

THE
GRIEVANCES
OF
THE WORKING CLASSES;
AND THE
PAUPERISM AND CRIME OF GLASGOW;
WITH THEIR
CAUSES, EXTENT, AND REMEDIES.

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GLASGOW:
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PREFATORY NOTE.

ONE of the chief excellencies of our modern literature is the deference it pays to humble life. The earnestness with which the cause of the injured and destitute is espoused is alike creditable to justice and humanity. It is to be regretted, however, that philanthropic writers have generally satisfied themselves with giving isolated cases of distress and sketches of individuals not sufficiently numerous to warrant any general conclusion regarding the state of society, or even of the class of society to which the individuals belonged. It is not uncommon to hear a whole community praised or blamed because it happens to include one very good or one very bad man. Because Switzerland contained a man wicked enough to profane a Christian ordinance, our public meetings have lately been privileged to hear that entire country consigned to infidelity for that one act. Because a traveller in France saw a Frenchman beating his wife one morning, he at once made his entry in his note-book that *every* Frenchman treated his wife similarly every morning. Even so have some of our philanthropists reasoned. One case of destitution pauperises a city, and starves the greater part of the inhabitants—one case of cruelty consigns a province to savagism,

and one case of injustice makes a nation of rogues. It is the purpose of this volume not to dwell at any length on individual cases of crime, injustice, or poverty, but to present a sufficiency of instances to warrant general conclusions—to furnish data on which to found measures for local improvement. It is not a little astonishing that sympathy for distant suffering is easier excited than for distress at our doors. The cruelties of the Russian Autocrat, and the sufferings of the Irish peasantry, find a ready response in the bosoms of the benevolent, but few lament the miseries that dwell in their own neighbourhood. The only palliative is the plea of ignorance. The gaunt forms that tenant our abodes of poverty are seldom seen, and the abodes themselves are unvisited. Many, whose first knowledge of the distress that is at their doors will be communicated by these pages, will find their belief severely tasked by the startling revelations; but as names and dates are furnished, every one may obtain personal satisfaction of their truth. The majority of the facts in the volume, were brought before the public in another form, and their accuracy, even by those whose interest it had been to contradict them, was not impugned.

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LODGING-HOUSES IN GLASGOW.

CHAPTER I

MUCH has been said of late regarding the improvement of the dwellings of the poorer classes, and we trust that the result will be equal to the wishes of the most benevolent. Little attention, however, has yet been paid to the state of the more temporary accommodation made for those who have no permanent dwellings, and who, in consequence, are compelled to avail themselves of such lodging-houses as are open for their reception. For the drunk and disorderly the Police-office affords a lodging, and for those in absolute want the Night Asylum is accessible; but there is a vast number possessed of very small means for whom no adequate provision has yet been made. On inquiry, we find that in Glasgow from 5000 to 10,000 persons are nightly accommodated in twopenny and threepenny lodging-houses. We have in our possession a list containing no fewer than 489 of such houses, with the names of the keepers of them. Of these, 160 are situated in the district east of High-street, including the Vennels, Burnside, &c., and 240 are in the district between the Saltmarket and Stockwell-street. The remaining 89 are scattered throughout different parts of the city. Though only 489 have been registered, not fewer than 600 or 700 exist; and as some of these have as many as thirty lodgers nightly and others but two, were we to assume the number of houses to be 600, and the average of their lodgers to be ten, we should have an aggregate and average of 6000 nightly sheltered in these cheap houses. We have been at some pains to ascertain the character of the accommodation provided for these masses, and a description of these houses

is surely calculated to give no very high idea of *human nature*, and it reflects little credit, if we mistake not, either to the proprietors of these dwellings, or to the authorities that tolerate them. The 489 ascertained houses contain 985 apartments and 1453 beds. At an average every apartment contains three beds, and the average size of these apartments is ten feet by twelve, and about seven feet high. Ventilation is altogether neglected, so that every six of the unfortunate inmates have to live during the night on about 840 cubic feet of air, or somewhat less than 140 each, and that air tainted by the loathsome neighbourhood. So much for the statistics of these dwellings. Their locality is certainly very forbidding. Masses of them are located in the Old and New Wynds, and in Saltmarket-street and Bridgegate. In company with one of our police authorities, who intimately knows all these places, we visited not a few of them, and found them revolting beyond description. Some of the keepers were in a state of fearful intoxication, and attesting every assertion with the most horrid imprecations. Those we visited between nine and ten at night were busy preparing for their nightly visitors. In some of them a number of wretched girls, several of them not fifteen years of age, were in the kitchen in waiting for other comers; and in others of them from ten to twenty men and women were all promiscuously congregated in the kitchen, some eating and some drinking, and all talking while the "landlady" was getting the bed-rooms ready—and what bed-rooms! The beds being unequal to accommodate the lodgers, something in the shape of a bed, but which was in reality a little straw enclosed in dirty cloths laid on the floor, with a miserable blanket or two thrown over them, composed the beds of not a few. It is needless to add, that the houses, generally speaking, were very ill kept, and the beds still worse. The smell was most sickening, and the air almost deadly to those of ordinary lungs. On again visiting these houses in the morning their appearance was still more shocking. The entries, though they had been partially cleaned, still retained a considerable portion of the filth deposited during the night—the stairs to all appearance had not been cleaned since the flood, and many of the apartments were still occu-

pied with the lodgers, who were chiefly miserably clad females. In some cases attempts were being made to wash out the houses; but water not being introduced to them by pipes, it could be but scantily applied. The poor lodgers, it is needless to add, were generally in a state of the most abominable intoxication. We have been somewhat particular in our description of these nests of crime and disease, not to harrow the feelings of our readers, but to excite to effort in order to change this state of things. It will not do to say the disease is incurable, and that such characters are irreclaimable. The existence of such houses—we speak advisedly—THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH HOUSES IS A REPROACH TO GLASGOW. We speak not of the *inmates*, but of the *buildings*. The authorities ought to have taken steps long ago to purchase these wynds, and to have levelled these wretched houses, and in their place erected others properly ventilated and watered. Many of the inmates may be considered incurable; but if Glasgow and other cities had not these houses to shelter dissolute characters, there would soon be fewer to shelter. To buy up these wretched places might not only be a deed of philanthropy, but a profitable speculation. The rents that comfortable houses would draw would amply remunerate for all expenditure. But while there is a large class which cannot be reclaimed, there are many now compelled to seek shelter in these dens, who would willingly avail themselves of cheap decent houses, could such be had. Edinburgh, at length, is laudably providing such, and why should Glasgow be behind? Now that the passion for speculating is so general, why have not some speculators sufficient humanity to aid the suffering while they help themselves? Why not form a company to provide good and cheap accommodation for those unable to procure houses? There is a sufficient sum paid weekly in these houses to support an establishment that at once would do honour to Glasgow, and handsomely pay its benevolent and enterprising founders. For the small charge of threepence or fourpence, a night's safe and comfortable lodging could be furnished. On the assumption that 3000 of those now lodged in these low twopenny or threepenny houses would avail themselves of a *decent* establishment, we should have, at the

small charge of threepence for each nightly, a revenue of £262 10s weekly; and were they supplied with provisions at a cheap rate, the revenue might amount to nearly a thousand pounds weekly. The expense of erecting a house to accommodate even 4000 would be comparatively trifling. A capital of £50,000 would more than suffice to fit out the whole establishment. Of course it would be indispensable to make a proper selection of lodgers. The dissipated could on no consideration be admitted, and from the establishment spirituous liquors would require to be carefully excluded. Under a proper management such an establishment might prove an invaluable blessing to Glasgow. The inexperienced that are daily crowding to Glasgow from the country would be saved from these dens of infamy where their ruin is speedily accomplished, and the amount of crime would consequently be greatly lessened. How many on their arrival in Glasgow look in vain for any cheap and safe accommodation, and are soon through necessity dragged into these dens from whence they never return! Were the police and others able to point such to a house where their life and morals would be in safe keeping, what an incalculable amount of misery would be prevented? Crime would, in fact, almost die out with the old race of transgressors, as their ranks would no longer be replenished with inexperienced country comers. We shall now detail more minutely the appearance and furniture of these cheap houses, and offer farther suggestions regarding the erection of such an establishment as we have proposed.

CHAPTER II.

HAVING given a rapid outline of the twopenny and threepenny lodging houses of Glasgow, we proceed to describe these somewhat more minutely. Though we found great diversity among these houses, none we visited could be termed at all *comfortable* or *respectable-looking*; and on asking our guide, he affirmed that he

knows not one of them to which he could direct a traveller, where his morals would be in safe keeping. The first we visited was in the Newwynd, off Trongate. The entry, which may be considered a specimen of the rest, was narrow and dirty, and so low that persons of ordinary stature can gain admittance only by stooping, and the stair was so worn as to render our ascent not a little difficult. On our guide stating to the keeper that he wanted to see her house, we were welcomed with a volley of oaths, and dared to discover aught objectionable in her establishment. In the lobby sat a well dressed young woman, whom she called her daughter, and whom our guide described as one of nine daughters whom she had brought up, and, to his knowledge, every one of the nine had been induced by the mother to enter on a dissolute life. In the kitchen, which was on the whole tolerably clean, were five or six girls, all lounging about, and seemingly waiting on for other comers. On questioning the landlady whether these were her servants, she swore lustily that they served themselves, but for her, she had a dumb servant who aided her to do her work. The bed rooms contained from three to six beds each. The beds had posted bedsteads made in the rudest manner. Some of the beds were of straw, and had scarcely anything in the shape of pillows, and the whole bed-clothes consisted of a thin worn blanket and a miserable covering. Some of the other beds were made up of cotton. One bed room was fitted up in a style greatly superior to the others, and for this room she swore she had often five shillings each night. Though there was certainly nothing very inviting about this house, the keeper was still more revolting than the house. To all appearance she was about fifty years of age, and her countenance, which had once possessed good features, was miserably bloated through drinking and debauchery. In the most cool and unprovoked mood she used the most dreadful imprecations. Her language and gestures impressively showed the dreadful state to which a course of crime—for the keeping of a house for such purposes may justly be viewed as such—reduces its miserable victims. But though the keeper of this house was decidedly the most outrageous of any we found, the house itself was the best

of its class! Our guide conducted us next to what he called among the worst. We were led through another, and still more wretched entry, the stench of which was suffocating. We found a small area at the back of the entry, from which access was gained to sundry houses—and houses more wretched imagination could not conceive. We first looked into the ground floor of one which had not a single article of furniture, but something in the form of two beds, but which, in reality, were a few blocks of stones covered with dirty rags. On questioning a person who, with an infant in her arms, was standing at the door, she described herself as the wife of a carter, to whom she was married when only eighteen years of age, and she said she kept two lodgers who were a married couple. Our guide denied the truth of her statements, and assured us that the house was one of common resort. Wet clay was the only floor of this dwelling, and not a single pane of glass adorned its windows. Indeed, on looking round the area not one of the wretched habitations was honoured with a single pane of glass. We then ascended an outside stair and knocked at the broken door of *one* of the apartments—for the stair granted access to several dwellings—when a female in rags, who was thrown into confusion by the official appearance of our guide, somewhat reluctantly admitted us, on being assured that we had no intention of taking her to the Police-office. In this dwelling, which consisted of only one small apartment, we found—besides the alledged husband and wife, to whom it belonged—no fewer than ten young females half-covered with rags, and some of them in such beds as there were, though it was nearly noon-day. The keeper of the house, when questioned as to how these lived, drily answered that they paid her each one shilling weekly, and it was no object of hers how they obtained it, adding, that if it was improperly they had the worst of it themselves. This house had the appearance of the very perfection of domestic misery. The shattered and dirty walls, the broken and ragged ceiling, the filthy and rotten floor, were all in keeping with the bloated and debauched appearance of the guilty inmates. We visited other houses in this wretched back area, and our guide assured us that, though all

the accommodation could not properly shelter more than seven or eight families, not fewer than three hundred men and women crowded nightly its disgusting domiciles. Some scenes of the most heart-rending description were here witnessed. In one house we were shown into a back room where we found a mother and daughter at their scanty breakfast. The mother had the appearance of having been one day respected and respectable, and the daughter was a good-featured girl, of about seventeen years old; but, on questioning the mother, who looked pensive, she all but admitted that they were living on the reward of crime. Our guide informed us that, in many cases, mothers, who have been reduced through misfortune, betake themselves to one of these cheap lodging-houses, and there spend the residue of their wretched existence on the earnings of the daughters—earnings that may be called something worse to the recipients of them than the wages of unrighteousness, and to the givers of them than the price of blood. Citizens of Glasgow! are you to allow this state of things to remain? Are sisters to be allowed to continue to induce sisters to betake themselves to these dens of infamy? Are *mothers*—mothers once tender and delicate—to be compelled, for lack of proper refuges and through the pressure of misfortune, to be necessitated to betake themselves to these nests of crime, and live on the price of innocence and virtue during their declining years, while not an effort is made to protect them from misfortune and shield them from crime? Is it enough for the benevolent to erect fever hospitals and infirmaries, and for Christians to erect gorgeous temples for worship, when, in the very centre of our city, thousands of the old are living on the vices of the young, and thousands of the young selling themselves to iniquity, so ignorant as to be scarcely aware that they differ from beasts to be taken and destroyed? Of what use is it to build asylums for the afflicted, when we foster at our very doors the nurseries of crime? Why talk of sacrifices, when these dens are unvisited, and not one syllable said from the pulpit, or by the press, which might facilitate the removal of these moral pests and the introduction of a better state of things? Whence the difficulty of at once erecting such an estab-

lishment as we proposed, and of taking steps for the removal of all those wretched dwellings? It is time, at least for those who possess common humanity, to bestir themselves. The plea of ignorance can no longer be urged. We have placed the real state of matters before them, and a visit to these places will fully satisfy them that one-half of the wickedness and wretchedness sheltered in these places has not been told.

DWELLINGS OF THE POORER CLASSES IN GLASGOW.

CHAPTER I.

WE are to furnish a minute account of the actual state of our poor; and we shall, as far as possible, trace that poverty to its proper sources. Our object is, to show the necessity of decided steps for ameliorating the condition of our poor, by condemning those filthy dens in which they are doomed to live, and providing them with proper dwellings.

The first house visited was in lane 101, off High-street, inhabited by a person named Sally O'Hara, who is about 40 years of age. Her house is on the ground-floor; rents one apartment; pays 15½d per week, or nearly £3 a-year; floor, damp clay; no table, no chair, no stool, not an article of furniture, but some broken crockery; is a widow, and has two children working in a mill; they sleep with her on the wooden bedstead, which is a fixture; not a vestige of blankets, but a little loose straw; not one particle of food in the house, but a small roll which she was eating; keeps a shutter on the window because there is no glass in it. The two children get no meat in the house, but are supplied at a shop near the works in which they are employed. She gathers rags during the day, and sells them every night; makes from a penny to twopence daily; gets no supplies from

the poors' roll. It is difficult to determine the cause of poverty in this case. The appearance of this person certainly led to a suspicion that she contrived to provide herself occasionally with strong drink, but the manner in which she spoke induced a belief, or at least a strong suspicion, that misfortune was the chief cause. At all events, the hovel in which she lived was unfit to shelter a human being, as it is but about six feet wide, ten long, seven high, and floor wet clay; and the crowded neighbourhood renders the air that encircles and visits this wretched abode, most pestiferous and deadly.

The next place visited is called Paterson's-lane, off Trongate. The lane extends upwards of 200 feet, and is from three to four feet broad! while the houses rise on each side to the height of three and some of them four stories! The house of Widow Barry, on the second floor, is 12 feet by 10, and divided by a partition without a door. Widow Barry is 64 years of age, has four children; one of them, who is 17 years of age, is unable to do anything for herself, the other three are employed in a public work. Widow Barry receives 5s a-month from the poors' rates, and pays 5s monthly for rent. The two humble beds are occupied—the one with her son and the other with the two *well* daughters, and the aged widow, with her diseased daughter, sleep on the floor without bed or blanket. The widow has a respectable appearance, though there is something obviously wrong with her family. It is altogether a mistake to give money to one in her circumstances. She ought to be protected from her family and allowed a house by herself. The house, it is needless to add, is most unhealthily situated, the opposite row being within a yard of it, and the lane terminating at the back of another building, allowing no outlet to the southward, so that the corrupt air is stagnate around them. In the same close is the house of Widow Geddes, her age is about 60; for some years she has received 5s a-month from the poors' rates; pays 5s 6d of rent per month, or 6d more than her whole allowance. Her house measures 14 feet by 10, and is about 7 in height. Keeps two lodgers; sleeps on the floor herself without bed or pillow, or anything to cover her but her scanty day clothes. This case is similar to the one formerly nar-

rated. The poor's money is all given for a house unfit for a pig-stye, and the poor woman is left to the mercy of her improvident children. In the same close, and on the ground-floor, is the house of — Robson, a labourer. It consists of one apartment, which measures 6 feet by 12, and between 6 and 7 feet in height. The floor is wet clay, and the rude walls are covered with no plaster, yet for this wretched abode he pays £2 of rent annually, and has to clean the close in addition. The existence of such a house for the accommodation of human beings, is a reflection on its owner and on the local authorities. The close is an intolerable nuisance, and ought to be forthwith condemned. Here an industrious labourer and his wife are driven, through the cupidity of landlords and the neglect of those who ought to protect their interests into a hole at the back of a filthy close, some three feet wide, and so terminated as to render the circulation of air impossible; and for this dunghill he pays £2 a-year, a sum sufficient to furnish a well-aired and comfortable house of one apartment. The inmate had searched many an hour for a house, but one at all comfortable-looking, at the rent he could raise, he was unable to find. A house of three apartments, and each of much larger dimensions than this, could be had for £5 a-year, along with water and gas.

Ronald's Close was next visited, and found not greatly superior to the one described. The usual rent of one apartment is £3, and many of the houses are old and wretched. Attracted by a signboard in front of a small ground-floor window, the house was visited, and found to be quite a curiosity. It consists of one apartment, which is 9 feet by 7, and 6 in height. The tenant, Mr Ross, had to fill up the holes in the clay floor with stones at his own expense, and to make other improvements, and yet for this wretched hovel £2 of rent is charged annually! The erection of which this dwelling forms a part is built of brick, and has a very fragile appearance.

CHAPTER II

OUR commission of inquiry resumed their investigation in Gallowgate. The first house visited was Widow Murray's, in Cutler's-close. Widow Murray lives in a small attic 12 feet by 10, and 8 feet high at the sides, and nearly 7 in the centre. For this one apartment she pays £2 6s a-year. She is upwards of 64 years of age; has no relations, and receives from the poors' rates four shillings a-month, or £2 8s a-year, being exactly 2s more than pays her rent, or nearly one half-penny a-week to furnish her with sustenance. She is an infirm person, and was confined to her miserable bed; she depends entirely on an uncertain charity for her supplies. A neighbour occasionally visits her, and aids her in cleaning out her room, &c. Her husband died about a year ago, and since that time her whole living has been the parochial allowance. This is another instance of absurd supply. It is mocking one in the circumstances of this poor widow to simply pay her rent, whilst she is left to starve. Were proper houses built, an allowance of a free room and a few shillings a-month might be granted at an expense to the town not much greater than that paid to landlords for houses altogether untenable. At the same stair head lives another widow of the same age, along with a younger sister. This widow receives 6s a-month, which is certainly a small allowance, though one-third more than that of her seemingly more destitute neighbour. Though the allowance was greater, the room was, if possible, more destitute. No bed, and no furniture, but two or three chairs which belonged to a neighbour temporarily residing with her.

In the same close, the house of Widow Murray, on the ground floor, was visited. Dimensions about 12 feet by 11, and 7 in height. Walls so open and ragged that the rats find easy access, and, of course, make free with whatever they can find; but, on inquiry, the housekeeper remarked, that "though they could easy get in, they oft got little for their coming, as nae meat was in the house." The rent of this wretched place is £2.

Ballantyne's close, 98, Gallowgate, was next inspected. Widow Barr rents a room about 12 feet by 14, at £4. Widow B. has five children: eldest 12 years, and the youngest two years; has 5s per month off parish.

In Sugarhouse close found a Mr Nisbit living in a house on the ground floor. The house is a separate building, about 14 feet long by 12 wide, and about 6 feet below the joisting. For this miserable apartment, with a mud floor and the privilege of the small attic above which a child can scarcely stand in, a rent of £3 12s is exacted. A goat is kept in the corner, and the house has more the appearance of a pen than of a dwelling of men. Other houses were visited in this wretched close, among which was one inhabited by a person of the name of Gallacher. It consisted of two apartments—the front one being used as a kitchen, &c., and the back one as a bed-room. The floor of the bed-room was mud, and smelled more of a church-yard than of a place for living humanity. The only window it had was almost covered in with adjoining buildings, so that this charnel house was dark as well as loathsome, and yet for this nuisance £3 6 of rent is charged annually.

Young's back land, 156, Gallowgate, was examined, and the rents found to be shamefully high—some persons being charged £3 10s for one poor apartment.

Burnt Barns is in St Mungo's lane. There, four houses were found on the ground floor, each about 12 feet by 13, and under 6 feet high, and for each of these dwellings £3 is charged. *For each of the other wretched houses of one apartment, two guineas are charged.* The smell in the entries to these dwellings is sickening, and a few years must destroy the constitution of the strongest in such places.

Some of the lanes off Saltmarket-street were next inspected. The close between Nos. 60 and 66, is filthy beyond all description. After passing through the street entry, which is respectable in appearance, another entry, covered with rickety wooden houses, was passed. The rents in the territory beyond these wooden erections are very high. In one garret, not six feet below the short cross-joisting, shoemakers

were at work ; and for a workshop about 10 feet by 14, and two small adjoining apartments a rent of £5 a-year is levied. For one small apartment below, the rent is £2 10s ; and for one apartment below the wooden erection £4 10s is the rent.

Gordon's Close, 131, was examined. Mrs Armstrong rents a house 9 feet by 12, for which she pays £2. She is a widow, aged 68 ; receives 8s a-month, or 36s a-year from the session, or 4s less than her rent ; is unable to do anything for herself ; gets occasional help from a widowed daughter.

Darby Thomas rents a house, 9 feet by 14, for £2 3s 4. Darby is 65 years of age, and his wife 60 ; they receive 3s monthly from the session, which is 3s 4d less than pays their rent. Darby was wont to provide for himself by retailing coals, which he carried through the city with his donkey cart. He kept his donkey in the corner of his house, which consisted of one apartment. The donkey died about half-a-year ago, and darby is now unable to go out. Their only means of subsistence is what Darby's wife raises by travelling with a little basket of small wares. The floor of this house is wet mud. The bed, on which the aged couple have lain for years, consists of a few planks covered with a little straw, and two or three pieces of dirty sacking. The other furniture is equally scanty. This is a case for the charitable. Darby's only misfortune, as far as we can learn, was his want of energy—he never aspired to anything beyond his daily bread ; and now that his donkey is gone, and his strength failed, he is a proper object of charity, and his parish leaves him in his mud house, and pays a part of his rent, and Darby may starve if he choose.

The sentimental, who expend all their sympathies in the shape of mere talk, should visit this dwelling, and see this aged couple sitting at their fireless hearth, among wet mud, and then retiring supperless to their hard planks. To talk of our city being Christian, when such places are unvisited (unless by the missionary, who can do little for the present necessities of the poor,) is absurd. The minister and Christian who make no endeavours to relieve such wretchedness

should cease to talk of that religion which consists in *visiting* the fatherless and destitute.

Mary Hill, a widow, aged 60, pays £2 12s for a house of 9 feet by 11, and receives 4s a-month from the session. A younger sister, an invalid, lives with her. She sometimes is able to carry a basket and dispose of small wares. Has no other means of living.

M'Machan is a labourer, and rents a house in Gordon's Close at £3; has only one apartment of 12 feet by 10. The house and close are occasionally flooded by the stoppage of the common-sewer, and rendered untenanted for a month.

Mrs North lives up stairs in a house 18 feet long by 9 broad, and 7 feet high, which is divided into two compartments. She pays £3 18s annual rent.

Hugh M'Quir has a house on the ground floor, same close, 9 feet by 10, and 7 in height, for which he pays £3 rent. On account of the filthy neighbourhood, and ill ventilation, the stench of this house is intolerable.

After examining this close, inquiry was made as to whether the houses were condemned. Some said they were, and others that they were not; but, at all events, they are inhabited. They ought to be declared untenanted, as they are both unsafe and uncomfortable. No farmer would put his cattle into such places; and yet enormous rents are exacted for them as human dwellings.

CHAPTER III.

HIGH STREET, which is one of the most wretched places of the city, was next visited. Aiken's close, 94, was examined. It runs off High Street, eastward, a distance of 300 feet, and terminates at the back of another building, without any outlet, and its average breadth is between three and four feet. When visited, it was filthy beyond description, and the stench of it was intolerable. The rent of a single

apartment in this lane is from £2 to £3. The lane ought to be condemned, as, independent of the *character* of the buildings, their *position* renders them unfit to be tenanted.

Close No. 90, on the same side of the street, is of a much similar character. The houses on the ground floor are sunk from two to three feet, and the filth on the lane thus gains easy access. For one of these styes, which are about 12 feet by 10, a rent of £2 is charged. Eighteen families visited in this close, contained 71 persons, giving an average of four to each.

Widow Feran rents an apartment on the first floor. That apartment, which, of course, serves for kitchen and bed-room, is *seven* feet wide by *seven* long. For this room, which is little more than the size of a bed, she pays annually £2 12s!! She is nearly fifty years of age, and solely supports herself by her industry.

William Maitland, a labourer, rents a house 6 feet by 18, which is divided into two compartments, each of which is 9 feet by 6, without any place for a bed in either—yet for these small places he pays a rent of £4!! Of course, in such a case, furniture is out of the question, as there is no place to contain it.

This is a very bad case; and on the same stair is a house of the same dimensions, rented by M. Sloan, another labourer, and for a similar rent. One stair grants admission to *four* houses on each floor!

In close, 118, the houses are old and wretched; but yet they readily find tenants, at a rent of from £2 to £3 for one small room. A man and his wife of the name of Gunn, whose respective ages are 77 and 63 years, rent a house, 15 feet by 8, at £2. They receive 12s a-month from the *poors' house*, which, after paying their rent, leaves them one shilling each weekly. This, though certainly a small allowance for persons who are unable to do anything for themselves, is much more than the usual parochial grants.

The Old Vennel extends eastward of High Street several hundred yards. Mrs Patison rents a hut, 9 feet by 12, on the ground floor, or rather under ground, at £3. Unlike most other houses in that quarter, it was well stored with furniture; but she remarked that the only

fixture in it—or what belongs to the landlord—was the window sole—a small piece of board about 2 feet long by 6 inches broad. For his wretched walls, and mud floor, and tattered roof, the landlord charges three pounds of rent.

Widow Inglis rents a house on the first floor. It measures twelve feet long, five broad, and exactly five-and-a-half feet high below the joisting—rent 3s 4d a-month, or £2 a-year. Widow Inglis is sixty-three years of age, and has no family or near relative alive. At the time of the death of her husband, about a year ago, she applied to the parish for aid, but no supply has been given her, though a more destitute or deserving case could not be found.

Off this vennel is another place called the Back Vennel. In this place, M. Glachlan and his wife reside in a small house on the ground floor. Glachlan and his wife are upwards of sixty years of age each, and both of them are infirm. They have nothing to subsist on but what he makes with his basket of small ware, and what is made by an occasional lodger. All application for parochial aid has been refused, because M. G. is still able to travel a little with a basket. This old couple stated, that they have to subsist frequently on one scanty meal each day, and the respectable missionary who often visits them believes this statement to be true; and yet for their wretched dwelling a rent of £3 7s is exacted, and 5s of water money. Within a few yards of this abode of destitution, are several of the most popular and fashionable places of worship in the city. In the very hearing of the services of these sanctuaries this aged couple are allowed to starve! They are allowed to hear these services, and a missionary is sent to their dwelling to tell them of death which already sits on their countenances, while not one copper reaches them from any Christian society to relieve the cravings of hunger, or to cover their withered limbs; yet Glasgow is a Christian city, and its people are *decidedly* Christian (?)

Lane 100, High Street, is one of the most densely-populated in the city. In M'Laren's land, one entry and stair admit to upwards of forty dwellings, and the visiting missionary thinks the average num-

ber of inmates in each dwelling *during the night* at least amounts to eight persons, giving a grand total on this one stair of 360 persons. The stair is so worn that ascent requires great care. Admission is gained to the different dwellings by long filthy avenues that run along the front wall. The rental of the houses averages about £8 each, which gives a total of £120 for this one building—a pretty round sum for a house unfit, in its present state and *position*, to accommodate cattle.

In close, No. 80, a number of the houses are condemned, but they are still inhabited. Widow M'Intosh rents one of these miserable abodes. Her husband was killed by the steam-boat explosion at Helensburgh, which occurred about four years ago. For some time after, she got aid from the parties connected with that disaster, but that aid soon ceased, and after much fruitless litigation, Widow M'Intosh was entirely left to her own resources. She is feeble and asthmatic, and often sorely pinched for the necessaries of life. Her husband was a fireman in the ill-fated vessel—the Telegraph—alluded to. This case proves the necessity of enforcing remuneration in cases of accident—occurring through culpable negligence.

The above may be deemed a specimen of the lanes or closes that run eastward from High Street, and of anything more wretched it is impossible to conceive.

CHAPTER IV.

CLOSE No. 66, High Street, extends backwards to a considerable distance, and though narrow, it is overhung with wooden stairs and other wooden projections. The houses at which it terminates are fragile and wretched. The rain meets with little obstruction from the roof, and consequently makes free with the inhabitants. A house near the entry on the first floor is tenanted by Wm. Laidlaw. His one apartment measures 9 feet by 5, and rents £2 16s 4d. In this cabin, which

is scarcely so large as a bed, lives Wm. Laidlaw, his wife, two children, and a lodger! The lodger pays 5d a-week. There is nothing whatever in the house in the shape of bed or bedding. The whole inmates, who are five in number, sleep on the floor.

On the same stair is the house of Agnes Brown, which is exactly the same size as the one described, but rents £2 18s 6d. Her father and mother, two aged people, and her own two children, all live in this cheerless, bedless hut.

Carswell Crawford's (a labourer) house, on the same stair, is about 5 feet by 9—rent £2 16s 4d. Neither this nor any of the others just described have any conveniences. Some years ago the jawboxes were all removed from the stairs, so that they have to carry all their offals down stairs—and such stairs!—a stranger has enough to do to carry *himself* on them. Those who feel interested in the state of our labourers, and who have the means to provide good houses, should visit the dwellings just described. They will be found in close 66, right hand side, a short way from the close-mouth. These will satisfy any reasonable person, that anything like comfortable houses would pay well, and at the same time confer an immense boon on labourers. Besides the smallness of these huts, the buildings are so crowded, that even at mid-day almost total darkness reigns.

In this same close is the house of John Gullen, a labourer, on the ground floor. It measures 11 feet by 9, and rents £3 5s a-year! Samuel Kelly also rents a house, which is 7 feet square, at 52s a-year. Neither the *light* nor the *free air* of heaven ever reaches these cheerless dwellings.

Widow Howden lives in No. 50, up *five* stairs, and rents a house 6 feet by 11, £2 8s. Besides the inconvenience of the miserable stairs the chimney rejects the smoke, and scatters it through the little apartment. She gets £3 14s a-year from the parochial funds, or £1 6s more than pays her rent, being somewhere between three farthings and a penny a day. Her whole allowance would not provide her with a house at all comfortable.

Close No. 9, Gallowgate, contains a great number of small dwelling-

houses. For an apartment 10 feet by 6, James Martin, a labourer, pays £3 5s rent. For similar apartments in this close rents varying from £3 to £4 are annually paid. In some of these 6 and sometimes 8 persons are nightly sheltered, the rents being so high as to compel the tenants to take in lodgers. The visiting missionary gives a melancholy account of the dwellers in this close. Instead of fining the inmates for keeping disorderly houses, it might be advisable to fine the landlords for knowingly, year after year, letting them to such.

FRIGHTFUL DEGENERACY.

THE following letter, forwarded to us by a highly respectable gentleman, gives a frightful picture of the "wee pawns" and Sabbath desecration:—

"SIR,—No. 93, High-street, better known by the name of Pipe-house Close, a most densely-peopled locality, contains about 150 families, and taking five as the average in each, it will give 750 souls. A friend of mine stood about an hour the other Sabbath morning, looking at a wee pawn in the close, and in that short period he saw no fewer than fifty persons pop in. In an entry near by he saw men, women, and children, stripping their coats, petticoats, jackets, frocks, shoes, &c. Nearly opposite the pawn there is a spirit-cellar, which, under the name of selling milk, catches, with scarcely an exception, all the wee pawn dupes, and wrings from them the last farthing. Attached to this spirit-cellar there is a dunghill, which yields a great revenue. It frequently overflows, and then all around is one scene of filth and pollution—the noxious vapours ascend day and night, but especially in the morning the fumes are intolerable. It is surrounded with houses which are scarcely ever free from disease; and the flies, including other unmentionables and vermin, haunt them ever and anon. Can the police do anything with the New Act? There is plenty of work for them. Can our Magistrates do nothing to

remedy such a state of things? I think they can. I would suggest that they make a point of visiting in state our wynds and crowded lanes without delay. The magistrates visit our asylums and bridewells, and act as committee men in the different departments. I look upon prevention as better than cure. If they only saw the hovels of the poor and the nuisance of every description to which they are subjected, I am persuaded that they would speedily set about some plan or other for their melioration. They may add wing after wing to bridewell, and rear their model prisons, if they please; but they will never eradicate crime until they renovate and purify the abodes of the wretched and the miserable. Magistrates are set up to be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. They may sit upon their benches, and fine this one and give sixty days to that one, but so long as they tolerate wee pawns and spirit cellars in their nefarious and abominable works, they will labour in vain and spend their strength for nought. In the name, then, of suffering humanity, in the name of bleeding thousands, who are pining out a miserable existence, I call upon our magistrates to be up and doing. Let them come forward as the advocates and the generous supporters of an enlightened philanthropy, and I doubt not but thousands will arise and call them blessed. They are set in their high position for the benefit of the many, and not for the elevation of the few.

A CITIZEN.

Glasgow, 3d Sept., 1845.

PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In order to show the practicability of our proposals to provide *temporary* and *permanent* dwellings for those of comparatively small means, we direct attention to a joint-stock company in Liverpool, which supplies the working classes with houses at the rate of £5 a-year, water and gas inclusive. This company at last general meet-

ing declared a dividend of eight per cent. to all stockholders. Every family is furnished with three apartments, all neatly fitted up. The proceedings of this company have been published to the world, and furnish *data* on which the benevolent and enterprising of other cities may safely proceed with similar establishments. On making inquiry, we find that ground can be had in our city at from £1000 to £10,000 per acre. We shall assume that a joint-stock company procures ground at the highest rate, £10,000 per acre. On an acre two rows of houses, each 720 feet long, and 24 feet wide, and four stories high, could be built, and a space of the same length, and 24 feet wide, could be left between the rows. Allowing a front of twelve feet for every family, the rows would accommodate 480 families, and each could be provided with three apartments. The erection of the houses would cost other £10,000, making a total expenditure of £20,000. Supposing each family to pay 2s 6d a-week, a revenue of £3120 annually would be raised, from which we may deduct £1120 for supplying the houses with water and gas, &c., and there would remain £2000, or ten per cent., which would secure stockholders against all risk, after covering all incidental expenses. These statistics have been furnished by parties whose competency is unquestionable, and they show that a joint-stock company, with a capital of £20,000, could furnish accommodation to the families of the working classes at the small charge of 2s 6d each, gas and water included, and at the same time remunerate the company. Were the capital increased to £40,000, not fewer than 960 families would be accommodated; and were it increased to £100,000, accommodation would be provided for 2100 families, and the same proportion of interest, ten per cent., would be secured to the stockholders. In connexion with these more permanent dwellings, a vast lodging establishment ought to be provided. Supposing that two rows of buildings, similar to those described for dwelling-houses, were appropriated for lodgings, each row would contain 960 apartments, each of which could contain two persons, and thus 1920 could be accommodated in one wing, and 3840 in two, which, at a charge of threepence each, would amount to an aggregate of £48

each night, or £336 weekly, or £17,472 annually, on the assumption that the house was always full; but though it were not one-third, nor more than one-fifth full, it would more than pay the projectors. We should propose that a capital of not less than £100,000 be raised, and that a space of ground amounting to five or six acres be procured, and we have no doubt but the result will exceed the most sanguine expectations. There can be no doubt but if clean and comfortable buildings are provided them at the rate specified, the establishment, even on the large scale proposed, would be wholly inadequate to accommodate the applicants for houses, as the number of the working classes in Glasgow much exceed 50,000.

Howard awakened a wide sympathy by the discoveries he made of the state of the prisons; but no Howard has yet appeared to devote his whole time and energies to make discoveries more appalling, not of the prisons, where hundreds of our felons are confined, but of houses where thousands of our unfortunate poor, and tens of thousands of our industrious labourers reside. No prison, even before the time of that great philanthropist, was half so wretched as these dens we have described. So nauseous, indeed, were these prisons, that he could not bear the smell of his clothes after he had been a considerable time among the inmates; but had he visited some of our High-street abodes, he would have found his olfactory nerves subjected to still greater endurance. In some of these wretched dwellings the consumptive and asthmatic patients are rapidly declining; and if *cruelty* exist on earth, it is surely the perfection of it to doom these unhappy creatures to breathe an air deadly to the strongest lungs.

THE HANGERS-ON OF SOCIETY.

THOUGH we expect not a period when every human being will provide for his own wants, we think it long past the time for a very great reduction in the lists of the pensioners of society. We refer not to State-pensioner politicians, nor State-pensioner ecclesiastics, but to the more numerous class which we shall designate SOCIETY-PENSIONERS, because their supplies proceed more directly from the pockets of the industrious classes. These pensioners we shall arrange in two divisions—beggars and thieves; the former of these obtain their supplies by petition, the latter by *stealth*. The number belonging to these classes in Glasgow is enormous. According to a report in the Glasgow papers of 7th February, 1846, it appears that the poor on the roll of Barony Parish amount to 2147, and the number in Gorbals, &c., may amount to 1000, giving a total of 3140. The greater part of these have other poor connected with them, and, in some measure, dependent on them. Probably, for every one entered on the roll three at least share in the funds, so that we may count on a total of 9420, which, by the inmates of the Poores' House, and others connected with that institution, would swell the list to 14,000. From previous chapters, it appears that the allowance made our paupers scarcely, at an average, pays their rents. It follows that they must obtain the means of subsistence otherwise, and but few of them do anything in the way of labour. On charity they chiefly depend for their victuals and such clothes as they have, and if upwards of £6520 are required for their dwellings, twice that sum will be required for a subsistence, so that £20,000 will be annually bestowed on those entered on the roll, and the ten thousand made up of them and their dependents cannot subsist on less than £3 a-year, which would give an aggregate of £42,000. Indeed, the Poores' House revenue, for the

year 1845, amounted to about £26,000. We shall meantime suppose that the 14,000 include all the begging community of the city, as well as all supported by charity.

The other class of hangers-on is probably not much fewer in number. No doubt, in some cases, the same persons are members of each community—the begging and the thieving community;—so that we shall reckon thieves *proper* to amount to 5000. Their annual income may probably average £30, as we include all swindlers, and all classes that make money by unlawful means, from the bank forger down to the street quack-medicine vender. The total, therefore, of the Glasgow ordinary thief revenue is about £150,000. Among these about 30,000 police trials annually occur, and about 100 have an interview with the lords. As the Police Establishment is chiefly designed to keep them in check, we may assume £10,000 of the police funds are expended on these gentry, and the expenses at the Circuit, of witnesses, judges, imprisonment, transportation, &c., amounts, at an average, to £100 for each thief, making a total of £10,000. For the maintenance of its thieves Glasgow pays annually the enormous sum of nearly £200,000. The poor and thief revenue thus amounts to £242,000. Now, we hold that, under a proper local government, the sum might be reduced to about one-fifth of its present gigantic dimensions. The inseparable connexion of poverty and crime is now universally admitted, and each acts its part, now as cause, and anon as effect. Poor we will and must have, the services of thieves we can dispense with, and we have proved, that with our local authorities, the *lessening*, if not the *extirpation*, of crime rests.

AN APPEAL TO OUR CITY AUTHORITIES.

It has been indisputably proved that the dwellings of the lower classes are altogether untenable, and that they are nests of disease and of crime. We have stated the size and appearance of the dwellings, and the number and character of the inhabitants. We have proven that paupers on the parish roll do not receive a sufficiency to pay their rents, and, consequently, they have absolutely nothing to furnish their daily supplies, unless what occasional charity or theft supplies them. We have proven that the labouring man pays double the rent that his small earnings warrant, and that, after all, he is sheltered in cabins unfit to lodge cattle. We have proved that several parts of the City abound with filthy lanes, which lead to houses inaccessible to the light or air of heaven, and that in these places wretched females are huddled together in tens and hundreds. We have proved that a *great part* of these dwellings are condemned by the police and borough acts, on the score of *insufficiency*, and *all* of them on the score of *discomfort* and *unhealthiness*, and that our authorities, without act of either Lords or Commons, have already the full power to condemn and untenant all these abodes. We now appeal, and we do it with all respect, to our civic authorities, regarding these dwellings. The inmates of these are every day before them in the police office. Almost all the innumerable cases in that court are connected with the dwellers in these houses, which ought to be condemned. Had our magistrates only the courage to go through these places, and issue a decree to demolish whole closes, the public would stand by them, and, at any price, would purchase deliverance from these nests of crime. We have been told that some of our civic rulers not only wink at the abominations practised in these dens, but that they actually hold properties where the worst characters are sheltered, and that other parties are sufficiently influen-

tial to have hitherto induced the guardians of public health and morals to be silent on the question. We ask, however, whether it is fair to allow proprietors to pocket large rents for houses which cost the public annually more than £20,000. Will the public consent to support criminal establishments for protecting the peaceable citizens from the tenants of those unscrupulous landlords? How can those who dispense justice in our police courts have the face to send the wretches to prison who pay them and their friends large rents with the rewards of crime and innocence. Would it not be more creditable, and probably equally profitable, to erect proper houses, and let them to respectable tenants? We hold that our authorities are responsible for the crime done in the city. With the greatest ease they could at once put an end to nine-tenths of it. Soon as they cease to have any interest in the rents of these places, and set themselves to put down irregular houses, and to untenant all that the police and burgh acts condemn, crime would die out, and an immense saving would be made to the public. We are bound to consider, not the unfortunate victims who dwell in these houses, the pests and disturbers of society, *but the landlords and the proprietors who pocket the monies drawn from these in the shape of rents.*

THE EXTIRPATION OF POVERTY AND CRIME.

ACCORDING to statistics furnished in former chapters, the hangers-on of society cost Glasgow at least £242,000 annually. We now propose to show that the lessening of poverty and crime is *possible*, and, under a proper local government, probable—indeed *certain*. To begin at the beginning, we first inquire whence come our 14,000 paupers and our 5000 thieves—the vast aggregate of nineteen thousand idle and dissolute persons. OF THE PERSONS IMPLICATED IN THE 10,000 POLICE TRIALS AND THE 100 CIRCUIT CASES, FOUR-FIFTHS ARE INMATES OF HOUSES UNFIT TO BE INHABITED. Generally speaking, certain species of crime cannot be sheltered in a respectable dwelling. From lanes and vennels wholly unfit for human habitations, are our petty thieves dragged to our criminal tribunals. Discomfort and filth are more than the figures by which moral delinquency is represented—they are its necessary and never-failing concomitants. As well attempt to keep a pig from burrowing, as a dweller among filth from the lowest crimes; while, on the other hand, to drag a man from filth, and to wash his face, and to place him in a clean and comfortable dwelling, are so many steps in effecting his moral regeneration. Assuming the truth of these statements, and facts corroborative of their truth will be elicited as we proceed, it follows that were there no untenantable dwellings in Glasgow certain species of crime would die out—hence, we reach the conclusion that, as the condemnation and extirpation of these filthy dens that shelter crime rest with our local authorities, with them also lies the onus of our present state of crime. We formerly proved beyond dispute that a great many of the houses in the lanes of our city are condemned, but still inhabited, and that others untenantable are neither condemned nor uninhabited, and that our Police and Burgh Acts fully warrant our local authorities to proceed to sweeping measures. It

surely needs no argument to show that the clearance of the wretched dens from the grounds now occupied by the Free Church Normal School buildings and adjoining houses, has completely scattered the inhabitants wont to shelter there, and though we do not hope to see Normal schools in all the places now occupied by similar wretched abodes, there is nothing Utopian in anticipating comfortable erections superseding all such, and the effects will be most beneficial. But though to a great extent crime and poverty might be built out of Glasgow, other remedial measures ought to be adopted. A COMPLETE REGISTRATION system should be organised, and the existing police machinery slightly modified, could effect this part of reformation. After every vile vennel and lane has been removed, and the entire population supplied with proper houses, it were no difficult matter to obtain a complete register of every street and every dwelling, these being, of course, all named and numbered. To render this scheme complete, a plan of the entire city should be prepared in such a way as new erections could be readily added. The houses and streets being all thus entered, the next step would be the complete registration of the inhabitants. It would require to be made imperative that every householder give in his name, and his address, and employment to the keeper of the register, and that those who gave in false returns should be liable to a heavy penalty. This registration should be corrected every quarter or half-year, so that every householder would become responsible for the inmates of his house, and the idle and mischievous would be regularly exposed. A city statist with a sufficient salary, through the aid of the police, could procure these returns, and, where no employment was stated, a sharp look-out could be directed to that quarter. It might also be well to look after the street beggars and other suspicious characters loitering in all quarters and annoying the inhabitants. The police should be *commanded* to bring every beggar before the authorities, and cases of real destitution relieved, and the idle sent to labour in some public establishment or in prison. The number of sturdy beggars that infest the city is enormous, and, when the blind in the asylum now nearly provide for themselves, there certainly could be no

difficulty in making these able-bodied beggars work for themselves—whether they could not be employed in some of our public works—at the harbour or otherwise, or in some other establishment organised for the purpose, might be a matter for consideration.

Having thus disposed of our public beggars, and devised means for the detection of thieves and other pests of society, the case of the deserving poor demands special attention. At present, as shown by former statistics, our out-door poor are starved—the supplies given them are a mockery of their destitution. We have shown that the really poor—the aged and the infirm—generally live in houses, the rents of which require their entire parochial allowance to meet them, and hence they are compelled to take in lodgers, or themselves become lodgers, and are thus brought into contact with the worst of society. Too often the money given to the aged procures drink for some profligate inmate of the house, while the poor creature for whom it is designed is almost, and, in some cases, altogether starved to death. Scanty as is the allowance to each, some half-dozen are anxiously waiting the monthly gift, and, on its arrival, consume it on their profligacy, and then provide by theft for themselves and for the pauper they have spoiled. In order to avoid this evil, out-door supplies, unless in very extraordinary circumstances, must be entirely withdrawn, and the real poor collected into the existing poor-house. Our charities are not sufficiently centralised, and hence a great part of the money raised for charitable purposes is expended in buildings, and in the management of these houses (as we will show by indisputable statistics). A searching investigation should be made into the circumstances of every applicant for admission by a competent board, and none but real objects of charity allowed a share of our charitable funds.

We have observed with pleasure an attempt made to form an association in behalf of the poor. The benevolence of the effort admits of no dispute, but we consider it inadequate to the exigency of the case. It is stated that 5s subscribers are to be members of the institution, and the 5s seem to be the only qualification demanded. A committee is to meet and transact business at stated times, but we fear that,

according to present proposals, there will be little to transact. Instead of a money qualification for membership, all who propose to become members should become bound to devote so much time weekly or monthly in quest of necessitous cases, and report such at general meetings. We have had a sufficient experiment of parlour philanthropists, that expend their sympathies at their own comfortable firesides and their charities by annual stated subscriptions. We now require another and an entirely different class of philanthropists—a class that will permeate our lanes, and carry their aid to silent sufferers, instead of sitting in concert and bestowing their gifts on the more noisy who are always the least deserving. There is not a newspaper in Glasgow but would take up cases of real distress, and were a society formed under proper management, every member of which would make it a part of his business to discover unostentatious suffering, and bring cases before monthly or quarterly meetings, a very great change in the bestowment of our charities would be speedily effected.

THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL EVILS OF NEGLECTED PAUPERISM.

HAVING enumerated some of the commercial evils inflicted on society by neglected pauperism, there are other and still more frightful aspects in which it may be viewed. The physical and moral scourge of such a system affects in the first instance its miserable victims, but ultimately the entire community. The deteriorating effects, on the physical system, of scanty and unwholesome food, and of slovenly and filthy habits, are universally admitted, and a visit to our lanes and wynds supplies a melancholy illustration. There humanity, in its most squalid shapes—eyeless, toothless, limbless youth, and emaciated, deformed, and haggard age—may be seen prowling about, shun-

ning the light of day. These physical wrecks of humanity are the too faithful emblems of the intellectual and moral desolation within. Fathers and mothers, themselves ignorant and debased, and frequently profligate, rear an offspring to fill our poor-houses and prisons, or inadequately to discharge the duties of any honest occupation. The miseries endured by these victims of poverty and crime are altogether indescribable. Making every allowance for the petrification of feelings induced by a life of degradation and dissipation, the physical suffering is frightfully intense. Age, pressing with all its infirmities, without one of the ameliorations of civilization—infants crying for bread, and greedily devouring the most pestiferous offals; while fever and disease stalk through the wretched dwellings, and suddenly carry off their victims prematurely and unlamented. Penury and crime are so fearfully prolific that the ravages of disease, and the transport vessel, coupled with the services of the hangman, are unable to destroy or diminish them. In addition to those who may be called the immediate successors of these dungeon dwellers, a brood of imbeciles and rogues are scattered among the humbler classes of society, who, alike unable and unwilling to discharge the proper duties of their station, make it a part of their business to scatter dissension and dissatisfaction among those with whom they mingle. These exercising a wider range than the race from which they spring, exert an influence so much the more deadly. They poison the very fountains of morality and religion, and eventually, with those who have yielded to their influence, relapse into the state from which they had partially escaped. To the mere economist and philanthropist these are considerations of paramount importance; but to the believer in revelation—the expectant of a future state—a state, the destinies of which are, as far as the agent is concerned, determined by the doings of the present life, the contemplation is altogether overwhelming. The fact that future suffering is not any arbitrary infliction, but the necessary consequence of neglected and perverted opportunities—of an unalterable constitution, which a course of transgression creates—of an indomitable aversion to the pure and lovely, makes the survey of the Chris-

tian philanthropist extremely afflicting, and, if taken properly, must impel to an active effort to effect the emancipation of the slaves of crime and the victims of poverty.

EFFORTS FOR ALLEVIATING POVERTY AND CRIME.

To detail the poverty and crime which fill this city, without also relating the various ameliorating efforts put forth by corporate bodies and private benevolence, would at once damage the cause we seek to aid, and be unfair to the character of the city. An extending civilisation, as well as a more practical christianity, begins more industriously to search out, and more rationally to relieve, an abounding pauperism; while a greatly improved, though a still miserably deficient criminal jurisprudence, more effectually detects crime, and more beneficially punishes it. The public and private charities of the city, as we will show immediately, are more than adequate to supply our entire pauperism under an improved local government; and our criminal courts might dispose of the entire crime of Scotland. Our public charitable institutions, which may be viewed as at once proofs of the greatness and humanity of the city, are well known, even to the stranger, and are justly enumerated among the most satisfactory proofs of a benign protestant Christianity. The benevolence which planned and sustains these several institutions is highly commendable, though the prudence and sagacity displayed in the arrangements of some of them may be questioned, as the sequel will shew. In order to do full justice to the several institutions, we shall furnish, as far as possible, an authentic account of their origin, design, extent, and manner of support—commencing with what may be more properly termed our compulsory charities, and then proceeding to enumerate the different voluntary associations, down from the Royal Infirmary to the smallest ascer-

tained organised charity. The information about to be supplied regarding our more public institutions, has been collected from their published reports and other historical documents; from their secretaries and managers, and other sources. The proceedings of congregational institutions have been kindly supplied by the ministers and office-bearers of the several congregations, and the accounts of other societies have been procured from their managers. In order to secure full impartiality and fidelity, we shall give details, as far as practicable, in the very words of our respective informants, all of whom are connected with the institutions they describe. The number of these institutions, and the vast aggregate of their funds, will, no doubt, astonish as well as delight the reader. The only charities which may be reckoned compulsory are the Town Hospital and the House of Refuge. The public mode of supplying the poor of Glasgow (if, indeed, they were thus supplied at all), in the earlier parts of its history, is but little known. The poor laws, which were then imperfect, were but little understood. We can trace back the working of the present system, which is but slightly modified by the recent changes in the poor law, only about 113 years. In 1733 the Town's Hospital was founded, and legal provision was secured for its maintenance. The Town Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and general session and an assessment on the inhabitants were the means of its support at its foundation. The assessment was made by sixteen of the citizens not connected with the Town Council, but chosen by that body, and sworn to assess the lieges faithfully and impartially. "The mode now sanctioned," says Clelland's Annals in 1816, "is, to assess every person within the burgh, who is supposed, from his property or business, to be worth £300; if the fuedal holder neither lives nor is connected in any business carried on within the burgh, he is exempted from the tax, however great the value of his property may be. The general affairs of the hospital are managed by the preceptor, vice-preceptor, treasurer, and forty-eight managers chosen annually, viz., twelve from the Town Council, of whom the magistrates form a part; twelve from the Merchants' House, of whom the dean must be one; twelve from

the Trades' House, including the convener; and twelve from the General Session, of whom four ministers, in rotation, are a part. These managers hold stated quarterly meetings in the hospital, and elect all the office-bearers. When the business of the meeting is over, the whole of the house-pensioners, men, women, and children, who are able, appear before the managers, and join in family worship, performed by one of the clergymen. A committee of eight persons, viz., two from each body, is selected annually from the managers, who, with the preceptor and vice-preceptor, form the weekly committee, whose duty is to conduct the particular arrangements of the hospital; a minute statement of their transactions is regularly laid before the managers at the quarterly meetings. In the year ending 9th August, 1815 there were 436 persons in the hospital; 540 out-door pensioners, who received money: 668 out-pensioners, who received meal from the hospital; making a total of 1644 persons on the funds. The average cost of each person in the hospital, during the year 1815, was £9 3s; the quantity of meal used in the same period, was 2190 bolls and 8 pecks; the price of meal per boll, 20s 6d. The rate of assessment on every £100 of supposed property and profits arising from business within the burgh for that year, was 3s 1d; valuation £6,447,900."

According to the same authority, the amount of the assessment in 1782, was £1057; in 1783, £1200; in 1784, £1055; 1785, £1092; in 1786, £1047; in 1787, £1204; in 1788, £1081; in 1789, £1220; in 1790, £1420; in 1791, £1480; in 1792, £1673; in 1793, £1610; in 1794, £1993; in 1795, £3387; in 1796, £3361; in 1797, £3978; in 1798, £4205; in 1799, £3920; in 1800, £4534; in 1801, £7205; in 1802, £7955; in 1803, £3940; in 1804, £4350; in 1805, £5265; in 1806, £4865; in 1807, £4815; in 1808, £5220; in 1809, £6000; in 1810, £5866 10s 8d; in 1811, £5740; in 1812, £7589 11s 6d; in 1813, £10,273 14s 6d; in 1814, £10,709 13s; in 1815, £9940 10s 3d.— Since then the assessment has been laid on the rent, and the amount in 1845 was no less than £26,000.

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE TOWNS' HOSPITAL FOR
YEAR ENDING 31st MAY, 1845.**

INCOME.

ASSESSMENT for year ending 31st May, 1845,.....	£26,000 0 0
RECEIPTS OF THE HOSPITAL.—Boarding for certain inmates of the house, 236l 2s 2d; gain on general work, and manure sold, 20l 11s 6d.....	
	256 13 8
	£26,256 13 8

Deduct collector and clerk's salary, and rent of offices, 377l.; surveyor's do., 150l.; struck off as irrecoverable, 700l.; proportion of Parliamentary expenses, 562l. 14s 6d; first instalment of New Town's Hospital, 700l.; arrears of assessment, 1835 till 1841, struck off, 747l. 11s 1d; auditing collector's accounts for ten years, 199l. 10s; stamps, and other charges, 45l. 15s 6d.....

	8,482 11 1
	£22,774 2 7

EXPENDITURE

Balance surplus expenditure, 1833 and 1844,.....	£2,282 19 2
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INMATES OF THE HOUSE.

Maintenance of 400 persons, including coals, soap, candles, snuff and tobacco, averaging 6l. 8s 9½d each per annum,.....	2,833 17 11
CLOTHING AND BEDDING, viz.:—For young and old, including shoes and mending,.....	544 12 11
MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FUNERAL CHARGES, viz.:—Medicines, wines, porter, and coffins,.....	131 8 0
CHARGES OF THE IN-DOOR DEPARTMENT.—Salaries to office-bearers, viz., governor, matron, chaplain, clerk, house surgeon, servants, barber, and other charges, 989l. 18s 4d; tradesmen's accounts for repairs, insurance, &c., 769l. 10s,.....	1,759 8 4

OUT-DOOR POOR.

ORDINARY AND OCCASIONAL POOR.—Meal, in weekly allowances, and pensions at different rates, the number of families and individuals being so relieved amounting to 1,215, 5.058 <i>l.</i> 10s 2d; temporary aid in money, to casual poor, averaging 188 cases weekly, 996 <i>l.</i> 9s 9d; salaries to seventeen district surgeons, and to the superintendent of poor, 646 <i>l.</i> 5s; medicines and coffins for paupers or their children, 670 <i>l.</i> 4s 9d,.....	7371	9	2
SESSION POOR.—Amount granted to individual sessions after exhausting collections at church doors, with a view of preventing paupers becoming more burdensome to the hospital,.....	3647	0	4
INSIDE POOR.—Boarding for patients in the Lunatic Asylum during the year, 882 <i>l.</i> 4s 2d; fever patients sent to the Infirmary, 216 <i>l.</i> 5s 4d,.....	1098	9	6
CHILDREN AT NURSE.—Nursing and boarding for 309 children out of the house, 1379 <i>l.</i> 5d; school fees for children, 195 <i>l.</i> 19s 2d,.....	1574	19	7

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

Balance of interest and fue duty, 1039 <i>l.</i> 7s 11d; stationery, printing, advertisements, and incidental expenses, 223 <i>l.</i> 1s 11d; charges for suppressing begging, 191 <i>l.</i> 15s 10d,.....	1454	14	8
Total expenditure for the year,.....	22,698	19	7
Balance surplus income, 1844 and 1845,.....	75	3	0
	<u>£22,774</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

TILL about eighteen months ago, the premises of the Institution were on the banks of the Clyde; but on the new Lunatic Asylum being built, they were removed to the old Asylum. These premises are located in Parliamentary-road, and along with the kitchen-garden and pleasure-grounds, they cover an area of nine acres. The front, which looks towards the south, has a commanding appearance, being surmounted with an elegant dome, and the approaches to it off Parliamentary-road are neat and commodious. At the entry, new premises have been built, in which the business of the Institution is conducted, and in which the out-door patients receive their monthly aliment. The asylum was purchased at a cost of about L.18,000, of which L.5000 were paid from the stock of the Hospital, leaving a debt guaranteed by the town Corporation, who have always had the management of the Institution, of nearly L.13,000; but the old Hospital and grounds have been valued at L.12,000, so that there is little debt on the Institution.

The original constitution, drawn up on Jan. 3d, 1744, is a very sensible and business-like document—so much so, indeed, that the boasted wisdom of the last century has improved very little upon it, certainly not more than the mere change of circumstances suggested. As that document is generally published in the annual report, it is unnecessary to give it.

The stipendiary department of the Institution is conducted by a house-governor, superintendent, matron, clerk, chaplain, surgeon, nurses, and monitors, all of whom have comparatively small fixed salaries—the report making them all an allowance of only some L.500. These are all under the surveillance of the committee of management.

An Act of Parliament, in 1740, altered and amended the mode of assessment, and certain changes were also made in the management—such as extending relief to out-door poor, the exclusion of all who are capable of earning their own livelihood, and also of children, who,

unless in particular circumstances, are provided for by out-door relief—the admission of incurable lunatics, and hopeless imbeciles—the extension of medical aid to seasonal cases of pauperism, and where cases are likely to reduce to pauperism, and sundry other unimportant alterations. Those admitted to the benefits of this Institution may be divided into several classes. (1.) Those whom age and infirmity disqualifies from gaining a livelihood. (2.) Indigent widows left with families. (3.) Children, either orphans, whose parents were unknown, or who had acquired a settlement, are provided for by the funds, though few of them, as already explained, are admitted into the house. (4.) Idiots and insane, “against whom no crime is charged.” The cases of all applicants are strictly investigated, and none but proper objects of charity are admitted. The stranger, when introduced into this Bethesda, receives a very affecting view of the frailty and degradation of humanity. Some four hundred human beings, all unable to provide for themselves, on account of some bodily or mental ailment, and many of them decrepid through want and shrivelled with years. Several of them are above a hundred years of age. The apartments are all neat and clean, but the straw pallets and rude furniture remind the visitor that he is in the house of the poor.

The following is the result of our observations, after a general survey of the Institution :—

The allowance made to the out-door poor is still too small. According to the abstract statement of the last report, L.6 9s 0d are required for the maintenance of each of the poor in the house; but the maximum of out-door relief does not amount to that sum. After making allowance for the aid that out-door poor may receive from their friends and others, it is evident that they should have at least *as much* allowed them as is expended on the house-poor. When hundreds of the poor are together, the more able assist the less able, and the consequence is that the poor among them do the greater part of the work of the Institution—that is, they do their work for themselves, and, therefore, the chief expenditure is connected with their victuals,

and these should, unquestionably, be procured to the congregated poor far cheaper than to the isolated poor.

The necessity, not of a *general* annual report, but of a very minute and particular report, is obvious. As far as we know, those entrusted with the daily supplies of the poor are scrupulously faithful to their trust; but in justice to them, and to the public who support it, we should think a full and particular account highly desirable. Instead of stating that so many hundred pounds were expended for meal, and so many more for butcher meat, &c., we should be told the *daily allowance of every individual pauper*. The *difficulty* of making such a statement cannot be admitted, as there is already a sufficiency of officials about the house to take a note of the daily supplies, or if there is not, let another be had. We should insist on such details, because we deem the totals given quite inadequate to properly supply the wants of the inmates. Each inmate must have considerably less than one pound's worth of meal during the whole year, and the butcher meat does not amount to fifteen shillings for each, which is only about one halfpennyworth to each inmate per day, and about the same amount of wheaten bread. The idea of these poor creatures being stinted in their supplies is not very agreeable, and, from the report, we should think it clear that some of them are but scantily supplied. We are certain that those who support the Institution wish that the poor have their wants fully supplied, and that no expense be spared to render their poor estates as comfortable as circumstances will at all admit.

The very complete arrangements made to supply the wants of the inmates, both as rational and immortal creatures, is highly gratifying. We say such are the provisions of the house, if fully carried into effect. If they are stinted of their daily bread, it is not through any restriction on the part of the managers, and in addition to the supply of the wants of the body, their minds and morals are cultivated and watched. A newspaper is furnished them daily, and a Bible is provided for each of them. They are also allowed to occupy themselves by playing at draughts and other amusements, and they are allowed a sufficiency of

out-door exercises. They are assembled morning and evening for family worship, and also stately on the Sabbath. They are regularly visited in their several apartments, and addressed on their immortal interests. Such privileges the out-side poor do not possess.

BARONY PARISH.

As supplementary to the Town's Hospital, the Barony Parish, the Govan Parish, and the Gorbals Parish funds severally deserve notice. These, instead of being put into the general treasury, have been hitherto kept entirely separate, so that they support separate, though they may be viewed as auxiliary, establishments. The following list shows the state of the Barony Parish paupers' funds at last balance, at which time there were 2,027 paupers on the roll:—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BARONY PARISH POORS' FUNDS, FROM 1st AUGUST, 1844, TO 1st AUGUST, 1845.

INCOME.

To amount of assessment, at 5 per cent., on rent of lands, houses, works, &c, at £7 and upwards, 9055 <i>l.</i> 10s 6d; collieries, 376 <i>l.</i> 8s 7d; landlords' proportion of houses under 7 <i>l.</i> , 1275 <i>l.</i> 5s 3d,.....	£10,707	4	4
To Arrears of 1843 recovered,—viz., houses at 7 <i>l.</i> and upwards, 223 <i>l.</i> 10s 3d; collieries, 268 <i>l.</i> 10s 1d; landlords' proportion of houses under 7 <i>l.</i> , 95 <i>l.</i> 4s 6d; collieries of former years, 323 <i>l.</i> 1s. 4d; sundries of ditto, 11 <i>l.</i> 3s 4d,.....	921	9	6
To Proclamations, 146 <i>l.</i> 17s; collection, 40 <i>l.</i> 10d; funds of paupers in Royal Lunatic Asylum, 154 <i>l.</i> 2s. 5d; repayment of advances to other parish paupers, 494 <i>l.</i> 12s 8d; effects of paupers deceased and returned aliment, 28 <i>l.</i> 16s. 1d,.....	864	9	0
	<u>£12,493</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of surveying and collecting,.....	£458	0	1
Deductions and arrears, exclusive of canal and railway assessment,.....	672	16	11
Paid poor on roll,.....	6,697	5	2
Temporary aid to paupers not on the roll,.....	428	10	7
Clothing to pauper children and insane paupers,.....	856	5	9
Tuition to pauper children,.....	223	6	10
Other parish paupers in Barony not on roll,.....	65	6	0
Barony paupers in other parishes not on roll,.....	131	13	4
Surgeons' Accounts for medicine and attendance,.....	145	11	11
Passes and Passages to Ireland,.....	29	11	7
Incidental charges, 58 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s</i> 3 <i>d</i> ; stationery account, 54 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> ; salary to treasurer and superintendent, 200 <i>l.</i> ; salary to clerk, 75 <i>l.</i> ; salary to church officer, 10 <i>l.</i> ; Asylum for the Blind, 11 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s</i> ; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 28 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s</i> ; Asylum for Old Men, 105 <i>l.</i>	543	16	9
Royal Lunatic Asylum for board, &c. of insane paupers,.....	1902	15	6
Interest of Fairlie's trust and interest of mortifications, 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> ; feu duty of Shettleston School-house, 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i> ,.....	13	17	10
Royal Infirmary for Fever Patients,.....	132	0	0
Glasgow General Lying-in Hospital, 10 <i>l.</i> ; Lock Hospital, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s</i> ; Eye Infirmary, 5 <i>l.</i> ; funeral charges— Royal Infirmary, 9 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s</i> ,.....	26	14	0
Parliamentary Business,—paid London solicitors and deputation on poor law bill, 126 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s</i> 11 <i>d</i> ; Edinburgh agents accounts, 40 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s</i> 2 <i>d</i> ,.....	167	2	1
Clerk's accounts, as follow,—viz., 1. Attending meet- ings and general business; 2. Business connected with division of parishes bill, and expense of deputa- tion to London; 3. Postage and petty charges; 4. Ad- vertising and printing accounts,.....	246	6	3

Petty law expenses, 15s; rent of Barony parish rooms, 24l.; coffins accounts, 101l. 15s 2d; graves ditto, 47l. 6d; boy, James Newall, 5l. 11s 10d,.....	179 2 9
	<u>£12,420 3 1</u>

The expenditure in 1831, was 8078l. 4s. 4d; in 1832, 6529l. 16s 7d; in 1833, 6006l. 12s 1d; in 1834, 5715l. 8s 6d; in 1835, 5443l. 7s 2d; in 1836, 5764l. 11s 3d; in 1837, 6033l. 8s 11d; in 1838, 6084l. 8s. 3d; in 1839, 6131l. 16s 8d; in 1840, 6175l. 7s; in 1841, 7143l. 18s; in 1842, 8555l. 14s 1d; in 1843, 9887l. 19s 7d; in 1844, 11,404l. 4d; in 1845, 11,343l.

GOVAN PARISH.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVAN PARISH POORS' FUNDS,
FROM 6TH AUGUST, 1844, TO 5TH AUGUST, 1845.

I N C O M E.

To cash collected of assessments, 1844-45,.....	£4342 1 0
Collected of arrears, and expense of prosecutions re- covered,	63 3 9
Mr Gibson, from the property of the deceased parents of two lunatics at Hillend,.....	50 0 0
Marriage ban dues, Annexation, 72l. 18s 3d; ditto, Landward, 39l. 7s,.....	112 5 3
Ordinary collections at parish church,.....	38 2 1
Portion of board for Mrs A. and Mrs H. C., in Hillend Asylum, 8l.; ditto, Mrs J. G. in Gartnavel, 3l. 1s; balance from deceased pauper's effects, 10s 4d,.....	11 11 4
Amount repaid by different parishes for supporting the poor in Glasgow,.....	79 11 2
	<u>£4696 14 7</u>

EXPENDITURE.

LANDWARD PARISH OF GOVAN.

Expenses of collection, stationery, &c.....	£407	15	4
Eighty monthly poor,.....	215	7	0
Seventeen lunatic and fatuous persons,.....	187	17	0
Seventy-five householders assisted with rents, twice a-year,.....	128	8	6
Occasional relief,.....	82	3	7
Thirteen orphans, foundlings, &c.,.....	65	10	6
Salaries:—Surgeon, Presbytery Clerk, &c., 35 <i>l.</i> 15s 6d; Kirk-Treasurer, Session-Clerk, Kirk-officer, &c., 25 <i>l.</i> 5s 2d,.....	61	0	8
Education at seven different schools,.....	13	12	9
Coffins,.....	10	10	6

GOVAN ANNEXATION.

568 enrolled poor,.....	1193	13	7
Seventy orphans and deserted children,.....	369	10	10
Unenrolled poor, including 120 widows and children, Clothing,	579	13	10
Twenty-two lunatics,.....	450	10	4
Coffins and graves,.....	39	16	2
Education,.....	23	12	9
Surgeons' salaries,.....	65	0	0
Fever Hospital, 47 <i>l.</i> 5s; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 12 <i>l.</i> ; Glasgow Eye Infirmary, 2 <i>l.</i> 2s,.....	61	7	0
Distributor's salary,.....	100	0	0
	£4177	6	5

GORBALS PARISH.

THE collector of the Gorbals parish refused to give the annual list, but we learned from one of the most respectable proprietors, at whose instance it is levied, that the amount is from £400 to £500.

GLASGOW HOUSE OF REFUGE.

SOME of our readers may not be aware of the existence and character of the Glasgow House of Refuge. When founded about ten years ago, its benefits were limited to liberated male prisoners, from eight to fourteen years of age. For these it was designed to be an asylum, where they would be furnished with work and be provided for during a period of three years, at the expiry of which term situations were to be procured for them. The projectors of this Institution obtained a site for premises on the Duke-street or Stirling road, about a mile from the centre of the city. They purchased a large property—probably about ten acres—pleasantly situated on a rising ground of southern exposure. Near the top of this property the house was erected, at a cost, inclusive of the ground, of L.10,000. The building runs from east to west, fronting the south. It consists of four floors, the lower and second of which are fitted up for workshops, kitchens, &c., and the other floors for accommodating the servants, and for bedrooms for the inmates, &c. The front, seen from Stirling road, has an imposing appearance, being of modern erection, and surmounted with an elegant dome. The whole house is fitted up in an elegant and substantial manner. The ground fronting the house is let, in grass, at a considerable rent, and upwards of an acre, at the back of the building, is enclosed as a play-ground. The house at present contains 125 boys, from eight to fourteen years of age. With the exception of two, who are on the sick list, all of them are employed in learning the four trades taught in the house—weaving, tailoring, nailmaking, and shoemaking. Their hours are thus employed: They commence labour at six and work till eight. After breakfast, the one-half go to school, and the other half to their work. Those who go to school return to their work at half-past eleven, and labour till two, which is the hour for

dinner. After dinner, the whole party go to play till half-past three, at which time those not at school in the forenoon go to school during the residue of the afternoon, and the other half go to their work. School hours and labour terminate about half-past six. The hour for supper is seven, and prayers immediately after. The whole of the boys attend public worship in the chapel connected with the house on the Sabbath. They have porridge and milk for breakfast, soup and bread for dinner, and porridge and milk for supper. They have a contented and comfortable appearance, and though the majority of them have been offenders, punishment is seldom resorted to. The "black-hole," a small apartment on the ground floor, is the popular punishment. In this place, offenders are kept from four to fourteen days, on one meal a day. Many of them make rapid progress in learning to read, write, and other fundamental branches of education. On learning their progress, we deemed some credit due to those who assert the somewhat startling view, that juvenile delinquency and genius are often in the same ratio. Many of the boys learn their trades with amazing rapidity, so that at the end of three years they are fit for situations. Their appearance at their work is very amusing. In one apartment we found upwards of fifty small knights of the thimble, all sitting cross-legged on the floor. In another, some sixteen sons of St Crispin, from three to four feet tall, ranged on benches, and belabouring their lapstones with all gravity; while in the smithy the little hammers were clattering right and left on the "thundering" anvils, and the residue, with hands and feet, kept the weaving looms in rapid motion. On strict inquiry, we could not discover anything objectionable in the treatment of these little fellows. Their own appearance, and the appearance of the house, and their little hammocks, indicated that they are well-cared for. The managers seem all well qualified for their several departments, and we should think the house a place of wholesome discipline and of training, as well as a house of refuge. We know respectable parties with whom boys reclaimed here are giving great satisfaction. But while we thus speak of it, abstractly considered, we have grave objections to it as connected with the city. In

the first place, the expenditure is altogether outrageous and unnecessary. Ten thousand pounds were expended to procure a house to lodge one hundred and twenty-five little boys, all of whom can find working accommodation in a part of two of the floors, and all of whom could find lodging, bed-rooms, &c., in one entire floor of it. The original cost, then, for so small an establishment is altogether out of the question. But there is a still more objectionable annual expenditure. To keep these 125 boys, all the inhabitants of Glasgow are taxed. True, the tax is slight—one penny in the pound—but still that amounts to a very handsome sum in the aggregate.* But we hold that the expense is wholly unnecessary. The discipline of the institution, we have already said, is excellent; but whence the necessity of a separate building, and a separate everything? Why not connect the House of Refuge with some of our criminal or benevolent institutions? or, rather, why not have all our criminal and all our benevolent institutions under one management, and, if possible, under one roof? The division of our criminal and benevolent institutions into so many parts, either limits the salaries of officials to sums wholly inadequate for them, or taxes the citizens unnecessarily. It surely is not necessary to persuade the public that the House of Refuge is not the prison to keep these a mile, or even a yard, asunder. Or should the public not be prepared for such a union, what objection could there be to one great house of refuge for the sick—for the destitute—for the unfortunate of all ages, and of all sexes?

* See Note A.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER.

By the Charter, the management of the affairs of the Infirmary is vested in twenty-five Managers or Directors; of which number, seven, from their office, are Managers without election or nomination, viz. :—The Lord Provost of Glasgow; the Members of Parliament for the City; the Dean of Guild; the Deacon Convener; the Professor of Medicine in the College; the Professor of Anatomy in the College; the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. Eighteen Managers annually elected, viz. :—One by the Magistrates and Council; one by the Merchants' House; one by the Trades' House; one from the College; three by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; one by the Ministers of Glasgow; ten by Contributors of £10 or more, and Subscribers of £2 2s annually or more, and by the Preses or Heads of Societies or Bodies of men who have contributed £50 or more, or who have subscribed annually £5 5s or more.

The Charter appoints—That a General Court of Contributors shall be held annually on the first Monday of January, which shall be composed of all those who have contributed £10 or more, or subscribed annually £2 2s or more, and of the Preses of all Societies or Bodies of men who have contributed £10 or more, or who have subscribed £5 5s annually, or more. This General Court is vested with the power of choosing ten annual Managers, qualified as above—of making such Bye-laws and Regulations as shall be found necessary for the management of the Infirmary—of inspecting the whole proceedings of the Managers—examining Accompts, &c., and of giving such directions

on the subject as they shall find expedient. To this Court, also, an Annual Report is to be made, by the Managers, of the state of the Sick or Diseased Poor admitted into the Infirmary—their Names—the Parishes to which they belong—their Diseases—and the Number annually Received, Cured, Dismissed, or Dead.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS,
ENACTED BY THE GENERAL COURT, HELD ON THE 21ST DAY OF
JANUARY, 1822.

1. That no Patient shall be admitted into the Infirmary, without examination by the Medical Attendants, to ascertain that the case is a proper one for admission into the House.

2d. That all Contributors of £10 or more, and all Annual Subscribers of £1 1s or more, shall be entitled to recommend One Patient annually, for every £10 of Contribution, and one for every Guinea of Annual Subscription.

3. That Incorporations and Societies, from which regular and perpetual recommendations may be expected, and who have contributed £50 to the Institution, or Subscribed £3 3s annually, shall be entitled to send Two Patients annually to the House; and One Patient more for every £25 of additional Contribution, or £1 11s 6d of Annual Subscription.

4. That Contributors shall not be qualified to recommend till they have paid their Contribution; nor Annual Subscribers, till they have paid their Annual Subscription.

5. That persons meeting with accidents, shall, if immediate application is made, be admitted without any Subscriber's recommendation.

6. That Subscribers or Contributors, recommending Patients, shall be bound to pay the expense of burial in case of death, and also to remove the Patients from the Infirmary, when it is not proper that they should continue in it any longer.

N.B.—Contributors, in their recommendations, are requested to

give their Addresses particularly, Street and Number, in order that one person may not be taken for another.

The Directors presume that former Annual Subscribers will continue their Subscriptions till they give notice to the contrary.

On the 1st of January, 1845, the number of patients remaining in the ordinary Medical and Surgical Wards from the former year, amounted to 176. There have since been admitted 2459 patients; so that the total number who have been treated in this set of Wards has been 2635. Of these, 2224 have been dismissed as Cured or Relieved, or from other causes, and 234 have died, leaving in this department, on the 31st of December, 1845, 177 patients.

The number of patients remaining in the Fever Wards from the previous year, amounted on the 1st of January, 1845, to 37. There have since been admitted 528; so that the total number who have been treated in this department of the hospital, has been 565. Of these, 460 have been cured and dismissed, and 75 have died; leaving in the Fever department, on 31st of December, 1845, only 30 patients.

From this statement it appears that the total number of patients remaining in the Infirmary on the 1st of January, 1845, was 213; that 2986 patients have since been admitted, being in all 3199; that of these, 2683 have been cured or relieved, or dismissed from other causes, and 309 have died; and that the whole number remaining under treatment on the 31st of December, 1845, is 207.

The smallest number of patients, in the Medical and Surgical Wards, on any single day during the year, was 171, viz., on the 30th of June; the largest was 262, viz., on the 21st of March. The daily average, as calculated for each month of the year, was greatest in March, being 248, and least in September, being 182.

In the Fever Wards, the smallest number of patients on any single day during the year was on the 30th and 31st of July, when it was so low as 8; the largest was on the 5th and 8th of January and 25th of October, on each of which days it amounted to no more than 42. The daily average, as calculated for each month of the year, was greatest in January, being 36, and least in June, July, and August, in each of which months it was 17.

The number of persons who have received advice at the Dispensary, during the past year, has amounted to 4226, a number which exceeds that of the preceding year by about 1800.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING Dec. 31, 1845.

RECEIPTS.

Annual Subscriptions, 2465*l.* 6*s.*; Public Works, 709*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*; Extraordinary Receipts, 4548*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.*; Rents, 127*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; Students' Tickets, 595*l.* 7*s.*; Clerks' Board, 90*l.*; Interest, 707*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; Parishes and Corporations, 258*l.*; Mylne's Trustees, further to account, 370*l.*; Cash on hand, 30th December, 1844, 111*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; Drawn from No. 1 Account, Union Bank, during the year, 6713*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*.....£16,696 15 6

DISBURSEMENTS.

House Expenses, 5117*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Fees to Clinical Lecturers, 274*l.* 1*s.*; Salaries to Medical Officers, 270*l.*; Incidental Charges, 31*l.* 7*s.*; New Furniture and Repairs, 52*l.* 10*s.*; Property and Income Tax, 18*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; Cash Lent on Heritable Bond, 4000*l.*; Ditto, Ditto, 2500*l.*; Paid into No. 2 Account, Union Bank, for E. and L., 4212*l.* 3*s.*; Cash on hand, 220*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, £16,696 15 6
 Value of Stock, 30,000 0 0

GLASGOW INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THIS Institution was founded in 1819, and has been conducted vigorously ever since. According to the twenty-fourth annual report, which is dated May, 1845, the number of pupils on the roll at last examination was sixty-eight. Eight of these left school altogether at the vacation, their term having then expired; two were necessarily obliged to remain away, from bad health; and fifty-eight returned to the Institution from visiting their friends. Eleven new scholars have been admitted in the course of the year, making the roll for the past session sixty-nine—all residing under the same roof, as one contented and happy family—all receiving the same instruction as that given in the best seminaries to children who can speak and hear, and every one learning the rudiments of what is declared to be “life eternal.”

INCOME.

Annual Subscription.....	£163	12	6
Board Wages.....	683	11	2
Donations	203	10	0
Collections.....	34	2	8
Legacies.....	720	0	0
Received for Work done by Tailor and Shoemaker.....	8	19	5
Interest on Miss Crawford's Legacy, &c.....	100	14	11
Received the Residue of the Estate of the late Mr John Young, per Mr Walker.....	2	10	0
Returns of Duty from Treasury.....	5	11	2
	£1922	11	10

EXPENDITURE.

Balance due the Treasurer, per last Account.....	£6	15	6
Do. due Union Bank.....	524	18	4
Salaries.....	380	14	1

Servants' Wages.....	£36	0	0
Gardener's Wages and Petty House Expenses.....	40	0	0
Provisions and Groceries.....	341	19	9
Repairs and Furniture.....	89	18	4
Feu Duty (less Income Tax), £50 12s 1d, Taxes, £3 15s 9d.....	54	7	10
Gas and Water Rents.....	7	16	8
Coals.....	5	13	0
Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Postages, and News- paper.....	52	16	5
Expenses of Teaching Boys Tailoring and Shoe-making...	25	10	6
Garden Seeds and Manure, Medicines, Premium of In- surance, &c.....	27	19	4
Law Expenses connected with the Investment of Miss Crawford's Legacy	30	0	0
Balance due by the Union Bank.....	288	19	4
Do. due by the Treasurer.....	9	2	9
	<hr/>		
	£1922	11	10

THE OLD MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

THIS very excellent Institution was established in 1812. The following is an abstract of the rules:—

This Society has for its object the relief of Old Men, exclusively, who cannot support themselves.

Such persons as continue to pay Ten Shillings a-year, Five Shillings the Half-year, or Two Shillings and Sixpence quarterly, are considered Members, the Subscriptions, with Donations, constitute the Funds.

The management is vested in a President, three Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of nineteen Visitors, elected by the Subscribers at the first meeting in December annually.

Managers meet once a-month, on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock,

in the Religious and Charitable Institution House, 9, George-square, on the business of the Society.

The City and Suburbs of Glasgow are embraced in the views of this Society. No relief is afforded to any one who has not been previously visited by one of the Managers, and found to be a proper object.

It appears from last report that during the year ending 13th March, 1845, no less than 50 waggons of coals were gifted to the Institution.

The following is an abstract of the Treasurer's account :—

I N C O M E.

Balance due by Treasurer,...	£18 14 7
Cash in Union Bank,.....	55 0 0
Fines from Justice of Peace Court,.....	1 19 0
Amount of Subscriptions and Donations,.....	282 4 0
Balance due to Treasurer,.....	20 7 1
	£378 4 8

E X P E N D I T U R E.

By 52 weeks' relief and occasional payments,.....	£207 0 11
Advertising annual sermon, printing reports, &c.....	21 17 0
Religious Institution Rooms, 12 meetings,.....	1 4 0
Alexander Cameron, for collecting subscriptions,.....	13 4 0
Expense attending support of asylum, for 65 inmates,...	124 18 10
Francis Wood & Co., for shirting, 8 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; making shirts, &c., 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ,.....	9 19 11
	£378 4 8

During the year, 16 of the out-door pensioners have died, reducing the number to 90. The inmates in the house amount to 61, making the total of those under the care of the society amount to 151. The sum of 124*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, stated as expenditure of the asylum, is the whole charge to the society for the maintenance of its inmates, beyond their allowance as out-door pensioners. Their earnings, and the sums allowed by the parishes to which they belong, furnish the balance. The earnings last year amount to 42*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*: viz., for shoemakers' work, 23*s.* 5*d.*; yarn-winding, 25*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; picking cops, 5*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*;

wages at out-door work, sweeping and cleaning places of business. 10*l.* 4*s.* The average age of the inmates is 74½ years, and more than one-half are above 80 years, and one has outlived a century.

During the year, the inmates were removed to new buildings, erected at a cost of 2600*l.*, a part of which has been raised by subscription. The whole heritable property is worth about 3500*l.*

LOCK HOSPITAL.

THE Lock Hospital was established in 1808, and has received patients since that time. The following is from the balance-sheet for the year 1845:—

INCOME

Cash in Union Bank of Scotland,.....	£573 15 4
Do. National do.	206 18 6
Charge in 1845,.....	509 11 1
	£1290 4 11

EXPENDITURE

Discharge in 1845—Furniture, repair, wages, reports, patients, stationery, clothing, bedding,.....	£76 1 11
Groceries, liquors, medicaments, coals, candles, oils, soap, ashes,.....	55 8 6
Meal, bread, vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, cheese,.....	149 17 6
Butcher-meat, poultry, fish,.....	66 11 6
	£347 19 5
Cash in Union Bank of Scotland,.....	252 4 6
Do. National do.	690 1 0
	£1290 4 11

Patients remaining, 35; admitted since, 438—473. Patients cured, 451; irregular, 3; dead from cancer of tongue and exhaustion, 1; remaining, 18..... 473

Annual average cost of regular patients' cures,.....	£0 15 5
Annual average number of patients nightly in the hospital,.....	24
Annual average number of patients' nights' sojourn in the house,....	19

The Institution is supported solely by voluntary contributions. New premises are about to be erected on the site of the old one, equal to any in the kingdom for similar purposes. It is unnecessary to mention, that the patients treated here are exclusively unfortunate females.

GLASGOW LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1845.

THE objects of the charity have been fulfilled during the year 1845, in a most satisfactory manner. The Directors have not only been able to admit all the patients properly recommended, but every fit case presented even without a subscriber's line. The number of deliveries, and the results are as follows:—

Of women delivered in the Institution during the year, there has been	298
Do. at their own homes,.....	375

Total of women receiving the benefits of the charity,

678

Of the women delivered in the Hospital, 3 died—two of the puerperal fever, and the third from the effects of her own imprudence. Of those delivered at their own homes, 1 died of rupture of the uterus; the rest, both in and out of the house, had good recoveries.

There were dismissed alive, of the children born in the hospital, boys 139, girls 135—in all 274; there were still-born at the full time, 4 boys and 4 girls—in all 8; there were still-born premature, 8 boys and 10 girls—in all 18; there died in the first week, 1 boy and 1 girl—in all 2,..... 302

(There having been 4 twin-births.)

Of the children born at the mother's house, 856 were born alive and did well, viz., boys 196, girls 160—356; still-born at the full time, 7 boys and 8 girls—in all 10; premature, still-born, 10 boys and 4 girls, 14..... 880

Total,..... 682

(There being 5 twin-births.)

The accounts show a balance of £9 3s 11½d in the treasurer's hands; but it is hoped those who have hitherto supported the directors so liberally will not withdraw their support from an Institution which does so much good with such humble means.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

THE funds of this body politic arise from lands, donations, interest of money, fees from entrants, burgess fines, &c., from which the managers make annual distributions to decayed matriculated members or their families. The funds are placed under the sole management of the Dean of Guild and his Council. The receipts for the year ending 31st August, 1845, amounted to £11,090, of which £900 were expended to liquidate the debt on the Necropolis, 1075*l.* in pensions, and 48*l.* in the form of receipts. It appears that 13 of the pensioners received 25*l.* each, other 13 20*l.*, 11 received 15*l.*, and one 14*l.*, and another 12*l.*, while 28 received 10*l.* each, one 7*l.*, two 8*l.*, and three 5*l.* Between 7000*l.* and 8000*l.* were loaned on bond, and a balance of 1289*l.* was lodged in the bank. The affairs of the House are in a most prosperous condition.

THE GLASGOW SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE object of the Society shall be to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of seamen trading to, or connected with, Glasgow.

The following are the means by which the objects of the society shall be prosecuted:—

By religious instruction, and affording opportunities of Divine worship to seamen, on board a vessel or otherwise, in or near the harbour.

By providing seamen with Bibles, either at full prices, reduced prices, or gratuitously, as the committee may consider expedient; and circulating among them religious tracts.

By establishing a library for the use of seamen,* consisting of works of a moral and religious nature, voyages, travels, &c. No book to be admitted without being first sanctioned by the committee.

By directing seamen on their arrival to respectable boarding-houses.

The expenses of the society shall be defrayed by annual subscriptions and donations. A subscription of 5s per annum shall constitute a member.

The office-bearers of the society shall be, a president, vice-presidents, thirty-two directors, two treasurers, and two secretaries, to be elected annually. The magistrates, and all ministers of the gospel, of the city and neighbourhood, shall be *ex-officio* members of the committee. The committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of every month—five to be a quorum. The directors have met on the first Wednesday of each month since the commencement of the society, and continue

* There was one connected with the lodging-house; but this regulation is more fully carried out by the system of loan libraries, put on board vessels belonging to Glasgow, when leaving for foreign ports.

to do so, in the Religious Institution Rooms, 9, George Square, at 8 o'clock evening.

A sub-committee, consisting of four directors, shall be appointed by rotation, whose duty it shall be to attend monthly to the particular concerns of the society.*

An annual general meeting of the society shall be held any convenient day in either of the months of November or December, when the report of the former year's transactions shall be read, an audited statement of the treasurer's accounts produced, and office-bearers chosen for the ensuing year.

RULES OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION AUXILIARY TO THE
GLASGOW SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Association denominated "Ladies' Association, Auxiliary to the Glasgow Seaman's Friend Society," shall consist of ladies of all evangelical Christian denominations, who feel interested in the temporal and spiritual welfare of seamen, resorting to the harbour of Glasgow, or having families resident in the city or its neighbourhood, and who contribute, or procure donations or subscriptions, in aid of the society's funds, to the extent of not less than 2s 6d annually, and the association shall have for its object, the aiding and assisting the society in its operations, by such methods as may be deemed advisable.

The management of the association shall be intrusted (under the instructions of the directors of the society) to a committee of not fewer than 20 ladies, chosen from among its contributors at their annual meeting in the month of October—three to be a quorum.

* Instead of one, sub-committees are now appointed to each of the various departments of labour, such as the chapel, school, selection of tracts, libraries, visiting vessels on Sabbath, &c. &c.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM 30TH MAY 1844,
TO 1st NOVEMBER, 1845.

INCOME.

Annual subscriptions,.....	£274	5	0
Collections at chapel,.....	73	9	6½
Collected by Rev. Mr Simpson,.....	16	3	7½
Do. Captain Graham, amongst captains and crews of vessels in the harbour,.....	4	16	6
Donations from captains and crews of vessels supplied with libraries,.....	14	6	7½
Donation from a friend, per Mr Stevenson,.....	1	0	0
Sum found in box in Tonnage Office,.....	0	2	11½
A grateful return from a parent, whose child received much kindness from seamen during a long voyage, and on his death-bed,.....	1	0	0
Collected at sermon in Free St George's Church, by the Rev. Mr Macnaughtan of Paisley,.....	8	5	1
Sum due Western Bank,.....	280	0	0
Do. due the treasurer,.....	103	10	2½
	<hr/>		
	£777	0	7

EXPENDITURE.

Amount due the Western Bank, 14th May, 1844,.....	£300	0	0
Amount due the treasurer, do.,.....	8	5	8
Expenses of annual meeting, 3l. 3s; less collection at do, 1l. 7d.,.....	2	2	5
Feu-duty, less income tax, 26l. 6s 6d; land stent, 4s 6d,	26	11	0
Interest on debt due by the society,.....	13	19	0
Stipend to chaplain, 150l.; salary to Captain Graham, lay agent, 85l.; expenses on chapel and repairs, &c., 90l. 16s 4d.....	315	16	4
Rent of Institution Rooms,	11	0	0
Income tax, formerly kept off feu-duty,.....	0	10	6

Allowance to society's teacher for free scholars,.... ..	£41	1	5
Printing reports, tracts, addresses, &c., and advertising,.....	25	14	1
New bell for chapel, 12 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d</i> ; less for metal in old one, 8 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i> ,.....	9	4	8
Commission to collector, 13 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s</i> ; travelling expenses to do, 4 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> ,.....	12	15	6
Religious Tract Society, London, for books for library,	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£777	0	7

According to last report the Society's School has continued to flourish under Mr Finlay's able and energetic management. The average attendance during last eighteen months has been about 110 boys and 50 girls—in all, about 160. There are at present on the roll about 170, of which on an average, 28 have always been on the free list. Among the latter is a man, a native of Jamaica, 72 years of age.

It also appears that during last eighteen months 61 vessels going on foreign voyages have been supplied with 61 libraries, each library consisting of 15 volumes and upwards, of an interesting and instructive nature. The total number of volumes thus supplied to vessels has been 1136. From no less than 25 of these vessels were donations to the funds received—a fact sufficient of itself to show that the crews felt no indifference to this part of our labours, and the well-bethumbed appearance of most of the volumes proves that the books were not neglected. The society is one deserving of cordial support.

This excellent charity was founded in 1822.

GLASGOW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THIS Institution was founded in the year 1814, and has received since that time upwards of 3000 persons, nearly one-half of whom have been permanently cured, and one-fourth considerably relieved. At present there are above 300 inmates. We mention these facts in the outset, to secure a patient hearing to the claims of this invaluable Institution. The fact that 1500 of our fellow-creatures, visited with the heaviest affliction that can overtake the human family, have obtained a complete cure, is sufficient to arouse the most apathetic, and to command the support of those the least inclined to listen to the claims of suffering humanity. Till about two years ago the premises now fitted up as the Town's Hospital were occupied as the Asylum. At that time the number of patients rendered more extensive accommodation indispensable, and the Directors resolved to provide accommodation for not less than 600 persons; but the state of the funds compelled them to be satisfied with accommodation for 400, which was secured at the cost of £42,000, or £120 for each patient. These new buildings are located at a place called Gartnavel, a short distance beyond the Botanic Gardens, on the top of a rising ground. Eighty acres of land, in the middle of which the buildings are placed, were purchased, a part of which is kept as a kitchen garden.

The buildings at present consist of two parts, but when they are finished, these parts will be united. The first-class house forms three sides of a square, the chief front of which is toward the north, and measures 492 feet in length. In this front are the entrances to the male and female divisions, and to the physician's house which occupies a central part. The eastern and western wings extend 186 feet, and the space between is occupied as airing courts, which command an extensive view towards the south. The second-class house also

forms three sides. The chief front, which is on the east, is on a line with that of the first-class house, and extends 285 feet, and the wings, which stretch towards the west, extend 196 feet.

The central part of the front is occupied as reception rooms, steward's dwelling, and matron's rooms; and the central part between the wings is occupied as wash-houses, laundries, &c., with airing rooms on each side for the patients. The space between these two departments is to be filled up with a chapel, steward's office and stores, and laboratory. When the front is finished it will measure 868 feet, and will have an imposing effect, by various and tasteful projections that give it a light and elegant appearance. The internal arrangements of the first-class house are of a very superior character. The galleries, from which access is gained to the different apartments, are spacious and elegant, being from 12 to 15 feet broad, 16 in height, and running almost the whole length of the front and side wings of the building. The furniture, much of which has been made by the patients, is of the finest workmanship. The second-class house is also convenient and comfortable. Both divisions of the buildings are well heated with air pipes, and thoroughly ventilated on the most approved system. The Asylum is supplied with the greater part of its necessaries—such as gas, coals, water, provisions—by contract, and economy and comfort, are obviously studied. We lately paid a visit to the establishment, and, through the kindness of an officer, were allowed a thorough inspection, as far as the rules of the Institution admit. After the most careful scrutiny, we arrived at the following conclusions:—

The *non-restraint* system adopted is highly effective, and exerts the most beneficial effects on the patients. The system of allowing patients to associate together—which it does to a great extent—has a most salutary effect. This might be expected from the character of the disease. Almost every maniac fancies himself sane, and consequently, when they associate together, each looks on his fellow as an object of pity, and sympathises with him; whereas, when they are isolated, each broods over his own misfortunes or imaginary greatness, and thus becomes frantic with despair or uproarious with joy. By mingling to-

gether, each considers his confinement a blessing to the others, his presence, as he assumes, acting as a charm on his unfortunate associates. All of them with whom we spoke expressed their sympathy with their companions, and looked on them as real objects of pity, and considered their own presence highly beneficial, though some considered their being confined very unjust.

Another thing that struck us was the superiority of *public* to *private* Asylums. It is but too obvious that too many private Asylums are nurseries for lunacy, rather than places for cure. Private establishments, generally speaking, are altogether unable to procure proper medical treatment. They must either be satisfied with the visits of those whose *chief* attentions are otherwise occupied, or with the entire services of persons of but little experience, and of inferior standing as medical practitioners. In such an institution as the Glasgow Asylum, the services of first-class men in their profession may be secured. We say not that in all cases such institutions are fortunate in their choice; but we speak of the means when we assert that men of first-rate acquirements, and of vast experience *can* be procured. Any one at all acquainted with the manner in which the medical department is attended to in this Institution, will admit that if all similar asylums are as well supplied, our preceding remarks are fully warranted. Besides a physician thoroughly acquainted with lunacy in its every form, there are not less than other four medical men resident in the house, so that each patient is frequently seen every day, and the result is what might have been expected.

On the necessity of proper medical treatment, a respected and intelligent officer in this establishment thus writes:—"No fallacy can be greater than to imagine, that incurable cases require either less attention from the physician, or that their treatment is less expensive in other respects, than those of whom reasonable hopes of recovery are entertained. The reverse is more likely to be the case, inasmuch as, in a given body of curables, there will always be above one-third of the whole, in a state of quiescence, progressing towards, or arriving at, convalescence; requiring little attendance, and causing little expense.

from their improved habits. Quiet and regularity, with the absence of all exciting causes, which a well-regulated asylum will always ensure, are the chief means of furthering recovery when this stage is arrived at. With the incurable there is no such state of repose;—incapable of taking any measures on his own behalf, on account of the inveteracy of his disorder, he must be guarded with unceasing care, if attention, worthy of the name, is to be given to his case. When, with ordinary disease, is the anxiety of the physician the greatest? and when are our sympathies more powerfully stimulated? even at the period when restoration is hopeless, and every exertion that is made can only alleviate the sufferings, which defy the art or affection of man to cure. The state of the incurable lunatic is precisely this:—Forbid it humanity, that because, in the inscrutable ways of Providence, he has been visited in this dread manner, his fellow-men should consider him no longer an object of their care, but, on the plea of economy, leave him the wreck that he is, to wear out his life in the agony of despair, shattering to pieces what still remains of the form of a man, by the uncontrolled impulses of his sad condition.”

According to the most authentic accounts which we have seen, for one cured in *private*, there are ten in *public* institutions. In addition to the superiority of medical treatment, it is clear that there is less opportunity, and less temptation, for *jobbing* in public than in *private* institutions. It is the interest of the latter to detain their patients as long as possible, and the surveillance common to public institutions which would make such retention impolitic on their part, is absent from private institutions.

We were also more than ever convinced that Governmental interference over such institutions is neither necessary nor desirable. The chief argument urged by those who contend for such interference, is, that a complete centralisation, and, consequently, a more thorough knowledge, of the working of the different institutions would be gained. Such argument *assumes* that centralisation would be an advantage, and that a central board could be had of men who know more of the working of these institutions than do the superintendents on the spot: for

though inferior local boards might be retained, their powers will be ill to define and still worse to exercise under central control. The truth is, that those who would allow a Governmental board to have the management of such houses, would prefer the guidance of a few persons who seldom see an asylum, to the many, who, during the greater part of their lives, have been constantly associating with lunatics. We look on all attempts at placing these asylums under the control of the Government as resulting from ignorance, both of the nature of such institutions, and the bungling manner in which Government discharges such duties. What patriot—what philanthropist—what *man* would commit the keeping of our country's insane to the care of some half-dozen salaried individuals appointed and paid by the Government? Abuses may, in some instances, exist under the present management, through the ignorance of superintendents, and the mismanagement of committees, but instead of Governmental control preventing such abuses, it would, in all probability, increase them a thousand fold.

The only other argument for Governmental control is, the compulsory power proposed to be vested in the central board, which would render it imperative to send all fatuous persons to its institutions. That it would be for the advantage of lunatics themselves—of their relatives, and of the country generally—to send persons to these institutions on the first indications of insanity, admits of no dispute; but to compel any person to send a friend to any one institution, or any one class of institutions, in preference to any other, is altogether outrageous. The only compulsion we advocate in such cases is—suasion. To interdict freedom of choice on this, or any other similar subject, would be altogether unworthy of the present age. The law, as it is, makes it incumbent that the relatives of those afflicted with lunacy, prevent them from doing violence to the public, and beyond that, legal obligation would be altogether unjust.

As far as we can judge, this Institution is in a highly satisfactory state, and when a chapel and workshops are provided, the arrangements will be complete. It will say little for the humanity of Glasgow, if it allow these buildings to remain much longer in their present

unfinished state, when the consequence is, that a great part of the inmates, who are willing and able to work, cannot find opportunity on account of the lack of accommodation. The want of a chapel is also a serious evil. Those in ignorance of the true state of lunatics, may sneer at the idea of a lunatic chapel; but the intelligent physician, and all of similar experience, consider social religious services highly beneficial—in some cases, indeed, they go far to effect a cure.

WIDOWS' FUND OF FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THIS society, which was founded in 1792, entitles the widow of the entrant to be placed on the third or lowest rate of the fund, by which she will receive 34*l.* per annum during the period of her widowhood; for the second rate, which entitles the widow to receive 40*l.* per annum, the member must pay the sum of 22*s* 6*d* annually; and for the first rate of 46*l.* per annum, the sum of 45*s* yearly. If the member leaves no widow, his child or children, if under 20 years of age, shall receive a sum equal to what seven years of their mother's annuity would have been; and if above 20 years of age, they receive, if on the first rate, 215*l.* 12*s* 6*d*; on the second, 182*l.* 5*s* 3*d*; and if on the third, 150*l.* If the widow dies or is married before she has received seven years annuity, her children, if under 20 years of age, are entitled to receive whatever part of the seven years annuity is not exhausted; and the children above 20 years of age are entitled to receive a proportion similar thereto. No person above 60 years can be admitted to an interest in the fund; and if above 28 years of age at entrance, he must pay an additional rate conformable to an equitable scale.

If the accumulated yearly free stock, for the 53 years the fund has existed, be added together, it will amount to 876,792*l.* 18*s* 2*d*, and the

accumulated yearly interest, the produce of that stock, in like manner amounts to 41,360*l.* 10*s* 11*d.* This gives an average rate of interest of 4*l.* 14*s* 4*d.* per cent. per annum, during the whole period.

At the establishment of the fund, 1792, there were 33 contributors, and 165 have been admitted since, making in all 199. 112 contributors have died, of whom 46 have left widows, 19, children only, and 47, neither widows nor children.

18 widows have ceased to be annuitants, 3 by marriage, and 15 by death.

Of the contributors at the commencement of the fund, 32 have died, and 1 only is alive. Of 39 contributors, for each of whom, in 1800, the ordinary fund was charged with an annual payment, during their lives, of 2*l.* 5*s.* (in all 87*l.* 15*s.*) 35 have died: that fund henceforth, from this date, is chargeable with the same rate for 4 lives only.

The late collector, Dr Corkindale, after careful and repeated examination of various data, assumed, as elements in his calculation of the sufficiency of the fund, the three following particulars:—

1. That the contributors, one with another, continue members for 27 years.
2. That the widows, at an average, draw no more than 22 annuities.
3. That the results of every 16 deaths among the contributors do not exceed 9 widows and 3 orphan families, leaving 4 deaths without any claimants.

Another calculation was made some years ago, in which it was assumed that every 6 deaths should give 3 widows and 1 orphan family, leaving 2 deaths without any claimants.

Twenty-five years ago, when the number of members was 90, the bachelors amounted to 40, the married to 41, and the widowers to 9. Now, out of 87 members, the married are 62, the widowers 11, and the bachelors 14 only. With so few unmarried members, it is impossible that the number of non-claimants for the future will turn out so great as in the early years of the fund.

CONSPICUOUS OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE FUND FROM ITS
COMMENCEMENT.

WHOLE INCOME.

Entries,.....	£16,685	1	1
Interest,.....	41,360	10	11
Other income,.....	10,664	12	8½
	£68,710	4	8½

DISPOSED OF.

Annuities,.....	£25,530	11	3
Children's provisions,.....	4,479	12	9½
Increase,.....	88,700	0	8
	£68,710	4	8½

Original transfer in 1792,.....	£1,300	0	0
Entries and other income for 53 years,.....	68,710	4	8½

Total received,.....	£70,010	4	8½
Total expended,.....	30,010	4	8½

Stock, 15th May, 1845,.....	£40,000	0	0
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This is under deduction of 240*l.* paid for expenses of management.

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1844—5.

INCOME.

Entrance money from one contributor,.....	£121	11	0
Interest on capital stock, and rent, net,.....	1765	18	10
Annual rates from members, 90 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ; allowance from ordinary fund, 31 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; cash sent anonymously for the benefit of the fund, 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	127	18	9
	£2015	8	7

EXPENDITURE.

Annuities to 14 widows of first rate, 840 <i>l.</i> ; second rate, 630 <i>l.</i>	£1470	0	0
Children's provision to Mr J. Gibson's family, 360 <i>l.</i> ; income tax, collector's salary, and other expenses of management, 36 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	396	9	10
	<hr/>		
	£1866	9	10
	<hr/>		
Increase for the year,.....	£148	18	9
	<hr/>		
Stock, 15th May, 1844,.....	£39,851	1	3
Increase this year,.....	148	18	9
	<hr/>		
Stock, 15th May, 1845.....	£40,000	0	0

From the above abstract it will be seen that the interest from capital has amounted for the last year to 1765*l.* 18*s* 10*d.*, which, on the total stock of the fund at 15th May, (39,851*l.* 1*s* 3*d.*) is at the rate of 4*l.* 8*s* 7½*d.*

THE GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY.

The following is extracted from the twenty-second Report of this Institution. The report is dated January, 1846. It will be perceived that 795 patients have been admitted since the 1st of January, making, with the 257 who remained on the list at the close of last year, a total of 1052, who have been treated at the Institution. This excludes cases of relapse, which are readmitted without being entered anew on the books.

The expense of maintaining the establishment during the past year, has been £247 12*s* 1*d.*, being a decrease of about £15 since last year. The household department has cost more than it did last year, but in

the apothecary's department the outlay has been lessened from £55 to £36 8s 9d, chiefly by substituting in many cases the services of a cupper for the more expensive use of leeches. A further expenditure of £29 4s 8d has been incurred by painting the House, and of £19 15s 6d in providing a stock of spectacles to be given to patients operated on for cataract. These sums, however, ought not to be reckoned as part of the regular annual outlay.

The sum of £100 sterling has been received from the Trustees of the late John Ryburn, Esq.; and a further sum of £75 sterling from the Trustees of the late Miss Lucy Campbell.

The Directors regret to observe a diminution of about £10 in the annual subscriptions, as compared to those of last year, and trust that this deficiency will next year be more than supplied.

PATIENTS TREATED AT THE EYE INFIRMARY DURING 1846.

Remaining on the list, 31st December, 1844,.....	257
Admitted since,.....	795
	—
Total,.....	1052
Dismissed cured,.....	652
Dismissed cured by operation,.....	41
Dismissed relieved,.....	30
Dismissed relieved by operation,.....	4
Dismissed with advice,.....	2
Dismissed irregular,.....	93
Dismissed after operation,.....	2
Dismissed incurable,.....	1
Dismissed incurable after operation,.....	1
Dismissed and sent to Royal Infirmary,.....	1
	—
	827
	—
Remaining on the list, 31st December, 1845,.....	225

THE TRADES' HOUSE.

THE funds of this body are raised from lands, donations, interest of money, Burgess fines, &c., from which the Directors bestow pensions on their decayed members, and give money to various charities. The funds are managed by the various Trades' Bailies, Collector, and the Ordinary and Extraordinary Members of the House. In 1808 a free school was established for educating the sons of Trades' Burgesses, to the number of 108. The course, which lasts four years, includes reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, church music, &c. &c.; a Bible is given to each pupil at the termination of the course. The fourteen Incorporated Trades connected with this House give, as far as we can learn, to their poor above £10,000 annually.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE AMOUNT PAID IN 1845 TO THE SOCIETIES SPECIFIED.

Buchanan's Society.....	£551	0	0
Wilson's Charity.....	297	3	11
Graham's Society.....	200	0	0
Mitchell's Mortification.....	114	18	8
Tennant's do.	24	8	10
Coulter's do.	56	0	0
Leighton's do.	22	10	0
Gavin's do.	4	3	4
Gilhagie's do.	6	6	0

Other similar institutions raise above £10,000 a-year for charitable purposes.

CONGREGATIONAL CHARITIES.

BESIDES the compulsory and voluntary public charitable institutions mentioned, almost all the congregations in the city have each separate educational and charitable associations. In 1819 the Dissenters of Glasgow issued a circular with the design of quashing an error prevalent at that time, to the effect that they neglected the poor. A letter was then published by them in the newspapers, from which the following is extracted:—

“Had those misconceptions been of a trivial nature, they (the ministers) would have accounted them unworthy of notice. But when, in published statements and private reports, they and their congregations were represented as diverting their collections from their appropriate purpose of supplying the indigent; as throwing the burden of their poor upon others; as deluding the public with deceitful pretences of supporting them; as, with their dissenting brethren, occasioning the assessment wherever it exists; as in most cases contributing nothing at all to the funds destined for the support of the poor; and as giving nothing whatever to their own poor:—when they saw that their characters, as administrators of the public funds of charity, were thus implicated, and that both the poor and the public, it might be apprehended, would suffer by the diminution of the weekly collections, through want of confidence in their management, they could not but perceive that something was due to themselves and to the public, and that charges so weighty required to be repelled.

On the 27th January, 1819, at a meeting of Dissenting ministers, belonging to this city and its immediate vicinity, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be printed with their names annexed:—

“1. That the poor of Dissenting congregations have an equal claim

upon the funds of the Town's Hospital (or other similar funds) with the poor belonging to the Establishment, as these funds are raised by an assessment upon the community in general; and, since part of the funds of the Kirk Sessions in this city has been hitherto derived from the assessment, as long as this shall continue to be the case, and as far as these funds are supplied from any other common source, the Dissenting poor have an obvious right, in equity, to a corresponding proportion also of them.

" 2. That they consider it to be a christian duty to provide, according to their ability, for the comfort of their poor brethren in church-fellowship:—have been in the practice of doing so extensively:—and to convince the public that the reports which have been circulated to the contrary are unfounded, they shall subjoin a statement of the amount of the sums they expend annually, taking the average of the last three years,—and also of the number of the poor who are supported by themselves exclusively.

" 3. That, if any equitable and well-defined plan for the support of the poor without an assessment should be proposed, the Dissenters, they have no doubt, will take their poor who may be found upon the public rolls in this city—and who bear, they have reason to believe, a small proportion to the other poor,—entirely under their own care.

" 4. That, while they cannot but feel the injurious nature of the reports which have been also circulated concerning the conduct of the Dissenters throughout the country, in relation to the support of the poor, they are persuaded, that had their brethren in other places been consulted, or were they now heard, these reports would be found greatly exaggerated, or equally groundless with those which respect themselves.

" 5. That a committee be now appointed to adopt such measures, in reference to the subject of the foregoing resolutions, as circumstances may require.—J. Barr, Robt. Brodie, J. Dick, A. Duncan, D. Smith, Grev. Ewing, Robt. Gray, W. Kidston, W. Brash, J. M'Farlane, W. M'Ilwham, J. Mitchell, Robt. Muter, G. Struthers, Wm. Thomson, Al. Turnbull, R. Wardlaw, J. Watson, J. Watt.

“The average amount of their annual expenditure is ascertained by the returns to be no less than £1791 11s 11d—and this besides paying their rates in the City and Barony parish. The public are also requested to notice, that the above very considerable sum is not all that Dissenters give to the poor from their own funds; for, besides the congregations of those ministers who subscribe the preceding resolutions, there are several other Dissenting Meetings in this city and suburbs, from which no accounts have been received, but which doubtless give considerable sums to their poor, and whose disbursements, if added to the above, would of course increase the amount. The number of stated poor upon their congregational rolls, it appears, is about three hundred and eighteen; that of the occasional poor cannot be so accurately obtained, but there can be no doubt that it is very considerably higher. The great accuracy of the Superintendent of the City Poor is well known; but, as the religious connections of the indigent are taken upon their own allegation, it is found, as might have been expected, that even of the few (61 in all) who are represented on the books of the Hospital as belonging to the congregations of the subscribers, several are unknown to those to whom they have assigned themselves; so that, in fact, the above small number must be reduced still farther.”

The statements of Congregational Charities about to be made, will show that Churchmen and Dissenters now vie with each other in supporting private as well as public charities; and that each party is at present making unprecedented efforts to relieve the pauperism with which our city teems.

As formerly intimated, the following statements have been kindly supplied by the ministers and office-bearers of the churches named.

CHARITIES CONNECTED WITH ST GEORGE'S CONGREGATION.

1. The sum of about £220 per annum is distributed by the Kirk Session among poor persons within the parish, and for the education of poor children.

2. Sabbath Schools, at which above two hundred children are taught, and supported—(so far as any expenses for rooms, books, &c., are incurred)—by collections from time to time for this express purpose.

3. There are two Female Schools of Industry in this parish in connection with this congregation. The requisite expenses are raised by a society of ladies, who make annual collections privately. There may be raised for both about £60.

4. The Ladies' Clothing Society collects about £80 per annum from members of the congregation; from whom they also receive donations of old clothes, and a considerable quantity of new clothing. Part is given gratuitously, and part sold (in both cases to persons who are in the parish) at a reduced rate; the produce of the sales being again laid out in purchasing articles of dress until the funds are exhausted. Many of the articles are sewed by the ladies themselves.

5. One member of the congregation contributes £50 per annum for a Missionary; who is employed constantly visiting in some of the poorer districts, and giving instructions by evening meetings.

The Glasgow Ladies' Colonial Association, The Glasgow Ladies' Association for the Advancement of Female Education in India, The Glasgow Ladies' Association for the Education of Jewish Females, are also partly supported by St George's Congregation, along with the other congregations connected with the Church of Scotland in Glasgow.

Collections are regularly made for the five Missionary and Educational Schemes of the Church. They amounted in St George's last year, from fourth Sabbath of April to fourth Sabbath of December, 1845, to £274 10s.

ST JAMES' CHURCH.

THE following is a list of the Charitable Institutions connected with this congregation :—

First Parish School, Great Hamilton-street, 560 scholars.

Second Parish School, East Clyde-street, 90 scholars.

A Charity School for both Adults and Children, 60 scholars.

A Female School of Industry, 70 scholars.

Sabbath Evening Schools, 250 scholars,

All of which may in some sense be called Congregational Charitable Institutions, because they afford cheap or gratuitous education of the best kind, and are all of them more or less supported by the contributions of the congregation.

This congregation likewise clothe their poor occasionally, but they have no institution formed for that end.

 ST JOHN'S CHURCH.

THE Session of St John's have not been able to extend their charity beyond the repair and partial support of the five Parochial Schools under their charge, and the institution of three Sabbath Schools, attended by about 500 children. They contemplate the formation of a Clothing Society, and the opening of three more large Sabbath Schools. These latter schemes are in a state of forwardness.

 FREE ST DAVID'S CONGREGATION.

THE following may be reckoned as the most important efforts of this congregation after general usefulness :—

1. Female School of Industry, attended by from 80 to 100 children ; 2 teachers.—Annual cost about £80.

2. A Week-day Evening School, 85 to 40 children; 1 teacher.— Besides fees and free school-room, the teacher is guaranteed a salary, which varies with the amount of the fees.

3. The Sabbath Schools are at present 8 in number, taught by 27 teachers. 200 copies of the Children's Missionary Record are taken monthly. There is a library of 250 volumes. The annual cost from £15 to £20. The number of scholars is 320.

4. A body of 30 young men, associated for prayer on the Sabbath morning, hold 10 meetings on the Sabbath among the poor and destitute of the district for religious instruction. Two of these meetings are also held during the week.

5. A Clothing Society is in operation during the winter months, conducted by the ladies of the congregation. Besides a distribution of cast clothes, articles are purchased suited to the wants of individuals. The number of families relieved during the present winter (including in some cases several individuals) was between 40 to 50. The cost little more than £20.

In addition to these there is a society of young men, 22 in number, who aim at mental improvement in general knowledge, &c. They receive religious and literary periodicals. But as this is taken for their own improvement more than for the amelioration of the condition of others, this society can scarcely fall within the range of this return.

The resources by which the above operations are sustained, are entirely free gifts from year to year, and are not the produce of public funds or legacies, &c.

FREE ST GEORGE'S CONGREGATION.

THERE are connected with Free St George's congregation the following charitable associations:—

1. A Ladies' Clothing Society for industrious poor persons belonging to the congregation and parish. It has been particularly useful in

enabling needy families to send their children to school. Supported by the congregation.

2. A Female School of Industry, attended by between seventy and eighty female children, in which they are daily taught to read, write, and sew. Bible and Shorter Catechism the school books for religious instruction. School built and supported by the congregation exclusively. Salary provided for the teacher. School fees extremely moderate. School open to children of all Christian denominations.

3. A Juvenile School, in West Nile-street, for young persons of both sexes. The rent paid by private charity. Numerously attended, and open to all bodies of Christians.

4. About twenty Sabbath Schools, attended by more than eight hundred young persons of both sexes, all taught gratuitously, and all expenses for room rent, coal, candle, cleaning, &c. &c., borne by the congregation.

5. A portion of the funds under charge of the Deacons' Court, appropriated for assisting deserving poor persons in times of distress.

The foregoing items comprehend the leading objects of charitable contribution that are strictly local, exclusive of the funds raised for church purposes at home and abroad.

FREE ST ENOCH'S CONGREGATION.

THE following is a statement of the Institutions connected with the congregation of Free St Enoch's:—

1. Sabbath School Society, consisting of 22 schools, 40 teachers, and 846 scholars.

2. A School of Industry, attended by 70 girls.

3. Every-week Day School, 80 boys, chiefly apprentices.

4. Parochial Association, including a Clothing Society, last year's income of which was £52; a Visiting Society, or Local Mission, about 150 agents or Visitors; a Library of 700 volumes, and 150 readers.

5. A Work Society, for finding employment (sewing) to destitute females, in connection with other two church congregations.

The congregation in all schemes which are connected with the parish of St Enoch, is united with Stockwell-street Free Church.

FREE ST ANDREW'S CONGREGATION.

AVERAGE amount contributed and expended annually :—

Minister's Stipend, Liquidating Debt on Building, and sundry expenses,.....	£550
Sustentation and Gospel Ministry throughout Scotland,.....	340
Building Mansees throughout Scotland,.....	88
Building Schools, and Education, throughout Scotland,.....	190
Home and Foreign Missions.....	100
School of Industry, 50 Scholars,.....	50
Sixteen Sabbath Schools, 400 Scholars,.....	20
Contributed by Scholars for Foreign Missions,.....	13
Keeping of Teachers and Scholars' Libraries, 450 vols.,.....	2
Three Elementary Classes, 100 Scholars,.....	22
Dorcas Society,.....	5

FREE ST MATTHEW'S CHURCH

THE charitable and benevolent institutions, that are yet in operation, are the following :—

1. A School of Industry, attended by about 60 girls.
 2. An Evening Class of Reading and Writing for factory children.
 3. Sabbath Schools, attended by about 400 children.
 4. A Clothing Society upon a small scale.
- A Day School is also about to be established.

KINGSTON FREE CHURCH.

THERE is in connection with this church a Sabbath School, attended by 260 children ; taught by 16 teachers. There is likewise a Sabbath School Library of 245 volumes.

WELLINGTON STREET SECESSION CHURCH.

EXTRACTS from report for the year ending September 1845 :—

There are six schools (exclusive of the Congregational Class), having eighteen teachers, and attended by 358 children, of these, thirty-six are above fifteen years of age, and ninety-three are unable to read. The attendance is described by the teachers as regular, and that they find their labours greatly aided by the "day school," which forms the subject of a subsequent notice.

In two of the schools, the teachers have sought to interest the children in the cause of missions, and, in one, twenty-three shillings have been collected during ten months ; in the other, situated in Bishop-street, they have been engaged in this manner for eight months, and have raised four shillings and sevenpence. These are not constrained, but willing offerings of those who, when first found by your teachers, were lying in ignorance, and apparently unconcerned about either their own or their neighbour's well-being.

The Day School is a valuable addition, made during the past year, to our benevolent institutions. It originated with the ladies of the congregation, to several of whom, the circumstances of many of the children attending our Sabbath Schools, or residing in the districts under the care of our city missionaries, became known. The consideration that numbers were growing up without the most ordinary education—not even taught to read—led our friends to establish a day school, to be conducted by themselves in rotation, at which the elements of an English education, joined to religious instruction,

should be communicated at such small fees, or, in peculiar cases, gratuitously, as they hoped would induce the attendance of the poorest.

The school was accordingly opened, on 6th January, with about 50 children, a considerable number of whom were boys, of such an age as to render the services of a male teacher desirable.

Mr Brown reports as follows:—

The number of scholars enrolled, since I was furnished with a register, proper for the regular entry of names, on the 21st of April, has been.....	168
Of these, there have left the school, in consequence of removal from the locality,.....	24
Left to go to other schools,.....	16
Left to go to work,.....	15
	— 55
	—
	118

Two or three may be deducted from this, for whom I cannot account.

The Dorcas Society during the last winter were busily engaged in their benevolent labours, and the Committee are happy to learn that they have been enabled to extend their liberality beyond the circle of our own members, and to supply the wants of some who would otherwise have been uncared for.

In addition to contributions in clothes, &c., there was received in subscriptions and donations, £39 1s 7d; by these means the Society has been enabled to supply the wants of eighty-six families, in blankets, personal clothing of every kind, and a variety of other necessary and useful articles. When we consider the time and labour which must have been given to accomplish the visitation of so many families, and the preparation and distribution of perhaps not fewer than four hundred different articles, we must all feel that we stand debtors to those friends who so kindly act as our almoners; and that it becomes us all to co-operate with cordiality, that it may be rendered, as far as in our power, a pleasant service.

The following is an abstract statement of the funds collected for Missionary and benevolent purposes, during the last eighteen months:—

Society for Religious Purposes,.....	£241	18	8
Synod's Missions, per New Scheme,.....	326	19	9
A Member of the Congregation, for Hillside, Jamaica,.....	20	0	0
Various Missions, per New Scheme,.....	8	12	6
Juvenile Missionary Society,.....	78	0	1
Dorcas Society,.....	39	1	7
Day School,.....	31	14	6
Collection for Synod's Missions,.....	43	12	5
Collection in aid of a weak Congregation,.....	20	0	0
Collection for the Sabbath Schools,.....	19	7	9
Collection for the Library, (Two).....	24	17	4
Collection for London Missionary Society,.....	16	10	4½
Proceeds of Box, sent to Jamaica, by Ladies of the Congregation for behalf of the Missions there,.....	35	0	0
Amount paid to Poor from the Forenoon Collections at Church doors, including for Education of the Children of poor Members,.....	209	2	1½

In all,.....£1114 17 10½

A considerable part of this sum has been raised since January, and encourages us to anticipate an annual revenue for Missionary and benevolent purposes of at least £900.

GREYFRIARS' CHURCH, NORTH ALBION STREET.

The following particulars are obtained from the last Report of the Congregation printed in April, 1845, the Report for the present year not being completed:—

Five City Missionaries continue to be supported by our congregation, who labour in connection with the Glasgow City Mission. The

sphere of their operations is in the poorest and most destitute parts of our city, where there are very many of the population living in gross ignorance, and altogether indifferent to the concerns of religion. Some idea may be formed of the amount of destitution in this respect from the fact stated by one of the missionaries, that out of 350 families in one district there are not above 40 to 50 who regularly go to any church. One of the agents describes his auditors at these Sabbath evening meetings as the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind.

There are at present connected with the Sabbath School Society 72 teachers, having under their tuition 850 scholars. The field of the Society's operations is one of great destitution, and is densely populated; so that although the number of teachers already engaged may seem considerable, we have no hesitation in saying, that twice the number would find ample scope for all their energy and zeal in improving the physical and moral condition of the youthful population of the district.

The Dorcas Society has given aid to 180 families or separate individuals. A preference has been given to the members of the congregation recommended by the elders, but succour has been extended also to the general poor, when the testimony of our City Missionaries has afforded good reason to believe that it was truly needed, and that it would be well applied. The members of the Society have spared no pains to secure the usefulness of their grants by personal visitation of the parties receiving them. Independently of donations of clothing by the members of our congregation, the following articles for distribution have been purchased out of the funds of the Society:—325 yards flannel, 118 yards drugget, 261 yards shirting, 132 yards cotton stripe, 96 yards diaper, 90 yards print, 6 pairs blankets, 84 pairs stockings, 18 pairs shoes, 1 tartan cloak, and 6 tartan shawls.

The Sewing School continues to be conducted as before in our day school-room, where about 20 girls are instructed in needle-work—a very useful and necessary branch of education; and it has proved no small boon to the children attending. Their progress has, upon the whole, been satisfactory and encouraging.

The following is a statement of the funds collected for Missionary and benevolent purposes during the past year :—

Society for Religious Purposes,.....	£488	26	9
Foreign Mission,.....	258	6	9
Day School,.....	67	8	0
Dorcas Society,.....	47	0	6
Sewing School, subscribed by a number of ladies for its support,.....	10	0	0
Collections for the Synod's Fund,.....	32	0	0
Do. do. Missions,.....	56	0	0
Do. for the Library,.....	16	0	0
Do. for the London Missionary Society,.....	89	16	6
Do. for the Congregation of Crossgates,.....	28	9	0
Amount paid to the Poor of the Congregation, from Collections at the Church Door,.....	217	16	11
	<hr/>		
	£1256	14	5

Of this sum £588 6s 1d have been expended on benevolent and charitable objects in the city.

UNITED ASSOCIATE CONGREGATION, REGENT PLACE.

EXTRACTS from Report for the year ending 1845, on the institutions for religious and benevolent purposes connected with this congregation :—

We notice first, the Christian Instruction Society. The objects of this society, as the congregation is aware, are fourfold; namely, domiciliary visitation, Sabbath school, reading school, and sewing school tuition. Connected with the first department, there are at present 22 male, and 16 female agents. The time spent by each is from four to eighteen hours a month. Besides engaging in religious conversation, and reading the Scriptures from house to house, they distribute about 250 religious tracts monthly.

The second department of the society's operations, is at once the most interesting and the most hopeful, namely, the Sabbath Schools. The average attendance of scholars is 452; the number of teachers, male and female, is 48; and that of visitors 5. During the past year, the children have collected for missionary purposes, £10 14s 10½d. The visitors report the schools as being well conducted, and in a very encouraging condition.

The next department is the Reading School, to which too much importance cannot be attached. The average attendance is 207. Some of the children pay for their tuition, one penny a-week, but a great number of them are taught gratuitously. A committee of twelve gentlemen visit, in rotation, the school monthly; their reports are of the most favourable description.

To the Dorcas Society, the committee return their most grateful thanks, for the supply of female clothing so kindly provided at their request; great destitution as to clothing exists, especially among the younger portion of the children.

It only remains to notice the Sewing School, which is under the able superintendence of Miss Rome. The children on the roll are 48; the average attendance is 34. During the past year 32 have left the school, good sewers and knitters; and in addition to the benefit thus gained by them, it is hoped that the habits of cleanliness, order, and neatness, strictly enforced in the school, will adhere to them in after life.

The following is an abstract statement of the religious associations connected with this church for the year 1845:—

Subscriptions, collections, &c., to Association for Religious Purposes,.....	£425	7	5½
For Foreign Mission,.....	712	15	3
For Home Mission,.....	74	0	5
For City Mission,.....	79	3	6
For liquidating the congregational debt,.....	57	3	4
For Juvenile Society,.....	55	0	3

Collections and contributions, for Christian Instruction Society,.....	60	8	9
Remitted Synod's Treasurer, from a few friends, on account of two missionaries to Canada,.....	100	0	0
Collections at church doors, and contributions, for benevolent objects foreign to the congregation,.....	385	8	8
	<hr/>		
	£1949	2	6½

In addition to the above, the congregation has contributed upwards of £880 per annum, to defray its ordinary expenditure, and to supply the wants of the poor.

LONDON ROAD SECESSION CHURCH.

As this congregation has only been in existence for about eight years, it cannot be expected that its charitable institutions can be either so complete or extensive as those of older congregations. There is, however, a well-attended Sabbath School in connection with this congregation for the good of the poor families of the district; the number of pupils sometimes exceeding five hundred; the annual expenditure averaging from £15 to £19 per annum. There is a Missionary Society and a Maternal Association likewise connected with this congregation; the latter of which does somewhat of the work of a Dorcas Society, by aiding the necessities of the poor of the congregation. The young ladies have had, for some time past, a box placed in the Session House for the purpose of receiving contributions for making the poorer classes appear more decent at the Sabbath School.

EGLINTON STREET SECESSION CHURCH.

THE charitable and benevolent institutions in connection with the Eglinton-street Secession Church are as follows:—

1. A Sabbath School, with 200 to 300 scholars in chapel, and supported by the congregation.
2. Dorcas Society Congregational Fund. Clothing and coals provided, and occasional grants of money.
3. A Juvenile Missionary Society, besides other missionary efforts.

CAMPBELL STREET RELIEF CHURCH.

THE following are the charitable and benevolent institutions connected with the Relief Church, East Campbell Street:—

1. Sessional funds arising from collections and bequests. The parties relieved are the poor of the church. The stated poor have during winter eight shillings per month, but a smaller sum at other times. The occasional poor receive donations at the commencement of the year, or as circumstances require. Both stated and occasional poor receive at that time a present of coals. There is a separate fund for this purpose.

2. A Week Day evening school for instructing poor children in reading and writing. No fee is demanded. The teacher is paid by the church. Gratuities are given to the monitors who assist him.

3. A Sabbath evening school, taught by elders of the church, in the Session-house, which was enlarged for this and similar purposes a few years ago at an expense of £200. The Session have formed themselves into a Sabbath School Society.

4. A Sabbath school taught by the minister of the church, consisting exclusively of the children belonging to the congregation.

5. Two societies for religious purposes, the one consisting of male and the other of female members of the church. The funds are devoted to missionary and other religious objects. One of the city missionaries, to whose support the church contributes, has a station assigned him in the neighbourhood. He is occasionally accompanied by elders and other members of the church in his visits to the poor. There is a large apartment in the district, for which the rent of £6 is

paid, in which he addresses, two evenings in the week, all who choose to attend, and in which he teaches, on Sabbath evenings, a young female class.

CATHEDRAL STREET RELIEF CHURCH.

CONNECTED with this church there are—

1. Sabbath Schools, comprising about 300 children, and taught by 40 teachers, male and female.
2. A Class comprising about 80 young persons, between ages of thirteen and twenty, taught by the minister.
3. A Congregational Missionary, to visit the poor and ignorant in a given district.
4. A Dorcas Society, instituted some years ago, for the purpose of supplying clothes to poor people connected with the church, and occasionally to other poor whose case may be made known by the Missionary.
5. A Bible and Missionary Society; the funds of which are distributed yearly to various general institutions.
6. A Library, comprising several hundred volumes.

GREAT HAMILTON STREET RELIEF CHURCH.

THIS congregation has selected and are preparing to occupy a district contiguous to their place of worship with Sabbath Schools, Tract distribution, Home Missionary labour, and other Christian appliances, for the spiritual welfare of the district. They have already from 200 to 300 young people under religious instruction, with the prospect of speedy increase. The large premises which were erected behind their church, specially with the view of enabling them to undertake such labours, have been already found eminently useful.

WEST CAMPBELL STREET REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN
CONGREGATION.

THERE is a Bible or Missionary Society; income varying from forty to fifty pounds annually. Of this sum twenty pounds yearly have been given for several years to the Glasgow City Mission, towards the support of a particular Missionary chosen by the congregation in conjunction with the Committee of the City Mission. Another portion of this income, amounting to twenty or twenty-five pounds, is given to the Foreign Mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Smaller donations are from time to time made to the Glasgow Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, the Edinburgh Bible Society, &c., as the state of the funds may admit.

2. A Sabbath School Society, having from twenty to thirty teachers, with an average attendance of one hundred and eighty scholars during the winter months, and about one hundred and twenty in summer. There is a Library specially for the use of the Sabbath School, and a stock of Bibles and Testaments is kept for the supply of the children in attendance, at cost or reduced prices.

3. A Ladies' Clothing or Charitable Society, the object of which is to assist poor reduced families to obtain the requisite clothing, in order to their attendance on public worship; and also to afford relief in certain other cases of destitution. The contributions to this society are partly in money and partly in articles of clothing. The amount cannot be accurately stated, say fifteen pounds per annum.

4. A Congregational Library, consisting of about, or near to, three hundred volumes; the use of which is entirely free to all members or seat-holders in the church. The Library was purchased, and has heretofore been maintained, by individual subscriptions.

5. An Annual Collection in support of a separate fund kept by the synod for ecclesiastical purposes, amounts to about £6 per annum.

In addition to these, there are occasional contributions on behalf of a variety of religious and charitable institutions.

ORIGINAL SECEDERS, CAMPBELL STREET.

THE institutions connected with this body are a Clothing Society for the poor of their congregation. Its resources are maintained partly through pecuniary contributions privately collected, and partly through contributions of clothing, second-hand, or new, or of the raw material. They have likewise Sabbath Schools and a Missionary Association. There are quarterly collections for the Session Funds, which go principally to the support of their poor.

GEORGE STREET CHAPEL, DE WARDLAW'S

DURING the year 1845, besides the ordinary expenditure of the congregation and what they raise for their own poor, the sum of £568 was raised in connection with the Congregational Society for religious purposes.

ST JUDE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THERE is a weekly lecture in Anderston expressly for the purpose of benefitting the poorest classes in that populous neighbourhood; and although there is no regular Town Missionary whose office and labours can be mentioned, there are three or four members of the congregation who regularly and almost daily visit Anderston, &c. &c., in order to seek out and relieve the distressed; and money, soup, wine, and clothes are freely distributed to the sick and needy in a private way. There is also a Sunday School connected with St Jude's.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

THE number of schools, in connection with the Wesleyan Association, in Glasgow and its immediate vicinity is 10, of teachers 109, and of

children and others receiving instruction, about 1600. They have also a Wesleyan Branch Missionary Society, a Wesleyan Juvenile Missionary Society, and an Association for the relief of the poor of the congregation.

PARLIAMENTARY ROAD CONGREGATION.

CONNECTED with this congregation are two Sabbath Schools, about 130 children; one Reading School, at which about 40 children are taught gratuitously.

SUMMARY.

It appears that ten of the churches reported, each gives, at an average, £230 to benevolent purposes, exclusive of what they raise for purposes more strictly religious, and which amount to more than double the amount. These ten, that are, no doubt, among the wealthiest in the city, raise about £2300, and we may assume that the other ninety congregations, in the city and suburbs, raise for their poor at least £50 each, or a total of £4500, and a grand total of all the congregations of £6800, or £7000.

The following is a list of the sums collected by all our public and congregational charities. We give the amount in round sums:—

Glasgow Town's Hospital,.....	£22,000
Barony Parish,.....	13,000
Govan Parish,.....	4,500
Gorbals Parish,.....	500
House of Refuge,.....	2,000
Royal Infirmary,.....	6,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution,.....	1,200
Old Man's Friend Society,.....	400

Lock Hospital,.....	400
Lying-in Hospital,.....	300
Merchants' House,.....	1,100
Glasgow Seaman's Friend Society,.....	800
Widows' Friendly Society of Physicians,....	2,000
Eye Infirmary,.....	250
Trades' House, inadvertently printed in page 75, £10,000,.....	5,000
Buchanan Society,.....	550
Wilson's Charity,...	300
Graham's Society,.....	200
Mortifications of Mitchell, Tennent, Coulter, Leighton, Govin, Gilhoque,.....	250
Other similar societies,.....	10,000
Congregational charities,.....	7,000
Grand total,.....	£77,750

It will be seen that we risked a conjecture in page 31, that about £42,000 were expended on the poor connected with our public compulsory charities, is under rather than above the mark. The funds of the Lunatic Asylum and some other institutions are included in other sums. We have then arrived at the conclusion, that for our poor we pay annually, by means of organised charities, the sum of £78,000, and to this we add private individual charity, a sum more than half as great. There is little doubt but, at least, 42,000 of our adult population give one pound each at an average to destitute cases, so that by public and private supplies, the poor of Glasgow must receive above £120,000 annually. If to this sum we add £150,000, which we formerly designated the thief revenue, we shall make a grand total, bestowed on the hangers-on of society, of £270,000, which, taking the number of families in Glasgow at 50,000, would be about £5 8s to each family, and supposing one-half of these to be the bestowers of our charity, and the plundered by our thieves, each pays above £11 to these idlers. Incredible as the sum appears, there are other methods

of ascertaining its substantial accuracy. Those whose rental is £20 have to pay the sum of about £2 10s of public dues, which goes directly into our poor and rogue funds. To this may be added one pound of individual charity, and two pounds of congregational, which make up the sum to £5 10s, and the thieves will see to other £5 10s, which make up the entire amount.

It is our purpose to show that, under a proper system of local government, our thieves might be greatly reduced, indeed almost extinguished, and our real poor be much better supplied at a much cheaper rate.

THE CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

We have proceeded strictly on the inductive method in our inquiries regarding the state of pauperism in our city, and by a careful and extensive induction, we have arrived at the appalling conclusion that, at least, 20,000 of the inhabitants live on charity and theft. Having arrived at the fearful fact, it is the duty and interest of the philanthropist and patriot, as well as of the Christian philosopher, to seek for the causes at work in the production of such an effect. Unquestionably there are natural and uncontrollable causes operating in the production of poverty. In the intricate and mysterious providential dispensation under which we live, some are made poor and some rich by circumstances that they can but little command. Granting that in many, probably in most cases, poverty is attributable to improvidence or crime, there remains a vast deal of the adventitious and accidental, which, if under the guidance of human agencies at all, are agencies too complex and too distant for the most sagacious to explain. Never, then, do we expect to see the realization of that state of transcendental optimism which some predict, when poverty and crime shall find no shelter in our world. In a state of probation, or rather in a lapsed world governed by moral laws, poverty and suffering are essential

elements. After making these large concessions, we shall leave ourselves ample scope for proposing a vast reduction of human crime and suffering. The existence of penury and crime will look to itself, it is ours to devise means and measures for the promotion of human virtue and happiness. We shall enumerate a few of the causes which are obviously at work in the dissemination of poverty and crime throughout our city.

First, and chief among the *legions*, we place the untenable dwellings of the city. The facts adduced in former chapters indisputably show, that in our filthy lanes health and morals are destroyed to a fearful extent. The introduction of the young and unwary to these nests of disease and filth, is the commencement of a fearful train of suffering, poverty, and crime. We have statements before us too appalling to relate of the confessions of persons whose early innocence and happiness were lost, irretrievably lost, in these abominable dens. By the introduction of young females into these places, in the first instance, they are lost to virtuous society, and then their career is one of destruction to others. The children born in these places become, in their turn, either paupers or thieves. Their starved, diseased, emaciated frames are unable to sustain any kind of manual labour, and the vicious society in which they have been cradled disqualifies them for any other employment. By these means pauperism and crime are fearfully multiplied. The mother, and daughter, and grand-daughter; may be found in the same doleful habitation, all living on the wages of their iniquity. Even in cases where the dwellers in these dingy abodes do not, in the first instance, betake themselves to trade in crime, self-respect, which has been given man as one of the safeguards of society, is speedily deteriorated, and ultimately destroyed. A slight knowledge of physiology shows that the unwashed, ill-fed, ill-clothed dweller in darkness, must soon become dead to the reciprocation of all those sympathies and amenities that constitute the great stimulants to self-respect, and having lost that safe-guard, they are at the mercy of every deadly influence, and from their own filthy huts they make their way to the tavern, and from the tavern to the

poors' house or prison. It follows, then, from these melancholy facts, illustrations of which may be found at any hour in our lanes and vennels, that these filthy untenable abodes are the originators of a great part of our poverty. The assertion that those who find their way into these places would become vile in any place, is utterly groundless. We formerly stated, and we repeat the assertion, that certain kinds of crime can live only among filth. Filthy morals are most at home among pollution, and certain crimes cannot live before the natural sun and in the free air of heaven. We have only to demolish these houses, and peverty and crime are lessened to an incredible amount.

A second fertile source of pauperism, as already hinted, is the gin shop. Our unwashed population have learned to carry their scanty means to the nearest dram-drinking shop, to enable them to destroy the *emau* induced by discomfort. In cases where abundance of wholesome food is partaken, dram-drinking but slightly affects the constitution; but on the starved dwellers of our lanes, the effects of drinking are immediate, and fearfully fatal in destroying at once body and mind. Medical reports supply terrible evidence of the enfeebling, corroding effects of intoxicating drinks on the ill-fed part of the community. Every one who seeks the good of the city, is bound to encourage rational means for putting a stop to the fearful ravages intoxicating drinks are daily making. The temperance reformation has unquestionably been the means of effecting much good, though it is to be regretted that its efforts have scarcely yet reached the class most in need. Like other and older institutions, its efforts have not yet been directed to the plagues and pests of society, though members of various societies have advocated that cause as they attended to the interests of Christian instruction societies and Sabbath Schools, &c. The industrial classes have chiefly derived the benefits of the movement, while the poor outcasts of our lanes have found no one to care for them. The difficulty of reaching such is, no doubt, great; but we trust that means will soon be adopted to make these the object of its solicitude.

As a third cause of pauperism, we may mention improvidence, or the lack of economy. A great many of our aged paupers might have been otherwise provided for had they husbanded their resources better in their younger days. Many of those who are the chief support of our aged paupers started in life in circumstances similar to them. Both commenced their career in the humble but honourable employment of manual labour, and earned the same amount of wages; but the one carefully economised their earnings, and saved what little they could from their scanty resources, and the other never thought of aught beyond the supply of their immediate necessities, and as the former class advanced step after step in society, the latter, soon as old age disqualified them from labour, had no other alternative than to join the ranks of our paupers. We say not that equal care leads to equal results, or that all those who have risen from the ranks of labour to comparative affluence, are exclusively indebted to their own efforts. The adventitious circumstances formerly mentioned, have greatly aided many on their way to a comfortable independence. Still facts warrant us to affirm that these are the exceptions, and that carefulness and economy are the sure and indispensable means of securing a competence. The few among the ranks of our paupers, who lost by misfortune what they had secured against approaching old age, proves nothing against the general rule.

Ignorance, or neglected education, deserves notice as a cause of poverty. That education is a dangerous thing for the million no class will now venture to avow, and that many are prevented from bettering their condition on account of the neglect of early culture, innumerable instances satisfactorily prove. Knowledge is found to be power even by the humblest labourer. Many minds that remain inactive through life, had they been favoured with early culture, might have been among the leading spirits of the time. Knowledge raises man to a consciousness of the dignity of his nature and the greatness of his destiny, and, when rightly improved, stimulates him to excel in whatever he puts his hand to accomplish. The statistics of poverty

and crime show that, in nine cases out of ten, the pauper and the criminal are ignorant of the first principles of education.

Besides being available for the immediate duties of life, knowledge supplies with intellectual and moral sources of enjoyment; whereas, an ignorant person depends almost exclusively on physical enjoyments and passing events. When ignorance seeks pleasure in the haunts of dissipation and vice, knowledge seeks a retreat for increasing its exhilarating and rapidly accumulating stores.

Of all classes, uneducated mothers are most prejudicial to the interests of society, though, in most cases, the want of proper early culture is more their misfortune than their fault. The means of a proper female education—an education that qualifies for future household duties—is yet a desideratum. In the humbler ranks of society, girls, instead of being trained for the duties of womanhood, are taught nothing but mill-work, or needle-work, or some other manual occupation—occupations, some of which it might be of great importance to know, but which of themselves are a scanty stock of information for the future housekeeper and mother. In the middle and higher classes, the elements of reading, writing, arithmetic, and other rudimental branches are taught, and a large portion of attention is devoted to the so-called accomplishments of female life; but the elements of a sound and useful education are unknown. The assertion, “like father like son,” is not so apt as would be “like mother like son.” With the mother the making and moulding the minds and manners of the rising generation almost exclusively rest. While the father is abroad at his calling, the children are ever with the mother, and, as a matter of course, the untaught mother presents the world with the offering of an offspring similar to herself. It is time for Britain to set in earnest about a reform in female education, if it expects to occupy, with full advantage, its eminent position among surrounding nations.

In specifying the causes of pauperism and crime, the influence of politics and religion must not be overlooked—false systems of either being productive of most disastrous consequences to society. Though it were altogether out of place to give a work, such as the present, a

political or sectarian aspect, there are certain great eternal principles in politics and ecclesiastics which may and must be acknowledged. Whether the doing or suffering of political injustice exerts the more pernicious influence, it is difficult to determine—both the doers and the sufferers being placed in a false relative position. The former finding every such act operating beneficially on their immediate interests, tenaciously hold their peculiar privileges; and the latter being denied their just and natural rights, lose respect for the government, and, of course, respect for themselves. It is universally admitted that *vox populi* is *vox Dei*; but unjust legislation frequently renders that voice so divided and discordant as to be ineffectual. Of late, acknowledgements have been made by all classes of politicians, that our representative system requires to be remodelled, and that more than one-sixth of our adult male population ought to enjoy the franchise. Morality as well as justice demands a change. To tell a man that he is wicked, goes half-way to make him so; and to treat one as a fool is the sure way to make him a rogue. During the reign of terror the masses could be half persuaded that their humble station in society disqualified them from taking any share in governmental matters; but society has advanced so far at least as to teach the humblest that honourable labour is neither a crime nor a reproach; and though a degraded political position may go far to denude them of self-respect, it can never rob them of a consciousness of their just rights.

As a consequence of impolitic governmental legislation, the management of municipal affairs and of other public institutions is by no means favourable to the morals of the million. Being convinced of the impolicy of so restricted a municipal franchise—of the few who hold these exclusive privileges, fewer still choose to exercise them, and the consequences are fatal at once to the pockets and morals of the citizens. The same exclusive control is exercised over our other public institutions, the managers and directors of these belonging almost entirely to the monied classes. Even those institutions which are supported alike by rich and poor, are managed solely by the higher classes; and the consequence is, that the feeling of self-importance,

which, holding offices of trust however humble produces, is denied to those who can call no property their own be their intellectual or religious standing ever so high. Even in societies connected with Christian churches, the untitled must stand aside till the honourables and the esquires are exhausted. Unseen and unacknowledged as is this species of injustice, its effects in the production of poverty and crime may be distinctly and extensively traced.

The workings of false religious systems are equally detrimental to individuals and to society. Every dogma of Popery, whether issued by the papal fiat, and enforced by the thunders of the Vatican, or promulgated as a tenet of some form of Protestantism, falls among the masses as a dread moral pestilence. As certainly as true religion is the great regenerator and enobler of the species, so certainly is a false one the direst and deadliest scourge. It was not without reason that the author of Christianity commanded his precepts to be proclaimed to the poor. Speaking generally, almost universally, to Christianise a man is to strike his name from the lists of pauperism as well as of crime; while, on the other hand, infidelity, atheism, and superstition are generally associated with these evils.

In enumerating the causes of pauperism and crime, and in detailing their character and extent, the cure of these evils has been partially anticipated. In relating the evils of untenable dwellings, we have contended for their demolition, and, at the same time, shown that the Burgh and Police Acts warrant our authorities to proceed against them. In describing the demoralising effects of intoxicating drinks, the necessity of encouraging temperance, by all legitimate means, has been urged. In portraying the ravages of domestic improvidence, the value and importance of economy have been pointed out. In depicting the degradation of ignorance, the incalculable advantages of education and general information have been stated, and in showing the deteriorating results of false politics and religion on the minds and manners of the population, the healthful influence of a just government and the true religion has been incidentally noticed; but this

important topic (the cure of our social ills) demands a fuller and more formal treatment. Being fully persuaded that the reduction of pauperism, to a very great extent, is practicable, we shall venture to offer a few suggestions to different classes regarding the matter.

Our municipal authorities have much in their power. With them rests the power, as has been clearly shown, of condemning and untenanting unsafe and unwholesome dwellings. With them, to some extent, rests the price and the quality of the provisions purchased to the inhabitants. The exorbitant charges made in the form of harbour dues operate perniciously against the welfare of the city. It needs no argument to show that the reduction of the price of provisions would effect a reduction also in poverty and crime—these and the prices of provisions being generally in the same ratio. When prices are high, the statistics of crime are high, and *vice versa*; and, consequently, every successful effort made by our authorities to encourage commerce, and therefore to reduce the price of provisions, is a successful attempt at the diminution of crime.

Our magistrates wield a powerful influence in their judicial capacity. Every week a great number of the poor and unfortunate are brought before them in our police courts, and the admonitions and decisions of the bench tell with a mighty effect for good or evil. When the rich man and the poor are convicted of the same crime, and the former fined in a few shillings, and the poor man sent to prison, who can estimate the mischief of such a decision? Crime ceases to be crime in the one case, and becomes a marketable commodity; but in the other the absence of gold leaves the convicted to suffer the penalty of his transgression. In most cases, moreover, the man with the gold has much less to plead in the form of excuse or palliation than his hungry brother, but a little gold counterbalances the difference. Were the judge on the bench left no discretionary power these remarks might be useless, if not unjust; but the fact that the penalty in almost every case is fixed by the presiding judge, leaves him responsible for all the consequences of unequal and arbitrary decisions. We scarcely need add, that the whole of the public conduct of our local

authorities is narrowly watched by the inhabitants, and the mean, and sordid, and ungentlemanly, and unjust, act as a poison on the morals of the people.

The necessity of a more effective police force and management is now almost universally admitted. An improved management, whether vested in the Council or in a distinct class, can no longer be delayed. A much more numerous and intelligent class of police is required; and, in order to secure this, a larger allowance must be made them. Sixteen shillings a-week will not secure the kind of men needed to fill such places. The greater part of those in office seem neither to know nor care aught about the laws they are appointed to enforce. The complete registration system, contended for in a former chapter, would require policemen of shrewdness and energy to carry it into effect, and without such a system crime will continue to clandestinely perpetrate its deeds, and deserving poverty will starve unknown.

Next to our magistrates and other local functionaries, the Christian minister has a great responsibility connected with his office as regards the evils named. We might refer, did our space allow, to the proceedings of Dr Chalmers in St John's, which went far to expel pauperism and crime from that parish. The following instance, recorded by the Rev. Thomas Spence, perpetual curate of Hinton Charter-house, near Bath, in his reply to the Queen's letter demanding collections from all the Episcopal congregations in aid of the Church Building Society, shows what persevering benevolent efforts can accomplish. We quote from the seventh edition of that tract :--

" More than seventeen years ago when I came to this place, there had been no resident clergyman; there was no parsonage-house, no school-room, and there was only one service in the church on the Sabbath. I commenced, and have ever since continued two full services; and though frequently called to distant parts of the kingdom, yet it is more than two years since I have been absent from my church one single Sunday. By the assistance derived from various quarters, I

erected a parsonage-house; and, by assistance from other quarters, I erected our excellent school-room, in which, for fifteen years, there has been a daily school. I established a village library, containing three hundred volumes; and a clothing club, which, for ten years, by the weekly subscriptions of the parties themselves, has provided clothing for a great portion of the labouring class. I introduced the system of allotments of land, and by the kind co-operation of the proprietor of one of our chief estates, more than sixty families have had allotments of land during the last ten years, with great benefit to the tenants themselves, and without the loss of any rent to the landlord. Within the last five years our Bible Association has circulated in this and two neighbouring villages, six hundred copies of the Old and New Testament, at a cost of £160, and has sent £18 as a free gift to the parent society. Our temperance society has proved to the inhabitants, by the testimony of reclaimed drunkards, and by the annual festival upon the lawn of the parsonage, that men may do their work and enjoy cheerful recreations without the excitement of intoxicating drinks. But, above all, as chairman of the select vestry for two years, and as guardian of the parish, unanimously elected to represent the rate-payers in the Bath Union during the six following years, I HAVE BEEN ABLE, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE INTELLIGENT INHABITANTS, TO BANISH PAUPERISM FROM THE PLACE. In a population of 800, I found more than one hundred receiving out-of-door relief, and all the evils of poverty, intemperance, and vice, in their most degraded form; whereas for several years there has not been a pauper living amongst us, except an occasional case of sickness confining the parties to bed; the few that have not been able to maintain themselves, to the number of about fourteen, being comfortably lodged in the excellent work-house of the Bath Union; and the poor rates, which were formerly £700 a-year, and on one occasion £1000, have been reduced to £200 a-year. The pleasure I have derived from seeing the wonderful restoration of the most abject paupers to a state of honourable independence and self-support, has exceeded that arising from any other

service I have been able to render. During the performance of these and other arduous labours, I have received as the perpetual curate of this parish rather less than £90 a-year."

Such testimony severely rebukes the apathy of ministers generally—both established and dissenting. The influence which they possess over their people, and among the population generally, invests them with a tremendous responsibility. Were all classes to lay aside their denominational differences, and co-operate cordially and energetically, we have no doubt but they could effect a change in the pauperism and crime of Glasgow, as great as was the change in the parish where the honoured man specified, has lived and laboured so successfully. We are happy to learn, that at least one clergyman in Glasgow has, since his coming, laboured incessantly in visiting, and making out a complete list of the names, employment, and religious professions of all in his parish. He has begun well, and though his parish is one of the very worst in Glasgow, we hope, should he not flag in his efforts, to see a complete revolution. Were our clergymen only to visit the dungeons in our streets and lanes, we should soon hear of a mighty change. With great ease they could affect the entire population. When one clergyman is moving the entire Continent, surely a hundred clergymen might stir Glasgow, as the moral state of the latter as unquestionably demands a reformation as does the religious state of the former. We have recorded, with pleasure, the proceedings of several of the congregations in the city, but fears are induced that our charities foster, rather than cure, our internal evils. These are too deep and of too long standing to be removed or relieved with money. Effort and sacrifice are demanded, and till these are granted, Glasgow will retain those plague spots that destroy its moral beauty and deteriorate from its prosperity.

Our manufacturers wield a mighty influence on the morals of the population. Though the reports regarding the immorality of manufactories are grossly exaggerated, it admits not of doubt that in them a large portion of our crime and poverty originates. In general, little or no attention is paid to the mental, moral, or religious culture of the

workers. The greatest amount of labour at the *minimum* of wages has hitherto been all the attention given to workers. Honourable, though too rare, exceptions there are. One manufacturer in Dundee has expended much care and expense in the religious and moral training of his numerous workers, and the success has been equal to the effort. His mills are models of neatness, quietness, and morality. It is saying little when we assert, that manufacturers, by a proper mode of surveillance, and by affording facilities for the education and religious training of their workers, could materially lessen our crime by preventing their workers from placing themselves in a position that they require to seek a refuge in disreputable houses, from which they find an easy transit to the ranks of the thieves or the roll of our paupers.

Masters, generally, might do much to guard their workers from temptations to crime, and to instruct them in their duties to heaven, and their neighbours, and to themselves.

Had our space allowed, we might have mentioned the influence of the press, of temperance and benevolent societies, of friendly visits and counsels, and various other means of cure. Were these and the others enumerated adopted for a brief period, soon few police would be required, and benevolence would have fewer and less urgent-claims presented day after day.

Before closing, the abortive ameliorative schemes lately proposed are worthy of notice. The public had the claims of three distinct building societies presented to its attention, and these promised to effect much good. Two of these may now be considered as broken up, and the other, as far as we can learn, is not likely to survive much longer. The failure may be in a great measure attributed to the present depression in the money market, and we trust a revival will soon warrant renewed efforts. It is no evidence against the goodness of a cause that it suffers reverses. We are quite satisfied that the benevolent may do much to build out some of our greatest evils, without suffering pecuniary loss.* Such dwellings as those narrated in a former

* See Note p. 115.

chapter, may be provided profitably to all parties in the manner specified.

Having thus described the dwellings of the working classes and the dungeons of the poor—having detailed the character, extent, and working of our public and private institutions—having specified the causes at work in the production of our pauperism and crime, and suggested remedies for their removal, we now close, confidently anticipating a thorough reformation. Though untoward events have retarded the progress of the first building attempts, and caused their present abandonment, is it too much to anticipate a successful renewal of the attempt which will be followed by others of a similar character, till in the room of our unsightly streets and more unsightly lanes, clean and comfortable dwellings shall be erected, and crime, like the Satan of the author of the “Course of Time”—

——— “Though bound not banished quite,
But lurked about the timorous skirt of things,
Ill lodged and thinking whiles to leave the earth.”

Glasgow, ever foremost among cities in successfully prosecuting the arts and sciences, as well as commerce and manufactures, will yet be first, as a city, as regards its external appearance and the probity of its inhabitants. It requires only one unanimous and persevering effort, and all those places which shelter crime, shall be made the dwelling-places of righteousness, and peace, and joy.

NOTE.—Among many other authorities that support our views regarding the improvement of the dwellings of the poorer classes, the testimony of our city statit, Dr Watt, published under the authority of the Provost and Magistrates, deserves honourable mention. At page 115, Dr Watt says:—

“Although a great amelioration of the condition of the poor in Glasgow is to be expected from the alteration of our poor-law, and consequently that there will be fewer victims prepared, by being reduced to a state of destitution, to suffer by fever and other diseases; yet, as this law still makes no provision for the able-bodied poor out of employment, and as the sanatory condition of the houses for the poorer classes remains about the same as formerly, it is to be hoped that efforts will be made equal to the magnitude of the evil, to remedy the lamentable condition of the worst class of houses in Glasgow. Little hope can be entertained of effectually raising the moral character and physical condition of the great bulk of our population, till something is done to improve their dwellings. It appears that, although there are great difficulties to be encountered in doing all that is necessary to be done in this respect, and that time and a large expenditure may be required to accomplish the whole, still much is capable of being done without difficulty or delay. I have been the more satisfied of this, since I lately had opportunities of visiting various localities of London, with some of the medical gentlemen whose evidence is given in the Reports of the Health of Towns' Commission, and observing the condition of the worst portions of the metropolis, compared with those of Glasgow, and also witnessing the steps that had already been taken to improve the sanatory condition of that great city.

On comparing the above simple and effective improvement in Windmill-court, and other portions of London, with the present state of the courts, wynds, and vennals, together with the numerous closes leading from Saltmarket, Bridgegate, High-street, &c. of Glasgow, it does not appear that there would be any great difficulty in following the same course of improvement. The present mode of causewaying, instead of paving, these closes, courts, wynds, &c., in Glasgow, renders it impossible to keep them clean. The causeway stones seem to be the best means that could be adopted for accumulating mud and every kind of impurity. Instead of the present mode of causewaying these courts, closes, &c., were they properly laid with flag stones or with asphalte, and the mode of cleansing by a jet of water, as recommended by Mr Smith of Deanston, introduced, we might soon expect

to find a vast improvement, not only in the health of the inhabitants, but also in their domestic cleanliness; for in the present state of matters, it cannot be an easy task to keep the inside of a house clean, while the outside is so abominable.

From inquiries I have made, I conceive that the remarks of the Marquis of Normanby (in his speech delivered in the House of Lords on the 26th July, 1844), when speaking of the labourers' houses in the English towns, are equally applicable to those in Glasgow and other towns in Scotland, for which the rents, though taken up weekly in small sums, are exceedingly high compared with the accommodation. That noble lord is reported to say, 'They (the labourers) remove from their own neighbourhood because they expect better wages. Grant that in good times they succeed in higher nominal wages. Who, in too many cases, benefits by the difference? Why, the owners of these disgraceful dens, which are a necessity to the labourer, who must live within a certain distance of his work.' His lordship further states, on the authority of Mr Austin, that new buildings could be raised at similar rents, 'returning 10 per cent. on the speculation, with perfect drainage, self-acting water-closet, water laid on each floor, and an annual supply secured; and the cost of all this calculated to include the ground rent.' Under present circumstances, therefore, it would neither be an unreasonable nor a hard matter for the landlord to be compelled, not only to lay these closes, courts, &c. with flags or asphalt, but also to keep them and the houses in a suitable state of repair.

Though the want of proper drainage, the circulation of air, the admission of light, or the crowding of the inhabitants together, cannot of themselves account for the great increase and decrease in the amount of mortality in Glasgow during the three years 1842—1844, as little or no alteration has taken place in the city and suburbs in these respects during that time; it is not on that account to be inferred that the measures in contemplation for the improvement of the health of towns, by the introduction of proper sewerage, an abundant supply of pure water, the widening of streets, &c., are of the less importance. Every one who has turned his attention to this subject must be convinced that these measures are much called for to promote the health of towns; at the same time, the experience of these few years in Glasgow proves how much is required to be done to relieve the wants of the poor and destitute, more especially in times of commercial distress, in order to prevent disease and death from increasing and spreading with unmitigated virulence among them."

NOTE A.

The Female House of Refuge accommodates about 150 inmates, who are employed in sewing, and washing, and dressing clothes. The majority of the juvenile inmates are delinquents who have been convicted of some petty theft. Some of the parties who send them to this house pay £5 or £6 a-year for their support. In 1844, the number who left the institution was 52, and 30 of these were restored to their relatives, ten found situations, and ten had no prospect of doing well.

The income of the Male and Female Houses, for the year ending June, 1845, amounts to £4326, which is made up partly by direct taxation and partly by gratuitous subscriptions and sales of work.

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