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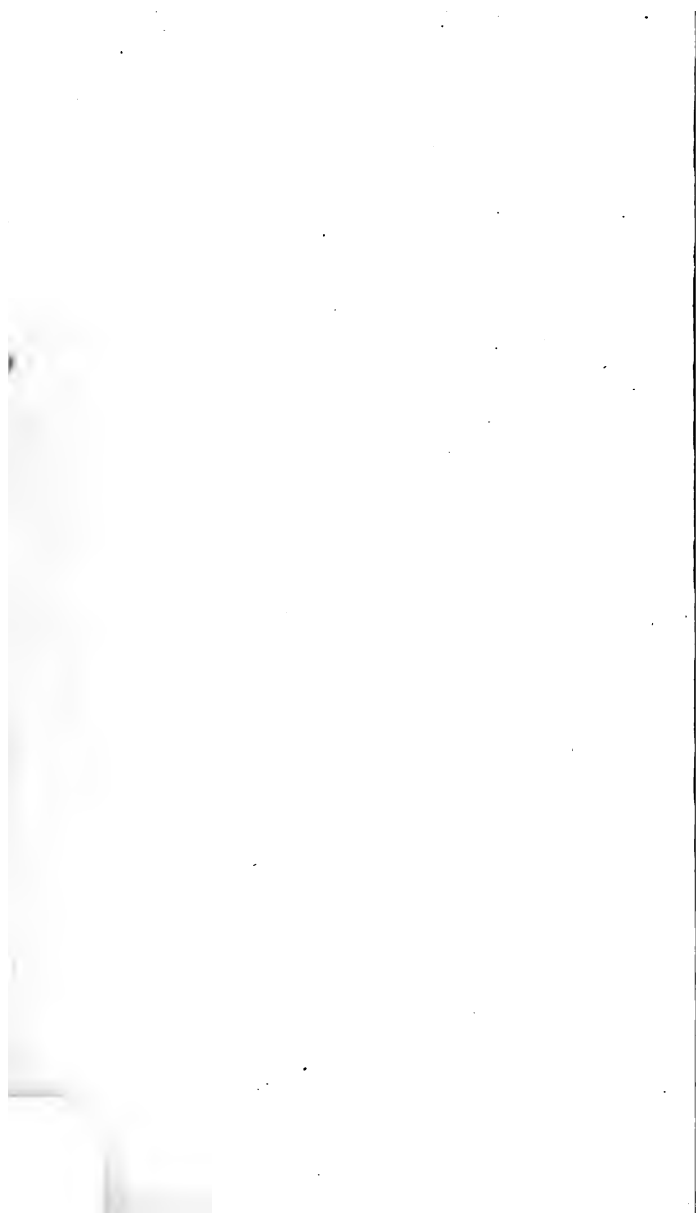
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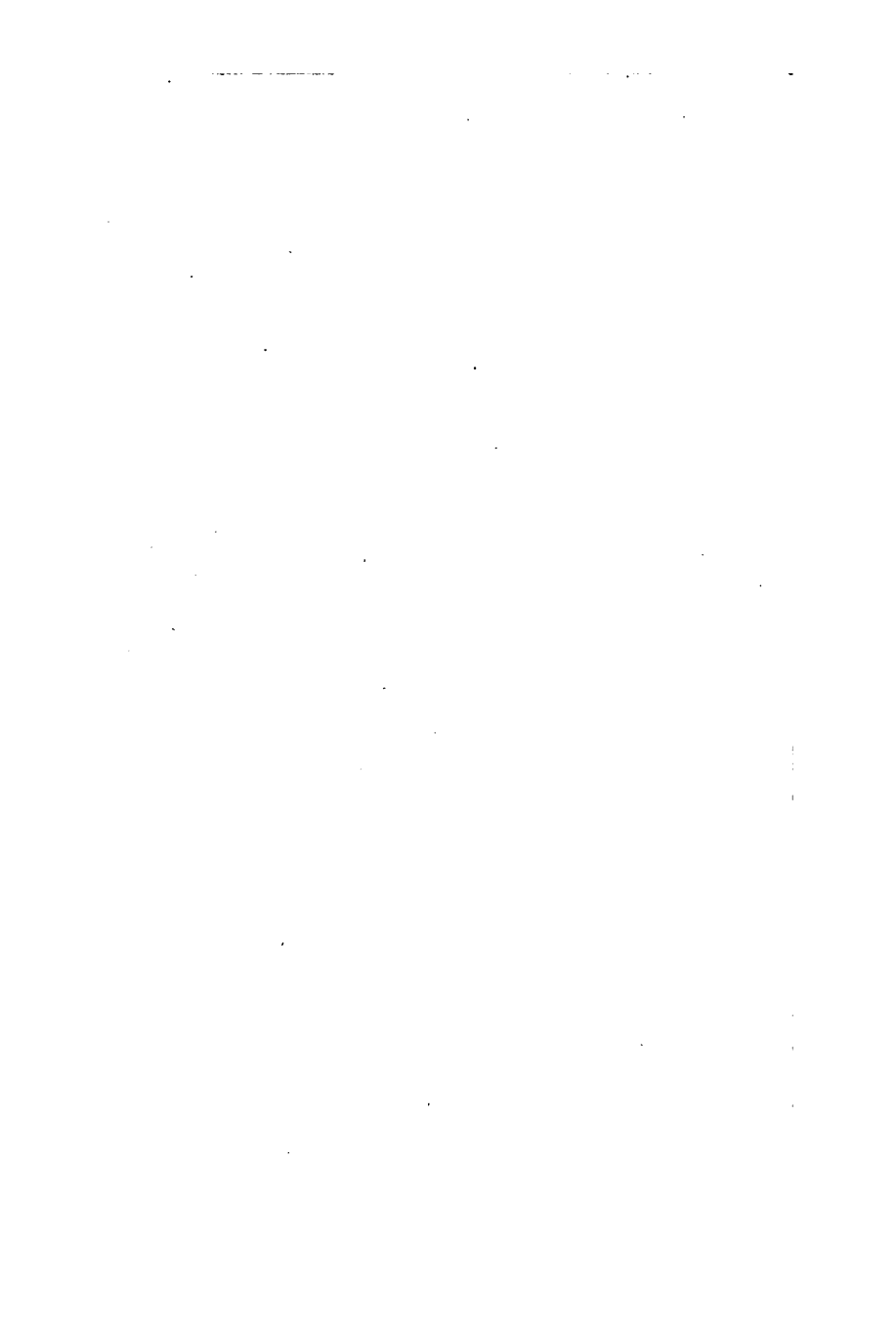
ALEXANDER COCHRANE

OF BOSTON

FOR BOOKS ON SCOTLAND AND  
SCOTTISH LITERATURE







Chapman, Robert



[illegible]

THE  
PICTURE OF GLASGOW,

§c. §c. §c.

**ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.**





THE  
TOPOGRAPHICAL  
**Picture of Glasgow**  
IN ITS  
**ANCIENT AND MODERN STATE ;**  
WITH  
SKETCHES OF A TOUR  
TO  
*The Lakes and Romantic Scenery*  
IN THE SHIRES OF  
**Dumbarton, Argyll, and Perth,**  
AND TO  
THE FALLS OF CLYDE.



*Third Edition, Enlarged.*

EMBELLISHED WITH THREE VIEWS AND TWO MAPS.



**Glasgow :**

PRINTED BY R. CHAPMAN,  
FOR RICHARD GRIFFIN & CO., HUTCHESON-STREET.

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. 1822.

Br 9887.28.6



*Gift of*  
*Alexander Coshraue*

TO  
JAMES EWING, ESQ.  
CHAIRMAN  
OF THE  
Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures  
OF GLASGOW.

SIR,

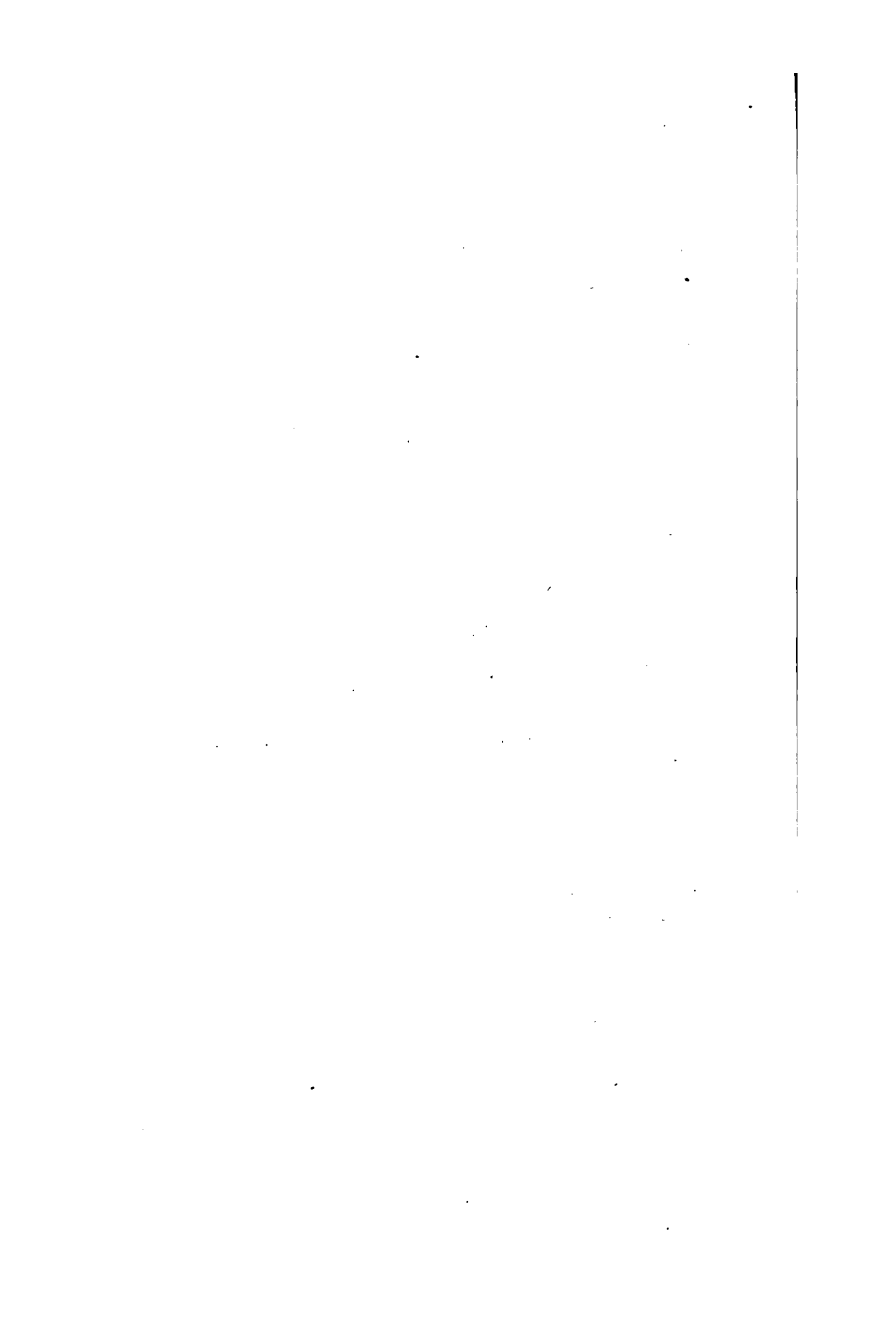
*The warm and decided interest you take in every thing that relates to this great City, and the zeal with which you endeavour to promote its public good, demand the esteem and gratitude of every Citizen. I feel myself called upon, therefore, to dedicate this little Volume to you; and while I thus testify my respect for you as a private Gentleman, I conceive, at the same time, that I do no more than pay a just, though, perhaps, trivial compliment to your universally acknowledged public merit.*

*I have the honour to be,*

SIR,

*Your very obedient Servant,*

ROBERT CHAPMAN.



## PREFACE.

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ALL former impressions of this Work being exhausted, the PICTURE OF GLASGOW is again submitted to public attention in an enlarged form.—Whatever improvements, either of design or execution, were introduced into the pages of later Editions, are retained in this; many articles of which have been composed anew, and the whole carefully revised. With these claims to approbation, it is offered to the *Citizen* as an instructive *Companion*, and to the *Stranger* as a faithful *Guide*.

The PICTURE includes a concise history of Glasgow, during the long lapse of ages which has intervened between the days of Kentigern and our own eventful times. To this are subjoined, descriptive accounts of the adjacent Villages—of the population—the ecclesiastical and literary establishments—public edifices and institutions—political and forensic constitution—friendly and incorporated associations—charitable foundations and hospitals—amusements

## PREFACE.

—manufactures—commerce—and general resources of this City, the *second*, in regard to the number of its inhabitants, within the *British Isles*.

The Tour professes to assist the Traveller in exploring, with benefit and comfort, the more interesting valleys and mountains of Scotland, together with the scenes of her lakes, woodlands, and streams. From Glasgow, routes are delineated to Loch-Lomond—Inveraray—the Trosachs—Loch-Ketturrin—Strath-Earn—the Lake and Vale of Tay—Dunkeld—Perth—Loch-Leven—and to Edinburgh from the picturesque Falls of the Clyde.—With anticipation of his favour, this part of the volume is presented to the intelligent Journeyer, in the hope that it may prove advantageous in facilitating his course, and in suggesting to him various topics of pleasurable contemplation, or of philosophical research.

Such are the comprehensive engagements which this little Work aspires to discharge, and such the diversified subjects it would contribute to the gratification of those, who may consider them worthy of regard.



**A VIEW**  
**OF THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE**  
**OF THE**  
**POPULATION OF GLASGOW,**  
**IS EXHIBITED IN**  
**The Subjoined Table.**

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City,	1610,.....	7,644 Inhabitants.	
Do.	1614,.....	8,000	Do.
Do.	1660,.....	14,678	Do.
Do.	1688,.....	11,948	Do.
Do.	1708,.....	12,766	Do.
Do.	1712,.....	13,832	Do.
Do.	1740,.....	17,043	Do.
Do.	1743,.....	18,366	Do.
City and Suburbs,	1757,.....	23,546	Do.
Do.	1763,.....	28,300	Do.
Do.	1780,.....	42,832	Do.
Do.	1785,.....	45,889	Do.
Do.	1791,.....	66,578	Do.
Do.	1801,.....	83,769	Do.
Do.	1811,.....	100,749	Do.
Do.	1820,.....	148,798	Do.





# HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

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**GEOGRAPHY** presents many attractions as a subject of research. It is useful as combining observations descriptive of the progress of society, and estimable as delineating pictures of the changes produced upon the face of Nature by decline or by time. The beautiful and stupendous exhibitions of supreme Wisdom and Power displayed in the disposition of the Universe, and the imitative efforts of Man, in his endeavours after fame and happiness, are alike embraced in its investigations. Mankind, therefore, may contemplate themselves in its representations as the fairest and noblest of sublunary beings; and, while it makes the inhabitants of one country acquainted with the resources of another, it is to be regarded as a theme of utility, improvement, and delight.

Britain has ever been a subject of peculiar regard to those who are observant of manners and of men. Amid its manifold attractions of wealth, grandeur, and picturesque beauty, no part of it has been more celebrated than the mountainous land of the NORTH. That romantic region has been thrown, as it were, from the Creator's hand into a scene of wild magnificence ; and its secluded inhabitants have remained, during the lapse of ages and amid the revolutions of states, a bold insuperable race, unyielding of their rights as the firm masses of their moveless hills. Whatever respects the people or the country has therefore been, at all times, a subject of laudable inquiry and desire.

The primeval Briton, from what clime or whatever race his fathers sprung, was a magnanimous being, by whom few wants were felt, and to whom enterprize and danger were familiar. The chase of his native woods furnished his family with subsistence, and the grot or the grove served them for a nightly dwelling. When associations became necessary, their establishments were formed on some level field amid their forests, overshadowed with trees, and washed by the waters of some pellucid stream. When the turbulent passions of the human heart had produced discord and odious war among the tribes, their desire of safety directed them to fix their strongholds upon the summits of inaccessible hills. Within these they lodged their wives and their children, and secured the spoils of their successful depredations. Such of them as dwelt on the banks of

navigable rivers, or on the shores of the ocean, were accustomed to commit themselves with dreadless intrepidity to the inconstant element, and to make excursions of various length in their rude canoes, formed of the trunks of trees excavated by fire, or by unwieldy adzes of stone, and in coracles or curraghs constructed in the shape of boats, whose slender frames were covered with the hides of animals. Their intercourse with foreign nations, induced by whatever means, enlarged their knowledge and improved its application. By their Roman conquerors the Southern Britons were taught many of the arts by which man ameliorates his condition; but they were also, at the same time, made acquainted with the luxuries and unreal wants which embitter existence and cherish insatiable desire. By such enjoyments, the boon of slavery, their natural vigour became enervated, while indolence and inaction unbraced their arms. But their brethren of the North, having manfully repulsed the intruders, scorned alike the inducements of usefulness and of ease. If they wished for the wealth of the strangers, it was only that they might exhibit its appendages as trophies of renown; and, for this, they contemned the dangers of the field, and procured those objects of ambition as the reward of their hardihood and self-denial.

When the Romans under Ætius, in A. D. 446, departed from Britain, the native inhabitants of the province of Valentia formed themselves into a community known, during the middle ages, under the

name of the Kingdom of Strath-Clyde, so denominated from the noble stream which still gives beauty and fruitfulness to the land of its course. Of this district, bounded on the south by the Solway, on the north by Loch-Lomond, on the east by Lothian, and on the west by the Irish sea, the capital was Ald-Cluyd, now Dunbarton, on the northern bank of the Clyde. This ample territory, however, was daily diminished by the encroachments of strangers; the Anglo-Saxons from the south and east, the Picts and Scots from the north, and the Cruithné or Hibernian Britons from the west. At length, in A. D. 975, Dunwallon the last of its princes, on the bloody field of Vacornar, resigned his crown and the independence of his country to Kenneth III. the enterprising king of the Scots. From that period, Strath-Clyde shared the fortunes, and contributed to the glory and opulence of the Scottish Kingdom, and its intelligent people consigned to their progeny their fertile territory, their energies, and their fame.

The inhabitants of Strath-Clyde, as they were subjected during a shorter period to the Roman power, had their native vigour less dissipated than those of the other provinces, and were left more capable of turning to advantage the arts of their conquerors. They would, therefore, continue their application, which genius would improve as industry required. Instead of their wooden huts, they would construct more capacious and permanent dwellings, the union of which would be the origin of their little towns. Becoming better acquainted with the use.

ful qualities of grain and the modes of cultivating it, their infant agriculture would be prosecuted to the melioration of their excellent soil. At the same time, while their wants directed them to the stores of their prolific stream, the improvement of their fisheries would habituate them to danger, increase their experience, and prompt them to more distant and perilous adventures. Thus would they visit other shores and obtain the arts of other lands; and, in the sixth century, when GLASGOW was beginning to rise into notice, the face of their country would be greatly changed, their modes of life improved, and civilization have begun its rapid career.

Being undistinguished as a British fort or a Roman station, the origin of Glasgow is unknown. The remarkable spot which it occupies was included in the territory of the Damnii, the most energetic and numerous of the five tribes\* whose country constituted the kingdom of the Strath-Clyde Britons. This great city, important from its numerous population, and eminent for the excellence of its manufactures and its extensive commerce, stands in latitude  $55^{\circ} 52' 10''$  N., and longitude  $4^{\circ} 15' 51''$  W., on the northern bank of the river Clyde, in the county of Lanark. Its name points

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\* The Ottadini, Gadeni, Selgovæ, Novantes, and Damnii.—Theodosius, his successful general, commemorated the name and the glories of the Emperor Valentinian, by giving the appellation of Valentia to the new province formed, in A. D. 368-9, by the country of these tribes. See the *Histories of Ancient Britain*.

out a place situated on the slope of a verdant dale; and such seems to have been the site of ancient Glasgow, in the vicinity of its cathedral, and on the woody banks of the Molendinar-bourn.\*

As the Druids, who were the priests of the Celtic race in Britain, as well as in other parts of the world, consecrated temples to the Supreme Being in groves and sequestered retreats, and were succeeded in these by the Christian Culdees, it is not improbable that, by the concourse around such a seclusion, was formed the *hamlet of the green valley*, from which the rich and many-peopled city of Glasgow arose. The first historical notice of the place, indeed, is of a religious establishment having been founded there, towards the end of the sixth century, by Kentigern, a disci-

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\* To their places of temporary or permanent retreat, their mountains, their streams, and their groves, the primeval nations were accustomed to give appellations descriptive of their properties, appearances, and situation, or commemorative of achievements which, with various influence, had impressed their minds. The people of later ages did not altogether discontinue the practice. Examples of this practice may be deduced from the name of Glasgow and that of the Molendinar-bourn, whose banks must have been laved by the flow of purer waters during the lapse of former times.—Glasgow may be derived from the Celtic terms *Glas*, meaning blue, azure, green, verdant; and *Go* or *Gw*, a hollow, a dell, glen, or vale. In technical Latin, *Mola Molendinaria* signifies a grist-mill. When Romanism was the established religion of the land, the cathedral of Glasgow was furnished with all the conveniences of life then known, for the use of its monks and their dependants. A mill would be required for preparing their grain; and mills are still retained on the contiguous stream. What therefore would be denominated by them, *Rivulus Mole Molendinariae*, would afterwards be called the Grist-mill-bourn, the Mill-bourn, the Molendinar-bourn.—According to Jocelyn in his *Life of St. Kentigern*, the old name of Glasgow was *Cathures*, from *Cad* or *Cath*, *warfare*, *battle*, having reference to some scene of blood.

ple of Servan, the venerable Culdee of the Insh of Loch-Leven.

Kentigern was the son of Owain ab Urien, and, as implied by his name *Ceann*, pronounced *Ken*, a head or chief, *Tighearna*, a person of high rank, a lord, seems to have been chief ecclesiastic among the Northern Britons. Being of an affable, benevolent, and virtuous disposition, he was distinguished among his brethren by the endearing epithet *Mungo*, *Urbanus*, the *Courteous One*. Having fixed his residence at Penrhyn-Rheonydd (either Glasgow or Dunbarton), he began to soften the manners and to instruct the minds of a restless people, by his lessons of piety and peace. But his useful labours were soon interrupted by the angry interference of Marken, then king of Strath-Clyde, by whom he was obliged to remove into Wales. In that interesting country he remained some time, and founded a religious house at St. Asaph, which still continues to be the respectable seat of a bishop. Rhydderch the Generous having succeeded to the honours and power of Marken, Kentigern was recalled and cherished in his usefulness by the king. But he died on the 13th of January, A. D. 601, after performing, for the improvement of his native land, all that zeal could suggest or perseverance execute. The very great number of chapels and churches dedicated to his memory, attests the merit of his labours, and the veneration in which his character was held by his successors. He was buried at the east end of the cathedral of Glasgow, where a monument,

sacred to the remembrance of his virtues, is still pointed out to the curiosity of Strangers.\*

Glasgow continued during many subsequent ages to be only an establishment of the Culdees, who performed their public functions in a simple CYRIC, constructed chiefly of wood, and liable to frequent disrepair. Soon after his accession to the Scottish throne, however, it was formed into a bishoprick by David I., who appointed John Achaius his chancellor, to preside over the recent see. This prelate was active in rebuilding with stone and ornamenting the cathedral, which he dedicated to Saint Mungo in A. D. 1137. At this solemnity the king was present, and gave, by endowment, the lands of Partick on the Kelvin to the bishoprick. After having divided his diocese into the two archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale, established the offices of dean, subdean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and successor, and settled a prebendary in each of them, out of the donations he received from his sovereign, John died on the 28th of May, 1146, and was buried at Jedburgh, during the reign of Malcolm IV.

Jocelyn, abbot of Melrose, being appointed to the vacant see in 1174, proceeded to enlarge the cathedral, and in 1180 found interest enough to procure

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\* In the Genealogy of the British Saints, he is thus denominated; Kenedyrn Garthwys the son of Owen, the son of Urien Reged, the son of Cynfarch, the son of Marken the Slender, the son of Grwst the Bare, the son of Cenau, the son of Coel; and his mother Dwynwen of the race of Lladden the Warlike, of Dinas-Eldyn (Edinburgh) in the North. See the *Mynyraia Archaeology of Wales*, Vol. II. p. 34.—Dwynwen means the Smile of Bliss: she was the British Venus.

a charter from William the Lion, whereby the village of Glasgow was erected into a royal burgh, with the privilege of holding a weekly market on the Thursdays. This bishop speaks of his *Garden* within the city; a circumstance which demonstrates that horticulture had become an object of attention in Scotland, during these early times.

By the same means, also, a charter was obtained in 1190, authorising a fair to be held every year in the city, for the space of *eight days*, with free access to the markets. It was not, however, till 1242, "that the burgesses and *men of the bishop* were enabled to trade in Lennox, Argyle, and Scotland, as freely as the men of Dunbarton." The city appears to have been governed, in 1268, by its own magistrates. A provost and baillies had been appointed, forming a completely organized Incorporation, together with persons in official situations, whose duty it was to transfer property. Courts of Justice were also instituted for determining disputes among the inhabitants. In 1270, William, bishop of Glasgow, established the order of Dominican Friars within the city.

Among the many vigorous enterprizes achieved by the Scots during the succession-war, the battle of Glasgow has been recorded by their historians and bards, with all the fervour of national feeling. Having dispersed the bands of invading soldiers stationed in Ayr and its vicinity, the patriot Wallace, being joined by his uncle and Boswell of Auchinleck, with three hundred cavalry, hastened

to attack the English garrison, of one thousand men, in the Castle of Glasgow, and to expel Anthony Beik, a priestly sycophant, whom Edward I. had appointed bishop of the see. Information being given him of the number and situation of the hostile troops, the Scottish hero forded the river opposite the present Town-Hospital, rushed to the assault, and in a spirited action defeated the enemy, and slew Percy their general, with several hundreds of his soldiers.

In 1345, the wooden bridge over the Clyde being found insufficient, one of stone was constructed in its place, at the expense of bishop Rae. The years 1350, 1380, and 1381 are remarkable in the history of Glasgow, from the great number of its inhabitants which then fell victims to the baleful influence of the plague. While Matthew Glendonyng was bishop, the great spire of the cathedral, hitherto built solely of wood, was destroyed in 1387 by lightning. William Lauder, his successor, erected with stone, in 1408, the great tower as far as the first battlement. The vestry was also formed by the same prelate. Bishop Cameron founded, in 1430, and afterwards completed, the great tower of the episcopal palace. In 1435, he directed his prebends to erect houses for themselves in the vicinity of the cathedral, and always to reside in the city: by which arrangement its increasing population would be farther augmented.

Robert III., who reigned by his ministers from 1390 to 1424, erected a mint-house in the Drygate-

street. The royal crest crowned, but unsceptered, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratiâ Rex Scotorum*, appears on one side of the money coined there; and, on an inner circle, are the words *Villa de Glasgow*, while *Dominus Protector* is read on the outer.

Previously to the middle of the fifteenth century, the city does not appear to have been occupied by more than fifteen hundred inhabitants. The University was founded in 1450 by bishop Turnbull, who in the same year obtained a charter in his favour from James II., erecting the city and barony of Glasgow, and lands called Bishop's-Forest into a regality, with full power to constitute and appoint a provost, bailies, sergeants, and other municipal officers. Bishop Muirhead, who was consecrated in 1455, contributed to the extension of the city by founding Vicars in the Choir, and building houses for them on a spot north from the cathedral. From this circumstance, the place was named Vicars'-Alley; but these ancient habitations have been erased many years ago, and their site converted into gardens.

The bishoprick of Glasgow, in January 1488-9, was erected into a metropolitan see, and James IV., by a charter, afterwards confirmed the goods and privileges of its church.

During the minority of Mary, Queen of Scots, the kingdom was agitated by factions. The Earl of Lennox, in 1542, was invited from France by a powerful party, headed by the Queen-dowager of James V. and Cardinal Beaton, in opposition to the

Earl of Arran, then Regent. Before his arrival, however, the latter nobleman had entered into an accommodation with his opposers, by which means the ambitious hopes of Lennox were disappointed. Nevertheless, by the distribution of some money, received from the French government, among his adherents, he soon excited them to hostilities, and, having fortified the Bishops' Castle in Glasgow, proceeded thence to Dunbarton. Arran, however, being apprized of his designs, summoned an army to meet at Stirling, with ten days' provision. With this he marched to Glasgow, and assailed the castle with *brass guns*. A truce of one day was then granted, during which, the soldiers being gained, the place was surrendered. Lennox, thus disappointed, and being now joined by the Earl of Glencairn, resolved, at the head of their tenants and adherents, to lay waste the lands of the Hamiltons on the banks of the Clyde. When putting this plan in execution, their party, headed by Glencairn, was met and attacked by the Regent at a spot called the Butts, where the Barracks now stand, and in a furious action routed with much loss. Arran's army, thus victorious, immediately entered Glasgow and plundered the town. After the engagement, Lennox retired into England, where he afterwards married Lady Margaret Douglas, niece to Henry VIII.; from which union sprung Henry Stewart, Lord Darnly, husband to Mary, Queen of Scots, and father of James, *the first monarch of Great Britain*.

The Town-Council is recorded to have nominated the Lord Provost and Baillies, in 1559, for the first time. Next year the following municipal regulations were enacted by the Magistrates: That the fourpenny-loaf should weigh thirty-two ounces; That the price of the best ale sold in the city should not exceed four pennies Scots for the Scottish pint, which is one-third of a penny sterling for two quarts English; That a stone of tallow should not be sold for more than eight shillings Scots, a peck of horse's corn than eight pennies, and one pound weight of candles than six pennies, or one halfpenny sterling.

Glasgow was threatened, in 1563, with a famine, when the usual price of provisions was nearly trebled. A boll of oats at that time cost fifteen shillings Scots; a boll of meal, four merks; a boll of wheat, six pounds, or ten shillings sterling; an ox fit for the plough, twenty merks; and a wedder, thirty shillings, or two shillings and sixpence sterling.—The city was, at the same time, the scene of some disturbances occasioned by the Queen's marriage. These, however, were soon quelled by the approach of a royal army, and order re-established. Towards the end of 1566, Mary honoured the city of Glasgow with a short visit, having gone thither for the purpose of attending King Henry, her husband, who then lay sick in the house of Mr. Erskine, chancellor of the chapter of the cathedral, situated on the north side of the Drygate-street, which he was induced to leave for Edinburgh, before his recovery was complete.

The battle of Langside, a small hamlet two miles south from Glasgow, was fought in 1568, and crushed for ever the hopes of the unfortunate Queen.—Mary was indeed born to a throne, but she was the child of wo. A few days only had elapsed from her birth, when the death of James V. her father, placed the crown on her infant head. In her sixth year, she was sent by the Scottish Regency into France to be educated; the intrigues of England having rendered it necessary for her personal safety. The charms of her beauty and her mental acquirements made a deep impression on Francis, the young and amiable dauphin of France. She became his wife, and on his accession to the throne, Queen of France. Sickness soon terminated his reign, which promised much felicity to the royal pair. By the desire of her native subjects, Mary now returned to Scotland; and, during two years, was actively engaged in composing their feuds and ameliorating their manners. On the 29th of July, 1565, in her twenty-third year, she married her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, after herself, the nearest heir to the British crowns. The plots of their enemies rendered disastrous their short-lived union. They murdered her weak, though worthless, husband; and, by their iniquitous intrigues, the Queen, after being deserted and dishonoured, was compelled to become the wife of the Earl of Bothwell, who had imbrued his hands in the blood of the youthful king. The prime movers of all these dark designs were the Earls of Morton, Bothwell, and Murray the Queen's illegitimate bro-

ther, the most subtle and ambitious of all the conspirators. Hitherto this man's schemes were successful; and, now, by his contrivance, an armed association, on pretence of avenging the King's death, was formed against the Queen and Bothwell. The partisans on both sides were assembled, and met at Carberry-hill in hostile array. On observing the irresolution of her followers, Mary entered into terms with the confederated chiefs, and Bothwell escaped from the field to Orkney; where, turning pirate to procure means of subsistence, he was taken by the Danes, and consigned to a dungeon, where he perished in ignominy and want. The Queen was now in the hands of men destitute of faith or patriotism. They instantly broke their engagements, and sent her a prisoner to the lonely fortress of Loch-Leven. There, by the brutality of Lord Lindsay, she was compelled to sign a resignation\* of the crown to her infant son, and at the same time to assent to the appointment of her infamous brother to be Regent of the kingdom. Her beauty and suf-

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\* This cruel scene attracted the notice of Ramsay the painter, son of Allan Ramsay the celebrated Scottish poet, who made it the subject of a very interesting historical piece, "Mary's Resignation of her Crown in Loch-Leven Castle." For Mr. Boswell's copy of this picture, Dr. Johnson composed the following inscriptive sentiment:

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS,  
HARRASSED, TERRIFIED, AND OVERPOWERED,  
BY THE INSULTS, MENACES,  
AND CLAMOURS,  
OF HER  
REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS,  
SET HER HAND,  
WITH TEARS AND CONFUSION,  
TO A RESIGNATION OF HER  
KINGDOM,  
JULY XXIV. MDLXVII.

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

Flushed with victory, Murray's heart now admitted sentiments of gratitude towards the citizens of Glasgow, to whose friendship and bravery he owed much of his success. Returning from the field, he was regaled by the Magistrates, to whom he expressed his sense of obligation, and to the Incorporation of Bakers he gave the mill of Partick and

lands connected with it, in return for their having liberally supplied his army with bread when quartered in their neighbourhood.

In 1569, the Magistrates made an enactment that wine should not be sold at a higher price than eighteen pennies Scots, or three halfpence sterling, the Scottish pint.—The Hamiltons and other partisans in Mary's interest endeavoured, in the course of 1570, to surprize the castle of Glasgow, but were repulsed and obliged to retire with loss.—Robert, Earl of Lennox, was entered a burges of Glasgow on the 30th of September, 1578, and elected Lord Provost in the same year.—In 1592, its numerous altars were removed, and the Laigh Kirk thoroughly repaired. About this time also many of the University buildings were erected.—In 1603, the old tolbooth at the cross, which stood 209 years, was built.

Disputes respecting superiority in the management of public affairs arose, in 1604, between the merchants and other corporations of the city. The merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolized the magistracy, and assumed the sole right of managing the funds. The trades, who were more numerous, insisted on a participation of office. The animosities which had arisen from this source, were at last allayed by a submission of the points of difference to Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, then Provost, the parson of Glasgow, and two ministers of the city. The award of these arbitrators was published on the 6th of February, 1605, and is termed the *Letter of Guildry*. By it, the officers of

Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener were established; the one, the head of the Merchants', and the other of the Trades' House. A number of similar regulations respecting the election of the Town-Council, and other subjects connected with the internal government of the city were, at the same time, made. This Letter of Guildry was approved and ratified by the Magistrates and Council, on the 9th of February, 1605, and was afterwards confirmed by an Act of Parliament of Charles II., on the 11th September, 1672.

About this time, and during several of the subsequent years, the institutions and appendages of the ancient ecclesiastical establishment were suppressed, and applied to secular purposes.

On the 16th of October, 1638, the City of Glasgow was declared by Act of Parliament to be a

### **Royal Free Borough.**

In 1636, a Water-Baillie was appointed by Royal Charter, with power to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, from the bridge of Glasgow to the Clough, near the mouth of the Clyde, and twenty-six miles below the town.

Graham, Marquis of Montrose, a chivalrous warrior of the Moslem school, after having defeated the Presbyterians at Kilsyth, in 1645, entered Glasgow, and, with the pious object of promoting their conversion, levied a contribution from the heretical inhabitants.

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

The city was wasted, in 1649, by the complicated calamities of a plague, a famine, and a civil war. These were soon followed by a fatal disaster of another kind. A fire broke out, on July 17th, 1652, in a narrow alley on the east side of the High-street, which, after raging several days with irresistible fury, laid in ruins the finest part of the city, and rendered nearly one thousand families houseless and unsheltered. The amount of the loss in property was not less than £100,000 sterling. Subscriptions were immediately opened for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers; and Oliver Cromwell,\* who had been in the city and known the Magistrates, took an active share in procuring the means of alleviating the public distress. This accident, however afflictive, was so far of advantage that, in rebuilding with stone the houses which were heretofore constructed of wood, and without observation of a prescribed

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\* When Cromwell visited the University here, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, minister of the Outer High Church, whom Cromwell had appointed Principal, in the course of conversation informed him, that Charles I. subscribed £100 towards ornamenting its principal front; Cromwell took the hint, and ordered the money to be paid.—Some time afterwards, when one of the baillies of Perth was introduced to the Protector, he told him that Charles had subscribed a considerable sum for a public building in Perth, and rather bluntly asked him for the money; when Oliver instantly replied, "I am not Charles's executor." The baillie, who was not to be intimidated, archly answered, "Deil ma' care, ye're a vitious intromitter wi' his gudes and gear."

plan, more attention was given to elegance and regularity.

In 1652, the City purchased the lands, lordship, and barony of Provan, from Sir Robert Hamilton of Silverton-hall.—Oliver Cromwell, by an arbitrary interference with the political immunities of Glasgow, directed the Lord Provost, by a letter received on the 30th of September, 1658, to defer the election of Magistrates.

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

During a violent storm, in 1666, the ancient College Church, built on the site of a ruined Gothic pile, was destroyed by lightning.

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

The Covenanters, being at this time roused to re-

sentment by the repeated cruelties to which their oppressors daily subjected them, took arms, and, being animated with an enthusiastic zeal, fought and often conquered their inveterate enemies. After a successful skirmish, near Loudon-hill, with a party under Viscount Dundee, an intrepid but cruel and ungenerous officer, who had been sent by the king to disperse them, they marched to Glasgow. Advancing in two divisions by the road from Hamilton, they entered the city by the Gallowgate and College-vennal. Soon after, they met and engaged the royalists with undaunted bravery. Being galled, however, from windows and the tops of houses, and unable to contend with the superior discipline of mercenary soldiers, they retired, but in regular retreat, from the town.

The battle of Bothwell Bridge, which was fought on the 21st of June, 1679, suppressed for a time the Presbyterian forces, and subjected Glasgow to the scourge of the apostles of intolercancy. Viscount Dundee requested permission to burn the city and other towns of the West, on account of their resistance to the agents of despotism. The Government, lost as it was to every principle of equity and patriotism, refused to authorize a measure so barbarous and unjust. Glasgow, however, was necessitated to purchase an exemption from greater evils, by renouncing to Edinburgh a debt of thirty thousand merks, which was held on the Canon-mills, a dependancy of the Scottish capital.

Upon the flight of James II. the Magistrates of Glasgow sent to Edinburgh, under the command of the Earl of Argyle and Lord Newbottle, 500 men well armed and disciplined. These soldiers were intended to assist in guarding the Convention of Estates, then met to deliberate on the settlement of the crown upon WILLIAM AND MARY. So devoted were the inhabitants of Glasgow to the cause of Presbyterianism, and so enraged by the cruel persecutions of the abettors of Episcopacy, that they succeeded in raising this regiment of 500 men in one day. The Convention constituted itself into a Parliament; and, having abolished that form of church-government, established in its stead the Presbyterian, for which the nation had so vigorously contended during the two preceding reigns. In consequence of this act, John Paterson, who then held the See of Glasgow, resigned his office and retired to Edinburgh, where, two years afterwards, he died at the age of seventy-six.

From the year 1450, when the town and ecclesiastical patrimony were incorporated, down to the Reformation, the bishops, or certain lay lords in their right, nominated the Magistrates. Soon after William and Mary were, in 1690, raised to the throne, they changed this mode of election, and granted in favour of the community of Glasgow, and in consideration of their loyalty, a new Charter, which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the same year. By this, they "enact and ordain, that the City of

Glasgow and Town-Council thereof, shall have power and privilege to choose their own Magistrates, Provost, Baillies, and other officers, within the burgh, as fully and freely, in all respects, as the City of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom." By this charter, their right of election, which, since the last in 1633, had been questioned and infringed by Cromwell and his Privy Council, was established and confirmed, and this right they have ever since uninterruptedly enjoyed.

In 1694, a dispute between a citizen and a soldier was submitted to the sitting Magistrate. Robert Park, the town-clerk, supported the cause of the citizen, and Major James Menzies that of the soldier. High words ensued, when in the heat of passion, the Major stabbed Mr. Park, and immediately fled. He was pursued, and, in consequence of resistance, shot in Renfield garden.

William, though he favoured the citizens by thus confirming their liberties, yet of himself or by his ministers, greatly injured them and many others, in 1695, by discouraging the infant colony of Darien. Glasgow was deeply engaged in this scheme, of the success of which the most reasonable hopes were for a considerable time entertained. The envy and machination, however, of some English merchants at last accomplished its destruction, thereby annihilating a source of national prosperity, and inducing much individual misfortune.

An Act of Parliament being passed, in the same year, for a monthly cess on the royal boroughs, we

find that Glasgow \* then stood the *second* in the roll in point of wealth.

The citizens of Glasgow, being sensible of the inconveniency to their trade arising from the want of a sufficient depth of water at the Broomielaw, resolved to have a port farther down the river, and capable of admitting vessels of any burthen. They accordingly proposed forming a harbour at Dunbarton. But the magistrates of that borough opposed the measure, on the ground that the influx of sailors and great increase of inhabitants, would be the cause of *raising the price of provisions!* The magistrates and town-council of Glasgow, therefore, feued eleven acres of ground on the south bank of the

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\* "The following arrangement of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland may be made, under the several reigns of the kings, as those communities successively appear in charters. Under Alexander I.: Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Strivekin, Inverkeithin, Perth, Aberdeen; the three last of which obtained their respective charters from William the Lion. Under David I.: Jedburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Rutherglen, Renfrew, St. Andrew's, Dunfermlin, Crail, Elgin, Forres, Inverness; Rutherglen and Inverness had their first existing charters from William. Under William, who granted many charters to boroughs: Dumfries, Lanerk, Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr, Forfar, Dundee, Aberbrothock, Monros, Inverury, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, Nairn. Under Alexander II.: Annan, Dunbarton, Dingwall, Rosemarkie. Under Alexander III.: Kinghorn, Peebles, Selkirk. Under Robert I.: Kirkcaldy, Queensferry, Lochmaben. Under David II.: Cupar, Inverberrie, Dunbar, Brechin, Lauder, Wigton. Under Robert III.: North-Berwick, Rothsay. Under James II.: Kirkcudbright. Under James III.: Kirkwall. Under James V.: Pittenweem, Burntisland, Dysart. Under James VI.: Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Culross, Wick, Sanquhar, Stranraer. Under Charles I.: Orkney, Inverary, New-Galloway, Newburgh. Under Charles II.: Tain, Cromarty, Kilrenny. Under William III.: Campbeltown. Such is the chronological series of the royal boroughs." *Chalmers's Caledonia*, Vol. I. p. 775-6. See also an Abstract of Bagimont's Roll, as it stood under James V., *Ib.* p. 689-90.—Glasgow appears, in 1556, at Queen Mary's taxation, to have held only the *eleventh* place among the royal boroughs.

river, in the vicinity of the old village of Newark, and, in 1695, procured it to be erected into a separate parish. There they immediately laid the foundation of the now respectable town of New-Port-Glasgow, about nineteen miles distant from the city.

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

In the year 1720, the Lord Provost of Glasgow began first to give external splendour to his office by assuming a velvet court-dress ; and the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Convener, in 1767, by wearing gold chains. The Baillie of the River on May 8th, 1810, and the Baillies of Gorbals on June 9th, 1812, adopted the same official badge.

The extension of the malt-tax to Scotland excited the reprobation of every party and of every person in this kingdom. At Glasgow, a city noted for its loyalty, an assemblage of insurgents, on the 24th of June, 1725, sacked the house of Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, its representative in parliament, and expelled the king's troops. These were commanded by Captain Bushel, who, although by their fire twenty of the rioters had fallen; were obliged to retire towards Dunbarton. Every town and village

were ready to imitate this example ; and the king's servants at length saw, with reluctant eyes, that the united wishes of a whole people must be respected. They established the office of Secretary of State for Scotland, and sent to that country, as a confidential agent, the Earl of Ilay, a nobleman of uncommon address and talents, yet little scrupulous in his means. General Wade, with Duncan Forbes of Culloden, marched at the head of an army into Glasgow, where there were none to oppose them. They took possession of the town, apprehended the magistrates and carried them into Edinburgh, where after the Commissioners of Justiciary had taken cognisance of the affair, they were honourably acquitted. The rioters were tried before the Court of Justiciary, wherein the Earl of Ilay, as Lord-Justice-General, presided. Sir Walter Pringle, Lord Newhall, a gentleman of worth and a lawyer of eminence, led the Court against the Justice-General in support of a mild construction of the law, and of a mitigated punishment. Some of the most guilty persons were whipped in Glasgow ; others were transported to the plantations. Mr. Campbell was afterwards re-imbursed for his losses, by receiving £6,400 sterling out of the city's funds. By this impolitic measure, on the part of a family so largely indebted to the city for its establishment on the throne, the inhabitants were exasperated, and roused to these acts of violence, an expense amounting to not less than £9000 was incurred.

Glasgow suffered considerably during the unsuccessful attempt, in 1745, to restore the exiled family

of Stewart to the throne. When Charles-Edward the Pretender had seized Edinburgh, he sent a party of horse under John Hay, a writer to the signet, with a requisition to the magistrates of Glasgow, to transmit to him the arrears of their taxes to government, all the arms in their possession, and £15,000, with a threat of military execution unless these exactions were complied with. They pleaded incapacity to raise the money, and at last Mr. Hay consented to accept of £5000 in cash, and £500 in goods. On the return of the Highlanders from England, they visited the town in full force, and demanded 6000 cloth-coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, 6000 bonnets, and 12,000 linen shirts. With these demands the magistrates were under the necessity of complying, and thereby actually clothed, from head to foot, the whole Highland army. The citizens in the mean while, undoubtedly merited these exactions at the Prince's hands. They had raised for the service of the existing government, two battalions of 600 men each, which acted in the battle of Falkirk\* under the Earl of Home. These troops, according to an historian whose candour is undoubted, and his means of information correct, were not affected with

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\* A serio-comic description of this battle is given in a letter addressed to the Lord President Forbes, by Mr. William Corse, at that time a candidate for a Professorship in the University of Glasgow. It is published in the Culloden-Papers, No. CCCXIII. The writer was attached to the Glasgow Regiment and present in the action, the circumstances of which he represents with the picturesque freedom of an eye-witness, who perceived, but did not choose to express the egregious blunders of the person entrusted, on that day, with the command of the royal army.

the panic that seized the king's troops, and performed the service allotted to them with great gallantry. Charles resided in Glasgow, from the 25th December, 1745, to the 3d January, 1746. But he was received with the most sullen and uninviting silence. When he went abroad the streets were left solitary. This contemptuous neglect exasperated the Highland chiefs to such a degree, that they threatened to plunder and burn the town. A proposal so barbarous was vigorously and successfully resisted by the spirited generosity of Cameron of Lochiel, who threatened to withdraw his clan if the odious enterprise were attempted.

The expense incurred by the City of Glasgow, in the payment of these contributions and raising the two battalions, amounted to upwards of £15,000 sterling. An application being afterwards made to Parliament for compensation, the sum of £10,000 was voted to the city. With this, added to the success of the cause in which they were engaged, the citizens were satisfied.

Glasgow was now rising into distinction among commercial cities, and her connexions widely extending. Her energies were, therefore, directed to promote the enterprise of her citizens, and to facilitate their intercourse with foreign states. With this intention a CANAL to unite the rivers Forth and Clyde was projected. The original plan, which was to make a cut only four feet deep, after much discussion and opposition, was abandoned, when the projectors, being joined by some wealthy citizens of Edinburgh,

and many of the nobility and gentry of the country, by the sanction of parliament, were incorporated under the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation." The estimate of the expense amounted to £150,000; and the joint stock of the company was declared to consist of 1500 shares of £100 each,\* with liberty to borrow £50,000. The holders of five shares are entitled to vote by themselves or proxies, and to be elected managers of the company. On the 10th of July, 1768, the work was begun under the direction of Mr. John Smeaton, an able engineer. The operations commenced at the east end; and the late Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse performed the ceremony of cutting and removing the first spadeful of earth. The spade he used is said to be kept in Kerse-house, as a memorial of the transaction. Many difficulties occurred in the execution of the work, which had not been foreseen; but at length, on the 10th of November, 1775, the canal was fit for navigation as far west as Stockingfield, within a few miles of Glasgow, and the place where the side-branch to that city goes off. In November, 1777, the side-branch was completed to Hamilton-hill; and a basin was made there for the reception of vessels, and granaries and other buildings erected by the neighbouring proprietors. At this time the expense far exceeded the original estimate, and the canal remained in a languishing and unfinished state till

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\* The magistrates of Glasgow hold ten of these shares, and two hundred and thirty-five belong to three individuals.

1784, when government granted £50,000, out of the rents of the forfeited estates in Scotland, towards completing it. In July, 1786, the committee of management renewed their operations, under the conduct of Mr. Robert Whitworth; and on the 28th of July, 1790, a navigable course was opened from sea to sea, accompanied with a ceremony of pompous solemnity. The committee of management and the magistrates of Glasgow were the first voyagers on the completed canal. On the arrival of their vessel at Bowling-Bay, and after descending the last lock into the Clyde, the ceremony of uniting the Eastern and Western seas was performed by the chairman of the committee, with the assistance of Mr. Whitworth the engineer, by the symbol of pouring into the Clyde a hogshead of water taken out of the Forth. A vast concourse of spectators attended, and expressed, by loud acclamations, their joy on account of the completion of the work.

The basin at Hamilton-hill being found inadequate to the reception of the great number of vessels which now navigated the canal, as well as inconvenient for the trade of Glasgow, eight acres of ground were purchased by the Canal-Company, and a basin constructed on a large scale, with appropriate buildings, so as to form a village named Port-Dundas, in compliment to Sir Lawrence Dundas, the Governor of the Company of Proprietors. From this, the Company carried a branch to the Monkland-Canal, at a small basin near the town-head, with the design of obtaining a large supply of water, of which the latter enjoys a superfluity.

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The following are the dimensions of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

	Miles.
Length of its course from Forth to Clyde,.....	35
Length of the collateral cut to Glasgow,.....	2½
From Port-Dundas to the Monkland Canal basin, ..	1
	<u>38½</u>

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

	Feet.
The greatest height of the Canal is .....	156
Medium breadth of the surface of the water,.....	56
Medium breadth at the bottom,.....	27
Depth of water over the whole, .....	8
Length of the mason-work of each lock,.....	133
Length of the locks within the gates, .....	74
Width of the locks,.....	20
Fall or rise obtained by each lock, .....	8

Vessels of 20 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and drawing 8 feet water, can pass through the whole canal. It crosses, in its course, over 10 considerable aqueduct bridges, and upwards of 38 smaller ones or tunnels, and is overarched by 33 drawbridges. The greatest of the aqueducts is that on the Kelvin, about 3 miles distant from Glasgow, which was begun in June 1787, and finished in April, 1791, at the expense of £8,509. It consists of four great arches of mason-work. Its height is 83 feet, and it crosses a dell of upwards of 400 feet in breadth. This structure is one of the most elegant and stupendous of the kind which

any country can exhibit. It is connected with a chain of mason-work, consisting of locks, basins, dry-docks, and road bridges, situated within the distance of half a mile, presenting a most interesting architectural group. Under the foundation-stone of the Aqueduct Bridge was laid a plate with the following inscription:

IN THE  
YEAR OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST,  
ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN,  
AND IN THE XXVI YEAR OF THE REIGN OF  
GEORGE THE THIRD,  
KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,  
AND IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF  
SIR THOMAS DUNDAS OF KERSE, BARONET,  
GOVERNOR OF THE COMPANY OF PROPRIETORS OF THE  
FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION;  
AND OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD FREDERICK CAMPBELL,  
SIR ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH, BARONET,  
JOHN FURLING, AND JOHN INGRAM, ESQUIRES,  
COUNSELLORS  
OF THE COMPANY IN LONDON,  
THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE,  
FOR CARRYING THE NAVIGATION BETWEEN  
THE FORTH AND CLYDE,  
OF THE DEPTH OF VIII FEET, AND LENGTH OF THE  
BRIDGE CCLXXV FEET, AND LXVIII FEET IN HEIGHT,  
OVER THE  
VALLEY AND RIVER OF KELVIN,  
IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK, IN NORTH BRITAIN,  
AS DESIGNED BY ROBERT WHITWORTH, ESQ. ENGINEER,  
(SUPPOSED THE LARGEST FABRIC OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.)  
WAS LAID  
ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF THE MONTH OF JUNE,  
BY ARCHIBALD SPIERS, ESQ. OF ELDERSLIE,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT;  
AT A PERIOD WHEN THE DIRECTION OF THE AFFAIRS OF  
THE COMPANY,  
WAS COMMITTED TO HIS CARE.

Then follow the names of the committee of managers.

N. B.—WILLIAM GIBB AND JOHN MOIR,  
UNDERTAKERS IN FALKIRK,  
HAVE CONTRACTED TO FINISH THIS WORK  
IN THE  
YEAR MDCCCLXXXIX.

The Great Canal is supplied with water from six reservoirs, which cover 409 acres of land, and contain nearly 16,000 lockfuls; and, should the increase of trade require it, the means exist whereby more than

double that quantity can be supplied. The canal-duties are various on the different commodities. For grain and goods in general, as enumerated in the Company's Table of Tolls for 1814, is paid 3d. per ton per mile; for wood of all kinds, 2½d.; pig-iron and other coarse articles, 2d.; for lime 1½d.; for coal, lime-stone, slates, building-stone, iron-ore, flags, potatoes, dung, and all kinds of manure, 1d.; and ½d. for sand, soil, moss, and gravel. The whole expense of the canal, 1799, had amounted to £421,525; which was then fixed by Act of Parliament, as the stock of the Company. The principal part of the revenue arises from grain and timber, the last of which comes from the shores of the Baltic.

A considerable sum is also produced by the conveyance of passengers in track-boats, elegantly and commodiously fitted up for that purpose; and subject to a set of rules, judiciously arranged for their ease and accommodation. These proceed from Glasgow at the one end, and from No. 16, near Falkirk, at the other, at 10 o'clock, A. M. every lawful day; the fare for the cabin 4s. and 2s. for the steerage. Another boat also returns from Glasgow at 4 o'clock, P. M. having started from Wyndford at 6 in the morning, for the purpose of bringing people to the Glasgow markets. The fare is 2d. per mile in the cabin, and 1d. in the steerage, and the accommodation is equally convenient and agreeable as in the others. The number of passengers conveyed in the track-boats during the last three years were, in 1814, seventy-five thousand two hundred and ten, who paid

£6164 8 9; in 1815, eighty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight, who paid £6987 15 8; in 1816, eighty thousand eight hundred and eighty, who paid £6560 10 7. In the latter year, forty-three vessels were loaded at Port-Dundas for the Baltic, with sugar, muslins, and cotton-yarn.

The affairs of the Company are in a very prosperous condition. Having paid off an original debt of £70,000, at Martinmas, 1800, they made a dividend of £10 per cent.; in 1801, £10 10 4; in 1814, £15; in 1815, £20; in 1816, £25; and in 1817, £25. By an Act of Parliament, 1806, they were placed under the direction of a governor and council in London, and a committee of management in Glasgow. Both these are elected by a general meeting held annually in the month of March in London.

The Monkland Canal was first suggested in 1769, but not completed till 1791. Its course, after a survey by Mr. James Watt, an engineer then residing in the city, was extended nearly 12 miles, from the town-head of Glasgow to the coaleries at Faskine in the vicinity of Airdrie. The original capital of the projectors was declared, by Act of Parliament, to be £10,000, divided into one hundred equal shares. This sum, however, being inadequate to the expense of the undertaking, a debt to a large amount was incurred. By this reason, the proprietors were induced to offer their whole stock to public sale, when it was purchased, at the rate of twenty-five pounds for each share, by Messrs. William Stirling and Sons of Glasgow, who soon finished the work, and improved the

original plan.—This Canal is 35 feet broad at the surface of the water, 24 at the bottom, and nearly 5 in depth. It is chiefly supplied by the river Calder, and a reservoir covering 300 acres near the source of that stream. Four locks at Blackhill, and two at Sheepford, each forming a rise of about 12 feet, complete its level. Coals form the principal article of conveyance; they are carried along it in boats 68 feet long, 10 or 12 wide, and 4 deep, containing from 24 to 36 tons each, and drawn by one horse.

Boats for passengers were first employed in this Canal in 1813. One continues to go from Glasgow at 4 o'clock, P. M. every lawful day for Sheepford, where it arrives at half-past 6 in the evening: the fare is 1s. 6d. in the cabin; for the steerage, 1s. Another boat leaves the Sheepford-locks at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, and reaches the town-head basin at 10 o'clock. In 1814, eleven thousand four hundred and seventy, and in 1815, twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy-three passengers went in these boats.—A dividend of the revenue of the Monkland Canal was first made in 1807, when it amounted to £4725; in 1814, to £5087; in 1816, to nearly £10,000. Between £1200 and £1500 are annually expended on the various necessary repairs.

Before the commencement of hostilities with America, the intercourse of Glasgow with that country was very great. During the melancholy struggle which ensued, the loyalty of her citizens to the government was nevertheless equally conspicuous as on former occasions. They assisted the king both

with ships and land-forces; and, in 1778, raised and equipped a regiment (afterwards the 83d) of 1000 men, at an expense exceeding £10,000 sterling.

In 1779, when a bill was proposed to be introduced to repeal the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics, a strong spirit of opposition was manifested in various parts of Scotland; some indecent and violent outrages were in consequence committed, and this intemperate zeal communicated itself to some fanatics in Glasgow. A Romish Chapel in the High-street was attacked by the populace during the time of divine service, and the congregation violently dispersed. The fury of this misguided and ignorant rabble was afterwards directed to the shop and works of Mr. Bagnal, a potter, and member of the Romish Communion. His property was utterly destroyed, and his wife and family, after many indignities, compelled to seek refuge in the city, the neighbours being afraid to shelter them. The magistrates and clergy, without delay, repaired the depredations of the mob, and refunded Mr. Bagnal's whole loss.

Glasgow, from its situation, is in many parts subject to inundations of the river. The Clyde, as it flows through a long tract of country and is fed by many tributary rivulets, frequently overflows its banks. Beyond every previous period, the month of March, 1782, was remarkable for the excess of its increase, and the distress it produced in the lower parts of the town. The rain had continued to fall in torrents, and the cataracts that rush from the hills,

had poured down their streams. The river increased with rapid and resistless violence, till the Green was covered, the passage by the bridges stopped, and every place in the vicinity of its banks become one vast sheet of water. The Clyde now presented a picture grand, awful, and sublime, as it rolled along silent and majestic. On its surface large trees were borne onward with velocity, and horses, cattle, sheep, and grain, were swept away by the impetuosity of its course. Had it continued to increase, the stone bridges over the river must have been swept away, but it, happily, subsided before the accomplishment of such a scene of ruin. Being surrounded by water, those who lived in the vicinity of the river were exposed to imminent danger. It was night; and the night was dark and tempestuous. The water entered their houses, extinguished their fires, and roused the unconscious sleepers from their beds, presenting to the bewildered imagination the terrific prospect of a watery grave. In this situation, forlorn and dreary, they passed the dismal night. No assistance could be given them. To attempt an escape, was to rush upon destruction; to remain, exposed them every moment to the risk of being drowned. They saw nothing but an expanse of water, and heard nothing but the wailing of other sufferers, and the rushing of surrounding floods. But the day dawned at length on their anxious eyes, and assistance was, fortunately, at hand. Boats were procured, which brought off many, and carried provisions to such as chose to remain.

The Clyde, after rising, at this time, *twenty feet* above its usual level, again gradually subsided. Not only the Bridgegate, but also great part of the Salt-market, Stockwell, and Jamaica-street were overflown. The village of Gorbals appeared as an island in the middle of an estuary. The greatest height of the flood is marked, by an inscription cut on the wall at the east end of the south entrance to the Public Offices. A young woman of the Gorbals lost her life by this flood, many cattle were drowned, and much merchandise destroyed.

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

*Thomson's Seasons.*

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

On Monday the 18th of August, 1783, the meteor which had been the cause of general alarm, was seen at Glasgow at nine o'clock in the evening. Its ap-

pearance was that of a fiery ball, with a conical tail; and it moved in a direction from north-east to south-west with inconceivable velocity. Its light was so strong and brilliant, that a pin might have been picked up on the street; and, what is remarkable, it was seen over all Britain nearly at the same instant—a proof that its height must have been very great.

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

In the latter end of the same year, 1785, the inhabitants of Glasgow were, for the first time, amused by the ascent of an air-balloon. This was conducted by Lunardi,\* the celebrated aéronaut. He ascended, on Wednesday the 23d of November, from St. Andrew's Square, at five minutes from two o'clock, P. M. and descended at fifty-five minutes past three of the same afternoon, near the water of Ale, about five miles beyond Hawick, after having traversed the space of one hundred and two miles, in the space of two hours. In a second attempt, on the 5th of December, he was

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

carried northward to the neighbourhood of the Campsie-hills, where his aerial voyage terminated.

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

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

On the 5th of November, 1788, the city was splendidly illuminated in commemoration of the Revolution consummated by the accession of William and Mary to the British crowns, since which remarkable period, a hundred years had just then elapsed. The day was observed as a public thanksgiving, when the

ministers delivered most appropriate historical discourses, fraught with much useful information, and deducing the most happy conclusions, by a comparison of past with the present times.

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

Disturbances, similar to those of 1787, occurred in 1794, from a different cause. A deserter had escaped from the guard-house; and it was supposed that the sentinel, a soldier in a Fencible regiment raised and commanded by the Earl of Breadalbane, had been negligent in the discharge of his duty. He was therefore tried and condemned. By a mutinous combination of his fellow soldiers, however, the sentence was prevented from being put in execution. Troops were, therefore, collected from the neighbourhood to quell the mutineers, but before they arrived the ringleaders surrendered themselves, and were conducted prisoners to Edinburgh. Major Leslie and another officer of the Breadalbane regiment having accompanied the party that guarded them, a short way out of town, were attacked by a mob on their return, and obliged to flee for safety. The major

was wounded, and the house to which he and the other officer had fled was beset by an enraged multitude, which was not dispersed till the arrival of the magistrates, the peace-officers, and a military guard. Four of the mutineers were sentenced to be shot by a General Court-Martial held at Edinburgh; only one of them, however, suffered death.

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

On the 18th of November, 1795, the lower part of the city was subjected to another alarming inundation of the Clyde. It rose to nearly the same height as in 1782, and the inhabitants were subjected to an

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

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

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

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

The termination, in 1801, of the destructive war which had, during many years, agitated Europe, rendered the longer services of the Volunteers unnecessary. With the approbation of Parliament, speaking the language of a grateful nation, the different corps were accordingly reduced. At this period the first regiment of Glasgow Volunteers had become posses-

sed of considerable funds, all which, to the amount of £1200 sterling, they, with that benevolence which is ever the associate of true heroism, presented to the Royal Infirmary, to enable its managers to pursue more extensively their works of charity and usefulness. In honour, therefore, of the munificent donors, a tablet has been erected in the Lobby of the Infirmary, containing the following inscription :

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

The University was greatly endangered, in 1803, by the malignant passions of a mob excited, no doubt, by the practices of some ill-designing men. Suspicions having arisen that a body had been taken from its grave for anatomical purposes ; and, these being speedily disseminated, a tumultuous assemblage of people collected before the College, where, soon proceeding to acts of violence and outrage, they broke all the windows in its front. This occurred on a Sunday evening ; and a repetition of the same on Monday, was only prevented by the appearance of a troop of dragoons from Hamilton, which soon dis-

persed the rioters, without any accident, and re-established order and tranquillity.

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

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

The Steam-boat, as a trial of its power, on Monday, the 28th of March, 1803, took in drag two loaded brigs, the burden of both not less than 130 tons, and

carried them with ease from Lock, No. 20, through the long reach of 18½ miles, to Port-Dundas, though it blew, most part of the way, a strong breeze right a-head of them.

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

Gas, obtained by the distillation of coal, wood, and other inflammable substances, being found by different experiments to burn with a steady light and a high degree of brilliancy, had already been attempted to be introduced for the purpose of lighting shops, and other public works. With the design therefore, of ascertaining the extent of its use and efficacy, on the evenings of Saturday and Monday, the 8th and 10th of October, 1805, the front of the Exchange was illuminated, on this principle, with a brightness and splendour greatly superior to that of the common lamps. In consequence of the success which afterwards attended the introduction of Gas-light, for the purpose of illuminating the streets, shops, and houses in London, a company was established in Glasgow for a similar purpose, and incorporated by Act of Parliament. The bill passed the House

of Lords on the 16th of June, 1817, and immediately thereafter the proprietors began their operations, purchased a large piece of ground in Kirk-street, near the High Church, immediately behind the old Trades'-hall, erected a gasometer and offices, and laid cast-iron pipes along the principal streets, for conveying the Gas to the extremities of the city.—The subscription for this undertaking was very rapidly filled up, in shares of £25 each; the full amount subscribed in December, 1817, being £21,000. The citizens of Glasgow were the first to follow the example of those of London, in the introduction of this beautiful and useful invention, and they have since been followed by the principal cities in the empire.

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

The foundation-stone of the Pier of Ardrossan Harbour, was laid with much pomp and ceremony

on the 31st of July, 1806, by William Blair of Blair, Esq. the Grand Master of the Ancient Mother-Lodge, Kilwinning, in the presence of the Earl of Eglinton, and a great assemblage of nobility and gentry from different parts of the country.

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

This noble bay is the outlet, on the Clyde, of the canal between Glasgow and Ardrossan, and is designed to form a commodious harbour, well adapted to promote the intercourse between this country and Ireland. In the foundation-stone were deposited, one bottle containing the coins of his present Majesty, another including copies of the Acts of Parliament

under which it is to be executed, and, written on vellum, the following inscription :

IN THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN  
 GEORGE THE THIRD,  
 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HUGH, TWELFTH EARL OF EGLINTON,  
 LORD MONTGOMERIE AND KILWINNING, BARON ARDROSSAN,  
 LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF AYR,  
 FIRST SUGGESTED  
 THE FORMATION OF A HARBOUR AND WET DOCKS AT THIS PLACE,  
 TO BE  
 CONNECTED WITH A CANAL TO PAISLEY AND GLASGOW,  
 AND AFTERWARDS,  
 UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PATRIOTIC EXERTIONS OF HIS LORDSHIP,  
 TWO ACTS OF PARLIAMENT HAVING BEEN PASSED,  
 FOR CARRYING INTO EXECUTION THESE WORKS,  
 SO WELL CALCULATED  
 FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY,  
 ON PLANS BY THOMAS TELFORD, ESQ. ENGINEER,  
 WILLIAM BLAIR, ESQ. OF BLAIR,  
 GRAND MASTER MASON, OF THE ANCIENT MOTHER LODGE,  
 KILWINNING,  
 LAID THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THESE WORKS,  
 ON THE XXXI DAY OF JULY, MDCCCVI.  
 AND OF THE ERA OF MASONRY, 1333CCCVI.  
 MAY ALMIGHTY GOD,  
 GRAND ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE,  
 BLESS AND PROSPER THE UNDERTAKING, AND PROTECT  
 TO THE LAST AGES  
 THE NAME OF MONTGOMERIE.

The projected course of the Ardrossan Canal traverses an extent of nearly 33 miles. It has 30 feet, in breadth, of water-way, and is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  deep. From Port-Eglinton in Tradeston, it proceeds on a level of 38 feet above the surface of the Clyde, at high water, through a difficult range of 10 miles, to the village of Johnstone, beyond which its line has not been opened. At this place 8 locks will raise it 64 feet, to its highest elevation, and 13 conduct its descent into the north-east extremity of the inner harbour of Ardrossan. The cut from Glasgow to Johnstone was executed at an expense of £110,000, a proportion of which was paid by 884 shares of £50 each, and the balance by a borrowed sum. The annual revenue in 1815 amounted to £3044:3:8, and continues gra-

dually to increase. Exclusively of trading vessels, three boats \* navigate this Canal, for the conveyance of passengers. They are 68 feet long and 8 wide each, and are adapted to the reception of one hundred and twenty persons.

Upwards of £40,000 have already been expended on Ardrossan harbour, and, when finished, it will consist of an outer harbour three quarters of a mile long, and 300 yards wide, capable of receiving twenty ordinary sized vessels, or about 10,000 tons; and an inner harbour, or wet dock, capable of containing from seventy to a hundred vessels, or about 30,000 tons. The Glasgow canal is to enter at the north-east extremity. Close by the wall or quay there is 27 feet depth of water at ebb tide, the bottom sloping gradually for a mile to the beach. According to the original plan, the quay is to consist of a south pier 600 yards long, and a north pier 350 yards: the breadth 25 yards, to admit of a street 15 yards, or 45 feet in width, leaving 10 yards for warehouses. There are also to be two dry docks, one of which is nearly finished, of the most superior workmanship and accommodation. It is 108½ feet

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\* One of these leaves Port-Eglinton at ten o'clock A. M. another at four P. M. and a third at six P. M. One starts from Paisley at nine A. M. another at ten A. M. and one at five P. M. One leaves Johnstone at nine A. M. and another at four P. M. The fare to Paisley, in the first cabin is 1s. 3d., in the second 1s. To Johnstone 1s. 9d., and 1s. 2d. The passage is generally performed within the space of two hours. During the time of Martinmas fair, a very afflicting accident happened on Saturday, November 10th, 1810, from one of the boats being overset in the basin of Paisley, by the sudden rush of nearly two hundred people upon her deck. The greater part of these was precipitated into the Canal, and eighty-four of the number drowned.

long at bottom, 120 feet at top ; 31 feet broad at bottom, 63 at top. The bottom of the dock is 3 feet under the level of low water, and the sill of the flood-gates 11 feet under the level of high water in ordinary tides, so that a vessel drawing 11 feet can enter the dock. The opening of the gates is 36 feet wide, and consequently will admit a vessel 35 feet over. The other dock is intended to be considerably larger.

In conjunction with the harbour, the Earl of Eglington has laid down the town of Ardrossan ; many streets have been formed, and buildings erected in a simple and elegant plan. Among others, an elegant tontine and baths. When the canal and harbour, with the other plans, are completed, the whole will do much honour to the enterprising public spirit of the Earl of Eglington.

In 1806 died the Right Honourable William Pitt, who, during twenty-six years, held the distinguished situation of Prime Minister of Great Britain. To commemorate their sense of his eminent patriotism, his magnanimous contempt of private interest, and his unrivalled abilities, the citizens of Glasgow opened a subscription to raise a monument to his memory. This soon amounted to £1800 ; and a full-length marble statue of this virtuous statesman, by the chisel of Mr. John Flaxman, a distinguished sculptor of London, was instantly commissioned. This was erected in the Town-hall in 1812, and represents the patriot in a plain dress : it bears this inscription :

GULIELMO FITT,  
CIVES GLASGUENSIS  
POSUERUNT,  
A. D. MDCCCXII.

The city, on Tuesday, August 18, 1807, between three and four o'clock, P. M., was the scene of a violent storm of rain, hail, lightning, and thunder. The streets were inundated with torrents; and, amid the cataracts of hail and rain, fell several large pieces of ice. Many panes of glass were broken, and sky-lights and cupolas dashed in pieces.

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

A comet made its appearance, during October, in the northern hemisphere, and was observed in various places with much interest. The subjoined information, respecting such a remarkable visitant, may not be unacceptable to the young astronomer. It is the result of accurate observations made at Pa-

ris, Greenwich, and the Observatory of Glasgow College, which gave the following elements of the comet's orbit.

1st. It was at its nearest distance to the sun, or, in astronomical language, it passed its perihelion at six o'clock A. M. of the 19th September. 2d. The longitude of its ascending node, or the distance measured on the ecliptic from the point Aries, where its orbit crossed that of the earth, was 8 signs, 26 degrees, 46 minutes. 3d. Its orbit was inclined to the terrestrial 63 degrees 10 minutes. 4th. The place of the perihelion passage was 9 signs and 1 minute. 5th. Its perihelion distance was  $61\frac{1}{2}$  millions of miles from the sun, the mean distance of the earth being 95 millions.

Glasgow was hitherto imperfectly provided with good water, and various schemes had been proposed to supply that deficiency. With this view, an Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1806, establishing a body under the name of the GLASGOW WATER-WORK COMPANY, under whose direction, water was to be carried into the city from the Clyde, on a plan produced by Mr. Thomas Telford, an ingenious engineer. A fund was, therefore, formed by shares of £50 each, when the works were immediately begun with vigour. An extensive erection for the purpose of filtration was raised at Dalmarnock, about two miles up the river, whence water, in the purest state, is now conveyed in large pipes to two reservoirs in the immediate vicinity of the town. One of these, of great extent, is formed at Sidney-street, near the

east end of the Gallowgate; the other is in the Rottenrow, at the head of the town. From these the city has been abundantly supplied since May 1808, at which period an experiment on the efficiency of the pipes and other works was first attempted. This arduous undertaking has now cost upwards of £100,000. The shares in this Company have risen progressively, and in March 1818 sold at £100 per share. The dividend paid in August 1817, was £8:5 per share.

During the same year, a Bill was passed by Parliament incorporating another Company, under the name of the CRANSTON-HILL WATER-WORK COMPANY, whose erections were shortly afterwards completed, at an expense of £60,000. The Cranston-hill Company draw the water from a tunnel running parallel with the river, at a distance of from 60 to 80 feet from it, at Finnieston, about a mile and a half below the city, where it is forced up by two engines of twenty-five horse power each, at the rate of 2200 gallons per minute, to the reservoir on Cranston-hill, at the west end of Anderston, where it is again filtered.\*

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\* The waters of the two Companies were lately analyzed by Professor Thomson, of this University, and found to be precisely the same, and to consist of the water of the Clyde in its greatest purity. The composition of the residue from 10,000 grains of each water, was as follows:

Carbonate of lime .....	0.394 grain.
Common salt .....	0.369
Muriate of magnesia .....	0.305
Sulphate of soda .....	0.114
Silica .....	0.118
	<hr/> 1.3

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

By the Act of Parliament, passed this year for improving the means of national defence, those who had been enrolled to serve as Local Militia-men, were called out to training-duty early in the summer of 1809. The requisition for Lanarkshire was distributed into six battalions of 800 men each, exclusive of officers. Of these Glasgow furnished five, consisting of young men, animated by loyalty to their sovereign, and by zeal in support of the security and honour of their country.

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

During the winter of 1808-9, the British army in Spain had been occupied in a campaign under adverse circumstances, perhaps, unexampled in history. At the head of these brave troops was the gallant SIR JOHN MOORE—a chief, renowned for the intrepidity of his valour, the vigour, wisdom, and independence of his military skill—and a man, eminent for the generosity, amiableness, and sublimity of his virtues. Having conducted, in the very depth of winter, a matchless retreat, through woods, mountains, and wilds, he engaged the French with a

greatly inferior force, and having defeated them, fell, in the moment of victory, on the plains of Corunna.\* He was buried, without pomp, in the citadel of that town. No sooner were the accounts of his triumph and his death known at Glasgow, in which city he was born, than a subscription was opened for raising a monument commemorative of the illustrious hero, whose deeds are the proud boast of his country, and whose renown reflects a lustre on the place of his birth. Above £4000 have been subscribed to erect, to his memory, a bronze statue upon a pedestal, in some conspicuous part of the city, to commemorate the heroic achievements of the hero.†

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

† In 1815, an elegant and chaste statue by Mr. Bacon was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the memory of Sir John Moore. The artist has made the base of the monument an open grave. A fine figure of Fame is kneeling over the dead hero, who is descending to the tomb in his military costume, and adorned with all his honorary decorations. While Fame entwines her laurel around him, a stooping muscular figure is in the act of laying him in the grave. Above this group, a boy holds the British flag, and a shield, bearing the arms of Spain, denotes the cause and the scene of his glory. The simple but impressive words of the inscription are,

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE,  
KNIGHT OF THE BATH,  
WHO WAS BORN AT GLASGOW  
IN MDCCCLXI.  
HE FOUGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY  
IN AMERICA, IN CORNICA, IN THE WEST INDIES,  
IN HOLLAND,  
IN EGYPT, IN SPAIN;  
AND  
ON THE XVth OF JANUARY, MDCCCIX,  
WAS SLAIN BY A CANNON-BALL  
AT CORUNNA.

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

On Sunday afternoon, August 5th, 1810, an alarming storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, agitated the city. About four o'clock, the lightning struck the top of Lord Nelson's monument, and irreparably injured it. On the north side, the column is torn open, for more than twenty feet from the top, and several of the stones thrown down. A rent, on the south side, descends to the head of the pedestal. In this state it still remains, with a number of stones hanging loose, and threatening an immediate downfall.

Several accidents having repeatedly happened to vessels entering the Clyde, the Trustees on the Cumbray and Cloch Light-houses resolved to erect a

building of that description on the Point of Toward, which should serve as a leading light, both up and down the channel. The foundation-stone of the work was, therefore, laid, 2d of July, 1811, by Mr. Spreull, superintendent of the Light-houses, in presence of Duncan M'Naught, Esq. one of the magistrates of Greenock, Mr. Burnet, master of the works in that town, J. Anderson, Esq. of Rothsay, and Mr. Napier, contractor for the work. Mr. Lamond of Knockdow, to promote so useful an undertaking, in a very disinterested manner gave what ground, freestone, and lime, was necessary to complete the design. By this means the navigation to Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Glasgow, has received an important increase to its convenience and security.

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

In consequence of the scarcity of silver in the country, Government had directed the coinage and issue of 3s. pieces under the name of Bank Tokens. Of these, in the month of August, to the amount of £11,000 were transmitted to the Lord Provost, by

the Governor of the Bank of England, for the use of the city of Glasgow and its neighbourhood.

To give additional interest to the PICTURE, the comet which, in the autumn of this year, excited universal interest, requires a cursory notice. It was first observed, in Glasgow, by Mr. Denholm on the first of September soon after sunset. The following observations mark its first approximation, and are the result of calculations made by Dr. Ure, then superintendent of the Observatory, and Mr. Cross, teacher of mathematics in the Andersonian Institution.

Perihelion distance of the comet, or its nearest approach to the sun .....	94,724,260
Time of passing the perihelion, September 9th.	
Distance from the earth.....Sept. 15th.....	142,500,000
Distance from the sun.....Sept. 15th.....	95,253,840
Distance of earth from the sun.....Sept. 15th.....	95,505,932
Calling its mean distance .....	95,000,000
Length of the tail.....	33,000,000
Real magnitude of the solid central nucleus, as observed in the great Herschelian telescope, nearly equal to that of our moon.	
True motion of the comet retrograde, or from east to west, being the reverse of what it appeared on October 4th to a spectator on the earth.	

Navigation of vessels by the impulse of concentrated steam is of recent origin. Mr. Millar of Dalswinton, in 1785, constructed a boat with two keels, between which the paddle-wheels, propelled by steam, were placed. Unforeseen difficulties, how-

ever, obliged him to drop the experiment while incomplete. In 1791, the patriotic Earl Stanhope made a similar, and unsuccessful, attempt with paddles arranged on the vessel's quarter. Mr. Symington, in 1801, tried the power of a steam-boat on the Forth and Clyde Canal, but soon laid it aside, on account of the injury done to the banks by its action on the water. The same invention was prosecuted and further matured by Mr. Robert Fulton, a North-American, who, on October 3d, 1807, launched a steam-boat on the river Hudson. It was successfully employed in conveying passengers and goods between New-York and Albany. Others were built in the same country, on improved principles; and more lately, a steam-frigate, named *Fulton the First*, in honour of the projector, has been added to the American navy. Mr. Henry Bell, a self-taught engineer of Glasgow, in the beginning of 1812, directed his attention to the steam-propelling system of navigation, and reduced it to practice on the Clyde. After trying numerous experiments, and surmounting many obstacles, he completed the *Comet*, a boat impelled by an engine originally of three, afterwards of six horse power. His success soon encouraged others to become rivals in the advantages and improvements of his plan; and steam-boats, \*

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\* The intercourse between Glasgow and the various ports and islands in the Clyde has been by these vessels increased in an almost incredible degree. It is no uncommon thing in the summer season for three vessels in the course of a single forenoon to land upwards of five hundred passengers, of all ages, at the Broomielaw.

in consequence, are now seen navigating almost all the large rivers of Britain, and many of the European Continent. \*

By an alarming fire on the evening of August 29th, 1812, the work-shops and upholstery-warehouses of the late Mr. John Reid, in Virginia-street, were totally destroyed, and goods to the value of £20,000 consumed. The property was insured; but seven persons were killed by the falling of the roof, and many others severely hurt. Two days

\* The following are the steam-boats at present plying on the Clyde :

FOR PASSENGERS.

Tons.	Tons.
Glasgow..... 64	Rothsay Castle..... 95
Britannia..... 109	Albion..... 92
Prince of Orange..... 33	Marion..... 67
Dumbarton Castle..... 108	Defiance..... 51
Clyde..... 65	Waterloo..... 90
Duke of Wellington..... 65	Lord Nelson..... 93
Argyle..... 78	Neptune..... 82

LUGGAGE BOATS.

Trusty..... 88	Despatch..... 83
Industry..... 79	Active..... 83

Independent of the above, a considerable number (built on the shores of the Clyde) have gone to London, Ireland, Leith, Stirling, and other places in Scotland. The size of the engines for these boats is from 12 to 34 horse power. The following particulars of the cost of the Albion, will give an idea of the value of steam-boats.

Carpenter, for hull, &c.....	£1000
Engineer, for paddles, &c.....	1600
Joiner and upholsterer, and miscellaneous furnishings.....	850
	<u>£3450</u>

The steam-boats usually perform the passage of 24 miles, between Glasgow and Greenock, in three hours. The cabin fare is four shillings, that of the steerage two shillings and sixpence. In the cabins, which are fitted up with great elegance, a selection of books and periodical works is placed for the use of the passengers, who can be accommodated with breakfast, dinner, or tea, if required.

elapsed before all their bodies were recovered from the ruins.

In the end of this, and beginning of next year, a systematic attempt of the operative weavers in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, to procure a law determining the rates of their wages, together with the measures adopted in prosecution of their object, filled the minds of the peaceable inhabitants with anxiety and dread. It was defeated, however, by the impracticability of their claims.

Five thousand two hundred and four pounds, sterling, raised in Glasgow by subscription, for the benefit of such of the Russian people as had suffered most from the invasion of their country by the French, was transmitted, in May 1813, by Kirkman Finlay, Esq., M.P., Lord Provost of the city, to the commissioners appointed at St. Petersburg to conduct its distribution.

Vittoria, on June 21st of this year, became the scene of one of Lord Wellington's most glorious achievements. There, he defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan. Among the many gallant soldiers who fell on that eventful day, was the Honourable Henry Cadogan, Lieutenant-colonel of the 71st, or Glasgow Highland Regiment, whose urbanity and heroism had endeared him to many of the respectable inhabitants of this city. Commemorative, therefore, of his virtues, his friends in Glasgow have erected a marble monument in the choir of the cathedral, on which is the following inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY  
OF THE  
HONOURABLE HENRY CADOGAN,  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE LXXI. OR GLASGOW REGIMENT,  
AND HONORARY BURGESS OF THIS CITY,  
WHO GLORIOUSLY FELL AT THE HEAD OF HIS BATTALION,  
IN THE EVER-MEMORABLE BATTLE OF VITTORIA, JUNE XXI, MDCCCXIII,  
AGED THIRTY-THREE YEARS.  
THIS STONE IS ERECTED  
BY A FEW OF HIS FRIENDS IN THIS CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD,  
TO PERPETUATE THE REMEMBRANCE OF HIS  
WORTH AS A MAN,  
AND OF HIS  
GALLANTRY AS A SOLDIER.

November, 9th of the same year was devoted, in many parts of Scotland, to rejoicings on account of the splendid success of the Allies over the French at Leipsic. In the evening, the city of Glasgow and its populous suburbs were brilliantly illuminated, when many picturesque exhibitions of exultation were displayed.

Disease and death made uncommon ravages among the inhabitants, especially the aged, in the early part of 1814. From January 1st to February 8th, inclusive, the number of burials in the different churchyards of the city and suburbs, amounted to 658, being nearly one-fourth of (2704) what had taken place in the preceding year.

Eighteen hundred and fourteen was a year of great events throughout Europe—throughout the world. The triumphs of the British in Spain, and of the Russians in repelling the French invasion of their country, aroused the spirit of other nations to assert or to recover their independency. The impulse was simultaneous and irresistible; and before it fell even the genius of Bonaparte. The accession of Louis XVIII. to the Gallic throne was hailed as

the harbinger of peace and of rest. General rejoicings celebrated the epoch in the neighbouring kingdoms. Tuesday, April 12th, was devoted by the citizens of Glasgow to the expression of joy and victory. The troops fired a *feu de joie* in the Green, amid the acclamations of numberless spectators. Banners and white ensigns were displayed in many parts of the town. Emblematic paintings, martial music, bonfires, and a general illumination, testified the delight of a people, happy in the prospect of universal repose.—*Aspera jam positis mitescunt secula bellis.*

Misfortune never appealed in vain to the benevolence of Glasgow. Amid her numerous and extensive local charities, she is not inattentive to the calamities of other lands. Germany had been repeatedly desolated by the troops of France, and the cries of her distress were heard on the shores of the Clyde. Towards mitigating the sufferings of her people, £4534:7:8 was contributed by subscription, and, on July 6th, sent from this city to London, to the friends of those whom it was designed to relieve.

A beautiful aurora borealis was seen at Glasgow, as well as many other places, on the 11th September, at seven o'clock in the evening. It exhibited many variations of form—it played in that of concentric zones around the magnetic north pole; it darted coruscations in all directions; it exhibited all the colours of the rainbow, while the firmament seemed in a general blaze. It was attended with

the crackling noise reckoned one of the true auroral characteristics. At midnight it disappeared. The barometer was  $30^{\circ} 14'$ , and the thermometer  $46^{\circ}$ , of Fahrenheit's scale, during its presence in the northern sky.

On the nineteenth of the following month, a *meteor* of a different class attracted the attention and gave an afternoon's amusement to the people of Glasgow. Mr. Saddler, junior, ascended in a balloon from the Grammar-school yard, at three o'clock p. m., amid a great concourse of spectators. His aerial voyage terminated in thirty-five minutes, at Milngavie, seven and a half miles distant, in a northerly direction.

Humanity to those who suffer in the just cause of their country, is the most rational expression of applause and triumph. This principle was displayed throughout Britain, in 1815, with an effect unexampled and sublime. Peace was won from an enemy alike bold and powerful, by the matchless valour of our troops on the plain of Waterloo. Honour and rewards were lavished on the victors; relief and comfort afforded to the maimed; bounty, ample and honourable, bestowed on the relations of the heroes that fell. The benevolent marks of national gratitude were provided by voluntary contributions of £518,288:9:11, by the people of the Empire; and of this, £7578:13:4, was sent, in December, to the Patriotic Fund \* in London, by the citizens

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\* It will gratify subscribers to this fund, to be informed of the splendid provision their bounty has enabled the Committee to make for the relatives

of Glasgow, with that noble spirit of generosity by which they have ever been characterized.—WATER-LOO! thy Field, where the ensign of glory was drenched with the blood of the brave, conferred an everlasting splendour on the British name! Hallowed then be the green graves of thy warriors, over whose fate their compatriots lamented, and—  
WELLINGTON WEPT.

Peace being thus restored to the distracted nations, an intercourse of hospitality and friendship soon commenced between them. The Archdukes John and Louis, of Austria, made a visit to Britain in autumn of the present year, and, in all parts, met with the respect and honours due to their rank. They came to Glasgow. There, they inspected every place, whether private establishment or public institution, where curiosity could be gratified or instruction received. They pronounced the city to be *Le Foyer d'Industrie*, the focus of industry. December 2d was employed by them in viewing the University in all its departments. They were attended by the Professors, with many noblemen and gentlemen, at the

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of the brave men who fell on that memorable field.—The widows of privates have £10 per ann., and £4 per ann. for each child, till it arrives at the age of seven years; from that age to fourteen, the child has £15, but then it falls under the management of a guardian, who will, in most cases, be the parish minister. At the age of fourteen the annuity to children ceases, and a donation of £10 is made; and at the age of twenty-one years, a farther donation of £30—but to girls on their marriage-day, if that happen earlier. The latter payment will be made only in the event of the fund keeping pace with the present calculation. This management applies to privates only. The widows of corporals have £12, sergeants £14, and sergeant-majors £30; with a like advance to their children.

great gate of the College, and conducted in procession to the Common Hall.

The Clyde, on December 30th, rose seventeen feet above its common level: the flood of March 12th, 1782, acquired only four feet more of height.

An act of Parliament having opened the trade of India to certain parts of the Empire, Glasgow was not tardy in availing herself of the privilege. In February 1816, a fine ship of 600 tons, named the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was chartered by James Finlay and Company, merchants in this city, on a voyage to the East Indies from the Clyde. She returned in April 1817, to Liverpool, from Bombay, with a valuable cargo.

On Sunday, July 21st, the city was thrown into consternation by an unexampled storm of rain and thunder. The early part of the day was close and sultry, with an easterly wind. At three o'clock, P. M., the rain intermixed with hail fell in torrents; the thunder was loud and frequent, the lightning incessant and vivid. During a quarter of an hour the minds of the inhabitants were filled with apprehension and dread; the streets were inundated to the height of two or three feet, and many houses injured by the flood. The service was interrupted in many of the churches, from which numbers of the people ran into the streets in a state of the greatest alarm.

Originating from the depression of trade, a spirit of discontent and insubordination to the laws began to show itself, on August 1st, among the lower orders, especially in the Calton. For some days it showed

appearances of being deep-rooted and extensive; but, by the exertions of the magistrates, assisted by the peace-officers and a detachment of military, it was suppressed, and order completely restored.

The meteor of September was very visible at Glasgow, on the twenty-third of that month. Soon after sunset, the northern horizon became very luminous with electric light. About seven o'clock, P. M., a band of light detached itself from the mass, and soon formed a well-defined semi-circular arch of brilliant white light, three or four degrees broad, and tapering at its extremities to the E. N. E. and S. W. points of the sky. It remained stationary, and exhibited equal brightness till near ten o'clock, when it began gradually to disappear. Another, of similar characters, appeared in the following March, in the north-east point of the horizon.

In October, an assemblage of more than 40,000 persons was collected by public advertisement in a field at Thrushgrove, about a mile north from the city, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a redress of the national grievances. After several appropriate orations, resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting were past, and afterwards presented to the House of Commons, in the form of a petition. The conduct of this immense concourse was regulated, throughout the day, by the strictest propriety.

With the object of alleviating the distresses of the labouring part of the community, in November, a fund was formed by voluntary subscription. Out

of this, temporary relief was afforded to the unemployed, and premiums for the procuring of work. Many persons were engaged in preparing metal for the adjacent roads at 1s. per day, and others in levelling the upper part of the High Green. This fund, at March 29th, 1817, amounted to £12,871 : 1 : 7, and at that time 5140 families, consisting of 25,700 souls, were supplied from the same benevolent source. In aid of this institution, the Archduke Nicholas, of Russia, who, in his tour through Great Britain, was at Glasgow on December 24th, generously subscribed one hundred pounds.

On February 13th, 1817, the new silver coinage of sixpences, shillings, and half crowns, was first issued in this city. The civility, regularity, and readiness, which accompanied its exchange at the different banking offices, obtained the approbation and gratitude of all classes of society.

So great have been the advantages resulting from the communication by the Great Canal connecting Glasgow with the Forth, and such the profits accruing to the proprietors of Canal Stock,\* that they have long contemplated the cutting of a Canal to join the present one at Lock No. 16, near Falkirk, to be continued to Edinburgh: by this means, a line of water communication would be established betwixt the two first cities of the Kingdom, highly advantageous to the interests of both; affording a cheap and easy

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\* The Forth and Clyde Navigation toll dues, collected in 1817, amounted to the sum of £38,657 : 3 : 10.

conveyance for passengers and goods, improving the intermediate country, and holding out the prospects of lucrative returns to those embarking in this undertaking. After meeting with that rivalry and opposition which generally await the proposal of every measure where a variety of interests are concerned, an Act of Parliament was obtained, in June 1817, for making a Canal from the Lothian road, near the city of Edinburgh, to join the Forth and Clyde navigation at Lock No. 16, near Falkirk, to be called the UNION CANAL. The Company was incorporated under the name of "*The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Company*;" and its capital declared to be £245,000, in shares of £50 each. The Company was empowered to borrow, on the credit of the undertaking, £50,000. The shares to be transferable, and a subscriber to have a vote for every five shares, not exceeding fifty. Proprietors are entitled to receive, after the work is finished, the entire distribution of an equal and proportionable part of the profits, according to the money paid by them. The general meeting of the Proprietors was appointed to be held at Edinburgh in the month of August 1817, and general assemblies on the first Tuesday of March in every year afterwards; these meetings to consist of Proprietors or proxies, holding £500 shares. The management to be vested in twelve Proprietors, as a committee, who must hold five shares each.

The following are the dimensions of the Union Canal:

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Breadth, including towing-paths .....	30 yards.
Do. where boats are to turn, lie, or pass each other, or erecting basins, &c. ....	100 do.
Depth .....	5 feet.

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Some part of the Canal, near the river Carron, may be made ten feet deep, and forty yards broad. The Canal duties are various on the different commodities. For limestone, stones for building and paving, coals, lime, bricks, slates, dung, and all kinds of manure, 2d. per ton per mile; for timber, deals, and wood of every kind, 3d. per ton; and for grain and goods in general, 4d. per ton per mile. The Committee may license passage-boats, and fix their fares. Pleasure-boats are to be allowed, but, if they pass through any lock, they are to pay a tonnage equal to a boat of fifteen tons burden.\*

This extensive work was begun on Wednesday, the 4th March, 1818; on that day, the Committee of Management, with a number of the Proprietors, proceeded to the west end of Fountainbridge, near Edinburgh, the spot fixed on for the basin; there they were met by the Engineer and Contractor; and, after an impressive prayer by the Rev. David Dickson, Jun., the first spadeful of earth was dug by the President of the Company, Mr. Downie of Appin. There was exhibited to the meeting a draw-

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\* Charles I., in the year 1656, granted a tax of 13s. 4d. *Scots* upon each ton or pack of goods, from whatever country, imported by sea or land into the city of Edinburgh, or the towns of Leith and Newhaven, to the magistrates of Edinburgh for the ministers of that city; which this present act ratifies, according to the description specified in the said charter.

ing of the aqueduct to be built over the valley of Slateford, from a design by Mr. Baird, which promises to be one of the most elegant structures of the kind in this kingdom. It is to be nearly 500 feet long, and 65 feet high; and on the principle of the celebrated aqueduct at Llangothlen, in Wales.

*Estimate of the Canal, by Mr. T. Telford, Engineer.*

Cutting, embanking, puddling, lining, dressing banks, and making towing-paths .....	£95,324	12	2
Aqueducts, culverts, wastes, let-offs, and public road bridges.....	35,674	12	6
Locks, stop-gates, basins, wharfs, and lock-keepers' and wharfingers' houses .....	22,853	10	8
Reservoirs and feeders .....	10,155	7	6
Land, fences, occupation bridges, and temporary damages.....	50,210	9	4
Carrying the Canal and basin from Gilmour Place to the west side of the Lothian road	4,390	5	0
Ten per cent. for contingencies .....	21,860	0	0
	£240,468	17	2

Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening of September 19th, a beautiful aurora borealis was visible from this city, and played during more than an hour with extreme brilliancy. The evening was unusually serene, and the sky very clear: the moon at the same time shone with great beauty. It first began in a resplendent arch of white light, issuing from the east, and darting towards the west, in an arch of fifty degrees. Having remained sometime in this position, it suddenly burst asunder into detached bodies, its pointed and splendid rays directed

from the magnetic north, while a very rapid motion from west to east changed from position to position of the luminous bodies. Between nine and ten the phenomenon began to decay; and at last terminated in a brilliant luminous body towards the north. After the coruscations of the meteor, the zenith was covered with thin white clouds, apparently charged with electric matter.

Navigation of the Clyde above the bridges had always, till November 1817, been reckoned impracticable. In that month Mr. David Napier, engineer, made such alterations on the Marion steam-boat, as enabled him to conduct her to the Clyde Iron-works against a very strong current. The distance by water is upwards of six miles, and the time spent in going and coming did not exceed three hours. It is calculated that a steam-boat, of equal power, will draw six boats from the Broomielaw to the coalery farthest up the Clyde, and return with them, each loaded with fifty carts of coals, in the space of three hours; while, to transport the same quantity, would occupy four hours, and require one hundred and fifty horses.

### PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

All angel now !—Yet little less than all,  
While yet a pilgrim in our world below !  
What 'vails it us that sweetness to recal,  
Which hid its own to sooth all other wo;  
What 'vails to tell, how Virtue's purest glow  
Shone yet more lovely in a form so fair !  
And least of all,—what 'vails the world to know,  
That this poor garland, 'twined to deck thy hair,  
Is hung upon thy hearse, to droop and wither there !—

WALTER SCOTT.

November 1817 forms an epoch in the general and provincial annals of Britain—*on the sixth day of that month the Princess Charlotte of Wales died.*—Charlotte-Augusta, the only child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born in Carlton-House, on the seventh of January, 1796. Her childhood was nurtured by her mother with watchful solicitude. Lady De Clifford, remarkable for her goodness and accomplishments, superintended the expansion of her youth: her maturer years were guided by the Countess-Dowager of Leeds. Her studies were directed by the pious and erudite Bishop of Exeter, assisted by Dr. Scott, as sub-preceptor, by whom they were urged with singular assiduity. Her acquirements, in consequence, were manifold and pre-eminent. Having completed her nineteenth year, her birthday was observed, on January 7, 1815, for the first time in court, at Windsor. On May 1st, the same year, she was introduced at the Queen's drawing-room, and soon afterwards went to Weymouth\* for the benefit of her health.

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\* Just before her departure from Weymouth, her Royal Highness being at sea in her yacht, the *Leviathan*, of 74 guns, sailing near, brought to, and fired a salute to the royal standard flying; and soon after, Captain Nixon, who commanded her, rowed on board the yacht, to pay his respects to the Princess. She received him on deck, and after the usual ceremonies, said—"Captain Nixon, your's seems a very fine ship of war, I should like much to go on board her." The Bishop, her aged preceptor, standing by, asked whether she thought her Illustrious Father might not disapprove of her passing in an open boat through a rough sea? The immediate answer to this was—"Queen Elizabeth took great delight in her navy, and was not afraid to go on board of a man-of-war in an open boat; then, why should I? Pray, Captain Nixon, have the goodness to receive me in your barge, and let me be rowed on board the *Leviathan*; for I am not only desirous but determined

The Prince of Orange, who, by situation and habits, had become more than half an Englishman, was before this period proposed to her as a husband; but of the arrangement she expressed a modest but firm disapproval. In 1814, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg visited England in the train of the Allied Sovereigns. He had distinguished himself as an officer in the war then concluded: he was honourable and amiable, and his graceful manners attracted the young princess. Familiar intercourse between them improved the first impression into a warmer sentiment, and esteem gave place to love. On May 2d, 1816, their marriage, a marriage of freewill and sentiment, was solemnized. On this occasion, the

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to inspect her." The necessary preparations were made, and her Royal Highness passed down into Captain Nixon's barge, followed by her two Ladies in attendance, with the Bishop; and, coming alongside the *Leviathan*, the yards were instantly manned, and a chair of state let down. The Princess desired it to be re-hoisted, saying, "I prefer going up in the manner that a seaman does; you, Captain Nixon, will kindly follow me, taking care of my clothes; and, when I am on deck, the chair may be let down for the other Ladies and the Bishop." No sooner said than done; and her Royal Highness ascended with a facility that astonished the whole delighted crew. The royal suite being upon deck, the ship's officers were severally introduced. Her Royal Highness expressed great surprise at the space and strength of the ship, and remarked—"Well might such noble structures be called the Wooden Walls of Old England!" She now told Captain Nixon, that she should not be satisfied with an introduction to his state cabin, as she was very anxious to see every part of his ship between decks, and even below: accordingly he accompanied her Royal Highness down, when she inspected every birth, cockpit, powder-magazine, store-holds, &c.; and, on her return upon deck, gave her thanks to Captain Nixon and attendant officers in the most gracious terms, assuring them, that they had afforded an exhibition of more interest to her mind than any she had hitherto beheld. The Princess having presented a purse to Captain Nixon, desiring him to apply it for the crew, as a token of her respect for them, descended down the ship's side as she rose, under a royal salute, and the more gratifying cheers of a loyal and hearty crew of a British man-of-war.

favours of the Court were crowded upon the Prince: he received the Garter, and a regiment of Horse. The national bounty was not less generous. A munificent marriage-settlement was made to the youthful pair. It was £50,000 a year and for the life of the survivor, with £60,000 as an outfit; £10,000 per annum for the independent use of the Princess, a splendid set of pearls, and Claremont purchased for their residence.

Declining every interference with public affairs, the Prince and Princess, after their marriage, retired to Claremont and devoted their sole attention to the cultivation of domestic happiness. With the lapse of time, their mutual regard increased; their affection became still more hallowed and pure. Their hours were occupied in embellishing their domains, in practising an extensive benevolence, and in improving their literary and moral acquirements. Their life was serene and happy—it was the halcyon calm before the burst of a storm.

To the retirement of Claremont, the Princess Charlotte drew the eyes of the British nation; to her they looked for a continuation of their regal dynasty, for the future heir of their ancient sceptre. On the fourth of November, 1817, the Princess became parturient; and, after a tedious labour, was delivered in the night of the fifth of a still-born male infant. In less than three hours after its birth, the mother, whose circumstances at first were favourable, expired, to the loss of the British people, and the heart-rend-

ing sorrow of her exemplary and affectionate husband.

Attended by a magnificent funeral procession, the bodies of the Princess and her son, embalmed after the usage of their august progenitors, were conveyed on Wednesday of the same month from Claremont to Windsor, and, with appropriate solemnity, deposited in the royal cemetery.

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;  
Those tears eternal that embalm the dead.

POPE.

The coffin of the Princess, enclosing one of lead, is formed of Honduras mahogany, covered with beautiful Genoa crimson velvet, and lined with white satin. The gilt metal plate on the lid contains the following inscription:

DEPOSITUM  
ILLUSTRISSIMÆ PRINCIPISSÆ CHARLOTTÆ-AUGUSTÆ,  
ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS GEORGII AUGUSTI FREDERICI, PRINCIPIS  
WALLIÆ, BRITANNIARUM REGENTIS,  
FILIÆ UNICÆ  
CONSORTISQUE SERENISSIMI PRINCIPIS LEOPOLDI GEORGII FREDERICI,  
DUCIS SAXONIÆ, MARCHIONIS MIEINIÆ,  
LANDGRAVII THURINGIÆ, PRINCIPIS COBOURGI SAALFELDENSIS,  
EXERCITUM REGIS MARESCALLI, MAJESTATI  
REGIÆ A SANCTIORIBUS CONSILIIS NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS  
PERISCHELIDIS ET HONORATISSIMI ORDINIS MILITARIS DE BALNEO EQUITIS;  
ORBIT SEXTA DIE NOVEMBRIS,  
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXVII. ETATIS SUÆ XXII.

The inscription is engraven in a simple manner, and in no respect distinguished by adventitious ornament. It is of an oblong shape, and surrounded by a plain border. The coffin, although extremely elegant, exhibits no gaudy decorations. A silver plate, containing an inscription precisely similar to the former, is inserted on the lid of the leaden coffin.

An urn contains the heart. It is a simple square box of mahogany, and, as well as the infant's coffin, ornamented in the same manner as that of the Princess. On the lid of the child's is a plated sheet of metal with this inscription :

THE STILL-BORN MALE INFANT  
OF THEIR  
ROYAL AND SERENE HIGHNESSES  
THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE-AUGUSTA,  
AND OF  
PRINCE LEOPOLD Saxe-Cobourg.  
NOVEMBER 6, 1817.

The person of the Princess Charlotte was noble and beautiful. Her character comprehended whatever accomplishment is decorative or useful, whatever virtue is lovely or excellent. She was acquainted with the chief classic writers, familiar with the revolutions and policy of the European governments, and particularly versant in the constitution and distinguishing traits of her native history. She displayed a passionate fondness for the best productions in English poetry. She spoke with fluency the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. She sang and played on the harp, piano, and guitar with unusual skill. She had a fine perception of the beauties of Nature, was expert in drawing, and wrote with ease and gracefulness. Her manner was dignified, but mellowed with much affability. To her domestics she was attentive, equitable, and generous ; to her trades-people, complaisant and kind ; to the poor, tender and compassionate. She was a daughter most dutiful ; a wife, most exemplary and affectionate ; a princess, truly great and religious.

Every person in the British dominions was profoundly penetrated with sorrow for the loss of the Princess. Every village and town and city vied with each other in demonstrations of regret for her fate, and of veneration for her virtues. \* In Glasgow, as in other populous places, on the day of her interment, devotional and funeral services were performed in all the churches, the lectures in the University were discontinued, and the students appeared with crapes on the sleeves of their gowns, the shops and public offices were shut, the vessels in the river hoisted their colours half-mast high, all the bells were tolled at different times, a general and deep mourning bespoke the sense which was entertained of the privation suffered, an air of solemnity was impressed on every countenance, and grief seemed implanted in every heart. Her greatness and her goodness were commemorated in every part of the empire in numerous effusions of genius, in prose and in poetry.

Bright be the place of thy soul !  
No lovelier spirit than thine  
E'er burst from its mortal control,  
In the orbs of the blessed to shine.  
On earth thou wast all but divine,  
As thy soul shall immortally be;  
And our sorrow may cease to repine,  
When we know that thy God is with thee !  
LORD BYRON.

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\* So general was the respect felt for the memory of this Princess, that it was resolved to erect a national monument to manifest to posterity the regard which her virtue and loyalty had excited; the subscription was limited to a guinea, to give to all ranks an opportunity of contributing without being eclipsed by those who chose to make parade of their wealth. The Committee was established in London, under the denomination of the " Cenotaph Committee," to whom large and numerous subscriptions were transmitted from all parts of the Empire. From this city, in March 1818, the sum of £225 was remitted.

Upon Monday, the 12th of January, 1818, Glasgow was visited by a tempest unequalled in the recollection of the oldest resident; the wind, which blew with prodigious violence, committed ravages numerous and disastrous; several houses were blown down, among the rest one of five stories gave way to the destructive element; a number of trees, which had withstood for years the fury of the elements, were torn up by the roots. During the violence of the wind, the river Clyde, swollen to a magnificent size, exhibited some remarkable appearances; the wind, blowing in opposition to the rapid current, converted its whole surface into a sheet of foam, and clouds of spray, raised sometimes to the height of twenty or thirty feet, were driven furiously along. Most of the shops in the city were shut up at an early hour, and business for some time suspended. The wind continued to blow with violence until the 17th.

On January 18th, the subscription of £30,000, to the Glasgow Gas Light Company, was filled up. This sum will enable the Company to extend their works to Bridgetown and Hutchesontown.

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From the preceding sketches, it will be perceived that GLASGOW, during the lapse of years, has been the scene of many important events. Its progressive increase may also be traced. From an obscure retreat, an insignificant hamlet, and a noteless town, it has become a city, great, magnificent, and opulent,

and in extent, commercial enterprize, and population,

### ***The Second within the British Isles.***

To its religious establishments during the superstitious ages, is to be attributed the chief cause of its early repute. Pope Alexander III., by a bull issued in 1175, directed that all persons within the diocese should, once a year, visit the cathedral. An injunction, no doubt very pious and proper, which would be cheerfully obeyed, and the love of gain would soon assemble a number of settlers, to furnish the weary pilgrims the comforts of accommodation and rest. The erection of the University, by adding to its fame and respectability, greatly promoted its increase. But it is to trade and commerce that Glasgow chiefly owes its grandeur, consequence, and wealth.

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

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

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

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



THE armorial bearing of Glasgow is on a *field parti. p. fess, argent and gules*, an oak tree, surmounted with a bird *in chief*, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth \* *in base*, and on a branch in the sinister side, a bell *langued or*, all proper.—The motto, 'LET GLASGOW FLOURISH.' Before the Reformation, St. Mungo's or St. Kentigern's head, mitred, appeared on the dexter side of the shield, which had two salmons for supporters; and, in former times, 'THROUGH THE PREACHING OF THE WORD' was added to the present motto.

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

# Description of the City

IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

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General appearance of the city.

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GLASGOW is built in a style, bold and magnificent. The irregular mode of its architecture, producing much diversity of height and structure in the houses, relieves the eye, and confers on the place a grand and impressive appearance.\* The following description of it will begin at the toll-bar on the Hamilton and Edinburgh road, which terminates in the

GALLOWGATE-STREET, extending in a curved line, westward as far as the cross. On each hand, it gives off many streets and lanes: those on the left lead to the Calton, which is connected, by a chain of buildings, to the city. Leaving the barracks on the right, you soon arrive at MACFARLANE-STREET, terminated by St. John's Church; then CAMPBELL-STREET, which contains two meeting-houses belonging to the two sects of Burgher-seceders, and one to

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\* The city, with the Barony of Gorbals and suburbs of Calton, Bridgeton, Brownfield, Anderston, and Finnieston, stands on upwards of 650 acres of ground, and when viewed from the south side of the river exhibits the appearance of a crescent.

that of the Relief. Crossing its head, GRÈME-STREET runs parallel to the College-gardens. KENT-STREET, on the left, ends in GREAT HAMILTON-STREET, so named in honour of John Hamilton, Esq. of North-park, who had been at three different times Lord Provost of Glasgow. Near its western extremity stands a chapel built by the society of Methodists. A section is formed by the conjunction of it with SUFFOLK-STREET and HAMILTON-ROW. ST. MUNGO'S-LANE, or Burnt-barns, is the next opening, on the same side: and, a little beyond it, CHARLOTTE-STREET,\* agreeably situated in the vicinity of the Green. At the angle of the street is a bridge of one arch thrown over the Molendinar-bourn, and forming NILE-STREET on the right. This rivulet rises in the marshes on the north-east of the city, and supplies some bleachfields, milns, and a washing-house with water. Having passed the High-church and Duke-street, it enters the College-garden, crosses the Gallowgate and St. Andrew's-street, and is emptied into the Clyde. From the English chapel to its mouth, it is covered with an almost continued arch.

Passing ST. ANDREW'S-LANE on his left hand, the traveller soon loses the widening Gallowgate in the CROSS OF GLASGOW, decorated by a noble equestrian statue of William III. It is erected on an ashler pedestal, encompassed with an iron rail, and containing this inscription :

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\* Before Charlotte-street was formed, near seventy years ago, its site was occupied as a kitchen-garden, at the annual rent of 365 merks: hence the name of Merk-daily-street, which it still occasionally receives.

OPTIMO PRINCIPI,  
 WILLIELMO III. BRITANNARUM REGI, PIO, FORTI,  
 INVICTO, CUJUS VIRTUTE, CONSILIO, ET FELICITATE,  
 IN SUMMO SAPE DISCRIMINE SPECTATIS,  
 FEDERATI BELLO CIVITATIBUS TANTUM NON DELETIS,  
 INSUPERATA PARTA EST SALUS;  
 BRITANNIE ET HIBERNIE  
 RELIGIO FURIOR, JURA, LIBERTASQUE,  
 RESTITUTA, CONSERVATA, ET POSTERIS,  
 SUB LEGITIMO FIORUM PRINCIPUM BRUNSVICENSIVM  
 IMPERIO, SUNT TRANSMISSA;  
 INTENTATUM DENIQUE A GALLO TOTI EUROPE  
 SERVITUTIS JUGUM EST DEPULSUM:  
 HOC IMMORTALIUM MERITORUM MONUMENTUM,  
 LABENTE SEPTIMO POST OBITUM LUSTRO,  
 SUMMO SENATUS, POPULIQUE GLASGUENSIS PLAUSU  
 ACCEPTUM, POSUIT, CIVIS STRENUUS ET FIDUS,  
 JACOBUS MACRAE,  
 COLONIE MADRASSIANE IMPERPECTUS.  
 MDCCXXXV.

### *Translation.*

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

The HIGH-STREET stretches northward with a gradual ascent, and terminates in the road to Stirling by Kirkintilloch and Kilsyth. Proceeding from the Cross, you soon find BELL-STREET, opening on the left; and, a little further, STIRLING-STREET, on the same side, and ending in STIRLING-SQUARE. Nearly opposite, is the OLD VENNAL, and

parallel to it, at no great distance, the BLACKFRIARS'-WYND, forming an entrance into the College-gardens. Fronted by the University, is COLLEGE-STREET; onward, is BUN'S-WYND on the left, and the NEW VENNAL and HAVANNAH-STREET on the right. Passing the junction of George's-street with Duke-street, you begin to ascend the BELL of the BRAE, which is steep, and lined by houses whose rude architecture demonstrates their antiquity. On the summit of this ascent was the ancient cross, or centre of the old town, formed by the intersection of the contiguous streets. From one of these, the ROTTENROW,\* on the left, TAYLOR† and WEAVER-STREETS branch off towards the north, and traverse STIRLING'S-ROAD. DRYGATE, the name of that on the right, before the bridge was built over the Clyde

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\* The Rottenrow is 145 feet above the level of the Clyde, being the highest part of the city.

† In January 1795, some workmen dug up, in the ruins of an old house in the south end of this street, an earthen pot containing nearly a Scotch pint, full of gold coins, of different sizes, and about 900 in number. The greatest part of them was Scottish: the remainder English and foreign. Among the former were some of James III. and IV., known by the name of the Unicorn and its half, with the legend *Jacobus Dej Gratia Rex Scoto.*, and on the reverse, *Surgat Deus. Et. Disperdat. Inimici. Ej.*; also, the Ryder of James IV. having his title, and on the reverse, *Saluum. Fac. Populum. Tuum. Dns.*—Those of James V. had the legend *Jacobus V. Dej. Gra. Rex. Scotorum.* and on the reverse *Cruci. Arma. Sequamur*: Queen Mary's the legend *Maria Dej Gratia Regina Scotorum*; on the reverse, *Cruci. Arma. Sequamur*, and on some, *Diligite Justiciam*, 1553.—The English consisted mostly of the pieces called *angels*, coined in the 49th year of Henry VI., with the legend on the reverse *Per Cruc. Tua Salvo Noj Xte. Red.* One of Henry VIII. had the legend *Rutilans Rosa, Sine Spina*, and on the reverse *Dej Gratia Rex Angl. et Fra.* Among the Foreign were some French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Imperial, and Polish coins. All the pieces bear dates prior to the time of Mary, queen of Scots, and were probably deposited during her troublous reign.

by bishop RAE, was the principal street in Glasgow. Near its head, on the south, stands the old town-lodging of the noble family of Montrose, commanding an extensive prospect. Almost opposite, is a lane called LIMMERFIELD, in which is a house wherein was lodged the unhappy Henry Lord Darnley, a short time before his untimely death. In the same street was the mint of Robert III., and, in its vicinity, the manse of the prebend of Cambuslang still remains. Beyond the old cross, on a triangular piece of ground, stood the Bishop's Castle, surrounded by a high wall, and fortified with a bastion at one corner, at another with a tower. Having gone to ruin, the property of its site was granted by the Crown to the city of Glasgow, for the purpose of erecting the Infirmary which now decorates that situation. Immediately to the east stands the Cathedral, and in its front without the church-yard wall, the new Barony Church. On the left hand, several openings have been made, which, when their intended buildings are erected, will form neat and convenient streets.—Returning to the cross, the traveller may proceed down the

SALTMARKET, which extends toward the Green and the Clyde. On his right soon opens PRINCE'S-STREET, ending in King-street on the west. Opposite, ST. ANDREW'S-STREET leads to the cognominal square and church. Farther on, the BRIDGEGATE stretches to the right, through a groupe of ancient buildings which appear to have formerly constituted a suburb to the city, and were chiefly occupied by

fishermen. It was then known as the Fishers'-gate; but, since the erection of the bridge, has been distinguished by its modern name. Facing this street, in the Saltmarket, stands a house called Silvercraig's land, which is remarkable as having been the residence of Oliver Cromwell, during the winter subsequent to the battle of Dunbar, September 3d, 1650. Passing the overarched Molendinar-bourn, and its accompanying road, with the Public Offices and Jail on the right, this street ends at the Wooden Bridge.

The TRONGATE stretches westward from the Cross, and joins Argyle-street.\* The projecting spire of the Tron Church is the first prominent object which meets the view as you advance. On the right, are the range of buildings occupying the site of the old Jail and the Exchange; then NELSON-STREET, through which neither horses nor carriages are allowed to pass. A little farther on, upon the same hand, is CANDLERIGG-STREET, terminated by the Ram's-horn Church and its spire. Between the two last mentioned streets, stands Donald's land, No. 154, in which the illustrious Sir John Moore was born. In the Candleriggs, a little beyond Bell-street, is the *Bazar*; and, nearly opposite, WILSON-STREET, ending in Virginia-street on the west. From the head of the same street, on the right, CANON-STREET

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\* In 1712, the highest rent of a shop was five pounds, and the lowest twelve shillings; the average, a little more than three pounds. In 1818, there are some shops let at one hundred and fifty pounds, and from that down to one hundred pounds; several at eighty, a great number at sixty, fifty, forty, thirty, and twenty pounds, &c.

branches off, and is intersected by NORTH and SOUTH ALBION-STREETS, which communicate with Bell-street on the south, and George's-street on the north. It is lost at the junction of Shuttle-street and the old Grammar-school-wynd. Stretching westward from the church is INGRAM-STREET, fronted at its termination by a handsome mansion, having an open court and wings, and adorned with Grecian ornaments. This splendid structure was built by Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw, and afterwards became the property of Mr. John Stirling, who used it as a residence and counting-house. It was purchased in November 1817, for the sum of £12,000, by the Governors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, who now occupy it as the office of business for their branch in this city. At the western extremity of Ingram-street, SOUTH FREDERICK and SOUTH HANOVER-STREETS go off on the right.

Opposite the Candleriggs is KING-STREET, ending in Bridgegate on the south. Advancing farther along the Trongate, you reach BRUNSWICK-PLACE, on the right, which, being soon widened, forms BRUNSWICK-STREET, so named in honour of the Duke of Brunswick. It intersects Wilson-street, and is bounded on the north by Ingram-street. On the left are three narrow lanes called OLD, NEW and BACK WYNDs: to the right, farther on, is HUTCHESON-STREET, \* overlooked by the Hospital and its elegant

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\* At its end, fronting the Trongate, formerly stood the old Hutchesons' Hospital, extending seventy-three feet along the street. It was originally

spire. GLASSFORD-STREET next opens on the same side, and ends in Ingram-street, having the Star Inn in front. More than half way up, and opposite the Trades' Hall, is GARTHLAND-STREET, communicating with Hutcheson-street. On the left, STOCKWELL-STREET leads to the Old Bridge; and, about its middle, has JACKSON-STREET on the right, forming a communication with Dunlop-street. Parallel to the river, on the right, is WEST CLYDE-STREET, divided into CHARLOTTE-PLACE and CLAREMONT-PLACE, and containing the Roman Catholic Chapel and Town-hospital. On the left is EAST CLYDE-STREET, having the Public Offices at its east end, and, with the former, making a line, extending from the New Bridge to the Green.

ARGYLE-STREET commences where the Trongate is intersected by Glassford-street and the Stockwell, and prolongs the general line to the village of Aulderston. Beyond the Black Bull Inn, and opening to the right, is VIRGINIA-STREET, next MILLAR-STREET,

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intended to form a court; only two sides of which were finished, the south and the west. The entrance from the Trongate was by a gate decorated with rustics, and raised a few steps above the street. Over this gate was the large hall where the children were educated. The building was ornamented with a spire a hundred feet high, having a clock and dial. In the north front, facing the gardens, (the grounds now occupied by Hutcheson-street were then in that situation,) were two niches containing statues of the Founders, with this inscription:

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

then QUEEN-STREET, with its Theatre; after which is BUCHANAN-STREET, receiving GORDON-STREET from the left. Beyond these is MITCHELL-STREET; and, in continuation, NILE-STREET, crossed by West St. Vincent-street, BATH-STREET, and Sauchiehall-road, and terminating in the road to Port-Dundas. In Bath-street are situated Mr. Harley's Baths.—The next in succession are UNION-PLACE and ALSTON-STREET, which is narrow and incommodious. Returning to the head of the Stockwell, and proceeding again westward, DUNLOF and MAXWELL-STREETS successively open on the left, then ST. ENOCH'S SQUARE, with its church, and where is situated the Custom-house; and a little farther JAMAICA-STREET, giving off HOWARD-STREET on the left, containing the Bonding Warehouses, and ending at the New Bridge, with the Broomielaw quay on the right. The next are OSWALD-STREET, ROBERTSON-STREET, and YORK-STREET, on the same hand, extending south to the river.

If the traveller chooses, in his progress, to advance along Queen-street, it will conduct him to GEORGE'S-SQUARE \* on his right, with EAST and WEST ST. VINCENT-STREETS on the opposite hand. At the north-west angle of the square are WEST ST. GEORGE'S-STREET, and NORTH QUEEN-STREET; and, at the south-east, COCHRAN-STREET, which terminates there.

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\* The square being very spacious, the centre of it is reserved for an equestrian statue of his present majesty, George III.

GEORGE'S-STREET, running due east by the north side of the square, stretches along the side of the hill in a direction parallel to the Trongate. Proceeding eastward, you pass NORTH HANOVER and NORTH FREDERICK-STREETS, ascending the high ground on the left: they are connected by DEMPSTER-STREET on the brow of the ridge. About half way up, HAMILTON-STREET stretches east and west. JOHN and MONTROSE-STREETS then form successive intersections. Beyond the Baptist Meeting-house on the left, and Albion-street with its chapels on the right, is PORTLAND-STREET, climbing the *brae* to the Rottenrow, and receiving RICHMOND-STREET from the west, about the middle of its course. Alike difficult of access is BALMANNO-STREET, on the same side. Between it and the High-street is a lane, leading up the Deanside-*brae* to the Rottenrow and Taylor-street; and, nearly opposite, is SHUTTLE-STREET, descending to the south.

DUKE-STREET now commences in the same line, and, passing the Antiburgher Meeting-house and Gaelic Chapel on the right, gradually slopes toward the Molendinar-bourn, over which is a plain arch. Beyond this, and Bridewell on the left, the Drygate joins the street from the north. BARRACK-STREET, afterwards SYDNEY-STREET, BELGROVE-PLACE, and WHITEVALE, are successively found on the right, when Duke-street is lost in the Cumbernauld and Edinburgh road.

The city is intersected by two main-streets, crossing each other at right angles. That stretching

from east to west is named at different parts, the Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle-street, and is nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length. At King-street it is 88 feet, and at Queen-street 77 feet in breadth. Most of the streets are 60 feet wide; their average breadth is  $56\frac{1}{2}$  feet. They are all well causewayed with very durable whinstones, and skirted with hewn freestone pavements, of various breadths.

Every principal street in the city contains a sewer, having communication with the adjacent houses. Measured throughout their extent, the sewers occupy nearly five miles in length, and are formed of a size large enough to admit persons to clean them. Their dimensions are, 4 feet 6 inches in height, by 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, and one brick in thickness, with their arch supporting the street.

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

### THE GREEN,

and consists of a fine plat of ground, measuring 117 Scottish, or 133 English acres. It is public property, and consists of excellent land, extending south-east from the town. The nearest access to it, from the Cross, is by the Saltmarket, and by Kent and Charlotte-streets from the Gallowgate. Excellent gravel walks surround it; and, in some parts, these are overshadowed with lofty trees. On the south it is bounded by the river, gliding smoothly between its elevated

banks. It is naturally formed into four divisions. The original, or *Leigh Green*, is bounded on the west by the Public Offices, and on the east by the acclivity commencing at the cross gravel walk near the monument. From this the *High Green*, anciently named *Kinclaith*, stretches between the *Camlachie-bourn* and the river, to the houses and enclosures in the vicinity of *Rutherglen Bridge*. The fine lawns, to the eastern extremity, were purchased at different times, between 1664 and 1694; the rest in 1773. The *Calton Green* is formed of the old *Run-riggs* of *Craignestock*, and was obtained between 1686 and 1699: it is separated from the former by the same bourn. On the south-east lies the *Fleishers-haugh*, in a bend of the river, and divided from the *High Green* by a cut made to carry off the water of some mineral springs. The purchase of this field, in 1792, from *Peter Bell, Esq.*, for £4000, completed the *Green* to its present extent.

In the *Green*, a public Washing-house \* is es-

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\* This produces a considerable annual revenue to the city. It has been let at £600, but since the introduction of water by pipes into the town, the yearly rent is much reduced. It was let during 1817 at £495. This sum is made up from small annuities, paid by the inhabitants, for the use of the house and green, in washing and bleaching their linens.

Here bare-foot beauties lightly trip along;  
 Their snowy labours all the verdure throng:  
 The linen some, with rosy fingers, rub,  
 And the white foam o'erflows the smoking tub:  
 Her polished feet another nimbly ply,  
 Whence other charms in full proportion rise;  
 Hence, ye profane! and tremble to descry  
 The graceful nymphs with loose unhallow'd eye:

tablished. Here too stands the Humane Society's House, between which and Nelson's Monument is a fountain of excellent water, denominated, from a clump of alders where it issues, the Arns-well.

During the currency of the last twenty-eight years, the Green has been increased nearly one third, and various and important improvements made on the banks of the Clyde, from Rutherglen to the New Bridge.\* These operations have cost little short of £50,000, having been executed by estimate, and at the sole expense of the Corporation.

The Green of Glasgow is rendered interesting by the busy groupes with which, in fine weather, it is thronged. Here may be seen the convalescent soliciting health, the idle dissipating time, the contemplative courting wisdom, the gay amusing themselves and others, and the young participating the pleasures of happiness and joy. Here the soldiers of the garrison, and the volunteers, are trained in military discipline. Here also games of cricket and golf are

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Their bright approach impurity refines;  
At every touch the linen brighter shines,  
Whether they bathe it in the crystal wave,  
Or on the stream the whitening surges lave,  
Or from the painted cann the fountain pour,  
Softly descending in a shining shower;  
Till, as it lies, its fair transparent hue  
Shows like a lily dipt in morning dew."

*Wilson's Clyde.*

Another source of revenue proceeds from the pasturing of cows, at £5:5 each, for six months, and 2s. to the keeper.

\* Previous to the year 1772, the ground on the north side of the river, adjacent to the Old and New Bridges, was known by the name of the *Ducat Green*.

occasionally played. The contiguous Clyde, in summer, is the resort of youth for bathing and swimming; and in winter, for skating, curling, and other appropriate amusements. The surrounding view includes many objects of attraction. Hills covered to their summits with wood, rise on one side with a gentle acclivity, or are cut into dells by the rivulets which flow down their sides, while country seats, adorned with trees, gardens, and cultivated fields, give variety and beauty to the scene. In an opposite direction, the river, bridges, and city, with its lofty buildings and tapering spires, command attention, and conspire to make this a most delightful retreat.

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ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
**Adjacent Villages.**

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**THE GORBALS.**

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Description of the Gorbals.

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THIS Barony, once an insignificant village, is situated on the south bank of the Clyde, running parallel with Glasgow, nearly a mile. From a few mean houses, scattered about the end of the Old Bridge, it has become a populous and flourishing suburb, emulating the city itself in the elegance of its buildings, the public spirit of its inhabitants, and the liberality and prudence which characterize its local institutions. At present it contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The origin of the village and etymology of its name \* are uncertain; but since the building of the Old Bridge, it has been indiscriminately dis-

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\* Gorbals, as a topographical appellation, seems to commemorate the language of the Strath-Clyde Britons, still preserved among the mountains of Wales, whither, in A. D. 890, a colony of them under Hobart retired from the ruins of their country, and obtained a settlement still known by the name of Strath-Clwyd. The term is composed of *Gor*, meaning *spacious*, *extreme*, *superior*, and is of extensive use as a prefix in the structure

tinguished by the appellation of Gorbals, or that of Bridge-end. The village and barony were fued from Archbishop Porterfield, in 1571, by George Elphinston, merchant in Glasgow, who procured them to be erected into a burgh of barony and a regality. Including its burying-ground, the Gorbals occupies about fourteen acres. Having been disjoined from that of Govan, on February 21st, 1771, it was erected into a separate parish, of which the heritors are patrons. The lands of Little Govan and Polmadie, consisting of about 600 acres, were afterwards, by desire of the inhabitants, annexed to the parish of Gorbals, by the Presbytery of Glasgow.

The ancient village was composed of detached houses. Lady Campbell of Lochow, in 1350, erected in it a house for the reception of lepers. On the east side of the chief street is an old building, the lower part of which is employed as a Council-chamber and Police-office; the upper is a prison. On its ceiling and front are the letters S. G. E., supposed to be the initials of Sir George Elphinston, whose house still remains near the middle of the place. His property afterwards came into the possession of Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstone, and, in 1647, was purchased by the united funds of the City of Glasgow, the Trades' House, and Hutchesons' Hospital. In 1790, this acquisition was divided; when the ju-

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of compound words in that speech; and of *Pal*, whose *p* is mutable to *b* after the prefix *gor*, signifying *a ray, a flat body, a spread, an expansion*. *Gor-bal* will therefore characterize the place as *a wide level plat, an ample expansion*. See *Owen's Cambro-British Dictionary*, at these words.

risdiction, with a portion of the lands, was obtained by the Town Council, and the remainder shared between the latter institutions.

The magistrates of Gorbals are annually elected, and consist of a senior and two resident baillies. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow, as superiors of the barony, appoint one of their number to be chief or senior baillie; the other two are elected by the inhabitants of the old village of Gorbals and Tradestown the one year, and by those of Hutchesontown and Lauriestown the next. To these are added four birleymen,\* who act as a Dean of Guild Court. Any of the baillies

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\* It is only of late that this custom was abolished in some parishes. Burle-baillies are officers employed to enforce the laws of the Burlaw courts.

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

*Ramsey's Poems*, vol. ii.

" Laws of *Burlaw* ar maid and determined be consent of neichtbours, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw* courts, in the quhillk cognition is taken of complaintes, betwixt nichtbour and nichtbour. The quhillk men as chosen, as judges and arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called *Byrlaw-men*." Skene, Verb. Sign.

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

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

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

*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary*, vol. i.

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

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

While the inhabitants of Gorbals have been active in procuring to themselves public comfort and order, they are equally attentive to the promotion of knowledge and morality, as the best means of securing the happiness of society. With this view, they have erected a large public school, on a popular and improved plan, wherein many children are instructed in the elements of reading, writing, and accounts.—This barony has also a Civil and Criminal court.





## HUTCHESONTOWN.

At the division of the lands of Gorbals, in 1790, the level track of ground on the east of the village, called St. Ninian's Croft, became the property of Hutchesons' Hospital, and was feued out by the directors of that institution. Hence is derived its name. This village was begun in 1794, upon a regular plan, and laid out into a number of right-lined streets. Many of these have already been completed, with good houses from two to four stories in height. It contains a Relief meeting-house, with several great public works.

A short distance to the east of Hutchesontown, fronting the river, is WELLINGTON-PLACE, which contains a number of fine buildings, from three to four stories in height.

## LAURIESTOWN

is so called from the name of the gentlemen by whom it was feued, in 1802, from the Directors of Hutcheson's Hospital. It occupies the space between the Gorbals and New Bridge, comprising about 1000 feet, and extends 3000 feet southward. CARLTON-PLACE, the principal street, runs parallel to the river, upon a terrace so elevated as to preclude inundation. It consists of two elegant ranges, separated by PORTLAND-STREET, 80 feet wide; each of them is 360 feet in length, and four stories in height, including a half-

sunk one. It contains several other streets 60 feet broad, projecting in direct lines from the Tradestown streets, and crossing Portland-street and others at right angles, which stretch in straight lines from the river the whole length of the ground. EGLINTON-STREET, 75 feet broad, divides it from Tradestown, and extends from the New Bridge to the Pollock-shaws road: in this street is a neat Methodist Chapel.—The whole extent of Lauriestown is fifty acres.

### TRADESTOWN

is built to the west of Lauriestown, on ground feued, in 1790, from the Trades' House and Incorporations of Glasgow. The principal streets extend westward from the bridge, and parallel to the river, with courts or areas behind. The finest of them faces the Clyde, and is thence named CLYDE BUILDINGS, having a sloping lawn in front. A short distance to the southwest, on the Paisley road, is KINGSTOWN, which contains many buildings, particularly the range called MAXWELTOWN, on the high road from Glasgow to Paisley, which adds to their cheerfulness by the frequent passage of travellers.

### GRAHAMSTOWN

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

## BROWNFIELD

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

## ANDERSTON

lies beyond the former, about a mile west from the Cross of Glasgow, and on the same side of the Clyde. It derived its name from Mr. Anderson of Stobcross, who, in 1725, formed the design of erecting it. The estate was purchased, in 1735, by John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield, who found the projected village in a state of infancy, consisting only of a few thatched houses. By a proper encouragement of manufactures, however, it has become a large and populous suburb, containing many public works, particularly a large cotton-mill, the property of Mr. Henry Houldsworth, in which cast iron is substituted for wood, throughout the building. In the village are several meeting-houses consecrated to religion.

On the west of Anderston is FINNIESTON, laid out by the proprietor of Stobcross, in 1770; and, in compliment to the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who projected it, it received his name. It contains the reservoir of the Cranston-hill Water-work Company, and the Verreville Crystal Manufactory, the property of John Geddes, Esq. of that place.

## WILLOW-BANK

is situated to the north-west of the city, and though in 1810, the period of its formation by Mr. Harley, it was at a considerable distance, yet, in consequence of the great increase of buildings in that direction, it is now nearly connected with the city. The baths here are elegant and commodious, and are let to the public at various rates, from 3s. to 1s. each. Attached to the premises is a saloon, supplied with a variety of newspapers. Here are also two bowling-greens, conveniently adapted to the amusement of those who resort to this fashionable place of recreation.

In the same year, Mr. Harley first began to turn his attention to the formation of a dairy, on a large scale. Since that period, he has built several cow-houses. The last erected, and which he conceives to be on the best construction, contains one hundred cows; being placed on a steep inclined plane, it stands on arches forming vaults, in which carts are placed to receive the dung from the groops. The building is ninety-four feet long by sixty-three feet wide within the walls; is eight feet high, and covered with three roofs which have no horizontal ceilings; the slates are pinned to rafters, and lime-pointed; the entire of the floor is laid with hewn freestone, forming five longitudinal passages, each five feet wide, commencing at the side walls, and one transverse passage nine feet wide, near the centre of the building; there being twelve cows in four rows on one side of it, and thirteen in four rows on

the other side. The space between the longitudinal passages, for the immediate use of the cows, is nine feet six inches, of which one foot six inches is for the groop, and two feet for the grass or hay trough. A balcony has been erected and laid-to on the outside of the building, for exhibiting the cows. Since its commencement, the dairy has often varied in extent. It began with twenty cows, and increased to two hundred and sixty. At present, there are about one hundred and sixty cows in the establishment.— A washing-green and public walks are also attached, and little necessary for the wants of a large city is here wanting. The whole, indeed, exhibits a scale of unparalleled individual enterprise, and is abundantly worthy of the patronage of this munificent city.

To the west of this establishment, the same gentleman has erected a range of buildings, combining a degree of elegance with the retirement of the country. Each house is occupied by one family, and the whole is laid off in a regular and uniform manner, divided into the following compartments: viz. WELLINGTON-PLACE, WINDSOR-PLACE, and KENSINGTON-PLACE. On the right side of the road are several fine houses, embellished with gardens in the front.

### PORT-DUNDAS.

To the north of the city are situated the Cow-caddens, PARKHOUSE, and the thriving village of

Port-Dundas, built on a rising ground, at the extremity of the side branch of the Canal, and so named from Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse, President of the Canal Company, when that stupendous work was begun.

### CALTON.

At the commencement of the last century, this place was called Blackfauld, from the ground, on the east of Glasgow, upon which it was built, having been formerly occupied as a fold for black cattle. This property was purchased in 1705, from the community of Glasgow, by Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, who first projected the village. It was chiefly completed, however, by John Orr, Esq., who acquired the Barrowfield estate. It contains many good streets, and is occupied by a population of nearly 20,000 souls, the greatest part of which consists of weavers, and the people employed in the cotton-mills erected in the village and its vicinity. Including all that part of the estate of Barrowfield known by the name of Old and New Calton, this village was erected, in August 1817, by a charter from the crown, into a Burgh of Barony, to be governed by a Provost, three Baillies, a Treasurer, and eleven Counsellors, to be annually elected, forming a Birley Court, with powers similar to that of the Dean of Guild in royal burghs. At the same time a weekly market was instituted.—List of the first Magistrates: Robert Struthers, Provost; James Parker, James

Kerr, John Clark, Baillies ; Robert Shaw, Treasurer ; W. Brown, Clerk.

## BRIDGETOWN

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

## CAMLACHIE \*

is situated two miles eastward of Glasgow, on the Edinburgh and Hamilton road, and is mostly inhabited by coaliers, employed in the numerous mines in its neighbourhood. From these is derived a great part of the fuel for the city, and also a considerable quantity for exportation. Upwards of 250,000 wagon-loads of coal, 24 cwt. each, which at 14s. amount to £175,000, pass through the Gallowgate toll during the year.

## GOVAN

is a long, narrow village, situated three miles west

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\* *Camlachie*, in common with many names in Strath-Clyde, exhibits traits of its Cymro-Celtic original. *Cam* crooked, bent ; *Llech*, in the plural *Llechau*, *u* sounds *i*, a covert or hiding place, enters into the composition of many words descriptive of ambush, or concealment in thickets or woody places. *Camllechai* will thus point out the Place of the Bending Coverts.

from the cross of Glasgow, on the south bank of the Clyde. Its name \* is given to the parish, five miles long and nearly four wide, of which the Faculty of the University of Glasgow exercises the patronage. The village, arranged on both sides of the Greenock road, contains about 300 families; the parish, nearly 12,000 inhabitants, employed chiefly by manufacturers and farmers.—On the opposite bank of the river is PARTICK, and the ruins of the ancient retreat of the episcopal dignitaries of Glasgow.

\* Strath-Clyde was inhabited by people, whose language long retained much affinity to the Cymro-Celtic of the south. Its topography, in consequence, exhibits many names of places and natural objects whose roots are deducible from terms in that expressive tongue. Synonymes, however, are occasionally found in the kindred speech of the Gael of Albin, though less frequent in local appellations on the southern shores of the Clyde than in other districts.—*Gov*, *Govan*, *Gevant*, in the Cymro-Celtic, are all used to designate an *artist*, a *smith*, a *smith who prepared his metal from the ore*. *Ge-bha*, *bh* sounds *v*, in the Gaelo-Celtic, also signifies a *smith*.—Govan having been, for ages, dependent on the hierarchy of St. Mungo, suggests a conjecture that the work-shops of the episcopal artisans may perhaps have given origin to this village, the ancient *Smithfield* of Glasgow. Men, in our times, may not readily perceive the advantages of such a site, but it would be hasty to condemn arrangements from the imperfect evidence of their propriety now to be obtained.—Local circumstances seem to have conferred on Partick, anciently *Perdyc*, the designation by which it continues to be known. *Per*, in Cymro-Celtic, means *ripest fruit of all kinds*; *Teg*, *t* changes to *d* in composition, expresses what is *clear, fair, fine, beautiful*. *Perdeg* may thus signify the *Place of fair Fruit-trees*; it was probably the site of the bishop's orchard. See page 9 of the Picture.

## Sacred Edifices.

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

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### Summary of the religion of the Druids.

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THE religion of every country affects the character of its votaries, and operates powerfully upon their manners. That of the Strath-Clyde Britons was the same with the faith of all the aborigines of the Celtic stem. Their priests were Druids, and ONE OMNIPOTENT BEING the sole object of their adoration. The solemnity of every system of faith has ever been promoted by certain ceremonies attached to the exhibition of its peculiar rites. The Druidic creed inculcated a pure devotion and a patriotic morality, impressed by a firm belief in the immortality of the human soul.

The sublime doctrines of the Druids were delivered in appropriate retreats, and accompanied by a ritual equally simple and significant. They conducted their worship, they pronounced their lessons, and they administered their laws, amid the tribes

and in the face of the noon-day sun. In their presence and by their approbation, virtue was honoured, and vice degraded or punished: and, what ignorance has branded upon them as the infernal practice of *Human Sacrifice*, was the public and salutary execution of law upon wretches, who had forfeited their lives to society by their enormities and crimes.

When the heavenly principles of Christianity, beaming with philanthropy and love, were offered to their acceptance, the Druids were prepared by the purity of their former faith to discern their celestial origin, and to perceive their mighty influence in expanding the mind, purifying the affections, and improving the condition of man. Instructed by the Culdees, and enlightened by the rays of Divine Truth, many of them united in the promulgation of those precepts which truly guide mankind in the discharge of their duties, and direct them to the only source of well-being and bliss.

Ninian, the venerable bishop of Whithorn in Galloway, before the end of the fifth century, had instructed the people of Strath-Clyde in the christian faith. In A. D. 554, and while the Religion of Peace was but in its infancy among these regions, Cathal bishop of Ald-Cluyd died. About the same time, Kentigern the Culdee arose in Strath-Clyde; and, notwithstanding the opposition of Merrdyn and the unconverted Druids, widely disseminated the doctrines of the Gospel over his native country. Having at last fixed his residence at Glasgow, this illustrious presbyter planted a church, and, in A. D.

601, terminated a life of virtue and renown. His seminary continued eminent, for ages, as a seat of usefulness and piety, distinguished by the splendour of its establishment and the influence of its power.

Baldred his disciple succeeded to the seat of Kentigern; but from the date of his accession to the refoundation of the See by David I. in the beginning of the twelfth century, a period of more than five hundred years, no circumstance is commemorated whereby even the existence of Glasgow as a town can be ascertained. John Achais, in 1129, begins the series of thirty catholic prelates, which terminates in 1560, when archbishop James Beatoun retired into France with the spoils of the diocese and of the university. Protestant episcopacy being now established, a succession of fourteen archbishops ruled the See of Glasgow till 1688, when presbyterianism became the national religion.

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### ST. MUNGO:

#### THE CATHEDRAL, OR HIGH CHURCH.

Rais'd eminent, the sacred pile appears,  
Rev'rend with age, but not impair'd by years:  
From holy MUNGO nam'd; of daring height,  
And antique structure, awful to the sight.

*Arbuckle's Glotta.*

This splendid edifice is one of the most entire specimens of our ancient, improperly denominated Gothic, architecture. It was founded, in 1123, by John Achais, bishop of Glasgow, during the reign

of David I., in whose presence it was consecrated. By bishop Jocelyn it was dedicated to St. Mungo, or Kentigern, on the last day of May, 1197, as expressed by the inscription, DEDICATA FUIT HÆC ECCLÉSIA GLASGUENSIS, ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CENTESIMO NONAGESIMO SEPTIMO, PRIDIE CALENDAS JUNII, on a stone immediately above the door of the Choir. The architect\* was John Murdo, who, by the works which he executed, seems to have been very eminent in his profession.

From the elevated situation of the Cathedral, its battlements command an extensive and greatly diversified prospect. To the east, the vale of Clyde, rich in fine exhibitions of nature and of art, presents itself to the view, The lofty towers of Bothwell, and the princely seat of the Hamiltons; and farther on, as the banks begin to grow more steep, a varied succession of mansions, towering from among their woods, attract the attention. Still more remote, appears Lanark, crowned as it were with the mountain Tinto, which fills up the back ground of this beautiful scene. On the west, the populous manu-

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\* Although the name of the architect by whom this church was designed, is not discovered by any inscription on the building, yet from one upon the Abbey-church of Melrose, in 1146, that information is conveyed in the following uncouth rhyme:

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

facturing town of Paisley ; the castles of Mearns and Cruikstone, noted for the residence of the unfortunate Mary Stewart, and the ancient fortress of Dunbarton, perched upon its rock, stand in full view ; while the hills of Renfrewshire, and the snow-capt mountains of Argyle, imbound the remote prospect. To the north, the Campsie-hills at the distance of ten miles, and in the opposite direction, those of Cathkin, distant five, close the diversified landscape. Immediately on the east of the Cathedral is a deep ravine in which flows the Molendinar-bourn ; on the west stands the Infirmary, an elegant modern structure, forming a striking contrast to the rude majesty of the ancient pile.

The Cathedral is built in the form of a cross, whose greatest length is from east to west, and the transepts from north to south. From the middle of the building ascends the great tower, which, for 30 feet above the roof, is of a square form, and terminates in a battlement. Within this rises a lofty octangular spire ornamented with two smaller battlements, at equal distances from each other and the top. The octagon between these is decorated by windows in the pointed style, and by four small pyramidal spires, which issue from within the first battlement at its bottom. Another square tower is raised upon the west end of the church, till on a level with the battlement of the great steeple. It is then covered by a pyramidal leaden roof, adorned with a vane, and contains the clock and bell, 12 feet 1 inch in circumference. In the winter of 1789,

this bell, being accidentally cracked by some persons who were admitted to see it, was taken down and sent to London, where, in the following year, it was refounded. On its outside is the following inscription :

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

The Cathedral is externally divided on both sides into compartments, by buttresses of equal dimensions, between which are placed windows in the pointed style, all somewhat similarly ornamented. This succession of windows is interrupted by the transepts, directly under the great tower in the centre of the church. The north and south windows in the transepts are 40 by 22 feet, divided with mullions and tracery. Above the first range of windows the wall terminates in a battlement, within which springs the lowest roof, till it meets the second or inner wall, which rises from thence for a

number of feet. This, in like manner, is divided into compartments by small square projections, between each of which are placed three narrow windows in the pointed style, directly above each of those in the first story. It then terminates in the same manner as the lower wall, and is capped with a leaden roof.

The Vestry was in the north transept of the Cathedral, and had a communication with the nave by a vaulted entry. It is now occupied as a private burying-place. The south was never completed, and is at present used as a dormitory for the deceased clergy of the city, and their families. The architecture is finer than that of the rest of the building, and is supposed to be of no older date than the year 1500. Its arched roof is supported by columns adjoining the outer walls. There is also a row of pillars in the centre, and the capitals of the whole are decorated with figures and flowers. The area of its top long formed an ornamental garden, but in 1812 received a stone pavement, concealed by a parapet.

The Consistory, in which the bishops held their ecclesiastical courts, is 25 feet long, 23 wide, and projects from the south-west corner of the Cathedral. It is now used by the commissary of the district as a court-room, having seats and a bench, over which the royal arms with C. R. II. are placed. Above it is a repository of documents belonging to the commissary-court. Between this and the tower was the

ancient entrance, by a magnificent door, which is now shut up.

The Chancel, whose groined roof rests on massy pillars, is separated on the east from the nave. Underneath it were the bishops' cemetery and a repository of monkish relics, now converted into a place of interment for the heritors of the Barony-parish. In it is still shown, the monument of Kentigern, together with the reservoir in which the holy water was kept. On the north end of the Chancel was the Chapter-house, forming a cube of 28 feet, with groined ceiling sustained by a pillar 20 feet high. Since the Reformation, it has been employed as a session-house and vestry.

The whole building, to which the usual entries are on the south, is arranged into four divisions, the Choir, Outer Church, Inner High Church, and Vaulted Cemetery.\* It is lighted by 157 windows, is supported by 147 pillars, and measures 1090 feet round the walls. Its interior length is 319 feet, the

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\* The magistrates, in the spring of 1579, "by the earnest dealing of Mr. Andrew Melvil and other ministers, had condescended to demolish the Cathedral. To do this work, a number of quarriers, masons, and other workmen were conduced, and the day assigned when it should take beginning. The workmen by sound of drum being warned to go unto their work, the Crafts of the city took arms, swearing many oaths, 'that he who did cast down the first stone should be buried under it.' Neither could they be pacified till the workmen were discharged by the magistrates. A complaint was hereupon made and the principals cited before the council for insurrection: where the King, James VI., not then thirteen years of age, inhibited the ministers from meddling any more in the business, saying, 'That too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind.'" *Spottiswoode's Hist.* p. 304.

breadth 63. The great steeple measures 225 feet from the floor of the Choir, and terminates in a ball and weathercock. It is 105 feet above the level of the Clyde at the Old Bridge. The Cathedral is surrounded by two ample grave-yards, wherein more than seven hundred corpses are annually interred.

### THE CHOIR.

This is the first division of the Cathedral to which the stranger is admitted. It is  $74\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 63 wide, 90 high, and has an appearance grand and impressive. Majestic columns, decorated with monumental tablets of marble and other memorials of the dead, divide the space and sustain the roof. These are 75 feet in height and 30 in circumference. The four, on the right, support the steeple, and between the two, on each side, are opposite windows, 40 feet high, by 22 wide. That on the south is divided longitudinally by four mullions, two tiers of them in the flight, forming 12 parallel windows, or days, with the upper part of the pointed arch filled in with tracery. That on the north has five mullions, which run from top to bottom without being divided into flights. On the left, is a door leading into the Outer Church; and, on the right, two flights of stairs conduct to the Vaulted Cemetery. Above these, is an elegant niche for the reception of an organ, which was designed by Mr. D. Hamilton, architect, at the expense of the Sacred Music Society. The inferior part of this is ornamented by ancient sculpture, representing the twelve

apostles. From the floor of the Choir, a stair on the right leads to the nave.

### THE OUTER CHURCH

is the western division of the cathedral. It was anciently a part of the Choir, from which it is now separated by a stone wall. Two rows of clustered columns run through its length, from east to west, parallel to the walls from which they are several feet distant. These pillars are connected with each other by pointed arches, which spring from the capitals, and unite at the top by a common centre. On these arches are built the inner walls which contract the breadth of the building in the upper part. Between the pillars are placed, through the whole range, pointed windows, which give light to the ground-area of the church. Another tier of smaller windows, placed along the upper wall, lightens the vacant space. This church, which contains 1362 seats, underwent a complete repair in 1811, and was then fitted up in the modern style. The great western window, 44 feet 6 inches high, and 23 feet 6 inches wide, and interfilled with munnions and head-work, was re-opened at an expense of £500, in the subsequent year. It throws an air of cheerfulness and dignity over the interior of the place.

### THE INNER HIGH CHURCH.

In this, as in the Choir, two ranges of columns run parallel to the walls, and support, by a double tier of arches, the upper row of windows. The pillars,

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

This church, like the other, was completely refitted about seven years ago, from designs by Mr. Stark, architect, and contains 1165 seats. The great arch, formerly built up, between this and the Choir, has been partly opened and glazed; the remainder is filled up with another arch, which encloses the space for an organ, facing the Choir. It is decorated with appropriate ornaments. New galleries have also been constructed, the fronts of which are

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

#### THE VAULTED CEMETERY

is situated immediately beneath the Inner Church, and was first opened as a place of worship for the Barony parish, in 1575; but, in 1801, was again converted into a burying-place. Its roof of groined arches is supported by 65 clustered pillars, some of which are 18 feet in circumference, and running parallel to the walls. They are strong and massive; and, by their position and the smallness of the windows the interior is rendered dark and gloomy. Beneath repose the ashes of the dead, and the pillars are hung with shreds of escutcheons. The combinations in this place of graves are impressive and solemn, and calculated to awaken in the soul the most serious emotions.

—“ All is hush'd and still as death.—’Tis dreadful  
How reverend is the face of this tall pile,  
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,  
To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof,

By its own weight made steadfast and immovable,  
Looking tranquillity! It strikes an awe  
And terror on my aching sight; the tombs  
And monumental caves of death look cold,  
And shoot a chillness to my trembling heart."

CONGREGATE.

### COLLEGE, OR BLACKFRIARS' CHURCH

is situated in the centre of a cemetery, retired about 80 yards from the High-street, a little below the College, and on the same side. It is a plain building, erected in 1699, upon the site of a more ancient pile, called Blackfriars, which, in 1666, was destroyed by a storm of thunder and lightning. In front of the building is a small steeple containing a bell. The church will accommodate 1218 sitters.—When the foundations of the old church were dug up, a number of cells were discovered, whose use conjecture has referred to the purposes of religious seclusion.

### TRON, OR LAIGH CHURCH

stands a little west from the Cross, on the south side of the Trongate, and behind the houses which immediately front the street. The entry to it is under a wide arch. A church was founded in this place in 1484, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but, having fallen into ruin, was repaired in 1592, and continued in use till the 8th of February, 1793, when it was destroyed by fire. Next year, the present structure was erected, at an expense of £2700. It is a plain building, designed by Mr. James Adam, and surmounted by a cupola, which illuminates the

house, divided into 1277 seats. A spire, built in 1637, and 126 feet in height, stands between it and the street. It has a clock and two bells, and terminates in a battlement, with windows in the pointed arch style. The ground-flat is occupied as a shop. The name Tron\* was applied to this church from part of its steeple having been used as a place for weighing butter, cheese, and similar commodities.

#### NORTH-WEST, OR RAM'S-HORN CHURCH

was erected at the north extremity of Candlerigg-street in 1720; but its appearance indicates a much older date. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, lying east and west, having a transverse aisle, extending towards the north. It affords 1183 sittings. A square steeple, 140 feet in height, with a clock, adorns its front. Behind it is a burying-ground.

#### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

stands in the cognominal square. It was founded in 1739, but not completed till 1756, at an expense of nearly £15,000. The building is a complete specimen of the Composite order, and resembles that of

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\* The Trone is an instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar, used for weighing heavy wares. This instrument still remains in some towns.

"In Edinburgh, the Pillory is called the *Trone*." Ruddiman.

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

St. Martin's in the Fields, London, with some alterations, especially in the steeple. It was constructed by Mungo Nasmith, an eminent mason, and contains 910 seats. The front, towards the west, has a pediment, in the tympany of which is a bas-relief of the City Arms, and forms an elegant portico of six columns of the Composite order, to which the ascent is by a magnificent flight of steps. Around the building, the same order is continued in the form of pilasters, between each of which are placed arched windows, and the whole is crowned with a balustrade and vases. The interior of the church is very elegantly finished. A double row of Corinthian columns extends throughout its length, and parallel to the walls, from which they are several feet distant. A kind of open gallery is thus formed on each side. These columns have corresponding pilasters in the walls, with which, above the capitals, they join, by a groined roof ornamented with emblematic devices in stucco, done by Mr. Clayton. The pulpit and front of the galleries are of paneled mahogany. The steeple, which contains a clock, is heavy and ill-proportioned, and surmounted by an ungraceful dome terminating in a vane.

#### ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH

was erected in 1780, from designs by Mr. J. Jaffrey, on the south side of the square of the same name, on the site of an old chapel. Its form is oblong, having cut vases placed at each corner. The front, in which is the spire, adorned in successive stories with pilas-

ters of the different orders, and regularly tapering till it terminates in a cone and vane, is decorated with a Doric portico. This church is well lighted, and finished for the reception of 822 hearers.

#### BARONY CHURCH

is situated in front of the Cathedral, and was built in 1798, from a design by Mr. Adam, in a mixed style of architecture, similar to that employed during the 16th century. It is constructed with rubble work. The outline of the west front has an imposing effect. The interior is well planned, and divided into 1248 seats, belonging to the different heritors.

#### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

is situated on the west side of Buchanan-street, fronting George's-street. It extends in front 65, in depth 97 feet. The principal front is of Doric three quarter columns with back pilasters the whole height of the church, with entablature and balustrade; above which, upon the front, commences the steeple, with bastions at the angles. In the first story the bastions are clustered pilasters, and the second finishes as an octagon tower, terminating with pedestals and obelisks. Within these, and leaving them insulated, commences the clock-story, which is octagonal, and supports a circular dial-wall and columns, forming a kind of temple, crowned with a dome and obelisk. The mouldings and minutiae of the steeple are Roman architecture, but the general form is what has been improperly denominated Gothic, and has a very

curious and picturesque effect. Its height is 162 feet 6 inches. The interior of the church is very neat, and arranged for the accommodation of 1195 hearers. This church was finished at an expense of £9000, after designs by Mr. William Stark, architect. In the foundation-stone was deposited a plate containing the following inscription :

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

*On the reverse.*

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

THE GORBALS CHURCH.

This structure is situated at the east end of Carlton-place, in a line with it; and facing the river. The building extends in front 105 feet, its depth is 85 towards the south. The basement of the principal front, towards the north, is rusticated. Over this, in the centre, are columns of Grecian Doric, insulated, with their pilasters and entablature, to

the height of the two upper tiers of windows, and breaking the upper line of front. Upon each end of the building are projections, returning upon the flanks, and surmounted with balustrades. Over the columns and pilasters the spire commences, the first order of which is of Ionic pilasters, sixteen in number, four upon a front, with their proper entablature. Above these are massy consols, projecting, and containing the dials. This compartment, with all above, is octagonal, having four principal, and four lesser sides. Immediately above the consols, is an order of eight columns, and corresponding pilasters and entablature, with an obelisk above a Dado compartment of 55 feet. The whole height is 174 feet. The principal front and projections towards the east and west, with the whole of the steeple, is of hewn work. The interior of the church admits 1600 sitters, and is finished in a neat and elegant style. The building was executed from designs by Mr. D. Hamilton, at an expense of £8000, (a considerable part of which was raised by private subscription,) including the ground. In the foundation-stone was deposited a plate containing the following inscription :

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

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

which will contain 1580 sitters, is situated at the termination of Macfarlane-street, fronting the Gallowgate. The exterior is of chaste Gothic, with a magnificent tower 138 feet high, so spacious as to contain a complete ring of bells. This place of worship will at once contribute to the accommodation of the inhabitants at the east end of the town, and form a prominent feature among the public buildings of the city. In the foundation-stone was deposited a plate containing the following inscription :

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,  
THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS CHURCH,  
ERECTED BY THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW,  
WAS LAID ON THE XXI DAY OF APRIL, MDCCCLXVII,  
AND LVII YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, GEORGE THE THIRD,  
BY HENRY MONTEITH, ESQ. LATE LORD PROVOST,  
IN PRESENCE OF  
THE HON. JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST,  
WILLIAM LECKIE, JOSHUA HEYWOOD, ROBERT HADDOW, JOHN MACHEN;  
AND ROBERT JAMIESON, ESQUIRES, BAILLIES,  
JAMES EWING, ESQ. DEAN OF GUILD,  
ROBERT FERRIE, ESQ. CONVENER OF THE TRADES' HOUSE,  
ARCHIBALD NEWBIDDING, ESQ. TREASURER,  
WILLIAM MITCHELL, ESQ.  
BAILLIE OF THE RIVER AND FRITH OF CLYDE,  
WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ. CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF GORREALS,  
AND  
THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TOWN-COUNCIL.  
DAVID HAMILTON, ESQ. ARCHITECT.  
MESSRS. GALLOWAY AND JAFFREY, AND JOHN BAIRD, SEN.,  
CONTRACTORS,  
WHICH UNDERTAKING  
MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.

#### *On the reverse.*

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL  
TO WHOSE CARE THE ERECTION OF THIS EDIFICE WAS ENTRUSTED;  
THE HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST, CONVENER,  
ROBERT FERRIE, ESQ. CONVENER OF THE TRADES' HOUSE,  
JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The expense of this elegant building, including the ground, will cost upwards of £9000.

### EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

This chapel is situated to the north of the Public Green, on the east side of the lane leading from St. Andrew's-square. It was erected by subscription in 1750, and is a neat oblong building; but, by its low situation is, when the river overflows its banks, inundated. It contains an elegant well-toned organ, and an orchestra, situated at the east end, above the altar. The fronts of the galleries are finely paneled and covered with green cloth: the eastern window is ornamented with scriptural devices. At a little distance, in front of the altar, and looking towards the west, is placed a mahogany pulpit, adorned with a canopy and mitre, and supported by a pillar of the Composite order. The minister and clerk's pulpits are covered with crimson velvet. In winter this chapel is heated by stoves. A burying-ground surrounds it.

### • CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

Intolerance no longer reigns vested with the dignity of princely power, nor accompanied by the rigid austerities of reforming zeal. Conscience is now the lawgiver who enacts the mode of worship which the creature shall pay to the Creator. Under this mild and proper arrangement, the religion of Rome has been increasing the number of her votaries in this northern part of our island; and, in the City of Glasgow, within these few years, the number of Roman Catholics has considerably augmented. In

1815, they erected a chapel, elegant in structure, ample in accommodation, and highly ornamental to the city. Placed in an open and favourable situation for displaying its magnificence, it cannot fail to arrest the attention and attract the curiosity of all strangers.

The chapel is built in the pointed Gothic style, and consists of a nave and side aisles. The outside walls are supported by large massive buttresses with embrasures, and two larger double ones at each angle rising higher into a crocketed pinnacle. The nave wall and the buttresses are panneled, pinnaced, and ornamented with crockets. The side windows are simple and elegant, of which there are six on each side, with mullions and deep labels over the tops, sixteen feet in height, and eight feet in breadth. The south, or principal front, consists of two large octagonal towers, projecting some feet from the side aisles, with buttressed and pointed arched panels in four divisions; the top of each tower being embrasured, and eight ornamental pinnacles rising above to the height of ten feet. In the centre, between the towers, is the grand entrance, by a richly ornamented door, nineteen feet high, with deep Gothic mouldings, and five semi-pillars receding, ornamented at the capitals with foliage, and finished on the top with a label and double leafed crockets. Above the door is a large pointed window, of very rich mullions and tracery, designed with great taste; the whole ending above with a Gothic balustrade and niche, with buttresses and pinnacles, containing a colossal statue of St. Andrew. On each side of the

towers are the elegant pointed windows of the side aisles. The whole front exhibits a beautiful harmony of design.

The north end is an octagonal projection, with a large pointed window in the centre. The recess formed in the inside, contains the altar-piece. The centre window is to be enriched with painted glass, by Mr. Eginton of Birmingham: the subject is the ascension of our Saviour; and, on the two sides, upon the smaller windows, the figures of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul.

The arrangement of the interior corresponds with the exterior beauty of the chapel. A row of elegant pillars runs on each side the whole length of the church, and supports with pointed arches the nave and the roof; the capitals of the pillars richly foliated. The roof Gothic pannel work, ornamented with lies of leaves and other figures.

The chapel is situated in West Clyde-street, and is calculated to contain 2300 persons in the pews. An elegant organ is placed at the south end, which cost 600 guineas. The tones of this instrument, deep and full, harmonize with the impressive appearance of the interior of this splendid place of worship. The dimensions of the chapel are as follow: length 109 feet, breadth 84 feet; height, including the roof, 61 feet; height of the towers to the top of the pinnacles, 83 feet. The foundation-stone was laid on the 23d June, 1814; and divine service was performed for the first time in the chapel, on Sunday, 22d December, 1816. The plan was furnished by Mr.

Gillespie, an eminent architect of Edinburgh; and the work was executed by Mr. Thomas Smith, mason, of Glasgow. The whole building and ground cost upwards of £13,000; the greater part of which is said to have been raised by small weekly contributions, from persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, in the city and neighbourhood.

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## CHAPELS

AND

### **Dissenting Meeting-houses,**

IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE churches already described, with the exception of the Episcopal and Catholic Chapels, are all that belong to the Establishment. There are some Chapels of Ease, and three places of worship where divine service is performed partly in English and partly in Gaelic. The College Chapel is appropriated to the use of the Professors, their families, and the students attending the University. Another, situated in Canon-street, formerly belonged to the synod of the Relief, but was restored, in 1774, to the communion of the church. A third has been erected in Tobago-street, Calton; a fourth at Shettleston, in the Barony parish, and a fifth in Clyde-street, Anderston. One of the Gaelic Chapels is

built in Ingram-street, one in Gorbals, and the other in Duke-street.

The members of the SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH attend divine worship in an apartment of the old Grammar-school.

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

The ANTIBURGHERS have an elegant meeting-house in Duke-street, and another in Cheapside-street, Anderston.

The people in communion with the synod of RELIEF are divided into seven congregations. One of these meets in the Great Dovehill, another in Campbell-street, one in John-street, a fourth in Kirk-street, Anderston, a fifth in Broad-street, Hutchesontown, a sixth in John-street, Bridgetown, and a seventh at Tolcross.

The INDEPENDENTS have a handsome chapel, named the Temple, in North Albion-street, one in Gorbals, and another, denominated the Tabernacle, in Nile-street, towards the west end of the town.—The UNITARIAN Chapel is in Union-place.

Those who style themselves THE COVENANTED PRESBYTERY, have a house for divine service in Kirk-street, Calton. The Methodist meeting-houses are in John-street, Eglinton-street, Great Hamilton-street, and East Clyde-street. That of the ANABAPTISTS in George's-street.—Besides these, there are

several places where other sectaries perform their peculiar modes of worship. Of these, the chief are QUAKERS, BAPTISTS, and GLASSITES.

There were many religious houses in different parts of the city which, having fallen into decay, are disused, or entirely removed. It will be sufficient to mention their names. The monastery of Blackfriars was founded in 1220, and stood on the east side of the High-street, a little below the College Church. The convent of Grayfriars was situated at the foot of the lane named from it, now called Bun's Wynd. St. John the Baptist's Chapel was erected at the head of the Drygate, and that of St. Roque, towards the head of Castle-street. The Dovehill contained the chapel of St. Mungo, while that of his supposititious mother, St. Thanew or Thametis, daughter of the fabulous Loth, king of the Picts, stood in the High-street, a little above the Trongate. The chapel of St. Ninian was founded in 1350, in the Gorbals, by Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, and grandmother to John, first Earl of Argyle.

The city of Glasgow is divided into nine parishes, to seven of which the Lord Provost and Magistrates are patrons. The other two, being the Inner High Church and Barony, are under the patronage of the Crown.

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

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

The churches, with the salaries attached to them, are at present held by the following

#### ESTABLISHED CLERGY.

Inner High Church, (tiends & glebe)	Principal Taylor,	£500.
Outer Do. Do.	Dr. Balfour,	£400.
Tron Do.	Chalmers,	£400.
College Do.	Lockhart,	£400.
St. George's Do.	Muir,	£400.
North-west Do.	Ranken,	£400.
St. Andrew's Do.	Gibb,	£400.
St. Enoch's Do.	Taylor, jun.	£400.
St. John's Do.		£400.
Barony Do. (tiends & glebe)	Dr. Burns,	£500.
Gorbals Do.	M'Lean	£250.
College Chapel,	Messrs. Mylne,	£50.
Gaelic Do.	M'Laren,	£250.
Do. Do.	M'Kenzie,	£200.
New Do. Do.	Carment,	£200.
Chapel of Ease,	M'Leod,	£200.
Do. Do. Calton,	Graham,	£250.
Do. Do. Anderston,	Love,	£200.
Do. Do. Shettleston,	Muschet,	£120.

#### DISSENTING CLERGY.

English Episcopal Chapel,	Mr. Routledge,	£300.
Burgher Meeting-house,	Dr. Dick,	£320.
Do. Do.	{ Messrs. Kidston & Brash,	£200 each.

Names and Stipends of the Dissenting Clergy, &c.		137
Burgher Meeting-house, .....	Messrs. Turnbull, £210.	
Antiburgher Do. ....	Muter, £280.	
Do. Do. Anderston, Dr. Mitchell, £300.		
Relief Meeting-house, .....	Messrs. Watson, £300.	
Do. Do. ....	Barr, £270.	
Do. Do. ....	Brodie, £200.	
Do. Do. Hutchesontown, .....	Thomson, £200.	
Do. Do. Anderston, --- }	Stewart, £200.	
	Struthers, £100.	
Do. Do. Bridgetown, ....	M <sup>r</sup> Farlane, £200.	
Do. Do. Tolcross, .....	M <sup>r</sup> Ilwham, £180.	
	Ewing, £300.	
Independents, { Tabernacle, .....	Wardlaw, £300.	
	Campbell, £150.	
	Armstrong, £150.	
Reformed Presbytery, Calton, ....	£180 each.	
Methodist Meeting-houses, (three) .....	Jamieson, £40.	
Scotch Episcopal, .....	Scott, £70.	
Roman Catholic, .....	Mardon, £120. *	
Unitarians, .....		

\* *Progressive Stipend for the Ministers of Glasgow.*

	STERLING.
In 1588, when meal was 4s. per boll, Sterling money, the	
Stipend of the First Charge was 500 Merks Scots, (a Merk	} £27 15 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Scots is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling money,) or .....	
Second Charge, 300 do. do. or .....	16 13 4
In 1638, £706:3:4, Scots, or .....	58 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
In 1642, (High Church, in full of Manse and Glebe,) £800	} 66 13 4
Scots, or .....	
In 1643, Do. do. £946 Scots, or .....	78 16 8
In 1723, 2000 Merks Scots, or .....	111 2 2 $\frac{2}{3}$
In 1762, 2500 do. or .....	138 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
In 1778, .....	165 0 0
In 1796, .....	200 0 0
In 1801, .....	250 0 0
In 1808, .....	300 0 0
In 1814, .....	400 0 0

The average rent of each seat, in the *Parish Churches of Glasgow*, necessary to pay the Ministers' stipends, is 6s. 7d. and a fraction.—In *Edinburgh* 16s. 2d. and a fraction—as the established Ministers there have £520 each.

# The University.

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## HISTORY.

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Opening of the University in 1451.

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**THIS** University \* was originally instituted by a bull from Pope Nicholas V. at the request of James II.; when William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that see, were appointed patrons of the University. The bull is dated at Rome, 7th January, 1450. The University was opened in the following year; and to give celebrity to the event, the bishop published a bull, which he obtained from the pope, granting a universal indulgence to all good Christians who should visit Glasgow in 1451. David Cadzow was the first rector.

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\* In 1412, the University of St. Andrew's was founded by Bishop Wardlaw: the University of Glasgow was founded by Bishop Turnbull, in 1450: St. Salvador's College was erected by Bishop Kennedy, in 1468: the University of Aberdeen was established by Bishop Elphinston, in 1500: St. Leonard's College by Prior Hepburn, in 1512: St. Mary's College by Archbishop Hamilton, in 1552: and the University of Edinburgh was erected by charter granted by James VI. in 1582; and was opened, in 1583, for the reception of students.

James II., in 1453, granted a charter in favour of the University, declaring that the whole members of the University, whether masters or students, if not prelates, should be exempted from every sort of national tax or public burden; and this privilege was repeatedly confirmed by statute. Bishop Turnbull, also, who appears to have been the real founder of the University, ordained that all the beneficed clergy of his diocese, who should become teachers or students in the University, should be exempted, during their attendance, from residence at their different cures, providing they took care to have the religious offices performed by vicars. This bishop also, and his successors, conferred upon the members of the University many remarkable privileges, such as the power of buying and selling provisions without toll or custom within the bishop's jurisdiction. The magistrates of Glasgow were required to swear that they would observe the whole immunities and statutes of the college. The most complete civil and criminal jurisdiction was conferred upon the Rector of the University; and whatever houses were possessed by its members, the rents of them were ordained to be fixed by a jury, consisting, the one half of members of the University, and the other half of citizens.

It is singular, that when this University was instituted, *no funds* appear to have been set apart for its support, nor *any salaries* granted to those employed in the laborious business of teaching; neither was any sufficient authority constituted for rectifying

disorders that might occur in the University. The consequence was, that when the Roman Catholic hierarchy was overwhelmed at the Reformation, and its property seized by the crown or the nobles, this University almost ceased to exist. Gradually, however, the crown and individuals granted to it various donations, particularly of tithes and church property; and James VI. during the regency of Morton, in 1577, conferred on it the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan, and a new charter of foundation, regulating its constitution, and confirming its prior privileges. Charles I. granted to the college, in 1641, the temporality of the bishopric of Galloway. After the revolution, in 1693, the sum of £300 per annum was granted to each of the Scottish Universities out of the property of the abolished bishoprics in Scotland; and the college of Glasgow, to secure payment of this sum more effectually, obtained a lease for nineteen years of the rents of the archbishopric; and this has been periodically renewed by the Crown. Queen Anne, George I., II., and III., likewise presented the college with presentations and donations.

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

The Rector is chosen annually in the *comitia*; that is, in a court, in which all the students, on this par-

ticular occasion, after matriculation,\* are entitled to vote, as well as the other members of the University.

The election, which takes place in November, is conducted in the following manner. The whole of the matriculated students meet in the Common Hall, when the general roll is called, and the names of all present marked; after which the voters are arranged into four general classes or NATIONS according to the place of their birth. These are denominated, *Glotiana*, *Transforthana*, *Loudoniana*, and *Rothsiana*. In each nation the vote of every individual is taken, and the voice of the majority constitutes the vote of that nation. Reporters are then chosen from each, who return to the Common Hall and intimate the vote of their different nations, the majority of which decides the election. If the nations are equally divided, the former rector has the casting vote.

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

The officer next in rank is the Dean of Faculty, who is chosen annually by the rector, principal, and

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

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

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

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

#### DESCRIPTION OF ITS BUILDINGS.

The University of Glasgow occupies a space of 9556 square yards, and is situated about half-way up, and on the east side of, the High-street, to which it presents a front, 305 feet in length. This is built of hewn stone, and consists of three stories, with as many tiers of windows. The chief gate is in its centre, and ornamented with frosted work. Immediately above it are placed the Royal Arms, cut in bas-relief, and gilt. On each side, is a balcony supported upon consols, projecting five feet from the wall. By a lofty arched gate, towards the north, is an entrance from the street into a court, where seve-

ral of the professors reside. In its centre is a well, built of polished stone in the Egyptian style. Another gate, on the south, leads into a garden and area belonging to the Principal of the University.

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

Over the passage from the first to the second court is the steeple. It has a good clock, and is protected against lightning by a metallic rod, which rises higher than the vane, and is carried down 135

feet to the earth. In the inner court are class-rooms and other apartments. The east side, after having stood 220 years, was taken down and rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £8000. It fronts the east, and is 159 feet in length, by 50 in breadth. It contains the Latin, Greek, Logic, Chemical, Anatomical, Medical, and Mathematical class-rooms, and a Common Hall, 73 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and distributed into 990 seats. Under this is an arch-way conducting to the third court, formed by the new buildings on the west, the Library on the south, the Museum on the east, and a wing of the professors' houses on the north. The new front is divided into five compartments. That in the centre projects about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  feet from the plane of the wall. The basement is done of chamfered rustic work, and supports four engaged columns of the Doric order, each three feet diameter, and finished with entablature and pediment. The end compartments have each three paneled pilasters; the intermediate parts are plain, and finished above the cornice with a balustrade.

The Library is a handsome well-lighted building, and contains a neat gallery supported by pillars. Towards the erection of this, a late Duke of Chandos gave £500, when he visited the college. Here are kept, for the use of the professors and students, more than forty thousand volumes, many of which are exceedingly scarce, and some no where else to be found. Among the last class are several valuable

manuscripts, particularly a version of the Bible, written about four hundred years ago upon parchment, and curiously illuminated with small emblematical paintings at the beginning of each chapter.

The Hunterian Museum was left, in trust, by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter \* of London, to the professors of the College of Glasgow. It consists of rich collections of minerals and fossils; of plants; of shells, fishes, beasts, birds, and reptiles of various kinds; of rare and valuable manuscripts and printed books; of coins and medals, together with many other productions of Nature and Art. The collection of coins and medals is supposed to be the most valuable in the world, the Royal Collection of Paris excepted. Men of literature and science have free access to it upon proper application to the Trustees; and others who wish merely to see the rooms, the paintings, and such parts of the Collection as can be publicly exhibited, are admitted by tickets at two shillings each, which are to be had from the College-porter. The money arising from these is applied to the support and enlargement of the Collection. The hours of admittance are from noon till 2 P. M.

The whole of this princely donation is deposited in an appropriate building, erected after designs by

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\* Dr. Hunter was born in 1718 at East-Kilbride, a village about eight miles south-east from Glasgow, and educated at this University, from which he obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1750. He died in 1783. The value of the Museum is estimated at upwards of £120,000. An account of it was published in 1813, by Captain J. Laskey.

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

This elegant structure constitutes the eastern side of the third court of the University-buildings, and projects into the College-garden. The entrance front forms a Roman-Doric portico of six columns, the whole height of the building. The ascent to the principal floor is by a flight of steps the whole length of the portico. The other front, looking towards the garden, forms the same contour, except that in place of columns, pilasters are used, inter-filled with windows, and without the flight of steps. The edifice exhibits the temple style, being crowned with a stone cupola, and is esteemed the best imitation of classical building in Great Britain. In the interior the chief floor contains a hall for antiquities, 23½ feet diameter, with residing compartments for anatomical preparations, minerals, corals, and other natural productions. In the attic floor, are the picture-gallery, library, study, medal, and consulting rooms. The basement is occupied by the Hall of the Elephant, 42 feet by 23, with apartments for the keeper, and stove-rooms. Other rooms will afterwards be fitted up for the reception of future addi-

tions to the museum. The sum of £10,000 has been expended in erecting the building, bringing down the collection from London, and arranging it.

The Garden of the University of ten acres, is laid out in walks lined with trees, and kept in grass. It declines gently towards the Molendinar-bourn on the east, and is surrounded by a high wall. It is used as a public walk, or place of amusement for the students; who, in 1818, amounted to upwards of 1400.

Beyond the Molendinar-bourn, over which a bridge is thrown, the ground ascends, and in an elevated situation is placed the Macfarlane Observatory, so named in honour of Alexander Macfarlane, Esq., of Jamaica, who, in 1757, bequeathed his valuable apparatus of astronomical instruments to the University. Under each of the four corners of this building was deposited a medal, having on one side the inscription,

OBSERVATORII MACFARLANEI FUNDAMENTA JECIT,  
ALMA MATER GLASGUENSIS, XVII AUG. MDCCCLVII.

On the other side is a portion of a convex celestial sphere, with the constellations, and round it these words,

FELICES ANIMÆ QUIBUS HÆC COGNOSCERE CURA.

Besides the original astronomical apparatus, the Observatory possesses a reflecting telescope, constructed by Herschel, ten feet in length, and ten inches diameter.

The University has a professor in each of the following departments, nominated by the *Senatus Academicus* or Crown.

Duke of Montrose, Chancellor.  
 Earl of Glasgow, Lord Rector.  
 John Connell, Dean of Faculty.  
 Rev. William Taylor, D. D. Principal.

Divinity .....	Stev. M'Gill, D. D. ....	} Patron the College.
Hebrew .....	Gavin Gibb, D. D. ....	
Church History .....	W. M' Turk, D. D. ....	Do. the Crown.
Humanity .....	Josiah Walker .....	} Do. the College.
Greek .....	John Young .....	
Logic .....	George Jardine .....	
Moral Philosophy .....	James Mylne .....	
Natural Philosophy .....	W. Meikleham, LL.D. ....	
Mathematics .....	James Millar .....	} Do. the Crown.
Practical Astronomy .....	James Couper, D. D. ....	
Theory and Practice of Physic .....	Robert Freer, M. D. ....	
Natural History .....	Lockhart Muirhead .....	
Civil Law, and Scots do. ....	R. Davidson .....	
Anatomy .....	James Jeffray, M. D. ....	} Do. the College.
Midwifery .....	James Towers .....	
Surgery .....	John Burns .....	
Chemistry .....	T. Thomson, M. D. ....	
Botany .....	R. Graham, M. D. ....	

## LECTURER.

Materia Medica .....	Rich. Miller, M. D. ....	Do.	Do.
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The Session of College begins in October or November, and terminates in May or June in different classes. That of Botany commences on the 1st day of May. Those who attend the Humanity, Greek, Logic, Natural, and Moral Philosophy classes, are required to wear scarlet gowns. The students do not reside in the University, but in private houses. Degrees are granted by the Senatus Academicus after examination; but that of doctor in divinity and doctor of laws is here, as in the other Scottish Universities, considered as honorary. The latter, however, may be obtained at Glasgow, by submitting to prescribed examinations.

Degrees in Medicine are conferred in conformity to the following regulations. The candidate shall appear personally, before the senate of the Univer-

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

## Public Buildings.

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

*Wilson's Clyde.*

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### Description of the Town-hall.

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#### TOWN-HALL

was built in 1686, on the north side of the Trongate where it commences at the Cross. The basement of its front forms a rusticated arcade, with sculptured heads upon the key-stones; and, immediately above it, a range of Ionic pilasters fluted, with their entablature. Over this is a balustrade, with vases above each pilaster. The arcade forms a spacious piazza. The Hall is 24 feet in height, and 55 by 27 in length, with a coved ceiling. Its walls contain trophies and several portraits of the kings of Great Britain, and a masterly one, by Ramsay, of Archibald Duke of Argyle, in his robes, as Lord-justice-general. The bust of George III. in bronze, is placed over the mantle-piece, and the statue of Pitt, in marble, by Flaxman, between two columns, in representation of porphyry, at the east end of the hall.

The old Jail,\* built in 1636, stood at the east end of the Town-hall, but having become too small, was sold in 1812 by public roup, to Mr. James Cleland, for £8000, being something more than £45 per square yard for the ground. This sale was made under the express stipulation that the structure should be replaced by another after a design by Mr. D. Hamilton, ornamented with turrets and embrasures. The ancient steeple is preserved, and projects on the High-street. It is 126 feet high, terminates in an imperial crown, and contains a clock, bell, and musical chimes so arranged, as to play a tune † at the end of every two hours, changing daily at twelve o'clock, noon.

#### TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM AND HOTEL.

The first is built behind the piazza of the Town-hall. It was erected, in 1781, by Tontine-subscription, ‡ of 107 shares at £50 each. The plans were

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\* Upon its front were the Royal Arms, finely cut, and, beneath them, this inscriptive conceit,

HMC DOMUS ODIIT, AMAT, PUNIT, CONSERVAT, HONORAT,  
NEQUITIAM, PACEM, CRIMINA, JURA, PROBOS.

THIS HOUSE HATES, LOVES, PUNISHES, PRESERVES, HONOURS,  
LICENTIOUSNESS, PEACE, CRIMES, LAWS, THE VIRTUOUS.

† On Sunday, 'Easter Hymn': Monday, 'Gilderoy': Tuesday, 'Nancy's to the Green-wood gane': Wednesday, 'Tweedside': Thursday, 'Lass o' Patie's Mill': Friday, 'The last time I cam owre the muir': Saturday, 'Roalin'-castle.' These bells were finished in May 1736, and cost £316:1:9.

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

done by Mr. William Hamilton, a very ingenious architect; and under his superintendence the work was completed. In digging the foundation, a boat was found, imbedded in sand and gravel, several feet below the surface, where it must have lain for ages; which may indicate that the bed of the river had once run in this direction. The Coffee-room is 74 feet in length, by  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in height, and is universally allowed to be the most elegant of the kind in Britain, and, perhaps, in Europe. The entrance is from the Trongate, under the piazza. Upon each side of the door are placed two large windows, from the floor to the roof, which communicate the light to the room from the street. About half way down the Coffee-room, is a very large Venetian window upon the east, and on the other side, exactly opposite, is another, looking into the bar, upon the north side of which, is a door communicating with the Hôtel. The extremity of the room northward, is in the form of a bow, divided by pillars, making one complete magnificent window from side to side. Near to the main entry, the roof, which is very high, is supported by columns of the Doric order, with correspondent pilasters upon the walls, and in this place, a dome of glass enlightens, with the other end windows, the south side of

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

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

Around the inside of the bow, as well as the four fire-places, are ranged the seats for the subscribers. Between the door and the large windows upon each side, is a space upon the wall for advertisements, and immediately below, a small desk with a book, wherein the arrivals and departures of the several vessels, connected with the city, are daily marked down. Subscribers of £1:12 per annum, are entitled to the use of the room, newspapers and magazines; of which no Coffee-room in Britain can boast a greater variety. Here are received not only all the Scottish newspapers, but also the greatest part of those published in London, together with some from Ireland, France, Germany, and other parts on the Continent. To these are added a select diversity of the most popular and fashionable periodical works. The daily arrival of the mail produces a very characteristic scene; all being then full of bustle and vivacity. Throughout the day, also, the room is crowded with the concourse of subscribers, who assemble there to learn the news, to meet their friends, or to do business. Strangers too, with a liberality peculiar to this city, are invited and freely permitted to avail themselves of all the advantages that so spirited an institution affords its supporters. The Hôtel consists of a suite of apartments handsomely fitted up, immediately adjoining the Coffee-room and Exchange, and to which the main entry leads from the

south, by a fine hanging stair. Under the piazzas of the Exchange are placed several other distinct rooms, occupied by under-writers, insurance-brokers, and others. The Tontine Coffee-room and Hôtel, with the other buildings, at present produce a rent of above £1000 per annum. The subscribers this year are 1189. Only 68 of the original proprietors are now alive.

### THE MERCHANTS' HALL

consists of two stories of ashler work, and stands on the south side of the Bridgegate and near its western extremity. Its foundation was laid in 1651, and the building finished in 1659, by voluntary subscription, when Mr. James Barnes was Dean of Guild; and when the population of Glasgow did not include 10,000 souls, nor had a ship of her merchants as yet crossed the Atlantic.

The ground flat, on each side of the great door which is ornamented with two Doric pillars and entablature, is occupied as shops. Above this is a range of large windows, dressed with pediments, which give light to the Hall. Immediately above the door, two Ionic columns enclose a sculpture in bas-relief, representing a ship sailing, and, in another compartment, three old men in the habit of pilgrims: below, is the inscription,

#### ΑΠΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ

HOC CIVITATIS GLASGUANÆ MERCATORUM PIA  
LIBERALITATE ET IMPENSIS FUNDATUM ERÆ, VULG. CIOJOCIL DENUS  
EJUSDEM REDITIBUS ORDINIS, AC MUNIFICENTIA REEDIFICATUM,  
AUCTUM, ET ORNATUM EST, CIOJOCIL.  
MUTUAT JEROVÆ QUI LANSTUR PAUPERI,  
ET RETRIBUTIONEM ILLIUS REDDET EI.

The Hall is 80 feet, by 30, in length. In it is hung a list of all the Deans of Guild of the city, from the erection of the Guildry in 1605, to the present time. Here are, also, portraits of its most eminent benefactors. It is well lighted from the north, and contains two fire-places on the opposite sides. From the centre of the roof is suspended a large and beautiful model of a ship, with her whole tackling.

Immediately adjoining this building, on the south, is a very handsome and lofty steeple, 164 feet in height, the finest in the city. After rising 85 feet, in the form of a square tower, it is surrounded by a balustrade. From within this it rises again, in the same form, but of a more contracted diameter, till it meets with another from which it springs as before. A third balustrade embraces it, and from this issues a pyramidal spire, terminated by the figure of a gilded ship.

This building was from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II. \*

#### TOWN-HOSPITAL.

For the establishment of charity work-houses we are indebted to England; there they were originally instituted to obviate the numerous inconveniencies

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\* This ancient edifice having become inadequate to its designed use, was sold by the Directors of the Merchants' House, in September 1817, to Messrs. Carewell, builders, for the sum of £7500 sterling, under the express conditions that the height of the new buildings they intend to erect, should not injure the appearance of the spire.

It is proposed to erect a new Hall, corresponding to the commercial wealth of the city. The site of the building has not yet been determined on.

and difficulties attending the system of maintaining the poor in their own houses—the impossibility of always selecting proper and deserving objects, and the impracticability of finding persons qualified to undertake the management and distribution of the charity. Glasgow was the *first* place in Scotland where an hospital was erected, and the earliest intimation that remains on record, regarding the adoption of the plan, is a minute of the Magistrates and Council, dated 7th January, 1731. The present buildings were erected in 1733, from voluntary contributions, by the inhabitants of the city. The buildings form a quadrangle, the area in the centre being used as airing ground for the paupers. The principal range, fronting Clyde-street, consists of a centre compartment, with two projecting wings, of three stories, and contains the great hall where the inmates assemble for family worship, the committee room, \* and other apartments for the use of the hospital. On the other sides of the quadrangle are disposed those parts of the building which are chiefly fitted up for the reception of the sick and fatuous persons on the establishment. The insane were removed to the Lunatic Asylum, in 1814. The interior disposition of the house is suited for the accommodation of upwards of 400. At present, there are 471 paupers in the hospital. The ex-

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\* This room is adorned with portraits of several of the benefactors to the institution, and a monument in marble to the memory of the late William Craig, Esq., who was preceptor *twenty-two years*.

penses of the establishment are defrayed by an assessment upon those inhabitants who do business in the town, and who have an income of £800. A considerable sum is also contributed by the Town-council, Merchants' House, Trades' House, and General Session. The expenditure for the last year, ending 1st January, 1818, amounted to upwards of £13,000.

Every person in the hospital, capable of working, is employed; the young make bobbin-lace, and fill-in fleece cards; the old spin, weave, make and mend clothes and shoes, tease oakum, and discharge the duties of nurses for the sick and infirm. The children, accompanied by the chaplain, attend divine service on Sundays, in the College Church; and are instructed during the week in reading, writing, and church music. The appearance of the exterior is simple and neat, corresponding with the humble and benevolent uses to which the house is applied.

The extent on which the present hospital stands, including the open area, is upwards of 5500 square yards; and, with the materials, the whole is calculated to be worth £7000.

Although the hospital seems to have been judiciously arranged, and sufficiently large for the population of this city at the time of its commencement, 85 years ago, yet it is not in plan or arrangement found suitable to the present improved system of polity as to the maintenance and management of the poor, nor in extent at all adequate to the increased population of Glasgow. The situation does not pos-

sess the advantages which it had in 1733; at that time it stood in the centre of the Old Green, now it is surrounded on three sides with houses. Considerations such as these operating with the Directors, a resolution was formed to dispose of the present hospital, and to purchase ground for erecting a new house in some eligible situation. They were enabled to purchase, in 1817, a piece of ground, possessing every local advantage wanted for the purposes of the hospital, in consequence of the lands of Spring Gardens, near the High Church, having been exposed to sale, consisting of 12,000 square yards, chiefly enclosed with walls, at the price of £3300. Here it is proposed to erect an hospital, in which modern improvements may be combined with that enlargement and increase of accommodation which the magnitude of this city requires. It is estimated to cost £10,000. \*

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\* That the new hospital might acquire all the advantages to be derived from the experience of other establishments, and the united talents of individuals, a Committee was appointed to consider and report, on the most approved plan, the size, regulations, and constitution, for the new hospital. The framing of this report devolved upon James Ewing, Esq., Convener of the Committee; who, upon the 7th of January, 1818, brought forward the report at a meeting of the Committee, when the thanks of the members were unanimously voted to Mr. Ewing for the great research and ability displayed in the report; and it was resolved that it should be printed and circulated, for the consideration of the Directors. This has been done, and the work reflects equal credit upon the heart and head of Mr. Ewing. His fellow-citizens may indeed rejoice that they have among them a gentleman, who, in the cause of humanity, will bestow the time and research adequate to the production of such a report, and exert those talents he has displayed in the work before the public. The able author has embodied in language perspicuous and elegant, extensive and accurate knowledge of the great principles which enter into the important subject of pauperism. The proposals made are judicious and simple, the reflections ingenious and correct, and the whole is an able and luminous digest of the most approved systems.

## ROYAL INFIRMARY.

This beautiful building stands nearly at the upper end of the High-street. It has a light airy appearance, and was designed by the late celebrated Robert and James Adam.

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

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

dent with those upon the principal front. The whole of the exterior is executed in hewn stone. In point of situation, good air, abundance of water, and convenient accommodation for the patients, this Infirmary is not excelled by any other establishment of the same kind in Britain. It was opened for the reception of patients on the 8th December, 1794; and since that time, its beneficial and salutary effects have been so much felt, that it is now considered as a public benefit and blessing to this part of the country.

The Infirmary originally contained eight wards, with seventeen beds in each, and could accommodate 136 patients. In 1816, the Managers, at an expense of £4000, raised by subscriptions and donations, \* constructed an addition at the back of the building, divided into four wards, admitting seventy-two beds, thereby furnishing means for the reception of 208 patients in all. The Institution is supported by voluntary contribution, placed under the management of twenty-five Directors, who choose two physicians, four surgeons, treasurer, secretary, and clerk; with an apothecary, chaplain, two physicians' clerks, surgeons' clerk, matron, and porter. †

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\* Matthew Machen, Esq., merchant in Glasgow, on May 15th, 1816, bequeathed the princely sum of £1000 to the Royal Infirmary, to be invested in heritable securities.

† The expenditure of the Infirmary, from January 1817 to January 1818, for medicines, salaries of servants, coals, repairs of the house, &c., including a small balance in the Treasurer's hands, amounted to £5259:18:10.

In consequence of the funds being very low, a collection took place at the different churches, in February 1818, for the benefit of the Infirmary, when the sum of £890:15 was raised.

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

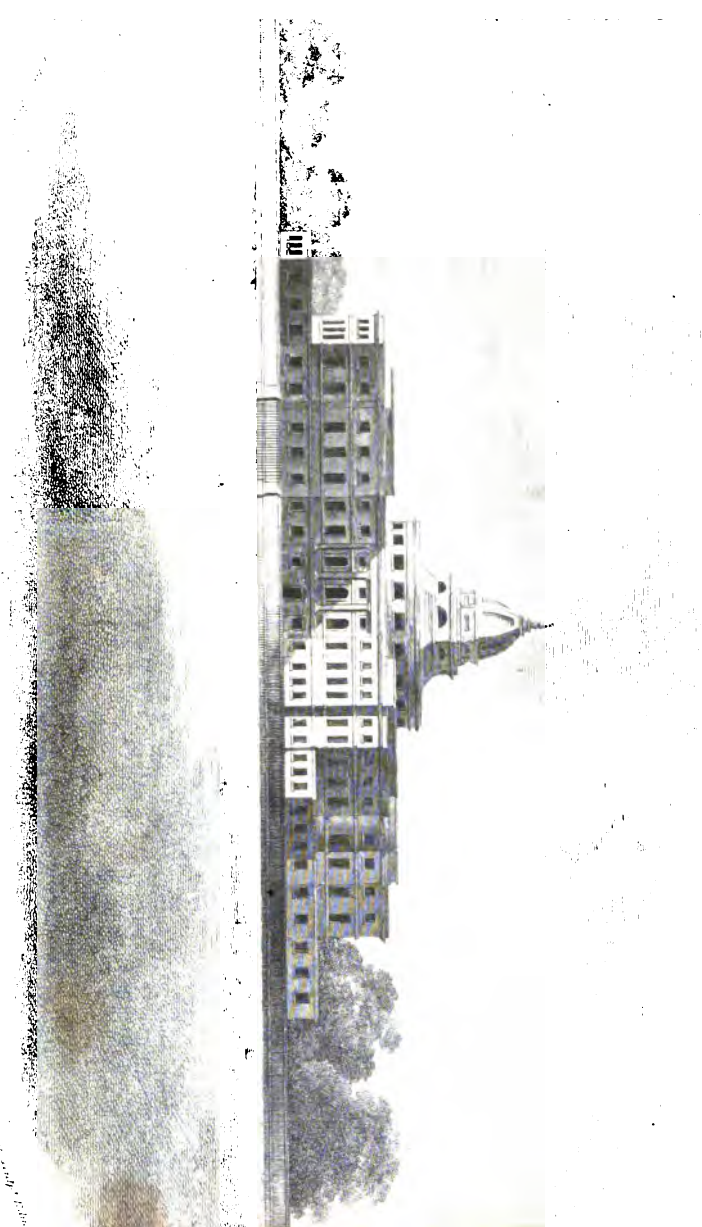
ANNUENTE DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO,  
 REGNANTE GEORGIO III. PRINCIPE MUNIFICENTISSIMO,  
 MEDIUM, AD MORBOS PAUPERUM SANANDOS,  
 A CIVIBUS HUIUSCE URBS,  
 ALIISQUE PIIS SCOTIÆ INCOLIS, PECUNIIS SPONTE COLLATIS,  
 EXTRAENDATUM,  
 PRIMUM HUNC LAPIDEM POSUIT JACOBUS M'DOWAL, ARMIGER,  
 URBS GLASGUENSIS PRÆFECTUS,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

### *Translation.*

BY THE FAVOUR OF GOD, ALL-GOOD, ALMIGHTY,  
 IN THE REIGN  
 OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, GEORGE THE THIRD,  
 JAMES M'DOWAL, ESQUIRE,  
 LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,  
 AND PRÆSES OF THE MANAGERS FOR CARRYING ON THE WORK,  
 ON THE XVIII OF MAY,  
 IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCCXCII,  
 LAID THIS FIRST STONE,  
 OF A BUILDING FOR HEALING THE DISEASES OF THE POOR,  
 TO BE ERRECTED,  
 WITH MONEY VOLUNTARILY CONTRIBUTED,  
 BY THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY,  
 AND OTHER BENEVOLENT PEOPLE IN SCOTLAND.  
 ROBERT AND JAMES ADAM,  
 ARCHITECTS.  
 Q. F. F. Q. S.

## THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

stands on the north-west side of the city, and, with the airing grounds, occupies about four acres. It consists of an octagonal centre, from which diverge four wings of three stories each. In the centre are apartments for the superintendent and assistants, and day-rooms for the patients, when the state of their disorder requires it. The wings contain each, a large gallery for exercise, and one row of chambers, admirably situated, both for the health of the patients, and the immediate access of the keepers, to all parts of the house. The whole plan is so arranged, that the patients are divided into different classes, according to sex, and rank in life, and according to their different degrees of insanity. The same division is observed in the grounds for exercise, to which each class is separately admitted. It contains 136 apartments, which accommodates 126 patients, exclusively of those set apart for the housekeeper, apothecary, superintendent, physician, and committee. All the apartments are rendered comfortable by the introduction of rarefied air, generated in the sunk story, and communicated through concealed flues. The weekly board is 8s. for paupers from Glasgow, or those towns and parishes which have contributed £50 to the institution for every 1500 inhabitants they contain; for all others it is 10s. 6d. a week. The charge for the middle and higher classes varies from 15s. a week to three guineas, for which the





lodgers receive suitable accommodation, attendance, and aliment.

The exterior of the building is of rubble work, and the four fronts of the central part are decorated with pilasters, the cornice of which runs round the whole building. Over the octagonal centre, rises a circular attic story, in which are infirmary rooms, and apartments for servants. From the top of this rises an octagonal compartment, of a smaller diameter, in which is a neat chapel, surmounted by a dome, supported in the inside by columns. In the sides of the dome are eight large windows, which light the chapel and the great staircase to the bottom.

The projection of the wings in every direction, the circular attic rising from the centre, and the octagonal dome with its pyramidic termination, give the asylum a grand and striking effect. The architect has admirably overcome the difficulties arising out of his peculiar design. By correctly proportioning the wards to the central buildings, by surmounting these with an attic, and by crowning the centre with a magnificent dome, he has imparted to this edifice a character which blends elegance with dignity, and will secure to it a place among the most eminent works of art.

This Asylum is supposed to be the only building of that form in the kingdom, and the best adapted to its purpose of any in Europe. In the foundation-stone were deposited three bottles, filled with gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign, and another containing an almanack of the current year,

a copy of each of the seven Glasgow newspapers, and two plates, on one of which is the following inscription :

TO RESTORE THE USE OF REASON,  
TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING, AND LESSEN PERIL, WHERE  
REASON CANNOT BE RESTORED,  
THE GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS  
WAS ERECTED BY PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION.  
BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,  
THE HONOURABLE JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,  
ACTING GRAND PROVINCIAL MASTER OF THE  
LOWER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE,  
LAID THIS FOUNDATION-STONE ON THE 11 OF AUGUST,  
MDCCCX,  
ERA OF MASONRY, 1320CCCX,  
AND 1 YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR  
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, GEORGE THE THIRD,  
IN PRESENCE OF  
ROBERT CLEGHORN, M.D., JOHN CRAIG,  
ROBERT M'NAIR, GEORGE RUTHERFORD, JOHN MAIR,  
AND JAMES CLELAND, ESQUIRES,  
THE COMMITTEE FOR CONDUCTING THE LUNATIC ASYLUM;  
AND WILLIAM JAMIESON, ESQ. CHIEF MAGISTRATE  
OF FAISLEY,  
ROBERT M'NAIR, ESQ. TREASURER,  
WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, ESQ. SECRETARY,  
WILLIAM STARK, ESQ. ARCHITECT,  
AND THOMAS SMITH AND ALEXANDER HAY, CONTRACTORS.  
WHICH UNDERTAKING  
MAY THE SUPREME GOD BLESS AND PROSPER.

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

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

On arriving at the site of the building, the Lord Provost addressed the several public bodies in an

energetic and appropriate speech. To this Mr. Robert M'Nair of Belvidere, the humane *projector* of the Institution, made a suitable and perspicuous reply. The expense of this structure, the erection of which was conducted by Mr. John Weir, from designs by Mr. William Stark, amounted to upwards of £18,000.

### THE SURGEONS' HALL

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

### HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL

was erected in 1803, at an expense of £4,800, from a design by Mr. D. Hamilton, and is situated in

Ingram-street, facing the street of the same name. It extends 59 feet in front, by 55 in depth, and forms an elegant termination to the street. The basement is of rusticated work, adorned with Corinthian columns and entablature, over which is an ornamented attic. It has a handsome octagonal spire, 156 feet in height, rising from the back part of the structure. The whole of the building is appropriated to the purposes of the institution, except a spacious room wherein Stirling's Library is kept.

#### THE OBSERVATORY,

situated on Garnett-hill, was erected in 1810, from designs by Mr. Webster of London, in the Egyptian style of architecture, and is divided into three departments. The first forms a scientific observatory for the purpose of watching and recording the celestial phenomena, in order to promote the general interests of science. The second is popular, and furnished with every instrument capable of blending instruction with amusement. A camera-obscura-apparatus, on a great scale, introduces a vivid representation of the surrounding landscape, composing a living, moving, and ever-varying panorama, surpassing as far the finest works of the pencil, as nature is superior to art. Telescopes of different kinds display the magnificent host of heaven, while the solar microscope \* reveals the other extreme of creation. It

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\* The Society has purchased from Mr. Dolland the largest solar microscope that celebrated optician has ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of

is reasonably expected, that a considerable revenue may be derived from this part of the establishment. It is the only one to which the public will be indiscriminately admitted.—The third is dedicated to the accommodation of the subscribers. It is furnished with maps, charts, and globes, of the largest dimensions and finest execution, and also provided with valuable treatises on astronomy, navigation, and commerce. The meteorological instruments, destined to indicate with accuracy the existing state, and approaching changes, of the weather, are also arranged in this room. On an adjoining terrace, is placed the grand telescope of Herschel.—To the delicate scientific instruments, the subscribers alone will have access. To execute this plan, three thousand pounds were required. This sum was raised by one hundred and fifty shares of twenty pounds each. The share is heritable and transferable property, and the subscribers are as select as possible. The construction, superintendence, and management, of the institution, is vested in the proprietors, or in a committee appointed by them at a general meeting. In the foundation-stone were deposited some newspapers, several medals, and a plate containing the following inscription :

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insects were discovered devouring the body of a *gust*, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a *moth*. These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their crystallisation, and the splendour of their colouring, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

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

### ANDERSON'S INSTITUTION.

In 1798 the managers of the Institution purchased a building in John-street, having an ashler front, relieved by mouldings, and terminating in a balustrade and pediment, with a roof in form of a dome. In this they fitted up a spacious circular Hall, 45 feet in diameter, which can accommodate 500 auditors. There are, likewise, other apartments and conveniences for containing the library, museum, and apparatus. To the original stock of these, considerable additions have been made, by donation and purchase; and the managers have also procured every article necessary for furnishing complete illustrations of experimental philosophy and chemistry.

The Institution was incorporated, on June 9th, 1796, by a charter from the Magistrates of the city. It was established by the late Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, who for that purpose, by his will, endowed it with his valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. It was placed under the inspection and control of the Lord Provost, the senior baillie, dean of guild, deacon convener, president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, dean of the Procurators,

and the moderators of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and of the Presbyteries of Glasgow and Dunbarton, any six of whom to be a quorum. The immediate superintendence is vested in eighty-one trustees, consisting of gentlemen conversant with the arts and sciences; from these nine persons are elected annually, to whom the principal part of the management is committed.

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

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

Popular and scientific lectures were first given in the Institution, by the late Dr. Thomas Garnett. He was succeeded by Dr. George Birbeck, who added a course of geography and astronomy, and another, upon a plain and elementary plan, for the advantage of persons engaged in mechanic and chemical arts.

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry is at present filled by Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Cumin, Professor of Botany, delivers lectures on that science; and Dr. Pattison is Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. \*

### THE MAGDALENE ASYLUM

was erected in 1812, from designs by Mr. James Cleland, and is supported by voluntary contribution. It is situated on the east of the Lunatic Asylum, and is designed for the reception of those unfortunate females who have become desirous of returning to the paths of virtue. It consists of three stories: the front is divided into a centre and projecting wings, terminating in pediments. Apartments are arranged in it for a matron, the committee, and 34 penitents. The chapel, exclusively of the gallery, admits 150 persons. A high wall encloses the edifice, together with more than an acre of ground.

### THE TRADES' HALL

is situated on the west side of Glassford-street, fronting Garthland-street, and forms a central building with two wings. It consists of three stories, the first of which is rusticated and ornamented by doors in the Venetian style. The main door is placed in a

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\* It is now in contemplation (being the ardent wish of the trustees, when the funds can be realised,) to fulfil the wish of the venerable founder, by erecting on the site of the present building a new one, more adapted to the original purposes of the establishment, and to appoint Professors, &c. to the Institution.

projection, which, on the base of the second story, supports four Doric columns, with a triangular pediment. Immediately under this is a large Venetian window, which lightens the Hall. Similar windows, upon the same level, are in each wing, between which and the great central window are two square ones, decorated at the top with cornices, and figures of griffins cut in bas-relief. Corresponding windows light the third story, which is terminated by a handsome balustrade of stone, upon which rest the city arms, cut in alto relievo, supported by two female figures, as large as life, in a recumbent posture. From the roof rises a dome covered with lead, ending in a fane.

Upon entering the main door and passing the lobby, a hanging stair, which at the end of the first flight divides to the right and left, conducts into the Hall, a fine room, 70 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 24 feet high, and, excepting the Assembly Rooms, the most spacious in the city. The roof is decorated with stucco work, in a light and elegant style; above the door is a handsome clock, and an inscription in gold letters, of the date of opening the Hall. The other apartments are well finished and ornamented, and serve as committee-rooms. Portraits of persons of the Trades' Rank, who had made donations to the house, and the arms of the fourteen incorporated bodies, are hung round the walls. The expense of this building was £5500.

The managers of the Trades' House and Incorporations, accompanied by the Magistrates, went in

procession to witness the laying the foundation-stone, where a plate was deposited, containing this inscription:

BY THE BLESSING OF GOD,  
THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS FABRIC,  
A HALL FOR THE TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS  
OF GLASGOW,  
WAS LAID BY JOHN M'ASLEN, ESQUIRE,  
CONVENER OF THE TRADES,  
ON THE NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
MDCCXCI,  
AND THE XXXI YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.  
AND OF THE ERA OF MASONRY 1300CCXCI,  
IN PRESENCE OF  
JAMES M'DOWALL, ESQUIRE, LORD PROVOST,  
RICHARD MARSHALL, ESQ. AND JOHN HAMILTON, ESQ.  
MERCHANT BAILLIES,  
ROBERT MANN, ESQ. TRADES' BAILLIE,  
GILBERT HAMILTON, ESQ. DEAN OF GUILD,  
JOHN GARDNER, COLLECTOR OF THE HOUSE.

Then follow the names of the Deacons of the fourteen Incorporated Trades, and of Robert Adam, Esq., Architect.

#### ASSEMBLY AND CONCERT ROOMS

were built by Tontine shares of £20 each, and are situated upon the north side, near the western extremity, of Ingram-street. The foundation was laid on the 11th of March, 1796. The basement story, which is rusticated, has a very deep square projection from the middle of the front, supporting four Ionic columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablature. Between these columns is placed the large centre Venetian window, which, with the two others on each side of the projection, give light to the hall. Four similar pilasters, with those immediately behind the central columns, ornament the building at the corners, and rise to an equal height; so that the same cornice, which is very deep, runs

along the top of the whole. The front rises a few feet above this cornice, and terminates in stone balusters.

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

Between the windows are placed columns, and a number of fine emblematical figures, in the attitude of dancing. The ceiling is also ornamented with fancy work in the angles, which a large ellipse, drawn longitudinally, occasions. On this flat, and in that immediately above, there are several other rooms, used as retiring apartments, to which two smaller staircases lead, from the first flight of the great staircase, as well as from the flat below. Upon the outside, the building has a very fine appearance, and was designed by the late Mr. J. Adam. It cost in building £4800. The wings, which were built in 1807 from designs by Mr. Henry Holland, are in unison with the main building, and connected to it by an ashler screen.

### THE THEATRE

is situated in Queen-street, opposite the south-west corner of George's-square. It was erected, from designs by Mr. D. Hamilton, in 1804, by subscription-shares of £25 each, at an expense of upwards of £18,500 for the building and scenery. The front is of polished work, and composed of an arcade basement supporting six Ionic columns, each thirty feet high, with corresponding pilasters, entablatures, and appropriate devices. Between the columns, which project from the wall their whole diameter, are two ranges of windows. The principal vestibule, which leads to the boxes by a double flight of stairs, is separated from the corridors by a screen interspersed with Corinthian columns, which gives the entrance a classic effect. The spectatory is elliptic, and displays two tiers of boxes, slips, and galleries. The proscenium is 30 feet wide, and decorated with antique ornaments. The stage-balconies are tastefully executed. The principal doors are in the front, and the whole building is massive and well constructed. It is the largest provincial theatre in Europe, and has been completed with much skill, judgment, and taste, and is inferior only to the best theatres of the metropolis. This building is 158 feet long, and 70 feet wide. Its interior, which can accommodate 1500 persons, or about £250 per night, when lighted up presents a most brilliant and magnificent appearance. The standard-scenery, by Naismith, particularly the landscapes, are admirable; and the

drop-scene, exhibiting a picturesque view of the Frith of Clyde from Dalnotter-hill, has not been excelled.

• In its foundation-stone was deposited this inscription:

ON THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH,  
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MDCCCIII,  
ON THE XLIII YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY  
GEORGE THE THIRD,  
AND THE ERA OF MASONRY, 1300CCIII,  
THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS EDIFICE,  
A DRAMATICAL THEATRE BUILT BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
WAS LAID, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
LAURENCE CRAIGIE, ESQUIRE, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,  
AND PRESSES OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT  
FOR ERECTING THE BUILDING,  
AND OF  
GILBERT HAMILTON, JOHN HAMILTON, WILLIAM SMITH,  
KIRKMAN FINLAY, WILLIAM CORNWYLL,  
HENRY GLASSFORD, ROBERT DENNISTOUN, DUGALD BANNATYNE,  
JOHN STIRLING, HENRY MONTEATH, ROBERT FREER,  
WILLIAM PENNY, WILLIAM BOGLE,  
R. SMELLIE, SECRETARY,  
ESQUIRES.  
DAVID HAMILTON, ARCHITECT.

### THE RIDING-SCHOOL

stands on the west side of York-street, is a plain strong building, and seems well adapted for its purpose. It contains two circles of 40 feet each, and a gallery for spectators. It was erected by subscription of £25 shares.

### THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL

is situated between John and Montrose streets. It was erected in 1788, from designs by Mr. John Craig, architect, and cost £1950. The front consists of two stories, with projections of three, at each end. The wings project only three feet towards the street; the two staircases form an open

court behind. In the basement of each of these in front, are Venetian windows, divided by small Ionic columns. In the second story, are others of the same kind, in the plain style. Two rows of windows, upon a level with these, run along the main front, above which is a cornice through the whole length of the building. Above this, the wings rise another story, and terminate in pavilion roofs. In the centre of the ground flat is the Common-hall, 70 feet long by 27 wide; and in the wings are six class-rooms, each 30 by 19 feet. The central part of the second flat is divided into two rooms, each 27 feet by 26, in length; so that the whole building originally contained nine apartments. The low room of the east wing has been added to the hall by removing the partition wall, the place of which is now supplied by two stone pillars. The entrance is through gateways at each end, by the court behind. More than half an acre of ground, behind the building, is appropriated for a playground to the scholars.

Anteriorly to May 30th, 1815, four teachers conducted the business of education in this seminary, each of whom presided over a separate class. At that period, an act of the Magistrates and Council appointed the office of Rector, and extended the course of education to five years. One of the masters alternately begins with the boys when they enter, and carries them through their successive advances till the conclusion of the fourth year, when they are placed under the rector's charge. They

instruct their pupils in the Latin language: the rector, who possesses no control over his colleagues, besides the higher Latin classics, teaches the elements of Greek and Geography, for which purpose he is furnished with a complete set of globes and maps. A committee of the Town-council, attended by four of the professors of the University and four of the clergymen of the city, visits the school eight times a year. The boys' places are marked at each examination, and after the eighth, on October 1st, prizes of elegantly bound Latin books are conferred on those that stand highest, according to the average number, taken from the previous markings. These prizes generally amount to one hundred guineas annually, and are paid out of the town's funds. The summer session begins early in April, when the hours of attendance are, from 7 in the morning till 9; from 10 till 12; and from 1 till 3, P. M. A vacation of six weeks begins on the 4th of June. In the winter course, commencing in October, the hours are, from 9 till noon, and from 1 till 3, P. M. The rector's salary, exclusive of fees, is £100 per annum, that of the master teaching the oldest class, £85, and that of each of the others, £25. The fee to the rector's class is 15s. and to the others 10s. 6d. per quarter, besides an expected gratuity at Candlemas, 2s. 6d. for coals, and 2s. per annum to the janitor. Each class is provided with a library of useful and entertaining books. On November 19th, 1816, a teacher of writing and arithmetic was added to this establishment. His classes meet in a room of

the building, from 12 till 1, and from 3 till 4 afternoon: the fee 10s. 6d. for one hour a day, and 12s. 6d. for two hours, per quarter.—Upwards of 500 boys attend the classes in this seminary.

### LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT.

“ By that pure fire, before that hallow'd tomb,  
 Heroes and chiefs in valour's opening bloom  
 Frequent, in solemn pilgrimage shall stand,  
 And vow to prize, like thee, their native land;  
 With pious ardour thy bright course pursue,  
 And bid thy blended virtues live anew:  
 Thy skill to plan, thy enterprise to dare,  
 Thy might to strike, thy clemency to spare;  
 That zeal, in which no thought of self had part,  
 But thy lov'd country fill'd up all thy heart.  
 That conscious worth, from pride, from meanness free,  
 And manners mild as guileless infancy:  
 The scorn of worldly wealth, the thirst of fame  
 Unquenchable, the blush of generous Shame,  
 And Bounty's genial flow, and Friendship's holy flame.”  
*Ulm and Trafalgar, a Poem.*

This Monument, being the first erected in this country, is situated in the Green, and is a lofty solid obelisk, 143 feet in height, including the pedestal. It was built at an expense of £2,075, raised by subscription, to commemorate the matchless naval victories of Horatio, Lord Nelson, and is, at the same time, a proof of the patriotism of the citizens of Glasgow. On Friday, August 1, 1806, the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir, the foundation of it was laid by Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. attended by the Office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, and in the presence of twenty-three Mason Lodges, the different public bodies of the city, and a con-

course of more than 80,000 spectators. After a grand procession to the site of the building from the High Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, with the usual masonic ceremonies the Grand Master laid the foundation-stone, in which was deposited a plate containing the following inscription :

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,  
SIR JOHN STUART OF ALLANBANK, BARONET,  
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER MASON OF THE UNDER WARD  
OF LANARKSHIRE,  
LAID THIS FOUNDATION-STONE  
OF THE MONUMENT, ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF GLASGOW,  
IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE EMINENT SERVICE OF  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
HORATIO, LORD VISCOUNT NELSON,  
DUKE OF BRONTE IN SICILY,  
VICE ADMIRAL  
OF THE WHITE SQUADRON OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET,  
&c. &c.  
WHO, AFTER A SERIES OF  
TRANSCENDENT AND HEROIC ACTIONS,  
FELL GLORIOUSLY IN THE BATTLE OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR,  
ON THE XXI OCTOBER, MDCCCV;  
THIS STONE WAS LAID ON THE I OF AUGUST,  
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MDCCCVI; ERA OF MASONRY, 130DCCCVI;  
AND THE XLIV YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN GEORGE THE THIRD,  
IN PRESENCE OF  
JOHN HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,  
LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,  
AND THE MEMBERS  
OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MONUMENT.  
WHICH UNDERTAKING  
MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.  
D. HAMILTON, ARCHITECT, A. BROCKET, MASON.

### NEW JAIL AND PUBLIC OFFICES,

enclosed by a parapet and railing, are situated on the west corner of the Low Green, which is intersected by a continuation of Saltmarket-street to the river. The length of the building, from north to south, is 215½ feet, by 114 in breadth, forming an oblong square surrounded by streets, and having an open

area within. The chief front, facing the east, is divided into five compartments, with a portico in the centre. Two recesses, with wings, are at each extremity. The portico is 58 feet in length, and 15 from the plane of the wall. It is executed in the Grecian style of architecture, consisting of a double row of fluted columns, six in the front, and four with corresponding pilasters in the inner row. The columns are set upon a flight of massy colossal steps, and the inner wall of the portico has five doors in the first story, leading into the courts; in the second are moulded pannels, corresponding with the openings below. The columns are covered by a massy and highly ornamented frize and cornice, with a pediment; in the tympanum of which are carved, in stone, the city arms and other emblematical devices, in bas-relief. The two recesses on the sides of the portico are each 47 feet in length. These compartments are all plain work, except the centre window, which is decorated with a cornice and a pair of massy trusses. A plain Doric frize and cornice, with blocking course, finishes this part of the building. The two wings are each 31 feet in length, and ornamented by two pair of pilasters, coupled with fancy bases and capitals, and covered with a Doric frize and cornice, having channeled triglyphs and plain metops, over which rises a dado with moulded base and cope. The under windows of the wings are also decorated with a dressing, consisting of a pair of trusses and a pediment. The whole of this front is executed in polished, and, except the

inside of the portico, rusticated work. The Justiciary-hall is in the centre of the range, behind the portico, through the middle of which is the entry to it. This is a spacious apartment, and laid out with great taste. It is enlightened by seven very large windows on the west end, which is circular, of 30 feet radius. In the east end is the Judges' bench, appropriately decorated, and elevated considerably above the floor. On the right of this, are seats for the jurymen; those for the magistrates are on the left. In a line with these, other seats are ranged all round the circle, the back of which forms a separation from that part of the room appropriated to the use of the audience, which is more elevated. The interior of the circle is set apart for the reception of those connected with the court. The pannel's box, into which he comes from the prison by a private passage, is situated in front of the Judges' bench. The walls of the rooms are ornamented with columns of the Ionic order, with an appropriate frieze and cornice. The ceilings are handsomely executed in stucco, corresponding with the whole.

Immediately to the north of the hall of the Justiciary is that of the Borough-court, being a room of considerable dimensions, and furnished with a circular bench for the Judges. Of the same size, and on the south of the hall, is situated the Council-chambers, arranged in the same order. The remainder of the ground floor of the front range is occupied by the clerks' apartments for criminal business, and

rooms for the accommodation of the jurymen and witnesses during the circuit sessions. A door in the north, and another in the south front, lead, by two great staircases, to the second story of the public offices, which contains the lord provost's room, and other apartments for transacting the public business. The south and north fronts are alike in every respect. The east and west wings are 24 feet in length, of polished rusticated work, corresponding with the principal front. The under windows are dressed in the same manner as those in the front wings. The centre is recessed, and executed in droved work, with polished plinth, sub-plinth, belt, frize, cornice, and blocking course, and dado over cornice, &c. These windows are small, and formed with a polished margin within the recesses, having iron gratings, by which they are secured. This gives the prison the appearance of great strength, without lessening its elegance. The east wings are connected with the public offices, and the west, together with the recessed parts, are constructed for the confinement of debtors. There are four stories in each part, divided into rooms about 10 feet square each, and having a fire-place, window, and conveniences for a bed, in each flight. That farthest to the west, being considerably larger than the rest, is constructed into a public day-room, for social intercourse between the prisoners of that flat. In the south range there is a separate stair, by which female debtors may be lodged in the upper stories, without passing through the apartments occupied by the men. In each flat

there is a water closet, which tends much to the accommodation and cleanliness of the prisoners.

The three principal fronts are constructed of a beautiful white stone, brought about five miles, from a quarry belonging to Sir Ilay Campbell.

The west front is the most gloomy, having no openings except in the centre, which is a projecting compartment; having three recesses within each other. Two of these are arched. This compartment is executed in droved rustic work, and in it is the principal entrance for prisoners of every description. This front, likewise, has wings on the south and north ends, with recesses between them and the centre, and is built of plain solid work. This part of the prison is appropriated for the confinement of felons, and is neither lighted from, nor has any communication with the street. In the centre of this front, and on the ground flat, are situated the turnkey's lodge, jailor's writing office, guard-room, felons' kitchen, &c. From this there is a back jamb which, with a projection from the bow of the Justiciary-hall, divides the opening in the centre into two courts, to which the debtors from each front have occasional access. From these courts, the felons' prison and the debtors' galleries are lighted. On the underground story of the back jamb, are two cells for prisoners under sentence of death. These are entirely constructed of cast iron, and built round with a stone wall, through which the cell is lighted by a window towards the court. As the prisoners are to be unfettered in these cells, there is a small

outer room, into which only those who are allowed to converse with them are admitted. This apartment, being separated from each cell by an open grated door of longer dimensions, through it the conversation must, at all times, be carried on. In this room is a fire-place. Over it, and extending towards the front, in the second story, is the jailor's dwelling house, all the windows of which look either into the south or north court, except those of the kitchen, which are toward the west. The entrance to this dwelling house and the apartments above it, is from the west, by a separate stair. The flat immediately above, and of the same dimensions, is converted into an hospital for the sick; and the flat above that, is a chapel for worship. Both the flats are principally lighted from the courts. The whole of these apartments occupy all the centre compartments of the west range, with the back jamb. In the remainder of this range, on the right and left of the centre, are constructed the prisons destined for felons, composed of cells of equal dimensions, strongly divided by stone parapet walls. They are also arched and paved with stone, and cramped with lead and iron. Each of the flats, having a passage and day-room for air and exercise, is likewise furnished with a water-closet, and the four stories can either communicate with each other, or be separately enclosed as necessity may require. Drains are constructed in the court-yards, and by these the water from the roof, courts, and water-closets, is carried into the Clyde, by the Molendinar-bourn, over which is an arch formed into a street, within a few feet of the prison walls. All the

ground floor of the prison is strongly arched, which not only adds to its strength, but is the means of keeping it dry and comfortable.

The situation of this stately edifice is well chosen, and the arrangements judiciously made for the purposes to which it is designed. It is much more healthful and airy than most buildings of the kind, in being separated from all other houses by streets. These are, a continuation of Clyde-street along the river, a street formed on the arch of the Molendinar-bourn on the west, the opening which terminates in St. Mungo's-lane on the north, and the Saltmarket, stretching to the Clyde, dividing it from the Green in front. In its construction, much attention has been paid to the health and comfort of the unfortunate; and, while it is to be lamented that the crimes of men render such a structure necessary, it is at the same time agreeable to reflect that, in promoting security, humanity has not been overlooked.

The superintendence of building the Jail was entrusted to Mr. James Cleland, whose zealous exertions on the public account have been eminently conspicuous on many occasions. From his judicious suggestions, the cells for the reception of criminals under sentence of death, were constructed. In these, the wretch who had hitherto pined in irons, and under a restricted use of his limbs, may now, even in his dreary cell, employ them with freedom in acts of exercise and devotion. Mr. Cleland also, before the final arrangements had been adjusted, visited, at his own expense, the principal jails in

England and Ireland, from which he received many useful hints. On this occasion he had the honour of advice and assistance from James Neild, Esq. of Stoke-Hammond, Bucks, the *Howard* of the present day.

This structure, the erection of which cost £34,811, exclusive of the ground, was defrayed from the funds of the Corporation, and built by Messrs. Waddell and Park, masons in Glasgow, under the immediate management of Mr. Mathew Park, of whose abilities and professional knowledge, it is hoped it will long remain a splendid monument. On Tuesday, September 18th, 1810, the Lord Provost laid the foundation-stone; within which were deposited specimens of the gold, silver, and copper coins of his present Majesty, the newspapers of the day, and a plate on which were engraved the names of the gentlemen of the magistracy and council, and this inscription:

TO AFFORD MORE SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION,  
SUCH AS THE INCREASING POPULATION AND WEALTH OF THIS CITY,  
HAVE, FOR MANY YEARS, REQUIRED  
FOR THOSE ENGAGED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,  
AND IN THE  
MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMMUNITY;  
AND TO PROVIDE MORE  
CONVENIENT PLACES OF CONFINEMENT,  
SECURE, AND YET NOT INJURIOUS TO HEALTH,  
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE INDIVIDUALS, WHOSE IMPRISONMENT  
THEIR DEBTS OR THEIR CRIMES  
MAY RENDER LEGALLY NECESSARY,  
THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW  
HAVE RESOLVED, AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION,  
TO ERECT THESE BUILDINGS.  
BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,  
THE HONOURABLE JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,  
LAID THIS FOUNDATION-STONE,  
ON THE XVIII DAY OF SEPTEMBER, MDCCCX.  
IN THE 1 YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,  
GEORGE THE THIRD,  
IN PRESENCE OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE  
MAGISTRACY AND TOWN-COUNCIL,  
WHICH UNDERTAKING  
MAY THE SUPREME GOD BLESS AND PROSPER.  
W. STARK, ARCHITECT.  
WADDELL AND PARK, MASONS.

## THE GUARD-HOUSE AND POLICE-OFFICE.

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

## THE BRIDEWELL

was erected in 1799, on the north side of Duke-street, nearly where it crosses the Molendinar-bourn. It is six stories in height, and 106 feet long, by 30 in width, with projecting wings. A passage, with two large windows at the ends, divides each flat, in which are 21 cells, 8 feet by 7 in length, exclusive of a chapel \* and large work-room. The door is in the centre of the front, and conducts to a large stair which connects the passages. The wings are three stories high, and are occupied by the keepers, and as warehouses. The prisoners are lodged in separate cells, and employed in such labour as they can perform, under the inspection of the keeper, who takes an exact account of their earnings. After defraying the expenses of their maintenance, the surplus is paid to each at the expiration of their confinement, when the sum of £10 has been known to be received by some of the more industrious. The members of the

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\* The chaplain of Bridewell receives £35 of annual salary. To furnish this, the late philanthropic Mr. David Dale sunk £200, and the balance is paid by the magistrates.

Town-Council visit, and report upon the state of the Bridewell. This building is enclosed with a high wall.

### THE BARRACKS

are situated at the north side, and towards the eastern extremity of the Gallowgate. They were erected in 1795, and, with the extensive area, occupy about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, enclosed by a lofty wall. They consist of three compartments fronting the south, two of which are built at right angles to the third. The middle is four stories in height, having the Royal Arms in demi-relief within a pediment in the centre of the building, in which are apartments for the officers, the mess-room, and public parlours. The side buildings are divided into seventy-two rooms, each of which contains fourteen men. A kitchen, on the ground flat, is appropriated to the use of every three rooms. Behind the barracks is built a neat well aired hospital, and apartments for the use of the sick soldiery.

### MARKETS IN KING-STREET.

That on the east side of the street, being the one for beef, is 112 feet, by 67, in length. In its centre is a gate, on each side of which are two Ionic columns supporting a pediment. Upon the other end is a hall where the Incorporation of Butchers meets to transact business. On the opposite side are the mutton and fish markets, with a front of 173 feet, by 46, in length. In the centre of the former is a

gate, adorned by Ionic columns, with a Doric portico. Two other doors are arched at the top, and faced with rusticated work. The whole is paved, and covered with roofs, supported by stone piers. In each area is a well, by which it is always kept clean. Much taste is displayed in the execution of the Fish market. In Bell-street is another Flesh market: the ground which the whole markets occupy is about 2,500 square yards. \*

### THE GREEN MARKET.

The site of this market, which was formerly in the Candleriggs, is now occupied by a handsome range of buildings. It is now removed to the New Wynd, to the ground on which the Wynd Church stood, and is laid out in a compact and neat manner.

### THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE

was constructed in 1810, and stands a little south from the Bridgegate, and covers 4,736 square yards of ground. It contains seventy-seven separate killing-rooms, two cattle-yards, and two alleys, with accommodation for the searchers and scavengers. The areas are all paved with square stones. Water

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\* In 1733-4, oatmeal was sold at 8d. per peck; fresh beef, 2d. per lb.; fresh butter, 4d. per lb.; potatoes, 6d. per peck; eggs, 1½d. per dozen; sweet milk, 1½d. per pint; aquavite, 1s. 8d. per pint; coals, (weight unknown) 1s. 8d. per cart; candles, 4d. per lb. In April 1818, oatmeal was 1s. 10d. per peck; beef, 1s. per lb.; fresh butter, 2s. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. 6d. per peck; eggs, 1s. per dozen; sweet milk, 6d. per pint; aquavite, 8s. per pint; coals, 7s. per cart, 12 cwt.; candles, 1s. per lb.

is conveyed, in pipes, through all the killing-rooms, and every nuisance is removed, by means of extensive sewers, into the river. \*

### THE BAZAR

is a market for general stores, situated on the east side of Candlerigg-street, formerly a Bowling-green, and occupies a space of 2377 square yards, formed into two divisions. In one of these the weekly market is held; where accommodation, free of expense, is provided for the country people under an arcade. The other is formed into 36 Bazar-shops, fronting alleys, where purchasers walk under cover. These alleys and markets are all paved and supplied with water, and every thing offensive is removed by drains into the nearest common sewer. The building was designed by Mr. James Cleland, and has a very neat ashler front. The Bazar-shops let from £10 to £14 per year.

### THE OLD BRIDGE

was originally constructed of wood. The present one, built of hewn stone, was founded in 1845, by

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\* Hitherto the cattle brought to the Glasgow markets for sale, have been exposed on one of the public streets, to the inconvenience of the buyers and sellers, and the endangerment of the inhabitants. This nuisance is soon to be removed: at the east end of the Gallowgate, in Graham's-square, a piece of ground, containing about 9000 yards, has been laid off for a cattle market. It is surrounded with a stone wall, paved, and fitted up with pens for holding the sheep and cattle: large sheds are provided for the cattle not sold on the market day. A small duty is exacted for each head of cattle. Attached to the market is a public-house, for the accommodation of the farmers and the clerk of the market.

William Rae bishop of Glasgow. It stretches across the Clyde from the lower extremity of Stockwell-street, to the village of Gorbals, and consists of ten arches, two of which have been built up. The south arch fell, on July 7th, 1671; "the very day of Glasgow Fair," says M'Ure, in his History of Glasgow, "and about 12 of the clock; and though hundreds, yea, I may say thousands, had passed and repassed, on horse and foot, yet not a single person got the least harm." An addition was made to its width, in 1777, by adding 10 feet to its eastern side: it is now 415 feet long, and 22 wide within the parapets. The middle arch of the bridge was built at the expense of Lady Lochow, she having asked it *as a favour* from the bishop, that he would allow her to assist in this public-spirited undertaking. Above this arch, her *bust* was formerly placed.

#### THE NEW BRIDGE

crosses the Clyde from Jamaica-street, to Tradestown on the south. It was founded in 1767, and finished at an expense little less than £9000. It consists of seven arches, rising upon piers with angular points, and extends 500 feet in length, and 30 wide within the parapets, having a paved footpath on each side. Directly over the centre of each pier, is a circular arch, which relieves the action of the water against the work, when the river swells, and gives an air of lightness and elegance to the bridge. Immediately above, is an entablature, with a fret parapet. The work was completed from plans by Mr. Miln, the

architect who designed Blackfriars'-bridge, London, and executed by Mr. John Adam, builder in this city.

### THE WOODEN BRIDGE

was built in 1803, after a design by Mr. Peter Nicholson, at the expense of £1200, and maintains communication between the foot of Saltmarket-street and Hutchesontown. It is formed by one arch, 340 feet in span, with eight supports and break-waters. Its breadth, within the parapets, which are formed of upright spars with diagonal braces, is seven feet four inches. This bridge is constructed solely for the accommodation of foot passengers, from each of whom a pontage of one halfpenny is levied on the Sundays.\*

### THE POST-OFFICE

is a new building, situated in Nelson-street. It has an ashler front, relieved in the centre, and terminating in a pediment. The apartments are well laid out for dispatch of business; and, for the accommodation of the public, there is also a large lobby to wait in, until the letters are delivered to those who are in the practice of calling for them; and where, also, paid letters are taken in.

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\* In 1814, the magistrates and council of Glasgow, with some of the feuars in Hutchesontown, obtained an Act of Parliament for building a new stone bridge over the river, a little below this one. The design is by Mr. John Rennie. The expense will amount to nearly £20,000.

### THE WEIGH-HOUSE

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

### BONDING WAREHOUSES.

It has long been an object of importance to the merchants and traders in this commercial city, that a place should be appropriated for the depositing of goods, in security of his Majesty's duties. Much delay and inconvenience were occasioned by the distance to transport the goods from the Bonding Warehouses in Greenock and Port-Glasgow, to this city. In March 1818, Bonding Warehouses were therefore erected in Howard-street. The buildings are substantial and commodious: they consist of four stories, terminating with a handsome belfry, which contains a clock. Their appearance bespeak the purposes to which they are applied, and the plan and arrangement reflect credit on Mr. W. Reid, the architect.

### THE LOCK HOSPITAL

is situated in the Rottenrow, and so completely enclosed that the inmates cannot see beyond the court-yards. Convenient apartments are fitted up for the committee, housekeeper, and surgeon. This charitable institution, built in 1808, is supported by private subscription. Its object is, by the contribution of medical and other assistance, to alleviate the sufferings of unfortunate females, whom their licentious lives may have subjected to the miseries ever attending the practice of vice. At the same time, by lessons of virtue, and habits of industry, such an impression is attempted to be made on these unhappy beings as may have a salutary influence on their minds and future conduct.

### BOTANIC GARDEN.

" Hither emerging from yon orient skies,  
Botanic Goddess, bend thy radiant eyes ;  
O'er these soft scenes assume thy gentle reign,  
Pomona, Ceres, Flora, in thy train ;  
Obedient sails from realms afar will bring  
For thee, the unnamed progeny of Spring,  
And in one point, admiring Nature find,  
The fruits and leaves of every curious kind."

DARWIN.

In 1817, the Glasgow Botanic Garden was instituted. The funds required for its establishment were raised by subscription, in transferable shares of ten guineas each, and by a contribution of £2000 from the Faculty of the College of Glasgow ; for this liberal donation, the Professor of Botany has the

exclusive right of lecturing at the garden, and the college of annually returning three of their number as directors of the institution.

The garden is situated to the west of the city, between the Sandyford and Dunbarton roads, and distant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Cross. It consists of nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Scotch, or  $8\frac{1}{2}$  English acres, held in feu from Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, and is completely surrounded with a stone wall, having an entrance from each of the two roads lying on its north and south sides.

The garden is divided by gravel walks into several irregular compartments, which are intended to comprise, besides a general arrangement of herbaceous plants, collections of British, American, medical, and esculent plants; together with those used in agriculture and the arts, and two collections for the use of students—one arranged after the system of Linnæus, and the other after that of Jussieu, now generally adopted on the continent. The trees and shrubs are not arranged after any particular system, but are scattered or groved together in various parts of the garden. A small pond, with stone compartments, contains the aquatic plants, and is partly surrounded with a handsome artificial rock, the stones composing which were brought from a considerable distance. Near the centre of the garden is placed a large and commodious green-house, and two stoves, one of which contains a cistern for aquatic plants: and a circular health-house and conservatory, which it is intended at a future time to erect at the ends of the

stove, will complete the range. Behind the houses, and concealed by a sloping bank of planting, are the forcing-pots, hotbeds, sheds, and furnaces, with a room for the accommodation of workmen. Near the principal entry to the north stands a neat lodge, with a verandole, the under part of which, entered from the front, is occupied by the curator of the garden; and the upper part, consisting of one large room, and entered by an outside stair, is appropriated to the use of the proprietors, and as a lecture room, and one side of it is intended to be fitted up as a library, and for the reception of *Hortus Siccus*.

The management is vested in a president, vice-president, and nine directors, three of whom go out in rotation, and three new ones are annually elected in their place. The election of managers takes place on the second Monday of December.

# Political Constitution

## OF THE CITY.

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Various alterations made in the *Set* of the city.

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SINCE the first erection of Glasgow into a Royal Burgh, several alterations in the *Set* of the city have been made. William and Mary, in 1691, by their charter, empowered the magistrates and council to elect the Provost, and conferred powers of choosing all other officers, as fully and freely as the city of *Edinburgh*, or any other *Royal Burgh*. The form and manner of this election by the Town-Council, has since varied according to the different constitutions adopted at subsequent periods. In 1711, the original set underwent some alterations; and, in 1748, another was adopted, and afterwards confirmed, upon a petition from the magistrates and council, in 1801, to the convention of royal burghs, and is now declared to be as follows. The affairs of the Burgh shall be governed by a Provost, three Baillies of the Merchants' Rank, and two Bailies of the Trades' Rank, and twelve Counsellors of the Merchants' Rank, and eleven Counsellors of the Trades' Rank; a Master of Works, who must be of the Merchants' rank; and a Treasurer of the Merchants' and Trades' Rank, alternately. These

two Officers are Counsellors, *ex officiis*. The offices of the Gorbals Baillie, and the Baillie and Depute-Baillie of the River, do not add to the number of Counsellors; and like the Treasurer, are chosen from each of the ranks alternately. The Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades' House, are Counsellors, *ex officiis*, during the first year they are in office; after which, they must be elected ordinary Counsellors. On the first Tuesday which shall happen after the 29th of September, (Michaelmas day,) the whole Council being summoned, are put into leets or lists, from whom they elect the Provost and Baillies; and on the Friday thereafter, the newly elected Provost and Baillies, and the two preceding sets of Magistrates meet and disqualify the two senior Merchants' and Trades' Counsellors, and elect others in their place. The Lord Provost (who from courtesy is styled Honourable) and the five Baillies are charged with the executive, while the Magistrates and Council conduct the other public affairs of the community. To this great body belongs a *vote* in the election of a member to represent the citizens in Parliament. The present representative is Kirkman Finlay, Esq. This important privilege, however, they only enjoy in common with the burghs of Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dunbarton, which have equal shares with the city of Glasgow.

The revenue of the burgh arises chiefly from an impost of *two pennies Scots* on the Scottish pint of ale or beer, brewed, or sold within the city; ladles and multures, which are certain dues on grain, meal, fruit, and similar articles; dues on cattle killed with-

in the burgh; dues from the washing-house and tron; rents of markets, church seats, houses, milns, and miln lands; burgess entries, feus of land, and ground-annuals. Its expenditure is induced by the burgh assessment, criminal prosecutions, alimenter criminal prisoners, expense of the jail and bridewell, expense of civil, ecclesiastical, and police establishments, ministers' stipends, officers' salaries, repairs of heritable property, and general improvements.

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

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

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

swe the inhabitants, appointed powerful nobles as baillies. The Lennox family long held this office, and; in 1621, acquired an absolute right to it from the Archbishop. The Duke of Lennox at length resigned it to the crown, which, till 1748, appointed the Baillies of regality. At present, the executive government is vested in the magistracy, and the public interest in the Town-council. The gentlemen who now compose this municipal body are,

The Honourable JAMES BLACK, Lord Provost.

Robert Haddow,	} Merchant Baillies.
William Smith,	
Alex. Garden,	
John Machen,	} Trades' Baillies.
Wm. Mitchell,	
Henry Monteth, Dean of Guild.	
John Graham, Deacon Convener.	

Andrew Templeton, Treasurer,	} Counsellors <i>ex officio</i> .
James Robertson, Master of Works;	

James Spreull, Chamberlain.

James Cleland, Superintendent of Works.

William Muir, Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.

J. T. Alston, Depute ditto.

James Hill, Baillie of Provan.

James Barclay, Baillie of Port-Glasgow.

James Reddie, First Town Clerk.

Richard Henderson, Second ditto.

Robert Thomson, Third ditto.

John Bennet,

Andrew Simson,	} Conjoint Procurators Fiscal.
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#### COUNSELLORS.

##### *From the Merchants.*

William Leckie.  
Joshua Heywood.  
Kirkman Finlay.  
William Dalglish.  
Daniel Mackenzie.  
William Muir.  
Adam Crooks.  
Robert Findlay.

James Ewing.  
J. T. Alston.  
R. A. Oswald.  
Gilbert Watson.

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##### *From the Trades.*

James Hunter.  
Walter Ferguson.

William Duan.  
Eben. Richardson.  
Robert Austin.  
Robert Tennant, Jan.  
Robert Ferrie.  
Alexander Finlay.  
William M'Tyze.  
James Lindsay.

## MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

It is not till the beginning of the seventeenth century, that any authentic record can be found of the existence of a mercantile incorporation in this city, though commercial pursuits had long previously occupied the attention of its citizens. The first institution of the present Merchants' House, originated in a dispute between the Merchants' and Trades' ranks, regarding the government of the city. The merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolised the magistracy, and assumed the sole right of managing the funds; precedence and superiority of this sort provoked the animosities of the Trades, who were more numerous, and they insisted on a participation of office. The contest was determined by a mutual submission of the points of difference to Sir George Elphinston, then provost, the parson of Glasgow, and two ministers of the city, "anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives." The award of these arbitrators is termed the *Letter of Guildry*, is dated 6th February, 1605, and contains the original constitution of the Merchants' House. This decretal arbitral was approved and ratified by the magistrates and council, on the 9th February, 1605, and was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament; Charles II. on the 11th September, 1672.

The members of this respectable body are divided into two classes—foreign and home traders. The incorporation acts in three capacities—as an elective body, a charitable association, and a deliberative as-

sembly. The Dean of Guild presides over this body: he is chosen from among the members, and continues in office for two years; this officer with his council, consisting of thirty-six of the members, together with the Lord Provost, Merchant Baillies and the Collector, represent the community, and manage the concerns of the Merchants' House.

Part of the money mortified to the House, and from which its fixed revenue arises, is left to the free disposal of the members, while in other cases they are tied down and restricted, in the application of the funds, to certain rules and regulations prescribed by the donors. The capital in 1818 consisted of £24,572 : 11 : 6 sterling; and the expenditure of last year among the poor of the hospital and contingent charity, amounted to the sum of £1200 10 1.

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

|                                                                                      |    |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| If he be a stranger merchant,.....                                                   | £8 | 8  | 0 |
| If he be a stranger tradesman,.....                                                  | 5  | 8  | 0 |
| If he be the eldest son of a burgess, his father alive,...                           | 1  | 9  | 6 |
| If he be the eldest son of a burgess, his father dead, 1                             | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| If he be the younger son of a burgess, whether his<br>father is living or dead,..... | 1  | 12 | 0 |
| If he be married to the daughter of a burgess,.....                                  | 1  | 15 | 0 |
| If he have served an apprenticeship,.....                                            | 1  | 16 | 0 |

Having paid one of these sums, and not less than a guinea to the gold book, he is furnished with a

burgess ticket, upon producing which, to the clerk of the Merchants' House, and paying ten guineas, he is enrolled a matriculated member. Independently of these sums, the entering member is required to pay the stamp.

#### THE TRADES' HOUSE,

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

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

The revenue of this body politic arises partly from heritable property, from freedom-fines paid by those of the trades' rank, and partly from sums mortified to the house. Their funds are placed under the

management of the Convener, Trades' Bailies, Collector, and the ordinary and extraordinary members of the house. Their stock at present, 1818, amounts to upwards of £16,323. Last year they paid in incidental expenses, and to twenty-seven poor members from the different incorporations, who are termed the hospital poor, the sum of £708: 4.

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

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

**Table of Admission Money**  
**TO THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATED TRADES, &c.**

| INCORPORATIONS.  | Master-Court. | Number in Trade <sup>a</sup> House. | Strangers' Freedom Fine. | Apprentice Freedom Fine. | Freemen's Sons' Freedom Fine. | Freemen's Son-in-Law's Freedom Fine. | Average payment per annum to the Poor from 1814 to 1817. | Boys in House School. | School wages paid by each Incorporation. |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Hammermen, ..... | 14            | 6                                   | £12 12 0                 | £3 10 0                  | £1 10 0                       | £3 10 0                              | £186 0 0                                                 | 12                    | £9 0 0                                   |
| Tailors, .....   | 14            | 6                                   | 12 0 0                   | 3 10 0                   | 1 14 6                        | 1 14 6                               | 573 0 0                                                  | 12                    | 9 0 0                                    |
| Cordiners, ..... | 18            | 6                                   | 20 0 0                   | 4 10 0                   | 2 10 0                        | 2 10 0                               | 250 0 0                                                  | 12                    | 9 0 0                                    |
| Maltmen, .....   | 10            | 6                                   | 15 15 0                  | 1 15 4                   | 2 2 0                         | 2 2 0                                | 300 0 0                                                  | 12                    | 9 0 0                                    |
| Weavers, .....   | 16            | 4                                   | 5 10 0                   | 2 10 0                   | 1 10 0                        | 1 10 0                               | 450 0 0                                                  | 8                     | 6 0 0                                    |
| Bakers, .....    | 12            | 3                                   | 0 0 0                    | 6 0 0                    | 3 0 0                         | 20 0 0                               | 250 0 0                                                  | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Skinner, .....   | 14            | 3                                   | 10 0 0                   | 3 0 0                    | 1 10 0                        | 1 10 0                               | 115 0 0                                                  | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Wrights, .....   | 16            | 3                                   | 17 11 10                 | 3 16 7                   | 2 2 3                         | 2 8 3                                | 420 0 0                                                  | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Coopers, .....   | 12            | 3                                   | 60 0 0                   | 7 7 0                    | 4 4 0                         | 7 7 0                                | 40 0 0                                                   | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Fleathers, ..... | 12            | 3                                   | 12 12 9                  | 7 7 0                    | 3 5 5                         | 4 11 7½                              | 300 0 0                                                  | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Masons, .....    | 10            | 3                                   | 21 0 0                   | 5 5 0                    | 5 5 0                         | 5 5 0                                | 106 0 0                                                  | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Gardeners, ..... | 12            | 3                                   | 10 0 0                   | 2 0 0                    | 1 11 6                        | 2 0 0                                | 45 0 0                                                   | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Barbers, .....   | 12            | 3                                   | 12 6 2                   | 3 6 2                    | 2 6 2                         | 2 6 2                                | 130 0 0                                                  | 6                     | 4 10 0                                   |
| Dyers, .....     | 8             | 2                                   | 4 2 0                    | 1 2 0                    | 1 2 0                         | 1 2 0                                | 20 0 0                                                   | 4                     | 3 0 0                                    |

<sup>a</sup> Not fixed.—Admission Fine by vote of Incorporation. The Fine not only entitles the Entrant to carry on business in Glasgow, but gives him an interest in the extensive Flour Mills at Partick and Claydip, &c. £100 has been paid for the privilege to this Incorporation.

## Courts of Justice.

### THE CIRCUIT-COURT

meets twice a year, in April and in September. It is attended generally by two Judges, the Sheriffs of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dunbarton, and by the lord provost and magistrates of the city. Before it are tried all criminal cases, which are competent to the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, excepting the crime of high treason. The judges give judgment in civil matters, in appeals from inferior Courts of Record, where the sum does not exceed £25; when above that sum, the sentence must be acquiesced in, or the cause advocated to the Court of Session.

### SHERIFF-COURT.

There are two sessions in the year of this court. The first commences on the 12th of May, and rises on the 12th of July; the other on the 12th of November, and ends on the 12th of March. It meets upon Wednesday every week during these periods. Persons tried before this court for capital or corporeal punishment, or banishment from the country, must be tried by a jury of fifteen persons.

All civil actions may be tried by it, except a few peculiar to the Court of Session. The Sheriff also possesses a high criminal jurisdiction, and has the power of punishing capitally; but the exercise of his

authority in felonious concerns, is chiefly confined in practice to matters of theft, and other crimes of a lesser moment. His sentences are, however, subject to the review of the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

### COMMISSARY-COURTS OF GLASGOW, HAMILTON, AND CAMPSIE.

These are held in this city. Their jurisdiction is so very extensive as to reach over great part of the shires of Renfrew, Stirling, Dunbarton, and Ayr, besides Lanarkshire. They were constituted during the reign of James I.; and were formerly held, by the bishop, in the consistory-house, adjoining the cathedral. They meet upon the Thursdays, during the session, in the ordinary Court-hall. The Commissary, like the Sheriff-Depute, is appointed by the crown. Civil actions for debt may be also decided in this court, to the extent of £40 *Scots*, or £3:6:8 sterling.

### BAILLIE, OR TOWN-COURT.

This is of very ancient date, having been instituted as early as the erection of the town into a royal burgh. The Magistrates officiate, in rotation, as judges; and the procedure is conducted in writing, and under the superintendence of legal assessors.

The procedure is either of an ordinary, or of a summary nature. For the decision of ordinary civil cases, the court is held at regular intervals, and for the discussion of those which require extraordinary despatch, the court is open every lawful day; and

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

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

#### DEAN OF GUILD-COURT.

The Dean of Guild, assisted by a council of eight; one half merchants, the other tradesmen, is the judge in this court. His business is to determine disputes between conterminous proprietors; to adjust and regulate the weights and measures; to take care that buildings within the city be carried on according to law; that encroachments be not made upon the public streets; to consider the state of buildings, whether they be in such a condition as to threaten damage to those dwelling in them, or to the neighbourhood; and to grant warrants for repairing, pulling down, or rebuilding them, according to the circumstances of the case.

Parties and their Procurators are occasionally heard *viva voce*; but the principal part of the process is conducted in writing; and when it appears

necessary, the court has recourse to the advice of its legal assessors. The court is held once a fortnight, on Thursday, at 11 A. M., throughout the year, in the Burgh-court-hall, for despatch of ordinary business; but when an urgent case occurs, a court is called on the special application of parties.

#### JUSTICE OF PEACE-COURT.

The gentlemen who hold the office of Justice of Peace for the nether ward of Lanarkshire, are the proper judges in this court. All actions for debt, to the amount of £5 sterling, are here competent; also, all such as have for their conclusion, the fines or penalties to any amount, that may have been incurred by illegal traffic, or by offences against the revenue, &c. This court meets in the Circuit-court-hall, on the first Monday of every month, at 11 A. M.

#### COURT OF CONSCIENCE.

This court meets every Monday, in the Court-hall, at 11 A. M., for the discussion of small causes under £2, and in it the magistrates of the town sit as judges. Procurators, neither here nor in the Justice-court, are admitted to plead, the parties themselves stating their own case.

#### THE MARITIME-COURT.

The baillie of the river decides all maritime matters which occur between the Old Bridge of Glasgow and the Clough-stone, at the mouth of the Clyde. The court is held every lawful day, in the Burgh-

court-hall, where the business is conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a legal assessor.

### SYSTEM OF POLICE.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1800, but altered and amended in 1807, the management of the Police is vested in the Lord Provost, five Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and twenty-four Commissioners, one from each of the wards into which the city is divided. These commissioners are elected on the last Monday of July, annually, when the eight senior members go out of office, and their place is supplied by re-election, or the appointment of others, whose names are added to the bottom of the list. They are chosen by the majority of votes, in each ward, of those who occupy dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, or other buildings valued at £10 or upwards, of yearly rent. The votes are given on written tickets, deposited in boxes placed in certain shops within the respective wards. By the present act, all houses, warehouses, shops, and other buildings, may be assessed in the following sums, but not in higher: viz. those valued at four pounds, and under six pounds, fivepence in the pound; six pounds, and under ten pounds, sevenpence halfpenny; ten pounds, and under fifteen pounds, elevenpence farthing; all above fifteen pounds, one shilling and threepence.\* Innkeepers, whatever may be the rent

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\* The commissioners, by the act, have it in their power to levy 1s. 3d. per pound on the highest scale of rents; but this establishment has been managed with such rigid economy and judicious propriety, that the highest rate never exceeded 1s. per pound.

of their property, cannot be assessed in more than ten pounds. Houses, shops, &c. under four pounds, are not subject to Police duty.

The object of the Police is to see that order and peace be preserved, to direct the cleaning of the streets, the ranging of the lamps, and the conduct of every thing connected with the security, comfort, cleanliness, and decoration of the city. The assessment, \* for the year 1818, is as follows:

|                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Rent at £4, and under £6,..... | 4d. per pound.       |
| Do. at £6, .....               | £10,.....6d. per do. |
| Do. at £10, .....              | £15,.....9d. per do. |
| Do. at £15, and upwards,.....  | 1s. per do.          |

The commissioners hold their meetings once in the quarter, on the last Mondays of February, May, August, and November. Extraordinary meetings may, however, be called at any time by the Lord Provost, or in his absence by the senior magistrate, upon the requisition of any four of the commissioners. The assessment, to be levied for the ensuing year, is ascertained on the last Monday of August, and the accounts of the funds are regularly balanced, and a statement of the payments and disbursements for the preceding year, is made out and printed, on the last Monday of July. A copy of this is delivered to each of the commissioners, and the members of the Town-council, Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and for the inspection of the burgesses and such as

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\* The assessment is made on the aggregate rent; namely, if a person possesses a shop at £5, and a house at £10, he is charged at the highest assessment upon £15 of rent.

contribute to the assessment. The book, to which they have free access, lies open during six weeks in the Council-chamber. In addition to the sum raised by assessment, the magistrates and council are bound to pay, annually, to the establishment, not less than £800, from the funds of the community, by half yearly payments, at Martinmas and Whitsunday. To carry into effect the intentions of the Police, the following office-bearers and assistants are appointed:

|                                                    |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Master of Police, James Mitchell, with a salary of | £280. |
| Collector and Treasurer, Joshua Heywood, .....     | 200.  |
| Clerk, James Todd, .....                           | 100.  |
| Surveyor, J. Gardner, .....                        | 60.   |

There are besides three constables, twelve officers, and four inferior officers, who are paid from 18s. to 20s. per week; twenty of patrol, and seventy-eight watchmen, who receive from 11s. to 12s. per week; and seventeen scavengers, who likewise receive 11s. per week.

The watchmen are on their stations at 10 o'clock at night, during the whole year, and so continue until 5 in the morning in the months of May, June, July, and August; till 6 in the months of March, April, September, and October; and till 7 in the months of November, December, January, and February. A constable with six officers attend in rotation, at the office, Albion-street, half an hour before the watchmen take their stations, to call the roll. The officers thereafter patrol the streets; and the twenty of patrol observe if the watchmen are doing their duty, apprehend vagrants, suspicious and dis-

orderly persons, and observe if the lamps are burning properly. A regular report of the whole is entered in a book, by the constable of the night, for the inspection of a magistrate and the Master of Police in the morning, and the commissioners at the weekly Board.

Since the establishment of the Police, the city has become remarkable for its cleanliness, and the order preserved in it. Much regularity is now conspicuous on all public occasions; such as the weekly market days, held on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and also during the great annual fairs, which are those of Whitsun-munday, Glasgow Fair in July, St. Mungo's on the 25th December, or *Yule*, and on the Thursday before Easter, called *Skyer's Thursday*. Innumerable improvements have also been made in almost every corner of the city, especially in the paving and lighting of the streets,\* and the construction of public sewers, executed on a suitable and extended scale. In the winter season there are, generally, about 1400. lamps lighted every night. The following is a state of the funds:

|                                     |         |    |    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| The Receipts ending July 1816, were | £10,649 | 11 | 0½ |
| Disbursements to that period, ..... | 9,697   | 16 | 6¾ |
| Balance, .....                      | £951    | 14 | 5¼ |

\* Previous to April 1817, the streets were watered in dry and sultry weather with watering-cann; but in that month, a fire-engine butt, placed on a cart, having a copper pipe perforated with holes projecting from the end, was first used, and completely answers its purpose. It is drawn by one horse, and is capable of watering more of the streets than thirty-two scavengers can sweep.

## ASSOCIATIONS, Institutions, and Societies.

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### Account of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

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

#### FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

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

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\* The monument of this gentleman "of facetious memory," is still preserved on the south side of the High Church-yard, and contains this inscription:

"Stay passenger and view this stone;  
For under it, lies such a One,  
Who cured many, while he liv'd;  
So gracious he no man griev'd;  
Yes, when his Physic's Force oft fail'd  
His pleasant purpose then prevail'd:  
For of his God, he got the Grace,  
To live in Mirth and die in Peace.  
Heavens have his soul, his Corpes this stone:  
Sigh Passenger, and then begone,  
Ah me! I Gravel am and dust,  
And to the earth return I must;  
O painted piece of living clay,  
Man, be not proud of thy short day."

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

The freedom fine of admission into the Faculty is £150. Licentiates within the city or suburbs pay twenty, and those who practise in the country five guineas. For every diploma taken out, five guineas is paid by students, after examination. From their ordinary funds, the Faculty, in 1792, set apart £1300 as a fund for the support of their widows and children, which, with the annual payments by the members who chose to contribute to the first and second rates, was calculated to afford an annuity of £20 to widows on the first rate, and £100 to children when

\* The members of Faculty are only exempted from being ballotted for the regular militia, having soldiers billeted on them, and passing on assize.

no widow was left ; on the second rate, £15 : 12 : 6 to widows, and £78 : 2 : 6 to children ; and on the third rate, £11 : 5 to widows, and £56 : 5 to children. The free stock of this fund, at Whitsunday 1817, amounted to £13,611 : 9, affording an annuity of £46 to widows on the first rate, £40 to those on the second, and £34 to those on the third ; with a provision to children, where no widow is left, if under twenty years of age, on the first £322, the second £280, the third £238, or the balance of these sums, if the mother shall die or marry before the whole sum is drawn as her annuity ; and to children above twenty years of age, the first £215 : 12 : 6, the second £182 : 5 : 3, and the third £150, or the balance as above.

The annuities are paid in advance, from and after the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas immediately following the death of the husband. At Whitsunday 1817, annuities, amounting to £406, were paid to ten widows ; and, in 1816, one family of children above twenty received £215 : 12 : 6.

From the admission money exigible from entrants with the Faculty, £87 : 15 is applied to the Widows' Fund, which entitles the widow of the entrant to be placed on the third, or lowest, rate of the fund, by which she will receive £34 per annum, during the period of her widowhood ; for the second rate, which entitles the widow to receive £40 per annum, the member must pay the sum of £1 : 2 : 6 annually ; and for the first rate of £46 per annum, the sum of £2 : 5 yearly. No person above

sixty years can be admitted to an interest in the fund ; and if above twenty-eight years of age, at entrance, he must pay an additional rate conformable to an equitable scale. \*

The Faculty have a stock and property as their ordinary fund, worth about ten thousand pounds, from the interest and rents of which the general expenses are defrayed, and assistance is given to decayed members and the families of those who died previously to the establishment of the present fund.

The following regulations respecting the granting of diplomas, were instituted by the Faculty on the 10th September, 1811. Every candidate for a diploma must, previously to his being taken on trial, produce satisfactory evidence that he has studied medical science three complete winter sessions either at a University or under resident members of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, London, or Dublin, or under members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow ; and that, during that period, he has attended public lectures on the following subjects, namely, two courses of Anatomy and Surgery delivered in different sessions, one course of Chemistry, one of Materia Medica, one on the Theory of Medicine, one on the Practice of Medicine, and one on Midwifery ; and that he has attended one year in a public hospital, and studied Practical Pharmacy, in a regular Surgeon's or Apo-

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\* In 1812, the Faculty voted Mr. Hugh Miller, Surgeon, Collector to the Widows' Fund, a valuable piece of plate, as a mark of their esteem for his important services.

thecary's shop, during at least six months.—Candidates, who have served an apprenticeship of three or more years to a regular practitioner, must produce evidence of their having attended all these lectures, and a public hospital during the above-mentioned period; but the duration of their studies may be abridged to two winter courses.

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

#### THE FACULTY OF PROCURATORS

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

Before being admitted a member of Faculty, it is necessary that a person have served an apprenticeship of five years with one of the Members practising before the courts of this city, and a further term of, at least, one year as a clerk, either with the practi-

tioners here, in the Court of Session, or any proper Law-court. He must also be twenty-one years of age, and have attended the Scottish-law-class in any of the Universities of Scotland at least one session, and undergo both a public and private examination on his knowledge of Law and the practice of the Courts, by Committees of the Faculty. The apprentice-fee is £30, and £5 to the library when the indenture is booked. The entry money as a Procurator and Member of Faculty for the son of a Member is £25, for the grandson of a Member £35, and for every other person, whose indenture has been regularly booked, £50, besides £10 to the library.\*

The Faculty established a Widows' Fund in 1812, which is derived from their capital. From the sum of £50 paid by the Members at entrance, £20 are applied to this fund, which entitles a widow to an annuity of £18 : 2 : 6. Each Member is also required to pay 20s. annually, or twenty guineas in full. If there be no widow left, the children receive a sum equal to five years of their mother's annuity. The stock of the Faculty is restricted to £1000, the balance to be transferred to the Widows' Fund.

#### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

was first projected by Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., then Lord Provost, and since become eminent for his wri-

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\* The Faculty library, containing a complete collection of Scotch and English law books, is at present kept in the Lyceum Rooms; the plan of a hall and other apartments has been submitted to the Faculty, but the situation has not been determined on.

tings on the Political Economy of the Capital and of the river Thames. The society embraces a wide range, and was instituted by a royal charter bearing date July 31st, 1783. It consists not only of Members residing in Glasgow, but includes Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers in Paisley and Greenock. Agreeably to the charter, two general meetings are held, the one on the first Wednesday of January, the other on the first Wednesday of July. The chief outlines of the charge to the directors are, to watch over the general interests of commerce, and to point out new sources of promoting them; to attend to applications made to parliament, which may be thought to injure the trade and manufactures of this country; and to correspond with the convention of Royal Boroughs and Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures, for the purpose of suggesting improvements.—The admission-fee to the Chamber of Commerce is ten guineas, or £5:5, and half a guinea per annum.

#### COMMISSIONERS ON THE RIVER CLYDE.

Their business is to encourage commerce by facilitating the navigation of the river. In 1688, the Broomielaw quay was first enlarged at the expense of 30,000 merks Scots. In 1759, an act of Parliament was obtained for improving and deepening the river; in 1792, the quay received an addition of 360 feet to the west end, and, in 1811, a further enlargement of 900 feet was begun and completed. The Commissioners have executed many inestimable

improvements, so that vessels of considerable burden are now navigated to the quay. In 1806, a schooner of 150 tons, direct from Lisbon, unloaded her cargo at the Broomielaw, while those of 40 tons, only a few years before, reached it with difficulty. At present, vessels of about 140 tons arrive at the same place.\* At the west end of the Broomielaw, the river is 140 feet wide, and increases about four feet every quarter of a mile, for the first two miles downwards; the next three miles, five feet for every quarter of a mile, and so on. At Dunbarton, the river is two miles broad, and at Greenock, nearly four. Glasgow is distant from Port-Glasgow, by water, about 22 miles. The fall from the former to the latter, is 8 feet 6 inches. The tide flows about 4 hours and 20 minutes; much depends, however, upon the weather and winds. Neap tides at Glasgow are about 3 feet 6 inches, and spring tides about 5 feet 6 inches; and vessels drawing 9 feet 6 inches of water can come up to Glasgow in an ordinary spring tide. The current, during a high fresh, runs at the rate of 4 miles an hour to the Broomielaw, and is perceptible a mile above Rutherglen; at ordinary tides, it averages about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. In common tides, the first turning at Port-Glasgow

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\* From July 1795 to 1796, there arrived at the Broomielaw 1326 vessels from 40 to 70 tons burden, and their tonnage amounted to 55,980. From July 1805 to 1806, 1678 arrived from 40 to 100 tons, and the tonnage was 80,863. From July 1815 to 1816, 2243 arrived from 40 to upwards of 100 tons, the tonnage 140,791. In the course of the month of January, 1818, there arrived 391 vessels, 78 of which were considerably above 100 tons, and the amount of tonnage per register was 23,764.

is 2 hours and 45 minutes earlier than at Glasgow. Since Mr. James Spreull's appointment to the superintendence of the river, on 8th May 1798, some very valuable and important improvements have taken place; in particular, he has formed a number of parallel dykes, at the inner extremities of the jetties, which have prevented the tide from forming eddies behind the jetties; and with great zeal, skill, and perseverance, he has been successful in scouring the bottom of the channel, and in ploughing and harrowing up some large stones, which had become serious obstructions to the navigation; and by his unremitting exertions, these noble projects are hastening towards a prosperous completion.

#### THE BANKS.\*

Banking is, comparatively, of recent origin in Scotland. The Parliament, in 1695, established at Edinburgh the Bank of Scotland, with a nominal stock of £100,000: but £30,000 were found to be a capital quite sufficient, at that period, for transacting the banking business of North-Britain. On the 9th of April 1696, branches were planted at Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Montrose, but were all recalled: on December 26th 1696, from Aber-

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\* Previously to 1764, the notes issued by the Glasgow Banks, had what was called the optional clause: the tenor of the obligation ran thus; "We promise to pay A. B. or bearer, on demand, or, *in our option*, at six months after demand, we paying interest thereon at the rate of five per cent." As this optional clause did not meet the approbation of the mercantile interest, application was made to Parliament at the above period, when an Act was passed prohibiting the clause in question.

deen and Montrose; on January 2d 1697, from Glasgow; and on October 6th 1698, from Dundee. Branches were again established, on the 14th of July 1731, at Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Berwick, which, however, were all discontinued on July 10th 1733. The Royal Bank was instituted in 1727, at Edinburgh, and in September 1783, settled a branch in Glasgow, which still continues to transact business in their splendid Office in Queen-street, to a very great extent. In 1749, some Merchants of Glasgow settled a bank in the city, and circulated notes to a great amount. This is named the Ship Bank, is situated in Argyle-street, and continues to increase in high respectability and credit. The Thistle Bank was established in 1761, and is conducted in Virginia-street; another, begun in 1809, is denominated the Glasgow Bank, the affairs of which are managed in an office on the north side of the east end of Ingram-street.

Besides these, are the following branches:

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Aberdeen Bank.         | Falkirk Union Bank. |
| Ayr Bank.              | Greenock Bank.      |
| Bank of Scotland.      | Kilmarnock Bank.    |
| British Linen Company. | Leith Bank.         |
| Commercial Bank.       | Paisley Bank.       |
| Dundee New Bank.       | Paisley Union Bank. |
| Dundee Union Bank.     | Perth Bank.         |
| East Lothian Bank.     | Renfrewshire Bank.  |
| Falkirk Bank.          | Stirling Bank.      |

#### INSURANCE OFFICES.

The first of this kind in the city was the Glasgow Friendly Fire Insurance Society. This was at last

dissolved, and the Glasgow Fire Office instituted in its place ; and this also, during 1811, was transferred to the Phoenix Insurance Office, in the Trongate, opposite to the Tontine. The branches of similar institutions established in town are these :

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Aberdeen.           | Hope.                |
| Albion.             | Imperial.            |
| Atlas.              | Newcastle-upon-Tyne. |
| Birmingham.         | Norwich Union.       |
| British.            | North-British.       |
| Caledonian.         | Phoenix.             |
| Eagle.              | Royal Exchange.      |
| Edinburgh Friendly. | Sun.                 |
| Fife.               | Union.               |
| Globe.              |                      |

#### LITERARY SOCIETY.

This was established in 1752, and consists chiefly of the professors in the University, and clergymen of the city and neighbourhood. Subjects of all kinds, having reference to science or taste, are discussed at their meetings, which are held once a fortnight, in the Faculty-hall of the College. Each member in his turn reads an essay, which is criticised afterwards by the other members. He who gives an essay one night is president the next.—As an instance of the attachment which may be formed by a person of taste to an institution of this kind, the late John Millar, Esq. professor of law, eminent for his writings on political economy, had such a predilection for this society, that he never *once* failed, in the course of *forty years*, to attend the meetings, and read a discourse in his turn.

## PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

This was formed in November 1802, with the intention of advancing the knowledge of physics by a free interchange of ideas. When they meet, one of the members reads an essay upon some philosophical subject; the merits of which are afterwards discussed. A library is formed for the use of the society, which is governed by a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, librarian, and twelve directors, chosen by ballot. It is composed of three classes of members, resident, honorary, and corresponding, of whom the two latter receive diplomas without fee. No person can be admitted a resident member, unless proposed by three persons, and elected by ballot at an ordinary meeting. Each member at entry pays three guineas, and half a guinea yearly afterwards.

## STIRLING'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

was instituted in January 1791, agreeably to the will of the late Mr. Walter Stirling, who bequeathed £1000, his library, dwelling-house, with his share of the tontine buildings, in favour of the Lord Provost in office, three members from the Town-council, three from the Merchants' House, three from the Presbytery of Glasgow, and three from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, for the establishment of a library, and supporting a librarian, for the use of the inhabitants of Glasgow. The directors meet four times a year, for the purpose of managing the business of the library. In 1792, they were incor-

porated into a society, by a seal of cause from the magistrates and council. The number of subscribers is 424; of volumes, upwards of 6000. Every attention has been paid to the proper selection of books, for the purchase of which, above £100 are expended yearly. The entry money originally was £3:3, it was raised to £5:5, and it is now £10:10.—The library is kept in a spacious hall of Hutchesons' Hospital. \*

\* Literature was not only patronised, but successfully cultivated, by our kings of the Stuart race. The subjoined notices respecting the ancient Royal Library of Scotland, under their auspices, are offered to those whom such topics are calculated to please.—No. I. appears to be a list of the king's books, but in what reign it was made has not been ascertained. No. II. may be called an Invoice of Books, with their prices, but the name of the bookseller, or person who furnished them, is unknown. It is followed by an order from the Earl of Murray, then regent, to the king's treasurer, directing payment; the sums are stated in *Scottish money*, of which a *pound* was equal to *twenty pence* sterling. No. III. is a precept by James VI. ordering his treasurer to pay a bookbinder's account. It is also subscribed by two of his clergy. No. IV. is a copy of John Gibsoun's account for binding the volumes specified in the preceding note. No. V. contains John Gibsoun's receipt for payment.

No. I. BUIKIS.—The first the saxt and last volume of the auld cronicles of England in Frenche—The second volume—The fyft volume—The fourt volume—Lucan Sueton and Salust in Frenche—The first volume of the catologe of sanctis in Frenche—Giron Curtas—The thrid volume of Titus Livius—The werks of Allane Charter—Ane oratioun to the king of Franche of the Queenis awin hand write—The ellevint bulk of sanct Augustine—The first bulk of sanct Augustine—The first bulk of Rolland amoreuse—The governament of princes writtin in perchement—The first bulk of Amades de Gaule—Ane parte of Plutarehe in Frenche—Valerius Maximus in Frenche—The legend aurie—La mere des historeis—The first volume of vita Christi—Fourre volumes of la mere des historeis coverit with quhibe perchement—Cronicle Martinan—The play of the chas—The cronicles of Savoy—The bulk of hunting—The distruction of Troy—The explanatioun of the charter of Calice—Thre lyves of Alexr the greit and utheris nobles—The decameron of Bocas—The mirroure of human redemption—Boece de consolation—The gardin of plesance—Twa volumes of Lancilot de laik—Ane greit volume of cronies cronicles—Ane compend of the cronicles in Spaniol—Ane bulk of devilly—Bocas of the geneologie of the goddis—Cronicle of the emperours and kings of Austrie—Discours of the misereis of the tyme present—The

## GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This Institution was formed, in December 1804, with a view to promote the dissemination of knowledge and useful entertainment. It is placed under

garden of pleasure—Easie in Greik & Hebrew be Munstar—Geneologie of the kings of France—Columell of historeis—The prothogall of the chancellarie of France—The regret of the duke of Guise deid—Supplement of devotioun—Actis of parliament of king James the fyft—Historie of the tyme present be sanct Fontene—The offices of Cicero—The triumphe of faith—The triumphe of Pallas—The oratiouns in the prayeris of the sould cardinall of Lorane—The epistles of Ovid in Frenche meter—The first buik of the novallis of Ronsard—Daines Ugieri in Italian—The king of Frances maiortie—The nyte buik of the Amades de Gaule—Off penitence—Ane answer to the objection of the protestantis be Regier Brontanis—The actis of parliament of quene Marie of England—The morall triumphis of Petrark in Italiane—Christiane institutioun in Franche—Ane bischoppis epistle to the ministeris—Frenche sonatis in writt—Vulgar lettres of divers noblemen in Italian—Salust in Italian—The manuell of the ingrate man—Errores amoneuses—[Elegiis] upoun the deid of Joachim de Belly—The armes of the marques Dalbui—Dictionar in Frenche and Latine—Ane uther dictionar in Frenche and Latine—Ane Turk buik of paintrie—The sege of Troy in Italiane ryme—Vigetiis de re militari—The begynning of the Scottis cronicle in Frenche be Diene Savage—The levint buik of the Amades de Gaule—The institutiounis of astronomie—The first buik of Enguerant—Thre bulkis of musik—The magreit of the quene of Navarre—Ane epistle to the quene writtin in Frenche be Diodet Satrell—Lyves of certan of the illustres be Emelius Probus—The metamorphosis of Ovid in Italian—The institutioun of Lentreu—The olive augmentit—Marcus Aurelius in Italian—The complaint of the universitie of Pareis contra the Jesuites—Orlando furioso—Off the beginning and progres of the realme of France—Harang of the Frenche people aganis rebelloun—The expositioun upoun the epistles of Auges—Supplement of devotioun—The cardinall of Loyranis oratioun at the assembly of Poery—Portuus of Rome—Ane ansuer to Ronsard—The miseres of the tyme present be Ronsard—Recuell de poesie—The speir of the world—The singular combat of David and Goliath—Ane treatie of the premiecie of the peape—The historie of Jason—Pantagruell in Frenche—Contwerno de romances—The sacrifice evangelick—Resolutioun of certane christiane poyntis—The suthingis of Oliver Magne—The historeis of the bible in figures—The king of Frances declaratioun upoun Danvillis edictis—The first buik of Claud Butat in Frenche—The sectis of hereseis in this tyme—The treaties of Starnislawes bishop of Warne—The manuell of morall vertewis—Ane gadding of sindry histories in French—The buik of human

the direction of nine curators, a treasurer, secretary, and librarian, who, *ex officio*, are also curators. The three senior of these go out of office annually, but may be re-elected; and their places are supplied by others, chosen at the general meeting of the subscri-

police—Clement Marot—The consolatiounis of Bembo—Abrigement of the art poetik in Frenche—The defence of the illustratioun of the Frenche language—A gadding of simpatheis—The epistle of Ignatius—The principallis of astronomie—The remonstrant of the emprior [Fred.] maid to the paip—The ordinare of the money in France—The praise of folie in Frenche—Four homoleis anent the images in France—The intertenyment of helth—The treatie of the sacrament be Petir Martir—The answer to Johnne Calvynis epistle—Off the fals prophettis—Hippocrites in French—A litle buik of the chas—Gadderingis of rymes and pees—Remonstrans be the estatits in Burgunye—Sangis of the bible in Frenche be Lancelote de la Carle—Ane exhortatioun to the kingis counsaill aganis the trublis—Ane oratioun buik in write—The manner to tak away the contraversie of religioun be Renat Benidict—Remonstrance of the cathelik nobilitie of the king—The kingis apologie aganis the statits of Burgunye—The writ of Nicolas Clamanges—Bertram upoun the sacrament—Epithalamium regis et regine—Ane grit dyett buik of the duk—Tuentie fyve countis and quaternis of the Q. and Q. regent—Certane pacquettis of Frenche lettres and comptis—A canves polk with perchment evidentes concerning the auld erll of Murray erll of Craufurd and utheris—The livis of the paipis be Platine.

#### No. II. THE KINGIS MAJESTEIS BUIKIS, July MDLXXVI.

*Pour le Roy.*—Confessio Augustana cum apologia, 9s.—De abusu Lingue græcæ, 3s.—De veneficijs 80, 4s.—Syntaxis artis mirabilis 160, 7s 6d.—Synonyma græca, 13s.—De republica Helvetiorum, 9s.—Salust in English, 12s.—Belgica Divisio 80, 6s.—De imposturis Judæorum, 5s.—L. Florus per Vinetum 40, 7s.—Symphosij Enygmatia, 1s.—Dialogi vivis francis Lat., 5s.—Erasmi Lingua, 4s.—Rami prælectiones in Ciceronem, 22s.—Lexicon græco-latinum 40, 48s.—Sphæra valerij 80, 2s.—Chronicon Bohemæ, 35s.—Carmina Selecta, 1s.—Sigonius de Jure provinciarum, 12s.—Ejusdem Italia, folio, 30s.—Confessio Heidelbergensis, 5s.—De origine Dei missatici, 3s.—Calendarium Pauli Ebræi 40, 12s.—Loc communes Petri Martyris, fol. 3 lib.—Theodorus presbiter contra hereses, 2s.—Libro de mesurar con la vista, 12s.—Art pour tyrer eaux, 4s.—Martyr in libros regum, 3 lib.—Chronicon Melanchtonis, fol. 3 lib.—Orthographia Manutij, 35s.—Fabulæ Æsopi græco-lat. 160, 12s.—24 lib. 18s. 6d.

Thesaurar and your deputtis ye sall answer thir buikis to the kingis majestie, And the prices thairof sall be thankfullie allowit to yow in your comptis kepend thir presents for your warrand. Subscrivit with our hand at Dalketh the xxv day of Julij 1576.

JAMES, RECKERT.

bers, held on the first Wednesday of January. The other general meetings, to all which the subscribers are convened by newspaper advertisements, are held on the first Wednesdays of April, July, and October; and the curators meet on the first Wednesdays of

No. III. MDLXXX. REX.—Thesaurar we greit yow weill It is our will and we charge yow That ye Incontinent after the sycht heirof answere our lovit Johne gibson bulk bindar of the sowme of sevintene pundis liij s liij d within mentionat To be thankfullie allowit to you in your comptis keping this our precept for your warrant. Subscriyvit with our hand At Halyrudhous the first day of October 1580,

JAMES R.

R. DUNFERMLING,  
J. CAMBUSKYNETH.

No. IV.—Zanthius de tribus Elohim, fo. gylt, xx s—Dictionarium in Latino Græco et gallico Sermone 40 gylt, xx s—Sigonius de Imperio occidentali 40 gylt, x s—Harmonia Stanhursti, fo. in vellene, x s—Freigij questiones physices 80 gylt, x s—Locci communes Manlij 80 gylt, x s—Opera Clementis Alexandrini 80 gylt, xs—Enchiridion Zaegeri 80 in vellene, v s—Aulicus Castellionis 80 gylt, x s—Euclidis Elementa 80 in vellene, v s—Commentaria in Suetonium 80 gylt, x s—Fides Jesu et Jesuitarum 80 in vellene, v s—Confessio Waldensium 80 gylt, x s—Protanangelion Jacobi minores, in vellene 80, v s—Hemmengius de superstitionibus magicis 80 in vellene, v s—Conciones funebres 80 gylt, x s—Freigij questiones Logice 80 in vellene, v s—Conciones nuptiales 80 gylt, x s—Methodus Pauli Sueniensis 3 tomis 80 gylt, xxx s—Lapis metaphysicus 80 in parchement, liij s—Memorabilia Mizaldi 80 in vellene, v s—Traicte d' eglise 80 in vellene, v s—Dialectica Cassiodori 40, xij s—Philosophie consolationes 80 in parchement, xij d—Cardanius de genitura, liij s—De conventu Blesensi 80 in parchement, v s—Thesaurus pauperum 80 in vellene, v s—Arrantius de fetu humano 80 in parchement, liij s—Petronius arbiter 80 in parchement, liij s—Isagoge ad libros propheticos 80 in parchement, liij s—Apologia pro germanicis ecclesiis 80 in parchement, liij s—Volpinus de perseverentia 80 in parchement, liij s—Humane et divine consolationes 80 in parchement, liij s—De bello contra barbaros gesto 80 in vellene, liij s—Fulcius encomium 80 in parchement, liij s—Æthica vite ratio 80 in parchement, liij s—Budeus de contemptu rerum fortuitarum 40 in vellene, vj s vij d—Orationes clarorum virorum 160 gylt, x s—Themis Dea seu de lege divina 80 in vellene, v s—Theatrum conversionis gentium 80 in parchement, liij s—Papirij Massonij annales 80 gylt, x s—Linus de vita Petri et Pauli 80 in parchement, liij s—Besa de notis ecclesiis 80 in parchement, liij s—Predictiones memorabiles 80 in parchement, liij s—Simonius in ethica 40 in vellene, vj s vij d—Commentarius de paradiso

every month for the transaction of business. By a charter from the magistrates, of date September 13th, 1811, the institution has been incorporated; and the books, consisting of more than 4800 volumes of select works in science, literature, and taste, are vested in trust of the curators for behoof of the public. On all occasions the senior curator, present, presides; and no book can be received into the library till approved by a majority of voices in a general meeting.

As this institution is formed on popular principles, the terms of admission are arranged on an inviting and moderate scheme. By this, each subscriber is bound to pay 10s. 6d. annually, and 12s. under the name of entry money, but his right is, at any time, transferable. The number of subscribers, in 1818, exceeded 550; by which means, the society is enabled to expend two hundred and fifty pounds yearly, towards increasing the stock, the value of which is

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80 in vellepe, v s.—Isagoge palladij 80 in parchement, liij s.—Thaddæus de Itinere Christiani 80 in parchement, liij s.—Contemplationes Idiotæ 160, liij s.—Martyrologium Bedæ 160, liij s.—Alberti Magni paradisus di . . . . . 160, liij s.—Jonas Aurellanensis de cultu Imaginum 160, liij s.—Ænigmata Lorichij 80 in parchement, liij s.—Onosander de optimo imperatore 80, liij s.—Gildæ epistola 80 in parchement, liij s.—Modus legendi abbreviaturas 80, liij s.—Aneuch is ane feist 40, xij d.—Cassiodorus de divinis lectionibus 80, liij s.—Lustie Juventus, xij d

Sowme of this compt is xvij lib. liij s. liij d.

No. V.—I Johne gibeoun be the tennour heirof grantis me to have ressaunt fra Robert colville of cleische in name of my lord thesaurare the sowme of seivintene pundis liij s liij d conforme to this compt and precept within writtin off the qlk sowme I hald me weill content and pait and dischargis him thairfor for euir be thir presents Subscryuit with my hand At Ed<sup>r</sup> the xv day of nouember 1580.

Johne gybsons wt my hand.

greatly advanced by the reception of many periodical works of the first celebrity and merit.

The library is kept in Millar's school, George's-street.

### ROBERTSONIAN LIBRARY.

This institution was formed in the year 1814, and already contains nearly 4000 volumes. It consisted, originally, of the library of the Rev. James Robertson of Kilmarnock, which had been long distinguished as one of the first collections of theological literature in this part of the country, and as containing many rare, curious, and valuable works. To those, there has since been added an extensive collection of books of the first celebrity, in almost all departments of science; also, the most celebrated periodical and other literary works of the day. The proprietors belong to that portion of the Secession Church of which Mr. Robertson was a minister, and founded the library both with the view of aiding their own studies, and cherishing a spirit of biblical and literary inquiry among the students and members of their own and other religious connexions.

It was laid open to the public at large on the most liberal terms. Subscribers are admitted on paying 10s. 6d. each per annum. There are two hundred shares of £5 each, and one hundred and eight readers. The annual proceeds, after paying expenses, are laid out in purchasing books.—This library is situated in Mitchell-street.

## TRADES' HOUSE SCHOOL

was instituted in 1808, for educating 108 boys, sons of trades' burgesses, and is governed by the deacon convener, who is styled governor; the oldest trades' baillie, deputy governor; late convener, late governor; and the collector of the Trades' House, treasurer; and one from each Incorporation, making in all eighteen. These boys are taught the English language, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and church music, and receive the present of a bible when they leave school. They continue in it during four years; and a Juvenile Library is established for their use. This is increased by a sum given annually from the Trades' House. The whole of the late Deacon William Tassie's library was given, in 1811, to this school, by his will. Each Incorporation sends two boys for every member representing them in the house, and pays, for each, fifteen shillings annually towards the expense of conducting the school, (*See Table, page 205,*) besides a proportionate additional sum yearly for books. The Trades' House makes up the deficiency of salary to the schoolmaster, and furnishes a school-room.

## GLASGOW HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

The benefits of this charitable institution, which was founded in 1727, are confined to the sons of indigent parents, either natives of the Highlands of Scotland, or of Highland descent. This society maintains sixty boys, twenty of which go out of the

school yearly to trades. During the first three years of their apprenticeship, besides education in the evening, they are clothed at the expense of the society. The schools are frequently examined by the box-masters; and inquiry respecting the behaviour of the apprentices is made at the workshops of the masters, at least twice a year. At the expiry of the time specified by the indenture, exemplary good conduct and professional merit, entitle each boy to a silver medal, with an appropriate inscription.

The funds required for these purposes, arise from the rent of the Black Bull Inn and shops, and from the entry money of new members.

#### MARINE SOCIETY

was formed in 1758, for relieving seamen belonging to the river Clyde, and their families. There are above 800 persons who receive alimēt from this institution, from £3 to £1:10 per annum; which sum is raised from 4d. per ton on all vessels in the Clyde, and 4d. per month from sailors' wages.

#### SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

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

and by this sum, donations, and the collections at the church doors, when an annual sermon is preached for behoof of the society, its funds are supported.

### SOCIETY OF TEACHERS

was projected in 1794, for the purpose of relieving such ordinary members, their widows and children, as may be deprived of the means of supporting themselves. When any member by indisposition is prevented from attending his business, he is allowed at least £1 : 1 per month ; and if he has more than one child, under fourteen years of age, 2s. additional per month is added. Widows are allowed, while they remain so, 10s. 6d. per month, with the above allowance to children. If the mother die, or marry, the child or children of the deceased member, below the age of fourteen, receive the mother's allowance ; and that sum also is given to a widower's children, if necessary.

### GLASGOW WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY

was formed in 1805, for the purpose of securing an annuity for the widows of members, and an allowance to their children. The original entry money was six pounds, with twenty-four shillings, to be contributed in quarterly proportions of annual payment. It is governed by a set of equitable and judicious laws, administered by a preses, treasurer, and twelve directors. If the late husband of the widow has been five years a member of the society, the widow is entitled to £20 per annum in her own right,

and each child, under fourteen years of age, £2 per annum. Each of the orphan children of a person who shall have been a member for five years, is allowed £6 per year, until they arrive at the age of fourteen. In 1817, the entry money was raised to £18, and the stock of the institution vested in heritable property, of which the yearly rental exceeds £900. Their capital, in May 1817, amounted to £11,096:11:2. At that period, the society consisted of 307 members, and they paid annuities to 19 widows, and allowance to 51 children.

#### GLASGOW ANNUITY SOCIETY,

the first of the kind in Scotland, was instituted in January 1808. The object of the institution is to secure a fund for its members in advanced age: for this purpose, a certain payment is made quarterly, or a sufficient sum sunk at once, which entitles the members after a certain age to an annuity for life. The tables are formed on equitable and accurate principles, to regulate the payments, which have been examined and approved of by Mr. Morgan, the celebrated calculator of London. The annuities commence at 50, 55, and 60, and may amount to any sum from £10 upwards.—The society have vested their capital in heritable property, in Annuity-court, York-street, which yields a rental of £248. The quarterly payments amount to about £200 per annum: the stock will therefore be very considerable before any material demand is made on it. Persons of either sex are admitted.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This was formed about the year 1787. At first its sole object was the improvement of agriculture, but afterwards it was also made subservient to charitable purposes. It consists of members from above thirty parishes, and from among these delegates are chosen to manage the society.

### THE THISTLE AND ROSE SOCIETY

was instituted in 1807, upon the most extensive scale and liberal principles of any in this city. The members, after being three years in the society, are obliged to receive 15s. per week when unable to attend their employment, and £1 when confined to bed.

### WINE AND SPIRIT-DEALERS' SOCIETY.

The plan of this society includes provision for sickness, a fund for an annuity at the ages of 50, 55, and 60, a fund for funeral expenses, and one for annuities to widows. Tables are calculated for each of these classes, to regulate the payments. A member has it in his power to limit or extend his interest in this society, by holding in all, or either of the tables, one or more shares as may be most agreeable to himself. It was instituted in 1811.

### THE COMPANY OF GROCERS

was established in 1789, and afterwards incorporated by a charter from the magistrates. The admission

money to this society is £7:10, and the relief they allow their members when in distress is from £6 to £12 per annum.

### GLASGOW AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY

was instituted in 1812, with the design of supporting the parent society in London; whose well known object, and that of similar institutions, is the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures, without any *note* or *comment*, over all the earth. It is aided by the contributions of more than thirty branch associations, formed in the city and adjacent districts.

### SOCIETY FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

was formed in 1787, and afterwards incorporated by a charter from the magistrates, for the purpose of educating poor children. There are twelve Sunday schools in the city and suburbs, in which instruction is given to upwards of 600 children.

In addition to these schools, there are Sabbath School Associations, in which about 1400 poor children are taught to read.

### THE FEMALE SOCIETY

was instituted in 1799, by a number of ladies, who are the directresses, and who visit their pensioners. Its object is to relieve the wants, and mitigate the distresses of indigent females, by the distribution of small pensions. Widows and orphans constitute the great proportion of those (about 250 yearly) who experience the benevolence of this institution.

### THE SOCIETY

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

### STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY

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

### SOCIETY

for the encouragement of Penitents, was formed in 1817, and is supported by voluntary contribution. The attention of its members is directed to the two-fold object of endeavouring the reformation of boys discharged from the prison and bridewell, and that of females who have been the victims of seduction, but who, convinced of the evil of their ways, have manifested at least the appearance of penitence. It is governed by a president, secretary, treasurer, and twenty-nine directors.

### COW-POX DISPENSARY.

• The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons appoint two of their members to attend every Monday, in

their hall, St. Enoch's-square, for the purpose of inoculating, *gratis*, with the cow-pox, the children of the poor, of whom, above 40,000 have been inoculated.

Independent of this Dispensary, a Cow-Pox Institution is just forming, (April 1818,) by a number of medical gentlemen, for the purpose of extending the benefits to all the poor *gratis*, and to others at a moderate rate.

### PROVIDENT BANK.

Provident or Savings' Banks are now generally recognised as being highly beneficial to the lower classes of society. Sums of one shilling and upwards may be deposited in them, and these bear interest at the rate of four per cent. when they amount to 12s. 6d., and have lain a month in the bank. When a contributor deposits so much as £10, his stock is transferred in his name to any of the ordinary banks he may desire, and the receipt delivered to him. When a person wishes to withdraw any part of his money, the sum cannot be less than 6s. at one time. —An institution of this kind was established at Glasgow, in 1815, and is placed under the management of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-eight directors. The Royal Bank of Scotland allows the Provident Bank five per cent. for money lodged there, and from the one per cent. above the usual interest, with a per centage on a subscription fund of more than £7000, the necessary expenses of the institution are defrayed.

### THE GENERAL SESSION

is composed of the clergy of the city and their elders. They distribute the money collected at the church doors, and that received for tolling bells at funerals, for proclamation of marriages, and donations. They likewise receive two-thirds of the collection at the Cannon-street Chapel, £16 per annum from the Gaelic Chapel in Ingram-street, and £30 from the Gaelic Chapel in Duke-street. They pay a certain sum for supporting the Town-hospital, a salary to each of six teachers of charity schools, and the balance, in certain proportions, to the sessions of each of the nine parishes.

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## Hospitals and Mortifications.

### ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL

was founded by Bishop Muirhead, in the 15th century, for the maintenance of twelve old men and a priest. Archbishop Leighton, in 1677, mortified £150 sterling, for the benefit of two poor men. There are ten pensioners on this society, at £3 per annum.

### THE MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL

is very old, and supported by large funds. Part of these are applied agreeably to the particular di-

reactions of different donors; and the remainder is expended in the relief of decayed members, their widows, and descendants.

### THE TRADES' HOSPITAL

was founded previously to 1605, for the support of twenty-seven poor men, belonging to the fourteen incorporations, paid in different proportions.

### HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL

originated in mortifications by two brothers, George and Thomas Hutcheson, in the years 1639, 1640, and 1641. These, intended at the time for the support of no more than twelve old men and twelve boys, have been increased by subsequent mortifications, donations, legacies, and good management, to funds so very considerable, that the patrons have been enabled not only to increase the number of old men and boys, but also to extend the benefit of the charity to women. The patrons of this institution are the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, the members of the Town-council, and the established ministers of the city. Besides for the original number, provision is now made for seventy-six boys, including four on Blair's and eight on Baxter's Mortifications. The boys on Hutchesons' foundation receive £3 sterling, per annum, in name of maintenance; and the whole are educated, during four years, in the English language, writing, arithmetic, and church music.

The original sum bequeathed for these humane

purposes was a tenement of land, barn and yard, and ground whereon to build the hospital, and likewise 68,700 *merks*, or £3816 : 13 : 4 sterling. This had accumulated, in 1818, to £27,344 : 14 : 1, and the expenditure, at the same period, was £2958 : 19 : 7. The property has increased so much in consequence of feuing the ground on which Hutchesontown is built.

George, the eldest of these venerable brothers, was a public notary and writer in Glasgow, and is reputed to have been a very *honest* man in his *profession*. He was so moderate in his charges, that, it is credibly reported, he never would take more than *sixteen pennies Scots* for writing an ordinary bond, be the sum ever so large. Thomas, his brother, was also a writer, and keeper of, and clerk to, the Register of Seasines of the regality of Glasgow and its district. He died on September 1st, 1641, in the fifty-second year of his age, and is buried in the south side of the Cathedral, where his monument still remains.

#### SCOTSTARBET'S MORTIFICATION.

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

**SNELL'S MORTIFICATION.**

The Mortification by Mr. Snell deserves particularly to be mentioned, as perhaps one of the largest and most liberal in Britain. That gentleman, in the year 1688, bequeathed a considerable estate in Warwickshire for the support of ten Scottish students at Baliol College, Oxford, who shall have studied for some years at the University of Glasgow. By the rise in the value of lands, and the improvements which have, from time to time, been made on that estate, the funds now afford £70 per annum for ten years, to each of the ten exhibitioners. Another mortification, at the same college, of £20 per annum to each of four Scottish students, though under a different patronage, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitioners; so that four of them have a stipend of £90 per annum, continuing for ten years. The university has the sole nomination and appointment to these exhibitions.

**MITCHELL'S MORTIFICATION.**

Mr. William Mitchell, merchant in London, a native of Glasgow, in 1729, mortified the sum of £2000 sterling, for the maintenance of several poor burgesses or their children.

**TENNENT'S MORTIFICATION.**

Mr. Robert Tennent, merchant in Glasgow, in 1741, bequeathed for the poor children in the charity-schools erected by his brother, the sum of 5000

merks; and 6000 merks for the support of three widows of citizens. He also left 10,000 merks, to be lent by the magistrates for five years, in separate sums, free of interest, to fifteen merchants and five tradesmen of the city. The magistrates now appropriate the interest of these funds to different widows, and furnish shoes and stockings to charity-schools under the management of the General Session.

#### WILSON'S MORTIFICATION.

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

#### BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION.

Daniel Baxter, bookseller in Glasgow, died in December 1784, and left his whole subject in favour of Hutchesons' Hospital, which, after paying legacies and expenses, amounted to £2700 sterling. From this fund several old men have pensions, and eight boys are educated in Hutchesons' School.

#### COULTER'S MORTIFICATION.

Mr. James Coulter, merchant in Glasgow, in 1788, left £200 sterling, in trust to the Magistrates, as a fund for an annual premium to such as should improve or invent any machine calculated to facilitate the manufactures. He likewise left £1200, the in-

terest of which to be divided in sums from £4 to £10, to respectable persons in indigent circumstances. Before his death he gave £400 towards the erection of a Bridewell, and £500 for the formation, in conjunction with his brother, of a Humane Society in the city.

#### MILLAR'S MORTIFICATION.

Mr. Andrew Millar, merchant in Glasgow, in 1790, bequeathed his whole estate, amounting to £7,074 : 10 : 6 sterling, for the purpose of clothing and educating, for three years, a certain number of indigent girls. Sixty of these are now in the school, and the expenditure for their support, in 1818, amounted to £462 : 9. The original stock has accumulated to £8,417 : 15 : 11.

#### MACALPINE'S MORTIFICATION.

This Mortification was founded in 1811, by the late Mrs. Helen Macalpine, spouse of Archibald Broadley, tailor in Glasgow. By her deed of settlement she conveyed to the trustees therein named, her whole property, amounting to between £2000 and £3000, the annual produce of which, after payment of her debts, funeral expenses, and a few legacies, she appointed to be laid out in the maintenance of men and women in poor circumstances, under certain qualifications specified in that deed ; the men receiving annual pensions of £10, and the women of £5 each. The trustees are, the Convener of the Trades, the two Trades' Baillies, and the Ministers

of the nine established churches of Glasgow, for the time being.

Such is a brief enumeration of the public institutions, incorporated societies, and charitable foundations \* in Glasgow. There are, likewise, many other similar associations of inferior consideration, and of less extensive influence. These are known by the name of *Friendly Societies*, and their number is about 140, within the city and suburbs. The first of this kind was established, in 1743, under the name of the *Journeyman Dyers' Society*. As they are all formed upon nearly resembling schemes, the following statement will exhibit an outline of their general plan.

Members are admitted between fourteen and forty years of age ; the entry money is from 5s. to 20s. ; the quarterly payments 1s. 1d., which entitle a person, after having been two or three years a member, to 5s. or 6s. a week when sick and bedfast, from 3s. to 4s. when able to walk about, and from 1s. to 2s. when superannuated. Funeral expenses of £1 or £2 are also allowed ; and in some instances, the widows of deceased members receive, each, from £1 to £2 per annum.

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\* An estimate was made in 1817, whereby it is made apparent that, in 1816, a sum not less than £104,391 : 2 was distributed in Glasgow by public and private charity.

## Public Amusements.

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### THE STAGE.

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#### Early dramatic performances.

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THE earliest dramatic entertainments exhibited in England, as well as every other part of Europe, were of a religious kind. So early as the beginning of the twelfth century, it was customary in England, on holy festivals, to represent, in or near the churches, either the lives or miracles of saints, or the more mysterious parts of holy writ, such as the Incarnation, Passion, or Resurrection of Christ.—These scriptural plays were denominated *Miracles*, or *Mysteries*: but they were so far from being considered as indecent or profane, that even a supreme pontiff, Pope Pius II., about the year 1416, composed and caused to be acted before him on Corpus Christi-day, a Mystery, in which was represented the *court of the King of Heaven*.

As learning increased, and was more widely disseminated, from the monasteries, by a natural and easy transition, the practice migrated to schools and universities, which were formed on the monastic plan, and in many respects resembled the ecclesiastical bodies. Licentious pleasantries were sometimes used in these religious representations, which might imperfectly lead to subjects entirely profane, and to

comedy; and this, perhaps, much earlier than is imagined.\*

\* A Mrs. Hughs (1663) is thought to have been the *first female actress* that appeared in any regular drama on a public stage. She performed the part of Desdemona, in the 'Moor of Venice,' at Drury-lane, London. The following verses, spoken by way of introducing her to the audience, were written by Thomas Jordan, an actor and poet.\*

#### PROLOGUE.

"I come, unknown to any of the rest,  
To tell you news; I saw the lady drest:  
The woman plays to-day: mistake me not,  
No man in gown, or page in petticoat:  
A woman to my knowledge; yet I can't,  
If I should die, make affidavit on't.  
Do you not twitter, gentlemen? I know  
You will be censuring: do it fairly though.  
'Tis *possible* a virtuous woman may  
Abhor all sorts of looseness, and yet play;  
Play on the stage,—where all eyes are upon her:—  
Shall we count that a crime, France counts an honour?  
In other kingdoms husbands safely trust 'em;  
The difference lies only in the custom.  
And let it be our custom, I advise;  
I'm sure this custom's better than th' excise,  
And may procure us custom: hearts of flint  
Will melt in passion, when a woman's in't.  
But, gentlemen, you that as judges sit  
In the star-chamber of the house, the pit,  
Have modest thoughts of her; pray, do not run,  
To give her visits when the play is done,  
With 'Damn me, your most humble servant, lady;  
She knows these things as well as you, it may be;  
Not a bit there, dear gallants, she doth know  
Her own deserts,—and your temptations too.—  
But to the point:—In this reforming age  
We have intents to civilise the stage.  
Our women are defective, and so sis'd,  
You'd think they were some of the guard disguis'd:  
For, to speak truth, men act, that are between  
Forty and fifty, wenches of fifteen;  
With bone so large, and nerve so incontinent,  
When you call *DESDEMONA*, enter *GIANT*."

\* Jordan's 'Royal Arbour of Loyal Poetrie,' 1662.

At the beginning of the 16th century, the performance of Mysteries became so common in Scotland as to be complained of as a nuisance.\* The first set of itinerant players in Glasgow, performed in 1750 in a room called Burrell's Hall, in the High-street. About 1752, a wooden booth was erected against a wall in the castle-yard, near the cathedral. It was projected by Mr. Lee, and Messrs. Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward, were the performers. In 1762, Messrs. Jackson, Beate, and Love, solicited the building of a theatre, which was erected in Grahamstown, opened in 1764, and rented by Beate and Love, who engaged the Edinburgh company, among whom was Mrs. Bellamy, to perform. Unfortunately, an unruly mob set fire to the house, and she lost property to the amount of £900. Af-

We shall purge every thing that is unclean,  
Lascivious, scurrilous, impious, or obscene;  
And when we've put all things in this fair way,  
BAREBONES himself may come to see a play."

#### ÉPILOGUE.

"And how do you like her? Come, what is't ye drive at?  
She's the same thing in public as in private;  
As far from being what you call a whore,  
As Desdemona, injur'd by the Moor:  
Then he that censures her in such a case,  
Hath a soul blacker than Othello's face.  
But, ladies, what think *you*? for if you tax  
Her freedom with dishonour to your sex,  
She means to act no more, and this shall be  
No other play but her own tragedy.  
She will submit to none but your commands;  
And take contribution only from your hands."

\* The first regular theatre erected in Scotland subsequent to the Reformation, was in the Cannongate of Edinburgh. It was opened in the winter of 1646.

ter this, the theatre was repaired and occupied, at different times, by the Edinburgh company, till it was taken by one Williams, who possessed it from 1768 till 1771. Messrs. Wilkinson, Mills, and Jackson succeeded, but it was also burnt down in the winter of 1780, and every thing in it completely destroyed. The wardrobe was estimated at £1000. Mr. Jackson, in 1781, purchased a piece of ground in Dunlop-street, and built another theatre, at the expense of £3000, which continued in his possession and direction, with the exception of a few years, during which it was conducted by Mr. S. Kemble.

From the rapid increase of Glasgow, Mr. Jackson's theatre was found too small. To remedy this defect, a subscription took place for a new royal theatre, at £25 shares, and was soon filled up. Ground was purchased in Queen-street, and a splendid building, which does honour to the city, has been erected, at an expense of upwards of £18,500, including the ground and scenery. Messrs. Jackson and Aikin contracted, in 1804, for a six years' lease of it, for £1200 per annum; but, previously to the expiry of this, Mr. Aikin disposed of his interest in it to the late Mr. Rock, many years a favourite performer in this city, who became the acting manager, for which, from his knowledge of the stage, and popularity as an actor, he was well fitted. In 1808, it was taken by Mr. Beaumont, of the Aberdeen theatre, at the yearly rent of £1200, who brought a very good company, and produced several new pieces in very excellent style, but his expenses and general

arrangements were so much beyond the support he received, that he was obliged to relinquish it, after sustaining considerable loss. Mr. Bartley, now of Drury-lane Theatre, and Mr. Trueman, became the lessees in 1809, at the reduced rent of £600 yearly. The management principally devolved upon the former of these gentlemen, who was extremely popular, both as manager and actor, and performed, in a most respectable manner, an extensive range of characters, both in tragedy and comedy. It was let, in November 1811, at £500 yearly, to Mr. Montgomery, manager of the Greenock, Dumfries, and other theatres, but he only held it during one season. Mr. M'Cready, the manager of the Newcastle Theatre, was the next tenant: he opened it in April 1813, and brought an excellent company, among whom was his son, Mr. William M'Cready, who was much admired, and is now a favourite actor at Covent-garden. With no usual activity, Mr. M'Cready brought forward a variety of new pieces, some of which were tolerably attractive; but the success he met with was not sufficient to induce him to retain it longer than one year.

In consequence of a considerable debt due upon the property, and which was constantly accumulating, it was exposed to public sale in April 1814, by the original proprietors, and purchased by Messrs. Robert Ferrie, Patrick Playfair, William Mills, and Colin Arrot, merchants in Glasgow, for £5000, and under the burden of a ground-annual of £100. Immediately after, these gentlemen let it to Mr. Henry

Johnston, formerly of Covent-garden Theatre, who, during his first season, in consequence of fortuitous circumstances, was uncommonly successful. The celebrated Mr. Kean, of the Drury-lane Theatre, was engaged for six nights, upon the unprecedented terms of £100 per night; and on this occasion the prices of admission were raised, the boxes to 7s., the pit to 5s., first gallery 3s., and second gallery 2s. Mr. Kean made his appearance upon the 20th of April, 1815, and so great was the desire to see this distinguished performer, that a number of families came for that purpose from distant parts of the country. The receipts during the six nights he performed amounted to nearly £2300; and upon the last of these nights, Mr. Kean's benefit, the receipts amounted to £450—the greatest sum that had ever been taken for one performance. Miss O'Neil, of Covent-garden Theatre, made her appearance for a few nights the following summer, and during her engagement, also, the prices of admission were raised, the boxes to 6s., the pit to 4s., and the first gallery to 2s. This created considerable opposition, principally on account of the admission not having been altered while she performed in Edinburgh, where the theatre is much smaller than that of Glasgow, and materially injured the house. Mr. Johnston relinquished the management in May, 1817, after having held it for three years.

It was now found, after repeated trials under different managers, that the Glasgow Theatre, unconnected with that of Edinburgh, or some other theatre

equally respectable, was not capable of supporting dramatic entertainments. In consequence of this, a negotiation took place with the representatives of the late Mr. H. Siddons, who hold the Edinburgh Theatre, and it was taken by them for one year at the rent of £700. It was opened by a most respectable company, under the direction of Mr. William Murray, a gentleman who, from his intimate knowledge of the stage, and respectability of character, promises to give every satisfaction as manager. At the head of the performers is his sister, Mrs. H. Siddons, who is not more distinguished as an actress, than for her amiable conduct in private life. The system of management hitherto pursued is unexceptionable, and has given the most perfect satisfaction to the admirers of the drama. In consequence of the junction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Theatres, the season is altered, commencing in the month of October, and continuing till about the beginning of January, when the company go to Edinburgh, and remain four months. They afterwards return to Glasgow for about two months. In July and August the Theatre will be open for a short time, for the performance of London actors, or, as they are generally called, *Stars*.

In March 1818, the Theatre was again sold by auction, and bought by a few gentlemen at £5400. —Mr. Murray opened it on March 25th, for four nights, when Mr. Kean paid his fourth visit to Glasgow, and performed to very crowded houses. The

receipts amounted to £880.—Mr. Murray's former lease expiring in May, he again renewed it for three years, at the reduced rent of £400 per annum, exclusive of interest on money expended on repairs.

#### ASSEMBLIES, CONCERTS, &c.

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

The Gentlemen's Subscription Concerts are held in the Assembly-rooms. They are well attended, and supported by the first vocal as well as instrumental performers in the country.

In April, 1818, the members of the Glasgow Musical Fund, which was instituted in 1745, united in giving a grand concert in aid of the association, and which they intend to continue annually. Judging from the first specimen, it bids fair to become a yearly treat to musical amateurs.

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

A number of the citizens becoming partial to the healthful exercise of bowling, two greens have been prepared for their accommodation, one situated in Sauchiehall-road, and another in Hutchesontown.

Lately one had existence near the High Church, and one in Candlerigg-street, but the ground is now occupied by buildings.

### MASON LODGES.

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

The several lodges at present existing in this city, and holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with their number on the roll, are the following :

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Glasgow Kilwinning, No. 7. | Glasgow St. Mark, No. 128. |
| ..... St. Mungo, 28.       | ..... Union & Crown, 129.  |
| ..... Partick Kilwin-      | ..... St. David, 144.      |
| ..... ning, 64.            | ..... St. Mungo Roy-       |
| ..... Montrose, 70.        | ..... al Arch, 145.        |
| ..... Argyle, 76.          | ..... Shet. St. John, 169. |
| ..... Royal Arch, 77.      | ..... Cadder Argyle, 194.  |
| ..... Thistle & Rose, 87.  | ..... St. Patrick, 269.    |
| ..... Thistle, 111.        | ..... Star, * 286.         |

\* The Glasgow Freeman Operative St. John's, and the Glasgow Journeyman Operatives, are not connected with the Grand Lodge.

## **Manufactures of Glasgow.**

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### **Early introduction of Manufactures.**

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**MANUFACTURES** were introduced at an early period into Scotland. Her people, under regulations of David I., manufactured the wool of their flocks, their flax, and their leather. Every village, then, had its smiths, tanners, shoemakers ; and every town, its dyers, goldsmiths, and armourers. Salt-works also had become objects of great attention, because they furnished an ample revenue to the king and the nobles ; and, during the same reign, water-mills were subjected to tithes, and tenants restricted to grind at particular mills. Before the age of Alexander II., who died in 1249, wind-mills had been universally introduced, and Glasgow, at an earlier date, had become noted for its malt-kilns. At a subsequent period, a manufactory of plaids, and works for making soap and ropes, were established and carried on with success. The sugar-baking business was, so early as the year 1669, carried on in Glasgow to a very considerable extent. Soon afterwards the trade of tanning was entered into, and manufactories of coarse linens were established.

A spirit of industry and enterprise now manifested itself in the different classes of this rising community. But the Union produced a conspicuous progress in the extension and improvement of the manufactures of this city, as well as of the kingdom. The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, continued the staple of Glasgow, till superseded by the introduction of muslins. In 1730 the manufacture of green glass bottles commenced; the work-house was erected on the spot where the Jamaica-street bottle-house now stands. At this period, so limited was the demand for bottles, that the workmen were employed for only four months in the year. A manufactory of flint-glass, or crystal, was established here in 1777 by a company from Newcastle, which is still continued by Mr. John Geddes, at Verreville, to the west of the city, who has brought this art to a state of great perfection, and brings forward for sale, in his warehouse, Argyle-street, specimens of this superb ware, not to be surpassed in the kingdom. In Glasgow an iccle-loom was first established. Mr. Alexander Harvey, a spirited citizen, at the risk of his life, brought over from Haerlem two iccle-looms and a workman; by means of which he was, in 1732, enabled to introduce the manufacture of this article into his native city. The iccle manufactory is still extensively prosecuted.

Glasgow had the honour of introducing the art of type-founding into Scotland. The manufacture was begun, in the year 1743, by Mr. Alexander Wilson,

Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and his friend Mr. John Bain. The business was ably and successfully carried on, and Professor Wilson lived to enjoy the advantageous results of unwearied industry and well directed talents. This foundry became the most celebrated, as it was nearly the most extensive, in Europe. This business is still continued by the Professor's descendants, under the firm of Alexander Wilson & Sons, on an extended scale, and with increased reputation. The exactness of the types, the beauty of their form, and the durability of the materials, give them a decided preference. Mr. Jackson, author of the 'Four Ages,' and 'Letters on Various Subjects,' confers the following commendation on the Glasgow types: "That the types of our modern splendid books, and most of the foreign as well, are not formed upon a scale of aliquot parts; so that the letters disagree with each other, and have, besides, an affected sharpness and precision, which nothing but the exactest proportion can excuse—that Caslon's types are very perfect, but that in the Glasgow letter is united every desirable property, being by far the most beautiful of any yet invented."

Wrought on the same principles, and of equal execution in beauty and excellence, are the types of Mr. William Millar of Edinburgh, who, during nearly twenty years' service in Messrs. Wilson's works, acquired such perfection in his art as to be enabled to rival the best productions of his former respectable employer.

Printing was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century, and the first books were printed, in 1450, at Mentz on the Rhine. It was introduced into England, in 1471, by William Caxton, who established a printing press at Westminster. The gallant James IV., a patron of all the liberal arts, encouraged the erection of one in Edinburgh, during 1507. \* About the year 1630, printing

\* The following privilege by the king to Walter Chapman and Andre Millar, the first Scottish printers, is a document of some importance in the literary History of Scotland:—"James, &c. To al and sindrj our officiaris liegis and subdittis quham it efferis, quhais knowledge thir our lettres sal cum, greting: Wit ye that forsamkill as our lovittis servitouris Walter Chapman and Andre Millar burgessis of our burgh of Edinburgh, has at our instance and request, for our plesour, the honour and profit of our Realme and liegis, takin on thame to furnis and bring hame ane prent, with all stuf belangand tharto, and expert men to use the sammyne, for imprenting within our Realme of the bukis of our Lawis, actis of parliament, cronickis, mess bukis, and portuus efter the use of our Realme, with additions and legendis of Scottis sanctis, now gaderit to be ekit tharto, and al utheris bukis that sal be sene necessar, and to sel the sammyne for competent priels, be our avis and discrecioun, thair labouris and expens being considerit; And becaus we wnderstand that this cannot be perfurnit without rycht greit cost labour and expens, we have grantit and promittit to thame that thai sall nocht be hurt nor prevent tharon be ony utheris to tak copyis of ony bukis furtht of our Realme, to gar imprent the sammyne in utheris cuntreis, to be brocht and sould agane within our Realme, to cause the said Walter and Androu tyne thair greit labour and expens; And als It is divisit and thoct expedient be us and our consall, that in tyme cuming mess bukis, manualis, matyne bukis, and portuus bukis, efter our awin scottis use, and with legendis of Scottis sanctis, as is now gaderit and ekit be ane Reverend fader in god, and our traist consalour Williame bischope of Abirdene and utheris, be usit generally within al our Realme alsone as the sammyne may be imprentit and providit, and that na maner of sic bukis of Salusbery use be brocht to be sould within our Realme in tyme cuming; and gif ony dois in the contrar, that thai sal tyne the sammyne; Quharfor we charge straitlie and commandis yow al and sindrj our officiaris, liegis, and subdittis, that nane of yow take upon hand to do ony thing incontrar this our promitt, devise, and ordinance, in tyme cuming, under the pane of escheting of the bukis, and punishing of thair persons bringaris tharof within our Realme, in contrar this our statut, with all vigour, &c

was first executed in Glasgow by George Anderson; and in 1661 he was succeeded by Robert Saunders & Son. Robert Urie, in 1730, greatly extended the trade, and conferred celebrity on the seat of his business by the neatness, beauty, and accuracy, of the works which he printed. As he had hitherto surpassed all the printers north of the Tweed, he was, in his turn, to be eclipsed by the celebrated Robert and Andrew Foulis, natives of this city, who were appointed, about the year 1740, Printers to the University. These ingenious men brought to their art a classic taste, and an elegance of execution unrivalled; while the beauty and accuracy of their editions of the Greek and Roman classics have not been excelled by the best productions of the most celebrated of the continental presses. For thirty years, the two brothers continued to produce a series of classics, well known to the literary world as faithful and elegant transcripts of the treasures of Greek and Roman learning. With the laudable intention of giving encouragement to the *fine arts* in Scotland, these enterprising men, in 1753, founded an Academy in the city. But the scheme was too expensive for individuals, and the public spirit had not

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efforts. Given under our prive Seal at Edinburgh, the xv day of September, and of our Regne the xx<sup>th</sup> yer."—Books of the Privy Seal, iii. 129.

The only publications known to have issued from the press of Chapman and Millar, are a collection of pamphlets, chiefly metrical Romances and Ballads, in 1508, of which an imperfect copy is preserved in the Advocates Library; and the Scottish Service Book, including the Legends of the Scottish Saints, commonly called the Breviary of Aberdeen, in 1509; of which the copies are excessively rare.

yet received such a direction as to produce a proper support of so noble an institution. On the death, therefore, of its founders, in 1776, the Academy was dissolved. It must be recorded, however, that the Glasgow Academy had been, during *fifteen years*, established previously to the formation of that in Somerset-house, London.

Delft ware was first made in Glasgow in 1748; but though the ware produced is of excellent quality, yet the manufactory of it has not been extended in proportion to the facilities which the situation of the city affords, from the cheapness of fuel, and the easy command of water conveyance in the direction of every market. The attention of the inhabitants having been early and strongly directed to other objects, is the cause which must be assigned for the limited extent of this trade. Bricks, tiles, and all the coarser kinds of pottery are made here in abundance; as are also hats, nun's thread, cotton and worsted stockings, and gloves of all kinds. Large quantities of shoes and saddles are fabricated here, and exported to America. There are also manufactories of tobacco and snuff.

The first printfield belonging to the city was, about the year 1742, set down at Pollokshaws, a village three miles south from Glasgow, by Messrs. Ingram & Co. A brewery was erected, in 1762, at Anderstown, which is still conducted by Mr. Cowan. A very extensive one was constructed by Mr. Robert Struthers at the Green-head, another built by Messrs. Tennent, in the Well-park, at the foot of the Craigs-

park rocks, besides which, others have been established not less extensive. Their annual produce is estimated at above £80,000. Several extensive bleachfields have been opened in the vicinity of the town. Oil of vitriol, which, previously to 1750, was imported from England and Holland, is now made here in considerable quantities.

It was the year 1775 which ushered in that manufacture which has become the staple of this city, given importance to Glasgow, and conferred wealth on its citizens. It was the discovery of Arkwright which crowned the attempts of the manufacturers of cotton-wool with success, and caused the extension of the manufacture of muslin in this country. \* The cambric and lawn manufacturers of Glasgow embarked with spirit in the undertaking, and were as successful as the most sanguine expectations could have anticipated. A tax proposed to be laid on cotton, and which threatened to crush the infant manufacture, was by the able exertions of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. at that time a merchant in Glasgow, and one of its most spirited citizens, abandoned as improper. For these disinterested services, he received the thanks of his townsmen, and the manufacturers of cotton presented him with services of plate. The progress of the cotton manufactures was soon rapid and extensive. Numerous spinning works were established, and the different fabrics of cotton-cloth

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\* The late Mr. James Monteith of Anderstown, was the first manufacturer who warped a muslin web in Scotland.

were executed with taste and spirit. Dying and printing of linen and cotton-cloths, a branch of manufacture which had hitherto been conducted on a limited scale, was now greatly extended. A number of other manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and other articles subsidiary to more important branches, were successfully prosecuted, and continued to increase with the growing importance of the city.

A cud-bear manufacture was established, in 1777, by the late Mr. George Mackintosh. This dye-stuff is made from rock-moss, and is chiefly used in colouring woollen and silk goods. Turkey red is also dyed here in great perfection. It was first begun, in 1785, by a Mr. Papillon, from Rouen, under the patronage of Mr. Mackintosh and the late philanthropic Mr. David Dale. Here are, likewise two manufactories of an article which is found to be an excellent substitute for sugar of lead, in the processes of dying and printing goods.

Belonging to this city there are fifty-two cotton-mills. The spindles in these are calculated at 511,200, and the capital employed may be estimated at £1,000,000. Two mills were sometime since erected in Hutchesontown, at an expense of £32,000 each. Of the extent of the cotton manufacture, which has been the source of immense wealth, and the means of occupation to numbers of the industrious of this city and suburbs, no positive estimate can be given; but some facts may be mentioned to illustrate its importance. There are belonging to Glasgow eighteen works for weaving by

steam-power, containing 2800 looms, which produce 8400 pieces of cloth weekly ; and the number of hand-loomers employed by the manufacturers of this city, has been declared, on the authority of those versant in these matters, to be about 32,000. Connected with the city there are eighteen calico printing works ; to which has been lately added, by Henry Monteith, Bogle & Co., an extensive manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs: the cloth for which being dyed a fine Turkey red, the pattern is afterwards produced by discharging the colour of the figure by a chemical process. In the city, seventeen calendering-houses are established, containing 39 calenders moved by steam, which finish upwards of four times the quantity of work performed by the same machinery, when moved by horses. One of these houses contains 119 hands ; and the whole of the establishments can calender, in one day, 118,000 yards, besides dressing 116,000 not calendered, and glaze 30,000.

In the city and suburbs there are nine iron foundries, and several extensive works for making steam-engines, with the machinery requisite for the different manufactures. Employed in the different processes of manufacture, there are in Glasgow and its immediate vicinity, seventy-three steam-engines of from four to fifty horse power. For this most useful engine our country is indebted to Mr. Watt, a native of Glasgow, now of Soho ; who, though not the original inventor, has yet by his improvements rendered it his own. In 1768 he obtained a patent

for his engine ; and by an act of parliament obtained in 1775, the name of Mr. Boulton of Birmingham was, in consequence of their joint improvements, conjoined with his, and the patent extended for twenty-five years.

Wood-work is also extensively done, in all its branches, within the city ; particularly that of the cabinet-makers, which is, in general, executed in a style of exquisite elegance and taste.

Paper of every kind is likewise made here of very excellent quality, both for writing and printing.

At Port-Dundas and Bridgetown there are distilleries in which whisky is made in great quantities.

Whin and freestone abound in the neighbourhood, where there is also plenty of clay for making bricks, tiles, and common pottery. On the east of the town, coal is found in great abundance, forming five different strata, from 3 to 4½ feet in thickness.

Such is a short account of the leading branches of the manufactures of this city. Sketches of others of less importance and extent might have been introduced ; but as their combined influence on society is inconsiderable, it has been deemed unnecessary to enter more minutely into a detail of them.



## Commerce of Glasgow.

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" Art plies his oar, and Commerce pours her horn."

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Antiquity of commerce in Scotland.

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SHIPS have, in all countries, been used for the purposes of war and emigration, before they were employed in facilitating the more genial objects of commerce and trade. In A. D. 719, a furious naval action took place off Ardanessie, on the coast of Argyle, between Selvach the chief of Lorn, and Duncan chief of the clans of Kintyre and Argyle. The commercial chronologists, Anderson and Macpherson, have adopted the opinion that, the Scots had a fishery at home, and a traffic with the Dutch, so early as A. D. 836; but the manners of the one country, and

the state of society in the other, throw doubts on its probability. *Scow* seems to have been one of the earliest commercial towns in Scotland. Alexander I. granted to its monastery the custom of ships coming to it. Perth also had a foreign trade in those early times. Stirling followed next to these; and, to Dunfermline, David I. conferred the customary dues paid by ships coming to the port of Inveresk. This prince also gave to the Bishop, the tenth of the *cane*\* of all ships which should come to Aberdeen; and his grant was confirmed by Malcolm IV. But the spirit of enterprise yet slumbered, and the extension of commerce was cramped by the monopolies of the monks, who were then the only *guild-brothers*. The burghers of Dunbarton tried to exclude the men of Glasgow from trading in that shire, till Alexander III. interposed. Other places entertained the same narrow prejudices, and entered into similar frivolous contests. The Flemings were, in those ages, the great traders of the European world, and had already sent colonists into England, Wales, Berwick-on-Tweed, St. Andrew's, and other towns on the coast of Scotland. Previously, also, to the death of Alexander III., on

\* "This word *cane* signifies the head, or rather tribute, or dewtie, as *cane forules*, *cane cheis*, *cane aiter*.—*Canage* of woll or hides is taken for the customs theirot." This phrase sometimes signifies to suffer severely in any cause.

For Campbell rade, but Myrie staid,  
And sair he paid the hain, man;  
Fell skelps he got, was war than shot,  
Frae the sharp-edg'd claymore, man.

Jamieson's Scot. Dict. Vol. I.

March 16th, 1286, a trade had been opened to Gascony for the importation of wine and corn. Fishing, hitherto, was only practised in the lakes, rivers, and along the flat shores of the ocean; and the products, of whatever extent, seem to have been consumed at home.

When Edward I. invaded Scotland, in 1300, he carried with him his nets and his fishers to supply his table. The succession war must have destroyed the shipping, which Edward I. tried to embargo in 1294. History has recorded the building, during that year, of a large vessel at Inverness. But the citizens of Glasgow were hitherto unknown in the commercial world. Their earliest branch of trade was the curing and exportation of salmon caught in the Clyde, which, so early as the year 1420, they had carried to a considerable extent. From the middle of the 16th to the beginning of the 17th century, they appear to have had vessels at sea, which made attacks on the shipping of England; \* for, in 1546, an order was issued by the privy council of Scotland, that the ships belonging to Scotland (and those of Glasgow are particularly mentioned) should not annoy "the ships belonging to the uncle of our sovereign lady the queen." Towards the conclusion of the 17th century, they exported, chiefly to France, their salmon and herrings, and imported brandy, salt, and

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\* A privateer, the Lion of Glasgow, sixty tons burden, and carrying four pieces of ordnance, was fitted out from the Clyde, in the reign of Charles II., to cruise against the Dutch.

wines. Their ships also, at this period, navigated the Baltic, whence they brought home iron, and other northern wares. In 1667, a concern was entered into by several of the citizens, to carry on the trade of whale fishing; the business was however unsuccessful, and after losing the money sunk by them in the speculation, the partners abandoned it. Their spirit of enterprise, at the same time, prompted them to adventure boldly in the expedition of Darien, which, after exciting hopes that were never to be realized, was prematurely blasted by the invidious jealousy of the Spaniards, and the opposition, at Hamburgh and Jamaica, of the illiberal government of King William, a splendid monument of whose *patriotic policy* still decorates the cross of this city.

The Union of the kingdoms, in 1707, offered, however, new views to the traders of Glasgow. The markets of America and the West Indies were then opened to their ambition, and the vessels that carried out their goods brought tobacco in return. Glasgow soon became a mart for tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers-general of France were supplied with that article. The citizens carried on this trade in vessels chartered from the English ports; and it was not till 1718, that a ship built on the Clyde, the property of Glasgow, crossed the Atlantic; this was quickly followed by others of increased size and value. The tobacco trade of the city soon attracted much notice, and its prosperous state at length excited the envy of the merchants in London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, who

entered into a perfidious combination for its discouragement and ruin. For this purpose, they accused the Glasgow merchants of frauds against the revenue, first before the commissioners of customs in London, afterwards by petitions to the lords of the treasury, and, when both these measures failed, by a direct application to the House of Commons. Though no fraud against the revenue could be established, yet the powerful influence of the English merchants prevailed, by procuring the appointment of officers at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, in whose power it was to tease and harass the Glasgow traders, by the restrictions they imposed on the commerce of tobacco. The operations of the merchants thus cramped, the trade declined and languished, till in 1735 it began to assume its former vigour and prosperity. Subsequently to 1750, a new mode of conducting the trade with America, by sending out factors to dispose of the goods on credit, instead of bartering them, was adopted by the merchants. Its increase, consequently, became very rapid and extensive, so that, in 1772, out of 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Britain, 45,000 belonged to Glasgow. This trade engrossed almost all the whole capital and commercial enterprise of Glasgow; and any manufactures that were carried on, were chiefly of articles adapted to the demands of the Virginia market; the supply of that state with European goods, and taking off the produce of its soil in return, were held by the merchants of this city alone.—About the same period, John Glassford, Esq., a merchant of this city, had,

at one time, *twenty-five* ships with their cargoes, all his own property, and traded for more than *half a million* sterling per annum.

The ill advised and perverted councils of the British cabinet, which led to war with America, and terminated in the declaration of independence by that country, were fatal to the commercial interests of Glasgow, and proved the ruin of many of its merchants, to whom large sums were due by the Americans. The commercial spirit is enterprising and active, and that of Glasgow, shut out from its usual field of speculation, America, soon discovered new resources. To the markets of the West Indies, and the continent of Europe, the commerce of Clyde was soon directed; and the West India trade is now the source of wealth, and the chief field for the commerce of Glasgow.

The principal articles for exportation from the Clyde, to America and the West Indies, are British manufactures, coals, fish, salt, and similar commodities. To the continent, besides her manufactures, Glasgow sends raw and refined sugar, coffee, cotton, rum, and other productions of the western hemisphere. From the West Indies and America, she imports coffee, cotton, sugar, pearl and wood ashes, rum, wheat, flour, mahogany, staves, and fruits; from Spain and Portugal, wines and other productions of these countries; and, from the Baltic, wood, iron, flax, hemp, pitch, tar, Russia leather, and wheat. To Ireland, goods made in the city are sent, and hides, grain, salted beef, butter, meal, linens, and

other commodities of that country, are received in return.

In January 1817, the *Anna Robinson*, a country built ship, arrived at Greenock, the first from India since the removal of the monopoly. Several of the first mercantile houses in Glasgow have embarked in this trade, which bids fair to open a wide and lucrative field for the manufactures of the city, and a source of opulence to its merchants.

Glasgow has been raised by these diversified branches of trade, to a high rank among commercial cities; her citizens have become rich and opulent, her public buildings numerous and magnificent, and her benevolent institutions splendid, and extensive in usefulness.

An account of the total number of Vessels, with their Tonnage and Men, that have Entered Inwards, and Cleared Outwards, on the Clyde, the year ending 8th January, 1818.

| ENTERED INWARDS. |          |         |       | CLEARED OUTWARDS. |          |        |       |
|------------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------|
|                  | Vessels. | Tons.   | Men.  |                   | Vessels. | Tons.  | Men.  |
| Coast.           | 1,471    | 86,836  | 5,465 | Coast.            | 1,073    | 57,003 | 3,582 |
| For.             | 277      | 18,084  | 1,177 | For.              | 599      | 41,260 | 2,713 |
| Total.           | 1,748    | 104,920 | 6,642 | Total.            | 1,672    | 98,263 | 6,295 |

# STATEMENT

## *Of Foreign and British Produce Imported into Clyde,*

FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1817.

WITH a Comparative View of the Imports of the preceding year.

| ARTICLES.                | Packages.       | Imported in |         | Inc. in |       |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|
|                          |                 | 1816.       | 1817.   | 1817.   | 1817. |
| SUGAR, Muscov. & Clayed, | Hhds. ....      | 19,748      | 19,635  | —       | 113   |
|                          | Tierces, ....   | 1,501       | 1,105   | —       | 396   |
|                          | Barrels, ....   | 2,292       | 1,525   | —       | 967   |
| Havan. & Brazil,         | Boxes, ....     | 852         | 1,347   | 515     | —     |
|                          | Bags, ....      | 231         | —       | —       | 231   |
| East India,              | —               | —           | 1,755   | 1,755   | —     |
| MOLASSES,                | Puncheons, .... | 20          | 231     | 211     | —     |
| RUM,                     | —               | 4,372       | 4,671   | 299     | —     |
|                          | Hhds. ....      | 202         | 218     | 16      | —     |
| COFFEE,                  | Tierces, ....   | 5,517       | 1,991   | —       | 1,526 |
|                          | Brls. and Bags, | 9,441       | 9,591   | 150     | —     |
| COCOA,                   | Casks, ....     | 20          | —       | —       | 20    |
|                          | Bags, ....      | 81          | 236     | 165     | —     |
| PIMENTO,                 | Brls. and Bags, | 1,448       | 998     | —       | 450   |
| GINGER,                  | —               | 42          | 18      | —       | 24    |
| LOGWOOD,                 | Tons, ....      | 1,314       | 401     | —       | 913   |
| FUSTIC,                  | —               | 975         | 500     | —       | 675   |
| NICARAGUA WOOD,          | —               | 102         | 80      | —       | 22    |
| LIGNUMVITE,              | —               | 25          | 140     | 115     | —     |
| MAHOGANY,                | Logs, ....      | 1,505       | 758     | —       | 745   |
| COTTON, For. & Coastw.   | Bales, ....     | 45,801      | 48,700  | 4,899   | —     |
| INDIGO,                  | Sercons, ....   | 29          | 34      | 5       | —     |
| LIME JUICE,              | Casks, ....     | 544         | 21      | —       | 323   |
| TOBACCO,                 | Hhds. ....      | 1,088       | 723     | —       | 365   |
| ASHES,                   | Barrels, ....   | 4,714       | 7,111   | 2,397   | —     |
| QUERCITRON BARK,         | Casks, ....     | 844         | 294     | —       | 550   |
| TAR,                     | Barrels, ....   | 6,216       | 5,737   | —       | 2,479 |
| TURPENTINE,              | —               | 1,600       | 1,590   | —       | 270   |
| RICE,                    | Casks, ....     | 504         | 1,255   | 751     | —     |
| FLOUR, American,         | Barrels, ....   | —           | 22,667  | 22,667  | —     |
| FLAXSEED,                | Casks, ....     | 2,480       | 2,179   | —       | 301   |
| WINE,                    | Pipes & Hhds.   | 924         | 773     | —       | 151   |
| BRANDY,                  | Pipes, ....     | 53          | 41      | —       | 12    |
| GENEVA,                  | —               | 4           | 11      | 7       | —     |
| SHUMAC,                  | Bags, ....      | 2,246       | 1,651   | —       | 595   |
| MADDER ROOTS,            | Bales, ....     | 1,731       | 5,552   | 1,821   | —     |
| BRIMSTONE,               | Tons, ....      | 676         | 294     | —       | 382   |
| TALLOW,                  | Casks, ....     | 1,607       | 3,505   | 1,696   | —     |
| OIL, Cod and Seal,       | —               | 1,434       | 2,919   | 1,485   | —     |
| WHEAT, Canada,           | Bushels, ....   | —           | 89,034  | 89,034  | —     |
| HIDES,                   | Nos. ....       | 15,325      | 17,081  | 2,556   | —     |
| IRISH WHEAT,             | Barrels, ....   | —           | 915     | 915     | —     |
| IRISH BARLEY,            | —               | 1,992       | 5,634   | 1,642   | —     |
| IRISH OATS,              | —               | 160,680     | 502,787 | 142,127 | —     |
| BRITISH WHEAT,           | Quarters, ....  | 25,855      | 35,647  | 9,792   | —     |
| BRITISH BARLEY,          | —               | 5,878       | 15,237  | 7,559   | —     |
| BRITISH OATS,            | —               | 20,608      | 20,637  | 29      | —     |

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

MAIL AND OTHER COACHES. It is a curious fact, that, about 140 years ago, the *first* Stagecoach commenced running between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This was drawn by six horses, contained six inside passengers, and was to run once or twice a week as encouragement offered. At the same time, in order to promote so novel a design, a contract, dated August 6, 1678, was entered into by the magistrates of this city and William Hoom of Edinburgh, which, among other things, provided, "that the burgesses of this Burgh were to have seats in preference to all others." The history of this mighty adventure is now lost; but the following account of the number of these vehicles of public intercourse and convenience, may exhibit a comparative state of the progress of manners produced by the vigour of commercial enterprise. From Glasgow run, daily, one mail for London, and two for Edinburgh; and fourteen other coaches, once or twice a day, for Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Carlisle, Dumfries, Greenock, Perth, Hamilton, Dunbarton, Paisley, &c. The city is likewise supplied with street-coaches and sedan-chairs.

Few periodical works are carried on here; and those that were recently published, 'The Student' and 'Attic Stories,' were comprised in one volume. The only one now publishing, once a fortnight, is under the name of 'The Wanderer.' With newspapers Glasgow is abundantly supplied. The present ones are,

The Journal,.....Wednesday,.....W. Tait.  
 Courier,.....Tues. Thurs. & Sat.....W. Reid & Co.  
 Herald,.....Monday & Friday,.....S. Hunter & Co.  
 Chronicle,.....Tues. Thurs. & Sat.....D. Prentice & Co.

## CLIMATE OF GLASGOW.

*Nunc vides etiam cœli novitate, et aquarum  
 Tentari, procul a patria quicunque domoque  
 Advenerunt? ideo quis longe discrepat Aer.*

LUCRETIVS.

MAN receives the distinctive modifications of his physical and moral character from the atmospheric temperature and topical phenomena of the region wherein he dwells. Places low, humid, and warm, exhibit a race of people dull, feeble, phlegmatic, listless, having large persons, flabby and ungraceful. Enamoured of peace and repose, they are unin vigi- rated by the operations of an active life, and ob- noxious to all the varieties of catarrhal, cutaneous, and lymphatic disease. Such are the goiters and cretins of the Piedmontese valleys; a stupid progeny and imbecile, overwhelmed with indolence, incapable

of sentiment or action, and enjoying perception only of animal desire. How different was the character of the valligenous tribes from that of the other ancient Greeks! Never did Ætolia, Boeotia, Arcadia, Messenia, or Thessaly, burn one grain of incense on the altars of the Arts and Philosophy. These asylums of oracles, sorcery, and enchantment, beheld the splendour of Athens, but caught not a ray of its blaze.

Mountaineers, however, and the dwellers of regions dry, elevated, and airy, possess the animal and intellectual energies in a degree more perfect and sublime. They are athletic, bold, active, prompt, patient. Possessing eminently the manly virtues of fortitude, courage, and patriotism, they are restless and irascible, fond of the chase, of war, and of independence. Capable of matchless perseverance, and alive to sentiments of true glory, they excel in science and triumph in battle. Children of the Appenines, the Samnites long resisted the Roman arms. The Asturian and Cantabrian highlanders asserted their freedom in defiance of Augustus, and in aftertimes supported the shock of the Goths and Saracens. Amid the recesses of Lebanon, the Druses and Maronites preserve a wild freedom against myriads of foes. The Andes and uplands of Chili maintain the brave Indians whom Spain has never been able to subjugate. From the alpine glens of Itamaus and Caucasus, Mithridates drew his armies, which the legions of Italy could with difficulty repress. The mountaineers of Albion are renowned over the world for the excellency of their genius, and the deeds of

their valorous enterprise. Cyrus conducted the conquerors of Asia from the ridges of Taurus and the Caramanian wilds. From the hills of Macedon, Alexander led a handful of highland warriors to subdue the universe.

Glasgow, although situated only eight miles farther south than Moscow, enjoys, with a regular vicissitude of the seasons, a climate as genial as that of the central regions of Europe. Its situation, though rather low, is not humid: it involves a moderate intermixture of both dry and wet weather. Placed on the southern aspect of an open plain, and exposed to the bracing action of the sea-breeze from the west, the atmospheric temperature and local circumstances of the city are favourable to the expansion of health and activity, and to the growth of that energy of spirit, which has raised the town to opulence and fame.

### TABLE

Exhibiting a comparative view, in inches, of the quantity of rain which has fallen at Glasgow, and other places, during each of the last seven years.

| PLACES.                    | 1811.  | 1812.  | 1813.  | 1814.  | 1815.  | 1816.  | 1817.  |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Glasgow Observatory, ----- | 27.801 | 22.081 | 18.368 | 19.522 | 22.344 | 23.799 | 22.321 |
| Bothwell Castle, -----     | 33.039 | 24.997 | 22.715 | 21.621 | 24.720 | 22.907 | 32.549 |
| Greenock, -----            | 23.001 | 30.876 | 30.124 | 30.126 | 36.763 | 34.973 | 39.585 |

Thus, the average annual fall of rain at Glasgow will be 22.321 inches. At Upsal it is 15, at London and Paris 19, at Naples 36, at Charleston 49, at Calcutta 74, and at St. Domingo 112 inches—an immense proportion, and in a tropical climate adapted to induce most powerful influence

on the personal and intellectual constitution of the inhabitants.

The estimate of the temperature of London, by Mr. Kirwan, for eight years, is  $52^{\circ}$ ; the greatest cold is  $20^{\circ}$ , and has place in January; the greatest heat  $81^{\circ}$ , and generally in July. Proportionally to its latitude, London is therefore exposed to more intense cold in winter than Edinburgh, whose mean temperature in January is  $34^{\circ} 5'$ , and that of the metropolis  $35^{\circ} 9'$ . At Glasgow, it is  $33^{\circ} 18'$ .

## MORTALITY BILL.

### PRELIMINARY SKETCHES.

The human race is understood to be renewed every thirty-three years. Supposing three generations for an age, and the world to be only five thousand seven hundred years old, there will have been 171 generations since the creation, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the commencement of the Christian era. If thirty-three years be allotted to each generation, then 33,333,333 individuals die yearly; 91,824 daily; 3803 hourly; 65 every minute; and one every second. In one year 37,037,037 persons are born; 101,471 in a day; 4228 in an hour; 70 in a minute; and one in a second. The most ancient families are unable to retrace their descent to more than thirty generations.

Out of 1000 infants, 300 nursed by their mothers, 500 by nurses, die. Out of the same number of

children who are born within the same period, only 740 will survive at the termination of a year; in three years 600; in five, 584; in ten, 540; in thirty, 446; in sixty, 226; in eighty, 49; in ninety, 11; in ninety-five, 9; and in ninety-seven, 1. Among 115 deaths, is 1 of a woman in child-bed: only 1 in 400 die in labour. Natural small-pox destroys 3 in 100, the inoculated only 1 in 300; death from vaccination is extremely rare. More girls than boys die of the natural small-pox. Only 11 persons in 3126 live 100 years. Longevity is greatest in elevated situations. One hundred women die for 108 men. Sixty years is the probable duration of a woman's life, and married women live longest.—In March, August, and September, deaths are most numerous: in November, December, and February, fewest. Out of 1000 deaths, are 249 in winter, 289 in spring, 225 in summer, and 237 in autumn. The half of all born die before the age of seventeen. The proportion of the old who die in cold weather, to those in warm, is seven to four. Of 2735 infants who die very young, 1292 expire on the first day after birth; the remainder in their first month. The healthiest children are born in January, February, and March.—Married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country as 1 to 3; married men to all the other males as 3 to 5. The greatest number of births is in February and March, which answers to May and June. Twin-births are to single as 1 to 65; marriages, as 175 to 1000. In the country, 4 children are born to each marriage; in towns,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Widows

are to widowers as 3 to 1; remarried widows to widowers as 4 to 5; widows to the whole inhabitants as 5 to 51; widowers, as 1 to 15. One fourth of mankind lives in towns, three-fourths in villages. Of 1000 living men, 28 deaths yearly are allowed.

### COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, ON AN EQUAL SPACE OF GROUND.

Iceland contains 1; Norway 5; Sweden 14; Scotland 26; Poland 32; Turkey 36; Spain 63; Ireland 99; Switzerland 114; Great Britain, altogether, 119; Germany 127; England 152;\* France 160;† Upper Italy 172; Naples 192; Venice 196; Holland 224; Malta 1103.

\* The extent of London from west to east is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , its breadth from north to south nearly 5 miles. The circumference of the whole, allowing for various inequalities in the extension of streets, cannot be less than 30 miles. Hence it may be fairly estimated, that the buildings of London cover at least 18 square miles, with the deduction of the Thames, which extends nearly 7 miles in length, and about a quarter in breadth.—By the census in 1811, the population amounted to 1,099,104 persons, for the cities of London, Westminster, and suburbs.

† Paris, in 1817, contained 27,571 houses; 227,252 families; and 715,595 individuals. This gives  $8\frac{1}{2}$  families to each house, and not more than three persons to each family.

## BILLS OF MORTALITY

OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND SUBURBS.

| <i>Deaths.</i>         |       | <i>Deaths.</i>         |      |
|------------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| Average from 1701      | } 493 | Av. from 1731 to 1740, | 728  |
| to 1711, inclusive,    |       | Do. from 1741 to 1750, | 823  |
| Do. from 1712 to 1720, | 639   | Do. from 1751 to 1760, | 1003 |
| Do. from 1721 to 1730, | 711   | Do. from 1761 to 1770, | 1159 |

## ANNUAL AMOUNT OF DEATHS

FROM 1771 TO 1817, INCLUSIVE.

| <i>Years.</i> | <i>Deaths.</i> | <i>Years.</i> | <i>Deaths.</i> | <i>Years.</i> | <i>Deaths.</i> |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| In 1771,..... | 1220           | In 1787,..... | 1928           | In 1803,..... | 2138           |
| 1772,.....    | 1290           | 1788,.....    | 1970           | 1804,.....    | 2225           |
| 1773,.....    | 1319           | 1789,.....    | 2003           | 1805,.....    | 2389           |
| 1774,.....    | 1349           | 1790,.....    | 2079           | 1806,.....    | 2289           |
| 1775,.....    | 1323           | 1791,.....    | 2479           | 1807,.....    | 2465           |
| 1776,.....    | 1421           | 1792,.....    | 1912           | 1808,.....    | 3265           |
| 1777,.....    | 1573           | 1793,.....    | 2191           | 1809,.....    | 2365           |
| 1778,.....    | 1586           | 1794,.....    | 2445           | 1810,.....    | 2367           |
| 1779,.....    | 1609           | 1795,.....    | 1700           | 1811,.....    | 2622           |
| 1780,.....    | 1528           | 1796,.....    | 2297           | 1812,.....    | 2716           |
| 1781,.....    | 1644           | 1797,.....    | 1813           | 1813,.....    | 2764           |
| 1782,.....    | 1668           | 1798,.....    | 2084           | 1814,.....    | 3254           |
| 1783,.....    | 1519           | 1799,.....    | 2181           | 1815,.....    | 2717           |
| 1784,.....    | 1857           | 1800,.....    | 2199           | 1816,.....    | 2378           |
| 1785,.....    | 1750           | 1801,.....    | 2096           | 1817,.....    | 2757           |
| 1786,.....    | 1878           | 1802,.....    | 1928           | 1818,.....    |                |

In the year 1816, 212 died in the city of the measles; in 1817, only 32, being a decrease on that malady alone of 180; and, if this disease has been equally mild in the suburbs, which we believe to be the case, the whole decrease may be attributed to the mildness in that particular complaint.

**POPULATION OF SCOTLAND**  
FROM RETURNS MADE TO PARLIAMENT.

| Counties.            | 1801.     | Males.  | Fem.    | 1811.     | Increase. |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Aberdeen,.....       | 123,082   | 60,973  | 75,930  | 136,903   | 13,821    |
| Argyle,.....         | 71,859    | 40,675  | 44,910  | 85,585    | 13,726    |
| Ayr,.....            | 84,306    | 48,506  | 55,448  | 103,934   | 19,648    |
| Banff,.....          | 35,807    | 14,911  | 19,189  | 34,100    |           |
| Berwick,.....        | 30,621    | 14,466  | 16,813  | 30,779    | 158       |
| Bute,.....           | 11,791    | 5,543   | 6,488   | 12,033    | 242       |
| Caithness,.....      | 22,609    | 10,608  | 12,811  | 23,419    | 810       |
| Clackmannan,.....    | 10,858    | 5,715   | 6,295   | 12,010    | 1,152     |
| Dunbarton,.....      | 20,710    | 11,369  | 12,820  | 24,189    | 3,479     |
| Dumfries,.....       | 54,597    | 29,347  | 33,613  | 62,960    | 8,363     |
| Edinburgh,.....      | 122,954   | 64,903  | 83,541  | 148,444   | 25,490    |
| Elgin,.....          | 26,705    | 12,401  | 15,707  | 28,108    | 1,403     |
| Fife,.....           | 93,743    | 45,968  | 55,304  | 101,272   | 7,529     |
| Forfar,.....         | 99,127    | 45,151  | 59,113  | 107,264   | 8,197     |
| Haddington,.....     | 29,986    | 14,232  | 16,932  | 31,164    | 1,178     |
| Inverness,.....      | 74,292    | 35,749  | 42,666  | 78,415    | 4,123     |
| Kincardine,.....     | 26,349    | 12,680  | 14,859  | 27,439    | 1,090     |
| Kinross,.....        | 6,725     | 3,466   | 3,779   | 7,245     | 520       |
| Kirkcudbright,.....  | 29,211    | 15,788  | 17,896  | 33,634    | 4,473     |
| Lanark,.....         | 146,599   | 88,688  | 103,064 | 191,752   | 45,053    |
| Linlithgow,.....     | 17,844    | 8,874   | 10,577  | 19,451    | 1,607     |
| Nairn,.....          | 8,257     | 3,530   | 4,721   | 8,251     |           |
| Orkney & Shet.,..... | 46,824    | 20,151  | 26,002  | 46,153    |           |
| Peebles,.....        | 8,735     | 4,846   | 5,089   | 9,935     | 1,200     |
| Perth,.....          | 126,306   | 64,034  | 71,059  | 135,093   | 8,727     |
| Renfrew,.....        | 78,056    | 41,960  | 50,636  | 92,596    | 14,540    |
| Ross & Crom.,.....   | 55,340    | 27,640  | 33,213  | 60,853    | 5,510     |
| Roxburgh,.....       | 33,682    | 17,113  | 20,117  | 37,230    | 3,548     |
| Selkirk,.....        | 5,070     | 2,750   | 3,139   | 5,889     | 819       |
| Stirling,.....       | 50,825    | 27,745  | 30,429  | 58,174    | 7,349     |
| Sutherland,.....     | 23,117    | 10,488  | 14,141  | 23,629    | 512       |
| Wigtown,.....        | 22,913    | 12,205  | 14,686  | 26,391    | 3,973     |
| Totals,.....         | 1,599,068 | 825,377 | 979,187 | 1,804,864 | 208,180   |

**POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1801.**

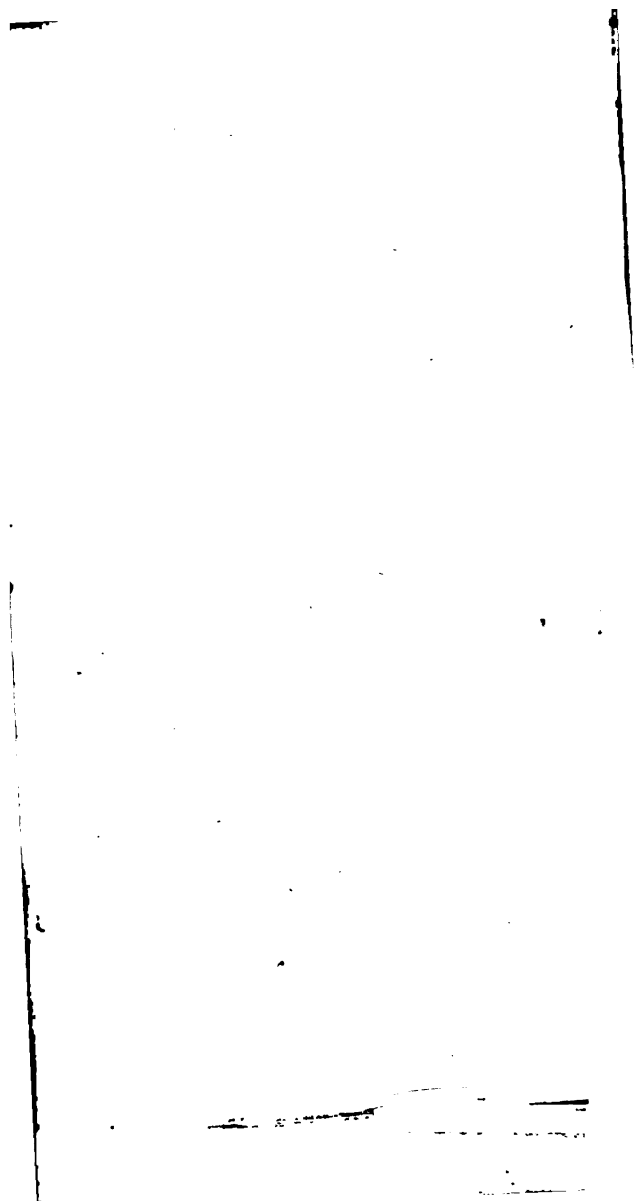
|              | Males.    | Females.  | Total.     |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Totals,..... | 5,450,292 | 5,492,354 | 10,942,646 |

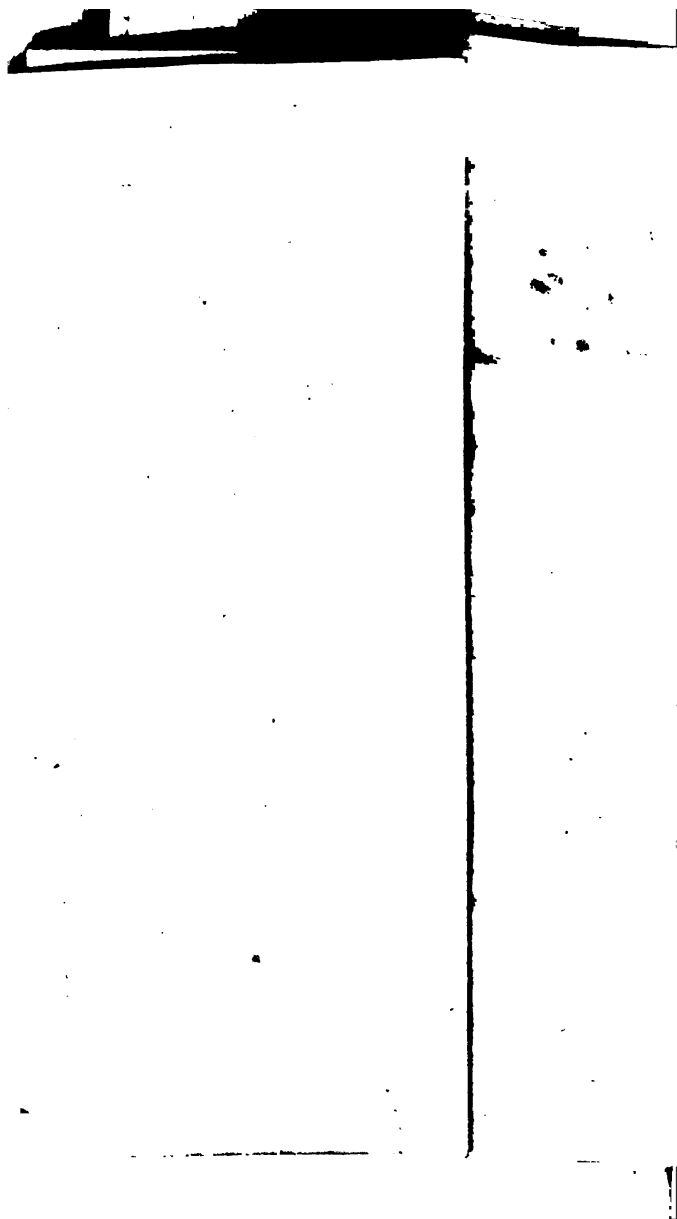
**POPULATION IN 1811.**

|              |           |           |            |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Totals,..... | 6,310,548 | 6,241,596 | 12,552,144 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|

**TOTAL INCREASE IN 1811.**

| England.  | Wales. | Scotland. | Army, Navy, &c. | Total.    |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1,167,966 | 65,324 | 208,180   | 169,902         | 1,611,372 |





**SKETCH OF A TOUR**

**TO**

**LOCH-LOMOND,**

**TROSACHS, PERTH,**

**Inveraray,**

**AND**

**THE FALLS OF CLYDE.**



## Sketch of a Tour,

&c. &c.

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Commencement of the route to Loch-Lomond.

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

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

thriving woods. On the left are the mills belonging to the Incorporation of bakers of Glasgow; from this point the river is seen spreading into expansive sheets, or murmuring in frequent falls. The ancient bridge, in the same direction, engages the attention, together with the venerable ruins of the former abode of the Episcopal dignitaries of Glasgow.

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

upon the right, stands Garscadden-gate, a Gothic appendage to a modern mansion, much more romantic than appropriate. Beyond where the canal crosses the road at Dalmuir Paper-works and Bleach-fields, is Mr. Collins's house, on the right, then Mountblow, belonging to Mr. Bowie, on the same side, and, a little farther on, a prospect is obtained of Semple-house, the seat of Lord Semple, delightfully situated on the southern side of the river.

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

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

heads above the green foliage of the trees. At a distance, Port-Glasgow and Greenock, with their groves of masts, and the white sails of the numerous passing vessels, enliven the scene, which is bounded on the west by the mountains of Argyleshire, topped with their azure clouds.

Descending from this magic spot, the delighted journeyer will soon arrive at the village of Kilpatrick, the termination of the Roman Wall. Here, may be contemplated the tombstone of its patron-saint in the place of graves, and his *stone*, seen peering from afar above the ebbing waters of the Clyde.—In the same neighbourhood are the Dalnotter Iron-works, erected beneath the protuberant brow of the Kilpatrick hills.

The curious are invited to walk about a mile and a half, out of the road, from this place, to view the remains of a Roman bridge over a brook, at the village of Duntocher, and in the line of Antoninus's Wall.\* It is supported by rugged rocks, over which falls a pretty cascade: and an inscription records that it has been preserved from dilapidation

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\* In July 1812, there was found in the farm of Braidfield, near Graham's Dyke, in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, a stone, in the highest state of preservation, upon which is the inscription,

IMP. C. T. ELIO. HADR  
 IANO. ANTONINO. AUG  
 ---P---P---VEX---LEG---VI---  
 VICTRICES---P---SSEF.  
 OPUS---VALLI---F  
 M M MCCXL---F

There are four figures upon it, two males and two females; one of whom supporting the inscription,

VIRT  
 AUG

by Lord Blantyre, who repaired it in 1772. Near this bridge a Roman Sudorium, or hot-bath, was discovered in 1775, and in the same vicinity is the site of a fort constructed by that vigorous people. On one of the stones taken from this, and preserved in the wall of a cottage, the letters N. E. R. O. still remain very legible.

Leaving Kilpatrick, the road passes Bowling-Bay at the junction of the Canal with the Clyde. Embowered in woods, on the right, is Glenarbach, a modern house, the property of Mr. Robertson; then is Friskyhall, Mr. Smith, singularly situated between the highway and the river. The next remarkable object is the ruin of Dunglass-castle, standing on the point of its cognominal promontory. It is conjectured that this place was a Roman station, occupied for commanding the fords of the Clyde. In the time of Oliver Cromwell it was fortified for the same purpose; but it was blown up, in 1640, by the treachery of an English boy, page to the Earl of Haddington, who, with many persons of high rank, were at the same time destroyed. The ruins, though not very considerable, are not destitute of interest or attraction. On the right, is Auchintorlie, or *Silverbank*, the seat of Mr. Buchanan, who has erected, towards the west, a rural temple on the conspicuous summit of a woody height. On the same side, at a short distance forward, opens the streamy dell in which stands the House and Printfield of Milton, belonging to Mr. P. Mitchell. This is an impressive seclusion, in which the ingenuity and powers

of art are exhibited in strong contrast to the wild beauties and romantic majesty of nature.

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

Dunbarton-castle is celebrated for its antiquity, for the feats of which it has been the scene, and for the singular conformation of its fortified rock. This seems to have been a retreat of the primeval Britons, and probability has pointed it out as having been the birth-place of Ossian's Cathlin, the soft-handed daughter of Cathmol, by the streams of Clutha. It was also the Hall of Reuthamir's race, of car-borne Carthon chief of Balclutha's walls of towers, the son of Moinea of the dark blue eyes and Clessammor of roaring Lora, who ignorantly slew the heroic warrior while he fought as the strength of a thousand streams. From a munition of the first inhabitants, the place was converted by the Romans into a fort named by them Theodosia, which in aftertimes is recognised in the appellation of Aldcluith, the rocky height on the Clyde. When the Britons of Strath-Clyde resumed their independence, it became their capital, and the frequent object of attack by the Northumbrian Saxons, and the predatory crews of the North. It was, probably, the Penrhyn-Rheonydd of Merddin and the Caledonian Druids before

they were expelled by Rhydderech Hael, after his conversion to Christianity in the sixth century, by some Caldee from Iona, when he became the protector of Kentigern, the celebrated patron-saint of Glasgow. When the Vale of Clyde became subject to the Scots, they changed its designation to that of Dun-Briton, the fortified hill of the Britons, which, in the corrupted form of Dunbarton, it still retains.

The entrance into this fortress is by a gate on the south-east. Within the rampart by which it is defended, are the guard-house, and lodgings for the officers. From thence, to that part of the rock where it divides, the ascent is by a long flight of stone steps. Here is a battery, barracks for the garrison, and a well of excellent water. At the foot of the first ascent is, also, a small cistern, in which a common trout existed upwards of thirty years. On the lower summit of the rock are several batteries mounted with cannon. The access to the top of the other, which is the highest, is more difficult. This terminates in a peak, covered with a quantity of loose stones, which have been dignified with the appellation of *Wallace's seat*.

"Can the eye gaze upon the crumbling tower,  
And wake no traces of its former hour;  
Shall no tear start—no struggling sigh break loose,  
Where stalk the shades of WALLACE and of BRUCE!  
Shall Bothwell's towers in majesty appear,  
And Fancy see no mailed Douglas near!  
Shall Cruikstone's turrets vanish from the eye,  
Ere sainted MARY seems to wander by!"

*Finley's Wallace, 2d edit. p. 160.*

The view from the summit of this embattled rock, either lost in distance or bounded by lofty

hills, is in a great degree interesting, diversified and sublime. On the south, is seen the Clyde, studded with ships, while its banks are beautified with verdure and rich with cultivation, intersected by woodlands, and embellished by elegant villas. Towards the north and west, the river spreads into an ample Frith, on both sides exhibiting prospects indicative of happiness, fertility, industry, and wealth. On the north is the town of Dunbarton, and part of the river Leven, winding through a rich country, and fertilizing its delightful vale, while Ben-Lomond, of majestic height and grandeur, rears its "cloud-capt" summit far above all the circumambient hills. The double-headed rock of Dunbarton is 560 feet high, a mile in circumference at the base, and is removed about the same distance from any other elevated ground. Some parts of it have magnetic powers, and these were ascertained and marked out with paint, by the late Professor Anderson of Glasgow College. Tradition ascribes its origin to the wrath of some hags, whose resentment prompted them to tear the huge mass from the side of a mountain, and to hurl it at the head of the good St. Patrick, a native of Dunbarton, (called by himself and the monastic writers Bonaven Taberniæ,) and the apostle of Ireland. The worthy saint, however, was fortunate enough to escape, and the bolt of vengeance remains to this day, where it fell, a notable proof of the malignity of the Devil, and of the gigantic feats of his faithful servants.

The town of Dunbarton, which contains a popu-

lation of upwards of 3000 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the two rivers. By Alexander I. in 1221, it was erected into a royal borough. It has a good safe harbour, and possesses about 2000 tons of shipping, navigated by upwards of 70 seamen. Although enjoying several municipal privileges, it does not appear to have made much progress in the extension of its commerce and manufactures. There are, however, three considerable glass-houses in it belonging to the Dunbarton Glass-work Company. Above 200 hands are employed in them, and they pay, annually, about £60,000 of duty to government. The traveller will find convenient lodgings in the place, and great diversity of scenery in the adjacent country.

Having left this town, and crossed the river Leven, by a handsome bridge, the Tourist will leave the road to Helensburgh on the left, and pursue that, on the right, conducting to Loch-Lomond, perhaps the object and the limit of his journey. This will lead him along the banks of Leven's "transparent stream" amid scenery equally picturesque and charming, when his attention will soon be attracted by the Tuscan monument erected to the memory of Doctor Smollett, \* by his cousin-german, James Smollett, Esq. of Bonhill. Upon it is a laboured epitaph, in Latin, descriptive of his genius and character. It was written partly by Dr. George Stuart,

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\* The venerable birth-place of Smollett, on the banks of the Leven, defaced by time and neglected by its proprietor, hastened to decay, and, in 1812, was taken down.

Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and partly by John Ramsay, Esq of Ochtertyre, and Dr. Johnson. With this the Tourists have taken equal liberties, in translation, as the mischievous have done with the consecrated pile on which it is inscribed. The tablet containing it has been mutilated, and many of the words rendered illegible. The original, however, is preserved in the elegant and faithful account of the life and writings of this celebrated man, given to the public in several editions, by Doctor Robert Anderson of Edinburgh, (the learned and amiable editor and biographer of the British Poets,) from which the following translation is taken:

STAY, TRAVELLER!  
 IF ELEGANCE OF TASTE AND WIT,  
 IF FERTILITY OF GENIUS,  
 AND AN UNRIVALLED TALENT  
 IN DELINEATING THE CHARACTERS OF MANKIND,  
 HAVE EVER ATTRACTED THY ADMIRATION,  
 PAUSE A WHILE  
 ON THE MEMORY OF TOBIAS SMOLLETT, M. D.  
 ONE MORE THAN COMMONLY ENDOUED WITH THOSE VIRTUES,  
 WHICH, IN A MAN AND CITIZEN,  
 YOU WOULD PRAISE OR IMITATE;  
 WHO,  
 HAVING SECURED THE APPLAUSE OF POSTERITY  
 BY A VARIETY OF LITERARY ABILITIES,  
 AND A PRODIGAL FELICITY OF COMPOSITION,  
 WAS,  
 BY A RAPID AND CRUEL DISTEMPER,  
 SNATCHED FROM THIS WORLD IN THE LI YEAR OF HIS AGE.  
 FAR, ALAS! FROM HIS COUNTRY,  
 HE LIES INTERRED NEAR LEGHORN, IN ITALY.  
 IN TESTIMONY OF HIS MANY AND GREAT VIRTUES,  
 THIS EMPTY MONUMENT,  
 THE ONLY PLEDGE, ALAS! OF HIS AFFECTION,  
 IS ERRECTED  
 ON THE BANKS OF THE LEVEN,  
 THE SCENE OF HIS BIRTH, AND OF HIS LATEST POETRY,  
 BY JAMES SMOLLETT OF BONHILL,  
 HIS COUSIN;  
 WHO SHOULD RATHER HAVE EXPECTED THIS LAST TRIBUTE FROM HIM.  
 GO, AND REMEMBER  
 THIS HONOUR WAS NOT GIVEN ALONE TO THE MEMORY  
 OF THE DECEASED,  
 BUT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF OTHERS:  
 DESERVE, LIKE HIM, AND BE ALIKE REWARDED.

A short way beyond the monument is the village of Renton, occupied by above 1200 inhabitants; opposite to this, and on the other side of the river, is Levenside, the finely wooded residence of the late Lord Stonefield. Farther on, and between the road and the Leven, are Dalquhurn and Cordale, the property of Messrs. Stirling, who are owners of these two spacious printfields; and, with other Companies on the banks of the river, conduct business to a very great extent. Upon the same side is Bonhill, the seat of Mr. Smollett. A rural hamlet, of the same name, with its church and spire, is agreeably situated on the eastern bank of the stream. Proceeding through the rising village of Alexandria, the road afterwards passes between Broomley, belonging to the Misses Alston, on the left, and Levenfield, the property of Messrs. Todd and Shortridge, on the right. Farther on, and at no great distance, upon the left, stands Tillicheun, the splendid seat of the late Mr. Stirling, now the property of Mr. Horrocks, built in the Gothic style, from an elegant design by Luger, on a bold eminence, commanding a prospect diversified by a magnificent assemblage of wood, water, lawn, and distant country, and skirted on the north and south with rivulets, fringed by shady woods. Fronting this, from the eastern side of the river, stands Levenbank, belonging to Mr. Arthur. The road now conducts to Woodbank, the property of Miss Scott: opposite, is the ferry crossing the Leven to Balloch, at which place there is an annual fair for horses and black cattle, on the 17th of September.

From this a road leads to Buchanan, the residence of the Duke of Montrose, and to Killearn, the native village of George Buchanan, celebrated for the excellency of his genius as a poet and historian. An obelisk, 19 feet square at the base, and rising to the height of 103 feet, was erected, in 1788, to his memory, in the middle of the village, at an expense of £500. The plan was suggested by the late Robert Dunmore, Esq., at a company assembled in the vicinity; a subscription was immediately opened, and one of the number, the late Mr. Craig, furnished the architectural design as his contribution. In the foundation-stone a crystal bottle, hermetically sealed, was deposited. It contains a silver medal, on which is the inscription,

IN MEMORIAM  
GEORGII BUCHANNANI,  
POETÆ ET HISTORICI CELEBERRIMI,  
AVULSIS HUIUS LOCI, ULTRA CONFERENTIBUS,  
HÆC COLUMNA POSITA EST,  
MDCCLXXXVIII.  
JACOBUS CRAIG, ARCHITECT, EDINBURGEN.

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

park, sheltered on the north-east by woods and hills, while the elegant mansion is thickly overshadowed by lofty trees. Leaving Arden, belonging to Mr. Buchanan, and Nether-Ross, on the left, the traveller will pass, upon the same side, *Dun-Fien*, the *Hill of Fingal*, probably, one of the ancient retreats of that illustrious Caledonian king. Soon after, a small bridge conducts across a stream, receiving its appellation from the vale of its source, *Glen-Fruin*, the *Rusky or Sedgy Dale*. This place is distinguished as having been the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the fierce clans of the Colquhouns and Macgregors, about the beginning of the 17th century.

Passing between *Mid-Ross* and *Auchintulloch*, the traveller will arrive at *Ross Lodge*, the property of Mr. Colquhoun, situated on the margin of the loch, at the opening of *Glenfinglas*. From this, the road winds through an ample wood, and soon reaches *Rossdoe*, a modern mansion, built by Sir James Colquhoun, on a rich peninsula projecting far into the lake, and commanding a delightful prospect of the surrounding scenery. In this vicinity is the tower of an ancient castle, formerly the seat of the chief of the clan. Leaving this charming spot, and winding through a majestic alley, the road approaches *Carrstradden*, the property of Mr. Colquhoun. In its neighbourhood is a hill, in the side of which is a valuable quarry of blue slate, of which above five hundred thousand are annually exported to *Stirlingshire*, *Glasgow*, *Greenock*, and *Paisley*. Beyond this, is a bridge over the *Water of Luss*, which rushes in a furious torrent from the lofty mountains on the left,

and precipitates itself into the lake. *It præceps per saxa sonans spumantia rivus.*

Luss, situated on a headland, and surrounded by extensive woods, is soon after entered. It is a place of no great extent, but its site is delightful, being near the middle of the lake, and commanding a view of several islands, and of high mountains, indented with deep ravines. The church and manse stand close to the edge of the water, and are nearly concealed by shadowy trees. The inn of the village affords comfortable accommodation for the Traveller while he traverses this region of picturesque scenes, and enjoys their beauties. A boat will also be readily obtained here, to visit and survey every part of the celebrated Lake of Isles.

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

This far-famed lake is mentioned, about the end of the 14th century, by Richard of Cirencester, in his work on the ancient state of Britain. He denominates it Lyncalidor, which is its descriptive appellation, the Llyn-celydd-dwr of the primitive Britons, signifying *The Lake of the Waters of the Woody Region*. It is also more particularly noticed in the Chronicle of Tysilio, a Cambrian Annalist, who is supposed to have written in the 7th century. By him it is named Llwmonwy, the water of the

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

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

This, then, is Inch Murrin, one mile broad, and two in length. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, is luxuriant and well wooded, and pastures about two hundred deer, under the care of a game-keeper, who, with his family, resides upon it. Near its west end stand the ruins of an old castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Lennox; and in the same vicinity is a neat hunting-seat, erected, in 1798, by the present proprietor. Next to this is Grange, an islet of a mile in length, which, with Inch Torr, another of the same size, is thickly covered with woods of ancient oak. Inch Caillaich was, heretofore, the burial-place of the Macgregors, and is still used for the same purpose by the people of the parish of Buchanan. It is inhabited, and produces some grain, but is in general elevated and very woody.

On the south of it is Inch Clear, of small size, and entirely overgrown with trees. Inch Aber, of less extent, is immediately opposite to the mouth of the Endrick, from which circumstance it seems to have obtained its name. Inch Fad lies on the north of Inch Caillaich. It is narrow, and only half a mile in length; inhabited, however, and producing excellent pasture and grain. Inch Moan is a mossy isle, on the west of the former, being three quarters of a mile long, and one broad. It contains more than a hundred acres, from which the village of Luss is supplied with peats. On the north of Rosedoe is Inch Galbraith, a small circular isle, on which are the ruins of a castle, once belonging to a family of

the same name. It is covered with wood, and is a resort of the osprey or sea eagle, and other birds of prey. Inch Tavanach is an island of larger dimensions, and is situated to the north of the last. It is of considerable elevation, commanding a view of the whole lake, is three quarters of a mile long, half a mile broad, and contains 150 acres, chiefly covered with woods and heath of an exuberant growth. It is a retreat of the roebuck, and of a steep ascent, which, however, has been facilitated by a winding road made by Sir James Colquhoun, to whom it belongs. North-east from this is Inch Conagan, a small isle, abounding with oak and fir; and more to the eastward is Inch Cruin, a woodless spot, of nearly the same extent, which is sometimes used as an asylum for the insane. Surrounded by a cluster of lesser isles, is Inch Lonay, farther to the north, and containing above 150 acres, one half of which is covered with a natural wood of very large old yews. It is stocked with deer, and is the property of Sir James Colquhoun. Cardach, Buck Inch, Ross, and other inconsiderable isles, in the same direction, rear their green heads above the water, but are not remarkable for their size or value.

The depth \* of Loch-Lomond is very various.

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\* Loch-Lomond at the deepest shows the thermometer on the surface standing at 65°, at the bottom 41°; Loch-Tay is 70 fathoms deep near its middle; its temperature is 63° on the surface, 41° and two-tenths at the bottom: Loch-Ketturrin is 78 one-third fathoms in depth, opposite the farm of Letter; its temperature is 63° on the surface, and 41° at the bottom. The greatest depth of Loch-Ness is 129 fathoms, but its temperature has not been ascertained.

South from Luss it seldom exceeds 20 fathoms, opposite the point of Firkin it is 66, near Tarbet 86, and about two miles north from that place it is 100, which is probably its greatest depth. Its banks and islands are abundant in fine natural woods, chiefly of oak, ash, birch, holly, mountain-ash or rowan, hazel, alder, aspen, yew, hawthorn, and willows. The other indigenous plants are nearly the same as in other alpine regions, where soil and climate are similar. Among the rare plants produced in this part of the country, are the quillwort, awlwort, lesser water plantain, flowering fern, crowned lichen, and several others. The lake abounds with delicious trout, and the southern part of it is frequented by salmon, in their passage across it towards the river Endrick, in the waters of which this species of fish takes particular delight.

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

From these short observations, it will be found,

that Loch-Lomond and its environs possess almost every requisite to exalt the imagination, to engage the attention, to sweeten peace, and to furnish amusement to solitude.

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

SMOLLETT.

Having surveyed the beauties of the lake, the traveller will doubtless pursue his journey to the summit of asure-mantled BEN. For this purpose he will be provided with a boat at Luss, to convey him to Rowardennan, a hamlet at the foot of the mountain, in which there is a convenient inn. As the morning is the fittest time for ascending the hill, it will be proper to lodge here during the night, and make preparations for the next day's journey, which ought to begin at an early hour. If, however, his curiosity prompt, and his leisure permit him, he may find a few hours amusement in making an excursion to Rob Roy's Cave. This is situated in Craigrostan, on the edge of the lake, at the foot of Ben-Lomond, a few miles above Rowardennan. In the same lone region, he may also contemplate the temporary retreat of a magnanimous king. Robert the Bruce, with a few generous adherents, passed the

night, after his defeat at Dalry in Strath-Fillan, in one of the caves of Craigrostan.

Having procured a guide, which is absolutely necessary, and provisions to serve by the way, the Wanderer will, with the rising sun, proceed to climb the side of the mountain, which rises with a steep ascent for six miles, when a slow, steady, persevering pace will, in less than three hours, bring him through clouds and the flitting rack of heaven, to its exalted summit. From this, if the day is clear, the view is indescribably interesting and grand. At the bottom is seen the lake, finely variegated by its isles, which, having lost their rugged forms, appear as plains amid the bright expanse, while its banks are beautified by wooded villas and well cultivated lands. Looking towards the east, the rich champaigns of Stirlingshire and Lothian are distinctly spread out to the sight; and, by the western view, the high grounds of Lanarkshire, the fine vales of Renfrewshire, with the Frith of Clyde, and the wide Atlantic, are discerned from afar. At the same time Ireland and the Isle of Man sink in the distance, and blend, as it were, with the azure sky. The northern prospect is grotesque and grand, presenting objects, fantastic in their conformation, and terribly sublime in the vastness of their forms. The eye, passing from the Ochels to the western ocean, sees nothing but mountain towering above mountain in every diversity of shape. In this enormous range are observed, Ben-Nevis, 4370 feet above the level of the sea, the highest of all the British hills; Ben-Lawers, Ben-

Vorlich, and Cruachan, on the north; and, towards the south-west, Goatfield in Arran, and the lofty Paps of Jura lost in distance. To the north-east may be seen Loch-Ketturrin, Loch-Ard, and other lakes of Perthshire, appearing like embossed mirrors amid the valleys of the mountains.

The north side of Ben-Lomond is very steep, forming a terrific precipice more than three hundred fathoms deep. From this side springs the famous Forth, here an inconsiderable rill, where

"Oershadowing dark its infant stream,  
Ben-Lomond cleaves the clouds asunder,  
Majestic spurs the lightning's gleam,  
The rage of storm, the roar of thunder."

*Kennedy's Chronicle.*

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

The perpendicular height of Ben-Lomond is 3240 feet above the surface of the lake, and 3262 above the level of the sea. It is elegantly insulated from the adjacent hills, and its form being that of a vast truncated cone, its appearance, from whatever side it is viewed, is much more noble and magnificent than any other of the Caledonian mountains. The top is bare, and bleached by the warring winds, whence its descriptive appellation, *The Hill of the Naked Height*; but its lower parts, on the side next the lake, are finely skirted with wood.

Descending, at his leisure, the bellying sides of

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

Stranger, if o'er this pane of glass perchance  
Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance:  
If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime,  
Prompt thee BEN-LOMOND's fearful height to climb:  
Here gaze attentive, nor with scorn refuse,  
The friendly rhyming of a tavern muse.  
For thee that muse this rude inscription plan'd,  
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.  
Heed thou the poet; he thy steps shall lead,  
Safe o'er yon tow'ring hill's aspiring head;  
Attentive then to this informing lay,  
Read how he dictates, as he points the way.  
Trust not at first a *quick* advent'rous pace,  
SIX MILES its top points gradual from the base.  
Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,  
And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.  
More prudent thou, when once you pass the deep,  
With measur'd pace, and *slow*, ascend the steep.  
Oft stay thy steps, oft taste the CORDIAL DROP,  
And rest, oh rest, long, long, upon the top.  
There hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste,  
Down the rough slope thy precious vigour waste:  
So shall thy wond'ring sight at once survey,  
Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands, rocks, and sea,  
Huge hills, that heap'd in crowded order stand,  
Stretch'd o'er the northern and the western land;

Vast lumpy groups, while BEN, who often shrouds  
His lofty summit in a veil of clouds,  
High o'er the rest displays superior state,  
In proud pre-eminence sublimely great.  
One side, all awful to the astonish'd eye,  
Presents a steep *three hundred fathoms* high.  
The scene tremendous, shocks the startled sense,  
In all the pomp of dread magnificence:  
All these and more, shalt thou transported see,  
And own a faithful monitor in me.

THOMAS RUSSEL, Oct. 3d, 1771.

The inn of Tarbet is a neat modern house, fitted up for the accommodation of strangers, and situated on the right hand side of the road. If the plan of his tour has not been already laid down, the Traveller will have to choose whether he will visit the Trosachs and return by Callender and Stirling, or doubling the northern extremity of Loch-Long, proceed to Inveraray. As either may, therefore, be selected, it will be the object of this sketch to delineate both. But, that the Journeyer towards the west may be detained in comfortable quarters, while his companion, perhaps, is conducted on his eastward route, it will be proper to lead him to Arroquhar, near the extremity of the last mentioned lake.

Leaving Tarbet, then, and turning to the left at the inn, the road is carried through a ravine between the mountains, and is shaded on each side by lofty trees. Its loneliness, however, is diversified by straggling cottages, and, at the end of two miles, is enlivened by a fine view of Loch-Long, spreading its waters into an ample expanse, and bathing with its waves the rugged bases of the ambient hills. A short way before reaching its margin, the road turns to the left,

and leads to the inn of Arroquhar, at the distance of twenty-two miles from Dunbarton, or thirty-seven from Glasgow, and where the Tourist may be left, for the present, in the possession of every enjoyment a romantic country, a spacious lodging, and an hospitable landlord, can bestow.

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

Loch-Ketturrin, the Loch-Ceid-Iurrin of the natives, signifying *The Lake of the Rocky Region of Cold and Gloom*, is a beautiful expanse of water situated in Strath-Gartney, measuring ten and a half miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It is formed by the river Teith, and its streamlets descending from the adjacent hills by which it is surrounded. Its form is that of a natant eel, with the head towards the west. On all sides it is confined by elevated clifly mountains, and its banks are beautifully skirted with thickets of close growing natural

woods. On the south are Calagart, Glasschoit, and other sequestered hamlets, intercepted from the view by the thick foliage of the trees. The dreary precipices of Glengyle bound it on the west, and, on the north, upon the skirts of the swelling hills, are Port-nan-ellan, Coilicrach, Ardmacmuin, Strongarvaltry, Edralecach, Letter, Breanchoil, and other lonely retreats. From its eastern extremity flows the Teith, a beautiful and majestic stream.

On joining its margin, the traveller may, perhaps, choose to sail down the lake, in which case, the scenery will appear to much advantage, and may be charmingly varied by assuming different positions during his progress towards the opposite shore. But, that a choice may be left to the Tourist, this sketch will conduct him to the northern bank, along which the road winds, and describe the various stations which command interesting views. At Port-nan-ellan, the scenery of the lake exhibits the most picturesque flow of harmonizing lines, bold masses, and varied hues. When the woods put on the yellow tints of autumn, and the bosom of the watery expanse is clear, reflective, and finely illumined in gradations of aërian softness, the effect of the setting sun is fantastic and charming. When he sinks behind the mountains, the darkling hue gradually deepens into the dusky shades of evening, and, when night in solemn silence closes around, and the thin blue vapour spreads on the distant verge of the water, floating along the bosom of the bending steep, when the moon rises in graceful movement from behind the

hills, tipping the top-cliffs with the mildest lustre, pouring in a lengthened stream of faint yellow rays along the surface of the quivering lake, a crowd of soft and delightful emotions seizes upon those minds which are formed to relish such transcendent scenes, and excite feelings of the highest gratification, produced by an assemblage of that picturesque beauty which is combined in a landscape diversified by mountain, vale, wood, and water.

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

The hills upon the left rise bare, bleak, and cheerless. In the foreground some islands, together with a solitary hut, the former residence of Rob Roy,\*

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\* Notices of this hardy mountaineer will be found in Penhant's Voyage to the Hebrides, vol. I. p. 204; and in Campbell's Journey through North Britain, vol. I. p. 123. The story of Rob's adventures have lately been made the groundwork of the interesting novel which bears his name.

the famous freebooter, come into the prospect with singular effect.

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

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

" High on the top-cliffs of yon conic steep  
Scotland's dread genius stood, and gazed afar  
On Rome's proud legions. Hark ! the sounding shield  
Twangs on his arm, while echo pours along,  
And rouses Albion's chieftains—Quick through wood,  
O'er wild, from winding valley, mountain, plain,  
Come pouring forth, fierce and indignant, those  
To conquer, to repel the foe, resolved  
Gloriously to fall, fighting for freedom,  
Freedom's injured cause."—

A. CAMPBELL.

As he winds along the shore, it interchangeably displays to the wondering traveller, in finely flowing sweeps, its woody shores, and a mountainous distance, forming a back-ground at once elegant and lofty. The nearer prospect exhibits a bold mass of almost vertical rock, whose creviced sides are covered

with pendent trees, of picturesque appearance, and consisting chiefly of weeping-birch, rowan, oak, and other indigenous forest-trees, whose roots are bare and twisted into many a curious shape. The mountains on the left present a sublime air, and the more remote assume the finest aerian tints. Here, the distance is enlivened by the scattered huts of the inhabitants of these romantic wilds: there, is a bold head-land, where the black rocks dip into unfathomable water. The road is sometimes cut through the solid rock, which rises to 200 feet of perpendicular height. In other places, it winds along the base of rugged and stupendous cliffs, in each of which dwells a young echo, whose notes are responsive to the harmonious melody of birds, or the sweet songs of women and children gathering filberts beneath the autumnal sky. On the trees and upon the crags are perched the wild-birds, and the sea-fowls frequent their reedy retreats or skim on the surface of the waters, while the goats of the hills scramble amid the rocks in search of their scanty food. Here, indeed, is an ever-varying scene, where dells, and capes, and bays, and thickets, successively intercept each other from the view, and produce an effect perpetually changing as the continual appearance of new objects rises or retires from the sight.

Having gained the eastern extremity of the lake, the traveller will naturally pause, turn round, and review the romantic scenery which he has now passed, and amid which

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

*Scott's Lady of the Lake.*

Situated on the margin of that deep dark pool in which the lake terminates, let the stranger stand and contemplate the view before him. On the left swells a gigantic precipice, wooded to the summit, and frowning from on high in sullen grandeur. Among these rocks, whose gloom rests eternal upon the bosom of Loch-Ketturrin, in former times, existed a savage band, rude, ruthless, intractable and cruel, who issued forth and committed incessant depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of these sequestered glens. Hence the shaggy precipice retains the chilling appellation of Coirre-nan-Uriskin, *The Recess of the Ferocious Ones.*—*Hic specus horrendum, et sævi spiracula Ditis.*

Nearly opposite to this headlong steep, wicker huts have been judiciously placed upon a rock which rises perpendicularly from the water. Here the traveller may rest and contemplate Nature in her wildest and sublimest aspects.

The tourist will turn his back, with regret, upon this enchanting, though terrific, fairy-land of the North, and proceed on his winding way, which will conduct him, wondering as he goes, along the dell of the Trosachs, *The Place of Protuberant Wilds*. This, however, is only a modern name, its primitive appellation being Breanchoil, *The Spot of the Woody Hills*. The scenery here is exceedingly wild and romantic. Rugged rocks of every form and size surround, and in many places, overhang the road. These are all overgrown with luxuriant heath, and adorned to their summits with weeping birch. Whatever, indeed, is beautiful, or fantastic, or wild, or picturesque, or sublime, or terrible, are associated in this celebrated region.

Winding along the base of the silvan hills, the journeyer, having the river Teith on his right, gradually approaches Loch-Achray. It is, perhaps, one of the sweetest little lakes in Scotland, bounded on the north by an uninterrupted wood, which is finely contrasted with its bare and heathy southern bank. The general aspect of this pretty piece of water is truly charming. It seems to rest calm, serene, and smooth, amid the surrounding hills. Cultivated spots, among which hamlets are seen thickly scattered beneath the shelter of green knolls and wooded steeps,

convey the idea of quiet and contentment, the blessings of honest industry and frugal retirement. The inhabitants here, though poor, are ignorant of the wants known only to such who depend upon the labours of others, and on whom they affect to look down with disdain.

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

Following the now majestic river, another lake of more ample size, and more romantic accompaniments, soon opens on the bewildered view. This is Loch-Venu-Char, *The Lake of the Steeps of Benvenu*, which is five miles in length, and, in general, a mile and a half in breadth. On the right, its margin swells gently into retiring eminences; and, upon the left, a bold promontory finely formed and beautifully wooded, advances into the middle of the water, and rises into a precipice rugged, steep, and craggy. Before leaving, perhaps for ever, the last of these

interesting Caledonian Lakes, the traveller may stop at the east end of that last described, and in a reverted view survey the wonders and the beauties which he has just left behind him. The eye, here, will have before it a most magnificent landscape, consisting of Benvenu, Binean, and the ample outline of the Trosachs, a spacious tract of country, grandly diversified by stream, and vale, and wood, and rock, and lake, and lofty mountains, and such as will amply repay to those who have a relish for Nature retired amid her deepest solitudes, the toil and the danger attending this exploratory route.

“ The western waves of ebbing day  
Waved o’er the glen their level way ;  
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,  
Was bathed in floods of living fire.  
But not a setting beam could glow,  
Within the dark ravine below,  
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,  
Round many a rocky pyramid,  
Shooting abruptly from the dell  
Its thunder-splintered pinnacle ;  
Round many an insulated mass,  
The native bulwarks of the pass,  
Huge as the tower which builders vain  
Presumptuous piled on Shinar’s plain.  
The rocky summits, split and rent,  
Formed turret, dome, or battlement,  
Or seemed fantastically set  
With copula, or minaret,  
Wild crests as pagod ever decked,  
Or mosque of eastern architect.  
Nor were these earth-born castles bare,  
Nor lacked they many a banner fair ;  
For, from their shivered brows displayed,  
Far o’er the unfathomable glade,  
All twinkling with the dew drop sheen,  
The briar rose fell in streamers green,  
And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,  
Waved in the west wind’s summer sighs.”

*Scott’s Lady of the Lake.*

At about a mile and a half from the west end of Loch-Venuchar, the road passes Milton, where there is a small cascade facing the south, and upon the spray of which the reflected beams of the noonday sun produce a lively iridescence playing, with a fitful buoyancy, on the breath of the summer breeze, After crossing the northern branch of the Teith, the tourist will arrive at Callender, near which the river is greatly enlarged by the confluence of its two streams. In the vicinity of this village is a beautiful serpentine bank denominated, for whatever reason, *The Roman Camp*, a view of which, and a still grander one on the return, will repay the short walk necessary to visit it. Near this also stands Bo-castle, belonging to the Earl of Braidalbane, and once the residence of the Balfours of Burleigh, on the north bank of Loch-Leven in Kinross-shire. On the plain, the remains of an artificial bank has given rise to the conjecture, that it had been raised as a line of approach for reducing the place. In the vast angle formed by the Teith's two branches, stands the proud Ben-Ledi, majestic, huge, and high. From its name Ben-Lech-Dhi, *The Mountain of the Stone of the Divinity*, it is supposed to have been an High-place of the Druids, whereon these primeval priests adored the Eternal with the purest and most sublime devotion, accompanied by the simplest of rites.

The northern branch of the Teith, or Balvaig, rises, not far distant from the source of the other, at the bottom of a mountain named Stobh-doine, and proceeding in a north-eastern direction, receives in-

numerous rivulets from the hills, as it flows. A road winds along its banks and leads through Inverchar-naig, Manachalmore upon Loch-Doine, and Craigrie on Loch-Voil, to Balquhidder, at the east end of this lake, a little beyond which it falls into that from Perth by Crieff, Comrie, Portmore, and Loch-Earn-head. Near Balquhidder, the stream assumes a south-eastern course, and flowing through Strath-Ire, falls into Loch-Lubnaig, a fine sheet of water, overlooked by Ben-Ledi, and surrounded by every species of alpine scenery, whether the pleasing, the astonishing, or the terrific. Out of this the river dashes, in a series of falls, to join its sister-stream, through a declivity of above two hundred feet, and having a beautiful skirting of wood which feasts the eye, while the ear is pleased with the sonorous vibrations of the cataract's roar.

Should the Traveller, instead of descending the Forth to Stirling, have arranged a plan of penetrating through the mountains, by a northern route, it shall now be the business of his faithful "GUIDE" to conduct his wanderings with safety and advantage. Let him, then, leave Callender for Comrie, a stage of fourteen miles, at an early hour, and ascending the North Teith he will soon leave Kilmahog and arrive at the Pass of Leney, the entrance to which strikes every beholder with the magnificent appearance of a vast silvan amphitheatre, rising in solemn grandeur before him. Having traversed this romantic woodland, he will reach St. Bryde's Chapel, and a little beyond it discover the waters of Loch-Lubnaig, with

its charming scenery, expanding on the view. Still advancing between the forest and the lake, he will perceive, on his right, Ardchullery, the favourite residence of Mr. Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller. Near this is the tremendous rock, Craigna-coheilg, the ancient gathering-place of the contiguous clans. At Intervoulin he will enter Strath-Ire, and leave the beautiful lake-scenery for that of a mountain-vale. Passing in succession the hamlets of Inveroch, Craigans, and Ruskachan, he will come to King's-house, whence a road conducts to Balquhiddy and the banks of Loch-Voil. From King's-house, a winding route will bring him to Loch-Earn-head, on the west end of the lake which lends it a name. This lake is 8 miles long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth: its banks on either side are covered with a profusion of natural oak wood, and the lofty Ben-Vorlich, seen from afar, overlooks its head.

Proceeding along the north margin of Loch-Earn, the road passes Ardveck, and penetrating the fine woodlands, stretches onward to Portmore, Morad, and Movy, near which, on the north, is Dunira, the delightful hunting-seat of Lord Melville. From this, a short but wildly diversified route will lead the Tourist to the picturesque village of Comrie, famous for its earthquakes, and situated at the confluence of the Earn and Ruchil waters. On the opposite side of the Earn, at Dalginross, are the remains of a Roman camp, from which the distance, along the Glenlichorn road, to the more perfect camp at Ardoch, is about 12 miles. Near the east end of the town is Comrie-

castle, a fine old structure, belonging to Lord Melville; and behind it, on an eminence, is the obelisk of granite, 72 feet high, erected in 1812 to commemorate the patriotic virtues of Henry, Lord Viscount Melville, who died 27th May 1811. In the policies is a serpentine walk, sheltered by umbrageous trees, and terminating at a romantic waterfall and pool, on the river Lednoch, named the Devil's Basin, which the curious always take occasion to visit. Leaving Comrie, and sweeping along the base of the mountains, the road passes, on the left, Lawers, the seat of Col. Robertson, and Clathic, the property of Lord President Colquhoun, and beyond this Auchtertyre, the beautiful residence of Sir Patrick Murray, near which are the falls of the Turret, with the glen and loch of the same name. Soon after, it enters the prosperous town of Crieff, with a population of 3500 inhabitants, situated on the base of the Grampians, and commanding a wide view of the adjacent country.

From Crieff a stage of  $17\frac{1}{4}$  miles will bring the traveller to Perth. Having left his resting-place, his attention will forthwith be directed to Fernton, the seat of General Sir David Baird, rising on the side of a finely wooded hill, the Cnoc of Crieff, on his left. He will then successively review Cultoquhey-house on the same side, Abercairney the residence of Mr. Moray, begirt with extensive plantations, on the right, then Fowlis-kirk, and Gorthey the property of Mr. Graham, beyond which is the New Inn. Balgowan the seat of the Hero of Ba-

rossa, soon after comes into view, on the right, then Tippermalloch belonging to Mr. Moncrieff, and a little farther on, the village of Methven.\* Passing on the left, Methven-castle the abode of Col. Smith, and Hunting-tower, the property of Mr. Keir of Milnearn, in which James VI. was kept a short time in confinement, in 1582, by the father of the Earl of Gowrie whom that king's attendants afterwards killed at Perth, the road leaves Flews-house on the same side, and having traversed a pleasantly diversified country enters Perth, affording a front view of the bridge, the North Inch, with Scoone-palace, and the woody banks of the Tay.

Strath-Earn, however, in not unworthy of a transient survey: it possesses objects which may reward the labour of a more circuitous route from Crieff to the city of St. John. The river Earn, whose waters fertilize and adorn it, originates from its parent lake, the sources of which issue in numberless streams from the sides of the ambient mountains. Its course is in a south-east direction, through a country beautified with every diversity of scenery—mountains, hills, rocks, woodlands, and waters. Flowing past Comrie and Crieff it permeates the Strath, in many picturesque windings, and joins the Tay a little be-

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\* Lynedoch-cottage, the charming residence of Lord Lynedoch, stands in this parish, beautifully situated on the banks of the Almond-water. A short ride conducts to it from Perth, and it is a fashionable object of visit during the fine months of summer. This sweet spot exhibits a happy display of the beauties of Nature improved by the graces of Art. Near it is the grave of 'Bessy Bell and Mary Gray,' whose loveliness and premature destiny are pathetically commemorated in a well-known Scottish song.

low the venerable ruins of Elcho-castle. It is passed by means of five principal bridges ; those of Crieff, Kinkell, Dalreoch, Forteviot, and Bridge of Earn, as high as which it is navigable by small vessels. Its banks throughout are decorated by the mansions of many rich and ancient families, imbosomed in their coppices and umbrageous woods.

Having spent a short time in Crieff, and taken an opportunity of examining the different objects of curiosity in its neighbourhood, the Stranger will depart from that place on his tour through Strath-Earn. From the toll-bar at the east end of the town, he will take the road on his right ; and, proceeding along the base of the hill, with Fernton on his left, will soon obtain a view of Inshbraco, the seat of Col. Græme, among the enclosures and trees, on the north. Beyond it, eastward, Abercairney is seen rising among its extensive woods. Turning to the south, he will pass a bridge, and perceive Dolarie, the residence of Mr. Murray, on his right. Not far in advance, he will again turn to the right, at the cross roads, and traverse the Moor of Madderdy, from which is a fine prospect of the western part of the strath. The most prominent objects of his survey will be the once famous Abbey of Inshesfray, \* on the east bank of the Earn, the houses of

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\* Inshesfray-abbey is situated on an eminence where the Pow-water falls into the Earn. It was founded A. D. 1200, by Gilbert Earl of Strath-Earn and Matilda his countess, who dedicated it to the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin, and John the apostle and evangelist. Its remains, with seven acres of land in the vicinity, have gone into the possession of the Earl of Kinnoul, who in consequence is patron of twelve parishes originally attached

Kildees and Drumaquhance, where is a remarkable waterfall, the property of General Drummond, and the village of Muthil on the opposite side, with Drummond-castle, belonging to the Honourable Mr. Drummond Burrell, who married the heiress of Perth. The woody hill of Torlum, at whose base stands this princely seat, commands a complete view of Strath-Earn, in its whole extent of more than thirty miles.

Advancing in the same course, the Traveller will soon approach the intersection made by the spacious old Roman road which connected the stations of Ardoch and Perth. Beyond this, by a winding descent, he will come to the plantations and house of Milnearn, the residence of Mr. Keir, and below it cross the river by the bridge of Kinkell. At a short distance forward he will pass the Water of Mahony, and, inclining to the west, leave Strathallan-house the seat of James Drummond, Esq. of Mahony, M. P. for the county, on his right. On the same side, in advance, and belonging to the same proprietor, he will observe the castle of Tullibardine with its dilapidated chapel, founded in 1445 by Sir David Murray, ancestor of the Dukes of Athol. The road now enters the Moor, beyond which it

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to it. Maurice its Abbot, was present at the battle of Bannockburn, which was fought between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, in 1314, and said mass in front of the Scottish lines before the action commenced. To inspirit the pious courage of his countrymen, he carried along with him the arm of St. Fillan, whose intercession *doubtless* contributed much to their victory. At Insheffray is a library of good books, chiefly theological, to which clergymen and students of divinity have free access.

intersects that from Stirling to Perth, and stretches southward through the dell of Gleneagles and Glendevon, to the Yetts of Muckhart. Here it crosses the road from Kinross to Stirling, and reaching the Devon, passes it at the Rumbling Bridge, and proceeds to Dunfermline and Queensferry. At the intersection, the Tourist will turn to his left, and descend to the long irregular town of Auchterarder, having a view, on the right, of the ruins of Kincardine-castle, an ancient strong-hold of the Grahams of Montrose, and near it the stately mansion of the same name, built by the late Mr. Johnston, whose family still possesses it and the adjacent domains.

Two roads lead from Auchterarder to Perth. The most direct one proceeds through the village, and passing Damside-house on the right, enters Abruthven, containing the tomb and cemetery of the noble family of Montrose, and the remains of an old chapel. Crossing the Ruthven-water by a narrow bridge, and ascending through Smithyhaugh, it gives off a branch to Dunning on the right, and stretches onwards to the Broom of Dalreoch, affording a view of the ruinous tower of Gask-hall on the north bank of the Earn. Here, tradition affirms, the intrepid Wallace stood "gretlye agast" when the ghost of Fawdoun stood before him with "hys awne hede in hys hand." Situated on the summit of the same bank, and inarbour'd by fine trees, is the House of Gask, belonging to Mr. Oliphant, behind which is the Roman road to Perth, and the distinct traces of a station understood to have been constructed by the soldiers

of Agricola. North-east from the Broom is the Bridge of Dalreoch over the Earn, beyond which a ride of two miles affords the traveller a most interesting survey of the beauties of the Strath, outspread in pleasing diversity between him and the hills. Having reached Duplin-parks and crossed the Roman road, his attention will be engaged with the landscape lying between him and the Grampians. Amid this ample scene, Methven-castle and Logie-house on the north bank of the Almond, rise with agreeable effect on the wandering eye. While examining this picture, his approach to Perth will be enlivened by observation of a number of villas and country-seats of her merchants, till the town be entered by a magnificent street, and the Tourist resign himself to rest, and reflection, and *Athol Brose*.

Should choice, however, induce the Stranger to proceed to Perth by Dunning, he will bend to his right near the east end of Auchterarder; and, while descending to the hamlet of Milton, may enjoy a fine view of the Ochels, having Foswell-bank built by the late Col. Henderson on their northern aspect. Crossing the Ruthven-water, he will soon make several turnings, and, on his right, leave the farmhouse of Coul. Beyond this, the road passes the Pairney-bourn, flowing through a rocky chasm, where it forms numerous falls and pools, and is in many places obscured by the dense foliage of alpine trees. On the right is Craig-Rossie, an elevated peak of the Ochels, commanding a great variety and extent of prospect. At its base is the remarkable

green mound of Tirnavie, possessing much resemblance to the subverted hull of a ship. Farther east, in the range, is Rossie-law, with its circular enclosure, described in legendary story as the site of a primeval camp. Pleasantly situated at the base of a silvan mount, on the same hand, in advance, is the ancient house of Kelty, belonging to Captain Drummond; and more eastward Kippen-green, a neat cottage belonging to Mr. Græme of Garvock, almost hid by its surrounding trees. Placed on a higher site, and beyond this, is Pitcairn, the residence of Mr. Pitcairn, the view from which includes a wide range of the Grampians and the intervening landscape. As he proceeds, the Traveller will observe, on his left, the parks and extensive plantations of Duncrub, the patrimonial seat, from remote ages, of the noble family of Rollo. Soon after, he enters Dunning, with its antique Belfry and its venerable Thorn, coeval with the conflagration of the town by the clansmen of Charles-Edward in 1715.

Dunning, by the name of Edyndonyng, was known as a barony in A. D. 1380. It was afterwards, on May 21st 1540, erected into a burgh of barony, dependent on the House of Duncrub, and at its fairs and other occasions still exhibits several of the ancient baronial customs. It is situated on the north base of the Ochels, is well built, contains nearly 1000 inhabitants, and has a neat comfortable appearance. A river, descending through a romantic dell from the hills, divides it, and falls into the Earn below the village. The communication be-

tween this place and Perth is maintained by means of two roads. At the south end of the bridge, one of these turns abruptly to the left, leaves the wood of Garvock on the right and Inverdunning on the opposite side, and stretching onward, with the parish-church and village of Forteviot, an ancient residence of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs, in front, crosses the Earn by the Bridge of Forteviot. Soon after, it passes the parks and gardens of Duplin, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, surrounded with extensive ranges of lofty trees. Advancing towards Aberdalgy-church, on the right, the traveller commands a very picturesque view of the finest part of Strath-Earn, the river, the Hill of Moncrieff, the distant village of Abernethy, with its Pictish tower, the green swells of the Ochels, and the conical peaks of the verdant Lomonds elevated above the intermediate hills. Proceeding in an ascent, over more than a mile, the road begins to descend into that from Glasgow, by Stirling, to Perth, and affords an ample prospect of that town, and the spacious plain, bounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, on the north and the east.

Another road giving off that to Kinross, through the village of New Pitcairn, and over the Ochels, bends to the left at the south end of Dunning, and winding round the base of the Din-Cnoc, a fine circular eminence, passes on the right the house of Garvock, the seat of Mr. Græme, in the parks of which are the remains of an ancient fort and camp. A mile beyond this, begins the princely wall and

porter's lodges of Invermay, the charming residence of Colonel Belshes. Known in song, *the Birks of Invermay* command the admiration of all strangers. The house is a plain but elegant modern mansion, placed in contrast with an ancient pile, standing on the verge of a precipitous silvan ridge bathed by the May-water. The policies are extensive, laid out with exquisite taste, and combine in their diversified scenery whatever is beautiful, picturesque, and romantic. The Humble-Bumble, ingulphed between stupendous rocks and their shady trees with the fine Fall of Muckersy, higher up the May, constitute objects of visit to the admirers of natural beauty. Serpentine walks traverse these woods in all directions, and add to the pleasures of admiration those of comfort and delight.

From the gate of Invermay the road is continued parallel to the wall, crosses the May by a strong bridge, from which, on the left, the kirk, manse, and village of Forteviot are seen on a rising ground. Leaving the wall, and passing the hamlet of Jack's-chair, the tourist will enter the woods, and observe in succession, on the same hand, Newton, the seat of Mr. Oliphant of Condie; Rossie, the residence of Colonel Oliphant; the village and church of Forgan-denny; and Freeland, the house of Lord Ruthven, the avenue to which is ornamented by two rows of lofty linden trees. Between Newton and Rossie, on the right, is the parish-manse; and, behind it, a fine green ridge of the Ochels, containing the Roman camp at Ardargie, the trenches and cairn of Castle-

Law, and the Druidic Rocking-Stone of Dron, im-bounds the southern view. Next, on the left, is Dunbarney-house, the property of Mr. Craigie, and more to east, between the road and river Earn, the manse and parish-church. On the opposite hand may be seen the house of Pitcaithly, its Inn and celebrated Wells, and beyond these, the parks and place of Kilgraston, belonging to Mr. Grant. Entering the Bridge-of-Earn-village, the stranger will turn to the left, and, taking the great northern road from Edinburgh, cross the Earn by its bridge. Having on his right the House and Hill of Moncrieff, from the top of which is one of the richest views in Britain, he will sweep along its base, and pass the meeting-house of Craig-End, beyond which the multifarious scenery of the Vale of Tay begins to expand under his eye. While contemplating these objects, he will descend on Perth by a noble approach; and, leaving the dépôt for prisoners of war, an immense pile, which cost £120,000, on his right, will traverse the South Insh under the shade of its trees, and enter the town.

Fertilized by the waters of its majestic river, the Vale of Tay presents many objects of attention to the admirer of picturesque beauty. The Tourist's Guide consequently anticipates the gratification of his companion while examining the scenery of this delightful region. From the banks of Loch-Lomond he would therefore invite him to proceed along the western margin of that lake to Crianlaroch, and

thence, by the southern shore of Loch-Dochart, to the romantic village of Killinn. From visiting Loch-Earn and the slopes of Ben-Vorlich, a lone road will conduct his fellow-journeyer through the dreary dale of Glen-Ogle, to the same place situated on the Western extremity of Loch-Tay: and here let them explore the beauties of Kinnell, and the paternal dormitory of the chieftain Macnab, inumbrated by the thick foliage of its semi-insulated grove.

Chief of the British rivers, the Tay derives its origin from the fountains of Braidalbane, on the confines of Lorn. At first denominated the Fillan, it guides a winding course of ten miles through the sweet irriguous valley of Strath-Fillan. Passing Tyndrum, it falls into Loch-Dochart, a small crystalline mere, three miles long, whose shores exhibit much beautiful scenery. It contains an isle with an ancient castle, overhung by a vast silvan promontory; and on its surface floats a green islet, 51 feet long and 29 broad. Issuing from this lake, the river, here named the Dochart, now glides along its cognominal Glen, and receiving from the north the waters of the Lochy, at Killinn is lost in Loch-Tay, than which few inland lakes display a greater or more interesting variety of landscape.

Loch-Tay is fifteen miles in length; its breadth varies from one to two miles. Woodlands and groves adorn its winding shores, which are populous and fertile, and diversified by the forms of the incumbent mountains. In September 1784, and July 1794, its

waters \* were observed to be in a state of violent agitation near the village of Kenmore. The ruins of a monastery, founded by Alexander I., give interest to a woody islet, situated not far from its eastern termination. Assuming the name of its parent lake, the Tay proceeds from Kenmore to irrigate the delightful and luxuriant valley around it, emphatically denominated the Paradise of the Highlands. This Caledonian Eden is highly cultivated: flourishing and extensive plantations ornament and enrich it; and it is sheltered by high mountains clothed with dusky forests, above which Ben-Lawers (4015 feet high) rears its alpine summit to the sky.

Gliding south-eastward, the Tay between Kenmore and Dunkeld is gradually augmented by the waters of many tributary streams. The Lyon soon joins it, with the congregated fountains of its native Glen. Enlarged by the torrents of the Garry, the Tilt, and the Bruar, famous for their wild scenery and the variety of their romantic cascades, the Tummel, rushing over numerous cataracts, pours into its current the floods of Loch-Rannoch and Loch-Ericht. Separating itself, as it proceeds, and again uniting, so as to form many beautiful islets, the Tay, having its banks overshadowed by dense umbrageous woods, flows on to Dunkeld and receives the waters of the

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\* An account of this singular phenomenon, as it appeared in 1784, was published by Professor Playfair in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, from the details of the Rev. Mr. Fleming, at that time minister of the parish of Kenmore.

rapid Braan. Now broad, deep, and majestic, it advances towards Perth, increased by the Isla and the Almond, conveying the streamlets commingled with them in their course. Below that town, a noble and navigable river, it glides eastward between the Hills of Kinnoul and Moncrieff, beyond which it is joined by the Earn. It now expands into an ample estuary, three miles broad, whose shores are beautified by the wealth and exuberance of the contiguous valley. Passing Dundee, it consigns its mighty flood to the bosom of the German ocean.

Kenmore and its vicinity combine a great variety of magnificent scenery. Its pellucid lake, its winding river and baronial palace,\* and its groves, woodlands, and mountains, obtained the admiration of Burns, and were depicted by him, in the following lines, with a beauty and faithfulness of representation which cannot be improved.

“ The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides,  
The woods, wild-scatter’d, clothe their ample sides;  
Th’ outstretching lake, embosom’d ’mong the hills,  
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;  
The Tay, meandering sweet in infant pride,  
The palace rising on his verdant side;  
The lawns wood-fring’d in Nature’s native taste;  
The hillocks dropt in Nature’s careless haste;  
The arches striding o’er the new-born stream;  
The village glittering in the noon-tide beam—  
—The sweeping theatre of hanging woods;  
Th’ incessant roar of headlong tumbling floods.”—

Bidding adieu to the beauties and hospitality of Kenmore, the Stranger may proceed on his journey,

\* Balloch-castle, now named Taymouth, the beautiful and splendid residence of the Earl of Braidalbane, situated amid its admirable policies at the east end of Loch-Tay, near the effluence of its winding river.

along the south side of the Tay, to the ancient capital of Caledonia. After an advance of three miles he will perceive on his right, Balfruch, an old castle belonging to Lord Braidalbane, situated on the slope of a hill. At an equal distance farther, is Aberfeldie, near which stands Moness, the seat of Mr. Fleming; at the base of a sylvan mountain distinguished by an exuberance of romantic scenery. Two miles beyond this, are the hamlet and Castle of Grandtully, the picturesque residence of Sir J. Stewart, on the right. On the opposite bank of the meandering river, is Weemyss-castle, belonging to Sir Niel Menzies, with its meadowy lawns in front, and its woody hill rising abrupt, steep, and stupendous, behind it. Beyond the village of Insh, Ballechan the property of Mr. Stewart is seen on the north bank of the Tay; and, a short way in advance, is Balnaguard-Inn. Eastertyre the abode of Mr. Reid is a mile farther on; and, a little past it, are the kirk and village of Logierait, where was a seat of the chiefs of Athol in a former age. Having past through Port, the Tourist will observe, on his right, Kinnaird the property of Mr. Izett, and, soon afterwards, Glenalbert belonging to Mr. Bisset, placed at the base of a steep rock. He will then successively pass Dalguise the house of Mr. Stewart, and the hamlets of Ballalochan and Dalmarnock. Proceeding three miles farther, he will cross the Braan, and, leaving the village of Inver, traverse the Tay by its new bridge and introduce himself to Dunkeld.

Dunkeld, occupying a picturesque and healthful site, at the base of a lofty hill, on the north bank of the Tay, was the capital of ancient Caledonia. Kenneth I., in A. D. 849, made it an establishment of the Culdees, and built a church for their use. In this he deposited the relics of Columba, the patron saint of his progenitors. By David I. the Culdean college was converted into the seat of a catholic episcopate, ranking the first in Scotland. In after ages, some of its prelates acted conspicuous parts in the public transactions of the times. The immortality of Gavin Douglas, its good and learned bishop, throws a ray of glory around its name.

" Dunkeld! no more thy heaven-directed chaunt  
Within thy sainted wall may sound again;  
But thou, as once a poet's favourite haunt,  
Shall live in Douglas' pure Virgilian strain;  
While Time devours the castle's towering wall,  
And roofless abbeys pine, low tottering to their fall."

DYER.

Dunkeld is a borough of barony dependent on the Duke of Athol, and has the privilege of holding six annual fairs. The remains of its abbey, once a splendid structure in the Gotho-Saxon style, are now much dilapidated. The choir of the cathedral has been converted into the parish-kirk, and modernized: the remainder of the nave, the tower, and two side aisles, are in ruins. In the cemetery which surrounds it is the grave of Mary Scott, for whose tombstone, in 1728, this singular epitaph was composed; and as it contains a statement of chronological facts, our readers will not be displeased at its insertion.

" Stop, passenger, until my life you read ;  
The living may get knowledge from the dead.  
Five times five years unwedded was my life ;  
Five times five years I was a virtuous wife ;  
Ten times five years I wept a widow's woes ;  
Now, tired of human scenes, I here repose.  
Betwixt my cradle and my grave were seen  
Seven mighty kings of Scotland and a queen ;  
Full twice five years the commonwealth I saw,  
Ten times the subjects rise against the law ;  
And, which is worse than any civil war,  
A king arraign'd before the subjects' bar ;  
Swarms of sectarians, hot with hellish rage,  
Cut off his royal head upon the stage.  
Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,  
And twice the cloak did sink beneath the gown.  
I saw the Stuart race thrust out ; nay, more,  
I saw our country sold for English ore ;  
Our numerous nobles, who have famous been,  
Sunk to the lowly number of sixteen.  
Such desolations in my days have been,  
I have an end of all perfection seen."

Near the town of Dunkeld stands the ducal residence of the noble family of Athol, imbowered by deep and majestic woods. Its gardens, cascades, extensive pleasure-grounds, and magnificent scenery, have given interest and celebrity to the place. Every Tourist visits and admires the Falls of the Braan, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Hall of Ossian.

Ossian's Hall, also named the Hermitage, is a sequestered temple, constructed with much elegance and effect, at the termination of an ornamented walk on the banks of the Braan. Entering its vestibule, the visitant perceives before his view a fine painting of the Bard of Selma, with his hunting-spear, his faithful dog, his bow and arrows around him. The maids of Morven are represented as listening with attentive admiration while he raises to the tones of

his harp the song of other times. While the Stranger, impressed with sympathetic awe, contemplates the figure of the hoary sage, like some airy phenomenon, it suddenly disappears, and he finds himself in an enchanted temple, deafened by the roar of waters, and terrified by the portentous gush of a bursting cataract.

At a distance of about half a mile, on the banks of the Braan, is a cave, partly natural and partly artificial. It is called Ossian's Cave, and might well have served as a retreat or occasional residence to the Celtic bard and warrior. On the side of the principal apartment are the following lines, which seem to be the address of Malvina to the shade of Oscar.

" Oh ! see that form which faintly gleams,  
'Tis Oscar come to cheer my dreams.  
Ah ! wreath of mist ! it glides away ;  
Stay, my lovely Oscar, stay.  
Awake, my harp, to doleful lays,  
And sooth my soul with Oscar's praise.  
Wake, Ossian, first of Fingal's line,  
And mix thy sighs and tears with mine.  
The shell has ceas'd in Oscar's Hall,  
Since gloomy Caerbar saw thee fall.  
The roe o'er Morven playful bounds,  
Nor fears the cry of Oscar's hounds.  
Thy four grey stones the hunter spies :  
Peace to the hero's ghost he cries."

About a mile and a half above the hermitage is the Rumbling Bridge, nearly formed by nature, but finished by art. Under its arch the river makes a noble rush, precipitating itself about 50 feet between the two sides of the rock which supports the bridge. The scenery around is grand and sublime.

Directing his course toward the south, the Tourist

may leave Dunkeld, crossing the Tay by its beautiful bridge, \* and after a ride of six miles, near the middle of which stands Murthly, the seat of Sir John Stewart, on the left, will arrive at the village of Auchtergaven. Beyond this, with Galley-Banks-house on the right, he will cross the Shochie-bourn, and approach Luncarty, celebrated in ancient story for a victory wrested from the Danes in A. D. 976, by our Scottish ancestors, directed and animated by the patriotic Hay, progenitor of the Earls of Kinnoul and Errol. Soon after this, he will traverse the Almond water, and obtain an interesting view, on his left, of the parks and palace of Scoone, † the princely resi-

\* The erection of this magnificent bridge was chiefly accomplished on dry land; and, when completed, the river's course was turned under its five arches. One of these is 90, two are 54, and two 74 feet each, forming a stretch of 102 yards of exquisite masonry. It was constructed at an expense exceeding £50,000, whereof government contributed a sixth part. The balance was defrayed by the munificence of the Duke of Athol.

† Scoone was originally a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs, and the scene of many splendid actions. At this place, a national council was held in A. D. 906. Here was performed the ceremony of crowning our ancient sovereigns: and here, from remote ages, stood their coronation-seat,

### *The Fatal Stone,*

of which it was robbed by Edward I. in 1296, who placed it in Westminster-abbey, where it still remains. Seated on the mount of Scoone, amid his nobles and an applauding people, on March 29th, 1306, Robert the Bruce received the royal diadem of his country from the hands of Isabella, the magnanimous Countess of Buchan, whose patriotic heroism involved in misfortune her subsequent destiny. The abbey of Scoone, founded in 1114 by Alexander I., and its palace, were destroyed at the Reformation, but the latter was soon rebuilt, and under its roof was born the late Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield, whose memory is still venerated over the world for the excellency of his wisdom and his virtues. On its site, the present earl has erected a princely edifice, in the Gothic style, showing a front 240 feet in length. Its gallery, 180 feet long, contains a valuable collection of paintings; and, in one of the apartments is a bed of flowered crimson velvet, the workmanship of which occupied the leisure hours of Mary Queen of Scots, during her confinement in Lochleven-castle, in 1567-8.

dence of the Earl of Mansfield, charmingly situated on the eastern bank of the Tay. Onward, Tulloch may be seen on his left; and Balhousie, belonging to the Earl of Kinnoul, on the opposite hand; after which, a fine sweep along the west side of the North Inch leads him into Perth. \*

Perth † appears to have been a retreat of the ancient Caledonians, and occupied by Agricola, in A. D. 70, as a station of his troops, connected with other posts by some of those magnificent causeways, whose remains are still found, in demonstration of his superior genius and resources. Its beautiful river and spacious plain are understood to have drawn the exclamation from his advancing soldiers; *Ecce Tiber! Ecce Campus Martius!* Behold the Tiber! Behold the Field of Mars! During the subsequent ages, it rose to be a place of considerable wealth, and a favoured residence of the Scottish kings. Many charters concerning the town, from 1106 to 1210, are still extant. On October 10th of the latter year, king William confirmed all its former privileges at Stirling. Strong fortifications defended it, and many heroic achievements were performed under its walls.

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\* A road more circuitous by six miles, but greatly superior in the abundance and beauty of its picturesque scenery, conducts from Dunkeld to Perth along the north bank of the Tay, by Delvin, Stobhall, and Scoone, and enters the town by its stately bridge.

† Perth, Latinised Bertha, as a topographical epithet seems to have been confirmed by the primitive Celts of Caledonia. In the Cymro-Celtic language, *Perth* signifies a thorn-bush, a brake, a thicket of wild thorns. *Berth* means what is fair, pleasant, ornamented, rich, beauteous. Either term may have possessed reference to the local phenomena which in primeval times distinguished the place.

Robert the Bruce, in 1308, headed the assailants who expelled from it a garrison of his country's enemies. Between 1291 and 1459, it was the seat of fourteen national councils. Anteriorly to 1286, an extensive commerce with the Netherlands and other continental parts were maintained by its citizens, who were rich and enterprising. Aroused to enthusiasm by the pathetic eloquence of John Knox, the people of Perth, on May 11, 1559, raised the standard of the Reformation, to which christianity and their country owe so many blessings. In 1600, it was made the scene of Gowrie's conspiracy, from which history has not yet been able to remove its mysterious envelope. The town was also transiently occupied by the Highlanders in 1715 and 1745. These circumstances and their dependent events contributed to the revival of its ancient activity. Its activity thus began, has continued to improve. At present it is beautiful and wealthy, and includes a population of nearly 20,000 inhabitants.

Perth is built with elegance and regularity, and contains many objects worthy of the stranger's observation. Its bridge is built of fine sand-stone, at an expense of £26,476, and consists of nine arches, extending over a clear water-way of 589 feet 9 inches. The seminaries for the education of youth form a noble structure, placed in the centre of Rose-terrace, fronting the North-Insh. Its churches are plain and elegant. That in which John Knox preached his celebrated sermon, is now divided so as to form three parish-kirks. The Depôt for Prisoners of War was

erected, in 1812, at the end of the South-Insh, between the road and the river. It is adapted to the reception of 8000 soldiers, and is reckoned the most complete and healthy structure of the kind in Britain. The New Jail and Public Offices are constructed on a scale of magnitude and beauty suitable to the character of a rich and populous country.

Strangers find amusement in making excursions to visit the manifold scenery with which the neighbourhood of Perth abounds. The Hills of Kinnoul and Moncrieff command such a variety and richness of view, that by Mr. Pennant the prospect from the summit of the latter was denominated the *Glory of Scotland*. Scoone, Lynedoch cottage, Duplin, Pitcaithly, Invermay, Elcho and Kinfauns castles, with many other places adjacent to the town, are visited and admired by those whom curiosity or business conduct to the banks of the Tay.

Delighted with his observation of the numerous and beautiful objects of curiosity in Perth and its vicinity, the Traveller will depart from that city, on his southerward journey. His road divides the South-Insh, and, traversing the intervening swell in a serpentine course, descends upon Craigend, with its meeting-house and manse. Approaching the Bridge of Earn, and passing on the left, Moncrieff-house, the residence of Sir David Moncrieff, at the base of its romantic hill it crosses the Earn, and stretches onward to Cross-Gates, leaving on the right Kilgraston and Pitcaithly, belonging to Mr. Grant, and Balmanno-castle, the property of Colonel Belshes

of Invermay. Placed on a green slope of the Ochels, on the hill-ground of Balmano, is the Druidic Rocking-Stone of Fildie, in the parish of Dron. At Cross-Gates, the road makes an abrupt bend to the left, separating from its old line by the Weests of Baglie, and extends eastward to the mila and hamlet of Aberargie, on the Water of Farg. During this sweep, it commands a rich and expansive view of the banks of the Tay and Earn, embellished with many mansions of the gay and weakly. In the distance, and situated at the foot of a lonely glen of the Ochels, stands Abernethy, \* famous as the regal residence of Pictland, and as an early retreat of christianity and of science.

Bending again to the south, the road passes Pottie-House, pertaining to Mr. Murray of Ayton, on the left, and enters the solitary dell of Glen-Farg, which it permeates by a course, pleasantly serpentine, and skirted with scenery combining many of the traits exhibited by hilly regions. Emerging from this sweet and lonely vale, with its caves and meandering brook, the Journeyer soon reaches Damhead,

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\* Neetan, in A. D. 460, founded a monastery at this place for the advantage of his recently converted Picts. It was afterwards erected into an episcopal see, and the seat of its metropolitan. Kenneth, king of Scotland, after his subjugation of the rival kingdom in 843, transferred the bishopric to St. Andrews, when the cathedral of Abernethy became a collegiate church, and a university for the education of youth, superintended by the Culdean clergy. In 1273, it was erected into a priory of regular canons. At present it is an obscure village, holding the privileges of a burgh of barony, whereof Lord Douglas is superior. It contains an ancient tower, supposed to be of Pictish construction, 75 feet high, and 48 in external circumference at the base. In its vicinity also stands Macduff's Cross.

having observed, on the right, Paris the seat of Mr. Hay, and on his opposite hand, the *visible* church of Arngask, surrounded by its cemetery on the summit of a verdant hill. More to east, may be seen the ancient castle of Balvaird, the property of the Earl of Mansfield, near which stands a rocking-stone of the Druids. Passing the small village of Creevy, the road soon reaches that of Blairathort, at which the Lomonds and Laigh of Kinross, with Loch-Leven laving the base of Benarty, and, beyond the Strath of Leven, the Frith of Forth and the Bass-Ile, burst upon the view. It then descends through Nether-ton, leaves Hattonburn and its distillery belonging to Mr. Stein, on the right, and Arlary, the residence of Mr. Arnot, in the opposite direction. Beyond this, by a change of its course to south-west, it affords an interesting view of the remains of Burleigh-castle, with its *Boss Tree* and fading rows of venerable elms. By a bold and winding sweep it now enters Milnathort, a cheerful little town, occupied by an industrious and intelligent population, and agreeably situated on the southern aspect of a sloping plain. Having crossed the Quiech by its bridge, and past the farm-house of Lathro, overlooking his right, the Traveller will soon find at Kinross a hospitable bourne to his excursive pilgrimage.

Kinross is a place of immemorial origin, situated in  $56^{\circ} 15' N.$  and  $3^{\circ} 10' W.$  on the western shore of Loch-Leven, and contains nearly 2000 inhabitants. Adjacent to it, on the east, stands Kinross-House, the seat of Mr. Graham, ornamented by magnificent

ranges of umbrageous trees. Its ruinous castle, immortalized by the captivity of Mary, and the solitary Isle of St. Servan, the site of a Culdean abbey, give interest to the place, and secure the attention of visitants. Here, therefore, let the Wanderer from Caledonia court rest and amusement till he be joined by his friend from Stirling, when their route may be continued to the capital.

Having refreshed his body, perhaps fatigued with the journey, and exhilarated his mind, exhausted with contemplative admiration, the Traveller, whom we left behind, will pursue his route from Callender with renovated pleasure. He will soon cross the Keltie, which is formed of two rapid mountain streams, and falls into the Teith a little to the right. On its western branch is the romantic water-fall of Brac-Lin. Over this is thrown a rude and perilous bridge formed of fir-boards secured with a double parapet, which enables the trembling spectator to look down, from the giddy height of fifty feet, into a stupendous chasm confining the tempestuous eddies of a wildly foaming pool. On the one hand, is seen a darksome gully, through which the waters rush forth with impetuous violence, roaring as they hurry headlong down the precipice; while jutting rocks, hanging in gloomy wildness, frown over the black estuating caldrons formed by the angry torrent. On the other, almost beneath the tremulous bridge, is observed the whirling and forceful rapidity of conflicting currents among the excavated rocks, and, at

the same time, is heard the incessant roar of the thundering cataract.

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

Just before passing the Teith, over an ancient bridge of two arches, built in 1530 by Robert Spittal, tailor to James V., and before descending the rising ground on its eastern bank, an interesting

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

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

and, by this means, of clearing, to the depth of from 8 to 12 feet, a valuable and extensive tract of arable ground which it covers. This wheel is the invention of Mr. Meikle of Alloa, an engineer of great ingenuity, to whom this country is indebted for many useful improvements in mechanics.

Beyond this and upon the left, is Ochtertyre, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Teith, which here forms the most considerable branch of the Forth. Mr. Ramsay, the learned proprietor of this estate, has greatly improved it. He has also, like the tender Shenstone, led the mauses to his bowery dwelling, with the languages in which they were formerly wooed by the Greek and Roman bards. There is scarcely an avenue, grove, arbour, or resting-place, in which some elegant inscription from one or other of the favourite authors of antiquity, is not to be met with, in traversing the pleasure-grounds of Ochtertyre.

*Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori!*  
*Hic nemus, hic ipso tecum consumerer ævo.*

On arriving at the Bridge of Dript, the confines of Perthshire, the stranger will command an interesting prospect of Stirling-castle and the adjacent scenes, the most conspicuous of which is Craig-Forth on the right, with its silvan cliffs impending over the river, which here glides slowly along its base, and coming into the foreground together with the bridge, give much interest to the landscape. Leaving this, he will by a winding road immediately beneath the crags of the Castle enter Stirling, an an-

cient town, containing about 6000 inhabitants, and will there find agreeable society, hospitable entertainment, and refreshing repose.

Having accompanied the Tourist thus far on his homeward route, the inclination which makes "old friends loath to part" excites a desire in "THE GUIDE" to become his companion even to the Caledonian capital. Supposing, then, that his westering way led him by Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Cumbernauld, or Kilsyth, to Glasgow, it will be the object of what remains of this part of the Sketch, to lead him, though by a devious tract, through a more interesting country. This will be by what is called the Hill-foot-road to Kinross. With this view, he will cross the Forth by its venerable bridge, built in the ninth century, and wind round the northern base of the Abbey-Craig, so named from the Abbey of Cambus-Kenneth, situated a little to the south, upon a peninsula formed by a bend of the river, and commanding a fine view of the numerous meanderings of the Forth. He will soon pass, on the left, Arthrie, the seat of General Sir Robert Abercromby, and, in succession, the church and romantic village of Logie, at the base of Dunmait, a lofty point of the Ochels, from which a beautiful prospect is obtained of twelve counties. From this a good road stretches immediately under the hills all the way to Dollar, a distance of ten miles. In his progress, he will have an opportunity of contemplating, upon his right, a fertile country, through which flows the Devon, and in which are situated Shaw-Park, the property of the

Earl of Mansfield, and Tillibody, the seat of the widow of the illustrious Sir Ralph Abercromby, with several other mansions, situated amid spacious woods. On the left, he will observe the house and village of Menstrie, Alva-house, belonging to Mr. Johnston, and the place of the same name, Tillicoultry-house, the property of Mr. Bruce, and Harvieston, a neat modern residence, built and occupied by Mr. Tait, a gentleman of much enterprise and public spirit. Throughout the whole of this part of his excursion, indeed, the Traveller will be charmed with a perpetually varying interchange of lofty romantic rocks, finely wooded mountains, dashing cataracts, benty wilds, and silvan dells; for, throughout the whole range,

“ Green wave the woods on Ochel’s brow,  
And rustle in the mid-sky breeze,  
Where many a bird on many a bough,  
With songs of love attune the trees.

By yonder grots, where echoes dwell,  
And bursts th’ aurora’s golden blow,  
The rarest plant in frith or fell,  
Ramps on her oak the mistletoe.

Gray tower yon ridges, roan and bare,  
On which the wild tornadoes war,  
And capt with clouds, sublime in air,  
They, picturesque, upclimb afar.”

*Kennedy’s Glenachel.*

On arriving at Dollar, the Stranger will be invited by a distant view, to ascend the hill and contemplate the singular scenery of Castle-Campbell, still sublime in ruin. Having surveyed, with astonishment and pleasure, this most romantic assemblage of almost every thing grand in nature, he will proceed on

his journey, and passing Castleton, a small turreted building upon an eminence on the left, he may soon after turn off to the right, when a footpath will conduct him to the Caldron-Linn, a celebrated cataract on the Devon. Proceeding up the river side, he will also have an opportunity of visiting the Rumbling Bridge and Devil's Mill, with their wild, woody, and rocky accompaniments. A short way beyond these, is the village of the Crook of Devon, from which a good road through an improving country will lead him to Kinross. This place is beautified by the extensive pleasure-grounds of Kinross-house, the magnificent mansion of Mr. Graham, and by the charming expanse of Loch-Leven, celebrated afar for the scenes of its insulated towers. The Tourist must visit these, and while he heaves a sigh over the sorrows of the ill-requited Mary, will be taught a useful lesson of the transitory nature of human grandeur. The long low Isle of St. Servan presents few attractions, but may excite the Stranger's attention by having been the seat of primitive Christianity, and, perhaps, the secluded spot where Winton composed his chronicle of the northern division of the British Isle.

Taking the road to Edinburgh, the Traveller will soon observe, on his right, Blair-Adam, the seat of Mr. W. Adam, situated on the woody declivity of the Cleish hills, and his right will be overlooked by the western peak of Benarty, rearing its bare and rugged head, with a threatening frown, above the adjacent vale. As he passes onward, he will successively leave the villages of Maryborough and Keltie, the Kirk of

Beath on the summit of an eminence, the Crossgates, and the ancient town of Inverkeithing, not far beyond which is the North Queen's-ferry. Crossing the Forth, he will proceed to Cramond Bridge, having the fine enclosures of Lord Roseberry the whole way on his left. From this, the road is bounded by views, charmingly varied; till, by the west end of Prince's-street, the Tourist completes his most diversified excursion by entering the Caledonian Metropolis, peopled by above 83,000 inhabitants.

Having resigned his late charge to the comforts of the capital, "THE STRANGER'S GUIDE" hastens his return to the Inn of Arroquhar, in the hope of being in time to share the *Deoch an Dorais* with his late companion, before departing on his western route. Arroquhar was formerly the residence of the chiefs of the Clan-Macfarlan, but is now the property of Mr. Ferguson of Raith, in Fifeshire. The Duke of Argyll having obtained a lease of it, made several additions to the original buildings, and converted it into an inn, which is a convenient stage on the way to Inveraray. Its situation is very romantic; it commands a fine view of Loch-Long, and is enveloped in woods and overlooked by lofty hills. From one of the windows is seen Ben-Ardtir, a grotesque rock which, from its appearance, has obtained the appellation of *The Cobbler*. Anciently it was reckoned the highest spot within the domain of the Campbells, and the heir of that house was obliged to ascend its topmost pinnacle as a proof of his having taken

possession. If he failed, his right devolved to the nearest relative who should happen to be more adventurous.

Loch-Long is an arm of the sea, 20 miles long, and from 40 to 80 fathoms deep, dividing the shire of Dunbarton from that of Argyle. It is frequented by herrings, and abounds in the various species of fish found in similar waters. This lake is remarkable in having been the scene of a Norwegian depredation. In A. D. 1263, Haco, king of Norway, sent a fleet of sixty sail up towards its head, where the crews landed, and ravaged the country round the shores of Loch-Lomond, together with its "ilis, then weil biggit with kirkis, templis, and housis;" destroyed much property, and carried away a multitude of cattle. From this he sailed down the Frith of Clyde, and landed on the coast of Ayrshire. Here he was completely routed by Alexander III. the young king of Scots, and 26,000 of the ravagers were slain in the decisive battle of Largs. \*

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

*Hardyknute.*

\* The scene of this action is still marked with some monumental cairns, many of which, however, have been removed during the glide of ages. In most of them were found stone coffins enclosing human bones, and battle-axes, two of which have gone into the possession of General Brisbane. In the Cumbrae Isles, some cairns, reared on the same occasion, being lately opened, the warlike weapons contained in them were placed in the collection of the Earl of Eglinton.

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

Glencroe is from four to five miles in length, and the road ascends gently through the whole of it, excepting the last mile, where it is very steep, and carried in a zigzag form to the top of the hill. Here is a seat and a stone inscribed

REST AND BE THANKFUL,

placed by the 22d regiment, who made this part of

the military road.\* Emerging from the glen, but still surrounded by stupendous hills, the Tourist will pass the small lake Loch-Restal, which empties itself by a furious streamlet, dashing in cataracts through Glen-Kinglass for many a weary mile. Both sides of it are washed by innumerable rills, and towards its termination it is beautified by woods, relieving the eye with the verdure of their foliage. Having traversed this lone valley, a view is obtained of Loch-Fyne, an extensive arm of the sea, more than thirty miles in length. Upon the opposite side of the river which accompanies the road, and where it bends to the right, stands Ardkinglas, the seat of Sir A. Campbell, possessing every ornament which mountain, wood, water, and the contrast of a ruinous pile can bestow. About a mile and a half beyond this is the inn of Cairndow; not far beyond which, the road doubles the extremity of the lake, and proceeds along its margin, skirted with a noble range of mountains, which, although naked and bare, gain in grandeur what they lose in beauty. Upon a low peninsula, distant six miles from Cairndow, and four from Inveraray, stands Dunduramh, encompassed by lofty trees, and consisting of a large, strong, irregularly constructed tower, with small turrets above the angles

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\* The following most singular poetical effusion, is said to have been composed by a Mr. Caulfield, who was employed by Marshal Wade in making roads in the Highlands in 1733.

Had you but seen these roads, *before they were made,*  
You'd lift up your hands, and bless Marshal Wade.

in the wall. Over the gate is the following inscription:

M.D.XCVI.

MAN. BEHALD. THE. END. OF. ALL. BE. NOCHT.  
VISER. NOR. THE. BRESTES. HOIF. IN. GOD.

As the road advances, the lake grows wider, extending towards the right, when the prospect begins gradually to open; and, on passing a steep hill on the right, a most enchanting landscape bursts unexpectedly upon the view. The lake here expands into a spacious bay, round which are ranged the beautiful plantations of the Duke of Argyle, stretching from the margin of the water to the summits of the high mountains behind. The castle, rearing its towers above the thick woods, has a picturesque and agreeable effect; while towards the south-east appears the town of Inveraray in a uniform line of handsome buildings. On the right is seen Dunicoich, a steep hill 700 feet perpendicular, covered with wood; and crowned by an ancient watch-tower. This delightful scenery continues in view during nearly an hour, but when the traveller has reached the inn, the whole has almost vanished from the view, like the flitting beauties of a fairy scene.

Inveraray, which now contains about 1200 inhabitants, originated in a hamlet formed by the humble habitations of fishermen. In 1648, by the interest of the noble family of Argyle, it was erected by Charles I. into a burgh, of which the revenues, even at this day, do not much exceed £60 per annum. The place is small, consisting chiefly of one range of neat houses, uniformly built, and fronting the lake.

The whole, excepting one house, is the property of the duke.

The present castle of Inveraray was begun about 1745, by Archibald, Duke of Argyle, but on account of the commotions of the times, it was not completed for many years afterwards. It is surrounded by most extensive pleasure-grounds, stocked with a redundancy of the finest woods to be seen within the British Isles. Through the lawn before the castle, the Aray, a fine and rapid river, flows into the lake. The noble mansion is a square building, with a tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion shooting up above the towers from the centre of the roof, which gives the whole an appearance well suited to the scene. It relies on its own merits and its situation to attract the attention of the traveller, and presents no white or splendid colour to the eye, forming an ostentatious contrast to the shady groves around it; but its gray, sombre hue harmonizes with the scene, and gives to the whole an air of tranquil dignity. The hall, which is spacious, is hung round with arms and other ornaments, suited to the style of a highland castle. It is lighted by the high middle windows, and surrounded by a gallery, in which is an organ, the effect of which is grand and striking. This is the largest room in the mansion, and perhaps the only one perfectly corresponding to the magnificent exterior. The others are all fitted up in the modern style, with exquisite taste; and the large drawing-room is a princely apartment, adorned with beautiful tapestry. Those in the turrets are used

chiefly as small libraries, or private parlours, and are, in general, ornamented with good prints. The pictures, for the most part, are not excellent, excepting a few portraits, among which is a fine one of the late Duke of Hamilton. Some others will attract notice from historical incidents wherewith their originals were connected.

Having seen what is remarkable about the castle, the Stranger may walk along the side of the Aray, which he will cross by a bridge; when, by keeping to the right, he will come to a spot at the base of Dunicoich, near a gate leading to an avenue. Here he will obtain a beautiful view of the castle, town, and lake. A winding walk conducts, from this place, to the summit of the hill, from which may be contemplated, in a delightful prospect, the whole of the Duke's pleasure-grounds, extending thirty miles in circumference.

———"Hail! Nature, hail!

With all thy woods and rivers, winding lone,  
That wander down and skirt the hermit-vale,  
With oak high-crown'd, and yellow leaflets strown;  
'Tis there the mind can feel a deeper tone,  
And muse on nobler deeds—the stream that hrawls  
Unheeded joins the melancholy moan  
Of groves—no sound the distant world recalls,  
None heard but dew that weeps, none but the leaf that falls."

*Finley's Wallace.*

If the Traveller decline, however, to ascend the steep, he may proceed through the alley beneath the shade of its majestic trees. Walking about a mile onward, he will come in sight of the Dubh-Loch, a deep and dark fresh water lake, communicating, at a short distance, by a little rivulet, with Loch-Fyne.

This pool is abundantly stocked with excellent fish, from which the family is always amply supplied. It is situated at the bottom of a very picturesque vale, named Glen-Shira, expressive of the qualities of its silent stream. In this romantic seclusion, at about two miles distance from the town, are the Duke's Barns for drying hay and grain in wet seasons, and well deserving a visit from those who are curious of contemplating the progressive improvements of art, and the ingenuity of philanthropy exercised in alleviating the disadvantages of an ungenial clime.

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

On the western side of the Monument.

AVO, DUDUM MORTUO,  
SED ADHUC SENE MEMORATO,  
ET LONGE MEMORANDO PIETATIS ERGO,  
DUNCANUS CAMPBELL POSUIT.  
A. D. MDCLIV.  
PROSPERA LUX ORITUR, LINGUIS ANIMISQUE FAVETE.

*Translation.*

TO THE MEMORY OF HIS GRANDSIRE,  
LONG AGO DECEASED,  
BUT STILL WELL REMEMBERED, AND HIGHLY EXTOLLED,  
FOR HIS VIRTUES,  
DUNCAN CAMPBELL ERECTED THIS,  
A. D. MDCLIV.  
BE MUTE, AND MUSE, SATURNIAN DAYS ARISE.

On the eastern side of the Monument.

SACRUM MEMORIÆ COLINI,  
FRATRIS GERMANI GUALTERI CAMPBELL DE SKIPNESS  
QUI, INTER ALIOS EVANGELICÆ RELIGIONIS  
ET LIBERTATIS POPULI TENACIS,  
INJUSTÆ OCCUBUIT NECL.  
A. D. MDCLXXXV.  
SCILICET ADVERSIS PROBITAS EXERCITA REBUS  
TRISTI MATERIAM TEMPORIS LAUDIS HABET.

*Translation.*

SACRED TO  
THE MEMORY OF COLIN,  
BROTHER-GERMAN OF WALTER CAMPBELL OF SKIPNESS,  
WHO, AMONG OTHERS  
OF A PEOPLE CONSTANT IN PURE RELIGION AND LIBERTY,  
SUFFERED AN UNJUST DEATH.  
A. D. MDCLXXXV.  
VIRTUE, INDEED, AVOWED IN TROUBLOUS DAYS,  
TO A SAD AGE BECOMES THE THEME OF PRAISE.

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

On the river Aray are some romantic waterfalls, the chief of which are, the Carlonan Linn, and Len-

ach Gluthin, which is the most beautiful, and is higher up the stream. On the Douglas, a rivulet falling into Loch-Fyne about three miles below the town, is a bridge said to be of Roman structure, which is very picturesque from its form and the pendent weeds, foliage, and ivy with which it is covered.

In returning from Inveraray, it is necessary either to retrace the road to Arroquhar and, doubling Loch-Fyne, descend by its eastern bank, or to cross by water to St. Catherine's Inn on the opposite shore. Those who choose the first of these ways, leave the road conducting to Loch-Lomond, at the Inn of Arroquhar; and, passing the church and manse upon the left, proceed through a woody track of land sometimes interrupted by high precipices, along the eastern shores of the lake. At a small hamlet named Finart, the road bends to the left, and ascends a steep hill, from whose summit is an open and extensive prospect all around. While ascending still farther, the Traveller obtains a view of Loch-Goyle, branching out from Loch-Long among the north-western mountains. By turning a little towards the right out of the way, he will have a fine prospect of the Loch, with the ancient Castle-Carrick near its opening on the south, and the houses of Portincaple on its eastern margin, in the front. At a short distance from this, on the road, a soft and beautiful prospect rises on the eye, from the south, consisting of the Gair-Loch, issuing from the Frith of Clyde, with mountains on every side, the distant castle of

Roseneath, and the hills of Renfrewshire blending with the sky.

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

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

The Stranger will now cross the Lake to Portincaple; and, continuing his route along the western shore of the Gair-Loch, will arrive at Roseneath, standing on a delightful woody peninsula washed, on the south, by the Clyde, here, a broad and magnificent stream. This splendid edifice belongs to the Duke of Argyle. Here stood, anciently, a fine old castle, which was burnt down by accident in the summer of 1802. Soon after, the present mansion was begun, from a design by the late Joseph Bonomi, an eminent architect of London, but has not yet been completed. It is 184 feet long and 121 in breadth, having two magnificent fronts, each adorned with columns of the Ionic order, and the whole is projected on a plan of princely grandeur. Retired from the house, and nearly concealed with woods, are the offices, 280 feet in length, and ornamented with a tower 90 feet high, designed equally for decoration and for use. The plan was given by Mr. Naysmith, a distinguished landscape-painter in Edinburgh.

At the village of Roseneath, the Tourist will easily procure a boat in which to cross the Loch to Ardencaple-inn. From this a short distance, in which he will pass Ardencaple-house, the property of the Duke of Argyle, on the left, will bring him to Helensburgh on the northern bank of the Clyde. This place was founded about thirty-five years ago, by Sir James Colquhoun, on whose estate it stands. Of late it has become a favourite retreat of the merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley, during the months of summer. This has occasioned

a rapid increase of its population, which is now estimated at 600 permanent inhabitants. During the sea-bathing season, however, there are four times that number. A theatre has been erected in the place, together with a large hotel, and extensive hot and cold baths, containing every accommodation for invalids. The baths and dependent buildings are designed on a spacious scale, and form a handsome structure. The town is built on a uniform plan, and was erected, some years ago, into a borough of barony, the affairs of which are directed by its own magistrates. Some progress has also been made in constructing a small harbour for the reception of fishing vessels and pleasure-boats. Many of the private lodgings are handsomely finished and furnished, which, with the salubrity of the air, the moderate distance from Glasgow, the excellence of the road, and the convenience of a daily post, render this a desirable retreat to all who may wish a temporary repose from the cares and confinement of business.

From Helensburgh an excellent road, through a pleasant country, leads to Dunbarton. It passes, on the left, Drumfork the seat of Mr. Laird, Camis Easkan belonging to Mr. Dennistoun, Keppoch the residence of Mr. Ewing, and Lileston the property of Mr. Donald. On the right is the peninsulated Hill of Ardmore, upon which stands the conspicuous mansion of General Giles, farther on is Ardarden occupied by Mr. Neilson, and then, upon the left is Gileston, the abode of Mr. Lennox. On the same side

stands the church of Cardross, and, not far beyond it, Ardoch, the fine cottage of Mr. Graham of Gartmore. At a short distance in advance, and on the left of the road, some trees distinguish the remarkable spot where stood a seat of the most valorous and virtuous Robert the Bruce,\* and in which the illustrious patriot died. On the right of where the road unites with that conducting to Loch-Lomond, stands Clydebank, on the headland formed by the confluence of the Leven and the Clyde. The Traveller will now enter Dunbarton by a massy bridge, which was built above fifty years ago by government, and cost £2500. It is upwards of 300 feet long, and 25 high, in the centre above the surface of the river, and contains five arches, the largest of which is 162 feet in span. On the Leven is a salmon-fishery, let for about £350 per annum. It belongs to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss and the borough of Dunbarton. From this place, if he prefer it, the Traveller may retrace his late route to the city of Glasgow.

But the town of Greenock invites a visit from him whose leisure permits, and whom philanthropy prompts to investigate and admire the progress of the

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\* In February 1818, when the workmen in the Psalter churchyard at Dunfermline were preparing the ground for a new church, a tomb, supposed to be that of this celebrated king, was discovered. There was a large trough, built of polished stone, about seven feet in length, and eighteen inches in depth: in this trough lies the skeleton of a large body, six feet two inches in length, in considerable preservation, cased in lead. The body has been wrapped in damask cloth, extremely fine, and interwoven with gold, some fragments of which remain; and something like a crown was observed upon the head. Several fragments of marble, cased and gilt, were dug from the ruins in the immediate neighbourhood of the tomb, which in all probability are the remains of the monument that had been erected over it.

arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the maritime divisions of Great Britain. This Sketch, however, must fall greatly short of doing justice to the public spirit of the inhabitants of this enterprising, wealthy, and flourishing place. A few brief notes are, nevertheless, submitted with a view to excite the inquiries of the Stranger, and to direct his attention to a survey of the place, which is now become one of the most considerable seaports in the British Empire.

Greenock is situated on a spacious bay, extending four and a half miles along the southern bank of the Clyde. It is joined on the east by Crawford's Dyke, which was erected into a borough of barony, in 1633, by Charles I., and has a good harbour and quay older than those of Greenock. In 1700, the inhabitants petitioned the Scottish Parliament to sanction the establishment of a fund wherewith to build a harbour. The request, however, was refused, probably on account of opposition from the royal boroughs and the merchants of Glasgow. But they were not to be diverted from so laudable a project by the interposition of a jealous and invidious rivalry. They afterwards entered into a contract with their superior Sir John Shaw, and agreed to assess themselves in the sum of 1s. 4d. sterling on each sack of malt brewed into ale within the town. A harbour was, in consequence, begun in 1707; and more than ten acres were enclosed by two circular quays, with the intervention of a middle one; the whole consisting of about 2000 feet of stone work, executed at the expense of £5625 sterling. This debt having

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

As large capitals have been acquired by the inhabitants of Greenock, their trade is proportionately extensive. Their imports consist chiefly of cotton, sugar, rum, grain, wine, naval stores, potass, oil, timber, fruits, and other articles for home consumption. The exports are chiefly composed of the general produce of the great manufacturing country upon the river. The whale and herring fisheries have long been engaged in, here, to a considerable extent. The manufactures are not very numerous,

consisting chiefly of ship-building, of cordage, sail-cloth, sugar-refining, bottle-works, and a few others. The population of Greenock, which nearly amounts to 20,000 souls, has been greatly augmented by the influx of highlanders, whom the iron hand of an ignorant and ungenerous policy has expatriated even from the ungenial haunts of their naked hills.

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

house and Excise-office are to be conducted, is built in the pure Grecian style, from a design by Mr. Burn. The entire building, which will cost about £30,000, is 170 by 100 feet, and is greatly ornamental to the town. In the foundation-stone is a plate containing this inscription,

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,  
THE FOUNDATION OF THIS BUILDING, ERECTED BY GOVERNMENT,  
FOR A CUSTOM-HOUSE AND EXCISE-OFFICE,  
WAS LAID UPON THE 11 DAY OF MAY,  
IN THE YEAR OF OUR  
LORD MDCCCXVII, OF THE ERA OF MASONRY MDCCCXVII,  
AND IN THE LVII YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR  
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN GEORGE III.  
BY SIR MICHAEL SHAW STEWART, BARONET,  
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF RENFREW AND DUNBARTON SHIRES,  
IN PRESENCE OF  
QUINTIN LEITCH AND ROBERT KWING, ESQRS., MAGISTRATES,  
AND THE OTHER  
MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF GREENOCK.  
WILLIAM BURN, ARCHITECT.  
WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, SUPERINTENDENT.  
D. MATHIESON, A. M'FARLANE, AND G. DEMPSTER, CONTRACTORS.  
WHICH UNDERTAKING  
MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.

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

of the hill, and shaded by fine old trees. Greenock is governed by two baillies and six counsellors.

A charming walk of about three miles, and in the course of which may be observed several handsome mansions, such as that of Mr. Gemmill the banker, and others, conducts the Traveller from Greenock to the united town of Port-Glasgow and Newark, situated by the river side upon a flat at the base of its woody hills, and which contains upwards of 6000 inhabitants. It was erected into a parish in 1695, and has ever since been increasing in size, trade, population, and wealth. It is built upon a spot consisting of eleven acres, originally feued by the magistrates of Glasgow for the purpose of forming a harbour for the reception of their shipping, and is governed by two baillies and a council, consisting of eleven feuare, possessed of, at least, £10 sterling of yearly income, arising from heritable property. This council of thirteen trustees was appointed to regulate the police of the place, by an act of Parliament, in 1775, when the town was erected into a borough of barony with the consent of the immediate superiors, the city of Glasgow, and the proprietor of the lands of Finlayston-Maxwell. The harbour is capable of receiving the largest vessels, without discharging any part of their cargoes, which cannot be done at Greenock. Besides a considerable number of fine houses, there has lately been erected an elegant Town-house, with a fine spire which contains a clock. On the eastern point of the bay stand the ruins of Newark-castle, the property of Lord Belhaven, in whose family it

has remained for a considerable time. It is lofty and not destitute of magnificence, having consisted of a square court, with high walls, round turrets, and battlements. Over the main door are the arms of the Maxwells of Finlayston, to whom it formerly belonged, very much defaced, and having beneath them this inscription,

THE BLESSING OF GOD BE HEREON,  
ANNO MDXCVII.

The tower is a more ancient structure than the rest, but the date of its erection is unknown. The town is overlooked from the south by hills of considerable eminence, which are covered with woods, and broken by deep ravines, through which flow streams of pure and wholesome water. From their summits, the ascent to which is picturesque and romantic, an extensive and charming prospect is obtained of the Clyde, the rock and castle of Dunbarton, Ben-Lomond, numerous gentlemen's seats, and a thousand other objects which decorate a landscape and enchant the view.

Leaving Port-Glasgow, the Traveller will go eastward in a direction nearly parallel to the river, and about two miles distant he will pass Broadfield, an elegant mansion, possessed by Mr. Crawford, and several other residences upon the side of the sloping hills. The principal of these is Finlayston, a seat of the former Earls of Glencairn, and now belonging to Mr. Graham of Gartmore. It is situated in the parish of Kilmalcom, where are still preserved the four Communion-cups used by John Knox in admi-

ministering the sacrament after the Presbyterian form. They are of silver, have a very venerable appearance, and are greatly respected both for their antiquity and the sacred use to which they have been applied during nearly three centuries.

A short way beyond this is Bishopton, on the left, belonging to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, commanding a fine view of the Clyde and the mountainous country on its northern bank. Passing the Inn of Bishopton, the Tourist will travel through a fertile, well-cultivated district, adorned with numerous seats. North-Bar and Walkinshaw, belonging to Mr. Boyd Alexander, and South-Bar, possessed by Mr. Buchanan, are the most conspicuous. He will next cross the river formed by the confluence of the two Carts and the Greiff, by the Bridge of Inshinnan. A beautiful bridge of uncommon structure was built here, in 1759; but, being undermined by the water, fell in the spring of 1809. A new one, of superior strength and elegance, was erected in 1812 by Mr. Bocket, mason in Glasgow, at an expense of £18,000. Beyond this is Renfrew, a place of considerable antiquity, and the county-town, giving name to the shire. Robert II., who frequently resided here, in a palace upon the Castle-hill, on the banks of the Clyde, erected it into a sheriffdom, and afterwards into a royal borough. It is also distinguished by having been the scene of the defeat of Summerled, thane of Argyle, in 1164, by Malcolm III., against whom that chieftain headed an army of predatory insurgents. Here, likewise, the Laird of

Greenock, the contemptible minion of a faithless court, apprehended the good and gallant Marquis of Argyle, and carried him prisoner to Edinburgh, where he fell a sacrifice to the vile passions of those men who were oppressing Scotland, and persecuting the best of her sons. From this the traveller may proceed, by an excellent road of seven miles, to Glasgow; or, turning to the right, traverse the beautiful plain, upon the south of which is situated Paisley, a place of ancient name, and of great manufacturing fame.

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

Thy call is the abbot George of Shaw  
About my abbey gart mak this waw:  
An thousand four hundredth seir  
Eighty four the date, but weir  
Pray for his salvie  
That laid this noble foundation.

Among the principal buildings in Paisley are, the Old Abbey, the remains of which are still so entire as to demonstrate its former magnificence, and in which an elegant new church has been constructed since 1789; and the Earl of Abercorn's cemetery, an old Gothic chapel, having the finest echo, perhaps, in the world, and in which is a monument to the memory of Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, first, wife to Walter the Steward, and, afterwards, to Robert II. The other three churches are large, and handsomely finished; and the High Church, built in 1756, has a beautiful and lofty spire. The Town-house is a fine edifice with a steeple and clock, and contains a prison, court-hall, and other apartments, a part of which is let for an inn. The town contains upwards of 30,000 souls.

Paisley has long been remarkable for the fine structure of its silks, muslins, gauze, ribbons, nuns' thread, tanneries, soap and candle works, inkles, tapes, and the machinery and implements used in the fabrication of these different kinds of goods, the total annual value of which is calculated considerably to exceed £800,000 sterling. The trade and manufactures of the place derive advantage from the navigation of the Cart, which has been deepened so as to admit vessels, drawing seven feet of water, from the Clyde. The internal policy of the town is vested in a provost, three baillies and seventeen counsellors, elected annually in October. The prosperity of Paisley will be further promoted by the completion of the Glasgow and Ardrossan Canal, passing through a tract of country abounding in coal, lime,

and iron-stone, and enriched by an industrious population of nearly 150,000 souls.

Taking leave of Paisley, the Traveller will follow the great road leading to Glasgow through a fine luxuriant country. He will soon after discover, on his right, Crossflatt the house of Mr. Brown, and on the left Greenlaw, and Newhall the seat of Mr. Kibble. On the same side is Beershaw situated on an eminence; and on the right may be seen Auchintorly, Blackhall, and Hawkhead, an elegant seat of the Earl of Glasgow, surrounded with an extensive pleasure-ground and thriving plantations. Proceeding eastward, he will pass, on the same hand, Ralston the property of Mr. Orr, and beyond this Cardonnel, an old family-seat overshadowed by some venerable trees, once belonging to a branch of the Darnleys, but now to Lord Blantyre. In the same direction, a view is obtained of the ivied ruins of Cruikston-castle, once a magnificent seat of the family of Lennox. Here stood the withered remains of the Yew-tree, sacred, of yore, to the connubial endearments of Henry Darnley and his beauteous Queen. Nearly a mile beyond the Half-way-house, on the right, is Dumbreck, built on the top of a hill. On the opposite side is Craigton, the beautiful residence of Mr. Ritchie, and beyond that, Plantation, the highly ornamented seat of Mr. John Mair, who possesses a fine collection of paintings, including the principal pieces of the late Mr. Allan of Edinburgh, the celebrated Hogarth of Scottish character. On both sides of the road are many neat villas and houses be-

longing to the merchants and manufacturers of this city. Having passed these, the Tourist will enter Tradestown, and by the New Bridge arrive at Glasgow, occupied by 120,000 inhabitants, where, in any of the commodious and elegant Inns, with which it abounds, he will meet with every accommodation, attention, and luxury, that a great city usually affords.

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

### *Falls of the Clyde.*

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

river, which here makes a noble sweep. The beauty of its site, and the gloomy grandeur of its ruins, attracted the sweetly pathetic muse of the late Mr. John Finlay, \* who thus describes it:

"Thou hoary warrior! bent with years  
And swiftly mould'ring to decay,  
Faint-gleaming on my raptur'd sight,  
While through the Vale of Clyde I stray,  
And view from far the rocky steep  
The moon with mellow ray adorning,  
Pouring her beams o'er hill and vale,  
Far sweeter than the smiles of morning!

Behold! she flings her lustre wide  
And calms the brownness of the wood!  
Where tow'ring high in stately pride,  
Thy walls frown awful o'er the flood.  
Thy walls, from ancient grandeur chang'd,  
How sullen o'er the wave impending!  
And with the ivy's mantling green,  
Their hoary moss-grown fragments blending,"—

Bothwell-castle is a noble monument of antiquity, and is indeed one of the most magnificent ruins in Scotland. The structure itself is superb, and all the neighbouring objects have an aspect of grandeur. The Clyde takes a fine sweep round the castle, where

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\* This harmonious and accomplished poet was a native of Glasgow, in the University of which city he was educated. His attainments in literature were of considerable eminence, and adorned by the polished elegance of a chaste and refined taste. In 1808, he published his "Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie," a sweet poem, distinguished in a great degree by fine sentiment conveyed in a diction, at once simple, melodious, spirited, and pure. The merit of this work being generally acknowledged, a second edition was soon required, and which he greatly enlarged. Attached to it, is a selection of shorter pieces, finished in the same genuine spirit of ease, pathos, and energy. He also edited a collection of Ancient Ballads, accompanied with very ingenious illustrative notes. While engaged in the execution of a new original work, of which the highest expectations were formed, he died, December 1810, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, at Moffat, on his way to England, whither he was going for the benefit of his health.

its breadth is considerable, and its stream spreads over a flat rocky bottom. Its banks on both sides are very lofty, romantic, and adorned with natural wood. On the southern side is the Craig of Blantyre, with an ecclesiastical ruin upon the brink of the perpendicular rock; while, on the northern bank of the Clyde, stands the castle of Bothwell, with a bold aspect towards the south, and rearing, at both ends, its lofty towers.

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

it has again returned to the noble house of Douglas. The Priory of Blantyre, opposite, was founded in the thirteenth century; and a prior of this monastery was one of the Scottish commissioners appointed to negotiate the ransom of King David Bruce, taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346. Thus upon this spot, to whatever point we turn, and whether we consider the majestic ruins around us, or the singular variety of changes in their history, which have occurred during the lapse of ages, few places will be found affording such awful monuments of the devastations produced by time.

" All has its date below. The fatal hour  
Was register'd in heaven ere time began.  
We turn to dust, and all our mightiest works  
Die too. The deep foundations that we lay,  
Time ploughs them up, and not a trace remains.  
We build with what we deem eternal rock :—  
A distant age asks where the fabric stood;  
And in the dust, sifted and search'd in vain,  
The undiscoverable secret sleeps."

COWPER.

Bothwell-church is an old structure in the Gothic style, seventy feet in length over the walls, and thirty-nine in breadth. It is covered with large polished stones laid over an arched roof. The whole edifice is composed of stone, strengthened by pilasters, to support the weight of the roof. The date of its construction is not known; but the Douglas arms are upon one of the windows quartered with the royal, probably alluding to the marriage of the Earl of Douglas with the heiress of Bothwell, who was grand-daughter of Robert Bruce.

The short distance from this of two miles, which

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

It is difficult to determine at what time this town was built, but it now contains nearly 7000 inhabitants. It originally stood lower down, clustering around the duke's house, or palace as it is sometimes called; but these buildings having been purchased and pulled down, the town has since stretched upwards to the south and west, leaving the palace detached below it. One house still standing has the date 1533 cut over the gateway; and part of some others are still to be seen older. Hamilton-house, which stands on the level valley between the town and the river Clyde, is a large pile, but of a dull and disagreeable aspect, having two deep wings at right angles with the centre. The collection of paintings which it contains is extremely valuable, and has always attracted the attention of travellers. A portrait of James the First of England and Sixth of

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

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

The second of the principal paintings, mentioned as forming the most distinguished in this grand collection, is a portrait of Viscount Fielding, first Earl of Denbigh, whose eldest daughter was married to the Marquis, afterwards Duke of Hamilton. In this picture the painter has combined all the energies of imagination with the reality of portrait. The earl is represented in a loose dress going out a-shooting. The scene is removed to a tropical climate, and characterised by the palm-tree and perrocket, and he is attended by a Morisco boy, who is in the act of whispering and pointing out the game, while the Earl is exhibited in the moment of turning round to discover it. The action is animated, the air of the head is

graceful, and the countenance open and expressive, exciting amazement that the power of colours can express life so strongly. Indeed, so dignified and energetic is the expression of the head, that it is sometimes regretted he were not surrounded by a senate or followed by an army.

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

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About a mile beyond Avon bridge the Tourist will leave the Carlisle road, and turning to the left enter Clydesdale, a delightful valley, adorned with many noble mansions. Among these Mauldslie-castle arrests the attention, both on account of its fine situation on the north bank of the Clyde, and the beauty of its architecture. It is a modern building in the form of a castle, consisting of various orders, the design of the late Mr. R. Adam. A short way beyond the village of Dalserf, a bridge conducts across the Nethan, a pretty streamlet flowing through a very romantic glen, in which, upon a lofty promontory, stand the ruins of Draffin or Craignethan-castle, anciently a seat of the family of Hamilton, but now the property of Lord Douglas. In this fortress the hapless Mary found a short respite, after her escape from the persecution of those who had detained her in Loch-Leven-castle.

Proceeding a few miles farther, the Journeyer will enter the wood of Stonebyres, when his ear will be struck by a hollow murmuring noise, increasing as he advances. On emerging from the wood, he will observe a board pointing out the way to

#### STONEBYRES FALL.

Descending a steep hill, for about two hundred paces, he will come to a precipitous bank of the river, where, from a chair placed there by the late Mr. David Dale, he may contemplate, in security, the grand and awful scene beneath him. The fall consists of three breaks, but when the river is swollen it

dashes down in one unbroken sheet, above eighty feet in height; it is the *ne plus ultra* of the salmon, as none can possibly get above it, although their endeavours, in the spawning season, are incessant and amusing. Above, the river is smooth and tranquil, but being here contracted, forces itself with inconceivable fury over the shelving rocks. The accompanying scenery is very fine, and the immense quantity of water, thus tumbling headlong down, produces a most sublime effect. From the lowest fall, the spray rises high into the atmosphere, and gives an indistinctness to the scene, that greatly increases its sublimity and grandeur.

Having surveyed, at his leisure, this most interesting spot, the Tourist may proceed on his road, which will soon bring him opposite to the mouth of the river Mouss, falling into the Clyde a mile below the town of Lanark. This stream flows through a very romantic dell, bounded on either side by a reef of lofty, precipitous, rugged rocks, denominated Cartlan-Craigs. These are fringed with coppice-wood and young plantations on the south. The northern bank is about 400 feet in height, and both are finely varied with the different appearances of naked cliffs and silvan precipices. In the bottom, the Mouss guides its lonely course amid prominent cliffs, inaccessible caverns, and pathless wilds, darkened by foliage and beautified by mountain-flowers. One of these dreary caverns has attracted notice by being connected with the name of the patriot Wallace. Baronald-house, the seat of Mr. Lockhart,

is situated on the banks of this streamlet in a fine woody hollow, having the Cartlan-Craigs as a screen from the northern blast. A little above the house, on the south, is a singular echo, the reverberations of which are distinct and loud. At a short distance from this is the thriving town of Lanark, 656 feet above the level of the sea.

This is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, mistakingly supposed by some antiquaries to occupy the site of Colania, a Roman station, which was at Little-Clyde, twenty-four miles to the south-east. It was erected into a royal borough by Alexander I., whose charter, with those of Robert I. and James V., was confirmed, in 1632, by Charles I. It is classed with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a member to Parliament. The electors are the Common Council and Deacons of Crafts, consisting of a provost, dean of guild, and thirteen counsellors. The population of Old and New Lanark amounts to nearly 6000; and in the town are a church, town-house, grammar-school, and a very good inn, which is much frequented in summer by strangers who come to visit the Falls of Clyde. In this house is kept a book, wherein travellers may insert observations on the scenery they have been visiting. Among many others equally apposite, will be seen the following half-witty hobbling *impromptu* :

What fools are mankind,  
And how strangely inclin'd  
To come from all places  
With horses and chaises,  
By day and by dark,  
To visit Lanark ?

For good folks after all  
What is a Waterfall?  
It comes roaring and grumbling,  
And leaping and tumbling,  
And hopping and skipping,  
And foaming and dripping;  
And struggling and toiling,  
And bubbling and boiling;  
And beating and jumping,  
And bellowing and thumping.  
I've much more to say on  
Both *Linn and Bonniton*,  
But the trunks are tied on  
And I must be gone.

About a mile and a half beyond the town stands New Lanark, a pleasant village, chiefly occupied by those engaged in the extensive cotton-mills, erected in 1785, under the auspices of the late enterprising and benevolent Mr. David Dale, but now the property of Messrs. Owen & Co., who employ about 1500 people. The mills, which are four in number, and of a handsome lofty structure, are situated at the western extremity of the Bonniton-grounds, in a low silvan dell, and within view of DUNDAFF LINN, a pretty romantic fall, of about four feet in height. In this vicinity is a picturesque rock, which tradition exults to point out as the CHAIR of WALLACE, in which the patriot is said to have concealed himself from the inveterate enmity of the faithless foes of his country. From this the road is continued quite close to the stupendous banks of the river, and soon enters the grounds of Bonniton, when a short turn to the right enables the Traveller to obtain the first view of the

CORRA LINN.

This magnificent cataract is eighty-four feet in height, interrupted only by three almost imperceptible breaks. A winding ascent conducts to a seat, from which it is seen to great advantage, while the astonished senses partake of the turbulence of the roaring waters.

"Engulphed in crags, the fretting river raves,  
Chafed into foam, resound his tortured waves;  
With giddy heads we view the dreadful deep,  
And cattle snort, and tremble at the steep,  
Where down at once the foaming waters pour,  
And tottering rocks repel the deafening roar."

*Wilson's Clyde.*

After having recovered his recollection, suspended at first by the terrific view, the spectator will contemplate, with a complacency mingled with awe, the picture before him, equally tremendous and sublime. The banks of the river on either side are lofty, craggy, and covered with woods. A ruinous castle seated on a giddy pinnacle, a corn-mill clanking upon the rock below, the wild-birds screaming on the wing, and the tumultuous water struggling in its abyssinous pool, together with the accompanying scenery of crags, and chasms, and steeps, and trees, and brakes, and bushes, combine in a grotesque association, at once terrific and pleasing. A pavilion, erected by Sir James Carmichael of Bonniton, in 1708, overlooks the fall. In the uppermost room is placed a mirror, in which the torrent appears to dash its sweepy flood over the head of the astonished beholder. From this is obtained a fine bird's-eye view of the cataract, and a prospect of the cotton-mills, the picturesque vil-

lage of New Lanark, with the variegated banks of the Clyde, and the distant hills of Stirlingshire and Argyle. When the sun shines forth effulgent on the breeze-borne spray, as it floats above the raging linn, a charming rainbow is distinctly seen, displaying the evanescent beauties of its ever-flitting shades.

The channel of the Clyde above the Corra Linn is bounded by high rocks, wooded to their summits; and, between them, the river flows with great impetuosity along a rugged bed. A short walk, three quarters of a mile above, leads to the

#### FALL OF BONNITON,

the impression of which will be lessened by the previous contemplation of grander scenes. From a rock overhanging the stream, and on which a turret has been built, is a good, though distant, view of the fall. This is only upwards of twelve feet in height, but is very beautiful, shooting in a broad unbroken sheet into a hollow glen, whence some of the water recoils in foam and spray. Above it the river is pure, expanded, and tranquil, beautifully margined by verdant slopes and overshadowed with lofty trees. Thus, in the distance of a few miles, the descent of the Clyde is at least 180 feet, from Bonniton to Stonebyres, including the little cascade of Dundaff Linn.

On his return to Lanark, the enchanted Tourist may review, with more pleasurable emotions, the stupendous exhibitions which lately filled him with amazement and terror; and, while wrapt in a visionary recapitulation of each portentous scene, taking

the road through Carnwath, Crosswood-burn, Currie, Collington, and Slateford, will be agreeably surprised to find himself in Edinburgh, and be happy while he

" Meets at each step a friend's familiar face,  
And flies at last to Helen's long embrace ;  
Wipes from her cheek the rapture-speaking tear,  
And clasps, with many a sigh, his children dear ;  
While, long neglected, but at length, caress'd,  
His faithful dog salutes the smiling guest,  
Points to his master's eyes, (where'er they roam)  
His wistful face, and whines a welcome HOME."

*Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.*

# A Table

## OF THE

### MOUNTAINS IN SCOTLAND,

WITH THEIR HEIGHTS.

|                                     | Feet High. |                                          | Feet High. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Alva Hill, Stirling.                | 1600       | Cairngorm, Inverness.                    | 4060       |
| Auchinleck, Dumfries.               | 1500       | Cruachan Ben, Argyle.                    | 3390       |
| Ailsa, (in the Frith of Clyde) Ayr. | 940        | Cruach Lussa, Do.                        | 3000       |
| Arthur's Seat, Edinb.               | 814        | Cheviot, Roxb.                           | 2680       |
| Annan Hill, Dumfries.               | 256        | Coryhabbie, Banff.                       | 2558       |
| Bennevis, Inverness.                | 4570       | Cresch Bein, Argyle.                     | 2439       |
| Benlawers, Perth.                   | 4015       | Cairn Kinnow, Dumfries.                  | 2080       |
| Benmore, Do.                        | 3903       | Crook Moy, Argyle.                       | 2036       |
| Benblo, Do.                         | 3724       | Cardon, Peebles.                         | 2000       |
| Benwyves, Ross.                     | 3720       | Correen, Aberdeen.                       | 2000       |
| Benderig, Perth.                    | 3550       | Cairnmoir, Kircud.                       | 1737       |
| Bein Ardlanich, Do.                 | 3500       | Carnethy, or Logan house Hill, Edinb.    | 1700       |
| Benvoirlich, Do.                    | 3300       | Culter Fell, Lanark.                     | 1700       |
| Benlomond, Stirling.                | 3267       | Cairntable, Ayr.                         | 1660       |
| Benledi, Perth.                     | 3009       | Carleton, Do.                            | 1554       |
| Benmore, (in Mull) Argyle.          | 2980       | Carter Fell, Roxb.                       | 1606       |
| Benchoisie, Perth.                  | 2922       | Campsie Fells, Stirling.                 | 1500       |
| Black Larg, Dumfries.               | 2890       | Cairn Napie, Linlithg.                   | 1498       |
| Benvenue, Perth.                    | 2800       | Craig Keltou Hill, Edinb.                | 1450       |
| Broadlaw, Peebles.                  | 2760       | Carden, (from the Troad level,) Peebles. | 1400       |
| Belrines, Banff.                    | 2747       | Castielaw, Edinb.                        | 1390       |
| Benanambrae, Argyle.                | 2720       | Cairnharrah, Kircud.                     | 1100       |
| Benreisipoll, Do.                   | 2661       | Craig Owl, Angus.                        | 1100       |
| Buchaeletive, Do.                   | 2537       | Craig Lockhart, Edinb.                   | 540        |
| Bennahus, Do.                       | 2515       | Cocklerue, Linlithg.                     | 500        |
| Bencloch, Perth.                    | 2420       | Corstorphine Hills, Edinb.               | 470        |
| Bein Ima, or Cobler, Argyle.        | 2389       | Calton Hill, Do.                         | 350        |
| Buck of Cabrach, Aberdeen.          | 2377       | Dollarburn Hill, Peebles.                | 2840       |
| Blackhouse heights, Selkirk.        | 2370       | Dundrolgh, Do.                           | 2100       |
| Beneatan, Argyle.                   | 2306       | Douglas Cairn, Dumfries.                 | 1900       |
| Beinenturk, Do.                     | 2170       | Dunnon, Roxb.                            | 1031       |
| Benechaly, Perth.                   | 1800       | Dunsinnan, Perth.                        | 1024       |
| Beneagan, Banff.                    | 1582       | Dunwar, Ayr.                             | 1000       |
| Birnam, Perth.                      | 1580       | Dunicoich, Argyle.                       | 760        |
| Blackside End, Ayr.                 | 1560       | Dickmount Hill, Lanark.                  | 700        |
| Bendoehie, Aberd.                   | 1420       | Dalmahoy Hill, Edinb.                    | 680        |
| Bencairn, Kircud.                   | 1200       | Dunse Law, Berwick.                      | 630        |
| Binhill, Banff.                     | 1045       | Dundee Law, Angus.                       | 525        |
| Ballagich, Ayr.                     | 1000       | Etterick pen, Selkirk.                   | 2200       |
| Berwick Law, (N.) Hadding.          | 940        | Elden Hills, Roxb.                       | 1330       |
| Burhullion, Wigton.                 | 814        | Errickstone Brae, Dumfries.              | 1118       |
| Belmont, Angus.                     | 759        | Farragon, Perth.                         | 2584       |
| Brunswick Hill, Dumfries.           | 749        | Firmonth, Aberdeen.                      | 2500       |
| Buckatane, Edinb.                   | 680        |                                          |            |
| Harry, Perth.                       | 688        |                                          |            |
| Binnycraig, Linlithg.               | 506        |                                          |            |

|                                            | <i>Feet High.</i> |                                           | <i>Feet High.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Fare Hill, Aberdeen, -                     | 1793              | Misty Law, Renfrew, -                     | 1240              |
| Fell of Moehrum, Wigton, -                 | 1020              | Minto Hills, Roxb. -                      | 858               |
| Goatfield, ( <i>in Ards,</i> ) Bute, -     | 2840              | Mormond, Aberd. -                         | 810               |
| Gumacleugh Peebles, -                      | 2200              | Minto Craigs, Roxb. -                     | 649               |
| Glaishoiren Bein, Argyle, -                | 1920              | Noath, Banff, -                           | 1830              |
| Graitney Hill, Dumfries, -                 | 252               | Oathlaw, or Catlaw, Angus, -              | 2264              |
| Hartfell, (above Moffat 2762)              |                   | Ord of Caithness, Caithness, -            | 1220              |
| Dumfries, -                                | 3300              | Paps of Jura, Argyle, -                   | 2476              |
| Hartfield, Peebles, -                      | 2800              | Pap of Caithness, Caithness, -            | 1929              |
| Hells Clough, Do. -                        | 2100              | Peat Law, Selkirk, -                      | 1557              |
| Hangingshaw Law, Selkirk, -                | 1780              | Queensberry Hill, Dumfries, -             | 2140              |
| Knock, Banff, -                            | 2509              | Quothquanlaw, ( <i>from the Clyde,</i> )  |                   |
| Kloachnabane, Kincard. -                   | 2570              | Berwick, -                                | 600               |
| Knockdolian, Ayr, -                        | 1950              | Rona, ( <i>in Shetland,</i> ) Orkney, -   | 3944              |
| Kerloch, Kincard. -                        | 1890              | Ruberslaw, Roxb. -                        | 1419              |
| Knockdow, Ayr, -                           | 1554              | Schiehallion, Perth, -                    | 3564              |
| Kirkcubbin, Edinb. -                       | 1700              | Scarsough, Inverness, -                   | 3414              |
| Knock Nounan, Ayr, -                       | 1540              | Skurr Dhonull, Argyle, -                  | 2730              |
| King's Seat, Perth, -                      | 1196              | Scrape, Peebles, -                        | 2560              |
| Kinparnie, Do. -                           | 1151              | Skurr Choinich, Argyle, -                 | 2564              |
| Kearn Manearn, Kincard. -                  | 1020              | Sleave goile, Do. -                       | 2228              |
| Knock of Luse, Wigton, -                   | 1014              | Scriffield or Criffell, Kircudbr. -       | 2044              |
| Knock Dulton, Ayr, -                       | 930               | Scurry Hills, Caithness, -                | 1876              |
| Kelly Law, Fife, -                         | 810               | Sidlaw, Angus, -                          | 1406              |
| Kinnoul, ( <i>from the Tay,</i> ) Perth, - | 632               | Spittle Hill, Edinb. -                    | 1360              |
| Lowthers, or Lauders, Lanark, -            | 3150              | Soutra Hill, Berw. -                      | 1000              |
| Larg, Wigton, -                            | 1758              | Salisbury Craigs, Edinb. -                | 550               |
| Lead Hills, ( <i>Pillage</i> ) Lanark, -   | 1564              | Tinto ( <i>from the Clyde</i> 1620,) Lan- |                   |
| Lomond (W.) Fife, -                        | 1280              | ark, -                                    | 2268              |
| Lomond (E.) Do. -                          | 1260              | Tudhope Fell, Roxb. -                     | 1830              |
| Langholm Hill, Dumfries, -                 | 1204              | Three Brethren, Selkirk, -                | 1700              |
| Leven Seat, ( <i>from the Clyde,</i> )     |                   | Torleum, Perth, -                         | 1400              |
| Lanark, -                                  | 1200              | Tennis Hill, Dumfries, -                  | 1346              |
| Lochtown Hill, Perth, -                    | 1172              | Windstraw Law, Selkirk, -                 | 2296              |
| Largo Law, Fife, -                         | 1010              | Windhead Fell, Roxb. -                    | 2000              |
| Mount Battock, Kincard. -                  | 3465              | Wardlaw, Selkirk, -                       | 1900              |
| Morven, Aberdeen, -                        | 3100              | Wisp, Roxb. -                             | 1836              |
| Mealfourvie, Inverness, -                  | 3060              | Walston Mount, Lanark, -                  | 1550              |
| Millenwood Fell, Roxb. -                   | 2000              | Westraw Law, Do. -                        | 1000              |
| Minchmoor, Peebles, -                      | 2000              | Wardlaw, in Caerlaverock, Dum-            |                   |
| Muirfoot Hills, Edinb. -                   | 1850              | fries, -                                  | 826               |
| Meagle, Peebles, -                         | 1480              |                                           |                   |
| Megg's Hills, Roxb. -                      | 1480              |                                           |                   |
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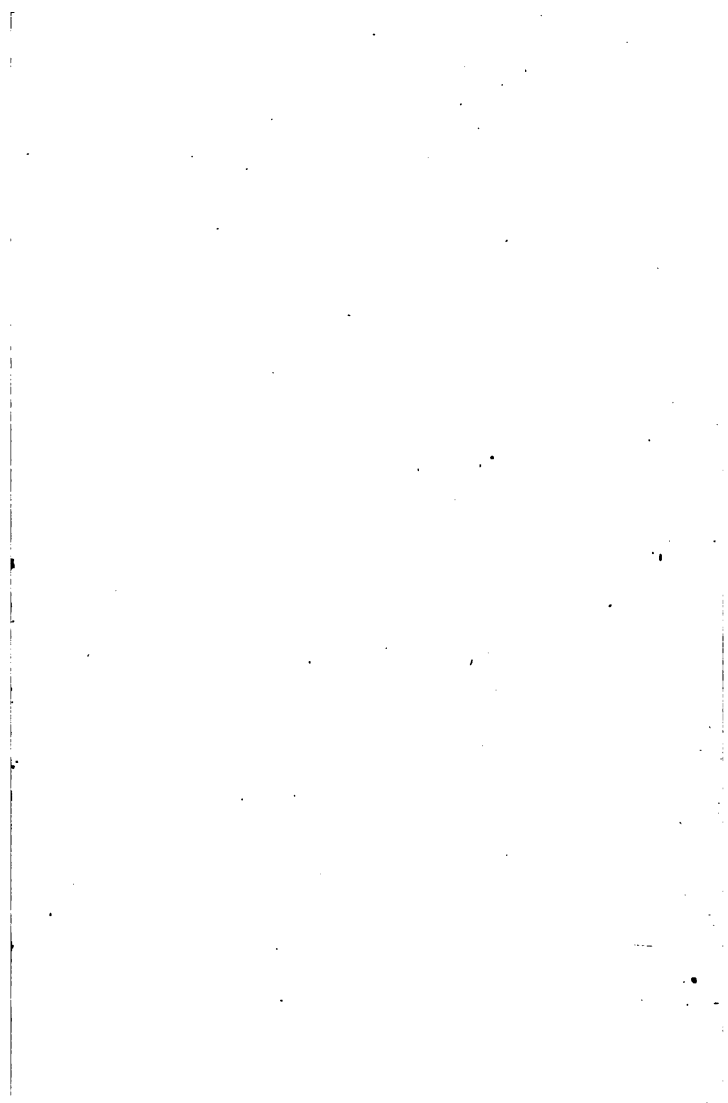
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