1550 Prior to this time, the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood were governed by churchmen, who kept them in such a state of ignorance and superstition, as was truly deplorable. Towards the end of this period the principles of the glorious reformation began to be acknowledged, when it pleased God to raise up powerful agents in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in the persons of Knox and Melville.
- From 1550 to 1600 - During this period the reformation took place. The great body of the people, however, still retained their fierce and sanguinary disposition, this is strikingly marked in their being constantly armed, even their ministers were accoutred in the pulpit. The number of murders, cases of incest, and other criminal acts which were turned over to the censures of the church, but too plainly pointed out the depraved character of the people.
- From 1600 to 1650 The distinguishing character of the people during this division of time, is marked by malignity of disposition. Their belief in, and treatment of witches, second sight, &c. afford strong symptoms of superstition, grounded on ignorance; and the profanation of the Sabbath, by working and rioting on that day, display gross profanity.
- From 1650 to 1700 During the beginning of this period and the latter end of the former, the people who had become more civilized, and paid more attention to moral and religious duties, were dreadfully harassed and persecuted by an intolerant government, who seemed determined to enforce a form of religion

YEARS.

which was inimical to the people. The abdication of James II. and with him the exclusion of the Stuart family, brought about the happy revolution which put an end to the religious troubles.

From 1700 to 1750 The union with England, which took place in the beginning of this period, opened up a spirit for trade in this city, formerly unknown. The increase of population and trade, naturally brought wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the baneful effects of disease, famine, desolating fires, and the rebellions which took place in the years 1715 and 1745.

From 1750 to 1828 About the beginning of this period, the trade and commerce of the town was in the hands of a few enterprising individuals, who had entered deeply into the Virginia trade; these persons were looked up to by their fellow citizens, as a superior class of beings. This order of things remained till the commencement of the American war, when the trade and wealth of the place began to be more generally diffused, through the medium of the colonies. During the reign of the Virginians, the Glasgow aristocracy had a privileged walk at the Cross, which they trod in long scarlet cloaks and busby wigs; and such was the state of society at that time, that when a plebeian happened to quarrel with one of the chiefs, it was certain ruin, the others joining in the combat. At that period, when any of the most respectable master tradesmen of the city had occasion to speak to a tobacco lord, it was usual to walk to and fro on the opposite side of the street, till he was fortunate enough to meet the eye of his employer, for it would have been presumption to have interrupted him on promenade. Such was the practice of the Cunninghams, the Spiers, the Glasfords, the Dunmores, and others; and from this servility, the Langs, the Ferries, the Martins, the Claytons and others, who, at that time were at the head of their professions, and had done much to improve the mechanical trade of the place, were not exempt.

During the first and middle part of this period, profane swearing was considered as a gentlemanlike qualification, and dissipation at dinner parties was dignified with the appellation of hospitality and friendship; and he who did not send his guest from his house in a state of intoxication, was considered unworthy of genteel society. In the latter part of this division of time, the state of society has undergone a thorough change; the trade and commerce of the town is now diffused over a great proportion of the enterprising inhabitants, and since the opening of the public coffee-house in 1781, the great distinction of rank has disappeared, and a rational amalgamation taken its place; wealth is not now the only criterion of respect, for persons in the middle walk of life, who conduct themselves with propriety, and render themselves useful, have a higher place assigned them in the community than at any former period of the history of the town. The mode of conducting entertainments is now greatly improved; every man drinks what he pleases, after which he retires to the drawing-room; drunkenness and dissipation at dinner parties are now happily unknown, and profane swearing is considered as ungentlemanlike and highly reprehensible; this has been carried so far, that swearing in good society is seldom or never heard. The bible and missionary societies which have been instituted during this period, have done much to break down every thing like distinction among individuals professing different religious opinions.

The inhabitants of this city are justly characterised as charitable and humane, and on all proper occasions, the feelings of compassion and the energies of active benevolence are never wanting. Although this character is general to the population, it is not universal; for in this community there are many persons who act as if they lived only for themselves, and desire to know nothing but what may be conducive to their own particular interest or pecuniary advantage.

The members of the community whose circumstances have placed them above the rank of the labouring artisan, may be classed into three divisions.

The first in order, but last in respect, are those, who, though wealthy, or at least easy in their circumstances, lend a deaf ear to the tale of woe, and who neither contribute their time nor their means to the relief of the wretched.

The second are those who give none of their time to the public, and whose

YEARS.

charities are in a manner extorted through the influence of respectable applicants, or the favour of public opinion; than this class, who may be considered as the drones of society, there are none more ready to find fault with the administrators of the municipal or charitable concerns of the place, and are ever ready to grasp at that patronage which so justly belongs to those who give so much of their valuable time to the general concerns of the community, without fee or reward.

The third class are those who voluntarily contribute their time and their money to the service of the community, in the various departments of usefulness. Through the providence of God, this class has, of late years, greatly increased in numbers and respectability of character and worldly estate, which, taken in connexion with other circumstances, have tended, in no small degree, to the increase of morality, religion, and active benevolence, in this great community.

As a summary of the whole.—A careful perusal of the foregoing historical scraps, embracing a period of more than five hundred years, will satisfy every unprejudiced reader, that his religious and political privileges are far superior to that of his forefathers. The laws are now equally and mildly administered; every man's house is his castle, property is protected and liberty of conscience is such, that he may worship God according to the dictates of his own mind, no man to make him afraid: the unrestricted possession of these inestimable blessings should tend greatly to prevent discontent, and mitigate sufferings in times of distress.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

OF THE

COUNTIES OF EDINBURGH, LANARK, RENFREW, DUMBARTON,
AYR, BUTE, STIRLING, AND PERTH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY

Appointed by ADAM DUFF, Esq. Sheriff-Depute of the Shire of Edinburgh, for the purposes mentioned in Statute 5, Geo. IV. Cap. 74. Sect. 18. entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures."

Edinburgh, 4th February, 1826.

Names of the Jury.

SIR ALEXANDER CHARLES MAITLAND GIBSON, Bart.
JAMES BALFOUR of Pilrig.
WILLIAM BOYD of Hillhousefield.
THOMAS CRANSTON of Dewar.
ALEXANDER DALZIEL of Sciennes.
SIMON FRASER of Ford.
WILLIAM TAIT of Pirn.
JAMES TYTLER of Woodhouselee.
JAMES ANDERSON, Brewer, Burrowloch.
JOHN GLASGOW, Brewer, Cowgate.
ALEXANDER BERWICK, Brewer, Canongate.
WILLIAM MONTEITH, Baker, Crosseauseway.
JOHN STENHOUSE, Baker, Netherbow.
JAMES BOWES, Meal-maker, Dalkeith; and
JOHN HISLOP, Meal-dealer, Grassmarket.

The above Jury having enclosed, made choice of Sir Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson to be their Chancellor, and Mr. Tytler to be their Clerk, and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subject of inquiry, the report made, and evidence adduced by James Jardine, Civil Engineer, Alexander Adie, Optician, and David Murray, Accountant, all in Edinburgh,—and whole procedure, they find as follows: viz.

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENT,

Find—*First*, With regard to Lineal Measure, that the standard Scotch ell, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, contains thirty-seven Imperial standard inches, and five hundred and ninety-eight ten thousandth parts of an inch (37.0598); that the Scotch chain contains twenty-four ells; and that the chain contains seventy-four Imperial standard feet and eleven hundred and ninety-six ten thousandth parts of a foot (74.1196).

Secondly, Find, with regard to Superficial Measure, that a Scotch acre contains ten square chains, and that the standard Scotch acre is to the Imperial acre as one, and twenty-six million one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts (1.26118345) to one: hence, to convert Scotch acres into Imperial standard acres, the number of Scotch acres ought to be multiplied by 1.26118345.

Find, That in Scotch land measure, an acre contains four roods, that a rood contains forty falls, and that a fall contains thirty-six square ells.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT,

Find—*First*, That the Lanark stone Troyes weighs seventeen pounds six ounces four drachms eight grains and eighty-two hundredth parts of a grain (17 lb. 6 oz. 4 dr. 8.82 grs. or 121743.195 grs.) of the Imperial standard Avoirdupois weight; that one-sixteenth part of this quantity is the pound Scotch Troyes, commonly called Dutch weight, and that this pound therefore contains 7608.9496875 Imperial standard grains; and that the proportion of the Scotch Troyes or Dutch pound, to the Imperial Avoirdupois pound, is as one and eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight ten millionth parts (1.0869928) to one; consequently, to convert Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pounds, into Imperial Avoirdupois pounds, the Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pounds, should be multiplied by 1.0869928.

Find, That the Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pound, in the custody of the Dean of Guild Office of Edinburgh, by which the weights for meal are in use to be adjusted, contains seven thousand six hundred and twelve Imperial grains (7612), being about three grains more than its due proportion of the standard Lanark stone; and as this small discrepancy obviously arises from errors of adjustment, the Jury have made the conversions according to the Lanark stone Troyes, and not according to the Scotch Troyes pound in the custody of the City of Edinburgh.

Find, That meal is sold by Scotch Troyes or Dutch weight, and that a boll of meal contains eight stones Scotch Troyes or Dutch weight, and that a chalders of meal contains sixteen bolls.

Secondly, Find, That the one pound Tron in use at the Dean of Guild Office, Edinburgh, contains nine thousand six hundred and twenty-two Imperial grains, and sixty-seven one hundredth parts of a grain, (9622.67); and that the proportion of the pound Tron to the Imperial standard Avoirdupois pound, is as one and three hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred and sixty-seven one millionth parts (1.374667) to one; and consequently, that to convert Edinburgh Tron pounds into Imperial Avoirdupois pounds, the number of Tron pounds should be multiplied by 1.374667.

III. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

Find—First, With regard to *liquid* measures, that the Stirling pint jug, when filled with distilled water at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches, contains twenty-six thousand three hundred and six Imperial grains, and nine hundred and eighty-two one thousandth parts of a grain (26306.982 grs.)

Find, That the Scotch gallon of eight Scotch pints, as raised from the ascertained capacity of the standard Stirling pint jug, contains 210455.856 Imperial standard grains of distilled water at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, the barometer being at thirty inches, and that consequently the proportion of the Scotch gallon to the Imperial standard gallon, is as three, and sixty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-two ten millionth parts (3.0065122) to one; and therefore, to convert Scotch gallons into Imperial gallons, the Scotch gallons should be multiplied by 3.0065122.

Find, That the English wine gallon contains two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches, and that the proportion of the English wine gallon to the Imperial standard gallon, is as eight millions three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (0.8331109) to one; and that, consequently, to convert English wine gallons into Imperial standard gallons, the number of English wine gallons should be multiplied by 0.8331109.

Secondly, With regard to *dry* measures, Find, That the Linlithgow wheat firloft by statute contains twenty-one pints and one mutchkin of the Stirling jug, and therefore 79 lbs. 13 oz. 12 drs. 7.7425 grs. or 559023.3675 Imperial standard grains of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, barometer 30 inches; and that the proportion of the Linlithgow wheat firloft is to the Imperial standard bushel as nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six one millionth parts (0.998256) to one; and that consequently, to convert Linlithgow wheat firlofts into Imperial standard bushels, the wheat firlofts should be multiplied by 0.998256.

Find, That the Linlithgow barley firloft by statute contains thirty-one pints of the Stirling jug, and consequently, at the above temperature and state of the barometer, 116 lbs. 8 oz. 0 drs. 16.442 grs. or 815516.442 Imperial standard grains; and that the proportion of the Linlithgow barley firloft to the Imperial standard bushel, is as one and four million five hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four ten millionth parts (1.4562794) to one; and that to convert Linlithgow barley firlofts into Imperial standard bushels, the barley firlofts should be multiplied by 1.4562794.

Find it instructed, that the firloft measures used in this county are adjusted, or intended to be adjusted, so as to be conform to the statutory Linlithgow wheat and barley firlofts, viz. the wheat firloft to contain twenty-one pints and one mutchkin of the Stirling jug, and the barley firloft to contain thirty-one pints of said jug; and as the difference between the firloft measures used in Edinburgh, and the statutory Linlithgow firlofts, is so small as to be easily accounted for by the difficulty of constructing measures with perfect accuracy, and the errors arising in the course of time from use, the Jury have made the conversions according to the statutory contents of the Linlithgow firlofts, and not of those used in the corn-market of Edinburgh.

Find, That four of each of those wheat and barley firlofts make a boll, sixteen bolls a chalders, and that each of those firlofts is divided into four pecks, and the peck into four lippies.

Find, That wheat, pease, and beans, are sold by the wheat firloft, and oats and barley by the barley firloft.

In testimony whereof, this verdict, written by the said James Tytler, the Clerk, is subscribed on each of the eight pages of which it consists, by the said Sir Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson, Chancellor, and by the said James Tytler, Clerk, at Edinburgh, the fourth day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-six years.

(Signed) A. C. MAITLAND GIBSON. C.
JAMES TYTLER, Clerk.

Eo die.—The Sheriff approves of the verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole premises.

(Signed) AD. DUFF.

Extracted from the Records of the Sheriff Court of Edinburgh, by

_____, *Depute-Clerk.*

LANARKSHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

At Glasgow, the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years,

In Presence of WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, Esq., Sheriff-Depute of Lanarkshire.

THE following persons were convened as a Jury, by warrant of the said Sheriff, bearing date the first current, issued by him in terms of the Acts of Parliament 5 Geo. IV. cap. 74, entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures;" and of 6 Geo. IV. cap. 12, entitled, "An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures; and to amend the said Act."

CHARLES MACKINTOSH, F.R.S. of Crossbasket.

JAMES EWING, LL.D., Merchant in Glasgow.

WILLIAM DIXON of Govanhill.

JOHN DOUGLAS of Barloch.

JOHN LANG of Harthope.

JOHN GALLOWAY of Huntershill.

ARCHIBALD LAMONT of Robroyston.

JAMES FARIE of Farme.

JAMES SMITH, F.R.S.E., of Jordanhill.

WALTER STEWART, Brewer at Haghill.

ROBERT WOTHERSPOON, Baker in Glasgow.

ROBERT HUNTER, Brewer in Glasgow.

THOMAS DUNLOP DOUGLAS, Merchant in Glasgow.

ANDREW LIDDELL, Ironmonger in Glasgow.

JAMES LANG, Grain Merchant in Glasgow.

Who having been all solemnly sworn, the said Sheriff thereupon directed their attention to the Acts of Parliament before referred to, in consequence of which they had been convened; and stated, that evidence would be adduced to the Jury, to show the proportion or difference between the Imperial Standards and the Measures and Weights formerly in use in this county, whereby stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, malt, meal, or any other commodity or thing, according to the Weights and Measures heretofore in use, might be converted, and their amount ascertained, according to the New Standards.

The Sheriff having also laid before the Jury printed copies of a Report by

Dr. WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow College.

Dr. THOMAS THOMSON, Professor of Chemistry in Glasgow College.

Dr. ANDREW URE, F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow.

JAMES CLELAND, LL.D., Superintendent of Public Works for the City of Glasgow;

Author of the *Annals of Glasgow, &c.*; and

JAMES CRICHTON, Chemical and Philosophical Instrument Maker, Glasgow.

In terms of a remit to them for that purpose; and a proof having been led, as per separate record, wherein these persons were witnesses, the Sheriff remitted the whole to the knowledge of the Jury: Whereupon, the hail persons of inquest before named and designed having been enclosed, and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subjects of inquiry, the foresaid Report, evidence adduced, and whole procedure, they, by the mouth of the said CHARLES MACKINTOSH, their chosen Chancellor, Find as follows:

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENT.

First, Find, with regard to Lineal Measures, that the Standard Scotch Ell, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, has been estimated to be thirty-seven Imperial Standard Inches, and five hundred and ninety-eight ten thousandth parts of an inch (37.0598): that the Scotch Chain contains twenty-four Ells, which are therefore equal to seventy-four Imperial Standard feet, and eleven hundred and ninety-six ten thousandth parts of a foot (74.1196).

Secondly, Find, with regard to Superficial Measure, that a Scotch Acre contains ten square Chains; and that the Standard Scotch Acre is to the Imperial Acre, as one and twenty-six millions, one hundred and eighteen thousand, three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts (1.26118345) to one; hence, to convert Scotch Acres into Imperial

Standard Acres, the number of Scotch Acres ought to be multiplied by 1.26118345.—Find that in Scotch Land Measure, an Acre contains four Roods, a Rood forty Falls, and a Fall thirty-six square Ells.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

1. Scots Troyes.

First, Find, that Dutch weight or Scotch Troyes, by which is sold Meal made from Oats, Pease and Beans, reckoning 16 pounds to the Stone, eight Stones to the Boll, is estimated in Glasgow, and the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, to be equal to seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one grains, and eleven one hundred and twenty-eighth parts of a grain (7631 11-128ths;) and that this estimate is made from allowing seventeen ounces, seven drams Avoirdupois, to the pound of Scotch Troyes.

Secondly, Find, that in Hamilton and the Middle Ward of the county, Scotch Troyes is measured by the same estimate as in Glasgow.

Thirdly, Find, that there are in the possession of the Burgh of Lanark, a set of Weights of Scotch Troyes, which, there is every reason to believe, are part of the original Standards by which the Scotch Troyes was determined in every part of Scotland. That one of these Weights, called the Lanark Stone, originally committed to the keeping of the Burgh of Lanark, is now a missing; but that there is sufficient reason to believe that it is the weight now in the possession of the city of Edinburgh, of which the sixteenth part has been ascertained to be seven thousand six hundred and eight grains, and nine million four hundred and ninety-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five ten millionth parts of a grain (7608.9496875). That the Scotch Troyes weights now in the possession of the Burgh of Lanark, are the following:—

A Weight of 8 lbs. weighing	~~~~	~~~~	60703.7 grains.
— of 4 lbs. ———	~~~~	~~~~	30407.4 —
— of 1 lb. ———	~~~~	~~~~	7608.7 —
— of 8 oz. ———	~~~~	~~~~	3791. —
— of 4 oz. ———	~~~~	~~~~	1890.4 —
— of 2 oz. ———	~~~~	~~~~	943.4 —
— of 1 oz. ———	~~~~	~~~~	471.4 —

That the weight of the Scotch Troyes pound, derived from an average of all these weights, is 7592.18 . . grains. And that these different results are the consequences of the unequal wearing of the weights.

Fourthly, Find, that Scotch Troyes or Dutch weight has been estimated in most parts of Scotland, by allowing seventeen ounces, and half an ounce Avoirdupois, or 7656 1-4th grains to the pound Scotch Troyes, and that, by this estimate, a Boll of Meal is, in the computation of Stipends, and other similar payments, held to be equal to one hundred and forty pounds Avoirdupois.

Fifthly, Find, that by the Act of 1618, which makes the Stirling Jug the Standard of Liquid Measures, it is settled that the quantity of clear running water, of the Water of Leith, which fills the Stirling Jug, weighs three pounds seven ounces Scotch Troyes. Find, therefore, that the pound Scotch Troyes is thus settled to be very nearly 7656 1-4th grains.

Sixthly, Find, therefore, that the Scotch Troyes or Dutch Pound should be found to weigh seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six imperial grains, and one fourth of a grain (7656 1-4th), and that its proportion to the Imperial pound Avoirdupois, is as one and nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five hundred thousandth parts of a grain (1.09375) to one; and that, to convert Scotch Troyes to Imperial Avoirdupois, the Scotch Troyes must be multiplied by 1.09375.

Find, that sixteen Scotch Scotch Troyes or Dutch pounds make a Stone, and eight Stones a Boll of meal; and sixteen Bolls a Chalder; also, that four Lippies make a Peck, four Pecks a Firlot, and four Firlots a Boll.

2. Tron.

In respect of Tron Weight,

Find, *first*, that in Glasgow, Fresh Fish, Scotch Cheese, Fresh and Salt Scotch Butter, have been sold by a weight called Tron Weight, estimated to contain 9819.2109375 grains.

Secondly, Find, that by an agreement, entered into about a hundred years ago, between the Magistrates of Glasgow and the Incorporation of Fleshers, Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, and Fresh Pork, have, since that time, been sold by a weight also called Tron, containing 22½ ounces Avoirdupois.

Thirdly, Find, that in the Middle Ward, or Hamilton district of Lanarkshire, the Tron pound in general use contains twenty-two ounces and one-half Avoirdupois.

Fourthly, Find, that in Lanark and the Upper Ward, the Standards of Tron weight are much worn, and that the result deduced from an examination of them, would make the pound Tron less than 21 ounces 12 drams; but that in the practice of the Upper Ward the pound Tron is estimated to contain 21 ounces 12 drams Avoirdupois.

III. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1. Liquid Measures.

First, Find, that the Scotch Pint, or Stirling Jug, in the possession of the city of Glasgow, as the standard of this kind of measure since the year 1621, contains 105.142 cubic inches. Find, that the Scotch Pint has been estimated in Glasgow, and throughout the county, to contain 105 cubic inches; and that, by this measure, have been sold in retail, Wine, Oil,

Spirits, Vinegar, Sweet Milk, &c. *Secondly*, Find, that the Stirling Jug, originally committed to the keeping of the burgh of Stirling, contains 104.2 cubic inches, and is to the Imperial Gallon, in the proportion of three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight ten thousandths parts (0.3758..) to one; and, therefore, to convert Scotch Pints into Imperial Gallons, the Scotch Pints should be multiplied by 0.3758.. and that eight Scotch Pints are slightly more, but very nearly the same with three Imperial gallons.

Thirdly, Find, that a measure called a Scotch Pint, containing one hundred and eleven cubic inches, and nine sixteenths of a cubic inch, (111 9-16th) has been long in use in Glasgow, for the sale of Ale, Beer, Porter, and Butter Milk.

Fourthly, Find, that the English Wine Gallon contains, by statute, 231 cubic inches, and that the proportion of the English Wine Gallon to the Imperial Gallon, is as eight millions three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (0.8331109..) to one; and that, consequently, to convert English Wine Gallons into Imperial gallons, the number of English Wine gallons must be multiplied by 0.8331109.. and that six English Wine gallons are slightly less, but very nearly the same with five imperial gallons.

2. Dry Measures.

Find, with regard to Dry Measures, that in Glasgow these measures have been of four descriptions:—

1. A measure for the sale of Wheat, called a Wheat Firlot, containing 2231.25 cubic inches, or 21½ Stirling Jugs, or Scotch pints, of 105 cubic inches each.

2. A measure for the sale of Oats, Barley, Bear, and Malt, called a Barley Firlot, estimated to contain 3390.87 cubic inches, or a little more than 32 Stirling Jugs, or Scotch Pints.

3. A measure for the sale of Pease and Beans, called also a Firlot, containing 2398.593 cubic inches, or about 23 Scotch Pints.

And 4. A measure for the sale of Flax and Hemp Seeds, called a Peck, containing 820.3125 cubic inches, being the fourth part of a Firlot, containing 31½ Scotch Pints.

Find, that it is most probable these measures have all been originally the same with the Linlithgow Wheat Firlot, or Linlithgow Barley Firlot, and that the deviations have arisen from errors of adjustment, and from allowances for heaping, &c. in the sale of some of the articles.

Find, that the Standards of the dry measures in Hamilton and Lanark, are intended to be the Linlithgow Wheat Firlot, and the Linlithgow Barley Firlot.

Find, that the Linlithgow Wheat Firlot contains by statute twenty-one Pints and one Mutchkin of the Stirling Jug, and is therefore equal to two thousand two hundred and fourteen cubic inches, and one quarter of a cubic inch (2214.25..): and is to the Imperial Bushel, as nine million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine ten millionth parts (0.9982229..) to one, and that to convert Linlithgow Wheat Firlots to Imperial Bushels the Linlithgow Wheat Firlots must be multiplied by 0.9982229..

Find, that the Linlithgow Barley Firlot contains by statute, thirty-one Scotch Pints by the Stirling Jug, which is equal to three thousand two hundred and thirty cubic inches, and one-fifth of a cubic inch (3230.2); and is to the Imperial Bushel, as one and four hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-one millionth parts (1.456231..) to one; and that, to convert Linlithgow Barley Firlots to Imperial Bushels, the Linlithgow Barley Firlots must be multiplied by 1.456231..

Find, that of each of those Wheat and Barley Firlots, four Firlots make a Boll, and sixteen Bolls a Chalder, and that each Firlot is divided into four Pecks, and the Peck into four Lippies.

Find, that Wheat, Pease, and Beans, are sold by the Wheat Firlot, and Oats, Barley, Bear, and Malt, by the Barley Firlot.

In testimony whereof, this Verdict is subscribed by the said CHARLES MACKINTOSH, Chancellor, in our name, presence, and by our appointment, At Glasgow, the said fifth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years.

(Signed) CHARLES MACKINTOSH, Chancellor.

Eo die. The Sheriff approves of the foregoing Verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole premises. (Signed) WM. R. ROBINSON.

Extracted from the Records of the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire, at Glasgow, by J. M'HARDY, *Depute-Clerk*.

The following certificate is from a gentleman, whose professional talents, accuracy, and undeviating rectitude, have justly procured him the confidence of the public:—

Agreeably to the verdict returned by the Jury in the inquisition regarding the Weights and Measures of Lanarkshire, the legal Scottish Chain in that county is 74.1196 Imperial feet in length; and the Scottish Acre raised from such Chain therefore contains Imperial square yards, 6104.127893511

The length of the Chain formerly used being just 74 Imperial feet (in length) the Scottish Acre, raised from that Chain, contained Imperial square yards, 6084.44444444

Excess from Legal Chain, 19.683449067

The Imperial Acre contains 4840 Imperial square yards.

WILLIAM KYLE, *Land Surveyor*.

Glasgow, 26th March, 1828.

RENFREWSHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

At Paisley, the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven years,

In Presence of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire, at a Court of Inquest, held in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures," and the Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 12, entitled, "An Act to prolong the term of the commencement of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures, and to amend the said Act."

The said day having been appointed, and previously advertised, for taking an inquisition, in terms of the said statutes, for the said county there was produced the Sheriff's precept for summoning assizers and witnesses, as usual in Courts held for the striking of Fiars of Grain within the shire; with executions of citation thereon. And the Jurors and Witnesses being called, the following persons were nominated by the Sheriff as a Jury for the purposes of the said statutes, viz :—

JOHN MAXWELL, younger of Polloc, Member of Parliament
for the county of Renfrew.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM of Craighends.

FRANCIS MARTIN of Davieland.

ROBERT ORR of Lylesland.

ROBERT FARQUHARSON, Merchant in Paisley.

JOHN GRAHAM of Craigallion.

ANDREW BROWN of Lidwood.

WILLIAM LANGMUIR, Grain Dealer in Paisley.

JOHN ORR of Underwood Cotton Mill.

FULTON M'KERRELL of Brabloch.

OLIVER JAMIESON, Merchant in Paisley.

WILLIAM ORR, Manufacturer there.

GAVIN LANG, Writer there.

WILLIAM GLEN, at Hawkhead Mains.

WILLIAM LYALL, Grocer in Paisley.

Who, being duly impannelled and sworn, the said JOHN MAXWELL, younger of Polloc, M.P. was chosen their Chancellor.

The foresaid Acts of Parliament were produced to the Jury; and the Sheriff having stated the nature of the duties which they were called on to perform, and the general nature of the evidence to be laid before them, there was produced, for the inspection and consideration of the Jury, the Renfrewshire models and copies of the Imperial Standards verified in the Exchequer at Westminster, in terms of the Statute; also the Local Standards of Capacity and of Weight belonging to the burgh of Renfrew; also a printed Report, dated 22d October curt. by Dr. Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow; John Wilson of Thornlie; and William Wilson, younger of Thornlie, respecting the capacity and amount of the Local and Customary Measures and Weights of Renfrewshire, as compared with the Imperial Standards; such Report having been made in consequence of a remit by the Sheriff to these gentlemen for that purpose; also official copies of the verdicts of the Juries of the shires of Edinburgh and Lanark, given in pursuance of said Acts; and also the original Court book, or record of the Dean of Guild Court of Renfrew, and of the Sheriff Fiars of Renfrewshire.

Various witnesses were examined, whose depositions are separately recorded.

The Jury having made due inquiry, and considered the Acts of Parliament, and whole evidence adduced for ascertaining the amount according to the Standards by the said Acts established, of all stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatever, heretofore payable in grain, malt, meal, or any other commodity or thing, in Renfrewshire, according to the Weights and Measures heretofore in use within the same; they, from the said evidence and their own knowledge, unanimously agreed in the following verdict :—

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENT,

The Jury find, *first*, That the Scots Ell has, for a considerable period, fallen into disuse in Renfrewshire, excepting in superficial measure, and that its exact extent has not been well defined by any ancient or immemorial usage: But that, as employed in the sale of goods, it was *generally* understood to contain 37 English inches; and that, for about forty years past, it has been the general practice in Renfrewshire, in superficial measurement, to compute by a chain derived from the Ell, as containing thirty-seven English inches and no more; hence the Jury find, that according to the usage of Renfrewshire, the Scots Ell contains thirty-seven inches of what is now the Imperial Standard; that the Scots Chain of twenty-four such Ells contains seventy-four Standard feet, and that ten such square Chains, being 6084.44 square yards, or 54760 square feet, make one Scots acre; one million of such acres being equal to one million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and nineteen (1257119) Imperial acres.—But,

Second, They find, that the Standard Scots Ell, or Ell Bed, which, by Statute, was committed to the custody of the city of Edinburgh, has been declared, by a verdict of a Jury of the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, at an inquisition holden upon the 4th February 1826, in pursuance of the said Act of 5th Geo. IV. cap. 74,) to contain, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, thirty-seven Imperial Standard inches, and five hundred and ninety-eight ten thousand parts of an inch, (37.0598.) Therefore, (in respect of that Verdict,) the Jury find the Standard Scots Ell to be in conformity thereto; and hence that the Scots Chain of twenty-four Standard Ells consists of 74.1196 Imperial Standard feet; that the Standard Scots Acre contains ten such square Chains, and that such Standard Scots Acre is to the Imperial Standard Acre as one and twenty-six million one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts (1.26118345) to one.

Third, The Jury find, that the English Yard (being now the Imperial Standard yard,) consists of three feet (36 inches), and has, in Renfrewshire, long superseded the Scots Ell in merchandise sold by lineal measure.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT,

Which have been customary in Renfrewshire, viz. the Scots Troyes, the Tron, and the Avoirdupois, the Jury find,

First, That the Scots Troyes, usually termed Dutch Weight, (heretofore used in the sale of Oatmeal, Peasemeal, and Barley-meal,) is such, both in reference to the usage of Renfrewshire and to the statutory proportion which it bears to the Standard Scots Pint or Stirling Jug,—that the pound thereof contains 7656.25 grains, or seventeen ounces and a half Avoirdupois; one million such pounds being equal to 1093750 pounds Avoirdupois: And find also, that the Renfrewshire Meal Bull was of the weight of eight stones, or one hundred and twenty-eight pounds Scots Troy,—there being 17.5 pounds Avoirdupois to the stone, and 140 pounds Avoirdupois to the boll, and sixteen Bolls being one Ton, or 2240 pounds Avoirdupois.

Second, That the Renfrewshire Tron Weight (heretofore used in the sale of Hay, Butcher Meat, Fresh Fish, Scots Cheese, and Butter, and other produce,) is such that one pound thereof contains 9800 grains, being twenty-two ounces and four-tenths of an ounce (22 4-10th oz.) or 1.4 pounds Avoirdupois. Also, that the stone (Tron weight,) consisted of 22.4 lbs. Avoirdupois; 100 such stones being equal to one ton, or 2240 lbs. Avoirdupois.

Third, That the Avoirdupois Weight, (heretofore used in Renfrewshire in the sale of grocery goods,) agrees with the Avoirdupois weight, as defined by the statute 5th Geo. IV. cap. 74, and contains 7000 grains; one sixteenth of such pound being an ounce, and one sixteenth of such ounce being a dram; and that the Stone Avoirdupois is in Renfrewshire generally held to consist of 16 such pounds.

III. WITH REGARD TO STANDARDS OF CAPACITY,

The Jury find, that two brass jugs of massive thickness and ancient appearance, have, from a remote period, been in the custody of the burgh of Renfrew, and have been held and used as Standards whereby the Renfrewshire local measures of capacity have been adjusted; and that the larger of these jugs has been termed the Renfrew Ale Pint; and the smaller (which from its shape and devices evidently appears to have been intended as a duplicate of the Standard Scots Pint or Stirling Jug,) has been termed the Pease Pint. And as to the capacity of these jugs, they find,

First, That the capacity of the larger of these jugs, or Renfrew Ale Pint, is such as to contain 112.8 cubic inches, or 4.06818 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water, (the cubic contents in this, and in all other cases specified in this verdict, being ascertained by trials made with distilled or pure water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and one cubic inch of pure water weighing 252.458 grains;) and find that one million of such pints is equal to four hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eighteen (406818) Imperial gallons.

Second, That the capacity of the other, being the Renfrew Stirling Jug, or Pease Pint, is such, that it contains 103.7 cubic inches, or 3.74 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water; one thousand fills of such jug being equal to three hundred and seventy-four (374) Imperial gallons.

Third, That the Scots Standard Pint or Stirling Jug, which is declared by statute to contain three pounds seven ounces (3 lbs. 7 oz.) Scots Troyes weight of clear running water of the Water of Leith, contains 104.2 cubic inches, weighing 3.75802 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water. Also, that the Scots gallon consists of eight such pints, and contains 833.6 cubic inches; one million of such gallons being equal to three millions six thousand four hundred and sixteen (3006416) Imperial gallons.

IV. WITH REGARD TO DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

Of which there have been six heretofore in common use in Renfrewshire, viz. Wheat measure, Linlithgow Barley measure, Renfrew Barley measure, Renfrew Pease measure, Renfrew Potatoo measure (all derived from one or other of the pints before specified,) and the Winchester Bushel, the Jury find,

First, That the Renfrewshire measure for Wheat is the Linlithgow or Scotch Standard Wheat Firiot, containing by statute 21 pints and one mutchkin of the said Standard Stirling Pint; being 2214.25 cubic inches, and one million of such Wheat Firlots being equal to nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-three (998223)

Imperial bushels; the Wheat Firlot thus differing from the Imperial bushel by less than four cubic inches, or only 1-562d part.

Second, That the Linlithgow or Scots Standard Measure for Barley, Bear, and Oats, is the Firlot, containing by statute 31 pints of the said Stirling Jug, being 3230.2 cubic inches, or 116.49855 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water; one million of such firlots being equal to one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-two (1456232) Imperial bushels.

Third, That the Renfrewshire Measure for Barley, Bear, and Oats, is the Firlot, containing 31 fills of the Renfrew larger jug or pint, being 3496.8 cubic inches, or 126.1136 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water, and one million of such firlots being equal to one million five hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and twenty (1576420) Imperial bushels. Also, that one million of Linlithgow Barley firlots is equal to nine hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight (923758) Renfrewshire Barley firlots; and that one million of Renfrewshire Barley firlots is equal to one million eighty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-four (1082534) Linlithgow Barley firlots.

Fourth, That the Renfrewshire Measure for Pease and Beans is the Peck, containing six fills and three Scots gills of the foresaid Renfrew Stirling Jug, its capacity being therefore 641.64375 cubic inches; and consequently, that the Renfrewshire Pease Firlot of four such pecks contains 2566.575 cubic inches, or 92.56463 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water; one million of such firlots being equal to one million one hundred and fifty-seven thousand and fifty-eight (1157058) Imperial bushels.

Fifth, That the Renfrewshire Potatoo Measure (being a heaped measure) is the Peck, containing thirteen fills of the said larger Renfrew Jug; the capacity of such peck, *exclusive of the heap*, being 1466.4 cubic inches; and its contents, when properly heaped, weighing very nearly thirty-six pounds and ten ounces Avoirdupois.

Sixth, That the Winchester Bushel of the statutory dimensions (heretofore used for Revenue purposes) contains 2150.42017 cubic inches, or 77.555825 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water, being very nearly 77 5-9th such pounds, and being to the Imperial Standard bushel as .969448 to one.

V. WITH REGARD TO LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

The Jury find, that there have been heretofore in common use in Renfrewshire, besides the pints already described, the English Wine Gallon, and the English Ale Gallon;—and as to their respective capacities they find,

First, That the English Wine Gallon (heretofore used in Renfrewshire for Wine and Spirits) contains 231 cubic inches, or 8.33111 pounds Avoirdupois of pure water, or nearly 8½ lbs.

Second, That the English Ale Gallon (heretofore used in Renfrewshire for Revenue purposes,) contains 282 cubic inches, or 10.17045 lbs. Avoirdupois, of pure water.

VI. AND WITH REGARD TO THE CUSTOMARY DIVISIONS AND MULTIPLES OF THE SCOTS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

The Jury find, *first*, That the Scots Acre contains four square roods; each rood forty square falls; and each fall thirty-six square ells.

Second, That the foresaid Scots Weights are all held to be so divided, that each pound contains sixteen ounces, and each ounce sixteen drops of their respective denominations; sixteen pounds of each also making one stone.

Third, That the Scots Liquid Measures are such that the pint thereof contains two chopin, the chopin two mutchkins, and the mutchkin four gills. Also, that eight such pints make one Scots gallon.

Fourth, That the foresaid Scots Dry Measures of Capacity are such, that each firlot contains four pecks, and each peck four lippies or forperts; and that four such firlots make one boll, and sixteen bolls of grain or meal make one Chaldier.

In testimony whereof their Verdict is subscribed by the said JOHN MAXWELL, M.P. Chancellor, in their name, presence, and by their appointment, at Paisley, the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL, Chancellor.

The Sheriff interpones his authority to the premises.

(Signed) ALEX. CAMPBELL.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

At and within the Court-house of Dumbarton, the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years, in presence of JOHN CAMPBELL COLQUHOUN, Esq. Sheriff-Depute of the County of Dumbarton,

THE following persons were convened as a Jury, by warrant of the said Sheriff, bearing date the twenty-ninth of October last, issued by him in terms of the Acts of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures (17th June 1824;)" and of 6 Geo. IV. c. 12, entitled, "An Act

“ to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last Session of Parliament
 “ for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures ; and to amend
 “ the said Act, (31st March, 1825.”)

Sir JAMES COLQUHOUN of Luss, Baronet.

JOHN BUCHANAN of Ardoch.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP of Keppoch.

JOHN ROUET SMOLLETT of Bonhill.

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Auchintorlie.

JAMES DENNISTOUN of Colgrain.

GEORGE BUCHANAN of Arden.

JOHN TURNBULL, Merchant, Bonhill Place.

PETER DENNY, Merchant, Dumbarton.

LORNE CAMPBELL, Chamberlain, Roseneath.

JAMES LANG of Chapelton.

JAMES LANG, Merchant, Dumbarton.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Builder there.

JOHN CROSS BUCHANAN of Auchintoshan.

WALTER LENNOX of Greenfield.

Who having been all solemnly sworn and impanelled, the said Sheriff thereupon directed their attention to the Acts of Parliament before referred to, and more particularly to the eighteenth section of the first mentioned act, in consequence of which they had been convened ; these acts the Sheriff laid before the Jury, together with the models of the imperial standards mentioned in said acts obtained for this county ; and stated that evidence would be now adduced to the Jury, to show the proportion or difference between these imperial standards, and the Measures and Weights heretofore in use within this county, whereby stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, malt, or meal, or any other commodity or thing, according to the Weights and Measures heretofore in use, might be converted, and their amount ascertained, according to said new Imperial Standards. The Sheriff also laid before the Jury printed copies of a report by Dr. Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and Dr. Hugh Colquhoun of Glasgow, prepared in consequence of a remit to them for that purpose : As also an extract, under the hands of the Sheriff-Clerk of the shire of Edinburgh, of the proceedings and verdict of the Jury of that shire, impanelled at Edinburgh, on 4th February eighteen hundred and twenty-six, in pursuance of said first mentioned act ; and an extract, certified under the hands of the Sheriff-Clerk Depute of Lanarkshire, of the verdict of the Jury of that shire, impanelled on 5th January last, in pursuance of the same act ; and a proof having been led, as per separate record, the Sheriff remitted the whole to the knowledge of the Jury : Whereupon the hail persons of inquest before named and designed, having been enclosed ; and having considered the Acts of Parliament regarding the subjects of inquiry, the foresaid report, and extracts, evidence adduced, and whole procedure, they, by the mouth of the said ALEXANDER DUNLOP of Keppoch, their chosen Chancellor, find as follows :—

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENT,

The Jury find, *first*, That the Scots Ell has for a long period been in disuse in Dumbartonshire, except in the measurement of land, and in the sale of green or unbleached linen, and woollen stuffs, manufactured in that shire ; that in such measurements, it has been the general practice in the county, for about forty years, to compute by the chain, derived from the ell, as containing thirty-seven English inches ; and in the sale of such goods, the practice has invariably been, for same period, to measure by the Ell of that extent. Therefore, the Jury find that, by the usage of Dumbartonshire, the Scots Ell contains thirty-seven inches of what is now the Imperial Standard ; that the Scots chain of twenty-four such ells, contains seventy-four Imperial Standard feet, and that ten such square chains being equal to six thousand and eighty-four Imperial square yards, and four ninth parts of such yard (6084 $\frac{4}{9}$ th) make one Scots acre.

Second, The Jury find, That the Standard Scots Ell, or Ell bed, which, by statute, was committed to the custody of the city of Edinburgh, has been declared by the verdict of a Jury of the shire of Edinburgh, impanelled at Edinburgh, upon the 4th day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, in pursuance of the said act 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, to contain at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, thirty-seven Imperial Standard inches, and five hundred and ninety-eight ten thousandth parts of an inch (37.0598.) Therefore, and in respect of that verdict, find the Standard Scots Ell to be in conformity thereto ; and that the Scots chain of twenty-four such Standard Ells, contains seventy-four Imperial Standard feet, and eleven hundred and ninety-six ten thousandth parts of a foot (74.1196 ;) that the Standard Scots acre contains ten such square chains ; and that such Standard Scots acre is to the Imperial Standard acre as one, and twenty-six million one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts (1.26118345) to one.

Third, The Jury find, that the yard of thirty-six English inches, now the Imperial Standard, consists of three feet, and has long been used in this county in the sale of goods (except as aforesaid) sold by lineal measure.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT,

Which the Jury Find have been heretofore customary in Dumbartonshire, namely, the Scots Troy, the Tron, and the Avoirdupois Weights.

The Jury find, *First*, That the Scots Troyes, commonly called Dutch weight, heretofore used in the sale of oatmeal, pease meal, and barley meal, is such, as well by the usage of Dumbartonshire, as in reference to the statutory proportion which it bears to the Standard Scots pint, or Stirling Jug,—that the pound thereof is equal to seventeen and a half ounces Avoirdupois, or seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six grains, and twenty-five one hundredredth parts of a grain (7656.25;) and farther, find that the boll of meal, as heretofore sold in Dumbartonshire by weight, as introduced by the act of the Scots Parliament 1696, c. 6, contains eight stones, or one hundred and twenty-eight pounds of Scots Troy or Dutch weight, equal to one hundred and forty pounds Avoirdupois, and that sixteen bolls make a chaldier of meal.

Second, That the Dumbartonshire Tron weight, which has been heretofore used in the sale of butcher meat, butter, Scots cheese, fresh fish, tallow, hay and straw, and other produce, is such, that one pound thereof is equivalent to twenty-three ounces Avoirdupois, or ten thousand and sixty-two grains, and five tenth parts of a grain (10062.5;) that the stone Tron weight contains twenty-three pounds Avoirdupois, and that four stones fourteen pounds Tron make nearly a hundred weight of one hundred and twelve pounds Avoirdupois.

Third, That the Avoirdupois weight, commonly called English weight, heretofore used in Dumbartonshire in the sale of Grocery goods, agrees with the Avoirdupois weight, as defined by the act 5 Geo. IV. c. 74; and that one pound thereof contains seven thousand grains Troy, Imperial Standard; one sixteenth part of such pound being an ounce, and one sixteenth part of such ounce being a dram. Find also, that in Dumbartonshire, the stone Avoirdupois is understood to consist of sixteen pounds,—and that one hundred and twelve of such pounds make one hundred weight, and twenty hundred weight one ton.

III. WITH REGARD TO STANDARDS OF CAPACITY,

The Jury find, *First*, That there has been in the custody of the burgh of Dumbarton, from a very remote period, a massive brass jug of a conical shape, with a handle, and having two armorial shields in front, the upper one bearing in relief a lion rampant, and the lower the letter S underneath the figure of an animal; find that this jug has been uniformly held and used as the Standard for adjusting the Dumbartonshire local measures of capacity; find that this jug (which is the Dumbarton Standard pint Jug, and evidently intended to have been a duplicate of the Standard Scots pint or Stirling Jug after mentioned), contains one hundred and four cubic inches, and four tenth parts of a cubic inch (104.4) of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at thirty inches—Therefore, find that it is to the Imperial gallon as thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two one hundred thousandth parts is to one; and that consequently, to convert Dumbarton Standard pints into Imperial gallons, the number of pints must be multiplied by 0.37652.

Second, That the said Scots Standard Pint or Stirling Jug, which is declared by statute to contain three pounds seven ounces of Scots Troyes weight of clear running water of the Water of Leith, contains one hundred and four cubic inches, and two tenth parts of a cubic inch (104.2) of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at thirty inches; and that, therefore, it is to the Imperial gallon as three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight ten thousandth parts is to one; and, consequently, to convert Stirling Standard Pints into Imperial gallons, the number of pints must be multiplied by 0.3758.

IV. WITH REGARD TO DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

The Jury find, that in Dumbartonshire, these measures have been of nine descriptions, viz. the Dumbartonshire water salt firloft, the Dumbartonshire bear firloft, the Dumbartonshire meal firloft, the Dumbartonshire land firloft for salt and linseed, the Dumbartonshire pease and beans peck, the Linlithgow barley firloft, the firloft for wheat and lime, the Winchester bushel, and the Dumbartonshire potatoe peck; all of which measures have been heretofore in common use in Dumbartonshire, with the exceptions after mentioned; and with respect to the capacities of these measures, the Jury find,

First, That the Dumbartonshire measure called the Water Salt Firloft, which is supposed to mean the firloft for water borne or imported salt,) and which has been long in disuse, contained fifty-four pints, one chopin, and one quarter of a mutchkin of the Dumbarton pint Jug, being five thousand six hundred and ninety-six cubic inches, and three hundred and twenty-five one thousandth parts of a cubic inch (5696.325.)—That it is, therefore, equal to two Imperial bushels, and five hundred and sixty-eight one thousandth parts (2.568) of an Imperial bushel; and that, to convert water salt firlots into Imperial bushels, the number of firlots must be multiplied by 2.568.

Second, That the Dumbartonshire measure, called the bear firloft, is the firloft for bear, oats, barley, and malt, containing thirty-three pints, three mutchkins and one-half mutchkin of the Dumbarton Standard pint Jug, being three thousand five hundred and thirty-six cubic inches, and fifty-five one hundredth parts of a cubic inch (3536.55) consequently, that it is equal to one Imperial bushel, and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-four one hundred thousandth parts of a bushel; and that to convert such firloft into Imperial bushels, the number of firlots must be multiplied by 1.59434.

Third, That the Dumbartonshire measure for meal, called the Meal Firloft (but which has been long in disuse as a customary measure, in consequence of the act 1696, c. 6, abolishing the sale of all sorts of meal by measure,) contained twenty-five pints and one chopin of the Dumbarton Standard pint Jug, being two thousand six hundred and sixty-two cubic inches, and two-tenth parts of a cubic inch (2662.2), and consequently, that it is equal to

one Imperial bushel, and twenty thousand and sixteen one hundred thousandth parts of a bushel; and that to convert it into Imperial bushels, the number of firlots must be multiplied by 1.20016.

Fourth, That the Dumbartonshire measure called the Land FirLOT for salt and linseed (but which has been long in disuse, salt being heretofore usually sold by weight, and linseed by a different measure,) contained twenty-four pints and one mutchkin, of the Dumbarton Standard Pint, being two thousand five hundred and thirty-one cubic inches, and seven-tenth parts of a cubic inch (2531.7;) and consequently, that it is equal to one Imperial bushel, and fourteen thousand one hundred and thirty-three one hundred thousandth parts of a bushel; and that, to convert this firLOT into Imperial bushels, the number of firlots must be multiplied by 1.14133.

Fifth, That the Dumbartonshire measure for pease and beans is the peck, containing six jugs and six gills, being the fourth part of a firLOT containing twenty-five pints and one chopin of the Dumbarton Standard pint; that this firLOT is, consequently, of the same capacity as the Dumbartonshire meal firLOT before mentioned, and bears the same relation to the Imperial bushel as that firLOT.

Sixth, That the Dumbartonshire measure for flax seed is (in terms of the act 24 Geo. II. c. 31) the Linlithgow or Scots Standard FirLOT for barley, bear, and oats, containing by statute, thirty-one pints of the Standard Stirling Jug, being three thousand two hundred and thirty cubic inches, and two-tenth parts of a cubic inch, and is equal to one Imperial bushel, and four hundred and fifty-six thousand, two hundred and thirty-one one millionth parts of a bushel; also, that to convert said firlots into Imperial bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.456231.

Seventh, That the Dumbartonshire measure for wheat and lime, is the Linlithgow or Scots Standard wheat FirLOT, containing by statute twenty-one pints and one mutchkin of the Standard Stirling Jug, being two thousand two hundred and fourteen cubic inches, and twenty-five one hundredth parts of a cubic inch (2214.25) and is equal to nine million, nine hundred and eighty-two thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine ten millionth parts of an Imperial bushel; and consequently, that to convert the wheat and lime firLOT into Imperial bushels, the numbers of the former must be multiplied by 0.9982229.

Eighth, That the Dumbartonshire Measure for Grass-Seeds, is the Winchester bushel of the statutory dimensions, containing two thousand, one hundred and fifty cubic inches; and forty-two thousand and seventeen one hundred thousandth parts of a cubic inch, (2150.42017), and being to the Imperial bushel, as 0.969448 to 1.

Ninth, That the Dumbartonshire Measure for Potatoes, being a heaped measure, is the peck, containing fifteen pints and three mutchkins of the Dumbarton Standard Jug,—the capacity of such peck, exclusive of the heap, being one thousand six hundred and forty-four cubic inches, and three tenth parts of an inch (1644.3), and when heaped with the aid of the shovel only, according to custom, weighs forty-two pounds Avoirdupois; also, that the Imperial bushel is to this peck as one to 0.74128.

V. WITH REGARD TO LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

The Jury find that these measures, which have been heretofore in common use in Dumbartonshire, are the same with the liquid measures which have been in customary use in Glasgow and Lanarkshire, and that they are of the descriptions contained in the Verdict of the Jury of the Shire of Lanark, impannelled at Glasgow, on the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years, in pursuance of the said act fifth George IV. c. 74.,—and therefore find,

First, That the Scots pint, heretofore in common use in Dumbartonshire, for the sale by retail of wine, oil, spirits, and vinegar, when sold in quantities less than a gallon, is the same with the Scots pint in use for nearly similar purposes in Lanarkshire, and estimated there to contain one hundred and five (105) cubic inches, and that it is equal to thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine one hundred thousandth parts (0.37869) of an Imperial gallon.

Second, That a measure, also called a Scots pint, or ale pint, and heretofore in use in Dumbartonshire, for the sale of ale, beer, porter, buttermilk, and sweet milk, (similar to the like measure heretofore in use in Lanarkshire for nearly the same purposes) contains one hundred and eleven cubic inches, and five hundred and sixty-two one thousandth parts of a cubic inch (111.562), and that it is equal to forty thousand two hundred and thirty-five one hundred thousandth parts (0.40235) of an Imperial gallon.

Third, That the English wine gallon heretofore used in Dumbartonshire for the sale of wine, spirits, oil, and vinegar, contains two hundred and thirty-one, (231) cubic inches, and is equal to eight million three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (0.8331109) of an Imperial gallon; and that, consequently, to convert English wine gallons into Imperial gallons, the number of the former must be multiplied by 0.8331109.

VI. WITH REGARD TO THE CUSTOMARY DIVISIONS AND MULTIPLES OF THE SCOTS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

The Jury find, *first,* That the Scots acre contains four square roods, each rood forty square fells, and each fall thirty-six square ells.

Second, That the foresaid Scots Weights are all held to be so divided, that each pound contains sixteen ounces, and each ounce sixteen drops of their respective denominations;—sixteen pounds of each also making a stone.

Third, That the Scots Liquid Measures are such, that the pint thereof contains two chopins, the chopin two mutchkins, and the mutchkin four gills;—also, that eight such pints make one Scots gallon.

Fourth, That the foresaid Scots Dry Measures of Capacity, are such that each firloft contains four pecks, and each peck four lippies or forperts, and that four such firlofts make one boll, and sixteen bolls of grain or meal make one chaldier.

In testimony whereof, this Verdict is subscribed by the said Alexander Dunlop, Chancellor, in our name and presence, and by our appointment, at Dumbarton, the said fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years.

(Signed) ALEX. DUNLOP, *Chancellor*.

Eo Die.—The Sheriff approves of the foregoing Verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole procedure.

(Signed) J. C. COLQUHOUN.

AYRSHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY

Appointed by ARCHIBALD BELL, Esq., Advocate Sheriff-Depute of the Shire of Ayr, for the purposes mentioned in Statute 5, Geo. IV. Cap. 74. entitled, “An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures,” and subsequent Act of the 6th Geo. IV. cap. 12.

Ayr, 4th May, 1826.

Names of the Jury.

Sir DAVID HUNTER BLAIR of Blairquhan, Baronet.

GENERAL JOHN HUGHES of Mount-Charles.

GEORGE M’MICKEN TORRANCE of Kilsaintninian.

QUINTIN KENNEDY of Drummellan.

WILLIAM FULLARTON of Skeldon.

WILLIAM NEILL of Barnweill.

JOHN SLOAN, Dean of Guild of Ayr.

ADAM M’HUTCHEON, one of the Baillies of Ayr.

JAMES MURDOCH, Merchant, Ayr.

THOMAS M’CLELLAND, Banker in Ayr.

ARCHIBALD GIBSON, Accountant in Ayr.

THOMAS RANKEN, Writer in Ayr.

PATRICK M’NEIGHT of Barns.

JOHN M’CUBBIN, Accountant in Ayr.

JOHN PAUL, Writer in Ayr.

The above Jury having enclosed, made choice of Sir David Hunter Blair, Baronet, to be their Chancellor, and John Paul, Writer in Ayr, to be their Clerk; and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subject of inquiry, the evidence adduced by Doctor Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of Glasgow, and James Crichton, Philosophical Instrument-maker, Glasgow, and whole procedure they find as follows, viz. :—

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENT,

First, Find, with regard to lineal measure, that the Standard Scotch Ell, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, contains thirty-seven Imperial Standard inches, and five hundred and ninety-eight ten thousandth parts of an inch (37.0598). That the Scotch chain contains twenty-four ells, and that the chain contains seventy-four Imperial Standard feet, and eleven hundred and ninety-six ten thousandth parts of a foot. (74.1196.)

Secondly, Find, with regard to superficial measure, that a Scotch acre contains ten square chains, and that the Standard Scotch acre is to the Imperial acre as one and twenty-six million one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts, (1.26118345) to one; hence to convert Scotch acres into Imperial Standard acres, the number of Scotch acres ought to be multiplied by 1.26118345.

Find, That in Scotch Land Measure an acre contains four roods, that a rood contains forty falls, and that a fall contains thirty-six square ells.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT,

First, Find, that the Lanark Stone Troyes weighs seventeen pounds six ounces four drachms eight grains and eighty-two hundredth parts of a grain (17lb. 6 oz. 4 dr. 8.82 grs. or (121743.195. grs.) of the Imperial Standard Avoirdupois weight. That one sixteenth part of this quantity is the pound Scotch Troyes, commonly called Dutch weight, and that this pound, therefore, contains 7608.9496875 Imperial Standard grains; and that the proportion of the Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pound, to the Imperial Avoirdupois pound is as one and eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and

twenty-eight ten millionth parts (1.0869928..) to one. Consequently, to convert Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pounds, into Imperial Avoirdupois pounds, the Scotch Troyes or Dutch pounds should be multiplied by 1.0869928.

Find, that the Scotch Troyes or Dutch pound, in the custody of the Burgh of Ayr, is almost precisely 17 oz. 8 dr. Standard Avoirdupois, and that it has been generally held throughout the County that a pound Dutch is seventeen ounces and a half Avoirdupois, and that a boll of meal is equal to 140lbs. Avoirdupois. To convert Ayr Dutch pounds to Standard Avoirdupois the number of Dutch pounds must be multiplied by 1.09375.

Secondly, Find, that in Ayrshire a pound Tron has been estimated to be equal to twenty-four ounces Avoirdupois. That the proportion of the pound Tron to the Imperial Standard Avoirdupois pound, is as one and a half (1.5) to one; and, consequently, that to convert Ayr Tron into Imperial Avoirdupois, the number of pounds Tron should be multiplied by (1.5) or multiplied by 3, and the product divided by 2.

III. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

First, With regard to Liquid Measures, find, that the Scotch pint or Stirling Jug, in the custody of the Burgh of Ayr, contains one hundred and five cubic inches, and seven-tenths of an inch (105.7). That the Scotch pint, by the National finding of the Edinburgh Jury, is equal to one hundred and four cubic inches, two thousand and thirty-four ten thousandth parts (104.2034..). That the Scotch pint has been estimated differently in different parts of Ayrshire, even so high as 108.5; that these discrepancies must have originally arisen from errors of adjustment; therefore, adopt the finding of the Edinburgh Jury, and find that the Scotch pint is to the Imperial wine gallon as three hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and fourteen millionth parts (0.375814..) to one; and, therefore, to convert Scotch pints into Imperial gallons, the Scotch pints should be multiplied by 0.375814..: and that eight Scotch pints are very nearly of the same value with three Imperial gallons.

Find, that the English wine gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and that the proportion of the English wine gallon to the Imperial gallon, is as eight millions three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (0.8331109..) to one; and that, consequently, to convert English wine gallons into Imperial gallons, the number of English wine gallons should be multiplied by 0.8331109., and that six English wine gallons are very nearly of the same value with five Imperial gallons.

Secondly, With regard to Dry Measures, find, that, by statute, the Winchester bushel contains two thousand one hundred and fifty cubic inches, forty-two thousand and seventeen hundred thousandth parts (2150.42017..) being a cylindrical vessel $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 8 inches deep inside measure; and that the proportion of the Winchester bushel to the Imperial Standard bushel, is as nine millions six hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and seventy-two ten millionth parts (0.9694472..) to one; and that to convert Winchester bushels to Imperial Standard bushels, the Winchester bushels should be multiplied by (0.9694472..).

Find, that four Winchester bushels make an Ayrshire boll of wheat, pease or beans, and that the proportion of an Ayrshire boll of wheat, pease or beans, to the Imperial bushel, is as three and eight millions seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one ten millionth parts (3.8777891..) to one; and that to convert Ayrshire bolls of wheat, pease or beans, to Imperial bushels, the Ayrshire bolls of wheat, &c. should be multiplied by 3.8777891..

Find, that eight Winchester bushels make a boll of oats, bear or barley, and that the proportion of the Ayrshire barley boll, is to that of the Imperial bushel, as seven and seven millions five hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one ten millionth parts (7.7555781..) to one; and that to convert Ayrshire bolls of oats, bear or barley, to Imperial Standard bushels, the Ayrshire bolls of barley, &c. should be multiplied by 7.7555781..

Find, that the Linlithgow wheat firloft by statute contains twenty-one pints and one mutchkin of the Stirling Jug, and is therefore equal to two thousand two hundred and fourteen cubic inches, and thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-five hundred thousandth parts (2214.32225..) and that the Linlithgow barley firloft contains, by statute, thirty-one pints of the Stirling Jug, and is, therefore, equal to three thousand two hundred and thirty cubic inches, and three thousand and fifty-four ten thousandth parts (3230.3054..). Find, that four of each of those wheat and barley firlofts make a boll, sixteen bolls a chaldar, and that each of those firlofts is divided into four pecks and the peck into four lippies.

Find, that four Winchester bushels, which make an Ayrshire boll of wheat, pease and beans, contain eight thousand six hundred and one cubic inches, and six thousand eight hundred and seven ten thousandth parts (8601.6807..) and that the Linlithgow boll of wheat contains eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven cubic inches, and two hundred and eighty-nine thousandth parts (8857.289..), and that the Linlithgow boll of wheat exceeds the Ayrshire boll of wheat by two hundred and fifty-five cubic inches and six thousand and eighty-three ten thousandth parts (255.6083..) or nearly one thirty-fourth (1/34th) part of an Ayrshire boll.

Find, that six Winchester bushels contain twelve thousand nine hundred and two cubic inches and five hundred and twenty-one thousandth parts (12902.521..) and that the Linlithgow boll of barley contains twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-one cubic inches, and two thousand two hundred and sixteen ten thousandth parts (12921.2216..) and that

the Linlithgow boll of barley exceeds six Winchester bushels by 18.7 cubic inches, or about one six hundred and ninetieth part (1-690th) of six Winchester bushels.

Find, that the old Ayrshire boll of bear contains seven and a half Winchester bushels, and is in proportion to the Imperial Standard bushel as seven and twenty-seven thousand and eighty-five hundred thousandths parts (7.27085...) to one, and, therefore, that to convert old Ayrshire bolls of bear to Imperial bushels, the old Ayrshire bolls of bear should be multiplied by 7.27085...

Find, with regard to Potato Measure, that the old measures used throughout the County being different from one another, and not easily referable to any fixed standard, the best method of making the conversions from the old measures to the new Imperial Standards is to ascertain the respective weights of their contents.

In testimony whereof, this verdict, written by the said John Paul, the Clerk, is subscribed on each of the six pages of which it consists, by the said Sir David Hunter Blair, Baronet, Chancellor, and the said John Paul, Clerk, at Ayr, the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six years.

(Signed) D. HUNTER BLAIR, *Chancellor.*
JOHN PAUL, *Clerk.*

The Sheriff approves of the Verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole premises.

(Signed) A. BELL.

Extracted forth of the Records of the Sheriff Court of Ayrshire, by
(Signed) GILBERT M'NAB, *Dep.*

BUTESHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY,

Appointed by John Muir, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Buteshire, the twenty-third day of February, 1827; under the Statute 5th Geo. IV. Cap. 74, entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures," dated 17th June, 1824; and the Statute 6th Geo. IV. Cap. 12, entitled, "An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures," and to amend the said Act, dated 3d March, 1825.

Names of the Jury.

WILLIAM GILLIES, Merchant in Rothsay.
Captain WILLIAM MORRISON, residing at Rothsay.
JOHN M'KINLAY, Collector of Customs there.
Major JOHN CAMPBELL, residing there.
WILLIAM M'RAE, Esq. Merchant there.
Mr. JOHN MACINTOSH, Merchant there.
Captain JOHN M'GRIGOR, tenant, Balnacailly.
SAMUEL GIRDWOOD, Overseer to the Marquis of Bute, Kerrylamont.
JAMES DUNCAN, Merchant, Rothsay.
CHARLES M'KINLAY, Tanner, Rothsay.
THOMAS STEVENSON, Farmer, Ardmaliesh.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. residing in Rothsay.
Captain ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, residing there.
ROBERT SHARP, Esq. Merchant there.
ALEXANDER BROWN, Merchant there.

At Rothsay, in the County of Bute, the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, which day, the above Jury having enclosed and made choice of the said John Mackinlay to be their Chancellor, and the said William M' Rae to be their Clerk; and having considered the Statute 5th Geo. IV. Cap. 74, entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures;" and also, the Statute 6th Geo. IV. Cap. 12, entitled, "An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures, and to amend the said Act," with the evidence adduced by Doctor Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, as to the Weights and Measures heretofore in use within this Shire, and other evidence adduced.

AS TO LINEAL AND SUPERFICIAL MEASURES,

First, Find, That there are no Lineal or Superficial Measures peculiar to the County of Bute.—The yard now the Imperial yard, and the Scotch ell common to all parts of Scotland, are the principal measures of length. The square yard, the square ell, the fall containing thirty-six square ells, the rood containing forty falls, and the acre containing four roods, are the principal measures of surface.

AS TO WEIGHTS,

Second, Find, That Dutch weight, or Scotch Troyes, is used only for weighing meal. One pound Dutch is equal to seventeen ounces and half an ounce Avoirdupois, therefore, its proportion to the Imperial pound Avoirdupois, is as one and nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five hundred thousandth parts (1.09375) to one; and to convert Dutch to Imperial Avoirdupois, the Dutch must be multiplied by (1.09375). Find, that sixteen Dutch pounds make a stone, and nine stone a Bute boll of meal. Find, that in Arran, eight stoues make a boll of meal, and by this boll, meal is commonly bought and sold even in the Island of Bute. Find, that Tron weight is used for butcher-meat, fish, butter, and Scotch cheese, and that one pound Tron is equal to twenty-four ounces Avoirdupois, and any number of pounds Tron is converted to Avoirdupois, by multiplying the number of pounds Tron by (1.5).

AS TO LIQUID MEASURES,

Third, Find, That the Scotch pint is used for milk, and British spirits, &c.; find, that the Stirling Jug, or Standard Scotch pint, contains 104.2 cubic inches, and is to the Imperial gallon in the proportion of three million seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand and fifteen ten millionth parts (0.3758015..) to one; and, therefore, to convert Scotch pints to Imperial gallons, the number of Scotch pints must be multiplied by 0.3758015, and eight Scotch pints are slightly more, but very nearly the same with three Imperial gallons.

Find, That the English wine gallon is used for wine and foreign spirits, and very commonly for other spirits, and that it contains by Statute, two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches, and is, therefore, to the Imperial gallon, as eight million three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (0.8331109..) to one; and that, consequently, to convert English wine gallons to Imperial gallons, the number of English wine gallons must be multiplied by (0.8331109..), and six English wine gallons are very nearly the same with five Imperial gallons.

AS TO DRY MEASURES,

Fourth, Find, That all the Dry Measures used in Bute are regulated by a measure called the Bute firloft. Find, that the Bute firloft appears by a note entered in the record of the council of the burgh of Rothesay, in the year 1759, to have been intended to contain forty-one Scotch pints and three mutchkins, though, probably from error of adjustment, the vessel used as a Standard, and intended to be of this capacity, is a little more. The Bute firloft has accordingly been constantly estimated to contain forty-one Scotch pints and three mutchkins.

Find, That forty-one Scotch pints and three mutchkins make fifteen Imperial gallons, and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-one hundred thousandth parts (15.68971..); and to convert Bute firlofts to Imperial gallons, the number of Bute firlofts must be multiplied by 15.68971.. The Bute firloft is therefore very little more than fifteen gallons, five pints, and half a pint, Imperial measure.—Find, that the Bute Fou commonly called a bushel, is the half of the Bute firloft, and nearly equal, but about five Imperial gills less than the Imperial bushel.—Find, that four Bute firlofts make a Bute boll of oats, or bear.—Find, that four Bute firlofts heaped make a boll of potatoes, and that potatoes are commonly sold by weight, and five hundred weight are estimated to make a boll, or thirty-five pounds Avoirdupois to make a peck.—Find, that two Bute firlofts make a Bute boll of wheat.—Find, that in Arran, a boll of meal is equal to eight stoues Dutch, or one hundred and forty pounds Avoirdupois, and that a boll of bear is estimated as in Bute to be equal to four Bute firlofts.—Find, that in Arran, wheat, pease, and beans, are sold by a boll, containing four Winchester bushels, and that this boll is to an Imperial gallon as 31.0223128.. is to one; and to convert Arran bolls of wheat to Imperial gallons, the number of Arran bolls of wheat must be multiplied by 31.0223128.. The Arran boll of wheat being very little more than thirty-one Imperial gallons.—Find, that oats are sold in Arran by a boll containing eight Winchester bushels, and that this boll is to the Imperial gallon as 62.0446256 is to one: that is, an Arran boll of oats is little more than sixty-two Imperial gallons.

In witness whereof, this Verdict, consisting of this and the five preceding pages, with one marginal note on the fifth page, is subscribed by the said Chancellor and Clerk, place and date foresaid.

(Signed) JOHN M'KINLAY, *Chancellor.*
WILLIAM M'RAE, *Clerk.*

Eodem die et loco.—The Sheriff Substitute approves of the foregoing Verdict, and interposes his authority thereto, and to the whole proceedings.

(Signed) JOHN MUIR, *Sheriff-Substitute, Buteshire.*

STIRLINGSHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY,

Appointed by RANALD MACDONALD of Staffa, Esq. Advocate, Sheriff-Depute of Stirling-shire, for the purposes mentioned in the Statute 5th Geo. IV. cap. 74, § 18, entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures."

Stirling, 17th January, 1827.

Names of the Jury.

THOMAS GRAHAM STIRLING of Airth.
ALEXANDER SMITH of Glassingall.
ALEXANDER LITTLEJOHN of Annfield.
JOHN MURRAY of Wester Livilands.
ROBERT GILLIES, Merchant in Stirling.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Writer in Stirling.
PETER CURROR, Farmer, Coxithill.
ALEXANDER WILSON of Braehead.
Colonel ROBERT BARCLAY M'PHERSON of Viewfield.
JAMES FORMAN, Merchant in Stirling.
Major DAVID GRAHAM of Meiklewood.
DANIEL M'EWEN, Merchant in Stirling.
Major DUNCAN M'LAREN, Southfield.
WILLIAM GALBRAITH, Writer in Stirling.
EBENEZER BURN, Farmer, Boll-fornought.

The above Assize having enclosed, made choice of the said Thomas Graham Stirling to be their Chancellor, and the said Robert Campbell to be their Clerk; and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subject of inquiry, the evidence adduced by Adam Anderson, LL.D. F.R.S.E. &c. Rector of the Academy of Perth, and Thomas Bruce, Teacher of the Mathematics in that Institution, and whole procedure, they find as follows, viz:—

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENSION,

Find, *First*, That the Standard Scotch Ell, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, contains thirty-seven Imperial Standard inches, and four hundred and ninety-eight ten thousandth parts of an inch (37.0498 in.); and that the Scotch chain, containing twenty-four ells, is therefore equal in length to seventy-four Imperial Standard feet, and eleven hundred and ninety-six ten thousand parts of a foot (74.1196 f.)

Secondly, Find, with regard to Superficial Measures, that a Scotch acre contains ten square chains, and that the Standard Scotch acre is to the Imperial acre as one and twenty-six million one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts (1.26118345) to one. Hence, to convert Scotch acres into Imperial acres, the number of the former ought to be multiplied by 1.26118345.

Find also, that in Scotch Land Measure, an acre contains four roods; that a rood contains forty falls; and that a fall contains thirty-six square ells.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

Find, *First*, That the Scotch Pint, or Stirling Jug, is the Standard of liquid measures; and that this vessel, when filled with distilled water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer stands at thirty inches, contains twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six Imperial grains, and forty-one hundredth parts of a grain (26286.41 gr.)

Find, therefore, That the Scotch gallon, consisting of eight Scotch pints, contains two hundred and ten thousand two hundred and ninety-one Imperial grains, and twenty-eight hundredth parts of a grain (210291.28 grains) of distilled water, at the temperature and atmospheric pressure above mentioned; and that the proportion of the Scotch gallon to the Imperial gallon is as three and four thousand one hundred and sixty-one millionth parts (3.004161) to one. Hence, to convert Scotch gallons into Imperial gallons, the number of the former must be multiplied by 3.004161.

Find, That the English wine gallon heretofore in use contains two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches (231 cub. in.), and therefore, that the proportion of the said gallon to the Imperial gallon is as eight million three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (.8331109) to one. Hence, to convert English wine gallons into Imperial gallons, the number of the former must be multiplied by .8331109.

Secondly, With regard to Dry Measures, find, that the Linlithgow Standard wheat firloft contains, by the statute 1618, twenty-one pints and one mitchkin, according to the capacity of the Stirling Jug; and therefore, five hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six Imperial grains, and twenty-one hundred parts of a grain of distilled water (558586.21 gr.) at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches; and that the proportion of the statutory Linlithgow wheat firloft to the Imperial Standard bushel is as nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five one millionth parts (.997175) to one. Hence, to convert Linlithgow wheat firlots into Imperial bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by .997175.

Find, That in the county of Stirling, it has been customary to buy and sell pease and beans by a firlo, in the custody of the Magistrates of Stirling, called the Stirling Bean Firlo, and marked "1766;" and that the said firlo contains six hundred and three thousand seven hundred and fourteen Imperial grains, and four hundred and twenty-five thousandth parts of a grain (603714.425 gr.) of distilled water at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches; and therefore, that the proportion of the Stirling Bean Firlo to the Imperial bushel is as one and seven hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifteen ten millionth parts (1.0780615) to one. Hence, to convert Stirling bean firlo into Imperial bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.0780615.

Find, That in the county of Stirling, it has been customary to buy and sell barley, malt, and oats, by a firlo kept by the Magistrates of Stirling, called the Stirlingshire Barley Measure; that the said firlo contains eight hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and seventy-four Imperial grains, and three hundred and seventeen thousandth parts of a grain (860674.317 gr.) of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches; and therefore, that the proportion of the Stirling Barley Firlo to the Imperial bushel is as one and five hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighteen millionth parts (1.536918) to one. Hence, to convert Stirling barley firlo into Imperial bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.536918.

Find, That in each of those wheat, bean, and barley firlo, four firlo make a boll, and sixteen bolls a chaldre; and that each firlo consists of four pecks, and each peck of four lippies.

Find, That the Winchester bushel being, by statute, a cylindrical vessel 18½ inches in diameter, and 8 inches deep, inside measure, contains two thousand one hundred and fifty cubic inches, and forty-two thousand and seventeen hundred thousandth parts of a cubic inch (2150.42017 cub. in.), and that the Imperial bushel being enjoined to contain five hundred and sixty thousand grains (56.0000 gr.) of distilled water, of which a cubic inch, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches, contains two hundred and fifty-two grains, and four hundred and fifty-eight thousandth parts of a grain (252.458 gr.): Find, therefore, that the proportion of the Winchester bushel to the Imperial Standard bushel, is as nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-eight one millionth parts (.969448) to one. Hence, to convert Winchester bushels into Imperial bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by (.969448.)

III. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT,

Find, That a set of Weights, denominated Troyes Weights, stamped with Exchequer mark, and the letters A. R. (Anna Regina) under a crown, and which bear the date 1707, gives the weight of the Stone Scotch Troyes, one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-five Imperial grains, and thirteen hundredth parts of a grain (122835.13 gr.) and that the pound, or one-sixteenth part of the said stone, weighs therefore seven thousand six hundred and seventy-seven grains, and one hundred and ninety-five thousandth parts of a grain (7677.195 gr.)

Find, That the pound Scotch Troyes, or pound Dutch, as derived from the supposition that it contains seventeen ounces and a half Avoirdupois, a mode of obtaining the said pound which is used in many parts of Stirlingshire, weighs seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six grains, and twenty-five hundredth parts of a grain (7656.25 gr.)

Find it instructed, That the Scotch pound Troyes, as derived from the capacity of the Stirling Jug, ought to weigh seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six grains, and one hundred and twenty-eight thousandth parts of a grain (7656.128 gr.) Since the same statute, which enjoins that measure to be the standard for liquids, expressly declares that it shall contain three pounds seven ounces Troyes of clear running water, the Jury therefore, having already found the Stirling Jug to be the basis of the Measures of Capacity, adopt, in consistency with this part of their verdict, the weight of the Scotch Troyes pound, deduced from the said jug, as affording the least objectionable means of determining the true legal weight of that pound.

Find, therefore, That the Scotch Troyes pound, or Dutch pound, weighs seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six Imperial grains, and one hundred and twenty-eight thousandth parts of a grain (7656.128 gr.); and that the proportion of the said pound to the Imperial Avoirdupois pound is as one and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-three millionth parts (1.093733) to one. Hence, to convert Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pounds into Imperial pounds, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.093733.

Find, That sixteen Scotch Troyes or Dutch pounds make a stone, eight stones a boll of meal, and sixteen bolls a chaldre; also, that four lippies make a peck, four pecks a firlo, and four firlo a boll. Hence, a Stirlingshire boll of meal weighs one hundred and forty Imperial pounds Avoirdupois, or half a sack of the new Imperial measures.

Find, That there are no original Tron weights used in Stirlingshire, but that it is customary over the county to reckon a pound Tron equal to twenty-two ounces Avoirdupois.

Find, therefore, That the Stirlingshire pound Tron is to the Imperial pound Avoirdupois as one and three hundred and seventy-five one thousandth parts (1.375) to one. Hence, to convert Stirlingshire Tron pounds into Imperial pounds Avoirdupois, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.375.

Find, That meal and beef are sold by Dutch weight, and coals, when retailed in small quantities by the stone of the same weight, but that coals in general are sold by English Avoirdupois weight.

Find, That Scotch cheese, butter, tallow, hides, hay, and straw, are sold by Tron weight,

the stone being accounted equal to twenty-two pounds Avoirdupois; but that English and Dutch cheese are sold by English Avoirdupois weight.

Find, That wool is sold by what is commonly called the Long Stone, consisting of twenty-four pounds Avoirdupois.

In testimony whereof this verdict is subscribed by the said THOMAS GRAHAM STIRLING, the Chancellor, and the said ROBERT CAMPBELL, the Clerk, at Stirling, the seventeenth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven years.

Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM STIRLING, *Chancellor.*
ROBERT CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*

Eo die.—17th January, 1827.—The Sheriff approves of the verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole premises.

(Signed) R. MACDONALD.

PERTHSHIRE.

EXTRACT—VERDICT OF THE JURY,

Appointed by DUNCAN MACNEIL, Esq. Sheriff-Depute of the Shire of Perth, for the purposes mentioned in Statute 5th Geo. IV. c. 74, § 18, entitled, “An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures.”

Perth, 11th October, 1826.

Names of the Jury.

ALEXANDER HEPBURN MURRAY BELSHES of Invermay.
ROBERT SMYTHE of Methven.
ANDREW MURRAY of Murrayshall.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT of Condie.
JAMES HAY of Seggieden.
DAVID BEATSON of Kirkpottie.
GEORGE CLERK CRAIGIE of Dunbarney.
ALEXANDER McDUFF of Springfield.
MATTHEW MONCRIEFF of Culfargie.
WILLIAM KEIR of Huntingtower.
ROBERT BUIST, Merchant in Perth.
WILLIAM WEDDERSPOON, Writer there.
LAURENCE ROBERTSON, Merchant there.
KENNETH BRUCE STUART of Annat.
PATRICK MATTHEW of Newmill.

The above assize having enclosed, made choice of the said Robert Smythe to be their Chancellor, and the said William Wedderspoon to be their Clerk; and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subjects of inquiry, the evidence adduced by Adam Anderson, LL.D. F.R.S.E. &c. Rector of the Academy of Perth, and John Forbes, Teacher of Mathematics in that Institution, and whole procedure, they find as follows, viz:—

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENSION,

Find, *First*, That the Standard Scotch Ell, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, contains thirty-seven Imperial Standard inches, and five hundred and ninety-eight ten thousandth parts of an inch (37.0598 in.): that the Scotch chain contains twenty-four ells, and is therefore equal in length to seventy-four Imperial Standard feet, and eleven hundred and ninety-six ten thousandth parts of a foot (74.1196 f.)

Secondly, Find, with regard to Superficial Measure, that a Scotch acre contains ten square chains, and that the Standard Scotch acre is to the Imperial acre as one and twenty-six million one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts (1.26118345) to one. Hence, to convert Scotch acres into Imperial acres, the number of the former ought to be multiplied by (1.26118345.)

Find also, That in Scotch Land Measure, an acre contains four roods, that a rood contains forty fells, and that a fell contains thirty-six square ells.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF CAPACITY,

Find, *First*, That the Scotch pint, or Stirling Jug, is the standard of Liquid Measures, and that this vessel, when filled with distilled water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer stands at thirty inches, contains twenty-six thousand three hundred and six Imperial grains, and nine hundred and eighty-two thousandth parts of a grain (26306.982 gr.) or one hundred and four Imperial cubic inches, and two thousand and thirty-four ten thousandth parts of a cubic inch (104.2034 cub. in.) Find, that the copy of the Stirling Jug, in the custody of the Guildry of Perth, contains, when filled with distilled water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches, 26646.04 grains; and that the copy of the same measure in the custody of the magistrates of Culross contains, when filled in like manner, 26591.87 grains; and as these discrepancies must be ascribed either to error in the original adjustment, or subsequent alterations

of the copies, the Jury make the conversions by the capacity of the Standard or Stirling Jug. Find, that the Scotch gallon of eight Scotch pints, as derived from the capacity of the Stirling Jug, contains 210455.856 Imperial grains of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches; and consequently, that the proportion of the Scotch gallon to the Imperial gallon is as three and sixty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-two ten millionth parts (3.0065122) to one; and therefore, to convert Scotch gallons into Imperial gallons, the number of the former must be multiplied by 3.0065122. Find, that the English wine gallon heretofore in use contains two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches (231 cub. in.); and therefore, that the proportion of the said gallon to the Imperial gallon, is as eight millions three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (.8331109) to one. Hence, to convert English wine gallons into Imperial gallons, the number of the former must be multiplied by 0.8331109.

II. WITH REGARD TO DRY MEASURES,

Find, That the Linlithgow Standard Wheat Firloft contains, by the statute 1618, twenty-one pints and one mutchkin, according to the capacity of the Stirling Jug, and therefore 559023.3675 Imperial grains of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at thirty inches, and that the proportion of the Linlithgow Standard wheat firloft to the Imperial Standard bushel is as nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-six one millionth parts (.998256) to one. Hence, to convert Linlithgow Standard wheat firlofts into Imperial Standard bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by .998256.

Find, That the Linlithgow Standard barley firloft contains, by the statute referred to, thirty-one pints, according to the capacity of the Stirling Jug, and therefore 815516.442 Imperial grains of distilled water, at the temperature and state of the barometer before mentioned; and that the proportion of the Linlithgow Standard barley firloft to the Imperial Standard bushel is as one and four million five hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four ten millionth parts (1.4562794) to one. Hence, to convert Linlithgow Standard barley firlofts into Imperial Standard bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.4562794.

Find it instructed, That the firloft measures used in this county are adjusted, or intended to be adjusted, so as to be conform to the capacities of the statutory Linlithgow wheat and barley firlofts, viz. the wheat firloft to contain twenty-one pints and one mutchkin, and the barley firloft to contain thirty-one pints according to the capacity of the Stirling Jug; and as the difference between the firloft measures used in Perth and the statutory Linlithgow firlofts is so small, as to be easily accounted for by the difficulty of constructing measures with perfect accuracy, the Jury make the conversions according to the contents of Linlithgow Standard firlofts, and not of the copies in the possession of the Magistrates of Perth, which are of doubtful authority.

Find, That of each of those wheat and barley firlofts, four firlofts make a boll, and sixteen bolls a chaldre, and that each firloft is divided into four pecks, and the peck into four lippies.

Find, That by statute, the Winchester bushel being a cylindrical vessel, eighteen and a half inches in diameter, and eight inches deep, inside measure, contains two thousand, one hundred, and fifty cubic inches, and forty-two thousand, and seventeen hundred thousandth parts of a cubic inch, (2150.42017 cubic inches); and that the Imperial bushel being enjoined to contain 560.000 grains of distilled water, of which a cubic inch, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, and when the barometer is at 30 inches, contains 252.458 grains; that therefore the proportion of the Winchester bushel to the Imperial Standard bushel is, as nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand, four hundred and forty-eight one millionth parts (.969448) to one. Hence, to convert Winchester bushels into Imperial Standard bushels, the number of the former must be multiplied by 0.969448.

Find, That wheat, pease, and beans, are sold by the wheat firloft, and oats and barley by the barley firloft.

III. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT,

First, Find, That the copy of the Lanark stone, in the custody of the Magistrates of Culross, stamped "Lanark Stone Troyes, 1618," weighs one hundred and twenty-two thousand, one hundred and five Imperial grains (122105 gr.), and that the pound or one sixteenth part of this quantity, therefore, weighs seven thousand, six hundred, and thirty-one Imperial grains, and fifty-six hundredth parts of a grain (7631.56 gr.)

Find, That the stone Scotch Troyes, in the possession of the Guildry of Perth, having engraved on it "Henricus Ademsonc, Decanus Gilde, 1572," weighs one hundred and twenty-two thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight Imperial grains, and seventy-eight hundredth parts of a grain (122.438.78 gr.) and that the pound or one sixteenth part of this quantity, therefore, weighs seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two Imperial grains, and four hundred and twenty-four thousandth parts of a grain (7652.424 gr.)

Find, That a set of weights denominated Scotch Troyes, stamped with the Exchequer mark, and the letters A. R., under a crown, and which have been in the possession of the Guildry of Perth since the period of the Union, gives the weight of the stone, one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and eleven Imperial grains, and seventy-three hundredth parts of a grain (122.811.73 gr.), and that the pound, or one sixteenth part of this quantity, therefore, weighs seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five Imperial grains, and seventy-three hundredth parts of a grain (7675.73 gr.)

Find, That the pound Scotch Troyes, or pound Dutch, as derived from the supposition that it contains seventeen and a half ounces Avoirdupois—a mode of obtaining the said pound, which appeared to be used in many parts of the county—weighs seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six Imperial grains, and twenty-five hundred parts of a grain (7656.25 grains.)

Find it instructed, That the Scotch Troyes pound, as derived from the capacity of the Stirling Jug, ought to weigh seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two Imperial grains, and ninety-four hundredth parts of a grain (7652.94 grains); since the same statute which sanctions that measure to be the Standard for liquids, expressly enjoins that it shall contain three pounds seven ounces Troyes, of clear running water; the Jury, therefore, having already found the Stirling Jug to be the basis of the measures of capacity, both for liquids and dry substances—in consistency with this part of their Verdict, adopt the weight of the Scotch Troyes pound deduced from the said Jug, as affording the least exceptional means of determining the legal weight of that pound.

Find, That the weight of the Scotch Troyes pound, derived in manner above-mentioned, coincides with the weight of that pound, as deduced from its mean weight, according to the Scotch Troyes weights, in the custody of the Guildries of Perth and Culross, and the other weights by which the Scotch Troyes or Dutch weights used in this county have, from time immemorial, been adjusted.

Find, therefore, That the Scotch Troyes pound, or Dutch pound, weighs seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two Imperial grains, and ninety-four hundredth parts of a grain (7652.94 grains), and that its proportion to the Imperial pound Avoirdupois is as one, and ninety-three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven one millionth parts (1.093277) to one. Hence, to convert Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pounds, into Imperial pounds Avoirdupois, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.093277.

Find, That sixteen Scotch Troyes, or Dutch pounds, make a stone; eight stones a boll of meal; and sixteen bolls a chaldier; also, that four lippies make a peck, four pecks a firloft, and four firlofts a boll.

Secondly, Find, That there are no original Tron weights used in Perthshire, but that it is customary, throughout the county, to reckon a pound Tron to be equal to twenty-two ounces Avoirdupois.

Find, therefore, That the Perthshire pound Tron is, to the Imperial pound Avoirdupois, as one, and three hundred and seventy-five one thousandth parts (1.375) to one. Hence, to convert Perthshire Tron pounds into Imperial pounds Avoirdupois, the number of the former must be multiplied by 1.375.

Find, That meal and beef are sold by Dutch weight, and that Scotch coals in Perth are sold by the boll, forty stones Dutch being a boll.

Find, That Scotch cheese, butter, tallow, hides, wool, hay, and straw, are sold by Tron weight, the stone being accounted equal to twenty-two pounds Avoirdupois.

Find, That English coals are sold in Perth by the mett, consisting of three Linlithgow wheat firlofts, heaped measure.

In testimony whereof, this Verdict is subscribed by the said Robert Smythe, the Chancellor, and the said William Wedderspoon, the Clerk, at Perth, the eleventh day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six years.

(Signed) ROBERT SMYTHE, *Chancellor*
W. WEDDERSPOON, *Clerk*.

Et sic.—The Sheriff-depute approves of the Verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole premis. s.

(Signed) DUN. McNEIL.

Extracted from the Records of the Sheriff-Court of Perthshire, by
(Signed) JAMES M. PATTON.

EXCERPTS FROM AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

PASSED ON 17TH JUNE, 1824,

For Ascertaining and Establishing Uniformity of Weights and Measures.

JURIES TO BE IMPANNELLED.

“AND for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the payments to be made of all stipends, feu duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever payable in grain, malt, or meal, or any other commodity, or thing in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, or in any place or district of the same; be it enacted, That the Sheriff-Depute

or Sheriff-Substitute in each Shire, and the Stewart-Depute or Stewart-Substitute in each Stewartry within Scotland, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of six calendar months from and after the passing of this Act, summon and impanel a Jury of the same number, and with the same qualifications, which are required in the Jury who strike the *fiar* prices of grain within the same Shire or Stewartry, to assemble at such place or places as he shall find convenient; which Jury shall inquire into and ascertain the amount, according to the standards by this Act established, of all such stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, malt, meal, or any other commodity or thing, according to the weights and measures heretofore in use within the same Shires or Stewartries; and such inquisitions, when taken, shall be transmitted by the respective Sheriff-Clerks, or Stewart-Clerks, of such Shires or Stewartries into his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, at Edinburgh, and shall there be enrolled of record, and shall, and may be given in evidence in any action or suit at law or in equity; and the amount so to be ascertained shall, when converted into the standard weights and measures, be the rule of payment in regard to all such stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, in all time coming."

STANDARD YARD.

"That from and after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the straight brass rod, now in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, whereon the words and figures "STANDARD YARD 1760" are engraved, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be the original and genuine standard of that measure of length or lineal extension called a yard, and that the same straight line or distance between the centres of the said two points in the said gold studs in the said brass rod, the brass being at the temperature of 60° by Fahrenheit's thermometer, shall be, and is hereby denominated the Imperial Standard Yard, and shall be, and is hereby declared to be the unit or only standard measure of extension wherefrom or whereby all other measures of extension whatsoever, whether the same be lineal, superficial, or solid, shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and that all measures of length shall be taken in parts or multiples, or certain proportions of the said Standard Yard; and that one-third part of the said Standard Yard shall be a foot, and the twelfth part of such foot shall be an inch; and that the pole or perch in length shall contain five such yards and a half, the furlong two hundred and twenty such yards, and a mile one thousand seven hundred and sixty such yards.

"That all superficial measures shall be computed and ascertained by the said Standard Yard, or by certain parts, multiples, or proportions thereof; and that the rood of land shall contain one thousand two hundred and ten square yards, according to the said Standard Yard; and that the acre of land shall contain four thousand eight hundred and forty such square yards, being one hundred and sixty square perches, poles, or rods."

IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES MADE LEGAL.

"That from and after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, which shall be made or had within any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for any work to be done, or for any goods, wares, merchandise, or other things to be sold, delivered, done, or agreed for, by weight or measure, where no special agreement shall be made to the contrary, shall be deemed, taken, and construed, to be made and had according to the standard weights and measures ascertained by this Act, and in all cases where any special agreement shall be made, with reference to any weight or measure, established by local custom, the ratio or proportion which every such local weight or measure shall bear to any of the said standard weights or measures shall be expressed, declared, and specified, in such agreement, or otherwise such agreement shall be null and void."

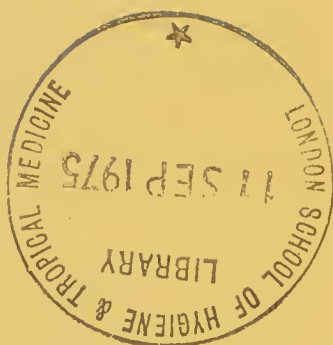
I N D E X.

	PAGE		PAGE
Act of Grace,	86	Contribution to Government,	178
Ages of Persons,	21	Conventicles,	182, 183
Andersonian Institution,	41, 193	Cotton Spinners,	133
Armorial Bearings of the Town,	167	Coulter's Donation for Ingenuity,	42
Arts, Society of	42	Court Dress for the Lord Provost,	186
Assembly, General,	178	Court Houses,	81
Assessed Taxes,	131	Crime, Amount of,	89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 101
Assessment for the Poor,	127, 172, 180	Crops, Failure of,	167, 194, 195
Assessors for the Poor,	112, 180, 191		
Asylum for the Blind,	201	Deacons,	184, 188
Ayrshire Weights and Measures,	215	Dead Bell,	171
		Dean of Guild Court,	64, 187, 192
Bagpipes prohibited,	169, 170, 172	Dearth,	167, 194, 195
Balloons,	192, 196	Debtors,	82, 106, 158
Bank, Provident	125, 156	Delinquent Prisoners,	89
Banks,	184, 188, 189, 190, 195	Directory, Glasgow,	199
Banquets,	168, 174	Dissenters,	10, 31
Baptisms,	10, 19, 25, 170, 176, 184	Diseases of Children,	23
Barony Parish,	172, 178, 182, 183, 193	Distress of Working Classes, 196, 197, 200, 201	
Barraeks,	193, 198	Divorcement,	169
Beadles, Church	171, 177, 185	Drinkers,	184
Beggars,	91, 121, 170, 179, 184	Dumbarton Harbour,	181
Bells, and Bell-making,	171, 188, 196	Dumbartonshire Weights and Measures, 211	
Bill of Health,	88		
Bill of Mortality,	17, 175	Edinburghshire Weights and Measures, 204	
Bishops of Glasgow,	36	Elders,	184
Blackfriars Church, 165, 170, 174, 175, 176, 181, 185		Enumeration,	24, 173, 180
Book Publishing Trade,	196	Episcopacy,	177, 181
Botanic Garden,	196	Exchange, Royal,	201
Bowling Green,	184	Excommunication,	169
Bread,	47, 49, 53	Executions, Number of in Glasgow, 92, 178	
Bridewell,	89, 97, 176		
Bridges, 164, 173, 175, 181, 182, 190, 191, 193, 194, 201		Fast Day, when appointed,	172
Broomielaw Quay, 183, 193, 196, 198, 199		Fire, Houses destroyed by,	173, 180, 182
Buildings, Increase of,	56	Flour Mills at Partick,	48
Burgess Oath,	33	Fruit, weight of,	74
Burials,	15, 20, 25, 175		
Butcher Meat,	45, 53	Gaelic Chapel,	29
Buteshire Weights and Measures,	217	Gas Light,	197
		Gibson's Land, fall of,	199
Canals,	190, 194	Gorbals, Barony,	179
Carriage, Gentleman's,	189	Govan Parish,	168, 175
Castle, Bishop's,	185, 191	Grammar School,	40, 171, 173
Cathedral, 36, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 189		Grain, Weight of,	72
Catholics, Roman, 155, 190, 191, 193, 196		Green, Public,	177, 198
Cattle Show,	201		
Cattle, Slaughter of,	43	Hamilton Street, Great,	196
Change-houses,	8	Historical Seraps,	163
Christmas keeping,	172, 176	Horologe lighted by Gas,	199
Chronology,	163	Hospital, Town's,	111, 119, 127, 152
Church Accommodation,	30, 34	Houses in the City,	129
Churches, &c. 29, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 177, 181, 193, 195		Hutcheson's Hospital,	177, 194
Church Yards,	168, 172, 175, 178, 190		
Church Government,	28	Income Tax,	131
Church Seat Rents,	35	Infirmiry,	18, 44, 193
Circuit Courts in Glasgow,	92, 94	Jail,	81, 89, 95, 103, 174, 195
Clergymen of Glasgow,	35, 38, 191	Jardine, Professor, Jubilee Dinner,	200
Clyde, River,	186, 190, 192, 196	Jury List for Lanarkshire,	147
Coaches,	183, 189, 192	Justiciary, Lords of,	92
Coal,	186, 192, 199		
Commerce and Manufactures,	53, 192	King's Visit to Scotland,	199
Commission, Special,	93		
Communion, Celebration of, 166, 168, 170, 178, 182		Lamps, Street,	186, 191
		Lanarkshire Weights and Measures,	206
		Lancasterian School,	196
		Land Tax,	131
		Langside, Battle of,	167
		Leper's House,	164, 168, 169

	PAGE		PAGE
Letter-Press Printing,	176	Registers, Parochial,	10, 25, 27, 168
Licenses for the Sale of Spirits,	8	Regiments belonging to Glasgow, 183, 186, 188, 191, 193	
Live Cattle Market,	44	Religious Denominations,	30, 155
London Street,	200	Renfrewshire Weights and Measures,	209
Longevity,	24	Rental of Houses, &c.	128
Lunatic Asylum,	195	Repentance Stools,	178
Magistrates,	179, 190, 194, 196	Riot, Weavers',	192
Manufactures and Commerce,	53	River Clyde,	186, 190, 192, 196, 200
Mary Queen of Scots in Glasgow,	167	Rope Manufactory,	184
Markets, 163, 170, 175, 176, 177, 185, 193, 195, 197		Sabbath, observance of, 170, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 184	
Martyrs,	183	Saint Andrew's Church,	188
Marriages, 13, 19, 25, 171, 176, 177, 178, 183, 184, 189		Saint David's Church,	200
Meal,	127	Saint Enoch's Church,	165, 192, 201
Measures,	57	Saint George's Church,	195
Merchants' Hall and Land,	180, 184	Schools, 41, 123, 157, 171, 174, 179, 184, 192, 193, 196, 198	
Milk,	51, 53, 135, 180, 184	See of Glasgow,	36, 136, 164
Mill, Town's,	187	Session, General, 110, 116, 179, 180, 184	
Minto, Stewarts of,	174, 175, 184	Sewers, common,	192
Montrose Lodgings,	169, 178	Shawfield's Mob,	187
Monuments and Statues,	195, 200	Shipping Port for Glasgow,	180, 181
Monteith Row,	197	Shops, number of,	128
Mortality, Bill of,	17	Society, state of, in Glasgow,	201
Music Bells,	188	Societies, Friendly,	156
Newspapers,	186	Special Commission,	94
Occupations in which the community are engaged,	8	Statistical Table,	132
Oliver Cromwell,	179, 180, 181	Steam Boats,	196
Organ in St. Andrew's Church,	30	Steam Engines,	190, 193
Outer High Church,	178, 181	Stipend of Ministers,	34, 170
Parliament, Members of,	185	Stirlingshire Weights and Measures,	219
Parliamentary Grant to the Town,	189	Squalor Carceris,	88
Parochial Establishments,	114, 123	Swearers,	177
Patronage, Church,	190	Taxes,	131
Pavements, Foot,	191	Teachers,	8
Pawnbrokers,	8, 198	Theatre,	175, 189
Persecution of Citizens,	182	Town Hall,	187, 188
Perthshire Weights and Measures,	221	Trades' Land,	184
Physicians and Surgeons,	173, 180	Trade, state of, in Glasgow,	55, 164, 166
Plague,	164, 173, 174, 178, 179	Tread Mill,	105
Police,	90, 194, 200	Treason, Commission for trying High,	93
Poor, 107, 118, 121, 127, 150, 168, 169, 173, 179, 181, 185, 192		Tron Church,	166, 171, 177, 193
Poor Rates,	56, 127	Typhus Fever,	197
Ports of the City,	177, 178, 189	Type making,	188
Port Glasgow,	182	Union with England,	2, 185
Power-Loom Mill,	194	University, 39, 165, 172, 175, 181, 182, 194, 196, 200	
Population,	1, 9	Vaccination,	22
Potatoes, Weight of,	74	Volunteers,	193
Preaching Days,	173, 174, 180	Wages of Workmen,	132
Presbytery of Glasgow,	184	War, unlawfulness of,	178
Prisoners,	82, 89, 98	Water, supply of,	194
Printing,	188	Water Bailie,	176
Processes, Number of,	86	Watt's Monument,	200
Property Tax, Amount of,	131	Weavers, unemployed,	197
Property, Value of,	130	Weights and Measures,	57, 135, 223
Provan, Lands of,	180	Wells, Public,	191
Provisions,	132, 184	Whipping, Public,	105
Provosts of Glasgow,	92	Witchcraft,	179, 184
Psalms, Version of,	179	Working Classes,	56, 196, 197
Railway, Kirkintilloch,	201	Wynd Church,	183, 190
Rectors of the University,	39		







1200
1200
1200
1200
1200

