

S K E T C H E S
OF THE
H I S T O R Y OF G L A S G O W,
Embellished with
T W E N T Y T H R E E P L A T E S,
A N D
A M A P OF THE CITY.



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SKETCH

OF THE

HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

BY

JAMES PAGAN.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

A FEW months since I was invited by the Proprietors of this Work to supply a few pages descriptive of the various views in Glasgow, which form the principal feature of the book. It has become a much more bulky narrative than I originally intended; but still it has no pretensions to be considered other than as a mere "Sketch of the History of Glasgow." Various important and interesting matters connected with the city are only slightly touched on, or perhaps altogether omitted; and simply for this reason—that a history, *in extenso*, was altogether incompatible with the design of the publishers. Further, my ordinary vocations did not permit me to devote the time, care, and research, necessary to the performance of a work professing to embrace the History of Glasgow, in all its branches. So far as I have skimmed over the subject I have done my best to attain accuracy; and I take this opportunity of tendering my hearty obligations to JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Editor of several of the Works published by the Maitland Club, whose knowledge of the ancient history of the city is most extensive, and who, on various points, has granted me his valuable assistance in the most kindly and courteous manner.

JAMES PAGAN.

GLASGOW HERALD NEWSPAPER OFFICE, }
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SKETCH

OF THE

HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE SEE BY ST. MUNGO
TILL THE REFORMATION.

GLASGOW, the commercial capital of North Britain, and, in point of wealth and population, probably the second or third city in the empire, is situated on both banks, but principally on the north bank, of the Clyde, in the lower ward or division of the county of Lanark, and in latitude 55 deg. 51 min. 32 sec. N.; and in longitude 4 deg. 16 sec. W. of Greenwich. Many dissertations have been written as to the origin of a name, which is now so familiar over the civilized world; but even the most learned and plausible of these still leave the question on debateable ground. It is unnecessary to detail the alleged derivations, which, after all, are not of much importance to a rapid sketch like the present. Glasgow, at all events, unlike many of the populous and enterprising towns of the present day, has a history to boast of, which connect it with those primitive times, when trade and commerce were unknown, or at least were not recognised as affording meet occupation for any of gentle birth or bearing.

Almost all historians concur in stating that an establishment, or see, was founded here about the year 580, by St. Kentigern, a holy man of princely birth. He was the son (but not begotten on the marriage bed) of Ewen Eufurien, king of Cumbria, and of Thenaw, daughter of Loth, king of Lothian. Many miraculous circumstances attended his birth and prefigured his future renown.

His mother, on the discovery of her dishonour, was put into a frail skiff, on the Lothian shore, which was drifted to Culross, on the northern bank of the Firth of Forth. Here St. Serf, or Servan, a disciple of St. Palladius, had established a little monastery, and here the infant, to whom the erring Thenaw gave birth, received his nurture, and was taught the rudiments of the faith. He received the name of Kentigern, but was known also by that of Mungo, though for what reason is not accurately ascertained. When he came to the years of maturity, he was warned of an angel that he should depart secretly from Culross; and, guided by a miraculous portent, he took up his abode on the spot where the cathedral church of Glasgow is now built. The place then bore the names of Deschu and Cathures. The infant church which he planted here, was honoured by a visit from St. Columba, the apostle of the Highlands. The interview between him and St. Kentigern took place on the banks of the Molendinar; and many circumstances which attended it are yet preserved, together with a barbarous hymn in Latin, which the abbot of Iona is said to have written in honour of the founder of the see of Cumbria, or Strathclyde.

St. Kentigern did not remain long at Glasgow before the persecution of Morken, the heathen king of Cumbria, compelled him to seek refuge among the kindred people of Wales. In that country he sojourned many years and founded the bishopric, which still bears the name of his disciple, St. Asaph. He was at length recalled to Glasgow; and, as he approached the city, King Redrath, and a great multitude of his chiefs and people, went out to meet the returning prophet. He began to preach the word of God to them, but such was the press and throng that his voice could be heard only by a few of those who stood nearest by him; when, lo, by a signal miracle, the earth on which he stood, was instantly upheaved into a little knoll, so that he was both seen and heard of all the assembled thousands. This legend, it has been supposed, gave rise to the motto of the city, "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the word." The spot where it took place was commemorated by a church, called "Little St. Mungo's Kirk," or "St. Mungo's in-the-Fields," the site of which might, until recently, be traced on the Dowhill, or north side of the Gallowgate, a little to the eastward of the Molendinar burn, and the Gallowgate, or East port.

The rest of St. Kentigern's days passed in peace, and in the practice of the most ascetic piety. He died at Glasgow, about the year 601, at an extreme old age, and was buried in the church which he founded, and which was hallowed by the belief of his

many miracles.* His festival was kept in the Scottish church on the thirteenth of January, and that of his mother, (who was also enrolled among the saints) was observed on the eighteenth of July.

So much was the piety of St. Kentigern held in esteem, that many churches and chapels were dedicated to him in all parts of the kingdom. The affectionate credulity of a simple people, and a rude age, ascribed to him a thousand miracles. One of the most memorable may be told in the following words:—The queen of Cadyow chanced, once on a time, to lose a ring which had been presented to her by her husband, as a token of his affection. The resentment or jealousy of her lord was about to put her to death, when, in her great distress, the lady applied to the holy man, imploring his interposition for the recovery of the ring. St. Kentigern desired that the first fish which was taken from the Clyde might be brought to him; this was done, and in the mouth of the salmon was found the identical ring which had caused the lady's disquietude, and was now the means of its removal. This legend is still commemorated in the arms of the city of Glasgow, along with some others of his more notable miracles. †

* The life of St. Kentigern was written in Latin, about the year 1180, by Jocelyn, a monk of the Cistercian monastery of Furnes, in the north of England, which was originally within the diocese of Glasgow. This life is printed in the "*Vitae Antiquae Sanctorum Scotiae*," edited by Mr. Pinkerton.

A fragment of a more ancient life, by an unknown author, has been lately printed (along with the lessons appointed to be read on St. Kentigern's day, in the church of Scotland, before the Reformation), in the "*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*," edited by Mr. Cosmo Innes, and presented to the Maitland Club by Mr. Ewing of Strathleven.

Another fragment, throwing light on the history of St. Kentigern, (namely, the mass anciently appointed to be sung on his festival throughout Scotland) has been still more recently printed in the miscellany of the Maitland Club, vol. iv., edited by Mr. Joseph Robertson.

† The arms of the city of Glasgow show a tree, with a bird perched in its boughs; on one side, a salmon with a ring in its mouth; and on the other, a bell.

The salmon and the ring are the emblems of the miraculous recovery of the love-pledge of the frail queen of Cadyow.

The tree is a token of a miracle which St. Kentigern wrought at Culross, when the lamps of the monastery having been extinguished, he tore a frozen bough from a neighbouring hazel, and, making the sign of the cross over it, instantly kindled in into flame.

The bird represents a tame robin, the favourite of St. Serf, which, having been accidentally killed and torn to pieces by his disciples at Culross, was miraculously brought to life again by St. Kentigern.

The bell commemorates a famous bell which was brought from Rome, by St. Kentigern, and was preserved at Glasgow until the Reformation, if not, indeed, to a more recent period. It was called "*St. Mungo's Bell*," and was tolled through the city to warn the inhabitants to pray for the soul's repose of the departed.—All these tokens, as has been recently shown, appear first in the seals

Subsequent to the death of St. Mungo, the detail of whose life stands out in the bold relief of historical fact, the records of the see established by him are of the most scanty and misty kind possible. There is no doubt that the sanctity pertaining to the resting-place of the bones of so holy a man, kept the establishment together, and drew around it the village which became the nucleus of the future city. The small community is believed to have suffered from the incursion of the Danes, and possibly also from rievvers, who did not come from beyond the seas. But, in reality, for the long period of 500 years, there is no authentic record regarding it.

The undoubted light of history again breaks in in 1115, at which period, David, the prince of Cumbria, (a territory embracing the greater part of Scotland, south of the Forth and Clyde, together with the English county of Cumberland, and owning a certain dependence on the English crown) re-founded the see, and promoted his preceptor and chancellor, John, to the bishopric. This bishop was a man of much learning and ability, who had travelled in foreign parts, and been specially honoured by Pope Paschal II., to whom his merits were well known. Previous to his time the edifice seems to have been an ignoble building, chiefly constructed of wood, which had fallen much into decay; and the revenues, like the fabric itself, had become greatly dilapidated. The new prelate, however, rebuilt a part of the cathedral with stone, and the church was solemnly consecrated to the service of God, on the 7th July, 1136, in the presence of the king, (David I., who had now succeeded his brother, Alexander I.) who endowed it with the lands of Perdyc, (Partick) and procured the restoration of its former possessions. Bishop John established various prebends out of the donations he had received from the pious monarch. After having undertaken a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, he returned, and died on 28th May, 1147, at an advanced age.

Herbert, abbot of Kelso, and Ingelram, archdeacon of Glasgow, successively filled the office of bishop; and, on the demise of the latter, Joceline, abbot of Melrose, was elected, and consecrated bishop of Glasgow, at the Cistercian abbey of Clairvaux, in France, on the first of June, 1175. Joceline seems to have been a worthy and liberal-minded prelate. He either much enlarged,

of the bishops of Glasgow, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, from which they were transferred to the common seal of the city, in the beginning of the fourteenth century. See the preface to the "*Liber Collegii Nostre Domine Glasguensis*," edited by Mr. Joseph Robertson, and presented to the Maitland Club by the Marquis of Bute.

or altogether rebuilt, the cathedral, and obtained from King William the Lion, a charter, about 1180, constituting the village or town of Glasgow, into a burgh of barony, holding of the bishop,* and granting many privileges to the inhabitants—such as that of holding a weekly market; and, subsequently, another charter was obtained for an annual fair—an observance which is still kept up with perfect regularity; though, at the annual stated period, jollity and recreation now take the place of the sober traffic of other days. It was not, however, till 1242 that, by a special grant from the crown, “the burgesses, and men of the bishop, were enabled to trade in Lennox, Argyle and Scotland, as freely as the men of Dumbarton.” The worthy prelate, Joceline, died at Melrose in 1199, after having done much for the benefit of the infant community, and was buried in the abbey church.

About the year 1240, a monastery of preaching friars, of the order of Saint Dominic, (called also, from the colour of their habits, Black Friars) was established in the city by the bounty of Bishop William of Bordington, a generous and munificent prelate, who held the office of chancellor to King Alexander II., during the latter half of his reign, and greatly advanced the building of the cathedral church. The Dominican convent stood on the east side of the High street, nearly on the ground now occupied by the university; and its church, for the erection of which a special bull was granted by Pope Innocent IV., in the year 1246, survived until it was taken down about the year 1670, to be replaced by the present Black Friars kirk.†

The next prelate worthy of note was Robert Wishart, who was consecrated bishop of Glasgow about the year 1278. He was a man of much eminence in the country, and a member of the council of Alexander III. Upon the death of that monarch, he was

* A charter is still extant, granted between the years 1179 and 1189, by which Bishop Joceline confirms to the monks of Melrose “that toft (or tenement) in the burgh of Glasgow which Randulph of Hadington built for the use of the monks of Melrose, at the first building of the burgh.” (“Liber Sancte Marie de Melros,” vol. i. p. 36, edited by Mr. Cosmo Innes, and presented to the Bannatyne Club by the Duke of Buccleuch.)

There is some reason to think that this house stood on the north side of the street, formerly called St. Thenaw’s gate, but which, since the middle of the sixteenth century, has been known as the Trongate. The new burgh probably extended itself in this neighbourhood, leaving the heights near the cathedral, in a great measure, to the occupation of the ecclesiastics.

† “Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu,” pages xxxviii., xxxix., lxvii., edited by Mr. Joseph Robertson, and presented to the Maitland Club by the Marquis of Bute.

appointed one of the lords of the regency; and, in those perilous times, no man exerted himself with more ardour, or a purer patriotism, towards the preservation of the independence of his country, which was then assailed by the encroachments of Edward I. In the course of the war, which was levied by the efforts of the English king to subjugate the country, the bishop fell into the hands of his enemies; and, there is every reason to believe, that Edward would have put him to death, as the penalty of his devotion to the honour of his native land; but the fear of exciting the ire and resentment of the pope, restrained the hand of the usurper. The bishop, however, was long detained a prisoner, and only effected his liberation after the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, when he was exchanged for a person of quality who had been taken prisoner in that memorable contest. The treatment of the good prelate in England, during his captivity, seems to have been of the most scurvy kind, for he was only allowed sixpence per day for the expenses of his own table; threepence for his upper servant; one penny for his boy; and three-halfpence for his chaplain, who celebrated mass for him. It is not wonderful, therefore, that his health broke down, under the pains of advanced years, personal restraint, and a chafed spirit; and latterly he was stricken with blindness. He lived, however, to see Robert the Bruce firmly seated on the Scottish throne; and, dying in November, 1316, was buried in the cathedral church, betwixt the altars of St. Peter and St. Andrew.

The metrical romance of Wallace, written in the fifteenth century, by Blind Harry, gives a long and minute account of a conflict which that hero is said to have fought with the English, in the streets of Glasgow, about the year 1300. The circumstances which he describes are, however, altogether irreconcilable with existing records of unquestionable authority; and the silence of all history on the event compels us to reject the affair as a fable, like nine-tenths of the same minstrel's work. It occupies a conspicuous place in some of the modern histories of the town, under the name of "The Bell of the Brae."

It is certain that, in the autumn of the year 1301, King Edward I. of England spent three days within the city, taking up his abode in the spacious monastery of the friars preachers. From the accounts of his expenses, which are still preserved, we learn that he was constant in his attendance at mass in the cathedral, and that he made offerings both at the high altar and at the shrine of St. Mungo.

Bishop Rae filled the episcopal see about the year 1340. According to a tradition, which there is no reason to question, he removed the timber bridge by which the Clyde had been formerly spanned, and supplied its place by a stone structure, which for several centuries was considered one of the finest erections of the kind out of London. In the session of parliament, 1845, a bill was obtained for the rebuilding of this time-honoured structure; and a wooden accommodation bridge having been built in the interval, Stockwell, or the Old bridge was subjected to the indignity of being shut up, so far as to be limited to a foot passage, in January, 1847. *See plate xix.*

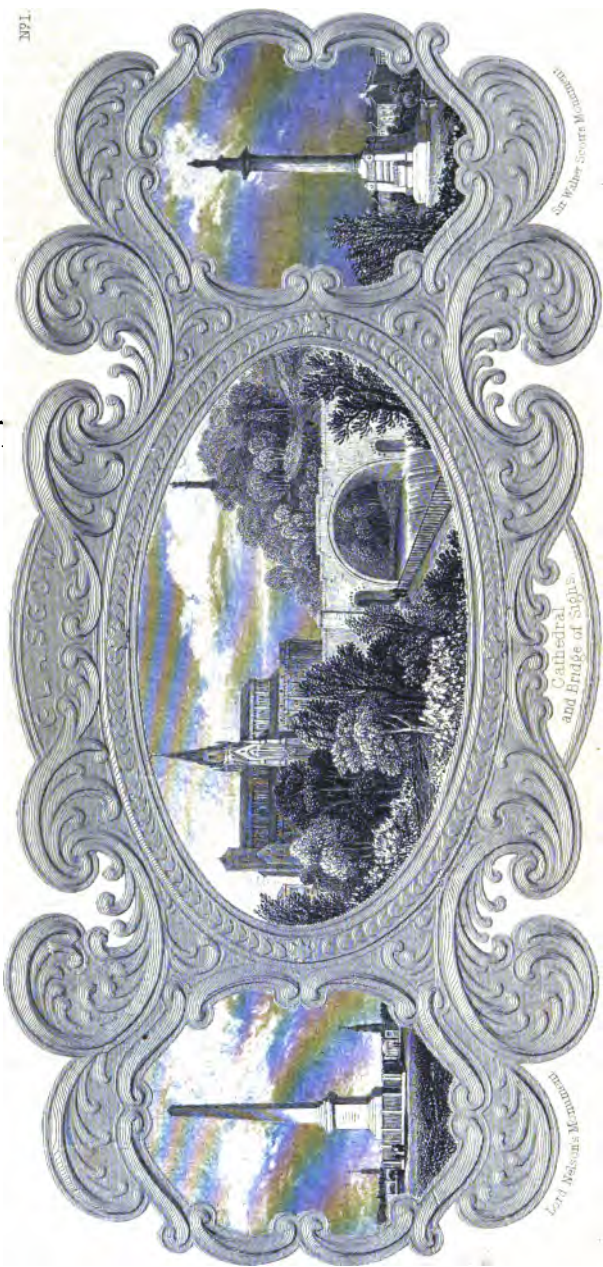
About the year 1410, Bishop Lauder, archdeacon of Lothian, was chosen to fill the see of Glasgow. He had the honour to be appointed commissioner to the court of England, to negotiate the terms of the ransom of James I., then a prisoner there; and after his return to Scotland, on the successful completion of his mission, he spent much of his time and means in beautifying the cathedral. The steeple of the church, which had been constructed of wood and covered with lead, having been destroyed by fire in the time of his predecessor, Bishop Lauder supplied its place (as far as the first battlement) by a magnificent spire of stone, which still remains a fitting monument to his liberality and taste. He also laid the foundation of the vestry. Bishop Lauder died in 1425, and was succeeded in the following year by Dr. John Cameron, of the family of Lochiel, then provost of Lincluden, and secretary of state. He had the character of being a magnificent prelate, and seems to have deserved it, for he built the great tower of the episcopal palace, and completed the building of the vestry and spire which had been commenced by his predecessor. During his time the prebendaries of the episcopal see were extended to thirty-two, and the revenues were vastly increased, both from the additions which he had the influence to get made to them, and from the smartness of his dealings with the vassals of the bishopric, which, indeed, are stated to have been of a very oppressive nature. George Buchanan, and Archbishop Spottiswoode, state that this prelate made a fearful end and tragical exit, at his country-seat of Lochwood, five or six miles north-east of the city of Glasgow, on Christmas eve, the 24th of December, 1447. These authors, however, have not given the authority on which they make this statement regarding Cameron, who is certainly rather favourably spoken of than otherwise by co-temporary chroniclers.

Bishop William Turnbull, who was elevated to the see in 1447, is most honourably remembered for having procured, in 1450, from

Pope Nicholas V., a bull for erecting an university in the city of Glasgow. King James II. granted a charter of erection in favour of the university, under the great seal, at Stirling, on April 20, 1453. The bishop also obtained from the same prince, a charter, erecting all the patrimony of the episcopal see, including the city of Glasgow, into a regality.

Hitherto the town had been merely a burgh of barony, holding of the bishop, governed by bailies appointed by him, and, as such, exposed to frequent annoyance from its more highly privileged neighbours, the burghs royal of Rutherglen, Renfrew and Dumbarton. It was now (20th April, 1450) placed nearly on a level with these places, and its chief magistrate assumed, for the first time, the style of provost. A deed, dated on the 18th December, 1454, is still preserved in the archives of the college, by which John Stewart, designing himself "the first provost that was in the city of Glasgow," bequeaths considerable sums of money to the monastery of the friars preachers. The appointment of the provost and magistrates, however, virtually continued with the Church, until the Reformation. It was not, indeed, until the year 1636, that, in the words of the learned commissioners on the municipal corporations of Scotland, "it may be said with propriety, that the city of Glasgow was first placed in the rank of a royal burgh, holden of the crown."

During the fifteenth, and during part, at least, also of the sixteenth century, Glasgow contained no more than one great street and five or six small ones. From the cathedral, the High street stretched in an irregular line downwards to the cross, from whence it was continued, though not without interruptions, towards the bridge; this lower portion of its line being known by the names of the Bridgegate (which still retains its old appellation) and the Waulker or Fuller's Gate street (now called the Saltmarket.) *See plate xx.* At the point where the Waulker gate joined the High street, was the market cross, from which two streets extended themselves; that which led eastwards across the Molendinar burn to the town's common moor, being called the Gallowgate, while that which stretched westwards was called St. Thenaw's gate. On the north side of the Gallowgate, as has been already mentioned, stood the church or chapel of St. Mungo in-the-Fields, built and endowed about the year 1500 by David Cunningham, provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton. It was surrounded by a cemetery, and close by it stood certain trees bearing the name of St. Mungo. St. Thenaw's gate took its name from a chapel dedicated to the mother of St. Mungo, and where her bones were believed to rest, which stood near the place now occupied



San Pedro Square, Havana

Cathedral and Bridge of St. Peter

Luzon, Havana

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, Havana

by St. Enoch's square, which is a corruption of her name. This church was endowed with lands in the parish of Bothwell. In the same street stood other two chapels, one called Our Lady chapel, on the north side of the street, not far from the cross, founded as early as the year 1293; the other dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, and which would seem to have been endowed in the year 1320 by Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert, the great progenitor of the Hamiltons. About the year 1540, when St. Thenaw's gate was beginning to take the name of the Trongate (from the tron or public weight erected in it, by virtue of a royal charter of the year 1490), there was built upon its south side a collegiate church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Anne her mother, and endowed for a provost, eight canons or prebendaries, and three choristers or singing boys. This church remained, though not without many alterations, until the year 1793, when it was destroyed by an accidental fire; and the church now called the Tron, or St. Mary's, was built on the same site, distant by a few yards from the tower and spire which had been erected beside the older fabric about the year 1637.*

In the neighbourhood of St. Thenaw's gate there was another street, of old called the Fishergate, afterwards the Stockwell gate; and from the High street, and most of the other streets, there were narrow lanes or wynds stretching backwards towards the open country or the banks of the river.

From the upper end of the High street, the Ratten Row diverged towards the west, and the shorter street, called the Drygate, led towards the east, both these streets, but especially the former, being occupied with the houses of the prebendaries, and other officers of the cathedral.

On the south side of the Clyde, at the end of the bridge, stood a leper hospital; but, until after the Reformation, there is no good reason to think that there were any other houses on that bank of the river.

From all this, it will be seen that Glasgow was still a very insignificant place; and, indeed, we find that at the taxation of the royal burghs, in the reign of Queen Mary, it rated only as the eleventh. It must be remembered, however, that the community, tiny as it was, was often severely tried and afflicted by famine, pestilence, and other grievous calamities.

During the episcopate of Robert Blackadder, a bull was obtained from Pope Alexander VI., erecting the see of Glasgow into an archbishopric; and the erection was confirmed by act of parliament,

* "Liber Collegii Nostre Domine Glasguensis."

passed in 1488. The elevation of Glasgow to the honour of a metropolitan see was regarded with considerable jealousy by the titled churchmen in other quarters of the kingdom, and was energetically opposed by Shevez, the archbishop of St. Andrews, who regarded it as a lowering of the dignity, and an infringement of the privileges, of his own metropolitan see; and so keen and bitter did the contention become that it almost threatened to endanger the peace of the country. After the matter, however, had been fully contested, both at the courts of Scotland and Rome, it was at length amicably composed; and the bishops of Galloway, Argyll, and the Isles, made suffragans to the archbishopric of Glasgow. Blackadder stood high in the confidence of King James IV., and was one of those who negotiated the marriage between that prince and the Lady Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VII., which connexion eventually brought about the succession of the Scottish kings to the English throne. This archbishop founded several alterages in the choir, and in many respects added beauty to the cathedral. He also founded the southern transept, which still goes by his name, and, though never completed, enough has been done to show the rudiments of a beautiful design. He died in 1508. Despite his outward magnificence and public services, Blackadder's memory is loaded with the opprobrium of having been the first to begin, in his diocese of Cunningham and Kyle, the persecution of the early Protestants, then known by the name of the Lolards. This charge, however, may sit lightly on his memory; for, considering the times in which he lived, and his position as one of the first princes of the Church, it is difficult to see how Blackadder could have acted otherwise than attempt to stifle that "still small voice," which was eventually destined to speak in thunder tones, and raze the magnificent fabric of Romanism to its very foundations.

In 1508, James Beaton, bishop elect of Galloway, was elevated to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He augmented the alterages in the choir, and enclosed the episcopal palace with a noble stone wall of ashler work towards the east, south and west—with a bastion on the one angle, and on the other with a stately tower and embattled wall, fronting to the High street. He was translated to the primacy of St. Andrews, and was succeeded, in 1524, by Mr. Gavin Dunbar, tutor to the young king, James V. Archbishop Dunbar's reign is principally and specially memorable as that in which the infallibility of the Romish church, and the purity of the ancient faith, began to be freely and boldly questioned. With the view of crushing the doctrines of the Reformation, several pious persons had been

executed at St. Andrews and Edinburgh. Dunbar, however, was a man not only possessed of the milk of human kindness, but had sufficient good sense to know that the spirit of inquiry was not to be stilled, nor conscientious belief to be perverted, by lacerating the flesh, and, accordingly, he recommended moderate measures; but, notwithstanding, the high powers of the Church deemed it indispensable that an example should be made in Glasgow, to strike terror into the heretics of the west; and a deputation, consisting of John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman, were sent from Edinburgh to assist in crushing the Reformation by the agency of the pile and faggot. Jeremiah Russell, one of the greyfriars in Glasgow, a man whose information and ideas were in advance of the times in which he lived, and John Kennedy, a youth belonging to Ayrshire, of only eighteen years of age, were tried, found guilty of heresy, and publicly burned at the east end of the cathedral. It says something, however, for the mild influences of Archbishop Dunbar, that these were the only persons who suffered in Glasgow, in connexion with the Reformation, to which their sufferings and death contributed so much.* For though the people were momentarily stunned by the death of these men, their martyrdom evoked a spirit of indignation, and it may be said of revenge, against the olden ecclesiastical order of things, that did not rest from its work until it had achieved the complete and humiliating downfall of the Papacy. Dunbar, however, though a gentle-minded man, was not wanting in the bigotry which at that time specially distinguished his order; for he protested most vehemently against a bill brought into parliament by Lord Maxwell, in 1542, to encourage the reading of the Bible in the vulgar; but, to the credit of the times, the measure passed notwithstanding. He died in 1547, and was buried in the chancel of the cathedral, in a stately tomb which he had caused to be huilt for himself; but it was entirely swept away when the Reformers obtained the mastery, and when the cathedral itself so nearly escaped the fate of the other beautiful ecclesiastical structures, which for ages had adorned the kingdom.

James Beaton, abbot of Arbroath, succeeded Archbishop Dunbar, but his lot was indeed cast in troubled times. The Reformation had now acquired a most powerful impetus, which hurried the people into acts of fanaticism most alien to the principles of toleration; and the poor prelate had to call in the aid of

* "In the year 1407, James Reaby was burnt at Glasgow, for saying the pope is not the vicar of Christ, and a man of wicked life should not be acknowledged for pope."—PETRIE, 557.

the old nobility and gentry to defend the church and castle against the assaults which the populace threatened. It is most pleasing to state, however, that, excepting the individual suffering which was the result of turning so many monks and friars, accustomed to lives of ease and plenty, adrift upon the world, the leaders of the Reformation kept the passions of the people in such check, that few of the Roman Catholics suffered personal indignity, and still fewer were put to death. The archbishop remained at his post until the Reformation was established, and Popery abolished by law, in 1560, when he passed into France, carrying with him all the records, writs and charters which had accumulated in the archives of the cathedral, from the time of David I., downwards;—the valuable crucifixes, chalices, platters, and candlesticks of gold and silver, as also many sacred relics, not a few of which had been regarded by the ignorant mass with a degree of reverence and sanctity which pertained to no other earthly thing.* When the archbishop settled in France

* The following is a list of the relics supposed to have been carried away by Archbishop Beaton, translated from the original, in the "Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis," edited by Mr. Cosmo Innes, and presented to the Maitland Club by Mr. Ewing of Strathleven. At least all these were in the treasury of the cathedral in the year 1432.

The image of Christ in gold, and those of the twelve apostles in silver, with the whole vestments belonging to the church.

A silver cross, gilt in the upper part, and adorned with precious stones in the lower part, with a small portion of the cross of our Saviour!

Another silver cross, adorned with precious stones, with several other portions of the cross of Christ!

A silver casket, gilt, containing the hair of the Blessed Virgin!

A square silver coffer, containing several of the scourges of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a portion of the hair garment worn by the former saint!

Another silver casket, gilt, containing part of the skin of Bartholomew the apostle!

A silver casket, containing a bone of St. Ninian!

A silver casket, containing part of the girdle of the Virgin Mary!

A crystal case, containing a bone of some saint and of St. Magdalene!

A small phial of crystal, containing the milk of the Blessed Virgin and a part of the manger of Christ!

A small phial of a saffron colour, containing the fluid which formerly flowed from the tomb of St. Mungo!

A phial, containing several of the bones of St. Eugene and of St. Blaze!

A phial, containing part of the tomb of St. Catherine the Virgin!

A small hide, with a portion of the cloak of St. Martin!

A precious hide, with portions of the bodies of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury!

Several other hides, with bones of saints and other relics.

A wooden chest, containing many small relics.

Two linen bags, with bones of St. Kentigern, St. Thenaw, and other deceased saints!

he was constituted ambassador to that court from his sovereign, the unfortunate Mary, whom he served with unshaken fidelity till the close of his existence. James VI., her son, respected his devotion, employed him, and obtained for him, by special act of parliament, the temporalities of his see, in 1598. Excepting the pain caused by what he deemed the backsliding and heresy of his countrymen, his latter days were affluent and easy, and he died on 24th April 1603, aged 86 years. By his will he left all that he possessed to the Scots' college at Paris. He also ordained that the archives and relics of the cathedral, which he had carried away, should be restored to Glasgow, so soon as the inhabitants should return to the communion of the church of Rome:—"Which, I hope in God," says old M'Ure, "shall never be, but that His church is so established here, that neither the gates of Rome or hell shall ever be able to prevail against it."*

THE REFORMATION.

Not long after the cathedral had been vacated by its ancient possessors, all the altars, chantries and other appendages, which were connected with the Roman Catholic form of worship, were destroyed, that the church might be purged of every remnant of idolatry. So zealous, indeed, were the Reformers in this work of demolition, that they swept away all the monuments which had been erected to the memory, or to mark the last resting place, of men who had been eminent for good works in their day and generation, with the single exception of the tomb of the Stuarts of Minto, a family which for a lengthened period supplied magistrates to the city. This was not the work of an unthinking rabble; for the rough-

* At the time of the French Revolution, the patriotic and fortunate exertions of Mr. M'Pherson, one of the members of the College, saved the ancient chartulary in two volumes, together with other MSS. of value; they were brought to this country and deposited in the custody of the author of Caledonia; they were afterwards in the possession of the Deputy-Clerk Register; and three years ago they were arranged and printed, under the superintendence of Mr. Cosmo Innes, for the Maitland Club, at the expense of Mr. Ewing of Strathleven.

The authorities of Glasgow seem to have been duly alive to the importance of these documents, for, though their recovery is only of the recent date above stated, we find the following entry regarding them in the town council records:—"20th Feb, 1739.—Which day, &c., remitt to the magistrats to procure authentick copies of the town's writes and others belonging to the burgh, which were carried off at the Reformation, and lodged in the collodge of Dowie, and to apply to proper persons for procuring the same."

handed purification of the beautiful minster of Glasgow was carried on with due deliberation, incited by a mistaken sentiment of pious zeal, and sanctioned by the chief civil authority in the kingdom. The mandate issued from head-quarters for the defacement of these gorgeous temples, reared over the land by the devotion of our ancestors, was couched in the following terms:—

“TO OUR TRAIST FRIENDIS,

“TRAIST friendis, after maist hearty commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the kirk, [of Glasgow, or such other locality as might be doomed] and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kirk-zyard, and burn thaym openly. And sicklyke cast down the alteris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ze will do us singular emplesur; and so committis you to the protection of God.

(Signed)

“AR. ARGYLL.

“JAMES STEWART.

“RUTHVEN.

“From EDINBURGH, the xii. of August, 1560.

“Fail not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris, be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark.”

This partial destruction of the structures dedicated to the ancient faith, did not, however, satisfy the more ardent Reformers, who seemed resolved that all trace and record of the Romish ritual should be utterly swept away, even at the expense of the most splendid architectural triumphs in the land. An act was accordingly passed, in 1574, by the Estates, at the behest of the Presbyterian assembly, authorising the demolition of those churches which had hitherto escaped; and the result of it is thus narrated by Spottiswoode:—“Forthwith ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church buildings throughout all parts of the realm; for every one made bold to put to their hands, the meaner sort imitating the example of the greater, and those who were in authority; no difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground; the holy vessels and whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead and bells, were put to sale; the very sepulchres of the dead were not spared; the registers of the church and bibliothecs cast into the fire; in a word, all was ruined, and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult did now undergo the common calamity; and the preachers animated the people to follow these barbarous proceedings, by crying out that the places where idols had been worshipped, ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed; and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable.

The execution of this act for the west, was committed to the Earls of Arran, Argyll, and Glencairn, and they, at the intercession of the inhabitants of Glasgow, had spared the cathedral; but in this year, Mr. Melvil, principal of the college, having for a great while solicited the magistrates to have it pulled down, and build *three* churches with the materials, they at last granted him liberty to do so; but when he, by beat of drum, was assembling the workmen for that purpose, the crafts (who justly looked upon the cathedral as one of the greatest ornaments of their town) ran immediately to arms, and informed Mr. Melvil, that if any person presumed to pull down a single stone of the church, he should that moment be buried under it; and so much were they incensed at this attempt to destroy this ancient building, that if the magistrates had not come and appeased them, they would have put to death Melvil, with all his adherents. A complaint was hereupon made by the ministers; and the leaders of the insurrection were summoned to appear before the council at Edinburgh, where the king, at that time not thirteen years of age, approved of what the crafts had done, and commanded the ministers to proceed no further in that affair—saying, ‘that too many churches had already been destroyed, and that he would not tolerate any more abuses of that kind.’ ”

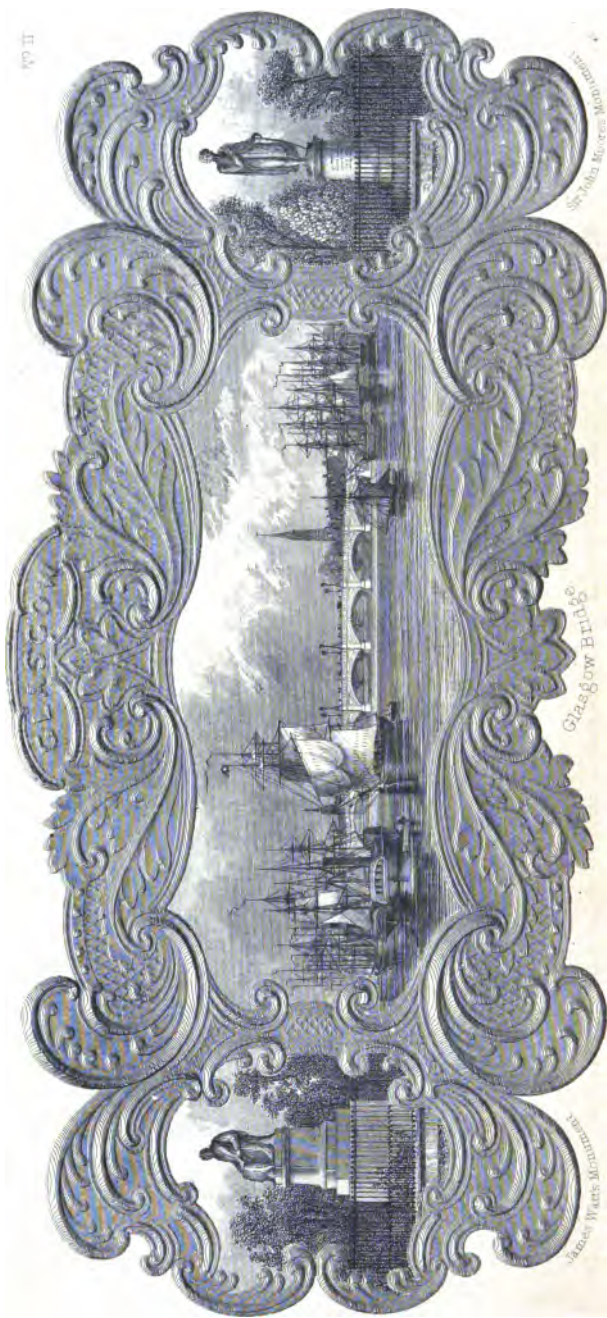
There is reason to believe, from contemporary accounts, that Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, then provost of Glasgow, and the other magistrates, yielded with considerable reluctance to the pressing solicitations of Melvil, for the “dinging down” of the cathedral; and only consented to it to get rid of the stigma that Glasgow was the only town in the kingdom which was polluted by the existence of an unruined mass-house. It must be remembered, too, that in these days the clergy claimed to be the principal directors and exponents of the only public opinion which existed. Honour, therefore, to the craftsmen of Glasgow who had the courage to arrest this threatened deed of Vandalism, and by this means hand down to us one at least out of the many splendid edifices reared in Scotland during the Romish supremacy!

In these times, indeed, the destructive fury seems to have been long in expending itself; for it appears that, after the “Raid of Ruthven,” one of the grievances presented to the king was a charge against the bailies for invading the university or college with a mob, and shedding the blood of several of the students who successfully resisted their efforts to set the building on fire. The spoliating bailies who acted the part of ringleaders on the occasion, were named Colin Campbell, William Heygate and Archibald Heygate.

CIVIL WARS.—BATTLE OF THE BUTTS.—BATTLE OF
LANGSIDE.

Glasgow was the scene of some of those bloody contests which distinguished the turbulent days of the Stuarts; and her citizens occasionally suffered severely for mixing themselves up in the turmoil of the times. During the minority of Mary, Queen of Scots, Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, who was then in France, was called over to Scotland to assist in reducing the power of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, and then next in succession to the throne. Lennox garrisoned the bishop's palace, and retired himself to the stronghold of Dumbarton. The regent forthwith raised a numerous army in Stirling, and, marching to Glasgow, besieged the castle with brass guns. On the tenth day of the siege the garrison surrendered on the promise of quarter; but no sooner had they laid down their arms than all were massacred, with the exception of two persons only, who escaped. Lennox, assisted by the Earl of Glencairn, determined to revenge himself upon the regent; and having mustered their adherents, their first intention was to march into Clydesdale, and there carry fire and sword into the country of the Hamiltons. Arran was timeously apprised of the scheme, and resolved to counteract it by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn, however, was beforehand with him; and, when the regent approached, he had his army, amounting to about 800 men, among whom were many of the citizens of Glasgow, drawn out at a place called "the Butts," now the site of the infantry barracks, and then the scene of the "wappon-shaw" exercises. A sanguinary conflict followed, and victory for a time seemed to favour Glencairn, for he had already taken the brass guns brought against him; but the arrival of Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, with a small party of horse, turned the scale in favour of the regent, and Glencairn's band fled in great confusion. It is recorded that about 300 fell on both sides—a sufficient proof of the sanguinary character of the engagement. The regent immediately entered the city, and in revenge for the part the citizens had acted, gave the place up to plunder; and so completely was it harried, that the very doors and windows of many dwelling houses were carried away.

The next important contest in which the citizens of Glasgow were engaged, was the battle of Langside, so fatal to the hopes of the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots. The circumstances which led to this final struggle are so well known to every reader of Scottish history that they need here only the briefest recapitulation.



St. John's Monument, Montross

Glasgow Bridge

James Watt's Monument

Printed & Published by James Watson & Co., Glasgow

Mary escaped from Lochleven, and, being received on the shores of the lake by the Lord Seaton and a party of horsemen, proceeded to Niddry castle, in West Lothian, where she spent the night. Next day she was conveyed to Hamilton, where, in an inconceivably short space of time, she was joined by many of the Scottish nobility, including the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassils, and Rothes; Lords Elphinston, Sommerville, Yester, Borthwick, Livingston, Maxwell, Herries, Sanquhar, and Ross, and many gentlemen of note; constituting, with their adherents, an army of about 6000 men. The Regent Murray was holding a court of justice at Glasgow when the startling intelligence of the queen's escape, and the gathering together of her friends, reached him. "The news whereof," says an olden historian, "being brought to Glasgow (which is only eight miles distant), it was scarce at first believed, but, within two hours or less, being assured, a strong alteration might have been observed in the minds of most who were attending. The report of the queen's forces made divers slide away; others sent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, resolving not to enter in the cause farther, but to govern themselves as the event should lead and direct them; and there were not a few who made open desertion, and not of the meaner sort, amongst whom my Lord Boyd was specially noted, and in the mouths of all men; for that, being very inward with the regent and admitted to his most secret counsels, when he saw matters like to turn, he withdrew himself and went to the queen." Murray, however, was not disconcerted by the strength of the queen's host; but having gained a breathing time, by pretending to listen to overtures of accommodation from Mary's party, he, in the meantime, sent advices to his friends, and was joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Monteith; the Lords Semple, Home, and Lindsay; by Kirkaldy of Grange, and many other gentlemen, in addition to a large body of the citizens of Glasgow, which placed him at the head of an army of upwards of 4000 men. With this force he encamped on the Burgh Muir, now the lands of Barrowfield, to the east of the town, in which position he must have intercepted the queen's troops, had they marched by the north bank of the Clyde for Dumbarton castle, in which it was intended that the queen should have been lodged for safety. Intelligence, however, reached Murray that the queen's army was marching along the south bank of the Clyde, with the view of fording the river at Renfrew, and thus reaching the castle. The regent's cavalry were immediately ordered to pass over by a ford, while the

infantry crossed the bridge, and thus the king's troops were enabled to seize an advantageous position on a hill, near the village of Langside, about a mile and half south of Glasgow. The battle soon commenced, and though bravery and courage were fully displayed on both sides, the superior tactics of the regent and his captains purchased for him the victory. The loss on the regent's side was trifling. On the queen's three hundred were killed and four hundred taken prisoners—many of these being either cut down or captured in the rout after the battle.

Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the "Abbot," gives the following account of the battle of Langside, on the authority of an "old writer;" although, unlike other narratives, it ascribes the greatest loss to the battle itself, not to the chase which followed it:—"The regent was out on foot, and all his company, except the laird of Grange, Alexander Hume of Manderston, and some borderers, to the number of two hundred. The laird of Grange had already viewed the ground, and, with all imaginable diligence, caused every horseman to take behind him a footman of the regent's, to guard behind them, and rode with speed to the head of the Langside hill, and set down the footmen with their culverings, at the head of a straight lane, where there were some cottage houses and yards of great advantage; which soldiers, with their continual shot, killed divers of the vaunt-guard led by the Hamiltons, who, courageously and fiercely ascending up the hill, were already out of breath when the regent's vaunt-guard joined with them; where the worthy Lord Hume fought on foot, with his pike in his hand, very manfully, assisted by the laird of Cessford, his brother-in-law, who helped him up again when he was stricken to the ground by many strokes upon his face, through the throwing pistols at him after they had been discharged. He was also wounded with staves, and had many strokes of spears through his legs; for he and Grange, at the joining, cried to let their adversaries first lay down their spears, to bear up theirs; which spears were so thick fixed in the others jacks, that some of the pistols and great staves that were thrown by them which were behind, might be seen lying upon the spears. Upon the queen's side, the Earl of Argyle commanded the battle, and the Lord of Arbroath the vaunt-guard. But the regent committed to the laird of Grange the special care, as being an experimented captain, to oversee every danger, and to ride to every wing to encourage and make help where greatest need was. He perceived, at the first joining, the right wing of the regent's vaunt-guard put back, and like to fly, whereof the greatest part were

commons of the barony of Renfrew; whereupon he rode to them, and told them that their enemy was already turning their backs, requesting them to stay and debate till he should bring them fresh men forth of the battle. Whither at full speed he did ride alone, and told the regent that the enemy were shaken and flying away behind the little village, and desired a few number of fresh men to go with him. Where he found enough willing, as the Lord Lindesay, the laird of Lochleven, Sir James Balfour, and all the regent's servants, who followed him with diligence, and reinforced that wing which was beginning to fly; which fresh men with their loose weapons, struck the enemies in their flank and faces, which forced them incontinent to give place and turn back, after long fighting and pushing others to^o and fro with their spears. There were not many horsemen to pursue after them, and the regent cried to save and not to kill, and Grange was never cruel, so that there were few slain and taken. And the only slaughter was at the first encounter by the shot of the soldiers, which Grange had planted at the lane head, behind some dikes."

The battle of Langside was fought on the 13th of May, 1568. Mary surveyed the engagement from a neighbouring hill. On witnessing the rout of her army, the unhappy queen mounted horse, and, being joined by Lord Herries and a few followers, fled from the field in the deepest dejection, and scarcely drew bridle till the forlorn party reached Dundrennan abbey, in Galloway, a distance of nearly sixty miles from the field of battle. The passage into England; the long, weary and hopeless imprisonment; and the bloody scene in the hall of Fotheringay, wind up the sad story of Mary Stuart.*

* "Upon the regent and his army defeating the queen's army at the famous battle of Langside, he returned in great pomp to the city, where, after going to church and thanking Almighty God in a solemn manner for the victory, he was entertained by the magistrates and a great many of the town council very splendidly, suitable to his quality, at which time the regent expressed himself very affectionately towards the city and citizens of Glasgow; and for their kind offices and assistance done to him and his army, he promised to grant to the magistrates, or any incorporation in the city, any favour they should reasonably demand. Upon the regent's good disposition to the citizens, which was well-known, there were several applications made to him by the respective incorporations, and he accordingly gave several grants in confirmation of their letters of deaconry they had from the town, with several privileges and immunities. At this time there was one Matthew Fauside, foreman or deacon of the baxters [bakers] of Glasgow, a very judicious projecting man, who had an extraordinary concern for the good and advancement of the incorporations, who, getting himself introduced to my lord regent at a convenient season, represented to his grace the great hardship the baxter trade of this place lay under for want of a wheat-mill of their own, being obliged to grind their wheat at the gentlemen's

In 1570, the castle of Glasgow was again besieged by the Hamiltons, and other partizans of the exiled queen—the fortress being held as formerly for the Earl of Lennox, who had been nominated regent upon the murder of the Earl of Murray by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. As the governor was absent, and the garrison weak, the assailants were in high expectation that the castle would have been taken by surprise; but, being disappointed in this, they made an effort to batter down the walls, and carry the place by storm. Although the garrison numbered only twenty-four men, they defended the castle with the most heroic bravery, and finally succeeded in driving off the besiegers with considerable loss. Within two or three days after they retired, a party of English soldiers, commanded by Sir William Drury, arrived in Glasgow, whence they marched to Hamilton castle, which they besieged, took and demolished, in retaliation for the assault made on the castle at Glasgow, and the injury which had been sustained by the inhabitants. In these days, the citizens of Glasgow looked upon the castigation of the Hamiltons with no small satisfaction, for they had not forgotten the grievous ills which the town suffered from their party, at the “Battle of the Butts;” and the remembrance of their slaughtered kinsmen and plundered homes, nerved many a stout arm against the party of the Hamiltons and the queen, at the field of Langside.

corn-mills upon Kelvin, where the millstones and other utensils of the mills are not fitted and prepared for that use, and where they cannot be timeously served, and were often maltreated and oppressed in their multures, to the great prejudice of the lieges, not being served with sufficient wheat bread; and as they were not thirled to any mill, their erecting a right mill at their own charge, upon a fit place on the river of Kelvin, within two miles of the city, for the use of the incorporation, and applying their own multures for the maintenance of their poor, could tend to no man's prejudice, craving his grace would empower them to build a wheat-mill of their own. My lord regent considering the petition to be very just and reasonable, was graciously pleased to grant the deacon's desire, sought with so much reason and discretion, whereupon his grace immediately caused his clerk and secretary extend a charter in favours of the said Matthew Fauside, present deacon of the baxters in Glasgow, and his successors in office, for the use of the incorporation, for erecting and building a mill upon the river Kelvin for grinding wheat, and accordingly they built their mills thereupon.”—“*M'Ure's View of the City of Glasgow, 1736.*” It appears that the bakers made extraordinary exertions to supply the regent's army with bread during the time it was quartered in Glasgow; and that the grant included the archbishop's mill at Partick, which had become the property of the crown. These mills, although, of course, vastly enlarged, are still kept in vigorous operation by the incorporation of bakers.

PRESBYTERIANISM.—OLDEN SESSION RECORDS.

The citizens of Glasgow, as has been seen, embraced the doctrines of the Reformation with great cordiality; and one proof of it, although not deemed a very amiable one in our own day, is the devotedness with which they lent themselves to the extirpation of every remembrance of the ancient faith, even although this was done at the expense of the demolition of some of the finest structures in the land. In 1581, the negative confession of faith, with a national covenant annexed, in maintenance of the reformed doctrine, was signed in Glasgow by 2250 persons, men as well as women. In the same year, Mr. Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, was appointed by King James VI., to be Protestant archbishop of Glasgow, with a Simoniactal understanding, however, that the largest portion of the temporalities was to be paid into the exchequer of the Lennox family, from which his majesty was descended by the father's side. Both on this account, and from the imputation that Montgomery was erroneous in doctrine and loose in morals, the appointment was in a high degree distasteful to the people; and, as the first step towards resisting the archbishop's entry, they contrived to get Mr. Howie, one of the Presbyterian preachers, to pre-occupy the pulpit on the day set apart for the induction. Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, then provost of the city, was determined to enforce obedience to the royal warrant; and, proceeding to the church, he desired that Mr. Howie, who had already commenced the service, should desist. The other refused, however, and the provost accordingly mounted to the pulpit and pulled Howie out of it. During the struggle a handful of hair was torn from the minister's beard, some of his teeth were knocked out, and his blood was shed. The assault was altogether regarded by the citizens as a most sacrilegious one; and, as Mr. Howie denounced the judgment of God upon Sir Matthew and his family, it was remarked that in seventy years this once potent race had become reduced to the situation of almost beggars in the city, in which for many generations they had been lords. The last of the family, of whom anything is known, went out as an adventurer in the ill-fated Darien expedition, in 1699, and his circumstances were so narrow that he had not the dignity of a partner in the company, although the share was only one hundred pounds. Whether or not Mr. Howie's curse did all this damage

to the Stewarts of Minto, we do not inquire, but certain it is that the people believed it; and the above incident is the more deserving of notice as being among the first indications of that spirit of resistance to episcopacy, which, in subsequent reigns, the men of Glasgow, and those of kindred sentiments, heroically persisted in, even to the loss of worldly goods, and though their limbs were crushed in the "boot," and their ears grubbed out by the hangman's knife. This Montgomery was forced to resign the benefice, and afterwards became minister of the parish of Stewarton, where he died.

So soon as the Presbyterian form of church government was organised, the ministers employed themselves most earnestly and anxiously towards the reformation of the dissolute morals of the people; and to effect this desirable change they spared neither the terrors of ecclesiastical censure nor the pains of civil punishment. Their discipline, indeed, was of a somewhat sharp and stringent description; and the enactments of presbytery and kirk session, which are found in the church records of the time, read somewhat curiously in these days; but when the then state of society is considered, it is scarcely to be doubted that, while they were well and honestly meant on the part of the clergy, they were necessary for the regeneration of the people, especially those of the "meaner sort."

In 1582, it was ordered that "the booth doors of merchants and traffickers were to be steaked (shut) on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of sermon, and the masters of booths were enjoined to keep the hour of preaching, under the penalty of twenty pounds Scots, without a lawful cause admitted by the session." On 26th December, five persons were appointed to make repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Yuil (Christmas). "The baxters to be inquired at, to whom they baked Yuil bread." In 1587, the session enforced discipline by ordering the following fines to be exacted: "Servant women, for a single breach of chastity, twenty pounds for her relief from (the prison of the) cross and steeple. Men servants, thirty pounds, or else to be put in prison eight days, and fed on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the jugs, (stocks.) As for the richer sort of servants, the fines were to be exacted at the arbitrement of the kirk. This act not to extend to honest men's sons and daughters, but they to be punished as the kirk shall prescribe." The kirk, however, it would appear, could afford to be tender, when it had to deal with a transgressor whose rank was above the common sort; for, in 1608, the laird of Minto,

a late provost, was in trouble, by reason of a breach of chastity; but it was resolved to pass him over with a reprimand, "on account of his age and the station he held in the town." Harlots were to be carted through the town, ducked in the Clyde, and put in the jugs at the cross on a market day. The punishment for adultery was to "satisfy six Sabbaths on the cuckstool at the pillar, bare-footed and bare-legged, in sackcloth, then to be carted through the town, and ducked in the Clyde, from a pulley fixed in the bridge." The presbytery enjoined the ministers to be serious in their deportment, and modest in their apparel, "not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothes." The brethren interpreted the Sabbath to be from sun to sun; no work to be done between light and light in winter, and between sun and sun in summer. Subsequently, the presbytery declared the Sabbath to be from twelve on Saturday night till twelve on Sunday night. The session directed that the drum should go through the town to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on Sundays, either by young or old. Games, golfs, alley-bowls, &c., were forbidden on Sundays; and it was enjoined that no person should go to Ruglen (Rutherglen) to see the plays on Sunday. Parents who had bairns to baptize were to repeat the Commandments distinctly, Articles of Faith, and the Lord's Prayer, or be declared ignorant; and some other godly person present their bairn, with further punishment, as the Church shall see fit. On the 9th August, 1589, Walter, prior of Blantyre, tacksman of the teinds of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the communion; he was spoken to, to provide a hogshead of good wine. The time of assembling on the Sundays of the communion was four o'clock in the morning. The collectors assembled on these occasions in the High Kirk, at three o'clock in the morning.

On 3d March, 1608, the session enacted that there should be no meetings of women on the Sabbath, in time of sermon, and that no hostler should sell spirits, wine or ale, in time of sermon, under pain of twenty pounds, and that there should be no buying of timber on the Sabbath, at the water of Clyde, from sun-rising to sun-setting.

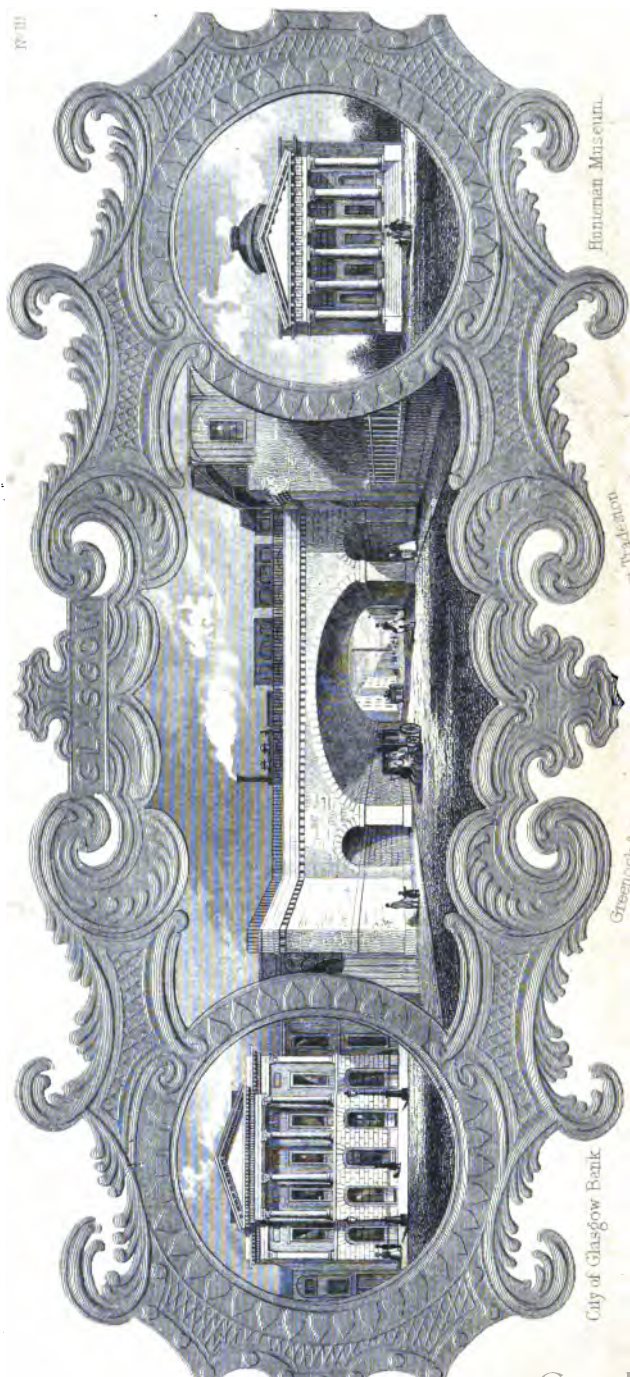
In the "Statistical Account of Scotland," published in 1841, it is stated—"The early Church of Scotland was eminent for her thorough hatred to Popery. She knew its atrocities from experience, and felt and acted accordingly. She required her people not only to come out from the Church of Rome, but to put away from them and destroy every Popish relic and memorial which

might be interpreted as giving countenance to the unholy system, or which might prove ensnaring. Thus, in 1588, 'the session ordains Sir Bartholomew Simpson, in whose chamber was yesterday found certain boards and pictures, being the monuments of idolatry, to pass immediately thereafter with them to the cross and set the same on fire; and James Crawford and Walter Heriot are to go with him to see the same done.' In 1592, the widow of George Robertson is required to burn 'the idolatrous gear found in her house' at the cross, in a fire made at her own expense, and to cast it into the flame 'with her awin hands.' In the following week she confesses her sin against God and His kirk, in keeping beside her 'the pictures of the Virgin Mary and the babe Jesus, as well as mass-clouts, mass-books and priests' bonnets.' There is reason to believe that the destruction of such monuments of idolatry, and the monasteries and other religious houses, which were receptacles of iniquity, have been mistaken by hasty and ill-informed writers for the destruction of churches, as if the Reformers had borne a grudge at whatever had been used by the Church of Rome, however innocent in itself."

On 9th March, 1640, intimation was made by the session that all masters of families should give an account of those in their families who hath not the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c., and that every family should have prayers and psalms, morning and evening; some of the fittest men were appointed to instruct the elders in promoting this work.

It would appear that a long period elapsed before the Kirk was disposed to rest satisfied that the land had been thoroughly purged of all idolatrous remembrancers of the Roman Catholic faith; for upon 8th January, 1641, the session enacted, in pursuance of an act of assembly, held at Aberdeen, that the magistrates should cause all monuments of idolatry to be taken down and destroyed, viz., all superstitious pictures, crucifixes, &c., both in private houses and in the Hie Kirk. The city was pretty well cleared of these "abominations" by this time, however; for, on the following day, the magistrates reported that they found only three works which could be considered as aiding and abetting in idolatry, viz., the five wounds of Christ, the Holy Lamb, and Quintigerne *ora pro nobis*. How would it have fared, in a search of this kind, with the works of the great masters, which the most elevated amongst us desire, and all, even the humblest, love to look upon?

On 13th July, 1643, the kirk session appointed some of their number to go through the town on the market day, to take order with



Roman Museum.

City of Glasgow Bank

Greenock & Ayr Railway Crossing King Street, W. Robertson

Printed by James Watson & Co. Glasgow

banners, swearers, &c. (till the magistrates provide one for that office); swearers were to pay twelve pence. Intimation was given that swearers, blasphemers, and mockers of piety, should be rebuked at the form (pew or bench) before the pulpit, for the second fault; and for the third, at the pillar, over and above the fine. On 5th August, the session enacted that adulterers should be imprisoned, and then drawn through the town in a cart, with a paper on their face; thereafter to stand in the jugs three hours, and be whipped. From various entries, it appears that this punishment was frequently inflicted. During this year, two hair gowns were bought for the use of the kirk.

On 2d May, 1695, an act was read from the pulpits in the city, against buying or selling things on the Sabbath; also, against feeding horses in the fields, or hiring horses to ride on the Sabbath, except in cases of necessity, of which the magistrates are to be made acquainted. The ancient and praiseworthy custom of elders visiting the families once a quarter was revived.

TOWN COUNCIL.—OLDEN RECORDS.

The town council records of the same period evince no less anxiety, on the part of the magistrates and councillors, for the purity of the morals of the people; the improvement of the town in order and cleanliness (which certainly seemed to need an amendment in this respect); and for the keeping up a martial spirit amongst the people, by means of the "wappon-shaw" and periodical training to the use of arms. Powers were then exercised by the council, which now belong to the higher legal tribunals; and, in consequence, it appears throughout the journals of their proceedings, that the bailies of these days were fully impressed with the dignity and importance of their office. Withal, it is undoubted that they were zealous, charitable, and sincerely anxious to promote the welfare of the community. These records are peculiarly interesting, as illustrative of the primitive state of society, and the unsettled character of the times in which our forefathers lived.

On 28th October, 1588, it is "statut and ordainit be the baillies and counsall, in consideratioun of the pest now in Paislay," that no person, indweller within the town, because of the markets of Paisley and Kilmacolm approaching, shall pass furth of the town thereto, under the pain of five pounds, to be taken of every person repairing

thereto, and banished furth of the said town for a year and a day, "without leif askit and gevin be the baillies." It was also ordained that "ane man be placit for keeping of the brig port," until further order be taken, and that he be satisfied for his pains at the discretion of the bailies. It was subsequently resolved that "the brig port be kepit be twa honest men of the Briggait, and the officeris to wairne thame nichtlie;" and it was also ordained that "Heeter Stewart and Johnie Mudie sicht and visie everilk day the said honest men swa (so) that the statut be keepit." Further, in consideration of the "present perrele of the pest," it was ordained on the last day of October, "that eurie persone repair and hauld cloiss (keep secure) their zaird endis and bak sydis, swa that nane may repair thairthrou to the toun, bot be the commoun portes, vnder the pane of fyue pundis to be taikin of ilk persone quha contravenis the same." Same day it is ordained that no indweller within this town shall receive any stranger or passenger within their lodging, without the knowledge and license of the bailies, or quarter masters appointed for taking order in that matter, under the pain of five pounds, "euerie fault vnfoirgevin."

On 22d November, 1588, the magistrates investigated a "trub-lance," in regard to which James Scott, painter, burgess of Glasgow, complains against Adame Elphinstoun, glassin-wright, and others; and the result is as follows:—"The said Adame is fundin in the wrang and amerciament of court, for the streking of the said James Scott on the breist with ane pistolat, throu the force quhair of he dang the said James to the eird (ground), and effusioun of his bluid in grit quantitie. And sielyk the said Adame is fundin in the wrang and amerciament of court, for cumin to the said James Scottis hous on Lambes last or thairby, and sutting (pursuing) of George Scott, sone to the said James, with ane drawin sword, and saying, gif he had him, he suld lay his pudenis (bowels) about his feete; and biddin of the said George Scott come furth or ellis he suld have ane cauld arnefull of him." An act is passed ordaining the assailants to find security.

Undutiful children were not unknown in these days, for on 26th November, in the same year, "Johnie and Richie Kirklandis are decernit in ane wrang and amerciament of court, for cumyng to George Kirkland, thair fatheris hous, with swordis, bosting (threatening) thair father thairwith, and gevin of him injurious words than and at sundrie tymes, and dome gevin thairupon."

On 1st June, 1589, the council met to consider the king's letter, of date the preceding March, charging this burgh, and all others, to

arm men to go to the north on his Majesty's service. The council, considering that his Majesty is at present at Hamilton, direct the three bailies, the treasurer, and a deputation of the citizens to proceed thither, and speak to the king and the chancellor, with the view that they may "get ane licent of his grace to abyd fra this present raid," *i. e.*, to be absent from the king's host then mustering against the Popish earls in the north country. This appeal, however, must have been unsuccessful, for at a subsequent meeting the council enacted that "threescore hag-butteris" (musketeers) be appointed for the king's service at Aberdeen, and that the town should be stented or assessed for the expenses of their outfitting.

In same year, 1589, it is ordained that "na middingis (dung-hills) be laid vpoun the hiegait, nor in the meill or flesche mercattis. And that na flescheouris teme vschavis (deposit offal) in the saidis places, vnder the pane of xvj s. unforgevin. And that na stanes nor tymmer (timber) ly vpoun the hiegait langer nor zeir and day, vnder the pain of escheit thairof; and that na truff stakis (peat stacks) be maid vpoun the foregait vnder the pane of xvj s. ilk falt." It is also ordained that "na breiding of flesche, nor blawing of muttoun be, vnder the pane of xvj s." Subsequently it is enacted that the fruit, kail and onion cramies (booths or tents) stand betwixt the gutter and the house, and that each stand and flake be an ell in length and breadth.

The magistrates of these times appear to have duly regulated the rate of the markets, and enactments are made fixing the price of ale, candles, and other viands, viviers, and commodities. As the light of the science of political economy had not dawned upon them, it is not surprising that they should have regulated by statute that which "wholesome competition" would have better effected of itself. They did not possess, of course, any notion of the virtues of the system of "buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market," for all their enactments are made specially to favour the freemen, and discourage the unfreemen and strangers resorting to the town with their goods. In 1589, it is ordained that "talloun" (tallow) shall not be sold dearer "nor threttie schillingis the stane." It is also enacted that "the stane of candill be sauld for xxxvj s.; and that they be small weikit and weill tallounit, under the pane of xvj s.;" and that no unfree persons make candle to sell again under the pain of forfeiting the same. Candle-makers are enjoined to sell either pounds or half-pounds, and they shall sell penny or two-penny candles.

On 25th January, 1612, "Richeart Herbertsoun" is accused of

“maist barbarus bangsterrie” done by him against James Watson, elder, flesher, and also for striking the said James Watson’s great dog, “maist necessar and profitable for him, worth to him the sowme of 40*l*.” “Quhilk being considrit be the said provest, baillies, and counsall, and that the said Richeart is of dissolut lyfe and disparit in himself; Ordanis the said Richeart to be wardit (imprisoned) qll. Mononday nixt, the 27th of January, and that day stockit at the croce, and the dog to be laid befor him, during thair will, and thair-efter to be put in sure ward qll. he find law souerties to the said J. Watsoun, that he sal be hermless and skathless of him in bodie, gudis, and geir.”

On 26th July, 1612, “Mathou Thomesoun, hielandman fiddler,” is apprendended on suspicion of assaulting “ane young damesell, callit Jonet M’Quhirrie.” It appears that the charge was “denyit be him and hard to be verefeit;” but the baillies did not give the fiddler the benefit of the insufficiency of evidence; for “finding him ane idill vagabound,” they ordain him to be laid in the stocks until the evening, and thereafter put out of the town at the West port, and banished the same for ever; and should he ever be found within this town hereafter of his own consent, he is to be hanged without any trial.

In the accounts of the treasurer, 1609, it appears that, in addition to the ordinary expenditure on works, which is liberal, various sums are paid in charity, entertainments, &c. We give some of these entries, leaving out the amount paid, which is in Scots money. There are sums paid to “Andro Andersoun, Matthew Mathie, Matthew Ker, and Blais Barrie, for their expenssis and paynis, in walking nycht and day, nyne dayis in the tolbut, for sure keeping of Mr. Robt. M’Gill.” “To sundrie personis of the toun for vyne, desart, sukar and frutis, and other expensses maid and wairt (expended) upone the Duik of Wirtinbrig, and James, master of Blantyre, for his welcum furth of England.” “To two puire Inglismen at command of the baillies.” To Thomas Gray, “for ane stand of claiss” (suit of clothes) for his services in cleaning at James Grenlies, in the time of the pestilence. To John Neill, shoemaker, for foot balls to the town “at Fasterin’s evin, conforme to the ald use.” To “ane boy callit Jon. Andersoun,” for the reading to the drummer, through the town, sundrie proclamations, as the precept bears.—(Could the drummer not read himself?) “To Marioun Steward, spous to James Inglis, baillie, for vyne propynit be the toun, to the baptisme of the provestis barne;” and to “John Lawsoun for sugir and swcit meitis, propynit thairwith.” (This seems to

have been a quiet little affair, in which a bailie provides the viands, the provost receives the jollification, and the town pays for all.) Hogshead of herring is paid for, to be sent in barrels to the town's men of law. The said Marioun Steward (that is the bailie's wife) is paid for "vyne, confeitis, breid, and sum aill" furnished by her and sent to the council house the day the Laird Auchinbrek was made a burghess. "Pulder (powder) and lead" is paid for, which was supplied to the "men of weir" who were sent to the Isles, as the particular account with the men's names bears. Doles are given to "schip-brokin Inglismen, puire Polians (Poles), Irlandmen," "ane pure crwkit man," and "ane pure crippill man that come out of Paslay." A sum is paid for the price of three trees to defend the Bridgegate, and for proclaiming the "wappon-shawing." The said Marioun Steward, spous to James Inglis, who is now provost, is paid in May, 1610, for wine and other expenses furnished by her, and for "bowelling of the laird of Howstoun, provest." (Was this latter the provost whose child was christened at the expense of the burgh? Living or dead, Marion Stewart seems to have made profit by him.) Charity is given to "ane pure man that geid on his kneis." Cords are bought to fasten the prisoners taken to Edinburgh. On 10th Feb., 1612, a sum is paid to Thomas Pettigrew, "for casting of the bell." In 1643, a sum is given for James Bogle, a burghess's son, to help to pay his ransom, "being taken with the Turks." A gift is made to "Johne Lyoun's wyf in Greenock, to help to cut ane bairne of the stone." Various presents of wine and herrings are given to the town's friends; and, so late as 20th April, 1695, the council "appoints the treasurer to have allowance in his hands of two hundreth merks, payed out be him as the pryce of ane hogsheid of wyne given to a friend of this town, whom it is not fitt to name."

On 14th May, 1625, the council ordains the horse race to be proclaimed for the 25th of May instant, and the course to be made.

On 23d July, 1625, the council being "certainlie informit of the contageon of the plage of pestilence within the kingdom of England, at God's will and pleasour, quilk daylie increisis, and that ane great number of merchands burghess are daylie passand thereto with merchand wairis, and cuming back with wairis to this country, and speciallie to this burgh"—ordains that none shall pass to the realm of England, without they first see the magistrates, that their names may be set down in a roll; and none at present in England are to be received.

The council records contain various entries regarding the celebrated

General Assembly which met in Glasgow in 1638. Soon, thereafter, those unhappy dissensions broke out openly in Scotland, which throughout the closing days of the reign of Charles I.—the protectorate of Cromwell—and the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and up till the Revolution of 1688, made unhappy Scotland the scene of disorder, oppression and bloodshed. On 16th February, 1639, the town council ordained that all persons of whatever estate, should attend the wappon-shawing on the 1st April, properly armed, under the penalty of forty punds, and that the magistrates purchase muskets, powder, and match, with the money raised by the stent; and that Thomas Morrison and Walter Nelson carry the colours at the wappon-shaw. It was subsequently ordained that the magistrates should send out 100 men to the border, for the common defence, at the town's expense, George Porterfield to be the captain, and to march in Lord Montgomery's regiment. A proclamation was sent through the town by sound of drum, commanding all the inhabitants who intend to carry muskets, to have each two punds of powder, two punds of lead, and five fathoms of match. Fifty additional men were ordered to the Border, and the four remaining companies to be drilled once a week. As a proof that the "sinews of war" were then not over-abundant in the city, a proclamation was made on 15th June, by sound of drum, ordering the inhabitants to bring in the whole of their silver plate, to be bestowed in defence of the good common cause, conformably to the ordinance of the committee in Edinburgh. Reputable persons were appointed to take an inventory of and receive the same, that it might be ready to be sent to Edinburgh, "conformably to the direction of the committee of supply for the common cause."

On 27th May, 1640, the council "ordanes Patrick Bell, lait provest, to ryde to Edinburghe, to attend the dounsitting of the parliament, the second day of Julii nixt, to the whilk the samein was prorogat be his majesties autoritie; and in caice it fall out, as God forbid, that his majestie give not warrant to continue and conclude the said parliament, quhairby the estatis in the exigence of tyme may resolve and conclude upon sik things as they think most conducibile for the publict good, and for preservatioune of their liberties, lyfis, and estaites, and requyr the said Patrick his consent thairto; and thairfor they, be the tenor hairrof, gives thair full power and commissioun to the said Patriek, in caice foirsaid, to consent to sik things as be plurall or common consent sall be thought necessar for the publict good, and preservatioun of thair religioun, liberties, lyfis, and estaitis."

On 12th June, 1641, the treasurer is ordered to pay James Colquhoun five dollars for drawing the portrait of the town to be sent to Holland. (This is the first plan of the town of which any record is made, but it is to be feared that neither original nor copy are now in existence.)

On 26th February, 1642, the council ordains a letter to be sent to Patrick Bell, at London, to show him how the town is abused with thieves, without punishment, and to entreat him to do his best endeavour to get the same remedied, and that so soon as can be.

On 31st August, 1644, the council ordains a proclamation to be sent through the town, commanding all manner of persons, between sixty and sixteen, to be in readiness with their best arms, and to this effect,—to come out presently with their several captains, with match, powder, and lead; and also to provide themselves with twenty days' provision; to march according as they shall get orders, under the pain of death.

On 26th October, same year, it is ordered that the officers of the burgh should wear, in time coming, every man his sword and halbert; and the master of works is instructed to send to Holland for six score sword blades.

On 13th December, 1645, twenty bolls of meal are bestowed upon the poor people of Paisley, in consideration of their lamentable estate and condition, and of the hard strait they are brought to by God's visitation of the plague of the pestilence, lying upon them now this long time.

On 25th April, 1646, the treasurer is ordained to "pay to Daniel Brown, surgeon, twelve pounds money, for helping and curing of certain poor soldiers hurt at Kilsyth, at command of the late magistrates. (These were of course men who had been engaged in the battle of Kilsyth, in which Montrose was completely successful).

On 13th March, 1647, it is ordained that in all time coming the dean of guild and his brethren receive no man burgess or guild brother, until first "they subscriyve the League and Covenant."

In 1655 payments are made to help to build the fabric of the college.

In the midst of all their tribulations the authorities were not neglectful of the "creature comforts," for on 24th May, 1656, the council "appoyntis the towne's dennar on the first Tysday of June next to be made reddie in Thomas Glenis hous, and the dein of gild to have ane cair thairof, and of thais quha sould be invited thairto."

On 23d August, same year, the council ordains Bailie Walkinshaw

and the deacon convener to meet with James Colquhoun and agree with him "anent the macking of the ingyne for castying of water on land that is in fyre, as they have in Edinburgh." The treasurer is to pay James Colquhoun twenty-three pounds, fourteen shillings, for his charges the last time he went to Edinburgh to see the said engine. The engine was accordingly constructed, and the master of works is ordered to "mack ane house of dailis thairto"—(a timber-shed for its reception). (This was no doubt the first fire-engine provided for the town). On 5th September, 1657, the "council appoynts Johne Flyming to wryt to his man, wha lyues at London, to send homie for the towne's use, weiklie, ane diurnall"—(a weekly newspaper).

On 18th September, 1658, the tacksman of the bridge is ordained not to suffer any carts with wheels to go along the bridge, until that the wheels be taken off, and the "boddie of the cart alon harled (drawn) by the hors." (In the case of a heavily loaded cart this would surely be a prohibition with a vengeance. The magistrates of these times must either have been jealous of the introduction of wheeled carriages, or suspicious as to the stability of the bridge, which is still in existence, and up till January, 1847, was in ordinary use for every kind of traffic between the north and south banks of the Clyde. Carts, minus the wheels, are still used in Argyleshire and other parts of the Highlands).

On 18th June, 1660, "ane congratulatioune" is kept for the second time on account of the happy return (restoration) of our dread sovereign, the king's majestie. Bale-fires are lighted up; and it is ordered that two hogsheads of wine be provided for the use of the soldiers now in the town.

On 21st March, 1661, the council concludes to pay yearly to Evir M'Neil, "that cuts the stone," one hundred merks Scots, and he to "cut all the poor for that frielie." (This painful affliction must have been more common in these days than now. It is occasionally alluded to in the records, and the appointment of a regular operator, at an annual salary, has a most ominous aspect).

Glasgow was no congenial abiding place for drunkards and roysterers. On 20th April, 1661, the record bears, that forasmuch as it is sufficiently known to the magistrates and council that William Watson, candle-maker, has carried himself most basely heretofore, many and divers ways, and will no wise amend his life, but proves always a bad example to all vicious livers, and was apprehended this last night by the guard, with others his companions, drinking



GLASGOW

The Cross Steeple

The South Prison

The Iron Steeple

Wm. C. Ferguson Lithographers, Engineers & Draughtsmen, Glasgow

in the house of Mr. James Hamilton, at two or three hours in the morning, and, that through that occasion, an honest man that was on the guard had his face broken to the effusion of his blood—“Ordains, therefor, the said Williame presentlie be put in the stokes, and therein to remayne during the magistratis will, and thereafter to enact himself to remove aff the toune; and that also Jon. Stark, for his bais cariage, be also benished this burgh; lyk as, seing the said Mr. James Hamiltoune and his wyfe keipes ane verie lewd hous, and will not amend, though oft admonished, he is, therfor, discharged brewing during the will of the magistratis and counsell,”—(In modern phrase, Mr. Hamilton was deprived of his license).

On 4th April, 1663, the council appoints the master of works to give weekly to Patrick Baird, merchant, twenty shillings Scots, “during the tyme of his wife’s distractioun.” Same day, the dean of guild and convener are ordered to appoint some of their number, as they think convenient, “to taist the seek now cellered be Mr. Campsie.” (In all likelihood another “toune’s dennar” was now in prospect).

On 13th June—“Appoynts the key at the Broomelaw to be heightit twa stones heigher nor (than) it was ordained to be of befor, and ordains the deane of gild to try for moir oakin timber, aither in the Hie Kirk or bak galrie, for facing thereof.” (Surely it was profanation to dismantle the cathedral to build the harbour. When exposed to depredations such as these, it is alike matter of surprise and thankfulness that our venerated metropolitan church has been preserved to us so complete as it is).

On 20th June, 1674, it was represented to the council that Mistress Cumming, mistress of Manners, was about to leave the town, on account of the small employment which she had found within it, “quhilk they fund to be prejudiciall to this place, and in particular to theis who hes young weomen to breid therin;”—therefore, for the further encouragement of Mrs. Cumming, if she will stay within the burgh, she is to be paid one hundred merks yearly, to pay her house maill (rent), so long as she keeps a school and teaches children as formerly.

On 1st Feb., 1690, the council “ordaines ane proclamation to be sent throw the toune, prohibiting and dischargeing the hail inhabitants and others residing within this burgh, that they, nor nane of them, drink in any tavern after ten o’clock at night on the week days, under the paine of fourtie shillings Scots, to be payed be the furnisher of the drink, and twentie shillings Scots be the drinker,

for ilk failzie, *toties quoties*, whereof the one halfe to the informer, and the other to be applied to the use of poor; as also prohibiting and dischargeing the said inhabitants and others, that nane of them sell or buy any kail, pott-herbs, or milk, on the streets upon the Sabbath day, under the paine of twentie shillings Scots, to be payed be the seller, and the like soume to be payed be the buyer, *toties quoties*; and likewise prohibiting and dischargeing the said inhabitants and others, that nane of them bring water from wells, or do any other servile work on the Sabbath day, under the paine of twentie shillings Scots of penaltie, for ilk failzie; and that nae person profane the name of God by cursing and swearing; and prohibiting all persones that nane of them set any houses to tenants, or fie servants, who are strangers or vagrant persons, who produces not ane testimoniall of their good behaviour frae these places from which they came, under the paine of ten pounds, Scots money, for ilk failzie, *toties quoties*; and, lastly, dischargeing any person or persones, quhatsomever, to suffer any of their bestiall to goe on the Old or New Greenes, or to take away any of the stabbs (palings) belonging to any of the said greenes, under all severe punishment, at the will of the magistrats."

It would appear that our civic forefathers could afford to be charitable to an honest man, without putting their hands in their pockets. Witness the following entry, of date 23d June, 1655:—"The same day ordains William Patersoune, maltman, to get the twentye pundis that Mr. William Wilkie sould pay for his wife ('s) buriall, in the Hie Kirk, to help to buy him ane kart and horse."

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to quote from these olden minute-books further. The extracts already given cannot well be considered uninteresting or uninstructive, if they give a truthful indication of the actions, manners and sentiments of the ecclesiastical and burghal authorities of Glasgow, in times which were troubled and perilous, but are now long gone by.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1638.

Glasgow is celebrated as having been the place of meeting of the memorable General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in the year 1638—a gathering to which was justly attached the very highest national interest and importance, and which, in Scotland, exhibited a degree of independence and determination, not exceeded by the “Long Parliament” of England in the most vigorous period of its history. Externally, the Church of Scotland was at this period regulated by the Episcopal form of government; but the great body of the people, and a large portion of the nobility and gentry, were devoutly attached to the Presbyterian principles which had been introduced amongst them by Melville and the early Reformers. The country tolerated Episcopacy, but neither loved nor acquiesced in it. Whether or not, it might have been eventually established by gentle suasion, a conciliatory line of policy, and the exertions of good and able ministers, it is unnecessary here to inquire. Certain it is, that when King Charles I. ordered a certain service-book to be read in the Scottish churches, in 1637, which was reputed to be tintured with the Mass, the people exclaimed that this was neither more nor less than an attempt to insinuate Popery once more amongst them, under the shallow disguise of a Protestant ritual. This innovation, therefore, was followed by a closer and more hearty bond of union amongst the Scottish Presbyterians, who exerted themselves to procure another general assembly to consider the state of the Church; and this assembly was finally summoned to meet at Glasgow on 21st November, 1638, under the authority of the king.

The meeting was looked forward to with intense interest by the whole kingdom; and, accordingly, we find that the magistrates of Glasgow were extremely solicitous that every thing on their part should be so well conducted, that the strangers who were to visit the city should carry away a good report of them.

On the 8th of October preceding the assembly, the council, taking into consideration the great number of noblemen and other commissioners who were to repair thither, ordained “that no burgh or inhabitant within this burgh shall set, or promise to set, for rent or otherwise, to give to any friend, any house, chamber, or stable, until they first acquaint them (the magistrates) therewith, that the

provost, bailies, and council may give a license thereto, to the end that every one may be lodged according to their quality and ability in this city, under the pain of £100, and imprisonment of their persons during the magistrates' will; and, likewise, that those give obedience to this who are appointed to survey the houses within the city; and, also, that no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables, than shall be appointed by the said provost, bailies, and council, and ordains the same to be intimated through the town, by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance." On the 3d November following, the town council ordained that, during the sittings of the assembly, "there be a guard of men kept through the day, and a watch at night, under the direction of the provost and bailies."

The assembly accordingly met on the day appointed, in the Cathedral church, and formed one of the most numerous and imposing gatherings that had ever taken place in the kingdom. The majority of the aristocracy of the country were present, in the capacity of either elders or assessors from burghs; three commissioners were present from each of the sixty-three presbyteries, and a like number from each of the four universities. The great mass, however, though not members of the assembly, consisted of the trains or "following" which accompanied the barons; and to effect this "demonstration," a little trickery or *ruse* is said to have been used. At least, contemporary writers affirm that the friends of the Presbyterian form of worship, the better to ensure a full attendance, not only of the members, but of the nobility and gentry, who were friendly to their cause, gave it out that, as the Highlands were infested with robbers, it would be necessary for all those who were zealous in the cause, not only to escort the commissioners to Glasgow, but to guard them there during their sittings.*

* Robert Baillie, who was a member of this assembly, and afterwards principal of the university of Glasgow, describes the gathering in the following terms:— "On Friday, the 16th of November, we in the west, as we were desired, came to Glasgow—our noblemen, especially Eglinton, backed with great numbers of friends and vassals. We were informed that the commissioners were to take up the town with a great number of their followers. So the nearest noblemen and gentlemen were desired to come in that night well attended. The town expected, and provided for, huge multitudes of people, and put on their houses and beds excessive prices; but the diligence of the magistrates, and the vacancy of many rooms, quickly moderated that excess. We were glad to see such order and large provision, above all men's expectation, for which the town got much thanks and credit. It can lodge easily at once, council, session, parliament, and general assembly, if need would require."

Baillie farther describes the great confusion, pressure, and unseemly scenes, which were the consequence of the immense crowds of retainers in attendance.

The Marquis of Hamilton appeared as the lord high commissioner from his majesty. He is described as a man of sharp, steady, sober, and clear wit, and of a brave and masterly expression. The venerable Mr. John Bell, the senior minister of the Laigh church, Glasgow, preached the opening sermon; and, on the following day, Mr. Alexander Henderson was elected moderator, after a division; and so many protests were tendered on both sides, that "all became tired of them, except the clerk, who received with each a piece of gold." Several days were taken up in keen discussion as to the constitution and powers vested in the assembly; and, from the turn affairs took from the beginning, it was evident that the Presbyterians possessed the overwhelming majority in the court. Various efforts were made by the commissioner to check what he deemed the high-handed course of the assembly; and, at length, on Wednesday the 28th November, during the seventh sederunt, when the members were about to vote upon the question affirming that they were the bishops' judges, the commissioner produced the king's instructions and warrant to dissolve the assembly, which he accordingly did; and, after giving in a protest, he departed, followed by his counsellors, the representatives of the presbytery of Strathbogie, and a few others.*

The Presbyterian party being thus left to themselves proceeded with earnest seriousness to do the work for which they had assembled, notwithstanding the absence of royalty's representative—a loss which was considered to be almost compensated by the hearty countenance and encouragement of the potent Earl of Argyle. The assembly continued in session till the 26th December, inclusive, having had in all twenty-six diets after the commissioner had left, by declaring their proceedings illegal. Amongst other bold and uncompromising resolutions, they decreed the abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of Perth; they abolished the Service-Books and the High Commission; the proceedings of the six preceding assemblies, during the reign of Episcopacy, were declared null and

He says:—"Our rascals, without shame, in great numbers, makes such din and clamour in the house of the true God, that if they minted to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be content till they were down the stairs."

* From the excited state of feeling which prevailed, the marquis saw at the outset that he had no chance of moulding the proceedings of the assembly according to the policy of the king. Burnet, in his *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, says:—"At Glasgow, the marquis found the greatest confluence of people that perhaps ever met in these parts of Europe at an assembly. On the 21st November they sat down; the marquis judged it was a sad sight to see such an assembly, for not a gown was among them all, but many had swords and daggers about them."

effete; the bishops of Galloway, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Brechin, Aberdeen, Ross, Argyle, and Dunblain, were declared guilty of professing the false doctrines of Arminianism, Popery and Atheism—of declining the assembly—of urging the use of the Liturgy, bowing to the altar, and wearing the cope and rochet—of committing the sins of simony, avarice, adultery, drunkenness, and other infamous crimes, and were accordingly deposed and excommunicated;* the Covenant was approved of, and ordered to be signed by all ranks, under the pain of excommunication; churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in parliament; and lastly, a number of ministers and young noblemen were appointed commissioners to endeavour to procure the royal confirmation of the deeds of this memorable assembly. “Thus,” in the words of Hume, “Episcopacy, the High Commission, the Articles of Perth, the Canons, and the Liturgy, were abolished and declared unlawful; and the whole fabric which James and Charles, during a course of years, had been raising with so much care and policy, fell at once to the ground.” Mr. George Winram of Liberton, on the special requirement of the assembly, proceeded to London, in January, 1639, with the petition to the king, and with much difficulty obtained an audience of his majesty, by means of the Marquis of Hamilton. When the petition had been read, Charles remarked, with oracular truthfulness—“When they have taken my head they will put on my cowl.” Mr. Winram waited many weeks in London for an answer, but received no other.

The members of the town council conceived themselves entitled to indulge in a little self-glorification, on account of the creditable and orderly demeanour of the citizens during the sittings of this celebrated assembly; and, accordingly, the following entry appears in their minutes, of date December, 1638:—“The quhilk day, the saidis provest, baillies, and counsall understanding the guid and commendable ordour that was keipet within this burght the tyme of last generall assemblie, be reteiring of the poor off the calsay (streets), and susteining of them in their awin houses, to the grait credit of the citie, and contentment of all strangers resorting heir for the tyme. And seing the same is both godlie and honest, thairfor they have statut and ordainit that the poor be keipit and sustenit in thair houses, as they are now at this present, and the inhabitants of this burght to be stentit (assessed) to that effect; and this day aught days, ilk counsallor to propose his best

* One of the sins laid to the charge of a northern prelate was that of curling on the ice on the Sabbath.

overtour what way it can be best accomplished. The said day ordanis the provest, bailies, and counsall to unlaw (fine) and punish thae inhabitants within this brught wha did not put out candills and bowattis (hand lanterns) the time of the lait assemblie, conform to the said act set down thereanent."

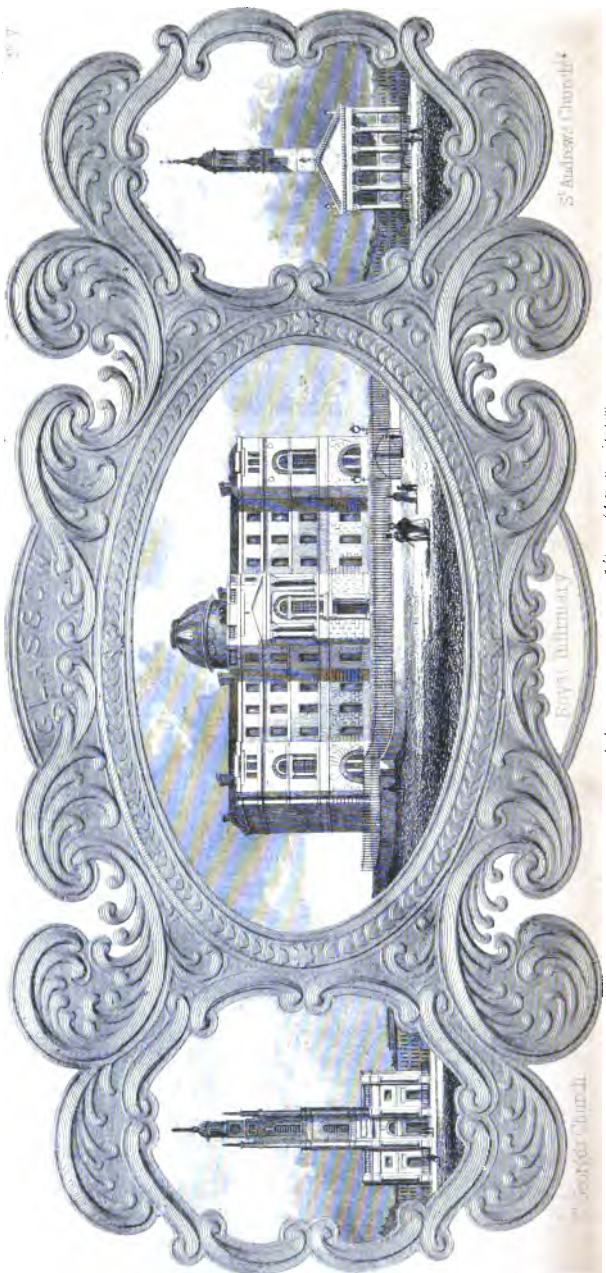
MONTROSE—CROMWELL—PERSECUTION— REVOLUTION.

The civil wars between Charles I. and his subjects, which eventually consigned the unhappy monarch to a scaffold, soon after the assembly already noticed, broke out in all their sad reality. The chivalrous James Graham, Earl, and afterwards Marquis, of Montrose, having, for a short period, held a command in the army which had been raised to oppose Charles, abandoned the leaders of the Covenanting party, and, not long after, attached himself to the cause of Charles, and raised the royal standard in Scotland. With a hastily collected gathering of ill-armed Irish and Highland Scots, he defeated the disciplined and well-found troops of the Covenant at Tippermuir, Aberdeen, Fyvie, Alford, and Auldearn, and marching south, he achieved his great victory over General Baillie's Covenanting army at Kilsyth, on 15th August, 1645. The overthrow was one of the most complete recorded in Scottish history, for out of 7000 men, of whom Baillie's troops consisted, 6000 were killed or maimed by sword and shot, and of the remaining thousand, a vast number perished in attempting to escape through the mires of Dullater Bog. The authorities in Glasgow heard of the success of Montrose with no small uneasiness, and, albeit disinclined to the cause for which he fought and conquered, deemed it necessary to congratulate him on his victory, for the purpose of securing his clemency and favour. Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, and Mr. Archibald Fleming, the commissary of the sherifdom or diocese, were accordingly despatched in the name of Provost Bell, and the other magistrates, to Kilsyth, where the great marquis still remained, to invite his lordship to honour the city by visiting it and sharing its hospitality. Montrose accepted the invitation, and he and his army were welcomed with much solemnity and respect—his lordship and his officers being sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and higher classes of the inhabitants at a banquet, during which the apologies for their lukewarmness, or rather

backslidings, in the royal cause were taken in good part. A "pest" then prevailed in the city, however, and Montrose left it on the second day, and moved to Bothwell—not, however, until he had borrowed from, or rather squeezed out of, the principal inhabitants a large sum of money, amounting, it is recorded, to £50,000, for the promotion of his royal master's cause.

Within the short space of a single month, the bright prospects of this daring chief were clouded in dismay and defeat. To an army composed of such slippery materials as those which were ranged under the royal banner, a battle won was almost as disastrous as a battle lost. In the latter case, the Highlanders who escaped the sword fled, because they were beaten; and in the former, they retired because they were victorious, carrying their booty with them to their homes in the north, as the reward of the perils they had encountered. With forces much weakened, the "great marquis" again moved southward, but was surprised, on 15th September, 1645, at Philliphaugh, near Selkirk, by Leslie's cavalry, who had been detached from the army in England; and the royal forces were completely routed—Montrose, himself, escaping in company with a very few horsemen, with great difficulty. The space which separated the troops of Leslie from those of Montrose, on the night previous to the battle, did not exceed five or six miles; and it is a most instructive fact, as showing how low the cause of Charles had sunk in the estimation of the people of that district, that no man amongst either lairds, farmers, or peasantry, was found willing to apprise Montrose of Leslie's advance, and rouse him from that fancied security which the event proved to have been so signally fatal.

Leslie, the successful general, in his turn visited Glasgow, and treated the citizens with great civility; but, at the same time, borrowed from them the sum of £20,000 Scots, which he jeeringly said was intended to pay the interest of the entertainment given, and the money lent, to Montrose. Either way, the poor inhabitants were heavily mulcted. Previous to the disaster at Philliphaugh, Montrose, as his majesty's lieutenant, had summoned a parliament to meet at Glasgow on the 20th October, which was to have been opened by Digby and Langdale; but these gentlemen found it the wisest policy to forego their parliamentary functions and keep out of Leslie's way. Instead of the pageant of a parliament, however, the citizens had the spectacle of an execution, for three of the prisoners taken at Philliphaugh, viz., Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharie were put to death within the



St Andrew's Church

Royal Balmbrury

St George's Church

Printed and Published by James Watson & Co., Glasgow.

city; Rollock on the 28th, and his two unhappy companions on the 29th of October. That the spectacle was an agreeable one to a large number of the citizens, there is no reason to doubt; Mr. David Dickson, professor of divinity in Glasgow college, was particularly elated at the smiting of the royalists, and exclaimed, "The wark gangs bonnily on," a saying which passed into a proverb, and is used significantly in Glasgow to the present day. Montrose, with the shattered remains of his force, made a "demonstration" on Glasgow at this time, with the view of mitigating or averting the fate of his unhappy friends, but he had not strength enough to carry his intentions into effect; and, after hovering in the vicinity of the city for a few days, he retreated to Atholl, and was never again in a position to render effectual aid to the cause of King Charles.

Disaster and misfortune thickened over the head of the unhappy monarch; and, in a misguided fit of confidence, similar to that of his ill-fated grandmother, Mary, when she claimed the protection of Elizabeth, he threw himself upon the mercy of the Scots army, then encamped at Newcastle, deeming that he would meet with more tenderness from the Scottish Covenanters than from the stern English Puritans. But, instead of a guest, he found himself a prisoner; and, after being detained for nine months, he was basely sold by his own countrymen to the English parliament, for the sum of £200,000 sterling. Having the king in their power, the English Independents, of whom Cromwell was the head, did not fail to mortify the Scots by many slights and insults; and, indeed, considering the mean and mercenary act of which they had been guilty, and which still mantles the blush of shame on the cheek of every right-hearted Scotsman, it is difficult to say that they were undeserving the contumely and sneers of the men who had bought from them their sovereign with a price. The more moderate class of the Presbyterians, however, began now to be afraid, if the English Independents should be triumphant, and the cause of the king sink, that Presbytery would go to the wall along with it; and, after having given the first severe blow and heavy discouragement to the king, they resolved now, when too late, to arm in his defence and march into England. Each district was accordingly ordered to supply its quota for the royal service; but the Scots were now no longer a united people. Discontents, animosities, and jealousies prevailed amongst them; and the more rigid class of the clergy, who dreaded that, if the power of monarchy was restored, Presbytery might be overlooked, set themselves, either

openly or covertly, but with all zeal, to oppose the levies which had been ordered. Glasgow was one of the burghs which took counsel from the clergy, and was, in consequence, short-coming in its quota. The magistrates and council were accordingly summoned to answer for their refractory conduct to the Scottish parliament; Provost Stewart and his brethren were imprisoned; and an act was passed on 1st June, 1648, depriving them of their magisterial status. Other magistrates were elected on the 4th June following, and the town council itself was completely changed, having been made up almost entirely of those who had served in 1645. Added to the degradation of the magistrates, and the suspension of its political privileges, a more acute infliction still was destined for the burgh, for four regiments of horse and foot were sent to Glasgow, with orders to quarter solely on the recusant magistrates, council, and kirk session; and, as the order was obeyed to the letter, the councillors, ministers, and elders had each to lodge, and entertain with meat and drink, from ten to thirty soldiers, who not only lived on the best the place could afford, but demanded their pay in addition. During the short period these four regiments "sorned" on the citizens, the latter sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots. Principal Baillie pathetically remarks that "Our loss and danger was not so great by James Graham." The army was completed, notwithstanding the lukewarmness of many of the burghs, and the efforts of Argyle and the clergy to cripple the strength of the expedition. Although it was one of the most numerous hosts which had ever left Scotland for the invasion of England—amounting to nearly 30,000 horse and foot—it was, at the same time, one of the most inglorious and unsuccessful. A division, under the command of the Duke of Hamilton (who, being then marquis, had officiated as the representative of the king at the general assembly of 1638), was attacked by Cromwell and his Ironsides, at Preston in Lancashire, and completely routed. He himself was taken prisoner, and suffered decapitation in Old Palace Yard, on the 9th of March, 1649, being only a few weeks after the execution of the master whom he had so unsuccessfully served. It is recorded that several thousands of Hamilton's troops were sold to the plantations at two shillings a head.

The Scots protested against the execution of the king, and proclaimed his son Charles II., with the reservation, however, that he should demean himself in a seemly way, and strictly observe the Covenant. Charles accordingly arrived in Scotland; but the English parliament had now passed the Rubicon, and having made Cromwell captain-general, he was sent with an army of 16,000

men against the Scots. Not being able to bring the Scots forces under Leslie to an engagement, he retired to Dunbar. But hither Leslie followed, and encamped on the Lammermuir heights, a position from which he hemmed Cromwell so completely in that the victor of Naseby must either have fled by sea or capitulated. But the overzeal of certain ministers in Leslie's army could not "bide its time," and they ruined all. They urged the Scottish army to "go down and slay the Philistines in Gilgal," promising that Agag (Cromwell) would be delivered into their hands; and, despite the remonstrances of their general, they accordingly abandoned an unassailable position. Cromwell no sooner saw the Scots in motion than he was aware of the fatal error they had committed, and exclaimed, "Praised be the Lord! he hath delivered them into the hand of his servant." The engagement soon commenced and ended in the utter rout of the Scots. It took place on the 3d September, 1650.

Consequent upon the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell took possession of Edinburgh, and soon after marched to Glasgow, by way of Kilsyth. He entered the city by the Cowcaddens and Cowloan (now Queen Street), instead of taking the usual route by the castle, which he avoided, it is said, on account of an intimation having been sent to him by the sectaries in his interest, to the effect that the Presbyterians had deposited a large quantity of powder in the vaults of the castle or its neighbourhood, with the intention of exploding it when the Protector passed, and thus destroying him and his principal officers. This charge against the Presbyterians is not made upon the best authority, and is more likely to have been a fabrication trumped up by the sectaries or republicans, for the double purpose of ingratiating themselves with the Protector, and blackening the reputation of their Presbyterian opponents, who had mostly fled from the city, and could not, therefore, expose the calumnies uttered against them. Cromwell took up his lodgings in Silvercraig's house, situated on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite to the Bridgegate; and, as he was no less skilled in spiritual than in carnal warfare, he sent for Mr. Patrick Gillespie, a man of influence in the town, and minister of the Outer High church. Gillespie was hospitably entertained; and, Cromwell having ended the conference by a fervent prayer, the minister gave out amongst the town's folks, that "surely he must be one of the elect." Soon after this, the Protector went in state to the Cathedral church. It so happened that the well-known paraphrast, Mr. Zachary Boyd, the minister of the Barony parish, (and who had remained at his post, instead of taking flight like the

rest of the influential Presbyterians) preached in the forenoon, when he boldly and severely inveighed against Cromwell. "Shall I pistol the scoundrel?" whispered Thurloe, the secretary, to his master. "No, no," said the general, "we will manage him in another way;" and having asked the minister to sup with him, he concluded the entertainment with a prayer of several hours duration, and which is said by co-temporary chroniclers to have lasted till three o'clock in the morning. Cromwell's conduct in Glasgow was distinguished by a most commendable degree of moderation, and testimony is borne to this by those not inclined to speak favourably of him without cogent cause. Principal Baillie says, "While these things are a-doing at Dumfries, Cromwell, with the whole body of his army and cannon, comes peaceably by the way of Kilsyth to Glasgow. The magistrates and ministers fled all away. I got to the isle of Cumray with my Lady Montgomery, but left all my family and goods to Cromwell's courtesy, which, indeed, was great, for he took such a course with his soldiers that they did less displeasure at Glasgow than if they had been at London, though Mr. Zachary Boyd railed on them all to their very face in the High church." Although the Protector came northward in the very repugnant character of a conqueror, there is no doubt that his stay in Scotland was, in a very high degree, beneficial to the country, and to no place more than Glasgow, which he afterwards, indeed, remembered with some degree of interest, for he made some friends in it, and was much indebted to the management of the above-named Mr. Patrick Gillespie, for quieting the opposition of many of those whose hostility might otherwise have been troublesome, if not dangerous.* A good number of the Protector's troopers obtained their discharge, and settled in Glasgow; not a few of them were highly skilled artizans, and, withal, men of good intelligence, who had become soldiers more from the political and religious

* In 1652 Cromwell preferred his friend Mr. Gillespie to the principality in the university of Glasgow; and, in 1655, the principal went to London and procured a grant for the college of the greater part of the revenues which formerly belonged to the see of Galloway.

When Cromwell visited the college, Gillespie, in the course of conversation, gave him to understand that Charles I. subscribed £100 towards ornamenting its principal front; Cromwell took the hint, and ordered the money to be paid. Some time afterwards, when one of the baillies of Perth was introduced to the Protector, he told him that Charles had subscribed a considerable sum for a public building in Perth, and rather bluntly asked him for the money, when Oliver instantly replied, "I am not Charles's executor." The baillie, who was not to be intimidated, archly answered, "Deil may care; you are a vitious intromitter with his goods and gear."—*Note to Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, edit. 1816.*

excitement of the times than from any love of the military art itself, or hope of plunder. The incorporation of these men into the small Glasgow community of those days was highly beneficial, both in a social and economical point of view, for they contributed to elevate the standard of taste, however slightly, aided in fostering the spirit of trade, and in teaching the people arts which had hitherto been unknown, or at least unpractised, by them. Moreover, English judges were appointed to dispense justice in the Scottish courts, which they are admitted to have done with a degree of impartiality, to which the country had formerly been a stranger;* and, finally, though the means used were somewhat sharp and cruel, the whole kingdom was brought to a high degree of order, under General Monk.

The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was celebrated in Glasgow with a good deal of outward respect and enthusiasm. They rejoiced that the king had come to his own again, simply because it was fashionable to do so; for there is little reason to doubt that, having a full remembrance of the troubles and desolations of the time of the first Charles, the citizens were pretty well contented with the order and security which Oliver had established amongst them. The Presbyterians had no high expectations from the new order of things, and they were soon confirmed in their misgivings. It was evident that the restored king was determined so far to follow up the policy of his father, as to enforce the Episcopalian form of church government upon an unwilling and reclaiming people. The Presbyterians were most numerous in the west; and Glasgow, being the head quarters of the district, came in for a full share of the heavy fines, proscriptions, imprisonments, quarterings, and executions, which for many long years desolated this unhappy land;—a time, memorable for its deeds of ruthlessness on the one hand, and for matchless devotion to a holy cause, and heroic suffering for conscience' sake, on the other. His majesty having appointed Mr. James Sharp, minister of Crail, to be archbishop of St. Andrews, and Mr. Andrew Fairfoull, minister of Dunse, to be archbishop of Glasgow, and having also filled up other bishoprics,

* It is matter of traditionary fact, that the decisions of the English judges, appointed by Cromwell, were more agreeable to the spirit and principles of the law of Scotland than the previous decisions of the judges of the country. A young lawyer having made an observation to this effect to a Scotch judge, who died in the early part of the eighteenth century,—“Deil mean (hinder) them,” replied the judge, “they had neither kith nor kin in this country; take that out of the way, and I think I could make a good judge myself.”—*Note in Fullarton's Gazetteer.*

the prelates elect set out from London, after their consecration, and arrived at Berwick on the 8th of April, 1662; and, on their farther progress to Edinburgh, where they arrived on the 10th, they were met on the road by several noblemen and others, and escorted to the capital with much outward respect and solemnity. The great mass of the people, in the south and the west, including the middle classes, regarded this summary and high-handed system of changing the ecclesiastical establishment of the country, with feelings alike of alarm and discontent. They found that they could not cast away like a garment the faith in which they conscientiously believed; and, moreover, they had an utter detestation of the instruments employed by the court for the purpose of raising Episcopacy on the ruins of Presbytery; for all believed that James Sharp, who now returned as the archbishop of St. Andrews, had proceeded to London, as the representative of the Scottish clergy, to urge at head quarters the loyalty of the northern ministers, and obtain, if possible, a confirmation of their Presbyterian privileges. He early ascertained the bent of the king's mind, however, and, consulting his own personal aggrandisement, hesitated not to recommend the destruction of those privileges which it had been committed to him to uphold, by representing to his majesty that the Episcopal form of church government would not be unpalatable to the great bulk of the Scottish people. Although mitred and clothed in purple, he was, in the eyes of the thinking and pious, a hypocrite and an apostate; and so strongly did his memory stink in the nostrils of the people, that for generations the slaughter of the archbishop on Magus Muir was more generally regarded as a direct judgment from God than as the barbarous act of excited men, who slew from hate and revenge, though not from profit.

The Earl of Middleton, the king's commissioner, arrived at Holyrood House soon afterwards, and congratulated the archbishops on their promotion in the Church. Other bishops were consecrated by the new prelates, and, on the 8th of May, they were all received with formal state in the Scottish parliament. When the bishops were inducted into their sees, the attendance of all parsons, vicars, and ministers, was enjoined, to give concurrence in their several stations; but this order was very indifferently observed, excepting in the north. It was accordingly deemed essential that the Earl of Middleton, and a quorum of the privy council, should visit the western towns, and establish and support the new order of things by their personal authority. They arrived in Glasgow on the 26th September, when they were waited on by Provost Campbell, the other magistrates,

and almost every person of mark and likelihood in the town, or its vicinity. Archbishop Fairfoull complained that none of the ministers had acknowledged his authority as prelate, and moved the council to issue and enforce an act and proclamation, banishing all such clergymen from their houses, parishes, and presbyteries, who should not, against a certain date, appear and receive collation and admission from him as their bishop. The desire of the archbishop was formally laid before a meeting of the privy council, held in the fore-hall of the college, and approved of by all, excepting Sir James Lockhart of Lee, one of the senators of the college of justice, who prophetically declared that the act would desolate the land, and raise to fever-height the dislike and indignation with which the bishops had already begun to be regarded. Lord Lee's warning voice, however, passed as a whisper amidst a storm—a circumstance not at all surprising, when the unscrupulous character of the men is considered, and when it is known, as recorded by contemporary chroniclers, that all the members of council were usually flustered with liquor—noon-day as well as night—excepting the senator of Lee himself. The scenes of gross dissipation which attended this memorable assembly of council, were long spoken of in the west of Scotland with peculiar abhorrence; and annalists write of it as “the drunken meeting of Glasgow.” The Presbyterians looked ominously on, and considered that these scenes gave undeniable proof that profanity and Prelacy in Scotland were twin brethren. The council, having completed their work in Glasgow, visited afterwards almost all the other considerable towns in the west, for a similar purpose, but without evincing any relaxation in the character of their public acts, or any amendment in their personal manners or morals.*

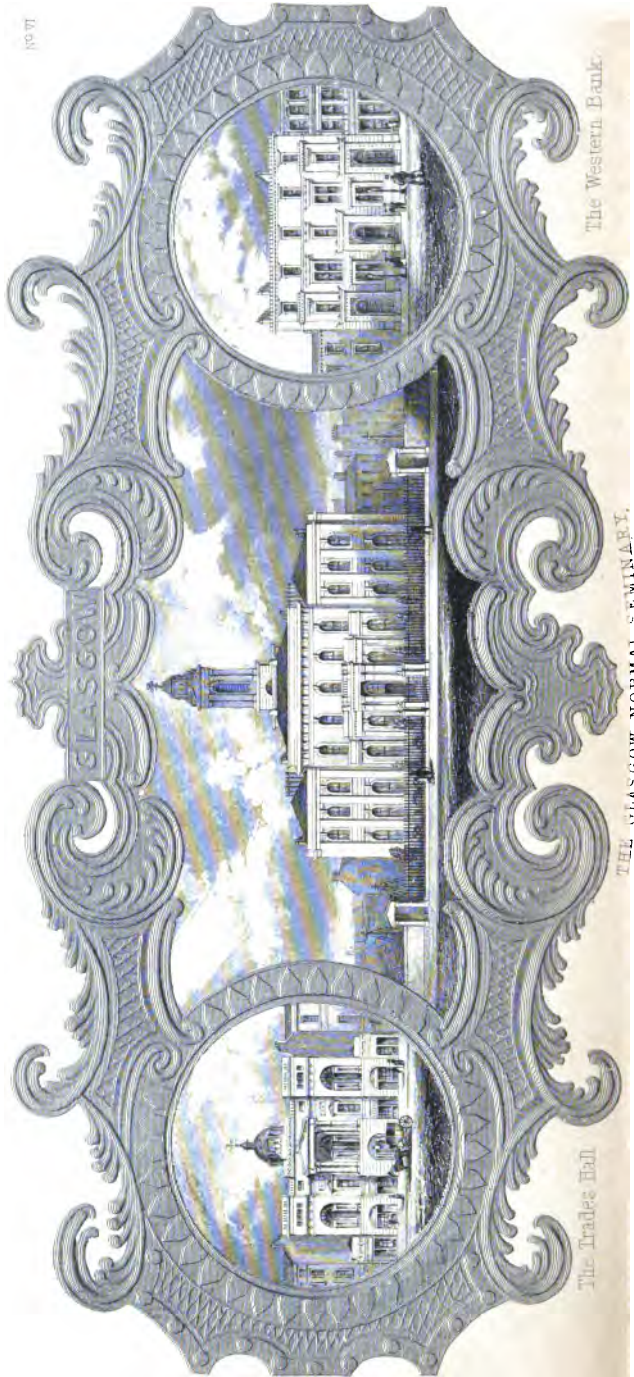
The consequence of this violent act and proclamation was, that about 400 ministers were ejected from their parishes in a single day, amongst whom were five belonging to Glasgow, viz., Principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, Ralph Rodgers, and Donald Cargill. The people in the west of Scotland evinced, in almost every case, the deepest sympathy with the distresses of their pastors; and they only became the more indignant at the proceedings

* This ambulatory commission, for curbing the spirit of the non-conformists, must either have been composed of very gross materials, or the members must have drunk deeply to blunt their feeling of the vile work in which they were engaged. It is affirmed by the historians of the time, that those who entertained the commissioners best, had, besides their dining room, drinking room, and vomiting room, sleeping rooms for the company who had lost their senses. In one of their debauches at Ayr, the devil's health, it is said, was drunk at the cross, about midnight.

of government, and the more attached to the cause for which the ministers suffered. Kirkton, in his history of these troubled times, says :—" I believe there was never such a sad Sabbath in Scotland, as when the poor persecuted ministers took leave of their people. It did not content the congregation to weep all of them, but they howled with a loud voice, weeping with the weeping of Jazer, as when a beseiged city is sacked. Then Middleton began to curse and swear (as he spared not), What would these mad fellows do ? he knew very well many of them had not a stock could maintain their poor families for six months. And that was very true; but he understood not they resolved to live by faith, as sufferers use to do."

The ministers, no longer able to meet their people in the parish church, began to preach in sequestered nooks and lonely glens, over the country. The government came down with heavy penalties and inflictions on all who were known to have attended these field preachings ; notwithstanding, the conventicles did not cease, but, on the contrary, they raised in the minds of those who attended them, a more exalted pitch of enthusiasm, which, in many cases, it is to be feared, degenerated into fanaticism. The magistrates of Glasgow were fined £100, for allowing a conventicle to be kept by Andrew Martin, and others; and Mr. James Dunlop of Househill was summoned before the privy council, in 1676, and, on the information of Archbishop Burnet, fined 1000 merks for neglect of his duty, as bailie-depute of the royalty of Glasgow, in allowing conventicles to be held at Partick, Woodside, &c. On 2d May of the same year, Colonel Borthwick, commanding the forces at Glasgow, received orders to place guards at the city gates on the Sabbath mornings, so as to prevent people from going to conventicles in the fields.

The government, however, was determined to put down these conventicles, and accordingly prepared a bond to be subscribed by heritors, and the better classes of the community, binding themselves that they, their wives, families, and servants, with their tenants, cottars, &c., would not be present at any of these field preachings, and that they should not hold any communication with the " outed " ministers. The better to enforce this most stringent bond, and to effect the disarming of the Presbyterians in the west of Scotland, the chieftains of the north were summoned to the aid of the privy council, and they speedily poured into the Lowlands nearly 5000 of their naked and barbarous followers, who acquired the name of the " Highland Host," and spread themselves like locusts over the land—desolating the estates and property of all who declined to grant



The Trades Hall

THE GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY.

The Western Bank.

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a bond, which no man living could fulfil. There is little doubt that Lauderdale, who had now the chief direction of Scottish affairs, intended to drive the country into open revolt by these arbitrary and most oppressive proceedings in time of peace; for, when informed that the rapine of the Highlanders and regular soldiery would not only interrupt the progress of husbandry, but turn the land into a waste, he replied that "it were better that the west bore nothing but windle straws and sandy laverocks, (dogs' grass and sea larks) than that it should bear rebels to the king."*

The committee of council sat for ten days in Glasgow, early in 1678; and so great was the terror inspired by their proceedings, that the bond was subscribed by James Campbell, the provost, John Johnston, John Campbell, and James Colquhoun, bailies; the members of town council, and a number of merchants and tradesmen, amounting in all to 153. The "Host" then marched into Ayrshire, and, in a short period, committed such havoc on farm stock and other property, that the total loss in that county was estimated at £137,499 6s. Scots. The people of the west, however, would neither rise in arms to give colour to a rebellion, nor would they sign the bond, excepting in insignificant numbers, and, accordingly, it was deemed expedient to dismiss the clansmen.† A large body of them returned by way of Glasgow; but when they arrived on the south or Gorbals side, it happened that the Clyde had risen so high as to be unfordable. It is said that the students of the college, and many of the inhabitants, who, either by themselves or friends, had

* Burnet, in his History of His Own Times, says:—"These things seemed done on design to force a rebellion, which they thought would be soon quashed, and would give a good colour for keeping up an army. And Duke Lauderdale's party depended so much on this, that they began to divide, in their hopes, the confiscated estates among them; so that on Valentine's day, instead of drawing mistresses, they drew estates. And great joy appeared in their looks upon a false alarm that was brought them of an insurrection; and they were as much dejected when they knew it was false. It was happy for the public peace that the people were universally possessed with this opinion; for when they saw a rebellion was desired, they bore the present oppression more quietly than, perhaps, they would have done, if it had not been for that."

† "When the Highlanders went back to their hills, which was in February, 1678, they appeared as if returning from the sack of some besieged town. They carried with them plate, merchant goods, webs of linen and of cloth, quantities of wearing apparel and household furniture, and a good number of horses to bear their plunder. It is, however, remarkable, and to the credit of this people, that they are not charged with any cruelty during three months' residence at free quarters, although they were greedy of spoil and rapacious in extorting money. Indeed, it seems probable, that, after all, the wild Highlanders had proved gentler than was expected or wished by those who employed them."—*Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.*

suffered from their former ravages, took the opportunity of resisting their passage at the bridge; and that ultimately they only permitted forty of them to pass at a time, whom they conducted out of the city by the West port, and lightened them of their plunder at the same time.

Notwithstanding that the western shires had been relieved of the "Host," prosecutions, fires, spoliation, and imprisonment went on with unrelaxing severity—even females and boys being included in the penalties; and, ere long, the more determined among the Presbyterians, who had hitherto only shown a passive resistance, began to arm themselves with carnal weapons, and set the king's authority at defiance. Archbishop Sharp was slaughtered by a desperate band, on the 3d May, 1679; and, on the 1st June following, the royal forces under Graham of Claverhouse (afterwards Viscount of Dundee) were routed at Drumclog, a few miles from Strathaven, by an undisciplined body of Covenanters, who had assembled at Loudon Hill to attend the religious services of Mr. Thomas Douglas. Between thirty and forty of the soldiers were killed, including an officer named Graham, a kinsman of Claverhouse's. The latter himself escaped with much difficulty. The Covenanters, who were commanded by Mr. Robert Hamilton, brother to the laird of Preston, having now passed the Rubicon, resolved to keep the field, and, in the first instance, advanced to the town of Hamilton. Next day, with greatly augmented numbers, they marched upon Glasgow, which was defended by Lord Ross and Claverhouse, with a small but regular force. The insurgents penetrated the city from two points, but were met with a galling fire from the soldiers, who fought behind the shelter of the houses and hastily-raised barricades on the streets, and soon drove the countrymen out of the city, with the loss of several of their number.

"The Covenanters," says Wilson, in his *Narrative of the Rising and Defeat of Bothwell Bridge*, published in 1751, "were resolved to make an early attack upon the enemy lying in Glasgow; but by the carnal counsel of some who joined with them at Hamilton, they were advised not to march to Glasgow until a greater number of their friends came to their assistance. By hearkening to this counsel they delayed and lingered by the way too long, till the enemy fortified themselves strongly against their assault. At last they marched to Glasgow, and several of their friends came to them at Hamilton, and by the way, as they went to Glasgow, so that their army was doubled in number to what it was the day before; but it was near the middle of the day when they came there. Before they

entered the town they divided themselves into two bodies; the one, under the command of Mr. Hamilton, came up the street called the Gallowgate; the other came in at the other end of the town, by the Wynd head and Colledge. (I am at a loss that I cannot tell who commanded them.) The enemy, being advertised of their coming, had fortified themselves strongly with barricades about the Cross; yet the small persecuted army showed abundance of courage, and made such a brisk attack upon the enemy, that some of the soldiers gave way, and some of their officers retired behind the Tolbooth stair; but the soldiers being covered from their fire by lying behind the rails and barricades, and they being in the open street, and the enemy firing upon them from closes and houses, and from behind the rails and barricades, at last they were put to a retreat. In this attack, Walter Paterson, in Carbarns, in the parish of Cambusnethan, and other five of their men were killed, and some few of the enemy. Here many left them through discouragement; the rest went out of the town, and drew up at Tollcross Muir, about a mile from Glasgow. The enemy sent out 200 horsemen after them, whereupon they sent Rathillet, and John Balfour, with a few horsemen to meet them. These two, with the few that were with them, went with such haste and courage to rencounter the enemy, that, when they came to them, the enemy retired fast back to Glasgow, and Rathillet and John Balfour returned back to their own army."

Tradition says that Claverhouse was so much exasperated on this occasion, that he gave orders that the dead bodies of the Covenanting assailants should not be buried, but left on the streets to be devoured by dogs; and that at length they were taken to the Trades' House hospital, near the High church, where they lay till an order was obtained to bury them. Although Wilson, in the narrative given above, states, that "some few of the enemy" were killed, this is not quite certain; Captain Creighton, who was present with the royalists, says—"In this action many of the rebels fell, but the king's party lost not so much as one man." Be this as it may, there is no doubt that, despite their temporary advantage, Ross and Claverhouse found it expedient to evacuate Glasgow in the course of a few days, when they marched eastwards, leaving the whole western districts in the possession of the Covenanters. They were now joined by vast numbers of the country people, and determined to remain in arms and peril all in defence of the "Covenanted work of Reformation." It could not be expected that men who had been driven to take up arms by what they deemed persecution, alike of body and conscience, should evince a spirit of much meekness; and, accordingly, it is

related, that they erected at this time a grim gallows in their camp, for the execution of such of their enemies as might fall into their hands, and they hanged upon it at least one citizen of Glasgow, who had joined in resisting the attack which they had made upon the town. These high-handed proceedings, however, were heartily denounced by all the moderate-minded men in the Covenanting army.

The privy council being now thoroughly alarmed and roused, augmented the royal forces, the command of which was conferred on the Duke of Monmouth, the favourite illegitimate son of Charles II. He speedily arrived in Scotland, and, on the 23d June, 1679, fought the battle of Bothwell Bridge, in which the Covenanters were totally defeated. They lost about 400 men killed, many were wounded, and 1200 surrendered themselves prisoners, on Hamilton Moor. In the rout, many persons were killed, who had been attracted to the spot from curiosity, and had taken no part in the battle; and but for the restraining hand of the duke, who certainly did not stain his victory, the slaughter must have been excessive.

The duke endeavoured to compose matters in Scotland, on the mildest conditions which his instructions permitted; but, unfortunately, his influence was too soon superseded—first, by the revival of Lauderdale's authority, and, ultimately, by the king's brother, James, Duke of York, who arrived in Scotland in the close of the year. Notwithstanding that he was a Roman Catholic, and a man of haughty and severe disposition, his reception was a very cordial one; and no where did he receive a more hearty welcome than in Glasgow, although it is much to be doubted that the demonstration was far from a sincere one, on the part of the great body of the people. Law, in his "Memorials," thus describes the royal visit:—"October 3, 1681, did the Duke of York come to see Glasgow, and was wellcomed by all the soldiers with volleys, and by the townmen, who sent out to meet him, with the Archbishop Rosse, with acclamations of joy, and by the town itself, with bonfires and ringing of bells. He lodged in Provost Bell's (in the Saltmarket) his house—was wellcomed also by the colledge with short speeches, one from the rector, Doctor Birsbane, in English—another from the principal, Mr. Edward Wryght, in Latin—another from Mr. Blair, eldest regent, in Latin also. He received a box of gold from the town, weighing a pound, wherein was put his burgess ticket. Next day he goes to Dumbrettan, and is wellcomed there with a small treat, and a little box of gold given him, wherein his burgess ticcat of that town also was put, and returns to Glasgow that night, after

he had dined at the Halcat, with my Lord Rosse. The day after, he returns to Edinburgh."

The duke's rule in Scotland was a merciless one; and he made the consequences of Bothwell Bridge almost as bitter as the battle itself. Vast numbers were heavily punished by forfeiture, imprisonment, and torture, for having been engaged in the rising, among whom were sixteen citizens of Glasgow; and many of the heritors in Lanarkshire, were most heavily mulcted, not for fighting against the king, but for being absent from the king's host, when called on to oppose the men of the Covenant. The wives and families of the "outed ministers," were turned out of Glasgow, adrift upon the world, by order of the privy council. In 1684, many of the Covenanters were hanged in the city, and their heads stuck on pikes on the east side of the jail. Their bodies were buried on the north side of the cathedral, and a tablet, erected in more peaceful times, is still to be seen there, pointing out the last resting place of the martyrs. The inscription concludes with these homely lines:—

" These nine, with others in this yard,
Whose heads and bodies were not spar'd,
Their testimonies foes to bury,
Caus'd beat the drums then in great fury,
They'll know at Resurrection day,
To murder saints was no sweet play."

The death of Charles II. and accession of James II., gave little remission to the sufferings of the poor "hill folk;" and, accordingly, they beckoned with eager anxiety to their friends in Holland to send relief. This was vouchsafed by the landing of William, Prince of Orange, in 1688, and the abdication of his bigotted father-in-law—events which were hailed by the people of Glasgow with truly heartfelt thankfulness and joy. Their gratitude did not evaporate in words, for, in 1689, the inhabitants raised—and they did it in a single day—a battalion of infantry, which was armed and equipped at their expense; and, being placed under the command of the Earl of Argyle, was marched to Edinburgh, to guard the convention of estates, then deliberating upon the settlement of the crown, in favour of William and Mary.

The overthrow of "black Prelacy" was not, however, achieved in Glasgow without a final struggle, in which, too, the matrons of the city were the principal actors and sufferers. The then provost, named Walter Gibson, was an Episcopalian, and was willing that the keys of the churches should, pending matters then in progress, be delivered into the hands of neutral persons. To this, the

Presbyterians would not accede; and, in February, 1689, when a brother of the provost's proceeded to the High church, with a minister and party, to make a forcible entrance, he found the door guarded by about forty women, who sternly resisted his entrance. Blows followed; both parties were reinforced; and a most determined struggle took place in the church-yard, in which fists, sticks, and stones were freely used. The poor women fought with so much desperation, that many of them carried with them the marks of the injuries they had received till their dying day. This was the last occasion on which the Covenanters contended for the defence of the faith with "an arm of flesh;" and, accordingly, we find, that in June, 1690, the presbytery of Glasgow, "considering that this is the first diet after the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of church government, direct Mr. Joseph Drew to go to Stirling, and preach to the people of Glasgow, who had been driven there on account of the troubled state of the kingdom."

THE DARIEN SCHEME.

Although the abdication of James II. relieved the country from misgovernment and persecution, the peace which followed was not accompanied by either its blessings or its prosperity. Stimulated by the commercial example of their southern neighbours, the Scots, in their anxiety to become a trading nation, entered with enthusiasm into the scheme of colonising the isthmus of Darien, which had been projected by William Paterson, a native of Dumfries-shire, and whose memory is still held in respect, as the unrequited founder of the Bank of England. The scheme was warmly patronised by Fletcher of Saltoun, the Secretary Stair, and almost all the eminent men in the kingdom. The settlement of Darien was represented as about to be the El Dorado of commerce; all the produce of China, India, and the Spice Islands, would find its way into the bay of Panama, in the Pacific Ocean, and would then be transferred by an easy route across the isthmus to the settlement, and exchanged for the manufactures of Europe.* Glasgow, which had already

* "The hopes entertained of the profits to arise from this speculation were, in the last degree, sanguine, and not even the Solemn League and Covenant was signed with more eager enthusiasm. Almost every one who had, or could command any sum of ready money, embarked it in the Indian and African company: many subscribed their all; maidens threw in their portions; and widows, whatever sums

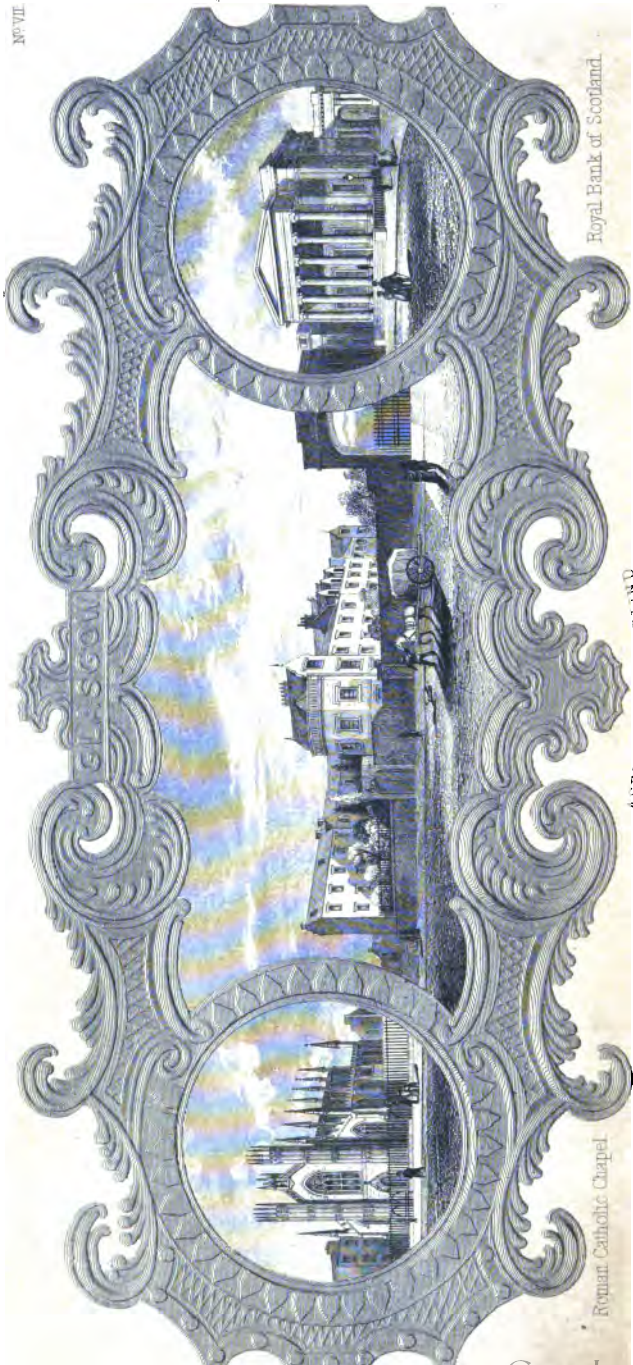
experienced, to some small extent, the advantages of commerce, entered into the speculation with hearty good will. The citizens subscribed largely of their means—many of them their all; and not a few, embracing alike the wealthy, the enterprising, and the needy, embarked personally in the various expeditions. The last of these sailed from Rothesay Bay, on the 14th September, 1699, consisting of four frigates, with 1200 emigrants; and it is recorded, that amongst them went away the last of the once potent Stewarts of Minto, the lords of St. Mungo; but so much had the means of this great family now become crippled, that he did not possess even the humble dignity of a shareholder in the company. The unhappy fate of this great national undertaking of the Scottish people, is well known. It fell a sacrifice to the unworthy jealousies of the English, and the faithlessness of the king, by whose obstructive influence, the colonists suffered from starvation on the one hand, and the open hostility of the Spaniards, on the other. The destruction was so complete, that, of the colony, not more than thirty, rescued from war, shipwreck, and disease, ever saw their own country again. The money and credit of the country had been so largely risked and interposed, that something like national bankruptcy was threatened; hundreds never recovered the pecuniary position which they had lost, by embarking in this lamentable joint-stock adventure, and the growth of the infant commerce of Scotland was checked for many a day. So severely did Glasgow suffer from the shock, that it was not till many years subsequently, viz., in 1716, that her merchants possessed ships of their own.

“This treatment of the first attempt of the Scots to plant a colony, coupled with the massacre of Glencoe, were doubtless circumstances which, for long afterwards, gave the inhabitants of the northern portion of the kingdom reason to look upon the government of the Prince of Orange with feelings of abhorrence, scarcely less intense than those with which they had previously regarded the rulers who planned, and the soldiery who conducted, the persecution.”—[*Fullarton's Gazetteer.*]

they could raise upon their dower, to be repaid an hundred-fold by the golden shower which was to descend upon the subscribers. Some sold estates to vest the money in the company's funds; and, so eager was the spirit of speculation, that, when £800,000 formed the whole circulating capital of Scotland, half of that sum was vested in the Darien stock.”—*Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.*

THE UNION RIOTS.

The Treaty of Union of 1707, which was regarded by a great body of the Scottish people as the death-blow to the dignity and independence of an ancient kingdom, was bitterly opposed by at least the lower orders in the city of Glasgow. The populace became so much excited that the magistrates deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation, ordering that not more than three persons should assemble together after sunset. The repressive measures of the authorities, however, had little effect; for the people soon broke out into open riot, to which they were proximately, though, perhaps, unintentionally incited, by an injudicious sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. James Clark, the minister of the Tron church, upon the occasion of a fast ordered by the commission of the general assembly, to implore the Divine deliverance from what was considered the impending calamity. The fast was observed on 7th November, when the preacher chose for his text the words, Ezra viii. 21, "And I proclaimed a fast there at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of Him a right way for us and for our little ones, and for all our substance." In the conclusion of his discourse he reminded his audience of the humiliating condition they were about to be reduced to, and of their former efforts in the good cause; he told them that addresses would not do, and prayers would not do—there must be other methods; it was true that prayer was a duty, but they must not rest there; and finished with the climax of "Wherefore, up and be valiant for the city of our God." This was regarded as a direct encouragement and injunction to insurrection; the people, inflamed enough before, broke out into open violence; the mob drum was beat through the back streets, and an immense and excited populace gathered together. The provost (John Aird, Esq.) endeavoured to calm the emeute; but, instead of his efforts being successful, the rabble broke his windows, stormed his house, and took away all the arms which it contained, amounting to about twenty-five muskets. The provost, finally alarmed for his personal safety, fled from the town and took refuge in Edinburgh. The laird of Blackhouse, one of the most eminent inhabitants of the town, had also rendered himself so obnoxious to the mobocracy that he, too, deemed it expedient to retire from the scene of their influence.



Royal Bank of Scotland.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND

From a Picture by the Rev. Mr. Pugh, of Leith, Glasgow.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

In the provost's absence an address was numerously signed throughout the city against the proposed Union, and transmitted to the Scottish parliament by the hands of John Bowman, dean of guild; Robert Scott, deacon of the tailors; and John Stevenson, deacon of the shoemakers. All being now quiet, the provost returned, and business for a time went on as usual; but a second disturbance, more serious than the first, soon upset the peace of the city. A loose fellow, named Parker, a tobacco-spinner to trade, was found offering for sale a musket which had been stolen from the provost's house, and was, in consequence, committed by one of the bailies. While this fellow lay in the tolbooth, a number of the lower orders met on successive evenings and conversed with, and consoled him, through the grating—the principal "sympathizer" being a man, named Finlay, who is described as "a loose sort of a fellow, who had formerly been a sergeant in Dumbarton's regiment, in Flanders, and who openly professed himself a Jacobite; a fellow that followed no employ, but his mother kept a little change-house at the remotest part of the town, on the Edinburgh side." The provost, that there might be no cause for farther disturbance, liberated the tobacco-spinner on a bond; but the aforesaid Finlay and his associates, deeming that even this was paying too much deference to the law, proceeded to the clerk's chamber and insisted that the bond should be given up to them. This the magistrates also agreed to comply with, in their desire to take away all cause for farther tumult. The mob, however, continued together, resolving to insult the provost on his coming out of the chamber.

"The provost," says the well-known Daniel Defoe, in his History of the Union, "not imagining any danger, having granted their request, comes innocently out of the tolbooth, and went toward his own house; the rabble immediately gathered about him, thrusting and abusing him, and not with villainous language only, but with stones and dirt and such like thrown at him. He would have made to his own house, but the multitude increasing, and growing furious, he took sanctuary in a house, and running up a staircase lost the rabble for some time—they pursuing him into a wrong house; however they searched every apartment to the top of the stair, and came into the very room where he was; but the same hand that smote the men of Sodom with blindness, when they would have rabbled the angels, protected him from this many-headed monster, and so blinded them that they could not find him. It is the opinion of many of the soberest and most judicious of the citizens, that if they had found him, their fury was at that time so past all government,

that they would have murdered him, and that in a manner barbarous enough; and if they had, as we say of a bull-dog, once but tasted blood, who knows where they would have ended. The provost was hid in a bed, which folded up against the wall, and which they never thought of taking down; having escaped this imminent danger he was conveyed out of town the next day by his friends, and went for the second time to Edinburgh. The rabble were now fully masters of the town. They ranged the streets and did what they pleased. No magistrate durst show his face to them. They challenged people, as they walked the streets, with this question—‘Are you for the Union;’ and no man durst own it but at their extremest hazard.”

The mob, having now fairly got the upper hand, instituted a guard of their own near the cathedral, disarmed the regular town guard, stormed the tolbooth, and seized upon the town’s arms, which consisted of two hundred and fifty halberts. With these they marched about the streets, forcing their way into the houses of the citizens in search of arms, and plundering them at the same time. Meanwhile, Finlay, who had been constituted the liberating general, marched from Glasgow with an advanced guard of forty-five men, with the valorous intent of dispersing the parliament, then sitting in Edinburgh. He proceeded the length of Kilsyth, but not one of the many thousands whom he expected to join his insurrectionary standard was forthcoming; the main body of his own army, which he ordered up from Glasgow, remained at home; and, in these circumstances, “General” Finlay conceived it his wisest course to go home also, which he did, by way of Hamilton and Rutherglen—his expedition having altogether lasted four or five days. The dominant party had now been in virtual possession of the city for a fortnight; and though little blood had been shed, and no lives lost, their proceedings had attracted the attention of the government in Edinburgh, which took measures to reinstate the magistrates and punish the rabble, by ordering Colonel Campbell (uncle to the Duke of Argyle) to march to Glasgow, with all expedition, having under his command a detachment of dragoons and some horse grenadiers of the guard. In the meantime, Finlay and his friends bethought themselves that a day of reckoning might arrive; and, after mature deliberation, they resolved to lay down their stolen arms, and separate. They accordingly did so—delivering up their arms, not to the magistrates, but to the deacons of crafts, who were suspected of having a sneaking kindness, or lenient feeling, towards the rabblers. The

last was the only wise action they ever did, and, in all likelihood, it was the means of saving the necks of many of them from the halter. For, within two hours after the insurgents had delivered up their arms, the dragoons marched into the city; but the commanding officer finding all quiet, contented himself with seizing upon Finlay, and a coadjutor named Montgomery, who were forthwith mounted on horseback, with their legs tied under the horses' bellies, and carried away to Edinburgh. Thus was put down, or rather died a natural death, an attempt at insurrection, which, had it been managed by leaders of character and ability, might have become a formidable barrier in the way of the Union, and possibly, in the then excited state of the kingdom, might have lighted a flame which could only be quenched in blood. After the Union had been carried, the rioters were discharged, a circumstance which speaks volumes for the merciful character of the government of Queen Anne. At this time Glasgow had only a population of about 14,000 souls; but, nevertheless, it had a high standing amongst the towns in Scotland, as being the capital of the west.

REBELLION OF 1715.

The citizens of Glasgow lent their cordial assistance towards the suppression of the Rebellion of 1715, and though the war did not come to their own doors, they experienced not a few of its annoyances and perils. On the first news of the Earl of Mar's rising in the north, a large committee was formed, consisting of the magistrates and principal inhabitants, who sat daily, for the purpose of devising measures to uphold the Protestant cause of George I. Their first resolution was to raise six hundred men at the town's expense, and maintain them in the field for two months, at the rate of eightpence per diem. Officers were named to enlist the men, and the great majority having been embodied, the magistrates now wrote to the Court, stating that they were ready to place a regiment of five hundred men at his majesty's disposal. This offer was acknowledged by Lord Townshend, in gracious terms, under date, Whitehall, August 18, in which he expressed his majesty's hope that such measures had been taken for the security and defence of these parts, as would be found effectual, without putting the city to any further trouble or expense. Nevertheless, the Glasgow regiment was duly drilled and disciplined; and as the plot thickened

in the north, the Duke of Argyle, by letter from Edinburgh, of date September 14, requested the magistrates to despatch five or six hundred men to Stirling with all speed, and under such officers as they might think fit to entrust with them. The regiment accordingly moved forward, under the command of Mr. John Aird, the late lord provost. When the duke moved northward to engage the rebels at Sheriffmuir, he left to the Glasgow regiment the important duty of guarding Stirling castle, town and bridge; and much to the comfort of their wives and families, and, perhaps, to some of themselves, the citizens had no share in the honours or disasters of that memorable day. The following letter was written by Colonel Aird, to the lord provost of Glasgow, on the evening of the battle:—

STIRLING BRIDGE, *November 13th,*
At Nine at Night.

“MY LORD,—We are still confirmed that the Duke of Argyle is master of the field, and for a proof of it, he hath sent in sixty prisoners, whereof eight or nine are gentlemen. About an hour ago, I am informed by one of the guard that Barrowfield is one of them, and that he spake with him. We hear also that there are several other prisoners that are not yet come in; and that the Earl of Panmuir and the Lord Strathmore are mortally wounded, and since, we hear that Strathmore is dead. This is the best information we can give you as yet, being waiting on the guard at the bridge. Any parties that have come in with the prisoners here, bring with them a number of Highland plaids, swords, targets, and scarlet cloaks; and some of the broadswords have silver hilts, and assures us that the loss on our side is very inconsiderable, not above one hundred men, but that the general officers are all safe; that they hear of no inferiour officers killed, but one or two ensigns. Isla has gotten a slight wound on the arm, and Colonel Hally has gotten two wounds on the left arm. One of the Scots Greys has taken the rebels’ royal standard. The duke, with the generals and all the officers, keep together, and expect another heat with them tomorrow, if they stand; and the duke was once master of the rebels’ artillery and magazine, but, wanting horses, could not get them off to the place he designed to encamp in.

“I and all our officers are very well and hearty, only we have been under arms since Friday. I desire you not to believe every report; for you may assure yourself that I, or our officers, will write to you true matters of fact. All the nobility, and particularly Rothes, Haddingtoun, and Binning are safe, and behaved themselves very bravely in the action.”*

* It will be observed that Provost Aird is too cautious to speak of the affair at Sheriffmuir as a victory. The narrative of this very confused engagement, given

In the meantime the inhabitants zealously provided for the safety of the city, by improving its fortifications, and by digging around it a trench twelve feet in breadth and six feet in depth. The town's accounts at this period are burdened with multitudinous entries of payments to artificers who were employed in the operations of forming the trenches and barricades—of planting the guns which they already possessed—of the “freight of eight great guns from Port-Glasgow”—of the carriage of soldiers’ “bagnage,” &c. On the 5th December the Duke of Argyle came to Glasgow, and took up his lodgings with Campbell of Shawfield. Next day, attended by the magistrates and several of the nobility and gentry, he reviewed Newton's and Stanhope's regiments of dragoons, and inspected the trenches on the west side of the town.

Although all immediate fear of the rebels was now allayed, by the retreat of Mar, after the battle of Sheriffmuir, and by the defeat and surrender of Forster at Preston, the Highlanders were still in arms, and the citizens still suffered from the inconveniences arising from their proximity to the seat of war. Accordingly, on 12th December, the town council “appoynts the magistrates to wryte to his grace the Duke of Argyle, &c., that his grace would be pleased to give orders for removing of the 353 rebell prisoners who are lying on the toun's hand, and in custody in the castle prison, and easing of the toun of the burden of them and of their maintenance, in respect the militia who formerly guarded them are now gone home, which now lyes upon the toun; and that besides the other guards, which are very numerous, these prisoners require a guard of about one hundred men always upon them, without which they might have opportunity to escape, which very much

by the co-temporary ballad-maker, is, perhaps, the most accurate, while it is unquestionably the most concise, that has yet been written :—

“ There's some say that we wan,
Some say that they wan,
Some say that nane wan at a', man ;
But ae thing I'm sure,
That at Sheriffmuir
A battle there was, which I saw nan :
And we ran, and they ran,
And they ran, and we ran,
And we ran, and they ran awa, man.

So there such a race was,
As ne'er in that place was,
And as little chase was at a', man ;
Frae ither they ran,
Without touk o' drum,
They did not make use o' a paw man.”

weakens the town, and disables the town to make that opposition which otherwise the town might make in case of an attack, and also exposes the town to be attacked by the enemy in order to the relief of the prisoners."

Notwithstanding all its heavy charges, the town could afford to be grateful to those who had lent their aid in the season of its tribulation, as will appear by the following extract from the council books, dated 12th March, 1716:—"Ordains James Smith, treasurer, to pay to James Luke, goldsmith, £35 1s. 9d. sterling money, for a silver tankard, weighting forty eight ounce thirteen drop, at 7s. sterling per ounce; and a sett of sugar boxes, weighting nineteen ounce fourteen drop, at 8s. per ounce; and a server wing, weighting thirty one ounce and twelve drop, at 6s. 4d. per ounce, conform to an account thair of: quhilk silver work was sent to Coll. Wm. Maxwell of Cardonnell, as a mark of the town's favour and respect towards him for his good service in taking upon him the regulation and management of all the guards that were kept in this city, quhilk, during the rebellion and confusions in the neighbourhood, were judged necessary to be kept in and about this city, for the security thair of, and of the circumjacent country, both by the inhabitants and by the volunteers, fensible men, militia, &c.: the said Coll. Maxwell having left his own family and country, above seventy miles distance from this place, at the desyre of the magistrates and chiefe of the inhabitants, to take upon him the said charge, and continued here, undergoing the said toyll and trouble from the 2d of October, at which time he came here, to the 9th of February last, that the rebellion was in part supprest, and the rebels scatered and chased."

The population of the city at this time amounted to about 16,000.

THE SHAWFIELD RIOT.

This was an event which stands out in painful prominence in the annals of Glasgow, and for half a century after its occurrence it could not be named in the presence of any son of St. Mungo, without calling up reminiscences of the most bitter and exciting kind. The government of Sir Robert Walpole, anxious to draw a surplus revenue from Scotland, which had hitherto barely maintained the expense of its own public establishments, resolved to impose a tax of sixpence per barrel on all the ale brewed in North Britain. This proposal was met with demonstrations of the most violent opposition, and the ministry accordingly reduced the impost to threepence per barrel, in which modified impost the great majority of the Scottish members acquiesced. "Yet," as Sir Walter Scott relates, "it did not become more popular in Scotland, for it went to enhance the rate of a commodity in daily request; and excited by the language of those (the Jacobites) whose interest it was to incense the populace, the principal towns in Scotland prepared to resist the imposition at all hazards."

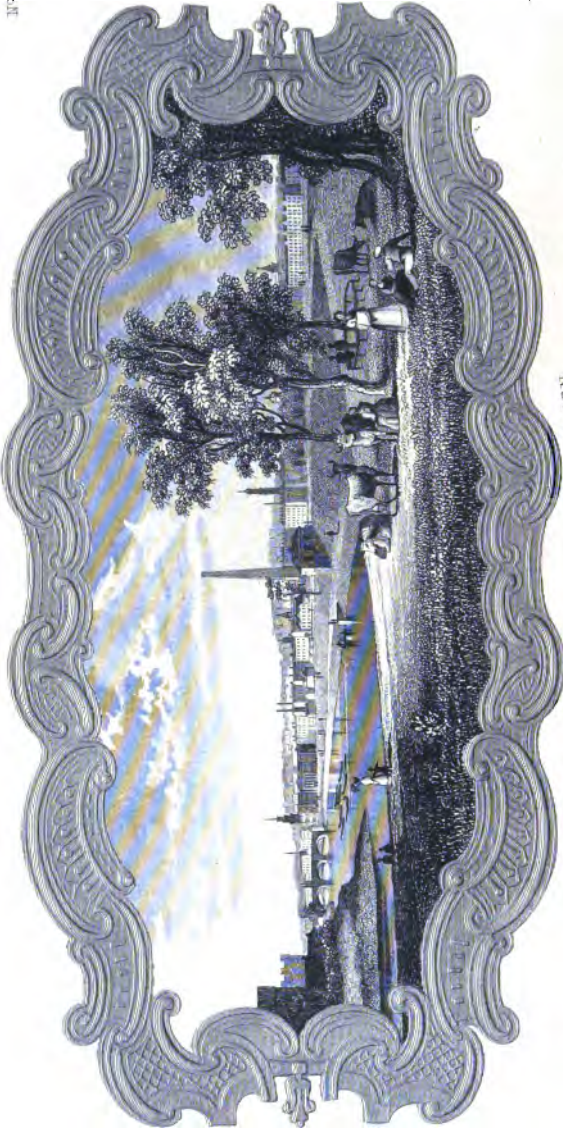
Glasgow was foremost in this opposition. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, the member for the Glasgow district of burghs, was one of those who voted for the modified malt tax, and, accordingly, he became unpopular in the highest degree with the people of the city. On the 23d June, 1725, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons formed in the streets, for the purpose of obstructing the officers of excise in the exercise of their new duties—an object which they had little difficulty in accomplishing, as there was no military in the town to overawe the mob and support the civil power. On the 24th, the mob increased, and became still more excited, but as yet no serious act of violence had been committed. Tidings of the threatening aspect of affairs had, in the meantime, been transmitted to Edinburgh, and, about seven p.m., two companies of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot, commanded by Captain Bushel, arrived in the town, upon which the magistrates ordered the town officers to open and clear out the guard-house for their accommodation. This order, however, could not be carried into effect, as the officers were assailed by the mob, which drove them from the guard-house, locked the doors, and carried off the keys. At the same time, the soldiers met with a reception which was "on

the north side of kindly.”* The provost, who appears to have been a timid man, and possibly shared the unpopular sentiments as to the malt tax, induced Captain Bushel to quarter his soldiers on the inhabitants for the night, instead of attempting to take the guard-house by force, the consequences of which, he conceived, might, perhaps, still more endanger the lives and limbs of all parties. When this matter had been settled, the lord provost and the other magistrates, accompanied by Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, proceeded to the Town hall, where they remained till nine p.m., and, as the tumult seemed to have subsided, they then repaired to a tavern to spend the evening. About half-past ten o'clock information was brought to the magistrates' party that the mob had again assembled, and were demolishing the house of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, then the most elegant mansion in the city or its suburbs. The civic authorities repaired to the spot, and found the work of demolition in rapid progress; but, on the expostulation of the magistrates, the mob desisted and retired a short way. Here, however, they were met by another party of “rabblers” still more determined, who shouted “No malt tax—down with Shawfield's house;”—when the whole shouldered their axes and hammers, hurried to the house, and did not leave it till it was completely gutted. About midnight, while the magistrates were deliberating, Bushel sent a sergeant to them with an offer of assistance, but the provost replied, that the soldiers must be fatigued—that the beating to arms would still more excite the rioters, who had now become quite outrageous, and that they would accordingly beat down and disarm the soldiers, one by one, as they proceeded from their several quarters to the rendezvous. In these circumstances he declined the proffered aid.

While these unruly proceedings were going on, Mr. Campbell and his family were at his country-house at Woodhall, eight miles distant from the city. He had himself removed thither on Tuesday the 22d of June (before the malt tax came into operation), and next day he was followed by his lady. Various local chroniclers aver, that he had received private information that his house was to be assailed; and had he given information of it to the magistrates all this unhappy mischief might have been prevented.

On the day following the destruction of the interior of the house,

* “At their entrance into the town the mob assembled on the streets, throwing stones, &c. at the soldiers, giving them reproachful language, and seemed to show great contempt for the smallness of their numbers (only 110 men), saying they were but a breakfast to them, and that they would soon repent coming thither.”—*Wade's Narrative.*



VIEW OF GLASGOW FROM THE GREEN

Allen & Fryson, Lithographers, Engravers, & Draughtsmen, Glasgow

being Friday the 25th of June, the provost sent workmen to shut up the passages; and, about eleven in the forenoon, the soldiers were put in possession of the guard-house. About three o'clock p.m., on the same day, when the magistrates and others were walking in front of the Town hall, a considerable mob passed them on their way to Shawfield's house, armed, as on the night before, with axes, hammers, and bludgeons, and preceded by a man, in the dress of an old woman, beating a drum. This party was disarmed and dispersed by the personal exertions of the chief magistrate, the bailies, and the merchants who aided them; but, retiring by the lanes and back ways, the rioters soon made their appearance in augmented numbers before the guard-house, which was then situated at the south-west corner of Candleriggs street. The mob had not long taken up their position when stones were thrown at the sentinels, upon which Captain Bushel ordered out his men, and formed a hollow square, by which they faced the four streets which centre at the guard-house. This movement was followed by another shower of stones upon the bodies of the soldiers, upon which Captain Bushel ordered his men to fire, when they did so, and two men were killed on the spot, and left lying on the street. Other volleys followed, by which two or three additional persons were killed, and several wounded. As is usual in these lamentable cases, the innocent suffered more than the guilty, for the majority of those who were shot were men who, admittedly, had no hand in the riot, or women who had been drawn to the spot from motives of curiosity. A party of gentlemen, who were amusing themselves in a neighbouring bowling green, were alarmed at the firing, and hastily rushing into Candleriggs street to inquire the cause, had barely time to shelter themselves from the musketry of the soldiers.

While this tragedy was enacting, the provost and a number of the inhabitants were in the Town-house, and a gentleman was despatched from them to challenge Captain Bushel for firing on the people without the authority of the civil power; but the officer replied, that he and his men could not stand quietly by and endure an assault with stones from an infuriated mob. While the provost was waiting for the return of his messengers, a great many of the inhabitants got access to him, and, crying out for revenge for the blood of their fellow-citizens, ran up stairs to the Town-house magazine, forced the doors, carried off the arms, and rung the fire-bell to alarm the whole city. The provost now dreading a second bloody collision between the military and the populace, sent the same gentleman to Captain Bushel to implore that he would lead

his party out of the town, which he accordingly did. During the retreat, the citizens came up in great force, and began to act on the offensive, when Bushel meted out to them the same treatment as before, and thus several others suffered. In all, nine persons were killed, and seventeen wounded, by this most "untoward event." With the exception of two of his soldiers who were captured on the march, and only one of whom suffered ill treatment, Bushel made his way to Dumbarton castle without further molestation.

On the matter being reported to the Secretary of State, General Wade was despatched to Glasgow, on the 9th July, with a strong force of horse, foot, and artillery. He was accompanied by Duncan Forbes, Esq., the Lord Advocate, who was afterwards so well and so favourably known, in connection with the suppression of the rebellion of 1745. As soon as the military had entered the town, he began to take a precognition of the affair, when nineteen persons were apprehended and sent to prison. On the same day, Captain Bushel and his two companies returned from Dumbarton. On the 16th of July, Bushel drew up the two companies in front of the prison, when the nineteen persons already in custody were brought out, bound with ropes, and delivered to his charge to be conveyed to Edinburgh. In the meantime, the magistrates, viz., Charles Miller, Esq., the Lord Provost, John Stirling, James Johnston and James Mitchell, bailies; John Stark, dean of guild, and John Armour, deacon-convener, were apprehended and put into the prison of Glasgow, upon warrants, at the instance of the Lord Advocate, in which it was alleged that the magistrates had favoured or encouraged the mob, whereby Mr. Campbell's house was rifled, and part of his majesty's forces assaulted, and that they were guilty of partiality and mal-administration in discharge of their duties, in respect to the said rioters. Bail having been offered and refused, these gentlemen were, on Saturday the 17th of July, brought out of the prison of Glasgow, and, being placed under a guard of the royal Scotch dragoons, were sent forward prisoners to Edinburgh, by way of Falkirk, at which place they rested on the Sunday. On Monday forenoon Captain Bushel arrived in Edinburgh, with his prisoners of the meaner sort, and immediately committed them to the castle, without any warrant; but to supply the defect, the warrant was sent to the commander of the garrison after the commitment. About five o'clock on the same afternoon, the magistrates were brought to the city, in the precincts of which they were received by another large party of horse and foot, and by them conducted in great triumph through the streets to the

tolbooth of Edinburgh. They had been met at some distance from the city by several gentlemen from Edinburgh, and forty or fifty of their own merchants, who had come from Glasgow to accompany and condole with their magistrates on this extraordinary occasion. The conduct of Mr. Duncan Forbes, throughout this whole affair, was considered harsh by almost every one, and illegal by many, especially as it was well known that some of the magistrates, then in custody, had been absent from Glasgow on business on the very occurrence of these riots. Application for bail was made to the Lords of Justiciary on the following day, and they at once granted what the Lord Advocate had denied; in consequence of which the magistrates were liberated the same evening. On Wednesday the 21st, two of them left Edinburgh for Glasgow; and, when about six miles from home, they were met by fully two hundred of the citizens on horseback, and conducted into the town amid the ringing of bells, and enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. By many, it was conceived that the real sin of the magistrates was not that of having connived at the riots, but of having ousted, at the Michaelmas preceding, the party in the town council, which was friendly to the re-election of Mr. Campbell, as the representative of the burghs—he being the government candidate.

The rioters were tried before the High Court of Justiciary: some were found guilty, and two of them sentenced to transportation for life; the others received minor punishments; the majority were liberated. The magistrates and council made an effort to bring Captain Bushel to trial, on the charge of murdering nine of the inhabitants; but, doubtless, he was screened by the "powers that be," for he not only got out of the difficulty, but was promoted in the service.*

Mr. Campbell having applied to parliament for indemnification for the loss of his furniture and furnishings, the community was ordered to pay him the sum of £6080, which, with other damages and expenses, occasioned by the riot, amounted to about £9000. This sum was borrowed by the town council, and afterwards gradually paid off from the funds of the local impost upon ale. The house

* "The magistrates of Glasgow raised a criminal process against Captain Bushel, who commanded the souldiers in Glasgow, before the Lords of Justiciary; but the solicitor, in the advocat's absence, refused his concurrence, and before that could be supplied, according to the forms usuall in such cases, the captain, who was retired from Scotland, obtained King George's remission, and as that was not a sufficient gratification for his having murdered so many innocent persons, a troop of dragoons was also conferred upon him, he being formerlie in the foot service."—*The Lockhart Papers.*

in question afterwards passed into the hands of William M'Dowall, Esq. of Castle Semple, by whom it was sold to John Glassford, Esq. of Dugaldstone, for 1700 guineas. In 1792, his son, Henry Glassford, Esq., M.P., sold the house to William Horn, for the purpose of opening up the street, now known by Mr. Glassford's name. The house had a very imposing appearance, and was inclosed from the street with a parapet wall of hewn stone, interspersed with pillars, supporting two sphinxes. Co-temporary chroniclers speak of it as being situated "*at the extremities of the town.*" The city now extends about two miles east and west of the locality in question, and fully one mile north and south. The post-office is at present situated in Glassford street. On the demolition of the building, the two sphinxes were preserved, and they now surmount the porch in front of Woodend house, the property of William Barclay, Esq. This event, from which the citizens of Glasgow suffered so much, both in blood and treasure, does not appear to have destroyed Mr. Campbell's interest with the Glasgow district of burghs, viz., Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, for he was re-elected member of parliament on 28th November, 1727. Glasgow, however, had only the fourth part of a member in these days; and we have no means of saying whether the "delegate" from the city voted for or against him on that occasion. It has been often stated that the compensation for the loss of his furniture was employed by Mr. Campbell in the purchase of the island of Islay; and if so, his present highly respected and chivalrous representative is indebted to a Glasgow mob for his extensive Highland possession. The exchange was certainly a good one.* †

* A historian of Glasgow, Mr. Andrew Brown, says—"This gentleman (Mr. Campbell) had formerly farmed the customs of the whole Firth of Clyde, by which he acquired a large fortune, and now chimed in with the Newcastle administration, who once thought of exterminating the Highlanders, and planting their mountains with cabbages."

† "Daniell Campbell had the assurance to apply by a petition to the House of Commons, setting forth what had hapned to him at Glasgow, and craving redress; in this he was strenuously supported by the ministry and all Argyle's faction; and a bill was brought in and past both houses, enabling King George to give him 6000 and odd pounds starling, towards making up his loss, and that the king should have a right to the duty on ale vended in Glasgow (which by a late law was granted the magistracy as an additional revenue to the said town) until he was refunded of that sum. How Campbell pretended to make up his loss to such a sum I cant tell, but thers all the reason imaginable to believe it could not possibly amount to the sixth part of it; for as he was threatened, and did expect what hapned, it is not to be imagined, that when he retired into the countrie with his wife and family, but he would likewise take the mony, jewells, bank-notes, and plate which he pretended to lose; and though the house and furniture

THE REBELLION OF 1745.

Notwithstanding the shabby treatment which the citizens met with from government in the Shawfield business, Glasgow remained true to its Whig principles, and firm in its attachment to the house of Hanover, during the "forty-five." And here, as in former instances, they approved their sincerity by suffering alike in person and in pocket. Shortly after the Highlanders had assembled in force, and descended to the low country, a demand was made on the city for the then immense sum of £15,000, as well as arrears of taxes, under the sign manual of "Charles, P. R.;" but as the magistrates were in hopes that Sir John Cope would soon dispose of the rebels, they contrived to evade payment. The victory at Prestonpans, however, and the flight of Johnny Cope, materially altered the position of affairs; and accordingly, on the 26th September, Mr. John Hay, late writer to the signet, now quarter-master to the Highland army, arrived in Glasgow, accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the Macgregors, with a party of horse, and demanded this sum of £15,000, under the threat of subjecting the city to military execution. The magistrates, with much difficulty, induced Mr. Hay to accept a composition of £5000 in money and £500 in goods, which were paid him on the 30th September following, and he departed. Of this sum, £3500 were contributed in various small sums by the inhabitants, £1500 were borrowed from the Earl of Glencairn, and the goods were supplied by the manufacturers of the city.

This was the first, but, at the same time, the lightest infliction

had all been utterly destroyed, it was not worth half the sum; whereas the outward fabric (as the law directs in such cases) was repaired at the publick expense of the town, and a great part of the furniture was saved or recovered, so that the wainscotting of the house, and a few scrub figures, called statues, in the court, were only destroyed."—*The Lockhart Papers*. [Notwithstanding this insinuation that Mr. Campbell had removed all his valuables, it is undoubted that jewels were destroyed on the occasion of the riot. In so far on as 6th May, 1746, we find the following entry in the council records:—"Which day, John Cochran, Mr. of Work, represented by advice of the magistrates, he had sent to London to sell the broken necklace of diamonds which, several years ago, were found among the rubbish of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield's house, when mobbed by the crowd in the year 1725, and exposed by some of the mob to sale, with a piece of gold coin: and that the same had been offered back to the Lady Shawfield, who refused to take it, in regard Shawfield was satisfied by the parliament as to his damages, and the town fined upon that account; and that accordingly the said necklace was sold at £30 sterling, and the piece of gold at two pound ten shillings."]

which the city met with at the hands of the Highland army. After the northward retreat from Derby, Charles moved towards the west, and entered the city with the main body of his force on Christmas day. The necessities of the mountaineers were at this time greater than at any period of the campaign. The great majority of them were bareheaded, barelegged, and barefooted; their skin was tanned quite red with the weather; such garments as they had were in rags: and these, with their matted hair, long beards, and keen and famished aspect, gave to them an appearance peculiarly savage and ferocious. But the citizens had additional cause for alarm, for, subsequent to the southward march of the Highlanders, they had equipped a battalion of 600 volunteers, who were then in arms for the government, and posted at Edinburgh, with a view to the defence of the capital. Alike to punish the city for having appeared in arms against him, and to renew the wardrobe of his naked host, Charles ordered the magistrates forthwith to provide 6000 short cloth coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, 6000 waistcoats, and 6000 blue bonnets. The magistrates laid this demand before a general meeting of the inhabitants, held in the New hall, on the 28th December, "who," according to the narrative of the proceeding, afterwards inserted in the council records, "unanimously considering their then unhappy situation, agreed to comply with said unjust demand, and named John Wilson, James Wardrope, and Walter Brisbane, all merchants, to buy and provide the cloaths; Thomas Dunmore, also merchant, to provide the linens; Robert Finlay, tanner, to provide the shoes; Archibald Coats, to buy the tartan for the hose; and John Hamilton, to provide the blue bonnets." By the assiduity of the different purchasers, who acted under a sense of the imperative nature of the demand, the greater portion of those articles were supplied within a very few days.

While in Glasgow, the Chevalier lived in the house of Mr. Glassford of Dugaldstone, which was that formerly belonging to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, and which, notwithstanding its "gutting" by the mob, was still the most elegant in the city. Here he sat down at table twice a-day, though without any state, being only accompanied by a few of his officers, and waited upon by a small number of devoted Jacobite ladies, whose sympathies he was often more successful in enlisting than those of their brothers and husbands. The dress in which the Prince appeared, when he held his audiences, was sometimes a habit of fine silk tartan, with crimson velvet breeches, and sometimes an English court coat, with the blue ribbon, star, and other ensigns of the order of the Garter. His

manly bearing, natural courtesy, and lofty pretensions availed him nothing towards stirring up the feeling of the inhabitants of Glasgow in his favour. They suffered from his immediate requisitions, and had not forgotten the fines and persecutions which their forefathers had endured at the hands of his grand-uncle and grandfather; and, while Charles admired the regularity and beauty of the streets of the town, he remarked, with much bitterness, that no where had he made so few friends. He procured only sixty adherents during the ten days of his residence, and these were the very scum of the place.*

After he had got his men into better condition, Charles treated the inhabitants to a grand review upon the Green. John Daniels, a native of Lancashire, and one of his adherents, who has left a narrative of the share he had in the risings, has described this field-day in the following terms:—"We marched out with drums beating, colours flying, bagpipes playing, and all the marks of a triumphant army, to the appointed ground, attended by multitudes of people, who had come from all parts to see us, and especially the ladies, who, though formerly much against us, were now charmed by the sight of the Prince into the most enthusiastic loyalty. I am somewhat at a loss to give a description of the Prince as he appeared at the review. No object could be more charming; no personage more captivating; no deportment more agreeable than his at this time was;—for, being well mounted, and princely attired—having all the best endowments of body and mind, he appeared to bear a sway, above any comparison, with the heroes of the last age; and the majesty and grandeur he displayed were truly noble and divine." It may be well, however, to contrast this glowing recital with the matter-of-fact statement of the Chevalier's aspect, given by a respectable citizen of Glasgow:—"I managed," says he, "to get so near him, as he passed homeward to his lodgings, that I could have touched him with my hand, and the impression which he made on my mind shall never fade as long as I live. He had a princely aspect, and its interest was much heightened by the dejection which appeared in his pale fair countenance and downcast eye. He evidently wanted confidence in his cause, and seemed to have a melancholy foreboding of that disaster which soon after ruined the hopes of his family for ever."

Charles evacuated Glasgow on the 3d of January, 1746, to the

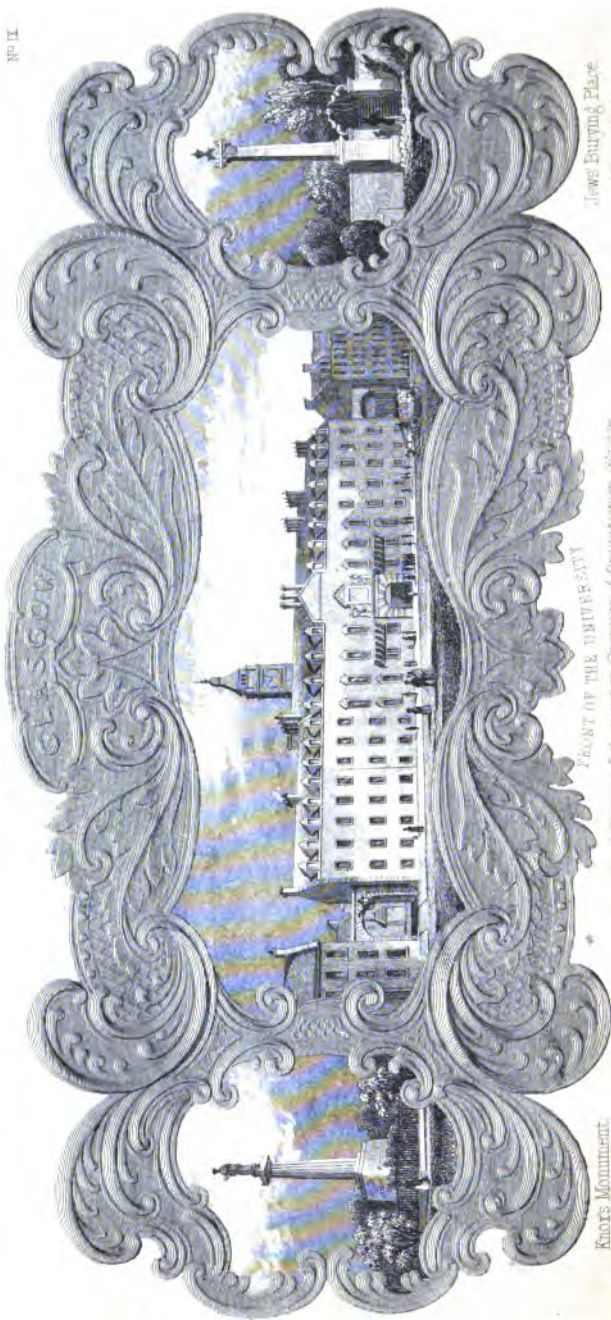
* So odious was the cause of the Pretender to the Presbyterians of Glasgow, that the great majority of them suspended business, by closing their shops and counting-houses; and a heated enthusiast had nearly put an end to the rebellion by attempting to pistol him as he rode along the Saltmarket.

great joy of the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, who had suffered much from the compulsory contributions which he exacted in the shape of horses, bestial, corn, hay, and straw.* Before his departure he compelled the inhabitants, under the pain of military execution, to deliver up to him all the arms, powder, and balls in their possession, and he carried away a printing press, a fount of types, a large quantity of printing paper, and three workmen. He also, much to the alarm of the citizens, carried away George Carmichael, baillie, and Archibald Coats, merchant, as hostages for the town's delivery of the remaining quantity of clothing which he had demanded, and which had not been all delivered at the time of his departure. These goods, however, were duly forwarded to the Prince's camp at Bannockburn; but the hostages were not released till the 4th of February. While with the Chevalier, the Glasgow hostages appear to have been left to "find themselves;" for, upon their return, the council paid them £13 15s. 8d., in lieu of the charges to which they had been subjected during their detention. There is no record extant to show what became of the poor printers. It is matter of tradition in Glasgow that, but for the generous and manly resistance of Cameron of Lochiel, the city would have been sacked, and afterwards laid in ashes by the Highlanders.

The Highlanders moved from Glasgow in two detachments, one proceeding to Kilsyth,† and the other to Cumbernauld; and on the following day the Chevalier took up his quarters at Bannockburn house. As Edinburgh was now fully protected by the advance of Hawley's troops, the object of the rebels was to lay siege to the castle of Stirling. On the 17th of January, Prince Charles fought the battle of Falkirk, which was the last achievement which was destined to grace his arms. The Glasgow regiment of volunteers were in this engagement, and though no absolute acts of heroism

* "Before leaving the west country, the Highlanders burned and plundered the village of Lesmahago, and particularly the clergyman's house, on account of the inhabitants having, under that reverend person's direction, attacked, and made prisoner, Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, who was traversing the country unattended, having been sent by the Prince on a mission to the Western Isles. This unfortunate gentleman, at whose house Prince Charles landed on his first arrival, and who held the office of his aide-de-camp, was afterwards executed."—*Scott's Tales of a Grandfather*.

† "The Pretender's son lay at Mr. Campbell's of Shawfield, near Kilsyth, on the 3d. Mr. Campbell's steward was ordered to provide everything, and promised payment; but was told next morning that the bills should be allowed to his master at accounting for the rents of Kilsyth, that being a forfeited estate."—*Scots Magazine, January, 1746*.



GLASGOW

FRONT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Jews Burying Place

(Necropolis)

Knots Monument

(Necrof. etc.)

Printed & Published by James Watson & Co., Glasgow.

are laid to their account, they undoubtedly behaved in a manner which put the courage of many of the regulars to the blush. They were, however, severely handled by the Highlanders, who always regarded those who voluntarily took up arms against them with much stronger feelings of hostility than they evinced towards the regular troops, whose proper trade was fighting. Dugald Grahame, the accurate metrical chronicler of the rebellion of 1745, and who subsequently became the bellman of the city, details the sad plight to which the Glasgow militia were reduced. After narrating the defeat of Hawley's horse by the Highlanders, he proceeds:—

“ The south side being fairly won,
 They faced north, as had been done ;
 Where next stood, to bide the crash,
 The volunteers, who zealous,
 Kept firing close, till near surrounded,
 And by the flying horse confounded :
 They suffered sair into this place,
 No Highlander pitied their case.
 ‘ You cursed militia,’ they did swear,
 ‘ What a devil did bring you here ? ’ ”

The circumstances attending the retreat of the Highlanders to the north, and the closing drains on Culloden Moor, are known to all. The news of this victory was hailed in Glasgow with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight; bells were rung; bon-fires blazed; the windows were illuminated; and the magistrates, and masters of the university, drank the health of the victor, under a discharge of musketry, from a detachment of the town's regiment, which had now recovered from the perils and terrors of Falkirk. In the midst of the enthusiasm, the musket of one of the volunteers burst at a discharge, and a part of the stock lodging in the brain of a dyer, named Marshall, killed him on the spot.

In 1749, the parliament granted £10,000 to the city, as part indemnification for the losses sustained by the rebels.

MINOR EMEUTES.

Since the romantic and eventful period of "the Forty-five," Glasgow, with the exception of some minor excitements and disturbances, has locally enjoyed the blessings of peace, like all the rest of the land. The military fever again became strong, upon the outbreak of the American War of Independence, which was then termed the "revolt of the colonists;" and the Glasgow merchants raised a body of 1000 men on that occasion, at an expense of £10,000, which they placed at the disposal of his majesty, for the purpose of bringing the refractory Americans to their senses. It would be too much to assume for this liberality the credit of patriotism; for, by this time, the merchants of St. Mungo had grown fat on the profits of the Virginian tobacco trade, and they feared that the revolutionary spirit of the colonists would spoil their profits.* So determined was the spirit evoked, that in 1775, many

* A truthful chronicler, who writes in the *Glasgow Herald*, of 18th October, 1843, under the signature of "Senex," narrates the circumstances which led to the erection of the splendid building, now converted into the Royal Exchange; and, as it is connected with the interruption to the tobacco trade by the American war, the narrative may not inappropriately be introduced here. He says:—"It may amuse many of the younger folks who frequent the New Exchange, to hear how that building came originally to be erected. Mr. Cunningham was a junior partner in a Virginia house here, when the first American war broke out. That house then held an immense stock of tobacco, said to have been almost the one-half of all the tobacco in the United Kingdom. The price of tobacco before the war broke out had been threepence per pound; but immediately upon the declaration of American independence, it rose to sixpence per pound. A meeting of all the partners of the house was called, to deliberate whether or not they should sell their stock at sixpence per pound. All the partners, except Mr. Cunningham were decidedly for selling. Mr. Cunningham used every argument in his power to dissuade them from then parting with the tobacco; but finding them all resolute to sell, he suddenly turned round to each of his partners, and asked, one after another, if he agreed to sell his share of the tobacco for sixpence per pound? Each answered in the affirmative. 'Then, gentlemen,' said Mr. Cunningham, 'the tobacco is all sold.' The partners stood amazed, and asked, 'Who has bought it?' Mr. Cunningham answered, 'William Cunningham has bought it.' Tobacco after this rose rapidly, till it reached 3s. 6d per pound. Mr. Cunningham made a large fortune by the speculation, and, as usual with Glasgow merchants at that time, he set about building a splendid mansion-house. His first intention was to have built it upon the ground at the head of Queen street, now occupied by the railway company; but this ground was unexpectedly taken out of his hands by another purchaser (Mr. Crawford, I think), who erected on it the house lately possessed by Mr. James Ewing. Mr. Cunningham then purchased the ground on which the New Exchange is erected (then fronting the back Cowlonge, now

of the most respectable citizens formed themselves into a recruiting party, for the purpose of raising men to complete the Glasgow regiment. Mr. James Finlay, grandfather of the present Mr. Finlay of Castle-Toward, played the Irish bagpipe in the recruiting band; Mr. John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; and other "citizens of credit and renown" officiated as fifers, standard-bearers, and broadsword men. Mr. Spiers of Elderslie, Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw, and other gentlemen, hired their vessels as transports; but Mr. Glassford of Dugaldstone, who disliked the stern policy of the government, laid up his ships in Port-Glasgow harbour.

In 1780, during the "no Popery" mania, Glasgow imitated the Gordon riots, on a small scale, by destroying the shop and manufactory of a respectable man, Mr. Bagnall, a potter, because he belonged to the Roman Catholic church. For a time the city was in the entire possession of the mob, and, as usual, the community had afterwards to pay for the damage which these thoughtless men committed.

In 1787, the manufacturers proposed a reduced scale of wages to their workmen, in consequence of which the weavers struck work, and many acts of violence followed. Eventually, the magistrates were compelled to call in the 39th regiment of foot, under Colonel Kellit; but, as the soldiers were assailed in the Drygate with brick-bats, &c., the riot act was read, when they fired on the mob, and three persons were killed, and several wounded. The funeral of the three unfortunate men was attended to the Calton burying-ground by 6000 persons. But the riotous spirit was fairly subdued by this painful measure; and, it is a curious fact, that afterwards many of the weavers enlisted into the very regiment which had inflicted this punishment upon their brethren.

During the Radical time of 1819-20, the citizens of Glasgow were kept in a most painful state of excitement and suspense. The working classes were strongly imbued with a revolutionary spirit, incited, it is now well known, to a great extent, by vile spies, who

Ingram street), and there he built a mansion-house which cost him £10,000. He commenced his building in 1779, and finished it in 1780. It was the most splendid house in Glasgow, and nothing equal to it, as a private dwelling, has since been erected in the city. It is unnecessary for me to state how this mansion passed into the hands of Mr. Stirling, and to the Royal Bank, or how it has lately been altered, decorated, and veneered, into the present Royal Exchange, these being all modern doings. The motto in front of Mr. Cunningham's house was most appropriate, *EMERGO*, and might correctly have been continued on the Royal Exchange."

performed their part with villainous fidelity to their employers. Many of the Glasgow workmen were present at the rising at Bonnymuir, and those who escaped the lash of the law were glad to find refuge in America. On 20th August, 1820, a silly creature, named James Wilson, was hanged and beheaded in Glasgow, for his share in the Radical insurrection—a proceeding, which, in these later days, has been considered one of unnecessary severity and doubtful policy. At all events, it is to be hoped that this is the last occasion on which we will hear of the axe and block being used in Glasgow, or in the kingdom at large.

There have been many unfortunate breaches of the peace, arising out of workmen's strikes, and other disturbances; but, with the exception of a cotton-spinner who was barbarously shot in Anderston, in 1837, on account, it is believed, of having made himself obnoxious to his fellow operatives, none of these disturbances have been attended with loss of life.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

If the very doubtful testimony of M'Ure can be trusted, the first "promoter and propagator" of trade in Glasgow was William Elphinstone, a younger brother of the noble family of Elphinstone, who settled in the city in the reign of King James I. of Scotland, about 1420, and became a merchant. He is mentioned as a curer of salmon and herrings for the French market, for which brandy and salt were brought back in return. The person mentioned as the second "promoter" of trade is Archibald Lyon, son of the Lord Glamis, who came to Glasgow with Archbishop Dunbar, according to the same authority; and, becoming a merchant, "undertook great adventures and voyages, in trading to Poland, France, and Holland." At this time, however, the foreign trade must have been of a very limited character; but, from the occasional mention made in the council records of merchants proceeding to the English markets, it is evident that the inhabitants conducted a very considerable amount of inland traffic. On the 31st January, 1638, Robert Fleming and his partners offered to the town council to set up a manufactory, by which many of the poorer sort of people would be employed; and it is creditable to the civic rulers of these days to notice, that they were duly alive to the importance of an extension of trade; for, with the view of encouraging this company, they agree to grant them a

lease of their "great lodging and back yard in the Drygate," rent free, for seventeen years. In 1651, Commissioner Tucker having been directed by the government to report on the revenue of the excise and customs of Scotland, speaks of Glasgow as follows:—"With the exception," says he, "of the colliginors, all the inhabitants are traders: some to Ireland with small smiddy coals, in open boats, from four to ten tons, from whence they bring hoops, rungs, barrel staves, meal, oats, and butter; some to France, with plaiding, coals, and herrings, from which the return is salt, pepper, raisins, and prunes; some to Norway for timber. There have likewise been some who have ventured as far as Barbadoes, but the loss which they sustained, by being obliged to come home late in the year, has made them discontinue going thither any more. The mercantile genius of the people is strong, if they were not checked and kept under by the shallowness of their river, every day more and more increasing and filling up, so that no vessel of any burden can come up nearer the town than fourteen miles, where they must unload and send up their timber on rafts, and all other commodities by three or four tons of goods at a time, in small cobbles or boats, of three, four, or five, and none above six tons a boat. There is in this place a collector, a cheque, and four writers. There are twelve vessels belonging to the merchants of this port, viz., three of 150 tons each, one of 140, two of 100, one of 50, three of 30, one of 15, and one of 12; none of which come up to the town—total, 957 tons."

In 1665, during the war with the Dutch, the merchants of Glasgow procured a letter of marque from the Duke of Lennox and Richmond, heritable lord high admiral of the kingdom of Scotland, in favour of Captain Robert Allan, commander of the *George* of Glasgow. This vessel, which is dignified with the name of a "frigate," was sixty tons burthen, or thereby, and carried five pieces of ordnance, thirty-two muskets, twelve half-pikes, eighteen pole-axes, thirty swords, three barrels of powder, and provisions for six months. She had sixty of a crew. She was a joint-stock concern, having been fitted out by William Anderson, provost of Glasgow; John Walkinshaw, Robert Rae, Peter Gemmill, John M'Ewen, merchant burgesses of Glasgow; Sir George Maxwell of Newark, James Lockhart of Cleghorn, Major George Grant, Halbert Gladstone, merchant in Edinburgh; and Donald M'Gilchrist, John Boyle, John Caldwell, Hugh Nisbett, John Johnston, Robert M'Ure, and John Leckie, merchants of Glasgow. The special exploits of the "*George*" are not mentioned; but other privateers belonging to the port certainly contrived to annoy the Dutch; and

notice is given in the *London Gazette*, of November 8, 1666, that "a privateer of Glasgow, one Chambers, has lately brought in a Dutch caper of eight guns, with a prize ship, laden with salt." *

In 1674 a company, for carrying on the whale fishery and soap making, was formed in Glasgow. The company employed five ships, and had extensive premises at Greenock for boiling blubber and curing fish, known by the name of the Royal Close. An advertisement from the company appeared in the *Glasgow Courant*, on 11th November, 1715, being the first advertisement in the first newspaper published in the west of Scotland, intimating that "any one who wants good black or speckled soap may be served by Robert Luke, manager of the soaparie of Glasgow, at reasonable terms." The soaparie then stood at the head of Candlerigg.

M'Ure, in relating the progress of the "sea adventurers" of Glasgow, subsequent to 1668, states the case of Walter Gibson, son of John Gibson of Overnewton, who, in one year packed and cured 300 lasts of herrings, at six pounds sterling per last, containing twelve barrels each last; and, having freighted a Dutch ship called the *St. Agatha*, of 450 tons, the ship, with the great cargo, arrived safely at St. Martins, in France, where he got for each barrel of herring a barrel of brandy and a crown; and the ship at her return was loaded with salt and brandy. The product came to a prodigious sum, in consequence of which he bought this vessel and other two large ships, and traded to France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Virginia. This enterprising merchant was the first who brought iron to Glasgow; the shopkeepers before that period having procured the same, with dyeing stuffs, from Stirling and Borrowstonness. Before this time, the owners of the ship *Providence*, consisting of Messrs. Anderson of Dowhill, and others, first imported "cherry sack" to Glasgow, the retailers of the city having previously purchased the beverage from the Edinburgh merchants at Leith.

The commerce of Glasgow, however, received its first great stimulus from that wisest of all—though, at the time, violently

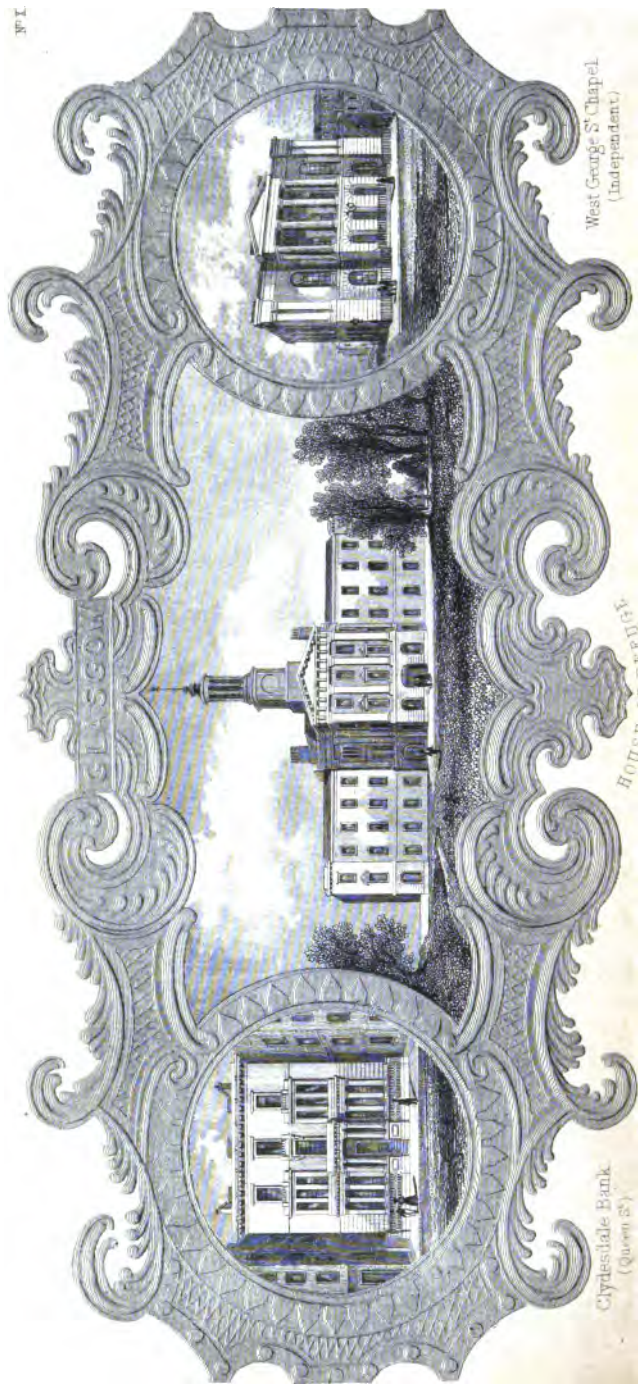
* "A merchant ship of Glasgow, of 300 tons, laden with wines from Spain, was, on her return, attempted by a Dutch man-of-war, for which encounter finding herself too weak, though sufficiently manned, the master commanded his men to conceal themselves; himself, and only seventeen men appearing upon the deck, who immediately struck sail in token of submission, which the man-of-war perceiving sent twenty-two of his men aboard her; himself leaving her to pursue another vessel discovered to leewards; but, at the close of the evening, the concealed men finding their advantage, set so vigorously upon the Dutchmen that, making them prisoners, they regained the possession of their vessel, and returned safe to Glasgow."—*London Gazette*, February 18, 1667.

abused—legislative measures, the Union. It opened up to the Scots the trade with the colonies, and soon thereafter we find the Glasgow merchants sending out their “adventures” to Virginia and Maryland, and bringing back tobacco leaf in return. According to the local historians, they did not at this time possess any suitable ships of their own, and were accordingly necessitated to charter them from the shipowners of Whitehaven. Our trading forefathers conducted their early enterprises according to a very safe and “canny” rule—sending out a supercargo with each vessel, who disposed of the goods with the one hand, and acquired the tobacco with the other; and, as credit was neither asked nor given, the merchants were enabled to strike a final balance at the end of every voyage. This mode of managing business, primitive as it may now appear, prospered; the world grew upon the men of St. Mungo, and instead of hiring from their English neighbours, they began to build ships for themselves; and, in 1718, the first vessel which belonged to Glasgow owners, crossed the Atlantic. She was built at Greenock, and only registered sixty tons. The infant commerce of the Clyde, however, had to pass through some fiery ordeals, not the least of which was that caused by the combination formed against it by the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Whitehaven, &c. Whether from superior intelligence and acuteness in buying and selling, or from prudence and economy in managing their business—(most probably the latter, for the virtue is national)—the Glasgow tobacco houses not only monopolised the lion’s share of the foreign export trade, such as supplying the farmers-general of France, but they even undersold the English merchants in their own home markets. This was a state of things not easily to be borne by the merchants of South Britain, and accordingly they complained to the government that the Glasgow traders conducted their business upon, and reaped their advantages from, a system of fraud and spoliation of the public revenue. A searching investigation followed in 1721, which resulted in the Lords of the Treasury finding—“That the complaints of the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c., are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade, or to the king’s revenue.” The English merchants, however, were far from being satisfied with this finding and reproof; and, in the following year, they made another formal complaint to parliament against Glasgow, in consequence of which commissioners were sent down to the Clyde, who imposed so many vexatious regulations on the trade, that it languished, and struggled for its very life. Expensive and harassing lawsuits followed,

and it was not till 1735 that the Glasgow merchants were fairly enabled to beat off the annoyance of the Southerns. From this time the trade was conducted on more liberal principles; the old super-cargo system was abandoned; partners or resident agents were established throughout Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina; the trade increased prodigiously, and princely fortunes were realised. The halcyon era of the tobacco trade is reckoned from 1750 till the declaration of American independence. During this period almost the entire disposable capital of the city was embarked in it; and, from the magnitude of the scale on which they operated, the Glasgow merchants earned for themselves something like a national monopoly. In Denholm's History of Glasgow, it is stated as a fact, that "in the year 1772, out of 90,000 hhd. of tobacco imported into Great Britain, Glasgow alone imported 49,000 of these." It is further stated that, in the French war which preceded that with America, one merchant alone, viz., John Glassford, Esq., possessed twenty-five ships, with their cargoes, and he is estimated to have traded to the amount of more than half-a-million sterling. The year before the American War of Independence, which was the last of this golden era, the imports into the Clyde were 57,143 hhd., the property of forty-two merchants; and of this not more than 1600 hhd. were retained for local consumption.*

* The following account of the importation and exportation of tobacco into and from Clyde, in the year 1774, we consider not unworthy of being reprinted. It is a curiosity in its way, as it not only gives the amount in detail of the imports and exports in the important article of tobacco, but the names of the various merchants, and the quantity imported by each. Among the importers in the following list, many names will be recognised as being still eminent in Glasgow:—

	Imported.	Hhds.
Alexander Speirs & Co.	6035
John Glassford & Co.	4506
Wm. Cunninghame & Co.	3881
Dinwiddie, Crawford & Co.	2141
John Hamilton & Co.	1967
Oswald, Dennistoun & Co.	1701
Henderson, M'Call & Co.	1587
Colin Dunlop & Son,	1455
Cunninghame, Findlay & Co.	1290
Bogle, Somervill & Co.	1270
John Ballantine & Co.	1245
James Donald & Co.	1264
John M'Call & Co.	1233
Buchanan, Hastie & Co.	1085
John Alston & Co.	1013
James Ritchie & Co.	908
Carried forward,	32,576



West George St Chapel
(Independent)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Clydesdale Bank
(Queen St)

Printed and Published by James Watson & Co., Glasgow.

The "revolt of the colonists," as has been indicated, was regarded by the Glasgow traders as a rebellion peculiarly sinful and unnatural, and for reasons personal, as much as for reasons patriotic or national; for it destroyed the trade to which they had long been accustomed, and which they had regarded as essential to their commercial existence. But they were not the men to be downcast. They sought for "fresh fields and pastures new," and transferred their enterprise and capital into new channels. From 1732, downwards, they had some little intercourse with the West India islands, by supplying the planters with necessaries, and receiving part of their crops in return; but the traffic was confined

	Imported.	Hhds.
	Brought forward,	32,576
John M'Dowall & Co.	790
Scott, Donald & Co.	657
James Brown & Co.	638
Dreghorn, Murdoch & Co.	502
Jamieson, Johnston & Co.	492
Wm. Donald, jun. & Co.	485
Dunlop, Crosse & Co.	423
Geo. & Andw. Buchanan & Co.	403
M'Call, Dennistoun & Co.	434
Ramsay, Monteith & Co.	392
William Gray & Co.	389
James & Robert Buchanan,	...	364
Thomson & Snodgrass,	329
Thomas Dunlop & Co.	300
M'Call, Smellie & Co.	270
Charles Reid,	190
James Gammell & Co.	137
Alexander Donald & Co.	109
William Coats,	100
Andrew Sym & Co.	100
Andrew Brown,	99
Hugh Wylie & Co.	79
Cun, M'Kenzie & Co.	67
Baird, Weir & Co.	55
Simon Brown,	48
Baird, Hay & Co.	41
John Rowand & Co.	39
Hugh Wylie,	17
Andrew Hannah & Co.	10
James Baird, sen.	8
	Total imported, ...	40,543
Virginia,	30,212
Maryland,	8,610
Carolina,	1,721
		40,543

to very few houses. This trade was, however, now vastly extended, while at the same time the merchants opened up commercial relations with other parts of the world, the produce of which they had heretofore received at second hand. The West India traffic, in effect, took the place of the lost tobacco trade; and, in a short time, those who had been regarded as Virginian magnates, became equally well known as West Indian lords. Glasgow has still a great and a growing interest in the West India islands; but the tobacco trade, once interrupted, was never resumed to a tithe of the extent to which it had attained before the foundation of the United States. Well it was so, for the merchants thereby entered into a trade with many lands, instead of being almost dependent upon only one.

In 1816, James Finlay & Co. despatched the ship *Earl of Buckinghamshire*, of 600 tons burthen, to Calcutta, being the first vessel which had cleared out of a Scottish port, direct for the East Indies. Other merchants followed the example of this enterprising company, of which the late able Kirkman Finlay was then the head, and the trade soon became a valuable and an extensive one. The trade to China has since been added; and the intercourse with South America, the South Australian colonies, New Zealand, &c., has become widely extended. The trade with the United States has of late years become most extensive; and, irrespective of native shipping, there are sometimes nearly a dozen large American ships lying in the harbour at one time. The largest timber-importing

	Exported.	Hhds.
Holland, ... ..	...	16,923
France, ... ..	...	5,012
Dunkirk, ... ..	...	5,190
Bremen, ... ..	...	1,112
Hamburgh, ... ..	...	871
Denmark, Norway, and the Baltic, ... ..	...	283
Spain and the Straits, ... ..	...	140
America and the West Indies, ... ..	...	91
Ireland—Dublin, ... ..	...	1,495
Belfast, ... ..	...	307
Cork, ... ..	...	220
Waterford ... ..	...	191
Limerick, ... ..	...	107
Other out ports, ... ..	...	322
		<hr/>
	Sold inland,	32,804
		<hr/>
		1,342
		<hr/>
		34,146
1st January, 1775, Balance on hand, ... ..	...	6,347
		<hr/>
		40,543

establishment in the world, viz., that of Pollok, Gilmour & Co., has its head quarters in Glasgow. It is not unworthy of note that the first mercantile fleet, which participated in the guano treasures of Ichaboe, was fitted out, in 1844, by a Glasgow house, viz., that of Alexander and John Downie. They possessed themselves of the secret of the whereabouts of this then supposititious island, and fitted out an expedition—at the time regarded as a mysterious one—which returned, in due course, laden with those fertilising deposits, which have been employed so beneficially in making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. But it is unnecessary to pursue this subject farther. The trade of Glasgow now extends to every clime. The rapid rise of late years, and the present extent of the commerce of this city, will be best understood from the following table of the monies paid into the Glasgow custom-house, from 1812 till 1847 inclusive; and it is worthy of note that Glasgow is one of the few ports which showed a progressive increase, notwithstanding the great remission of duties in 1844. Its revenue now vastly exceeds that of Leith, which for centuries was the principal port in Scotland:—

Amount of Customs' Duties collected at Glasgow, in Years ended 5th January.

Year.	Duties.			Year.	Duties.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1812.....	3,124	2	4½	1830.....	59,013	17	3
1813.....	7,511	6	5½	1831.....	72,053	17	4
1814.....	7,419	12	8½	1832.....	68,741	5	9
1815.....	8,300	4	3½	1833.....	97,041	11	11
1816.....	8,422	9	2½	1834.....	166,913	3	3
1817.....	8,290	18	1	1835.....	270,667	8	9
1818.....	8,402	1	3	1836.....	314,701	10	8
1819.....	8,384	3	4	1837.....	389,702	2	10
1820.....	11,000	6	9	1838.....	394,144	11	8
1821.....	11,428	19	0	1839.....	403,904	17	9
1822.....	16,147	17	7	1840.....	468,974	12	2
1823.....	22,728	17	2½	1841.....	472,563	19	9
1824.....	29,926	15	0	1842.....	526,100	0	11
1825.....	41,154	6	7	1843.....	503,871	11	9
1826.....	78,958	13	8½	1844.....	497,728	10	2
1827.....	71,922	8	0½	1845.....	551,851	2	5
1828.....	74,255	0	1½	1846.....	589,527	15	0
1829.....	70,964	8	4	1847.....	634,305	14	8

Until a period subsequent to the Union, the manufactures of Glasgow, like its commerce, were very trifling; but still they deserved the name, as the weavers of the city are frequently mentioned as an important body. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, Glasgow plaids had attained some celebrity in Edinburgh,

which was then the aristocratic centre of the kingdom; and we have still more direct evidence of the local importance of this species of manufacture in the following passage from the town council records, dated 26th August, 1715:—"Which day, the magistrates, &c., convened: the provost represented, that being informed that upon severall occasions their royall highnesses the prince and princess of Wales had expressed their affection to the town of Glasgow, and their special notice of, and regard to, every token and evidence of affection and duty from this city, it was, therefore, judged not improper to send to her highness a swatch of plaids as the manufactory peculiar only to this place, for keeping the place in her highness' remembrance, and which might contribute to the advantage thereof, and to the advancement of the credit of that manufactory; and that, accordingly, he had sent some pieces of the best plaids which the place afforded at the tyme, with a letter to her royall highness, which had been tendered to her highness by Mr. Smith, member of parliament for the city, and was graciously received by her highness; and thereupon she had directed Mr. Smith to return her thanks to the magistrats, who accordingly had wrytten a letter thereanent, and another letter was also wrytten to the same effect, by his grace the Deuke of Montross, by whom Mr. Smith was introduced."

The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, &c., obtained a footing in Glasgow about 1725, and, in addition to the plaidings, continued to be the staple manufacture of the place, till the introduction of the muslins. Glasgow was the first place in Great Britain in which inkle-wares were manufactured. In 1732, Mr. Alexander Harvey of this city, brought away from Haerlem, at the risk of his life, two inkle-ooms and a workman, and by this means fairly succeeded in establishing the manufacture in Glasgow, and was enabled successfully to compete with the Dutch, who had previously monopolised the art. The Dutchman, after remaining some years in Glasgow, left his employer in a fit of spleen, and proceeded to Manchester, the manufacturers of which he soon made as wise as their brethren, or rather competitors, on the north side of the Tweed.

The vast improvements which were effected in the production of cotton yarn, by the blessed inventions of Wyatt, Hargrave, and Sir Richard Arkwright, gave, however, the first great impulse to manufactures in the west of Scotland; and, in a short period, Glasgow capital was invested in this species of production to a very great amount. Originally, the spinning mills were erected in the vicinity of powerful falls of water, such as the Catrine mills in Ayrshire,

and the New Lanark mills; but, by the great invention of James Watt, it was no longer necessary to go to a distance for the motive power, for it was raised up amongst the workmen.* The first

* The great James Watt was born at Greenock, on the 19th of January, 1736. According to Arago, the father of the great engineer was, during "the quarter of a century, councillor, treasurer, and bailie of Greenock, having declined the office of chief magistrate, and was celebrated for the ardent zeal, and the enlightened spirit of improvement, with which he discharged his duties. He was a pluralist—he combined three kinds of occupations; he furnished the several kinds of apparatus, utensils and instruments, which are necessary for navigation; he was also a builder and a merchant; notwithstanding which, towards the close of life, he unfortunately suffered severely from some commercial enterprises, which deprived him of a portion of that honourable fortune he had previously acquired. He died at the age of eighty-four, in the year 1782." James was in early youth a delicate child; and, during his confinement at home, his father, noticing the bent of his mind, put a number of his tools at the disposal of the boy, who soon used them with facility and address. During this juvenile period he undertook the construction of a small electrical machine, whose brilliant sparks became a lively source of amusement and surprise to his young companions. "He was not fourteen," says Mrs. Marion Campbell, the cousin of the engineer, writing in the year 1798, "when his mother brought him to Glasgow to visit a friend of hers; his brother, John, accompanied him. On Mrs. Watt's return to Glasgow, some weeks after, her friend said, 'You must take your son, James, home; I cannot stand the degree of excitement he keeps me in; I am worn out for want of sleep. Every evening, before ten o'clock, our usual hour of retiring to rest, he contrives to engage me in conversation, then begins some striking tale; and, whether humorous or pathetic, the interest is so overpowering, that the family all listen to him with breathless attention, and hour after hour strikes unheeded.'"

In the year 1755, he went to London, and there placed himself under the instructions of Mr. John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch lane, Cornhill. "In 1757, he went to settle in Glasgow, as a maker of mathematical instruments; but, being molested by some of the corporations, who considered him as an intruder on their privileges, the university protected him, by giving him a shop within their precincts, and by conferring on him the title of mathematical instrument maker to the university." [MS. of Dr. Black.] His principal friends on this occasion were Adam Smith, Dr. Black, Robert Simson, and Dr. Dick. It was at this period that Watt's attention was directed to the powers of steam, and that his mind received that bent, which resulted in the great improvement, or rather invention, of the steam-engine. The great feature of Watt's invention was the condenser, by which the powers of the engine were infinitely multiplied, and the consumption of fuel was reduced to a tithe of its former amount. This most felicitous conception was completed in the year 1765; but it was not till 1774, when Watt formed a connection with Mr. Boulton of Soho, near Birmingham, that the discovery was brought to any practical use. About this time the two friends applied to parliament for a prolongation of Mr. Watt's patent, which was dated 1769, and had only a few years to run. They obtained it with the greatest difficulty:—Strange to say, one of the members of the House of Commons who opposed it most bitterly, being the celebrated Edmund Burke! So soon as parliament renewed the patent for twenty-five years, Watt and Boulton undertook the construction of draining pumps of the largest dimensions—to which service the engines were at first exclusively applied. The new engines soon superseded those on the Newcomen principle, and spread over all the mining districts, and especially Cornwall—the patentees

steam-engine used in Glasgow for spinning cotton, was erected in January, 1792. It was put up at Springfield, on the south side of the Clyde, opposite what is now used as the lower steam-boat quay, by Mr. Robert Muir, for Scott, Stevenson & Co. This work, which latterly belonged to Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham, was removed within the last two years, in virtue of a clause in the Clyde Trustees' act of 1840, to afford space for the extension of the harbour.

The power-loom was introduced to Glasgow in 1773, by Mr. James Louis Robertson of Dunblane, who set up two of them in Argyle street, which were set in motion by a large Newfoundland dog, performing the part of a gin-horse. In the course of two or three years, the looms had increased by several hundreds; and, subsequently to the application of steam, the extension of the manufacture has been such as almost to exceed belief. The suburbs of Glasgow now present a perfect forest of factory chimneys; and the extent of the cotton trade may be learned from the fact that, in 1846, the consumpt of cotton wool for Scotland—by far the greater part of which was absorbed by Glasgow—was carefully estimated at 119,225 bales. The imports of cotton wool into Scotland, in 1845, were 142,295 bales; and in 1846, they were 83,276 bales. Independently of the manufacturing operations carried on in the city and immediate neighbourhood, the manufactories of various other parts in Scotland are kept in motion by Glasgow capital; and even receiving, as their remuneration, the third part of the value of the coal which was saved by the use of each of their machines; "and," says Arago, "we may judge of the commercial importance of the invention by the fact, that in the single mine of Chasewater, where three pumps were employed, the proprietors thought it worth their while to purchase the rights of the inventors, at the price of £2500 per annum, for each engine!" These machines were speedily found applicable to every purpose to which motive power is necessary, and soon spread over the civilised world. In the words of Lord Jeffrey, "The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is as nothing to it; it can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it,—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors—cut steel into ribbands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves." This great man died on 25th August, 1819, and was interred in the burying-ground of the parish church of Handsworth, near Birmingham, in Staffordshire.

The tiny model on which Watt experimented is still preserved, as an object of rare interest, in the museum of the university of Glasgow. It was exhibited at the Philosophical Society's exhibition, in the City hall, during the Christmas and New-year's holidays of 1846-7. Of itself, it is a contemptible looking object, with a boiler no bigger than a tea-kettle; but one cannot look upon it, without feelings of almost reverence, as being the progenitor of those magnificent engines which are daily the means of enriching, and it may be truly said, civilising mankind.

in the north of Ireland vast numbers of the muslin weavers are in the direct and constant employment of Glasgow houses.

The first muslin web warped in Scotland was the work of Mr. James Monteith, father of Mr. Henry Monteith of Carstairs; and the operation was then considered such a triumphant one, that he caused a dress of it to be embroidered with gold and presented to her majesty, Queen Charlotte. Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle & Co., now Henry Monteith & Co., established a manufactory for Bandanna handkerchiefs in 1802; and the superior manufacture of the article itself, and their successful application of the Turkey-red dye, have given to the Glasgow Bandannas a fame almost as wide as the world itself. This manufacture is now worthily shared in by other companies in Glasgow, of which the firm of Todd and Higginbotham deserves notice for its enterprise, and the magnitude of its operations. Many of the minor inventions, which have given facility to the cotton manufacture, have originated in Glasgow; year by year the process is being simplified and extended; and, when we consider that the city has an exhaustless supply of coal and iron—that her artizans are not exceeded in skill by those in any part of the world—and that it has easy means of communication, alike with the interior of the kingdom and with the sea, it would be impossible to affix limits to the extent which this great manufacture may yet attain.

Letter-press printing was introduced into Glasgow, in 1638, by George Anderson; and one of the first works printed by him, was an account of the celebrated assembly of the Church of Scotland, which met in that year. He settled in Glasgow, in consequence of an invitation from the magistrates; and it appears from a minute of the town council, of 4th January, 1640, that the treasurer was directed to pay him £100, in satisfaction of his expenses “in transporting of his gear to this burghe,” and in full of his by-gone salaries, from Whitsunday, 1638, till Martinmas, 1639. The printing trade, however, appears for long to have been conducted on a very insignificant scale; and, in 1713, we find the college authorities making proposals for the establishment of a printing press within the university; and one of their reasons is, that they were “obliged to go to Edinburgh, in order to get one sheet right printed.” The typographic art, however, attained high celebrity in Glasgow, by the exertions of Messrs. Robert and Andrew Fowlis, the former of whom commenced business in 1741; and, during a series of years, many editions of the classics issued from their press, printed in a style of accuracy and beauty, which had never before been equalled in Great Britain. These editions are yet highly prized

by book collectors. They were assisted in the correction of the press by some of the most learned professors in the university. In 1744, the celebrated edition of Horace appeared, the proof sheets of which, it is well known, were hung up in the college, and a reward offered to any one who would discover an inaccuracy. It was long considered an immaculate edition; but, alas! for the high fame of these eminent typographers, Mr. Dibdin has pointed out no fewer than six errors in it! Glasgow has never attained any eminence in the publishing* of original works; but, nevertheless, printing is carried on extensively, and in a style of beauty which is not exceeded even by the best of the London printers.

The first newspaper published in Glasgow, appeared on the 14th. Nov., 1715, and was entitled "The *Glasgow Courant*, containing the occurrences both at Home and Abroad. Glasgow: Printed for R. T., and are to be sold at the Printing House in the Colledge, and at the Post-Office; Price Three-halfpence. N.B.—Regular Customers to be charged only one Penny." It is not known how long this paper was continued. A file of it is preserved in the university library, extending to the 1st of May, 1716, being in all, sixty-seven numbers. It was printed three times a-week, with twelve small pages, and was made up of extracts from the London journals, original letters, poetry, and very little local news. The "*Glasgow Journal*," which survived till within the last two years, was began by Andrew Stalker, on 20th July, 1741, and was printed by Robert Urie & Co. A publication, under the title of the "*Old Courant*," was began on 14th October, 1745. It is "printed for Matthew Simson, and sold by John Gilmour, at his shop, opposite to Gibson's Land, Saltmercat." The early numbers contain full lists of the names of the rebels who were executed for their share in the rising; and also, tolerably fair reports of the trials of the rebel lords* This

* Some of the advertisements and announcements which appear in these olden "folios of four pages," would read rather strangely if published in the present day. Here are a few extracts:—

"Last week, Mr. Graham, younger of Dougalston, was married to Miss Campbell of Skirving, a beautiful and virtuous young lady." (*Glasgow Courant* of February 9, 1747.)

"On Monday last, Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy and Botany in the University of Glasgow, was married to Miss Mally Baird, a beautiful young lady with a handsome fortune." (May 4, 1747.)

"On Monday last, Mr. James Johnstone, merchant in this place, was married to Miss Peggy Newall, a young lady of great merit, and a fortune of £4000." (August 3, 1747.)

Another advertisement which sounds a little strangely to a modern ear is the following:—

"James Hodge, who lives in the first close above the Cross, on the west side of



ROYAL PALACE OF THE BARRIERS

Engraved and colored by G. H. Bennett & Co. New York

“diurnall” has long been numbered with the things that were. Indeed in Glasgow, and especially during these last thirty years, newspapers have been set up and knocked down like nine-pins; and only two which were launched in the last century are still afloat, viz., the *Herald* and *Courier*; and these enjoy a green and lusty existence.

To pass from the literary manufactures of Glasgow, it may be hastily added that, in 1777, Messrs. George Macintosh & Co., established the manufacture of cudbear, an article of great importance in the process of dyeing. This is the firm which, afterwards, attained so much eminence, and still retains it, in connection with the manufacture of waterproof cloths. In 1800, Messrs. Tennent, Knox & Co. (now Charles Tennent & Co.), established a chemical work at St. Rollox, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, soap, &c. This is the most extensive manufactory of the kind in the world, the works covering a space of upwards of ten acres. In 1843, the company erected a “monster chimney,” for the purpose of carrying off any noxious gases which might arise in the process of their manufacture. It stands fully 500 feet above

the street, Glasgow, continues to sell burying crapes ready made; and his wife's niece, who lives with him, dresses dead corpses at as cheap a rate as was formerly done by her aunt, having been educated by her, and perfected at Edinburgh, from whence she is lately arrived, and has all the newest and best fashions.”

The following is a most earnest and convincing appeal from an unfortunate barber, who grievously complains of the conduct of various individuals, in the non-payment of their accounts for shaving and wig-dressing;—

“February 16, 1747.

“TO THE CITIZENS OF GLASGOW.

“Gentle I take the liberty of addressing you in this manner; and, if you'll allow yourselves to think but a little, I make no doubt but you will be disposed to ease me of these hardships I complain of. Before I commenced master, I took particular care to be capable of my business. I had as much money to begin the world, as not to be obliged to buy my goods at a disadvantage; and I fortunately got a sett of good customers; I have lived industriously and frugally, and my prices were neighbourlike. But notwithstanding all this, at the end of some years I found my affairs going backwards; and I having met with considerable losses, I began to examine from whence this misfortune might arise. I plainly discovered it to be the effects of being under-paid in these articles of shaving and dressing, and after an exact calculation, I find my yearly income for these articles, not sufficient to defray my necessary expenses in that branch of business: to remedy which, I humbly propose that every gentleman that is waited on at his own house, would pay yearly at so low a rate as a halfpenny for every wig dressing, and a penny for each shave, which is really little more than porter's wages, and yet it is considerably more than I am generally paid. I know well no gentleman will allow me to be a loser to his knowledge; but this is undoubtedly my case, and likewise those of my brethren who keep good materials for your service. I expect you will consider my reasonable and modest request.”

the level of Clyde, and is understood to have cost about £12,000 in the erection. The company have also extensive works at Dalmuir, on the banks of Clyde, about a dozen miles below Glasgow. This latter work was originally established by the late Lord Dundonald.

The manufacture of green bottles was commenced in Glasgow in 1730, and the first bottle-house erected on the site of the present Jamaica street. With the exception that the bottles are now black instead of green, the trade is still carried on most extensively, the principal works being situated at Anderston and Port-Dundas. The delft-ware manufactory was commenced at Delftfield, near the Broomielaw, in 1748, and is now carried on in various parts of the suburbs. The manufacture of flint-glass, or crystal, was begun in 1777 by Messrs. Cookson & Co. of Newcastle, and the trade has still a lusty existence. Within the last two years Messrs. Borron, Price and Kidston have added the manufacture of crown-glass to their bottle-making establishment at Port-Dundas, and they bid fair to take the lion's share of the Scottish and Irish trade from the English makers. Sugar-boiling was at one time an extensive trade in Glasgow, but it has passed away from us, which cannot, perhaps, be said of any other industrial occupation which had once got a fair footing. A co-partnership for the manufacture of ropes was entered into on 17th March, 1696. The tanning of leather commenced soon after the Union. The brewing business is also an ancient one; but the first distillery did not begin till 1786. It was commenced by Mr. William Menzies, in Kirk street, Gorbals—his license being the fourth granted in Scotland. At that period, the duty little exceeded one penny a gallon, and the best malt spirits was sold at three shillings per gallon.

In fine, Glasgow may be considered the workshop of Scotland; and, with the exception of cutlery and gun barrels, and a few other manufactures, it would be difficult to point out any article useful to man which is not fabricated in the city of St. Mungo.

When we are aware of the vast extent of the iron and engineering trades of Glasgow, it is not a little amusing to read, as detailed in a former page, that the early merchants of the city imported this article from France. Glasgow, occupying the centre of an almost exhaustless field of coal and iron, now seems destined to play no unimportant part in supplying the world with the latter, the most valuable of all the minerals. The introduction of the iron trade here is comparatively of recent date; and the first great impetus it received was from the well-known invention of the hot-air blast, by Mr. James Beaumont Nelson, until two or three years ago, the manager of the

Glasgow gas works. The merits of this invaluable discovery are, that the iron-master is enabled to use raw coal instead of coke, and with three-sevenths of the fuel which he formerly employed in the cold-air process of blasting, he is now enabled to make one-third more iron, of a superior quality. The extent of the Scottish iron trade, of which nine-tenths belong to Glasgow, will be understood by the following returns, prepared by a gentleman extensively connected with the iron trade, and possessing access to the most authentic sources of information:—

BLAST FURNACES IN SCOTLAND—SEPTEMBER, 1846.

	In Blast.	Out of Blast.	Repairing.	Building (new).	Total.
Gartsherrie (Lanarkshire).....	14	0	2	0	16
Govan —	3	2	1	0	6
Clyde —	5	0	1	0	6
Summerlee —	5	0	1	0	6
Langloan —	6	0	0	0	6
Dundyvan —	8	0	1	0	9
Carnbroe —	3	1	2	0	6
Calder —	5	3	0	0	8
Monklank —	7	0	2	0	9
Omoo —	3	1	0	0	4
Coltness —	5	0	1	0	6
Shotts —	3	0	1	0	4
Castlehill —	2	0	0	1	3
Glengarnock (Ayrshire).....	4	1	0	2	7
Blair —	2	0	1	4	7
Lugar —	2	0	0	2	4
Muirkirk —	2	2	0	0	4
Eglinton —	0	3	0	0	3
Garscube (Dumbartonshire)...	2	0	0	0	2
Carron (Stirlingshire).....	3	2	0	0	5
Kinniel (Linlithgowshire).....	4	0	0	0	4
Devon (Fifehire).....	1	1	0	0	2
Forth —	4	0	0	1	5
	93	16	13	10	132

The Bunaw furnace, near Oban, in Argyleshire, is not included in the above list, as it only produces twenty-five to thirty tons weekly of charcoal pig-iron, the whole of which is shipped to Wales for the manufacture of tin-plate, and it therefore does not come into the Glasgow market.

PROPOSED FURNACES.

New furnaces are proposed to be erected at the following places, during the course of 1847, provided the minerals turn out abundant, and of good quality, viz.:—

Portland, near Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)	4
Dalmellington, near Ayr Do.	4
Blair (additional) Do.	2
Eglinton Do. Do.	3
Clyde Do. (Lanarkshire)	1
Coltness Do. Do.	2
Forth Do. (Fifehire)	4

SCOTTISH IRON TRADE (INCLUDING BUNAW FURNACE) AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

	Furnaces in Blast.	Out of Blast.	Total.
May, 1805.....	18	10	28
December, 1825	17	8	25
May, 1843	67	27	94
December, 1843.....	60	38	98
October, 1844	70	38	103
April, 1845	84	21	105
October, 1845	91	37	128
June, 1846	101	30	131
September, 1846, (with Bunaw)...	94	39	133

AVERAGE PRODUCTION FROM EACH FURNACE IN SCOTLAND.

In 1805	25 tons weekly.
" 1825	33 to 34 " "
" 1843	106 to 107 " "
" 1844	107 " "
" 1845	107 to 108 " "
" 1846	110 " "

The pig iron trade of Glasgow, for 1846, is thus noticed in the annual circular of Messrs. William Connal & Co., dated 31st December, 1846:—

PIG IRON.

Estimated stock, December, 1845, in makers' hands.....	100,000 tons.
Do. do. in yards.....	140,000 "
	240,000 "
Estimated production in 1846, at 10,000 per week.....	520,000 "
	760,000 "
Stock in makers' hands, 30th December, 1846.....	63,900
Do. in yards, do.	80,400
	144,300 "
Total quantity consumed and exported in 1846.....	615,700 "
Of which there was exported and sent coastwise.....	312,000
Manufactured into bars, (estimated at).....	104,000
Consumed at foundries in and around Glasgow, (estimated at).....	199,700
	615,700 "

The rapid increase of this manufacture will be understood when it is stated that, so recently as 1828 (according to returns laid on the table of the House of Commons), the total production of iron throughout the kingdom was 690,000 tons, of which only 36,500 tons were made in Scotland. In addition to the production of pig iron, extensive works for the manufacture of bar iron have, within

these last few years, been established by Mr. Wilson of Dundyan, Mr. Dixon of Govan, and others; and, indeed, in everything connected with the iron trade, the west of Scotland bids fair to take the lead of Wales and Staffordshire.

The engineering trade has, of late years, become a most extensive one; and, in the department of iron ship-building, the Clyde has already gone far a-head of the Mersey. Glasgow boasts of the first marine engine-makers in the world, of whom Mr. Robert Napier of the Vulcan foundry and Govan, and Messrs. Tod and Macgregor of Hyde Park and Kelvin, deserve especial mention, although there are other firms also eminent in the trade. By the courtesy of the gentlemen named, we are enabled to present the following interesting returns of their labours during the last few years:—

WOODEN VESSELS FITTED WITH MACHINERY BY ROBERT NAPIER,
FROM 1839 TILL 1847.

Name.	Horse Power.	Where Sailing.
Fire King,.....	250	Liverpool and Glasgow, (since sold).
Isle of Arran,.....	70	Arran and Ardrossan.
British Queen,.....	500	London and New York.
Shandon,.....	80	Glasgow and Lochgilphead.
Stromboli,.....	300	Government Service.
Vesuvius,.....	300	Do. Do.
Admiral,.....	400	Glasgow and Liverpool.
Britannia,.....	400	Liverpool and Halifax and Boston.
Acadia,.....	400	Do. Do. Do.
Caledonia,.....	400	Do. Do. Do.
Columbia,.....	400	Do. Do. Do.
Londonderry,.....	220	Glasgow and Londonderry.
Palermo,.....	120	Palermo.
Acbar,.....	400	East India Co.'s Service, Bombay.
Precursor,.....	500	Calcutta and Suez.
Thunderbolt,.....	350	Government Service.
King Orry,.....	...	Isle of Man and Liverpool.
Hibernia,.....	500	Liverpool and Halifax and Boston.
Cambria,.....	500	Do. Do. Do.
Now Fitting.		
Dauntless,.....	600	Government Service.
America,.....	700	Liverpool and New York.
Canada,.....	700	Do. Do.
Europa,.....	700	Do. Do.
Niagara,.....	700	Do. Do.
Shipped.		
To Rio de Janeiro,.....	60	.....
" Bombay,.....	50	.....
" Rio de Janeiro,.....	60	.....
" Turkey,.....	50	Turkish Government.
" Do.,.....	50	Do. Do.
" Do.,.....	60	Do. Do.
" Do.,.....	60	Do. Do.
" Do.,.....	10	Yacht for Sultan.
" Do.,.....	5	Do. Do.
" Bombay,.....	60	For Navigating River Indus.
" Do.,.....	60	Do. Do.

**IRON VESSELS BUILT AND FITTED WITH MACHINERY BY ROBT. NAPIER,
FROM 1843 TILL 1847.**

Name.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Where Trading.
Vanguard,	683	300	Glasgow and Dublin.
Dundalk,	601	280	Liverpool and Dundalk.
"Water Cure,"	25	...	Sailing Pleasure Yacht.
City of London,	1116	400	Aberdeen and London.
Blue Belle,	66	30	West Indies.
Dolphin,	248	90	West Highlands.
Fame,	252	...	Pilot Brig, Calcutta.
Jackall,	300	150	Government Service.
Lizard,	300	150	Do. Do.
Bloodhound,	307	150	Do. Do.
Rambler,	638	300	Glasgow and Sligo, (Lost.)
Queen of Beauty,	104	30	Liverpool and New Brighton.
Ben my Chree, ..	296	140	Liverpool and Isle of Man.
Thetis,	345	150	Belfast and Glasgow.
Fire Queen,	137	80	Pleasure Yacht.
Brian Boiroimhe,	650	300	Liverpool and Drogheda.
Copenhagen,	586	250	Denmark.
Tynwald,	612	260	Liverpool and Isle of Man.
Viceroy,	792	350	Glasgow and Dublin.
Duke of Sutherland, ..	603	340	Inverness and London.
Earl of Aberdeen,	907	370	Aberdeen and London.
Pride of Erin,	800	350	Liverpool and Dundalk.
Building.			
Simoom,	2000	800	Government Service.
Lyra,	about 650	300	Glasgow and Belfast.
.....about	140	70	Tender for New York Vessels at Liverpool.

LIST OF IRON VESSELS BUILT BY TOD & M'GREGOR OF GLASGOW.

River Steamers.	No. of Engines.	Collective Power.	Sea-going Steamers.	No. of Engines.	Collective Power.
La Plata,	2	10	Royal Sovereign,	2	200
Vale of Leven,	1	50	Royal George,	2	250
Royal Tar,	1	75	Princess Royal,	2	400
Express,	1	75	Pacha,	2	200
Shamrock,	1	75	Prince of Wales (of Fleetwood),	2	250
Benedi,	1	75	Princess Alice,	2	200
Rothsay Castle,	1	80	Her Majesty,	2	300
Tarbert Castle,	1	110	Royal Consort,	2	300
Windsor Castle,	1	80	Albion,	2	140
Inverary Castle,	1	110	Sea King,	2	380
Windsor Castle, (No. 2)	1	120	Fire Fly, ..	2	200
Dunrobin Castle,	1	120	Ecuador,	2	200
Queen,	1	40	Scotia,	1	100
Princess,	1	75	Countess of Galloway,	2	230
Prince,	1	75	Prince of Wales (of Dublin),	1	150
Maid of Erin,	1	50	Pekin (of London),	2	440
Royal Alice,	1	80	Sultan, Do.	2	430
Emperor,	1	50	"Iron Duke" Barque of 400 ts.,		
Invincible,	1	80	"Glasgow," Schooner of 100 ts.,		
Sovereign,	1	70	Several Lighters,		
Defiance, (Tug steamer)	2	100			

Now on the Stocks, two sea-going steamers of 350 horse power, one of 250, and one of 115 horse power.

THE CLYDE AND HARBOUR OF GLASGOW.

(SEE PLATE, No. XVI).

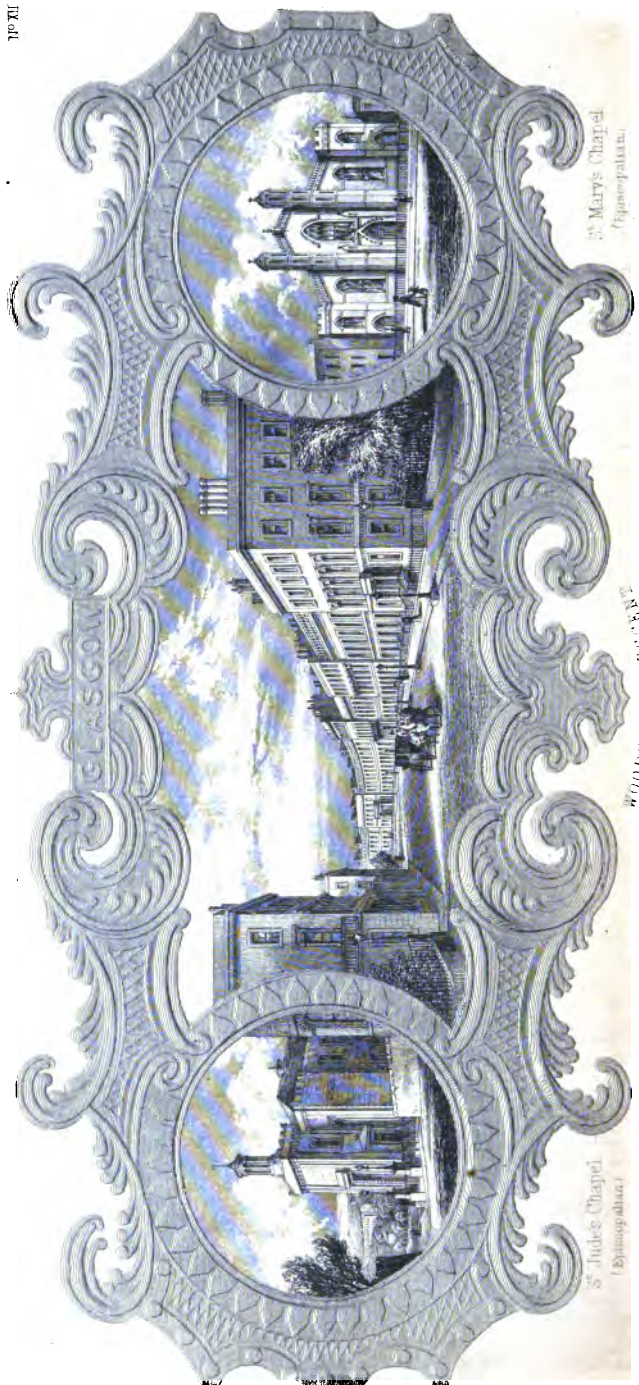
The Clyde may be truly considered the right arm of the prosperity of Glasgow; but it has only been made such by efforts of unparalleled industry, ingenuity and perseverance; and the results of these have been so successful, that, it may almost be said, a river has been created where one did not exist before. The citizens of Glasgow, as has been shown, were early alive to the advantages of commerce, and really did possess a portion of trade, before they could well boast of a river to bear it, or a harbour in which it could be received. In the early part of the sixteenth century, the channel was so much obstructed by fords, shallows and sinuosities, that the tinniest craft could not always reckon upon an uninterrupted navigation; but, about 1566, detachments of the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton made a bold effort to deepen the course of the stream, and they laboured for several weeks at this most praiseworthy undertaking, residing, in the meanwhile, in huts which had been built for their temporary accommodation at Dumbuck; for it was to the opening of the sand bank at this portion of the river that their efforts were mainly directed. These operations are memorable, as being the first attempts made to reclaim the Clyde from a state of nature, of which we are informed by record or tradition. It is to be presumed that these operations were continued over a series of seasons; for, subsequent to the time specified, small flat-bottomed boats made their way regularly up to Glasgow, acting principally in the capacity of lighters or loaders to the larger vessels which lay at the mouth of the river, and to which the passage of the Clyde would have been as impracticable as the navigation of a Highland mountain stream. Glasgow, at this period, presented only a bare landing shore, and fully one hundred years elapsed before the Broomielaw was elevated into a harbour, and even then it was of the smallest dimensions possible, which could deserve the name. Even so recently as 26th May, 1660, we find Patrick Bryce, tacksman of the town's "coal heughs," in Gorbals, complaining that several times he could not get his coal gabberts loaded at the Broomielaw, in consequence of the scarcity of water, and that he had been obliged, on this account, to crave license to lead them through the lands of Sir George Maxwell of

Nether Pollock, with the view of loading them near "to Meikle Govane," farther down the river.

About 1653, the citizens of Glasgow had their principal shipping port at the baillery of Cunningham, in Ayrshire; but, as the place was distant, the passage of lighters tedious, and land carriage expensive, they made overtures to the magistrates of Dumbarton, with the view of obtaining liberty and ground to build a harbour there. This, however, was rejected, on the plea that the influx of seamen would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants. In 1662, however, the town council of Glasgow succeeded in purchasing thirteen acres of land from Sir Robert Maxwell of Newark, in the parish of Kilmalcolm, about eighteen miles below the city, on which they eventually laid out the town of Port-Glasgow, built harbours, and constructed the first dry or graving dock in Scotland. Shortly after 1688 they built a quay at the Broomielaw, at an expense of £1666 13s. 4d. sterling.

The channel between Port-Glasgow and the Broomielaw, was still only navigable for the merest shallops, and the magistrates seem almost to have despaired of its ever being useful for anything else; for, upon 8th May, 1740, we find the following cautious entry, regarding an attempt at improvement:—"Which day, &c., the council agree, that a tryal be made this season, of deepning the river, by carying away the banks below the Broomielaw, and remitt to the magistrates to cause do the same, and go the length of £100 sterling of charges thereupon, and to cause build a flatt-bottomed boat for carying off the sand and chingle from the banks." It was not, however, till 1755, that the magistrates set about the improvement of the river in earnest, by inviting Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, to survey and make a report upon it. On 13th September of that year, he reported that the river at the ford at the Point-house, about two miles below Glasgow, was only one foot three inches deep at low water, and three feet eight inches at high water; and he recommended that a weir and lock should be erected at the Marlin ford, four miles below the city, in order to secure a depth of four-and-a-half feet in the harbour. This suggestion was approved of; and, in consequence, the first act of parliament for improving the river was obtained in 1758.

Fortunately, it was not acted upon, and the magistrates seem to have remained passive till about 1768, when they called in the aid of Mr. John Golborne of Chester, who reported that the river was still almost in a state of nature, and that at the shoals at Kilpatrick sands, and at each end of the Nushet isle, there were



St. Mary's Chapel
(Episcopalian)

St. Andrew's Chapel
(Episcopalian)

WOODSIDE OBSERVATORY

Woods & Co. Glasgow, Scotland. Published by the Proprietors.

not more than two feet of water. His survey was fully corroborated by one subsequently made by James Watt, afterwards the great improver of the steam engine. The principle upon which Golborne proposed to act, was to narrow the channel for several miles below Glasgow, and, by thus confining the water, to enable it to act with greater effect upon the bottom, and thus to scour out for itself a channel deeper in proportion as it was narrower. This plan he proposed to carry out by constructing jetties from the banks, at different distances apart. The magistrates had the wisdom to close with this suggestion; and, to enable it to be carried out, a second act of parliament was procured in 1770, by which the members of the town council were appointed trustees, with power to levy dues.* In January, 1775, Golborne had erected 117 jetties, including both sides of the river, and improved it so effectually, that vessels drawing more than six feet of water came up to the Broomielaw at flood tide. This improvement—vast at that time—was appreciated as it ought to be; and on 19th September, 1775, the town council, on the recommendation of the merchants, gave Mr. Golborne £1500, as a remuneration for deepening the river ten inches more than he was bound to do by his contract. They farther honoured him by the gift of a silver cup, and made his son a present of £100.

Notwithstanding this improvement, the trade of the Clyde for a long period was not by any means extensive. Half a century ago, few other vessels were seen at the Broomielaw than gabberts of from thirty to forty-five tons in burthen; and there are persons still living who remember when, for many days together, the harbour could not boast of the presence of a single keel. Indeed, for a long series of years, the ambition of the town council was limited to making the Clyde navigable for coasters, and foreign brigs and schooners of a light draught of water. One improvement, however, suggested another; and these were amply compensated by the accession of trade which followed their execution. The grand start was consequent upon the invention of steam navigation by Henry Bell, in 1811.† Since then the improvement of the Clyde

* A second contract with Golborne was agreed to on 27th November, 1772; and signed by himself and Arthur Connell, lord provost. The plan of the river by which Golborne conducted his operations, is still preserved in the River Trust office. It is drawn on a parchment sheet two feet in length by nine inches in breadth, and is altogether the most modest engineer's map we have seen.

† The Comet, the first steam vessel that ever sailed on the waters of Great Britain, was only of thirty tons burthen, and her engine of three horse power. After several experiments, she completed her maiden trip from Glasgow to Greenock, on 18th January, 1812, and was considered to perform good service, by making

has progressed amazingly, and the trade has increased enormously. By 1821, the river and harbour had been so much deepened and extended, that vessels drawing thirteen feet six inches of water could come up to the Broomielaw, and at the present moment (1847), the depth at high water of spring tides is eighteen feet, and at the lowest state of neap tides there is never less than from nine to ten feet of water in the river. Ships of 700 and 800 tons burthen now constantly discharge their cargoes at the Broomielaw; and for vessels of lighter draught, Glasgow possesses all the advantages of a deep sea harbour. The quays on the north side of the river extend to a distance of 4900 feet, including a wharf about 400 feet in length, formed above Glasgow bridge for the accommodation of small craft. On the south side, the quays extend from Glasgow bridge to the former site of Todd's mill, a space of 2,200 feet, making the total quay accommodation 7,100 feet. The additions, at present in progress, consist of 2,300 feet on the south side, and about 900 feet on the north—in both cases extending the harbour westwards. It is also proposed to extend the quays above the bridges 500 feet. The Clyde Trustees farther contemplate, at an early period, the construction of docks on the ground recently acquired by them at Stobcross and Over-Newton. These docks will occupy a surface of seventeen acres, besides affording very extensive wharfage accommodation.

These improvements have been effected by virtue of the powers contained in acts of parliament, which have been obtained from time to time—the latest authorising the construction of the Stobcross docks, having been passed in 1845. The expenditure has been enormous, in consequence mainly of the high prices which the trustees have been compelled to pay for land to be used for the extension of the harbour. Could it have been possible to foresee the magnitude of the trade of Clyde, this land might have been secured even twenty or thirty years ago at a tithe of the cost at which it

five miles an hour against a head wind. This first of the steamers was lost on the Doors of Dorrismore; and after her engine had long lain in a watery bed, it was fished up, and is now in possession of a highly respected engineering establishment in Glasgow. Although Henry Bell pointed out the way by which thousands have made princely fortunes, and a new power has been created in the world, he failed to enrich himself; and, in his declining years, was mainly indebted for support to an annuity of £50 granted by the Clyde Trustees. He died, at Helensburgh, on 14th March, 1830, aged sixty-three years, and was buried in the neighbouring churchyard of Row. An obelisk to his memory has been erected on the rock of Dunglass, situated on the Clyde, about two and a half miles above Dumbarton. Mr. Bell's widow still survives at Helensburgh, and enjoys the annuity granted to her husband.

was obtainable when actually needed; but as the city grew, the river-side ground became studded with valuable works and buildings; and these could only be obtained at the expense of a heavy compensation. The removal of the mill and print-works of Todd and Higginbotham, and the acquirement of the ground upon which they stood, cost the trustees about £61,000. Up till 30th June, 1846, the total sum expended in improvements exceeds £1,200,000; and the debt of the Trust at present exceeds £400,000. The revenue of the Trust, however, is so elastic, notwithstanding the construction of the railway to Greenock, in opposition to the river traffic, that it has fully justified the expenditure of these immense sums. Indeed the proportion of the debt to the revenue is not greater now than it was twenty-five years ago.

Originally the town council had the sole management of the river; but, some years ago, five merchants were added, who were chosen by the council. The composition of the Trust, however, was rendered still more open by the Clyde Bill of 1840, and the Municipal and Police Bill of 1846. There are now thirty-three members, viz., the lord provost and eight bailies; the dean of guild; the deacon-convener; sixteen town councillors, or in other words, one member from each of the sixteen wards; three representatives from the Merchants' House; two from the Trades' House; and one from the Chamber of Commerce.

The revenue of the river and harbour in 1752 to 1770 only amounted to

		£147	0	10	|	In 1820	...	...	...	£6328	18	10
In 1771	...	1044	10	0	|	— 1830	...	...	...	20,296	18	6
— 1780	...	1515	8	4	|	— 1840	...	...	...	44,261	0	4
— 1790	...	2239	0	4	|	— 1846	...	...	...	51,198	12	2
— 1800	...	3319	16	1	|	— 1847*	...	...	...
— 1810	...	6676	7	6	|							

The number and tonnage of vessels owned at Glasgow is as follows:—

	No.	Tons.	|	No.	Tons.
1811	35	2620	|	1835	59,151
1820	77	6131	|	1840	87,707
1825	156	31,039	|	1846	134,603
1830	217	39,432	|		

The vast increase and present magnitude of the trade of Clyde will be best understood by reference to the following table, which has been prepared by the courtesy of Mr. George Readman, the

* It is necessary to put this sheet to press before the revenue for the year, ending 1st July, 1847, is declared; but, from the accounts already made up in the treasurer's office, there is no doubt that the income for this year will range from £57,000 to £59,000.

treasurer to the Clyde Trustees. It will be observed that a separate entry is allotted to steam vessels subsequent to 1826:—

TABLE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS FROM 1810 TO 1846, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	40 Tons and upwards.	40 Tons and under 60.	60 Tons and under 80.	80 Tons and under 100.	100 Tons and upwards.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Arrivals.	Total Tonnage.
1810	1253	698	635	107	10	2703	...	...	105,338
1811	1315	628	540	110	11	2604	...	...	95,625
1815	1306	945	641	96	15	2823	...	...	116,732
1816	1335	659	672	176	19	2861	...	...	115,008
1817	1505	779	640	283	50	3251	...	...	135,382
1818	1337	943	736	218	64	3298	...	...	150,966
1819	1533	974	746	223	64	3545	...	...	150,963
1820	1363	1075	821	208	76	3543	...	...	158,869
1821	1612	1337	1016	264	103	4352	...	...	199,482
1822	1388	1114	889	264	169	3822	...	...	181,310
1823	1424	1424	873	204	252	3937	...	...	190,507
1825-6*	1813	1557	710	194	234	4508	213,158	...	...
1826-27	1624	1251	1378	274	365	4892	256,713	...	...
Steam	288	2133	2974	1272	276	6843	474,273	11,735	730,986
1827-28	1770	1250	831	302	248	4405	214,315	...	...
Steam	347	1509	3778	1097	289	6614	481,946	11,019	696,261
1828-29	1963	1256	650	228	189	4297	194,067	...	...
Steam	398	1721	4303	701	318	7438	508,166	11,735	702,233
1829-30	1926	1246	652	276	164	4264	190,960	...	...
Steam	715	1446	4061	812	580	7605	527,576	11,869	718,536
1830-31	1810	1080	629	298	208	4004	186,576	...	...
Steam	14	1790	4082	1003	648	7537	545,751	11,542	732,327
1831-32	1839	1125	694	290	214	4102	194,831	...	...
Steam	159	1497	4167	1120	597	7560	548,973	11,722	743,804
1832-33	1849	968	778	334	218	4147	190,678	...	...
Steam	27	1407	4188	1197	791	7897	578,247	12,044	768,925
1833-34	1934	1053	847	365	257	4527	211,464	...	...
Steam	...	1616	4273	1533	946	8367	616,059	12,894	827,523
1834-35	2128	1106	831	337	341	4743	222,759	...	...
Steam	121	1270	4208	1533	1269	8401	688,568	13,144	911,327
1835-36	1969	1160	856	369	445	4799	244,610	...	...
Steam	292	1283	4541	1515	1451	9082	718,044	13,881	962,654
1836-37	1872	1139	408	201	406	4116	211,318	...	...
Steam	389	857	4041	1811	1433	8531	718,414	12,647	929,732
1837-38	2300	1273	393	272	365	4603	214,471	...	...
Steam	573	1871	3520	1452	1593	9009	731,028	13,612	945,499
1838-39	2725	1514	429	326	500	5494	269,302	...	...
Steam	456	2259	3300	2513	1399	9697	785,745	15,121	1,055,047
1839-40	2841	1303	3240	293	576	5337	271,942	...	...
Steam	388	2417	2810	2315	1443	9373	894,337	14,710	1,166,329
1840-41	3041	1335	416	322	671	5785	314,263	...	...
Steam	301	2630	2342	2817	1241	9421	828,171	15,206	1,142,373
1841-42	2896	997	343	202	611	5049	275,769	...	...
Steam	348	2199	1895	2612	1139	8193	754,714	13,242	1,030,483
1842-43	3287	1021	288	271	651	5518	299,530	...	...
Steam	562	2335	1674	2748	1212	8431	758,861	13,949	1,058,401
1843-44	3361	997	274	235	598	5465	272,198	...	...
Steam	569	1945	1817	2574	1225	8130	744,071	13,595	1,012,269
1844-45	3192	951	311	277	701	5462	312,525	...	...
Steam	495	1819	2308	2328	1507	8457	789,424	13,919	1,101,949
1845-46	3232	1037	529	329	797	5924	342,735	...	...
Steam	579	1461	2566	2234	1555	8395	775,233	14,319	1,117,968

* From the state of the Books, the totals this year cannot be accurately given.

POPULATION.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to point to any other city or town in the empire, in which the advance in population, during the last half century, has been so rapid and so extensive, and in which the value of ground for building purposes has increased so enormously. In preceding pages, the insignificant extent of the population, for generations after the foundation of the cathedral, has been shown; and even at a date, comparatively so recent as the Reformation in 1560, there is reason to believe that it did not exceed 4500 souls.* In the year 1581, the Confession of Faith was signed or assented to, by 2250 persons, above twelve years of age. In 1610, Archbishop Spottiswoode directed the population to be ascertained, when it was found to amount to 7644. In 1660, at the restoration of Charles II., the population had increased to 14,678; but it fell off immediately, consequent upon the troubled era of the "Persecution;" and, at the Revolution of 1688, the city contained only 11,948 souls. Indeed, nearly half a century elapsed before Glasgow regained the amount of population which she possessed at the beginning of the reign of the Second Charles. In 1708, immediately after the Union, a census was taken by order of the magistrates, and the result was 12,766. In 1712, when the Convention of Royal Burghs ordered a return from each burgh, the numbers in Glasgow were given as 13,832. In 1740, the population was ascertained by the magistrates to be 17,034. In 1763, Mr. John Woodburn, the city surveyor, enumerated the inhabitants, and found them to amount to 28,300. In 1780, when the suburban parishes of the Gorbals and Barony (then very insignificant) were, for the first time included, the population was found to have increased to 42,832. In 1785, the magistrates again directed the population to be taken, when it amounted to 45,889. In 1791, the population was taken for Sir John Sinclair's National Statistical Work, and the return gave 66,578. Up till about this period, the population was chiefly confined, and, indeed, densely lodged in the High street, Gallowgate, Trongate, Saltmarket street, Bridgegate street, Stockwell street, Bell street, the Wynds, Candleriggs street, Drygate street, King

* At the taxation of the burgh in 1556, Glasgow was estimated to contain only between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants; but there might have been substantial reasons for representing the population to be less than it really was.

street, Rottenrow, &c. From the introduction of the cotton, and other manufactures, and the extension of commerce, the city now extended rapidly in all directions, and the suburban villages grew into towns, and formed a junction with the city half way; and lands which for centuries had been laid out in pasture, or under tillage, were transformed, as if by the wand of the magician, into extensive and magnificent streets and squares.*

* The following interesting gossip regarding the appearance of the city, and the formation of its streets and buildings during the last century—from the pen of "Senex," in the *Glasgow Herald* of October 18, 1843—may not be out of place:—

"A great part of the information which is here noted down as of very old date, was obtained by the writer of this, in his youth, from his grandmother, born in 1715. In speaking of Candleriggs street, the old lady mentioned that, in her younger days, it was a corn field let in Riggs; that at the northern extremity of this field (near to the present site of St. David's church) there stood a candle work, to which a foot-path led from the Trongate; but the main entry was from the High street by Canon street. The field in question came to be generally called the Candle Riggs, and to this day the street is better known by its old name of the Candleriggs, with the article before it, than by its modern name of Candleriggs street. King street was opened up at a later date, and is best known among our old folks by its original name of the New street.

"The present splendid line of street of Trongate and Argyle street, is the admiration of every stranger, and justly so; but very few of our citizens are aware of the manner in which this line of street came to be so broad and spacious. It happened thus:—

"Anciently, there was a range of houses of a poor description which stood in the centre of the Trongate, having a narrow lane on each side, leading westwards. The magistrates of Glasgow acquired a right to these houses, either by purchase or otherwise, and took them all down, leaving the Trongate a beautiful and spacious street; there, however, remained of these old buildings two small tenements attached to the Tron steeple, which were not acquired by the magistrates; these came, by purchase, into the possession of Alston & Co. (or their successors, Bell and Boyd), silk mercers, and Gilbert Shearer & Co., clothiers, who took them down about fifty years ago, and on their site erected the present shops and upper floors. The gentlemen above named intended to have erected tenements consisting of four storeys, but were successfully opposed by the magistrates, on the ground of the city having a servitude of lights, &c., from the Tron steeple. Many attempts have been made to get these buildings removed, and the Trongate widened at this part, but hitherto without effect.

"Immediately west of Stockwell street, and nigh to the site of the present Black Bull inn, there stood a port or gate called the West port, beyond which there were a number of thatched houses and malt kilns; but they were much scattered and sparsely built. Fortunately for Glasgow, these erections had been set down at a considerable distance back from the public highway, or Westergate, as it was called, each house having (*more Scotice*) a dungstead or midden in front of the said dwelling. When the West port was taken down, and the city began to extend westward, the magistrates compelled all proprietors making new erections to keep the original back line of buildings, and refused to allow any houses to be put down on the sites of the dungsteads—hence came our splendid and spacious Argyle street.

"As I have happened to mention the Black Bull inn, it may perhaps be amusing to hear the manner in which this building came to be erected. About

Subsequent to this enumeration, the decennial census gives the following returns as to the amount of the population:—

In 1801	83,769	In 1831	202,426
" 1811	116,460	" 1841	282,134
" 1821	147,043		

The enumeration for 1841, comprises the population within the parliamentary bounds, and within the royalty and suburbs beyond these bounds, and is taken from the tables of Dr. Alexander Watt, city statist, who was employed as one of the principal government enumerators. Of the total of 282,134, there were 134,087 males,

eighty-five years ago, a number of gentlemen in Glasgow, interested in the Highlands of Scotland, proposed to form themselves into a society, to be called the Glasgow Highland society; the object being to educate, clothe, and put out to trades the children of industrious Highland parents. At this time, I think about 1760, the celebrated George Whitefield came to Glasgow. The members of the proposed Highland society waited on Mr. Whitefield, and, after explaining to him their object, they begged that he would preach a sermon, and then make a collection for behoof of the intended society. Mr. Whitefield entered warmly into the measure, and readily agreed to preach a sermon and make a collection, but suggested that it ought to be done in the High churchyard; he further suggested, the sanction of the authorities being obtained, that all the approaches to the churchyard should be put in the management of the directors of the Highland society. The sermon accordingly took place, and the multitude of hearers was immense. Mr Whitefield having finished his sermon made a most splendid appeal to the assembled people in favour of the poor and uneducated children of the Highlanders; he even went so far as personally to point to various groups of ladies and gentlemen, who were listening to him from their seats on the grave-stones, saying, that *they* thought nothing of giving half-a-crown to see a play, or go to a ball, and he told them that he could not let them off for *less* than that sum on this occasion. In the meantime all the doors of egress from the churchyard were taken possession of by the directors of the Highland society, who stood, hat in hand, receiving the collections. The sum collected was the largest that had ever hitherto been known to be forthcoming at any sermon in Glasgow. The money so collected, along with some other funds raised by the Highland society, was sufficient to enable them to erect the present Black Bull buildings.

“The ground betwixt the Candleriggs and the Cowlone (Queen street) formerly consisted of a long range of narrow stripes of back garden ground, attached to the front properties in Trongate and Argyle streets. At the bottom, or north extremity of these stripes of ground, there was a narrow road leading from Canon street to Cowlone (Queen street); this road was commonly called the Back Cowlone. When Provost Ingram was in office this road was improved and widened, and, in honour of him, it received the name of Ingram street. It remained long without buildings. The only building now existing in Ingram street, which can at all be called old, is the two storey range of buildings east of Hutcheson's hospital; these were erected for an inkle factory, and had a plot of ground in front, enclosed by a wooden railing,—this ground was taken into the street when it was widened. The different stripes of back garden ground, betwixt Candleriggs and Queen street, gradually came to be formed into streets running northward from Trongate and Argyle streets to Ingram street. These were opened in the following manner:—Virginia street, Miller street, Hutcheson street, Glassford street, and Brunswick street. Virginia street was so named by Mr. Spiers in

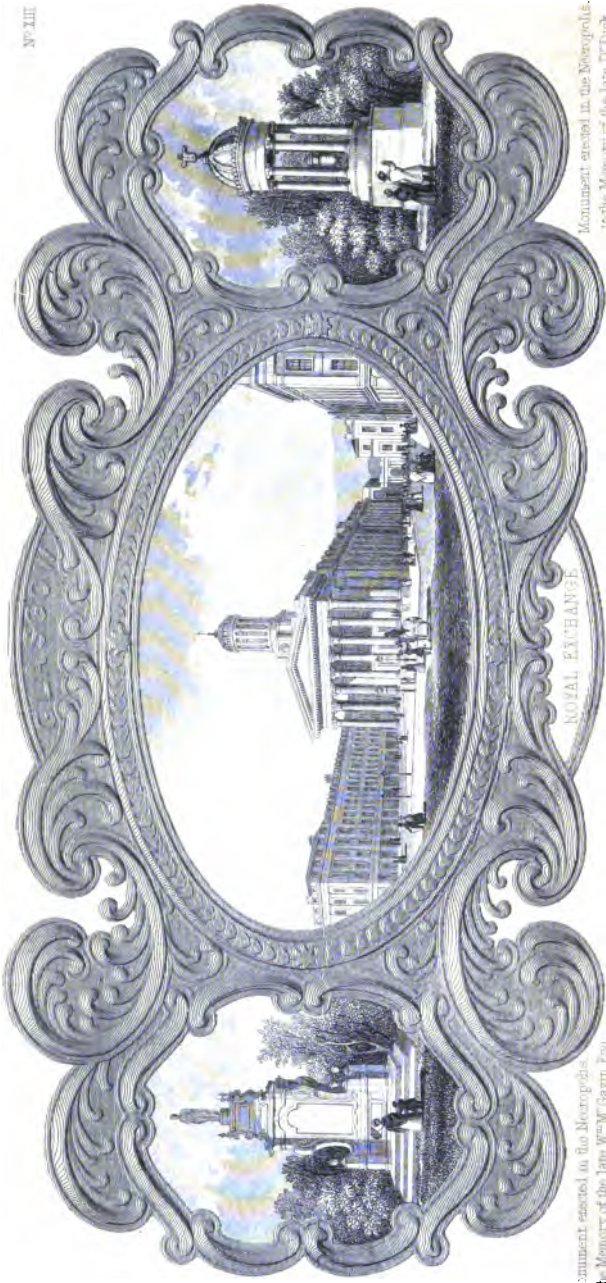
and 148,047 females. In the mortality bill for 1846, presented to the town council, in January, 1847, Dr. Watt estimates the population in the city and suburbs, at 333,100, viz., in the city parish of Glasgow, 144,113; in the Barony parish, 129,443; and in Gorbals parish, 59,544. The great increase in the population arises, of course, from immigration from the surrounding country districts. It varies according to the state of trade; the Lowland counties supply additions to the middle classes, and the labouring portion of the population is recruited, to a great extent, from the West Highlands and the north of Ireland. In 1846, the total number of

honour of the tobacco trade; his house has just been taken down by the Glasgow and Ship Bank company. Miller street got its name from Mr. Miller of Westerton, through whose property it was carried. Hutcheson street was so called because it occupies the garden of the hospital. Glassford street received its appellation from Mr. Horn, builder, who purchased Mr. Glassford's house and back garden. About this time John street, commencing at Ingram street, was opened. It was so called from the circumstance of there being, at that time, a great number of gentlemen in office as magistrates and councillors, whose Christian names were John. The price of the early feus in John street was one shilling and sixpence per square yard; and in George's square (opened by the magistrates) two shillings and sixpence per square yard. I rather think that the west compartment of George's square was feued at one shilling and eightpence. At this time there was a waste piece of ground, forming the west corner of Queen street (on part of which Mr. Gray, the jeweller's shop stands), with a decayed malt kiln on the back portion of it. The proprietor held this ground at three guineas per square yard, which was then considered so outrageously absurd that the price so asked became a standing joke in the city. The proprietor, however, stuck to his price for upwards of twenty years, when at last he got it from Bailie Morrison, builder, who erected thereon the present large corner tenement. This was the commencement of high prices for building ground in Glasgow, which probably has been brought to its grand climax by the London street company paying at the rate of fifty pounds per square yard for the ground which forms the west extremity of London street.

"The greatest part of the buildings in Wilson street, and its neighbourhood, were erected by Mr. Smith, builder, in connection with a wealthy company in England. Mr. Smith gave this street the name of Wilson street, in consequence of Wilson's Charity schoolroom being then situated in a back court off Candleriggs street. The entry to the schoolroom still exists, being the first entry in Wilson street from Candleriggs street, on the north side. Mr. Smith also built a great part of High John street and North Frederick street; likewise, all Dempster street, better known by the name of 'Botany Bay.'

"The present Buck's Head inn was the mansion-house of Mr. Dunlop of Garnkirk, the father of the late Colin Dunlop, our city member. Dunlop street took its name from him. Mr. Dunlop sold this house, and afterwards purchased Mr. Spiers's house at the north extremity of Virginia street.

"There was a Mr. Maxwell who had extensive works at the north-west extremity of Maxwell street, as a copper and tin smith. These buildings still exist. From him the street received the name of Maxwell street, but, since his time, it has been widened and greatly improved. At the opposite corner of this street (north-east corner) Mr. Houston of Jordanhill had his mansion-house, from the grounds of which a portion was taken to widen Maxwell street."



Monument erected in the Neoropolis to the Memory of the late Wm^o Gerrit Esq

ROYAL EXCHANGE

View of Street in the neoropolis, Esplanade & Postoffice from the river

Monument erected in the Neoropolis to the Memory of the late D^o Dick

burials in the city and suburbs was 11,636. In 1845, the number was 8259; but, in the present year (1847), the number is likely to be large, beyond all former precedent, from the lamentable prevalence of fever, induced by the failure of the potato, "the poor man's greatest bread crop." The great mass of the working population are densely lodged in the old parts of the city, viz., High street and its vennels, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, and the Wynds; and domiciles which last century formed the cozy retreats of city clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and merchants, are now often tenanted by the pickpocket and the prostitute. Notwithstanding the various regulations which have been made to improve the sanatory condition of these low dwelling places, disease and wretchedness are ever present; and perhaps no city affords more strikingly the contrast of wealth, splendour, and refinement, and a degree of misery and debasement, which almost seems to exhibit that lower depth, which no human agency can elevate.

The first foot pavement was laid subsequent to 1776, and in 1790, the first common sewer was constructed in Glasgow.

GLASGOW GREEN.—(SEE PLATE NO. VIII.)

Our fathers were contented to domicile themselves in ill ventilated tenements, with many small rooms, narrow windows, and low ceilings; and a peer of Scotland or lord of Session would make his home in a single "flat" of a "land," which a middling conditioned city trader would now scorn to honour with the keeping of his household gods. May not this early indifference to space within be accounted for by the "ample room and verge enough" which all possessed without, in the shape of meadows, greens, parks, or the open country, which a few minutes locomotion placed in the reach of every one, with their benign attributes of pure air, fresh fields, and the "warbling woodland." It is not so now; and the growing woods, the river singing on its way, and the open country have a charm for the town-bred and town-confined citizen, which is well accounted for by the unfrequency with which they can share in their delights. To Glasgow, happily, has been reserved one of the most spacious parks in the kingdom, and situated within a very short distance of the business part of the city, and of those places where the working classes are most densely congregated. One hundred years ago, however, when the population was not a tithe of its present amount, the exercising grounds of the inhabitants were much more ample. The riches of the citizens, in this respect, are thus detailed by M'Ure, [1736.]

"This city hath acquired three parks, one lying at the east corner, which is enclosed with a strong stone wall, and which now belongs to the merchants, commonly called the Craig's Park, nobly beautified with a stately grove of fir trees, which is a beautiful view to all resorting to the High Church, and the burials within the churchyard thereof. This great planting was set by order of the worthy Mr. Adam Montgomery, merchant, then dean of guild. [1715-16.]

"The second park is that which is commonly called the New Green, adorned with pleasant galleries of elm trees, and situated upon the south-east corner of the city, and is enclosed with a stately stonewall, 2500 ells in length, and fenced on the south with the river of Clyde; it hath all the summer time between two and three hundred women bleaching of linen cloth, and washing linen cloths of all sorts in the river Clyde; and in the midst of this enclosure

there is an useful well for cleansing the cloths, after they are washed in the river; likewise there is a lodge built of freestone in the midst of it, for a shelter to the herd who waits upon the horse and cows that are grazed therein.

“ The third enclosure is the Old Green, lying closs to the south-west corner of the city, and is much less than any of the other two; it is only fenced round with palisadoes, and no stone wall, but that loss is made up by one hundred and fifty growing trees round the green, pretty large. Within this green is the rope work, which keeps constantly twenty men at work, and the proprietors thereof can furnish as good tarr’d cable ropes, and white ropes, untarr’d, as any in Britain. On the west end of this green is the glass-work.”

The first of these parks, which was latterly known as the Merchants’ or the Fir Park, is still preserved to the citizens, though its uses and aspect are vastly changed. Of late years, the “ stately grove of fir trees ” had become wondrous scrubby; and, by the instigation of Mr. Hill, Dr. John Strang, present city chamberlain, and other gentlemen, the spot was converted into the Necropolis or Pere la Chaise of Glasgow, undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and picturesque places of sepulture in Scotland.

The second is the present “ Glasgow Green.”

The Old Green, situated between Jamaica and Stockwell streets, has long disappeared, every part of it having been built over, or appropriated to some industrial use, by the end of last century. The *Glasgow Magazine*, of 1784, states, that fifty years previously it was the fashionable promenade of the inhabitants. The nucleus of the present Green is understood to have formed part of the grant made by James II., to William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow, in 1450, for the benefit of the community. Originally, it was limited in extent; but, by successive purchases made by the wise town councillors of other years, it has been enlarged to its present noble dimensions of fully 104 acres. For generations, the Green was allowed to remain almost in a state of nature, being cut up with springs, holes, and marshes; parts were so low that they were overflowed by every rising of the river; irregular hillocks, studded its surface, and Camlachie burn sneaked its dirty course through the middle of it. In 1814, however, it was most handsomely improved and laid out, under the auspices, and partly at the expense, of the corporation. The low space was elevated, and the higher levelled and lowered; Camlachie burn was hidden in a tunnel; the marshy spots drained; and a ride, or carriage drive, of about two-

and-a-half miles in length formed around. Its present aspect is exceedingly pleasing—forming one of the finest bends in the river—the lower part or “Flesher’s Haugh,” smooth as a gentleman’s lawn, and the upper part dotted with fine old timber. Subsequent to the shutting up of the Old Green, and previous to these modern days when wealth and fashion moved westwards, this used to be the summer rendezvous of the pride and beauty of the city; it was the scene—as it is partly still—of all the manly sports—“the young contending, while the old surveyed;” and it was the field of all those grand military operations, especially in the stirring times “when George the Third was king,” and when every shopkeeper was a soldier. Here, too, almost all the washing, bleaching, and drying operations of the entire city were performed; and “lasses liltin’ o’er the pail,” might be seen or heard by the hundred. But the introduction of water in pipes, and the change in residence of the better classes, sadly crippled the importance of the Green in this respect, and the rent of the washing-house, which was at one time about £600 per annum, is now a pitiful trifle.

The blythesome scene at these city washings of the olden time has been enough to stir up the muse of Mr. Wilson, whose numbers, as quoted from the poem of “The Clyde,” in the “Picture of Glasgow, 1812,” flow on to the following measure:—

“Here bare-foot beauties lightly trip along ;
 Their snowy labours all the verdure throng :
 The linen some, with rosy fingers rub,
 And the white foam o’erflows the smoking tub.
 Their bright approach impurity refines :
 At every touch the linen brighter shines,
 Whether they bathe it in the crystal wave,
 Or on the stream the whitening surges lave ;
 Or from the painted can the fountains pour,
 Softly descending in a shining shower ;
 Till, as it lies, its fair transparent hue
 Shows like a lily dipt in morning dew.”

Still the Green is invaluable in a special degree to the humbler classes for the washing and bleaching facilities which it affords, and to all who choose to resort to it for its means of exercise and recreation. It is furnished with some delicious springs of water. It cannot at all times, however, be depended on for the purity of its atmosphere; for a forest of factory and smithy chimnies are situated on the south side, and another on the north, and as the science of smoke-burning is either unknown or unappreciated in these parts, the consequence is, that in certain states of the wind,

the black volumes of coal vapour are rolled over upon the Green in bitter abundance.

Despite these disadvantages, the public prize the possession of the Green as one of their richest jewels; and well they may, for it is the only verdant spot free to all, and of which tens of thousands can say that they may resort to it from the morning light till dusky evening without being called on to pay any rent.

The public may also prize the Green for another reason, in so far as though the town council have most laudably added to its dimensions at one time, they have been no less willing to sell, slice up, or alienate portions of it at another. So early as 1575, the council appear to have been wont to dispoone pendicles of the Green for behoof of their own friends; and, accordingly, on 1st May of that year, as the olden records bear:—"Comperit William Maxwell, merchand, in name of the merchandis and sax deacons of craftis, in name of the haill craftis and haill communitie, and dissented fra the giving furth, or deling of ony part of the commone muirs to James Boyde, or to ony utheris mair nor is already delt, and protestit that the parts thair of already delt and gevin furth, without thair consentis, in tymes bygane, suld not prejudge them, but that they may have time and place for recalling and remeid thair of." The agitation as to the parcelling out or retaining of the Green must have been a serious one, for it was not till June, 1576, that the council passed an act, to the effect that no further part or portion of the said common muirs should in time coming be set or given in feu to any person or persons, but that it shall "ly still in comunitie to the weill of the haill tounschip."

In 1745, the town council actually alienated a part of the present Green; but the conditions of that alienation were never implemented. On the 26th March of that year, a petition was presented in name of John Graham of Dugaldstone, Robert Luke, Richard Oswald, William Crawford, James Coulter, Robert Boyle, sen., William Stirling, and others, representing that they were about to "carry on ane woolen manufactory," and desiring that a part of the Green which they indicated might be conveyed to them for the erection of their works. The council accordingly agreed that the company should be allowed to measure off "such a part of the said Laigh Green, next to the burn, opposite to the Skinner's Green," extending to three roods, seventeen falls, and thirty-three ells, for payment of forty shillings sterling money of yearly feu duty to the town; and doubling the said feu duty at and upon the expiring of each twenty years from and after their entry. The council stipulated

that no further part of the Green should be asked or given; that no entrance should be made from the works into the Green; and that the company should not be allowed to spread out their yarns or goods upon it. The council farther stipulated that, in the event of the ground not being enclosed by the first March following, or the works completed by Martinmas, 1747, the contract should be null and void. It is likely that no effort was made to carry out the contract on the part of the company; for business became dislocated, and the town generally got into deep water, in the autumn following, in consequence of the rebellion for Prince Charles. Or it may be that the opposition of the citizens became too strong to be disregarded; for it would appear certain that no attempt was made to deface the Green with a factory, in virtue of this act of council.

In 1793, the council obtained power, in the bill which was passed for erecting Hutchesontown bridge, to sell or dispose of as much of the Low Green as would form a continuous line of street from the foot of Saltmarket to the intended bridge; and they also obtained power to sell, for building lots, parts of the High or Calton, or, more properly speaking, the Gallowgate Green. The plan of forming this street in continuation from Saltmarket was never carried out. The public offices were built on the western side of its intended site, much to the adornment of this part of the city, and giving a beautiful termination to the westward view from the Green. The council, of course, has the power, in virtue of this act, to build up the eastern side, by which this view would be shut out; but assuredly it will never be exercised, unless some extraordinary revolution shall arise to alter the features of the Green altogether. Monteith Row was built on those portions of the Gallowgate Green allowed to be sold; but the eye rests with pleasure on this handsome line of city dwellings; and if the act of 1793 is now allowed to slumber in the corporation chest, it can only be said that good has come from it. In taking away small portions of the open park it has adorned the rest. By the way, the last vestige of the "stately stone wall," alluded to by M'Ure, was removed when the south side of Great Hamilton street was built up.

For a very lengthened period it has been customary, during the jollities of the Glasgow fair, to let out the lower portion of the Green for the erection of booths for the exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling, feats of horsemanship, legerdemain, theatricals, &c. Some of these were allowed to remain long after the frolics of the fair had been brought to a close; and, in some instances, leases from year to year were given to the more respectable of the class; but

as the buildings were erected of wood, and had therefore only a temporary character, the citizens did not consider their rights as in any way infringed in the matter. In the summer of 1845, however, a professor of legerdemain, known as the Wizard of the North, obtained a lease for a year in this locality, and erected on the site a handsome and substantial brick structure, to be used as a temple of magic and a theatre. The durable nature of the materials, the gorgeousness and expense of the internal decorations, and the amplitude of the accommodation (being the largest theatre in the kingdom out of London) gave a character of permanency to the building which none of the others had ever possessed. The public, or at least a large section of it, became quite alarmed and excited on the subject. Public meetings were held; debates in council followed; and, finally, one of successive deputations laid on the corporation table a petition, signed by 60,000 persons, praying for the immediate removal of the brick theatre. In the meantime, the council had already granted a year's lease to the conjuror; but, in the autumn of the same year, the authorities got out of the difficulty by an accidental conflagration, which broke out in the brick or "City" theatre on the night of Tuesday the 18th of November, and in a few hours reduced the fabric to utter wreck. The building and decorations are said to have cost between £6000 and £7000. Cooke's circus, immediately adjoining the other, fell by fire a few weeks afterwards. The Adelphi, built previous to the City theatre, still remains (July, 1847); but as it is constructed of wood, and therefore of a temporary character, the public do not regard its presence with much apprehension.

The most formidable assault made upon the Green is of very recent date. In the present session of parliament (1847), the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway Company introduced a bill to parliament, for powers to connect their station on the College grounds with the railways on the south side of the river, by means of a viaduct across the Green and a bridge over the Clyde. The intended viaduct was to pass about one hundred yards west of Nelson's monument (*see Plate No. I.*), situated on the Low Green. Public opinion was pretty strongly expressed against this measure, the more especially, perhaps, that the offers of the company, as to compensation for this valuable privilege, were of a somewhat misty kind. The town council and police commission opposed the measure in the committee of the House of Commons; and, after a hearing of eight days, the project was rejected by the committee on the 22d May. This most valuable lung of the eastern part of the city is, therefore, as yet, intact.

THE UNIVERSITY.—(SEE PLATE NO. IX.)

The university has been fitly designated the most valued possession of the commercial capital of the west—redolent as it is of olden and hallowed associations, and presenting the lights of Christian truth, literature, and science, to the every-day acceptance of a great and growing community, apt to become utilitarian in its tendencies from the pressure of business pursuits as opposed to the classic retirement and study of the cloister. As already stated, this highly-prized institution was founded in the year 1450-1, by William Turnbull, bishop of the diocese,* who, with the concurrence and approval of King James II., obtained a bull from Pope Nicholas V., erecting in Glasgow, a *studium generale*, in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, the Liberal Arts, and every other lawful faculty, with the power of granting degrees which should pass current throughout Christendom. In the edict, the situation of the city is described as being, by the salubrity of the climate and the abundance of all the necessaries of life, well adapted for such an establishment. The constitution of the university was founded upon that of Bologna, then in high repute in Europe for the eminence of its teachers and the attainments of its *alumni*. Bishop Turnbull reserved to himself and his successor in office the dignity and power of chancellor; and by his exertions, aided by his chapter, a body of statutes was prepared, and the university opened in Glasgow in 1451. The academic staff consisted, at the period of the institution, of a chancellor and rector, of masters and doctors in the four faculties, who had graduated at other universities, and of incorporated students in these faculties. Andrew Stuart, brother to King James II. was incorporated in 1456, being then sub-dean of Glasgow. In 1453, a royal charter was granted by the king, exempting the members of the university from all taxes, watchings, wardings, and other public burdens, and not a few of these exemptions are enjoyed till the present day.

At the outset, the university had little or nothing to depend upon

* William Turnbull, doctor of laws, was a son of the family of Bedrule, in the county of Roxburgh. He was first a prebendary of Glasgow, and afterwards archdeacon of Lothian, in the diocese of St. Andrews, and keeper of the Privy Seal. He became bishop of Glasgow in the year 1449, and in that capacity performed his first mass upon the 20th of September. After the erection of the college—a monument to his memory more enduring than brass or marble—he took a journey to Rome, where he died on 3d September, 1454.



VIEW FROM NORTH WEST CORNER OF BLYTHWOOD HOUSE, GLASGOW.
Painted by J. G. Macdonald, Esq., Glasgow, and published by the artist.

but its character and usefulness. It was almost entirely destitute of worldly means, having no endowment excepting an "university purse," into which were dropped some small perquisites on conferring degrees, and the revenue derived from the patronage of two or three small chaplainries, bequeathed by some of the early members. The regents, however, did not eat the bread of idleness, for within a few years after its establishment, so many young men were matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, that it was deemed expedient to provide a house for their residence, and to secure a regular set of teachers for their instruction. The bishop and chapter accordingly appear to have allowed the infant university the use of a building near the cathedral, in which the lectures in the faculties of Theology and Canon Law were read; and, at the same time, the chancellor and rector appointed three masters of arts, and members of that faculty, as regents and teachers. The house provided for the students in arts was known by the name of the Pædagogium, and was situated on the south side of the Rottenrow. The college of arts prospered so much that, in 1458, it contemplated the building of a Pædagogium out of its common purse; but this design was rendered unnecessary by the liberality of James, the first Lord Hamilton, who, about the year 1459-60, bequeathed to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal regent of the Faculty of Arts, and his successors, a tenement, with its pertinents, in the High street of Glasgow, to the north of the Blackfriars, together with four acres of land in the Dowhill, adjacent to the Molendinar burn, a locality to which the name of the "Land of the Pedagogy" was long afterwards applied. This timely gift soon received some small additions; and, in 1466, an adjoining tenement was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Arthurlic. These buildings were situated upon the present site of the university; but of their interior accommodation, or exterior aspect, no record has been preserved. The faculties of Theology and Civil and Canon Law, in the university, did not possess property like the Faculty of Arts; but this deprivation was well compensated by the regents being in possession of rich livings in different parts of the kingdom.

The university went on in the even tenor of its way, apparently with uninterrupted prosperity, till the troubled times of the Reformation; when the overthrow of the ancient church, from which it had sprung, and on which it was nearly altogether dependent, inflicted a blow, which proved almost fatal to its existence. The chancellor, James Beaton, fled to France, carrying with him all the archives of the see, and a small part of the documents and insignia of the university; and, for a time, it is believed its functions were

entirely suspended. The college of arts, though not the most dignified, yet the most useful part of the university, did survive the havoc, but in such a shattered condition that, in a charter of Queen Mary, it is said "that it appearit rather to be the decay of ane university, nor ony ways reckonit ane established foundation." This unfortunate queen was the first to lend encouragement to the university, and lift it up from the low condition into which it had fallen; for, by the charter already alluded to, and which is dated 13th July, 1560, she founded five bursaries for indigent youths, and granted to the masters of the university, for their sustentation, the manse and church of the friars' predicators, thirteen acres of land adjoining, and all the other rents and annuities which had belonged to the friars. The magistrates and council, who observed that the town had suffered from the decay of the university, also contributed to its re-establishment, by conveying, in 1572, certain church property which had been granted to them by the queen; but, with all these helps, the university had only a "hand-to-mouth" existence; for it appears that, at this time, the whole of the members, regents, and students residing within it, amounted to only fifteen persons,—even this small number was afterwards diminished by reason of the stinted means of the institution, for the total rental realised amounted only to about £300 Scots, yearly.

Brighter days were in store for the depressed seat of learning, and these date from the year 1577, when the Regent Morton, in the name of James VI., then in his minority, remodelled the constitution, and made a handsome addition to the revenue, by a grant of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. The charter then granted is known as the *Nova Erectio*, and it still forms essentially the basis of the present constitution, or the *Magna Charta*, of the college. The officers appointed by it are twelve, viz., a principal, three permanent regents or professors, four bursars, a house steward, and other servants. In 1581, Boyd, the titular archbishop, granted a right to the customs of the city, by which donation an additional regent was maintained, who became professor of Greek. Other professors, including a professor of medicine, were appointed subsequent to 1639. The university continued to make great progress; and at the period of the Restoration, it had, besides a principal, eight professors, a librarian, and a respectable library, an increased number of bursars and students, from all parts of the west of Scotland. The buildings having become ruinous were in progress of being rebuilt, when the university again received a "severe blow and heavy discouragement" from the re-establishment

of Episcopacy, by the government of Charles II., which deprived it of the best part of its revenue—the bishopric of Galloway. In the meantime a large debt had been contracted, and it was found necessary to reduce three out of the eight professors, and diminish the emoluments of those which remained. Considerable donations and mortifications were no doubt received during this depressed period, but these were all appropriated, not to the common stock of the university, but to the foundation of bursaries, or to the carrying on of the buildings.*

The university languished till the period of the revolution; but, in the year 1693, each of the Scottish academic establishments having received a grant of £300 per annum out of the bishops' rents, the Glasgow institution again revived; other gifts, both public and private, followed; the students greatly increased in numbers; and, since then, its career has been uninterruptedly onward. In 1702, the students in theology, Greek, and philosophy, amounted to no fewer than 402. The university has decidedly kept pace with the advance and requirements of the age; numerous additional professorships have been added; and, altogether, the college of Glasgow has attained a degree of educational excellence, in its own sphere, second to none in Europe.

Strictly speaking, the establishment consists of the university and the college. The first is an incorporation vested with the power of granting degrees in the four great branches into which all human learning was divided of old. The second is an incorporation within the university, endowed for educating young men; and each have courts with independent rights. The academic body of the university consists at present of the chancellor, the lord rector, the dean of faculty, the principal and vice-chancellor, twenty-two professors, and two lecturers. According to the "Glasgow University Calendar,"

"The whole business of the university is transacted in three distinct courts; namely, the senate, the faculty, and the comitia.

"The *senate* consists of the rector, the dean, and all the professors of the university. The rector presides in this court, except when affairs are managed for which the dean is competent.

* It appears that the town council made more than one contribution to the erection of the college buildings. The record for 23th July, 1655—a period before the difficulties alluded to above had arisen—bear: "The said day, notwithstanding the town, payed of befor to the colledge, two thousand merks for the help of the fabrick thair of, yett, for the love and respect they have to the flourishing estait of the samyne, it is aggreit and condiscendit to be thame to bestow furdur therin sax hundreth pundis, and ordains John Andersonne to deburse the samyne out of the first end of the moneys he receaves from the collectors of the mylnes."

“ Meetings of the senate are held for the election and admission of the chancellor and dean of faculties, for the admission of the vice-chancellor and vice-rector, for electing a representative to the General Assembly, for conferring degrees, and for the management of the libraries, and other matters belonging to the university.

“ The *faculty*, or college meeting, consists of the principal, the professors of divinity, church history, Oriental languages, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, mathematics, logic, Greek, humanity, civil law, medicine, anatomy, and practical astronomy. The principal presides in this meeting, and has a *casting*, but no *deliberative*, vote.

“ The members of faculty have the administration of the whole revenue and property of the college, with the exception of a few particular bequests, in which the rector, and other officers of the university, are specially named. They have likewise the right of exercising the patronage of eight professorships vested in the college. They present a minister to the parish of Govan, and have the gift of various bursaries. In the exercise, however, of one of their privileges, viz., the election of professors, the rector and dean of faculties have votes.

“ The constituent members of the *comitia* are, the rector, the dean, the principal, the professors, and the matriculated students of the university. The rector or vice-rector presides in this court.

“ Meetings of the *comitia* are held for the election and admission of the rector, for hearing public disputations, in any of the faculties, previously to the conferring of degrees, for hearing the inaugural discourses of the principal and professors previously to their admission to their respective offices, and for promulgating the laws of the university.

“ Besides these, a court, called the *Jurisdiction Ordinaria*, consisting of the principal, the four regents, (viz., the professors of Greek, logic, ethics, and physics), and the professors of humanity, with the gowned students, meets occasionally, for the exercise of discipline over the junior students.”

The chancellor is the officer of highest dignity in the university, and is elected by the *Senatus Academicus* for life—at least this has been the practice since the overthrow of the Episcopal church in Scotland, at the Revolution of 1688, up to which period the archbishop of Glasgow was *ex-officio* chancellor and visitor of the university. By himself, or deputy, who is generally the principal, he has the sole privilege of conferring academical degrees upon

persons found qualified by the senate; otherwise the chancellor has no connection with the affairs of the college, excepting that of presiding at the election of principal. The office is, therefore, pretty much an honorary one. The following have been chancellors from the year 1642, downwards, viz. :—

1642	James Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton,	1684	Alexander Cairncross, Archbishop of Glasgow,
1660	William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn,	1687	John Paterson, Do.
1661	Andrew Fairfowl, Archbishop of Glasgow,	1691	John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford,
1664	Alexander Burnet, Do.	1715	James Graham, Duke of Montrose,
1670	Robert Leighton, Do.	1743	William Graham, Do.
1674	Alexander Burnet, Do.	1781	James Graham, Do.
1679	Arthur Ross, Do.	1837	James Graham, Do.

The lord rector is the next dignified office in the university. He is invested with very considerable powers; is the guardian of the statutes, privileges, and discipline of the university; and with his assessors, is empowered to exercise that academical jurisdiction amongst the students themselves, or between the students and citizens, which is bestowed upon most of the universities in Europe. Though the rectorial court is thus possessed of great powers, it at one period exercised more ample jurisdiction, and there is even an instance of a capital trial before it, so recently as 1670. In that year, Robert Bartoune, a student, was indicted before Sir William Fleming, rector, for murder, before the rector's court; but was acquitted by a jury. The lord rector is elected annually on the 15th of November, by the dean of faculties, the principal, the professors, and the matriculated students of the university. The electors are divided, according to their respective birth-places, into four nations, viz., *Natio Glottiana, sive Clydesdalie*, which comprehends the natives of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbartonshires; from Erreckstane, the source of the Clyde, to Dumbarton; *Natio Albanie, sive Transforthana*, containing all the country north of the Forth, and all foreigners; *Natio Laudoniana, sive Thevidalie*, including the Lothians, Stirling, the district east of the Water of Urr, and the students from England and the British colonies; *Natio Rothseiana*, including Ayrshire, Galloway (westward of the Water of Urr), Argyll, the Western Isles, Lennox and Ireland. The majority of the members of each nation constitute one vote. In case of an equality, the former rector has the casting vote, and failing him, the rector immediately preceding. It is usual to re-elect the rector for the second year. The election of this important office generally produces great excitement in the college, by reason of the contest

being based on political likings, rather than upon literary or scientific worth. The most eminent men in the country, however, have considered themselves honoured by this appointment. Previous to 1820, the installation of lord rector—which takes place in the common hall, at any convenient period during the year of his election—used to be a very quiet affair; but, in that year, Francis Jeffrey (now a judge of the Court of Session, with the title of Lord Jeffrey), delivered a brilliant address to the students, and the example has been generally followed by his successors, with various degrees of ability. Since the year 1760, the office has been filled by the following noblemen and gentlemen:—

1760	James Gray, Earl of Errol,	1801	William Craig, a Lord of Ses-
1762	Thomas Millar, Esq., of Bar-		sion,
	skimming,	1803	Lord Chief Baron Dundas,
1764	Baron William Mure of Cald-	1805	Henry Glassford, Esq. of Du-
	well,		galston,
1766	Dunbar Douglas, Earl of Sel-	1807	Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. of
	kirk,		Killermont,
1768	Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkeran,	1809	Archibald Campbell, Esq. of
1770	Lord Chief Baron Ord,		Blythswood,
1772	Lord Frederick Campbell,	1811	Lord Archibald Hamilton,
1773	Charles Cathcart, Lord Cath-	1813	Thomas Graham, Lord Lyne-
	cart,		doch,
1775	Lord Chief Baron Montgomerie,	1815	David Boyle, Lord Justice
1777	Andrew Stewart, Esq. of Tor-		Clerk,
	rance,	1817	George Boyle, Earl of Glasgow,
1779	Campbell B. Cochran, Earl of	1819	Kirkman Finlay, Esq., M.P.,
	Dundonald,	1820	Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Advocate,
1781	Right Hon. Henry Dundas,	1822	Sir James Mackintosh, M.P.,
1783	Right Hon. Edmund Burke,	1824	Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P.,
1785	Robert Graham, Esq. of Gart-	1826	Thomas Campbell, Esq., LL.D.,
	more,	1829	Henry Petty, Marquis of Lans-
1787	Adam Smith, LL.D.,		downe,
1789	Walter Campbell, Esq. of	1831	Henry Cockburn, Esq., Soli-
	Shawfield,		citor-General,
1791	Thomas Kennedy, Esq. of	1834	Lord Stanley, M.P.,
	Dunure,	1836	Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.,
1793	William Mure, Esq. of Cald-	1838	Sir J. G. R. Graham, M.P.,
	well,	1840	John Campbell, Marquis of
1795	William M'Dowall, Esq. of		Breadalbane,
	Garthland,	1842	Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.,
1797	George Oswald, Esq. of Auch-	1844	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., M.P.,
	incruive,		Lord Advocate,
1799	Right Hon. Sir Ilay Campbell,	1846	Lord John Russell, Esq., M.P.,
	Lord President,		First Lord of the Treasury,

The dean of faculties is annually elected on the 1st of May, by the senate. His office is usually held for two years, and he is entitled to give directions with regard to the course of study, and to judge, together with the rector, principal and professors, of the qualifications of those who desire to be created masters of arts, doctors in divinity, &c.

The office of principal, coeval with the foundation of the university, was confirmed and regulated of new, by King James VI., in

1577. The appointment is vested in the crown. The principal, it is believed, must be a minister of the Church of Scotland, and is required to superintend the department of all the members of the college. He is also *primarius* professor of divinity; but, in practice, none of the principals have taught divinity since the beginning of the eighteenth century, excepting on temporary occasions when the ordinary professor may have been incapacitated.

“The professors of the university of Glasgow may be distributed according to the departments of knowledge to which they are respectively assigned, into four distinct faculties, those of Arts, Theology, Law, and Medicine.

“Under the Faculty of Arts are comprehended the professors of humanity or Latin, Greek, logic, ethics, and natural philosophy. They preside over what are called the *gowned classes*; and a regular attendance upon their instructions, during four separate years, constitutes what is termed the *curriculum*, or complete academical course, enjoined by the ancient usage of the university. To the same faculty may also be referred the professors of mathematics, astronomy, natural history, and civil engineering.

“The Faculty of Theology includes, besides the principal, who, in right of his office, is first professor of divinity, three other professors—those of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and Oriental languages.

“The Faculty of Law consists of a single professor, *viz.*, of civil and Scottish law.

“The Faculty of Medicine comprises the professors of anatomy, practice of medicine, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, botany, *materia medica*, institutes of medicine, and medical jurisprudence.

“The professors of Greek, logic, ethics, and natural philosophy, are denominated regents, and enjoy, in right of their regency, certain privileges beyond the other professors.

“Those called *regius* professors, hold chairs which have been recently founded and endowed by the crown, and are members of the senate, but not of the faculty of college.”—*University Calendar*.

The students are divided into *togati* and *non-togati*; the former wear a gown of scarlet cloth, and belong to the Latin, Greek, logic, ethics, and natural philosophy classes. All these must attend the college chapel on Sunday, (where service is performed according to the rites of the Established church) unless they belong to another church or sect, when leave of absence is granted. The remainder of the students are the *non-togati*, and (except those who are students of divinity), are unrestricted in their dress, order of attendance, or presence at worship in the chapel of the university.

According to the report of the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Scottish universities, presented to parliament in 1837, the annual stipend or endowment of the Glasgow professors is as follows:—

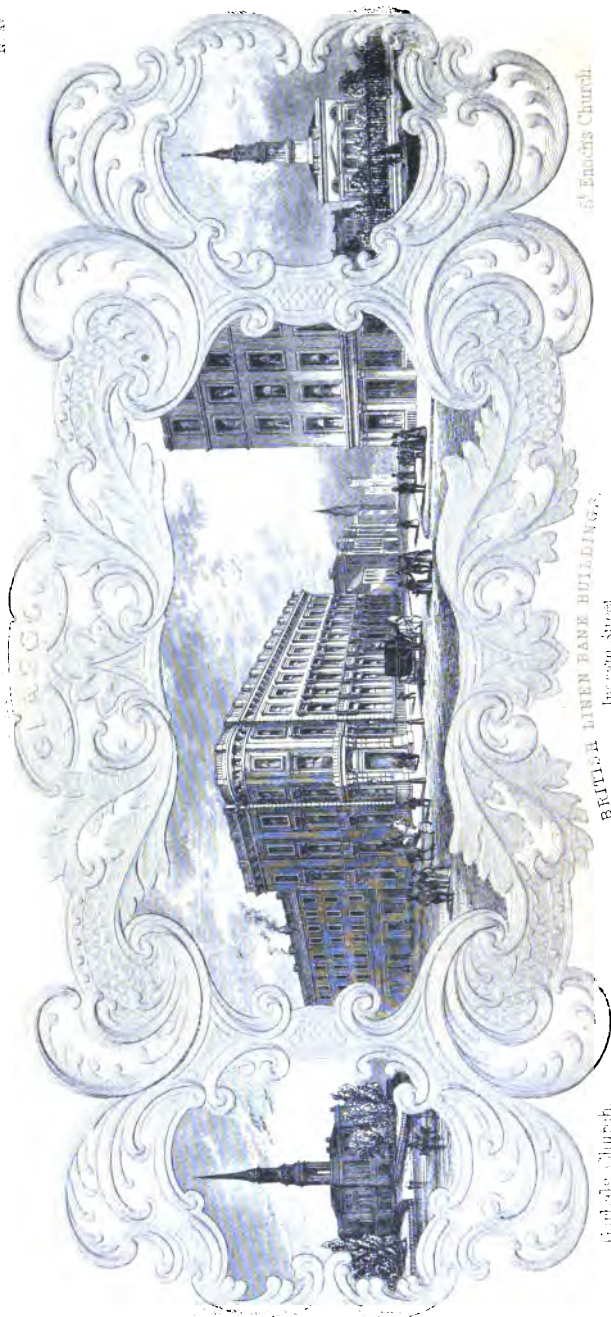
Chair Estab.	Salary.	Chair Estab.	Salary.
1451 Principal,	£450	1709 Oriental Languages,.....	£300
1577 Logic and Rhetoric,.....	289	1713 Physic,	270
1577 Moral Philosophy,.....	288	1713 Civil Law and Law of Scot-	
1577 Natural Philosophy,.....	291	land,	310
1581 Greek,	289	1718 Anatomy,.....	250
1630 Divinity,	425	1720 Ecclesiastical History,.....	322
1637 Humanity,.....	289	1760 Practical Astronomy,.....	270
1691 Mathematics,.....	291		

The above are what are termed the college professors, and, to a great extent, derive their endowments from property belonging to the university. The following are those recently endowed by government, and termed regius professors:—

Chair Estab.	Salary.	Chair Estab.	Salary.
1807 Natural History,.....	£100	1831 Materia Medica,.....	£100
1815 Surgery,.....	50	1839 Institutes of Medicine,.....	75
1815 Midwifery,	50	1839 Forensic Medicine,.....	75
1817 Chemistry,.....	50	1840 Civil Engineering,.....	275
1818 Botany,.....	50		

In addition to these endowments, fees are exacted from the students here as everywhere else, varying from £2 2s. to £5 5s., for attendance on each class; and, of course, in proportion to the number of students attending the respective classes, the professorship is a valuable one or otherwise. Glasgow college can boast of having numbered amongst its professors some of the most distinguished men of their times; and in the present staff there is no lack of ability or enthusiasm. Of those who adorned the institution in times which have passed away, may be named Bishop William Elphinston, Andrew Melville, Baillie, Leechman, Burnet, Simpson, Hutcheson, Black, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Miller, Richardson, Anderson, Young, and Sir Daniel Sandford. Notwithstanding the vast increase of the population, the number of students has not proportionably increased of late years, from the marked preference for a commercial education, including the modern languages, over the academic course prescribed in the university.

There are thirty foundation-bursaries connected with the college, held by upwards of sixty students, from four to six years each. The emolument to each student varies generally from £5 to £25 per annum; but a small number are worth £41, and one worth £50 per annum. In addition to these, there are some valuable



St. Nicholas Church.

BRITISH LINEN BANK BUILDINGS,
JACOB STREET.

St. Nicholas Church.

Printed and Published by James Watson & Co., Glasgow.

exhibitions. In the year 1688, John Snell, Esq., with a view to support Episcopacy in Scotland, devised to trustees a considerable estate, near Leamington in Warwickshire, for educating Scottish students at Baliol college, Oxford. By the rise in the value of land, and the improvements which have from time to time been made on that estate, the fund now affords about £120 per annum to each of ten exhibitioners. These exhibitions are tenable for ten years, but vacated by marriage, or on receiving preferment of a certain amount. The right of nomination belongs to the principal and professors of faculty. Another foundation, by John Warner, bishop of Rochester, of £15 per annum, to each of four Scottish students of the same college, during their residence at Oxford, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitioners, so that four of them have a stipend of £135 per annum. Warner's exhibitions are in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of Rochester, who usually nominate on the recommendation of the master of Baliol college.

The library of the university was founded a few years after the institution itself. Its beginnings were exceedingly small; and it was not until the seventeenth century that it assumed form or shape. The total collection now amounts to more than 60,000 volumes, including many exquisite editions of the classics, and some valuable manuscripts and curiosities. Among the latter is the manuscript paraphrase of the Bible, by the well known Mr. Zachary Boyd, who was a great benefactor of the university, and whose bust surmounts one of the gateways in the inner court of the college. Amongst the names of its early benefactors is found that of George Buchanan, who, it appears, presented to the college twenty volumes, consisting chiefly of the Greek classics. The library is supported from the interest of mortified money, and the fees of students, but principally "by a grant of upwards of £700 per annum from the Treasury, as a compensation for the loss of the Stationers' Hall privilege."* The fee for students is 7s. for the winter, and 3s. 6d. for the summer session.

A small piece of ground, adjoining the college, was, in the eighteenth century, set apart as a botanic garden for the use of the lecturer on botany. But becoming unsuitable from the number of manufactories which subsequently gathered around it, the university, in 1817, agreed to subscribe £2000 towards the establishment of a garden then being formed by the citizens of Glasgow in the north-west of the town, on the line of the present Sauchiehall street,

* University Calendar, 1844-5.

on condition that every facility should be given to the lecturer and his students. From this, however, the garden was again pushed westward by the pressure of building; and about five years ago, the new garden was opened in the present beautifully picturesque locality, sloping to the Western road on the south, and the Water of Kelvin on the north. To these gardens the professor of botany has the same access. He frequently visits it with his students, but the lectures are generally delivered in the college.

The professor of astronomy has a splendid observatory situated on an eminence south of the gardens. The site is admirably adapted for the purpose, and the instruments exceedingly valuable. The professor's residence is attached to the observatory.

Perhaps the most valuable adjunct of the university is the Hunterian Museum, (*see Plate No. III.*) founded by the liberality of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of East Kilbride, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and born in 1710. By his will, dated 31st July, 1781, Dr. Hunter bequeathed to the principal and professors, his splendid collection of books, coins, paintings, and anatomical preparations, &c., in addition to £8000 for building an erection for the reception of the collection, and for its support and further augmentation. These donations consist of the gatherings and industry of a long and successful life, and of their kind are unrivalled in the kingdom. Originally the collection was valued at £65,000, but by successive additions, it is now computed to be worth upwards of £130,000. The building was erected in 1804, from designs by Mr. William Stark of Edinburgh, at an expense of nearly £12,000. The front exhibits six Doric columns rising from a flight of steps; and a dome of stone, surmounted by a glass cupola, gives a graceful finish to this beautiful and classic structure.

The college buildings are situated on the east side of High street—the most ancient thoroughfare of the city—partly upon the site of the houses bequeathed to the Faculty of Arts, by James, Lord Hamilton, and partly on the site of the Blackfriars' monastery, which became the property of the college soon after the Reformation. They are very extensive, consisting of five quadrangles or courts—two where the hall of the senate, the common hall, and the numerous class rooms are situated; one in which is situated the museum and library; and two in which are the dwelling-houses of the principal and professors. The dwelling-houses are thirteen in number, and accommodate what are termed the “college” professors. The “regius” professors are located in various other parts

of the city at their own expense. The front of the college towards the street, is of great length; it has an appearance of sombre grandeur, and contrasts strongly with the bustling character of the thoroughfare in which it is situated. The principal entrance is surmounted with the royal arms, and the initials of Charles II.; but the entire range has been erected at various dates, both before and after the era of the merry monarch.* The college steeple stands in the outer court. It is a square tower, 148½ feet in height, not remarkable for architectural beauty; but it derives some interest from its thunder-rod, which was erected upon it, in 1772, under the auspices of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin.

The college grounds, or garden, stretch away behind the buildings to the extent of a quarter of a mile; numerous clumps of trees rise from a sward of green, and the place altogether is admirably adapted for the recreation or retirement of the students. As the

* What the exterior appearance of the buildings first erected was, it is now difficult to say. "All the efforts of the members were unable, for more than a century, to provide even decent rooms for teaching; so that, in the year 1563, the whole establishment is described in Queen Mary's charter, as presenting a very mean and unfinished appearance. There is no reason to believe that the buildings were ever materially improved till after the year 1630, when a subscription was obtained for this purpose, as well as for the benefit of the library. From this time to the year 1660, the moderators and masters of the university bestowed great pains in forwarding the work. Some of them contributed largely themselves; and on particular occasions they borrowed considerable sums on their own personal security, (5,000 merks in 1656) that the operations might not be interrupted in consequence of the irregular payment of the workmen. The undertaking could scarcely have succeeded as it did, if it had not been for the liberal bequests of a few private individuals. By the will of Mr. Michael Wilson, who died about the year 1617, great sums were bestowed on the fabric. Mr. Alexander Boyd, regent, left 1000 merks for the same purpose, in 1610. Mr. Thomas Hutcheson (distinguished for his munificence, and one of the founders of Hutchesons' Hospital, Glasgow) in 1641, left £1000 Scots, for rebuilding the south quarter of the college; and when this sum was paid, in 1655, the addition of the interest raised it to £1851 Scots. At the same time, 2000 merks, mortified by Robert and John Fleming, were paid for the help of the building. In the course of that year, 10,000 merks of the money left by Mr. Zachary Boyd, were applied to the same purpose; and the whole donations obtained from this clergyman at different periods, amounted to three times the sum now mentioned. Houses for the principal and two professors of divinity, were built when the fabric was renewed and enlarged, between the years 1640 and 1660. About the year 1720, houses for the accommodation of other professors and their families, began to be built; and to defray the expense, money was borrowed, to be repaid out of the surplus profits of the archbishopric. In all, there are thirteen houses of this description kept in repair out of the general funds of the college."—(*Report of the Commissioners on the Universities and Colleges of Scotland*). The date above the archway in the outer court is 1656, and that on the west front facing the High street, is 1658. The royal arms above the great entrance with C. R. II., must have been set up after the Restoration.

doors are not barred to the entrance of any respectable person, the college grounds form a most delightful promenade in high summer.

It only remains to be added, that all this noble and ancient pile, with its fresh background of field and foliage—with its hallowed connection with times long gone by, and associated as it is with sadly-sweet remembrances of the

“ School-boy spot
We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot,”

is soon to be numbered with the things that were. It is doomed to fall, not unwillingly on the part of its guardians, before the Railway Moloch. It was found that the site would make an admirable terminus for the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Line; and, accordingly, in the session of parliament, 1846, a bill passed, with consent of the college authorities, by which the buildings and gardens are transferred to this company, to be by them overthrown; and station-houses, warehouses, coal depots, and all the accessories of a great railway traffic will rise on the spot, for generations sacred to classic and scientific thoughts. The old college is to come to life again on the lands of Woodlands, a charming green rising ground far to the west; the expense of the new erections, with every necessary compensation, is, of course, to be defrayed by the railway company. When it is considered that the old college lies in the heart of a great manufacturing population—that north and south it is only separated by narrow and dirty lanes or vennels, from the dwelling places of dense masses of the lowest of the population, among whom filth and fever never cease to be, it is not surprising that the professors should be anxious to transfer their academic halls and dwelling-houses from this polluted locality to “fresh fields and pastures new.” Still it will be a great landmark gone, for the removal of which nothing can compensate the eastern part of the city; and it is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the vast masses of masonry of which Glasgow is constructed, when the cathedral and college are excepted, the other buildings in the city, which claim an antiquity of 250 years, might almost be numbered on your fingers.

ANDERSON'S INSTITUTION, &c.

Anderson's Institution or "the Andersonian University," as it has of late been sometimes called, is a popular rival to the ancient college. It was founded by the will of Mr. John Anderson, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow, dated 7th May, 1795. It is placed under the superintendence of a large body of trustees, elected periodically, and was intended to bring a literary and scientific education within the reach of the great body of the people. The first teacher was Dr. Thomas Garnet, professor of natural philosophy, who commenced his prelections on 21st September, 1796, by reading in the Trades' Hall, popular and scientific lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, illustrated by experiments. These were addressed to persons of both sexes. Dr. Garnet was succeeded by Dr. George Birkbeck, the founder of mechanics' institutes. From small beginnings the Andersonian now embraces almost every branch of study taught in the college, with the exception of theology; but, in addition, the modern languages are taught in it. One of the great benefits of this institution has been that instruction is communicated to students of all classes, free from those technicalities by which it is frequently overlaid by educational institutions of greater name and fame. The buildings are situated in George street, and possess an improving library and museum.

The High School, or Grammar School, is the most ancient educational institution in the city. It is managed by a committee of the town council, who are the patrons, and the majority of the teachers have a stipend, rarely exceeding £50 per annum, from the corporation funds. Their principal emoluments, and they are handsome, are derived from school fees. The course of tuition embraces Latin, Greek, English, English grammar, composition, elocution, French, Italian, German, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, &c. The whole institution is conducted with singular efficiency and success. Within the last few years educational institutions of a semi-public, semi-private character, have been formed in the western parts of the city, for the purpose of supplementing the education of the children of both sexes of the higher classes. They are generally founded on the English model, admirably conducted, and have been the means of retaining at home vast numbers

of the children of the opulent, who used formerly to be sent to a distance for an educational polish. The vast mass of the children of the humbler classes are educated, or at least receive the only education they get, within private schools, or schools partly or wholly supported by subscription or charity funds, and of these latter the number, happily, is very extensive.

The Mechanics' Institute (*see Plate No. XX.*), was formed in 1823, for the purpose of diffusing knowledge on literary and scientific subjects among the operatives of Glasgow. Able lecturers and teachers have almost always been employed to elucidate popular and useful subjects, such as chemistry, natural philosophy, popular anatomy and physiology, grammar and composition, music &c.; but though the institution has doubtless done much good, and is deserving of every countenance and encouragement, it has hitherto failed to realise the advantages of a "working man's college," for which no good reason can be found, excepting in the apathy of the operatives themselves. The benefits of the institution have been principally and creditably embraced by members different from those who, as mechanics, earn their bread by the "sweat of their brow," and of whom Glasgow numbers among her population so many thousands. For instance, among the students for session 1846-7, there were one hundred and seventy-six clerks, eighty-six warehousemen, fifty-seven mechanics, millwrights, and engineers, but only twenty joiners, eight cabinet-makers, four iron-founders, three masons, one shoemaker, three smiths, four tailors and clothiers, and one weaver. The total number in attendance at the various classes last year was 762; but as several attended more than one lecturer, it is probable that the whole number of students did not exceed 600. There is a reading-room, and an excellent library attached to the institution—the latter containing 4800 volumes of works on literature, science, and the fine arts. In 1831, commodious premises were built in North Hanover street, for the uses of the Institute, principally by the liberal accommodation of Mr. John Leadbetter. A sum of £970 has been accumulated for the payment of the debt upon the erection. A colossal statue of the great James Watt surmounts the pediment of the building. The collection of models, apparatus, &c. is small, but exceedingly valuable.

The Normal Seminary, (*see Plate VI.*) was erected in 1837, in Dundas Vale, or the quarter of the city known as the Cowcaddens. The first model school was established in Glasgow in 1826-7, by the philanthropic exertions of Mr. David Stow, and its operations were altogether so successful that they led to the erection of the

present handsome building, which was constructed at an expense of £15,000, according to plans prepared by the Messrs. Hamilton. Towards these expenses £3500 were contributed by subscriptions raised in Glasgow, and £4500 by government in various payments. Thousands of children have received the rudiments of their education, and hundreds of teachers have been trained in this institution. The latter, so soon as qualified, have been drafted to all parts of the British isles, as well as the colonies.

Subsequent to the secession from the Established Church of Scotland, the members of the Free Church resolved to erect a Normal Seminary under their own management, which was completed in April, 1846. It is a beautiful structure, situated in the neighbourhood of the original institution, and is understood to have cost about £8000. Both these seminaries are in full vigour; and a visit to either does not fail to impart delight and satisfaction to either stranger or residenter.

There are a great many schools supported in Glasgow from charitable funds, which it would be beyond the space allotted for this work to specify.

An institution, termed an Athenæum, is at present in the course of formation in the city, the object of which is to afford educational facilities to the thousands of young men engaged in professional pursuits in Glasgow. The project has not yet met with that success which might have been expected.

THE MUNICIPALITY—MERCHANTS' HOUSE—TRADES' HOUSE.

Glasgow, as has been already stated, was erected by charter into a burgh of barony, holding off the bishop, by William the Lion, so early as 1180; and, for centuries, the town remained in the condition of a mere appanage of the ecclesiastical establishment. Indeed, it was not till 1636 that it was elevated to the importance of a royal burgh. Until 1604, frequent contentions occurred in this, as in almost all the other towns of Scotland, between the merchants' and trades' ranks, upon the point of precedency—the former being accused of exercising an undue share of civic influence at the expense of the handicraftsmen; but the matters in dispute being referred to the arbitration of Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood, he pronounced a decision, which was termed "the Letter of Guildry," and was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, denying the right of precedence as being vested in either, and assigning to both a share in the magistracy. In 1691, William and Mary, by charter, confirmed the privileges of the citizens, and conferred on the magistrates and council the power of electing their provost, and all other officers, "as fully and freely as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh." The courtesy title of "lord" and "the honourable," has been assigned to the office of provost, or chief magistrate, since the Revolution of 1688; and, up till 1801, the executive of the town council consisted of the lord provost, three bailies, the dean of guild, the deacon-convener, and the treasurer. At that period, however, two bailies were added, viz., one from the merchants' and the other from the trades' ranks, making in all five bailies—a number of which continued till November, 1846. Until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, the council was exclusively composed of members from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and they were self-elected here, as elsewhere; but, on that measure becoming law, the old royalty was divided into five wards, which returned thirty councillors, and to these, two *ex-officio* members were added by the votes respectively of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses. It was not till 1832, that Glasgow could boast of parliamentary representatives of its own choosing; for, at the period of the Union, it was a place of such small consequence, that only the fourth-part of a member of parliament was allotted to it, which it shared for



VIEW OF THE HARBOUR OF GLASGOW FROM THE FETTERLOCH.

CHAMBERLAIN.

one hundred and twenty-five years with Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton. Two members were conceded by the Reform Bill to the city and suburbs; but, if population be any test, very scrupulous justice is considered to have been done even then, and now-a-days, it is the opinion of almost all, that at least three members should have been returned by Glasgow, viz., two by the old royalty and its adjuncts on the north side of the river, and one by the barony of Gorbals on the south.

In the session of parliament, 1846, an act passed effecting a farther, and in all likelihood a final, change in the municipal constitution of Glasgow. It was a measure of extension and abrogation, by which the various suburban councils, magistracies, and police jurisdictions were abolished, and the corporation of the ancient royalty expanded so as to embrace the whole. It was accordingly provided that the council or "local parliament" should consist of fifty members, of whom forty-eight should be elected by the ten-pound voters, in sixteen wards, and two should be returned, as before, by the Merchants' House, and the Trades' House. With the exception of the latter, who are elected annually, although in point of fact they are usually returned for two years, the councillors retain office for three years.

The patronage of the council is very extensive. It presents to nine out of the ten city parishes; all the masters of the High School; many bursaries; appoints the town clerks, chamberlain, burgh fiscal, and many other officers, whose annual emoluments vary from £200 to £1500 per annum; and, including the corporation funds, the Bridge Trust revenue, the Market Trust, the Port-Glasgow Trust, the River Trust rates, the Police and Statute Labour assessments, the Prisons' Board assessment, the poor's rates, and several minor trusts, charities, and "foundations," it is directly or indirectly concerned in the uplifting and spending of not less than £200,000 per annum.

The Merchants' House, which returns its president, the dean of guild, to the council, is an ancient and influential corporation. It is entirely open in its character and management; any one paying ten pounds of entry money being eligible to participate in the property and privileges of the House. The present number of the matriculated members is entered as 1859; but as several years have elapsed since the list was revised, and many members have died, the actual constituency must be smaller than the amount here indicated. The incorporation has recently built a splendid hall and other necessary apartments, in connection with the City and County

Buildings in Wilson street, at an expense of £10,300, which was opened in November, 1843. The Merchants' House has been in existence since 1605, and the Dean of Guild Court, connected with it, is a highly important one, being the tribunal to which is referred all questions regarding the position and construction of streets and buildings. The first Merchants' House was erected in the Bridgegate, about 1665, and there the meetings of the directors and members were held for nearly a century and a-half; but as that locality had gradually become "more Irish and less nice," the merchants ceased to meet there about the beginning of the present century, and the property was sold in 1817 for £7500. The old Merchants' Hall was a merry place in its prime; and it is recorded in the "fashionable intelligence" of bygone days, that in the early part of the last century, the Duchess of Douglas did not think it beneath her dignity to lead off the ball in this old apartment, on occasions when the youth and beauty of the city and surrounding country held high deray. Though the old street looks as imposing as ever, the character of the population in the adjoining closes and wynds has sadly changed; and the Bridgegate has at length almost lost the reputation for cooking excellent tripe, which it retained for more than a quarter of a century after the lord dean of guild turned his back upon the locality. The annual revenue of the Merchants' House is extensive, and in 1846 the sum of £1147 6s. 8d. was distributed in charity amongst decayed members.

The Trades' House, which returns the deacon convener to the council, is an equally ancient, honourable, and still more numerous and wealthy body. Its hall is situated in Glassford street. (*See Plate No. VI.*) The following table, forming part of a statement transmitted to the lord advocate by the deacon convener, in opposition to the bill for abolishing the entry money of freemen, will show the importance of the incorporations:—

STATEMENT,

Shewing the Capital and Revenue of the Trades' House and Incorporations of Glasgow—the Amount of Sums paid to them for Entry-Money in 1845—the Amount of Sums paid by them in Charity, and the number of Freemen on the Roll of each. (Made up 10th February, 1846.)

	Capital.			Revenue.			Entry-Money Paid in 1845.			Paid to Pensioners.			Number of Freemen on Roll.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Trades' House	50,000	0	0	2,161	13	6	159	9	5	1,324	13	0	.....
Hammermen	9,825	10	4	716	12	1	215	16	0	412	16	0	455
Tailors . . .	30,000	0	0	1,567	14	0	232	16	4	913	12	4	250
Cordiners . . .	9,000	0	0	587	15	8	31	7	0	147	13	0	261
Maltmen . . .	33,000	0	0	1,658	0	0	100	0	0	710	0	0	95
Weavers . . .	8,564	0	0	650	14	2	113	10	0	244	12	6	1,034
Bakers . . .	30,000	0	0	.....			921	0	0	164	2	4	252
Skinners . . .	7,080	0	0	502	8	0	4	10	0	157	14	0	.....
Wrights . . .	7,750	0	0	667	13	2	202	19	4	437	7	0	406
Coopers . . .	4,123	19	0	375	5	10	27	7	0	140	2	0	42
Fleishers . . .	13,000	0	0	942	12	6	78	10	0	19	14	0	140
Masons . . .	4,212	17	0	348	1	2	116	17	6	189	3	8	123
Gardeners . . .	2,252	0	0	345	13	6	12	13	6	70	15	0	70
Barbers . . .	2,600	0	0	417	13	0	16	0	0	40	0	0	61
Dyers . . .	360	0	0	31	2	10	16	0	0	2	3	9	45
	211,773	6	4	10,972	19	5	2,248	16	1	4,974	8	7	3,234

The city corporation property is valuable and extensive; and it has been a creditable boast that in the days when corporators were self-elected, and, to a great extent, irresponsible—when the press threw no light on the proceedings of the council chamber, and public opinion was a bagatelle—that even then the pecuniary affairs of the public were managed with a degree of foresight, prudence, and economy, which have not been exceeded by the practice of later times. Our forefathers appear to have been trained in a stringent school of economy; for their early means were so limited that they left no room for waste or extravagance. We learn that, at a meeting held on 9th April, 1609, “the provost informed the council that the magistrates had been charged the sum of 100 pounds by the clerk register, for the book called the *Regium Magistatem*—that they were in danger of horning for the same, and that, as the town was not stented, and as the council could not advance the money—£8 6s. 8d. sterling—he had borrowed it from William Burn, merchant, burgess.” It is most satisfactory, therefore, that the means of the corporation for the last 150 years, have gradually increased, while those of some other burghs, under similar management, have almost ceased to be. At the last annual settlement, on 30th September, 1846, the revenue was £15,715 7s. 9d.; and the

expenditure for the same year amounted to £16,141 Os. 7d. The revenue for that year was made up as follows:—

Feu Duties and Ground Annuals, - - - - -	£6779 9 8
Feudal Casualties, - - - - -	134 4 10
Rents of Seats in the Established Churches, - - - - -	2874 9 2
" of Lands, - - - - -	693 2 6
" of Houses, Shops, and Warehouses, - - - - -	352 0 0
" of Mills, and Lands annexed, - - - - -	463 6 0
" of Quarries and Minerals, in Easter and Wester Common, - - - - -	250 0 0
" of Salmon Fishing, - - - - -	0 0 0
" of Green Market, &c., - - - - -	58 10 0
" " of Washing-House, - - - - -	151 0 0
Dues for Pasturage in the Green, &c. £282 Os. 6d.—Show Stations at the Fair, &c., £266 14s. 6d., - - - - -	548 15 0
" for Shore at Port-Glasgow, commuted at - - - - -	20 0 0
" of Laddes and Multure (Collection suspended), - - - - -	0 0 0
Bazaar Rents and Dues, - - - - -	2393 11 0
Proportion of Burgess Entries, - - - - -	74 9 4
Dividends on Stock in the Forth and Clyde Navigation, Fifty Shares, - - - - -	200 0 0
" " in the Glasgow Water Company, Twenty-eight do. - - - - -	84 0 0
" " in the Carlisle Road, - - - - -	3 4 0
" " in the British Fishery Society, - - - - -	0 0 0
Rent of City Wharf, - - - - -	22 0 0
" of New City Hall, - - - - -	313 6 8
" of Canon Street Property, - - - - -	56 8 7
" of Albion Street do. - - - - -	243 11 0
Total Revenue, - - - - -	£15,715 7 9

The expenditure for that year consists of £4802 12s. 9d. in the ecclesiastical department—that is, payment of ministers' stipends, precentors' wages, furnishings for the churches, &c.; £4524 Os. 2d. in the civil department, viz., salaries of the public officers, law expenses, charities, public dues, and all the miscellaneous furnishings for, and improvements of, the city; £455 6s. 8d. in the educational department—principally in salaries to the teachers of the High School; £35 in the military department; £1485 4s. 9d. in the criminal department; and £4838 16s. 3d. in the finance department, viz., interest of debts owing by the corporation. At this balance the total stock belonging to the corporation amounted to £305,156 19s. 1d.; the debts owing by it, to £156,471 18s. 3d.; and the nett stock or clear reserve, to £148,685 Os. 10d. For upwards of one hundred years the town enjoyed a revenue from the impost on ale and beer, which was latterly farmed out at a rent of £1262 per annum; but this source dried up about eight years ago, from the expiry of the act by authority of which the dues were levied.* Various minor dues have also been allowed to lapse of late years.

* This impost on ale and beer was granted by the Scottish parliament to the corporation of Glasgow at least as early as 1693, to make up, as the act recites, the impoverishment caused by the malversation in office of former magistrates and councillors. This act was frequently renewed.

THE SUBURBS.

Properly speaking there are now no suburban districts connected with Glasgow, the bill of 1846, for the extended municipality and police jurisdiction, having amalgamated the whole under one management, with equal privileges, exemptions, and duties. Up till this time there were three suburban burghs, the aggregate population of which was rapidly augmenting, and threatening to rival or surpass that of the ancient city. The population of Gorbals alone was estimated at upwards of 60,000.

Gorbals, which has been often designated the Southwark of Glasgow, is divided from Glasgow by the river. It was the locality to which, as being at a distance from human habitations, those afflicted with the loathsome disease of leprosy were sent in former times for the purposes of seclusion. In 1607, the superiority was disposed by the archbishop of Glasgow to Sir George Elphinston; and in 1647, the disponee of Sir George conveyed the superiority, or right of barony and regality, to the magistrates and town council of Glasgow. The magistrates, birleymen, (or dean of guild court), and all the public officers of the barony were accordingly appointed by the town council, until the great change in 1846, already noticed. In reality, however, the £10 voters of Gorbals possessed, from and after the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, the election of their own magistrates and birleymen, in so far as the magistrates of Glasgow uniformly installed those gentlemen whom the electors had nominated by open poll. The old burgh of Gorbals extends to only thirteen acres; but a large territory all around it has been disjoined from the parish of Govan, and added to the original burgh or village, though it is still distinct in many particulars, such as in the management and assessment of the poors' rates, &c. The burgh never possessed any corporate property, nor did it register any burgesses. It long since, however, obtained an act for a separate and independent police force. The lower and working classes of the barony generally reside in the original burgh, situated in a direct line with the original, or Stockwell street, bridge. In the Main street, which is a sufficiently narrow thoroughfare, the old baronial hall, or public building, still stands, but sadly shorn of its original dignity, for the lower part is occupied as a spirit vault, and the upper sections as dwelling places by the humblest. It is not

generally known that Sir James Turner, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's "Dugald Dalgetty," occupied "the town's great lodging in the Gorbells" for some years preceding his death. At the sale of his effects, after his decease, the university bought part of his library, as appears by the records kept in the college. Amongst his books were several works upon the art of war; but the soldier of fortune had not overlooked productions of a more elevating and humanising kind, for Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and various kindred tomes, are found in his catalogue. Of late years some spacious streets have been built in the outlying parts of the barony, such as Portland street and Abbotsford place, which are generally tenanted by genteel people of the middle classes, who have their places of business, or attend to professional avocations, in Glasgow.

It appears from a document prepared by the preses and managers of the public affairs of the old "thirteen acres," that, "prior to the year 1679, the inhabitants of the village of Gorbals had established a small public fund by the voluntary imposition of a tax called reek-money, and another small tax upon malt. The revenue thus raised was expended in making common sewers, in making and repairing pump wells, in cleaning and lighting the streets, and other such useful and necessary purposes within the village. From the funds raised partly in this way, and partly by voluntary contributions among the feuars, the inhabitants were enabled, about the year 1720, to purchase a piece of burying ground and a mortcloth. This, of course, proved an additional source of revenue, by means of which, and farther contributions, the inhabitants were able, in 1727, to build a chapel; and, from the produce of the seat-rents and other sources of revenue above mentioned, to maintain a preacher, besides defraying the public expenses of the village for which the revenue had originally been established. Sometime afterwards a fire occurred in the village, attended with such calamitous circumstances, that a subscription was made throughout almost all Scotland for relief of the sufferers, and that subscription was so ample as to relieve the sufferers, and leave a considerable balance. That balance, by consent of parties, was paid over to the managers of the village funds. Sometime after this the feuars purchased a piece of ground, and built a tenement upon it, which cost upwards of £600. This tenement has since been known by the name of the Community Land. The debt contracted by building it was gradually paid off out of the surplus revenue."

"Such was the state of matters, when, in the year 1770, a summons of disjunction and new erection was raised in the Court of

Teinds, at the instance of the bailies of the village of Gorbals, the preses and managers of the village and feuars thereof, as a committee named by a general meeting of the feuars. Of this date, the court disjoined the village of Gorbals from the parish of Govan, and erected Gorbals into a new parish. The patronage of the new parish was declared to belong to those having right to the patronage of the parish of Govan.

“On 14th April of the same year, the remaining parts of the barony of Gorbals, and also the adjoining lands of Little Govan and Polmadie, were, by an act of the presbytery of Glasgow, annexed to the parish of Gorbals, *quoad sacra*. Not long afterwards, the feuars purchased the patronage of the church from the college of Glasgow, to whom, as patrons of the original parish, it belonged.” The patronage is still vested in the feuars, who pay the minister £100 per annum, and he derives another £100 from the Exchequer.

The villages of Old and New Calton, lying to the east of the city, originally formed part of the lands of Barrowfield, but were erected into a burgh of barony, by crown charter, granted 30th August, 1817. At the commencement of the last century, the name of the locality was Blackfauld. The property was originally in possession of the corporation of Glasgow, and purchased from it in 1705 by Walkingshaw of Barrowfield. This gentleman first projected the village, but it was chiefly built by Mr. Orr, who acquired the Barrowfield estate. The town council consisted of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors. The council was elected by the burgesses, who were qualified as such, on payment of a fee of £2 2s., and they were entitled to vote whether resident or not. The suburbs of Bridgeton and Camlachie lie immediately to the eastward—the former having derived its name from lying in the way to the bridge thrown over the Clyde in 1777, leading to the ancient burgh of Rutherglen. These districts are now included in the extended municipality. The population is almost entirely a manufacturing one, the locality being literally studded with public works.

The suburb of Anderston derived its name from Anderson of Stobcross, who formed the design of the village in 1725. It was erected into a burgh of barony by crown charter, sealed November, 1824. The town council consisted of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors, who were elected by the burgesses, viz. proprietors or life-renters of heritable subjects, or tenants paying at least £20 of yearly rent. The village of Finnieston,

lying to the westward, was laid out by the proprietor of Stobcross in 1770, and named in honour of his chaplain, Mr. Finnie. Anderston was originally a colony of weavers, and some of the most eminent men in the city have arisen from it. A weavers' society, formed upwards of one hundred years ago, yet maintains a vigorous existence. The locality is altogether a bustling and business one, containing cotton mills, iron foundries, pottery, bottle works, &c.

The three suburbs above noticed were included within the parliamentary bounds of Glasgow in 1832; but, with the exception of Gorbals, were otherwise independent of the old city till 1846. Calton and Anderston lay so closely into the city, east and west, that few knew the boundary line, excepting the local tax-gatherer.

THE OLD TOLBOOTH—CROSS STEEPLE—SOUTH PRISON—BRIDEWELL.—(SEE PLATE NO. IV.)

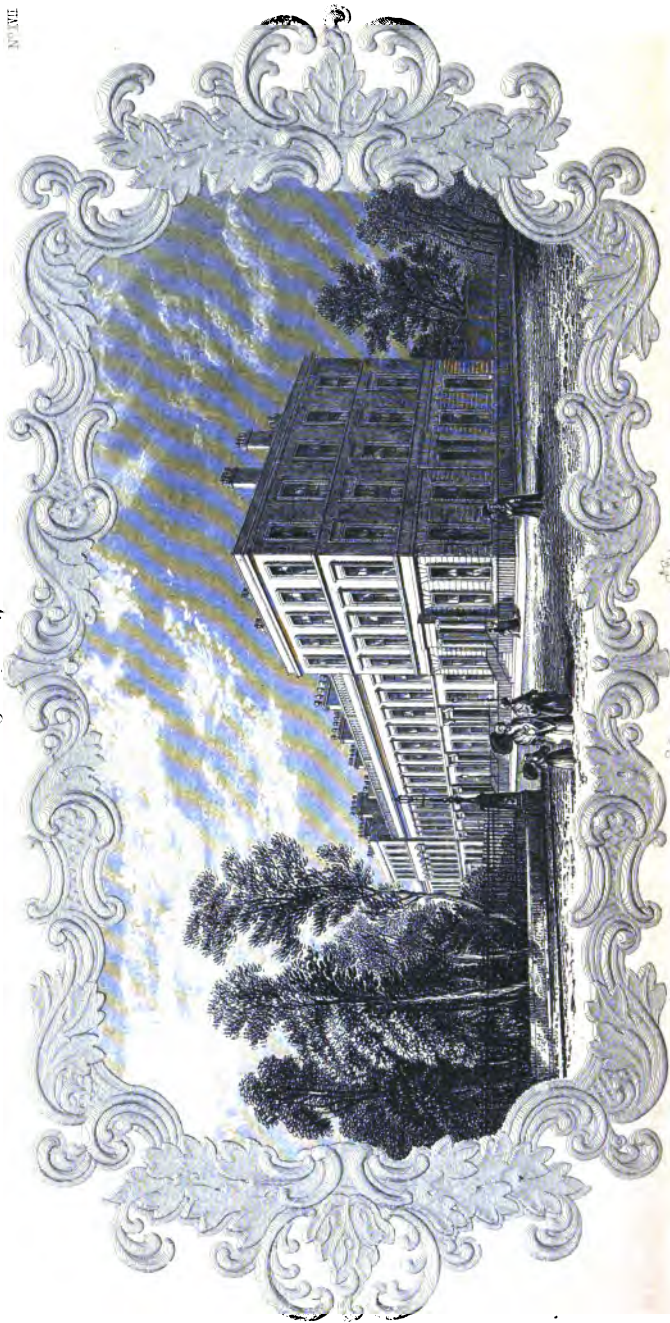
It is not unlikely that Glasgow was provided with a "tolbooth" almost as soon as it was honoured with a church; for mention is often made of it in the olden records; and, from the earliest times, it would appear that the prison was provided with a clock, and no doubt a steeple, which, in these days, were considered necessary accessories to the dignity of any Scottish royal burgh. In the council records of 22d January, 1610, we find the following:—

"The qlk day, George Smyth, rewller of the tolbutth knock, (prison clock), hes bund him to the toun to rewll the said knock (wind up the said clock), for all the dayis of his lyfe tyme, for the soume of twintie pundis money yeirlie, to be payit at the terms following, viz. ten pund at Candilmes, and other ten pund at Lambnes, during his thankfull service. And siklike oblissis him to rewll the hie kirk knock, and keep the same in gangand graith, and visie hir twa severall dayis in the week," &c.

It was resolved to have a new and more commodious prison; and on the 14th May, 1625, the council remitted to the dean of guild, deacon convener, and master of works, to provide stones for the new erection, and agree with workmen to dress them from the quarry.

On 11th February, 1626, "The said day it is concludit, that the provost and baillies deill (deal) with Jon Boyd and Patrick Colquhoun, anent the doun taking of the tolbutthe, and to sie quhat can be gotten doun of three hundrith marks; as thai have

GLASSGOW



Nº 111

SOMERSET PLACE

• Sauchyhall Street.

Wm. & S. G. & Co. Lithographers, Edinburgh. A. 1850. not near Glasgow.

alreddie offerit to tak doun the saime for the said soume; and also to deill with John Neill, knok maker, to make ane new knok, and to try thae price; and also to deill with the tenents of the buithis under the tolbuthe, that thai may remove."

Accordingly on 15th May, 1626, the "grundstane," or foundation stone of the tolbooth of Glasgow was laid; and it is recorded that "Gabriel Smythe undertuik to scherp the hail masoun ernes, (sharp all the masons' iron tools), during the tyme of the building of the tolbuthe and stipell thairof, qll. (until) the work be ended, for fourtie pundis money."

It would appear that the work must have been brought to a close about the autumn of 1627; for, under date of 20th October of that year, the council record bears that the treasurer is instructed "to pay to Valentyne Ginking the soume of thrittie pundis for gilting the kok (cock) and thanes, and culling of the same yallow, with the glob and standart, and stanes above the steiple heid." And in the treasurer's account for 1629, there are entries of sums paid to Valentyne Jinking "for gelting of the horologe brodis and palmes," and "to John Jeffra, smyth, for forging the knok, mair nor was promeist him xxxiii£ viis." The said Valentyne Ginking is also paid for "gelting the cok, and also the Thrystell and Croune and Scheptor (the thistle, crown, and sceptre), above the King's arms; and to gelt the tounes armes above the enterie to the gevil of the tolbuthe, and to culor the post of the black freir stepill."

The Glasgow prison, in its day, was considered one of the finest erections of the kind in Scotland, and testimony to its magnificent proportions is borne by all writers of these times, who notice the city. For instance, in Franck's Northern Memoirs it is said—"Here it is you may observe four large fair streets, modell'd, as it were, into a spacious quadrant; in the centre whereof their market place is fix'd; near unto which stands a stately tolbooth, a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform, fabrick, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers and travellers. But this state-house or tolbooth is their western prodigy, infinitely excelling the model and usual build of town halls, and is, without exception, the paragon of beauty in the west; whose compeer is no where to be found in the north, should you rally the rarities of all the corporations in Scotland."

The old tolbooth contained only thirty-two cells or rooms, and was deficient in all those conveniences now deemed essential in a

well constructed prison, such as courts or yards for exercise, the means of classification and separation, and of affording industrial employment to the prisoners, &c.

In 1807 the inadequacy of the old prison, long previously felt, became a matter of serious consideration, and it was determined by the magistrates and council, on the 13th February of that year, that another gaol, with accommodation suited to the needs of the greatly increased population, and in consonance with the more enlightened and philanthropic views of the age, as to the nature and design of imprisonment, should be provided. Accordingly plans and designs for the erection, which was ultimately placed on the Green at the foot of Saltmarket street, were received, and that of Mr. William Stark, architect, was preferred; but the estimated expense of its erection was so great that the corporation funds were inadequate for the purpose, and therefore the original design was departed from, to the extent of the funds deficient.

To the credit of the then magistrates and council, it is proper to state, that two of their number were deputed to visit England for the purpose of examining and reporting relative to the most approved prisons.

It was not till 1814 that the prison buildings, including the Justiciary Court-house, and the offices for the town council, clerks, chamberlain, &c. were completed, and at an expense of £34,800. On the 14th February of said year, the new prison came into use, by having transferred to it thirty-five prisoners, the number on that day confined in the old gaol or tolbooth. The steeple of the old tolbooth was reserved.*

* This fine old tower or steeple still remains, and though it projects on High street, the citizens would as lief see it taken down as those of London would consent to the demolition of Temple Bar. It is one hundred and twenty-six feet in height, terminates in an imperial crown, and is valuable for its clock and chime of bells, which have cheered the citizens from time immemorial. In a report presented to the town council, by Dr. John Strang, the city chamberlain, in February 1843, the following quaint details regarding these chimes are given:

“And first, with respect to the former and present condition of the music bells. It appears from a search which the chamberlain has lately made into the early records of the burgh, that a chime of bells was first got for the tolbooth steeple about the year 1666. The following singular minute of council will show how this chime was obtained:—‘9th Dec. 1665. The same day the Bailies and Counsell taking to their consideration how the towne had been slightit be John Brodbreidge in not performing his ingadgment, in relation to the perfecting the Knock in Briggait, it is concluded that he be seased upon be the Magistrates and compelled to perform theis his ingadgments, and as for the Chymes he wes to make there, for sundry guid reasones it is concludit that the samyne Chymns be made and put up in the steeple of the Tolbuith.’ And on the 24th February, 1677, ‘the Thesaurer is ordained to have ane warrand for the sowme of Five Punds Sterling

At the period of its erection, the new gaol upon the Green was considered fully adapted to the proper separation and classification of prisoners; and, as to its site, the celebrated Howard pronounced it to be the best that could have possibly been selected. The subsequent experience, however, of those considered competent judges has evinced that, though highly lauded at the time, and despite its beautiful external appearance, as a place of confinement it is defective in the great essentials necessary to a reformatory institution. The fact, that out of one hundred and twenty-two apartments only thirty-nine are adapted for carrying into effect the separate system, is thought enough to demonstrate this. Doubtless there are one hundred and twenty-two separate rooms, but the internal construction is such that the prisoners can keep up communication with each other, and are separated in name, not in reality.

THE BRIDEWELL.

The earliest bridewell of which we have notice was an old building on the south side of the Drygate, which had formerly been

given to Walter Corbett, late Prentois to Andrew Purdonn, for changing the note of the Chyme of Bells in the Tolbuith quhen his Master was at Holland.' The next minute connected with this chime occurs on the 16th August, 1696, when 'the Thesaurer is ordained to pay to David Weir, Hammerman, twenty-four pounds Scots, so as to ring before the hours, while as formerly they did ring efter the hours.' In the course of time this chime does not appear to have given satisfaction, for on the 29th January, 1736, we find the following minute:— 'Which day, considering that the Town is under contract with Andrew Dick, Clockmaker in Stirling, to put up a new Chyme of Bells, and that the Magistrats have writt to London for casting the said Bells, which are expected here shortly, but that by the agreement they are not to be played upon by the hand, so that, unless a new Bell be cast B flatt, which will not be much cost, and cannot be dene in a more proper time than now, in regard both the ways can be carried up at a time, and would be chargeable to do thereafter, the Magistrats and Council agree to the above, and remitt to the Magistrats to write to London for the said odd Bell.' And accordingly, in the Treasurer's account of the 8th November, 1738, we find the following entry:—

'Paid Neill Buchanan, by his bill on the Town, for nineteen	
Musick Bells sent from London, - - - - -	£311 1 9
Paid Andrew Dickie, Watchmaker, for putting up the new	
Chyme of Bells, and making a new set of Wheels and	
Wooden Barrell, - - - - -	140 0 0
	<hr/>
	£551 1 9'

This chime, however costly, seems not to have accorded with the improved musical taste of that period, for, in the course of a very short time, we find the following minute, of date the 9th March, 1739:—' Which day, considering the sett of Musick Bells which the Town had got from London about two or three years ago were not in consort, and did not answer, and that John Fife, player on Musick Bells at Edinburgh, was employed by the Town to right and make them in consort, and that he has been for these six months past taken up at the said work, whereof four months here in chizilling and other work, and two months in

the manse of the prebend of Cumbuslang. In the year 1635 this property was gifted to the magistrates by the Earl of Glencairn, and soon after converted into a house of correction, for the confinement of vagrants and dissolute women, and it continued to be occasionally so used until 1789, being a period of one hundred and fifty-four years. In 1789, a temporary bridewell was fitted up in College street, adjoining the then meal market. The keeper of this prison (Mr. Panton) was murdered by a soldier of the name of Mortimer Collins, who was executed for the crime on 7th November, 1792. At the period referred to, there being no police, it was part of the keeper's duty occasionally to parade the streets and to visit disorderly houses, along with the town officers and a portion of the burgesses, and it was in the discharge of this duty that he met his death. The bridewell in College street, in its turn, having been found insufficient for the increasing population, the magistrates determined on providing more suitable premises, and the bridewell in Duke street was built and taken possession of in May, 1798.

Edinburgh in overseeing and attending the casting of fourteen small bells, and tuning them and giving directions, which with the former bells are all now put up and give satisfaction, and that the account of casting and tuning the above fourteen bells, after deduction of the weight of one of the great bells sent to Edinburgh which was not in consort, and weighted 620 pounds, at 10d. the pound, there remains of balance £16 17s. 8d. sterling, with which the said John Fife is charged in name of the Town by Wm. Johnstone & Co., who made the said fourteen bells, ordain Andrew Armour, late Treasurer, to pay the said John Fife the sum of £60 sterling, including said balance, and that in full.' From these documents, it follows that the cost of the present chime of bells amounted to £611 1s. 9d. The number of the bells now in the spire amount to twenty-eight in all, which, it will be observed, do not agree with the number paid for at the two periods above referred to, and it is now impossible to say whether they were ever put up. The bells now in the steeple commence at F sharp, and end with C natural. But it is to be regretted that there are three notes wanting to complete the scale. These are G sharp, A sharp, and D sharp."

In 1842, and subsequently, the Cross steeple was repaired at considerable cost; an opening was made through the lower part of it for foot passengers; a splendid new clock was fitted up at an expense of £350; and in the spring of the present year (1847), the chimes were heard again, after being silent for nearly twenty years, excepting during an hour from two till three in the afternoon, when they were played by the hand. This cessation in the chimes had occurred from the loss of power in the old clock, which became unfit to put the barrel in motion, but this power is now amply supplied in the new. Although the chimes now perform every two hours by the motion of the clock, the manual performance in the afternoon is still kept up.

The Town Hall, which adjoined the old prison, was built in 1636. It contains some portraits of royal and noble personages, a marble statue of Pitt, &c. This fine hall has only been used of late years for corporation banquets, and occasional public meetings. In 1781, when the Tontine Reading-room was built, the architect displayed much ingenuity in throwing the arcade of the old Town Hall into the present Piazzas.

It is proper to remark that the then bridewell consisted of only one building, and comprehended the wing denominated the Old Prison, and now used exclusively for the confinement of female prisoners. This building is six stories in height, and contains one hundred and fifteen cells. It was built by the corporation solely for the use of the city, and was supported entirely from the city funds for upwards of twenty-six years.

In the years 1822-23, and '24, acts of parliament for assessing the city and county for building and maintaining an extended county and city bridewell were procured, and commissioners appointed for carrying the same into effect. Accordingly the magistrates and council gave up to the commissioners the original bridewell which they had erected, and also the grounds, on condition of receiving and having a right to use fifty of the cells for the confinement of gaol prisoners. Plans having been furnished, the additional wings (now known as east and west wings), were commenced in April 1824, and completely finished in 1826. The two wings referred to contained each eighty cells, or one hundred and sixty in all, with water closets, baths, &c. Subsequently a mill house, consisting of fourteen large rooms, and a dormitory of twenty-nine apartments, with washing-house and drying-stove, were added. Further accommodation was still necessary, and the commissioners, consequently, in 1836 obtained authority to raise £6500 by assessment, for additional buildings. With the proceeds of this assessment the "new wing" was commenced in the beginning of 1839, and finished, for the reception of prisoners, about the close of 1840. This wing contains one hundred and five cells or apartments. Up to this period, and for a short time thereafter, the gaol and the bridewell were each under a different governor, and under separate management; but, by a declaration of the General Board of Directors of Prisons for Scotland, they were subsequently constituted one prison, under one governor, and the terms bridewell and gaol abolished. For the sake of distinction, however, the former is designated as the North, and the latter as the South Branch of the prison.

In 1843 (August 30th), the South Branch was discontinued as a place of confinement for females, and the office of matron then discontinued. Since the date of the present governor assuming office (1st April, 1845), several alterations have been made in the internal economy and arrangements of the prisons. The debtors have been removed from the South to the North Branch, where they have not only more comfortable accommodation, but have the

advantage of daily exercise in the open air, which, at the South Division they had not.

The following statistics, as to the alarming extension of the unhappy criminal family will be alike interesting and painful:—

ABSTRACT of the Number of Committals to the Glasgow Bridewell under sentence of Imprisonment, as also the Daily Average Number of Prisoners in confinement during the thirty-two years ending 1841—to which is added the same particulars applicable to the United Prisons (Bridewell and Jail), for the five following years, excepting that in these last, Convicts and all other criminal Prisoners are included, as well as those sentenced to Imprisonment.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Average number daily in Confinement.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Average number daily in Confinement.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Average number daily in Confinement.
1810	386	90	1823	1148	184	1836	1372	270
1811	446	98	1824	1184	283	1837	1981	330
1812	538	116	1825	1261	201	1838	1731	344
1813	554	120	1826	1341	238	1839	1740	330
1814	723	130	1827	1525	236	1840	1740	356
1815	805	147	1828	1590	257	*1841	1600	372
1816	934	166	1829	1524	255	1842	2763	531
1817	1211	178	1830	1678	268	1843	3520	582
1818	1443	210	1831	1640	272	1844	2903	491
1819	1371	220	1832	1688	302	1845	3222	461
1820	1425	183	1833	1764	327	1846	2987	427
1821	1423	200	1834	1751	320			
1822	1310	210	1835	1964	339			

* 1841 only includes from 2d August 1840, (the period at which the previous year terminated), to 30th June 1841, from which date subsequent years were to reckon; so that 1842 and following years each begin on the 1st July of the preceding, and terminates on the 30th June of the year current. The five last named years include both North and South Branches.

The expenditure under the Prison Board for the county of Lanark, on account of the prison of Glasgow (North and South Branches), which amounts to between £7000 and £8000 per annum, has varied little during the last five years. In the city it is raised by an assessment of threepence per pound on the rental. From the published returns it appears that the total expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1842, was £8129 7s. 3d., while for the year ending 30th June, 1846, it was only £7743 6s. 11d.

The average earnings per head during the last year, or period ending 30th June, 1846, was £2 12s. 10d., being considerably above the previous three years, though less than the amount before the occupation of the general prison at Perth. This result is accounted for by the fact that those prisoners whose labour was most productive, viz., those sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, have been drained off to the Perth Penitentiary. A vast proportion

of prisoners are sent to the Glasgow prisons for periods varying from fourteen to sixty days. The present governor, referring to this subject in his "Suggestions and Observations relative to the evils and impolicy of the present system of Transportation," a document which has excited much interest in high quarters, remarks, "It is invariably found, that the earnings of prisoners increase nearly in the same ratio with the length of confinement;" and the following table, quoted at page 4 of the paper referred to, proves how little is generally to be obtained from the labour of prisoners confined for short periods:—

Period of Confinement.	Average Amount of Clear Earnings.	
	During the Year.	Per Day.
18 to 24 months,	£ s. d. 9 11 2	£ s. d. 0 0 6½
12 to 15 —	8 15 0	0 0 5½
6 to 9 —	7 11 5	0 0 5
3 to 4 —	5 1 6	0 0 3½
40 to 60 days,	3 13 9	0 0 2½
30 and under.	3 0 0	0 0 2

To render the labour, however, of prisoners, under short sentences, as productive as possible, arrangements have recently been made by the governor, whereby all of them who possess the knowledge of any mechanical trade are at once employed at it; and an important provision of the Prisons' Act is thus carried out, as imperatively required. By this system, which is yet only in its infancy, the average earnings have already increased;—in some instances prisoners, who are mechanics, earning to the prison as much in sixty days as they would have done formerly in a year. In so far as this class of prisoners are concerned, therefore, the amount of their earnings far exceeds the cost of their maintenance. It is the large number who are necessarily employed at unproductive labour which reduces the average earnings per head. At one time it appears weaving was the staple trade in the prison; and, together with twining and twisting yarns for manufacturers, and teasing and picking oakum and hair, were the only productive branches of labour at which prisoners were employed. The following branches, however, are now carried on to a considerable extent, viz.:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Blacksmith work. - | Brace-making. | Muslin Clipping. |
| Nail-making. | Fishing Tackle-making. | Net-making. |
| Turning, (Wood & Iron). | Clock-making. | Shoe-making. |
| Cabinet-making. | Whip-making | Tailoring. |
| Chair-making. | French Polishing. | Binding. |
| Engraving. | Shawl Fringing. | Weaving. |
| Hat-making. | Currying. | Sewing and Veining. |

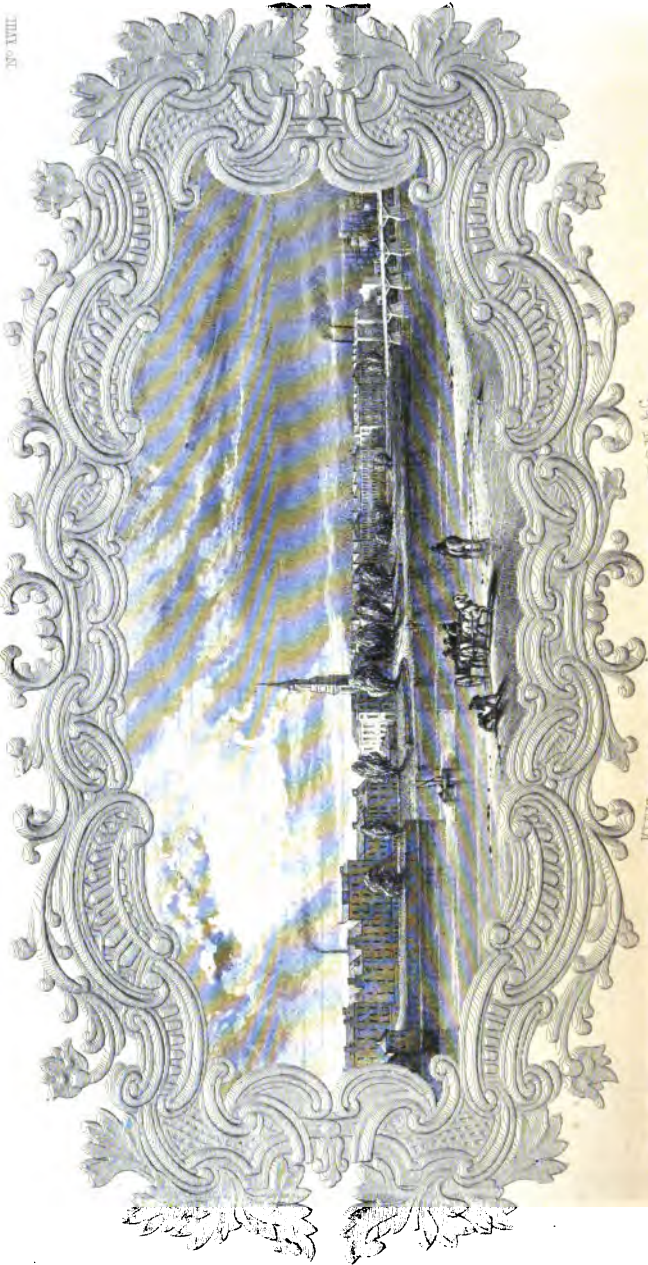
In fact, the Glasgow prisons present a scene of unflagging and contented industry, which it is delightful to look upon. Every apartment is a model of cleanliness; all is lightsome and airy; yet enough of restraint remains to remind the inmates of their position as prisoners. It is, in every sense of the word, a reformatory institution; and many who go in as ignorant and brutalised as "the beasts that perish," come out able to read, write, and cypher, and possessed of the hands of expert workmen. From the regular nature of the occupation, and the absence of every injurious stimulant, there are few of the outcasts picked off our streets, whose health does not materially improve by a twelvemonths' incarceration; and there are numberless cases of felons going in haggard and attenuated, who come out vigorous, plump, and rosy. The great want is some intermediate place between the prison and the public; for many who leave the place with a sincere desire to do well, lapse again into the paths of crime, from the urgency of their immediate needs, and the difficulty which they feel in incorporating themselves in the ranks of honest people.

The prison is, in fact, becoming a kind of universal workshop; and the store-room (fitted up by the present governor) filled to the ceiling with articles of prison manufacture, is one of the most interesting collections of the kind in the kingdom. There may be purchased a hundred various articles between a pair of braces and an eight-day clock. It is a perfect model of a prison store.

Mr. Brebner, who filled the office of governor of bridewell, and latterly of the prisons of the county, for upwards of forty years, did much in his day to introduce this reformatory system, and to aid and assist the liberated offender; and it is no reflection on the memory of that able and indefatigable officer to say that the present governor, Mr. Henry Miller, (who, from his long connection with the criminal police of the country, brought much practical knowledge to bear on the subject) has suggested and carried into effect many improvements, which even Mr. Brebner would have been alike delighted and surprised to see.

GLASGOW.

PLATE VIII.



VIEW OF CAPLTON PLACE LAURISTON &c.

View as the N. of the city of the River Clyde.
Engraved by W. Wilson & Co. Glasgow. Published by W. & A. Blackie & Co. Glasgow.

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

These imposing buildings, constructed by Messrs. Clark and Bell, architects, were erected, pursuant to act of parliament obtained several years ago, but which was not acted upon till a considerable time after it became law. The foundation stone was laid on the 18th November, 1842, and they were completed in about two years thereafter. The buildings present a beautiful front to Wilson street; and here are situated the council chamber, the offices of the four town clerks, the city chamberlain, the extractor, the burgh procurator fiscal, &c. These have their apartments principally on the western side of the building; and, on the eastern, are accommodated the sheriff of the county and his substitutes, the sheriff clerk, the county fiscal, the justice of peace fiscal, and the other county officers. There is also a small court-house attached, which is generally used by the dean of guild. Consequent upon the removal of the burgh officials from the buildings on the Green, the Justiciary Court-hall there was entirely remodelled, and the accommodation for all those waiting upon the court vastly extended. Two minor court-houses, viz., one for jury trials, and the other for sheriff and justice of peace small-debt cases, were also provided from the apartments vacated by the council and town clerks.

The total expenses of the new, and the alteration of the old, public buildings have been very considerable, amounting, indeed, to about £64,000. The principal items are as follows, viz., erection and site of the new public offices in Wilson street, £37,000,—of this sum £17,119 10s. 5d. were paid for the bare site alone; alterations in old building for new Justiciary Court-hall, &c., £8000;* furniture and fittings up for all the offices, including safes, &c., £10,000; value of the old public offices given up for the Justiciary Hall, &c., £8000. The remaining part of the sum is made up of interest of money, and miscellaneous expenses. This sum was raised by assessment; the proportion for the old burgh being £37,000; and for the county of Lanark £27,000. In reality, however, the inhabitants of the burgh only paid £29,000—which certainly was a most ample proportion—being relieved to the extent of £8000, the sum charged by the corporation for the city chambers, and which sum was given up, or “written off,” to relieve their constituents. The amount actually paid, therefore, in connection with these buildings has been £56,000; though they represent property to the amount of £64,000.

* The heating apparatus alone in the Justiciary Hall cost £500.

GLASGOW POLICE.

Though several of the institutions of the city can lay claim to a remote origin, its police establishment is a creation only of the present age. For centuries, the peace was kept on the mutual "watch and ward" system, supplemented by two or three town's officers, and the terror of the power of the bailies; but the great impetus given to manufactures and commerce during the latter part of the last century, produced such a rapid influx of population to the city—thousands being attracted thither from different parts of the United Kingdom, with all their peculiar habits and shades of character—that the magistrates and council wisely recognised the necessity of providing some permanently organised protection to the inhabitants. Accordingly, in the year 1778, the corporation resolved to establish a regular police force, and for this purpose they appointed an inspector of police, at a salary of £100 per annum, with a small body of officers under his charge; but, having no power to assess the inhabitants for the maintenance of this establishment, and the funds of the council being inadequate to sustain this additional burden, the new institution was feebly supported, and, consequently, became so ineffective that the inspector resigned in 1781, and the office was shortly afterwards abolished. Recourse was once more had to the old system of protecting the lieges by temporary patrol, a system which continued till the year 1788, when the authorities again appointed an officer, who was now called an intendent of police, and was invested with something akin to magisterial power.

At the same time, the magistrates and council applied to parliament for an act to assess the inhabitants for the maintenance of a regular police establishment; and in the preamble to one of the clauses of the bill which they presented for that purpose, they state, as a reason for the necessity of such a statutory enactment, "that the city funds were inadequate to the purposes of defraying the ordinary and necessary expenses of the community, and of properly lighting and cleansing the streets and passages of the city, and supporting and maintaining a proper and regular establishment of police."

An examination of the chamberlain's accounts of that period will at once render the correctness of this statement apparent. The average

amount of the revenue of the city was then only about £7000 per annum; and, consequently, an additional revenue was really necessary for establishing an improved and permanent police within the city. The bill proposed an assessment of 9d. per pound on rental; and, as the yearly rent of the houses in Glasgow at that time only amounted to about £42,000, the revenue to be derived at that rate for police purposes was estimated at £1575, which was certainly a moderate income. Nevertheless, the citizens generally, though anxious to obtain adequate police protection, manifested a strong repugnance to this measure, and dissatisfaction with its promoters. It was rejected by the Trades' House, and the fourteen separate incorporations; and the heritors and burgesses of the city, at two public meetings, denounced it as a shameful encroachment on the rights of the inhabitants. Some of the annalists of Glasgow have perhaps given the opponents of this measure more credit for patriotism and public spirit than they are really entitled to; for, looking calmly back, there is now reason to believe that much of their opposition was factious and self-interested. The committee of the Trades' House, for instance, objected to a general assessment for police purposes, and proposed that the "inhabitants of houses in lanes, possessors of gardens, cellars, and granaries, should be exempted," on the ground that these parties would reap no benefit from the act. This demurrer, which savoured a good deal of absurdity, was adroitly replied to by the magistrates, who said "that the objection would have some weight, if gates were erected at the entries of all these lanes and gardens to prevent the inhabitants and possessors of them from ever getting out, and thieves from ever getting in." The incorporations objected to it because it proposed to extend the royalty, but denied them a similar extension of their exclusive immunities; and the heritors and burgesses condemned it because the promoters had presumed to introduce such a measure without consulting their constituents—a ground of objection which will be considered more reasonable than any of those already referred to. But that which proved fatal to the bill was the narrow constitution of the intended board of commissioners; for it was therein proposed to invest the magistrates, dean of guild, deacon-convener, and the heads of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, with the sole power of assessing the inhabitants, and managing the police establishment, without permitting the rate-payers any direct voice in the election of these commissioners, or control over the expenditure of the funds. This produced ultimately an almost universal opposition to the whole measure; and, in 1789, the bill was defeated in parliament. Thus

terminated the first parliamentary campaign of the city of Glasgow, relative to police bills, and several years were allowed to elapse before any further effort was made for the attainment of this object. In the year 1800, however, the magistrates and council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and also the separate incorporations, appear to have seen the propriety of becoming more liberal and disinterested in regard to the management and principles of a police establishment; and, in consequence, another bill was prepared for the institution of a force. As this measure proposed to vest the management in the lord provost, the dean of guild, the deacon-convener, and twenty-four ward commissioners, to be elected by the inhabitants, it received the general approbation of the citizens, and an act of parliament was obtained without opposition.

The first police act for the city of Glasgow having now passed into law, commissioners were immediately appointed in terms thereof; and, the board having been constituted, an assessment was levied at the following rates, viz., on rents at £4 and under £6, 4d. per pound; at £6 and under £10, 6d. per pound; at £10 and under £15, 9d. per pound; and at £15 and upwards, 1s. per pound, which produced for that financial year a revenue of about £3400. To this there fell to be added £576, revenue for street manure, £126 of fines, besides several other small items, which with £800 contributed by the city of Glasgow, made the first year's revenue amount to about £5000, being more than three times the amount of the income calculated on by the promoters of the bill of 1788. Having thus furnished themselves "with the sinews of war," the commissioners immediately after they had laid on the assessment, appointed a master of police, at a salary of £200 per annum; a clerk, at £85; a treasurer, at £80; an officer, at £10—but, what the duties of this last named official were, we have not ascertained; three sergeants, at £40 each; nine officers, at £30 each; and sixty-eight watchmen, at 10s. per week each. There were also, it appears, 930 public lamps, the lighting of which, including the price of new lamps, cost £1400. The sum of £319 was expended in the cleansing department; £153 was paid for watchmen's boxes—(those snug dormitories in which the Dogberries of other days were wont to take their midnight nap); and £16 were appropriated to the acquisition of twenty-four ballot boxes, which were destined to receive the fierce elements of opposition at many a future election of the commissioners. Notwithstanding these and many other extra items of expense, necessary at the commencement of the establishment, the balance at the end of the year showed an excess of income over expenditure, amounting to nearly £400.

Stimulated to farther exertions for the improvement of the police by this auspicious beginning, and encouraged by the confidence and approbation of the inhabitants, the commissioners proceeded with vigour and prudence in the discharge of their onerous duties. Year after year added to the strength and organisation of the force, and the cleanliness and comfort of the city. In 1805, there were fifteen officers, seventy-four watchmen, twelve scavengers, and 1069 public lamps; and the revenue from all sources amounted to upwards of £6500. In 1807, the first act expired, and a second was obtained, embracing several amendments suggested by previous experience, but containing no provisions affecting the constitution of the board, which was, indeed, exceedingly popular with the citizens. From this time, till the year 1820, no change of any importance occurred in the management or machinery of the establishment. During this year, the greater portion of the public lamps were lighted with gas; and the police force, besides the heads of departments, consisted of three constables, twenty-nine officers, six criminal officers, one hundred and four watchmen, and thirty of a patrol; and the revenue derived from all sources amounted to £11,800. Next year, the second act expired, and a third was obtained, in which a provision was for the first time introduced, authorising the appointment of two resident commissioners for each ward, but otherwise differing little in its provisions from the last. The following year, the board purchased the ground on which the present police buildings are erected, in South Albion street, for the sum of £4659 6s. 2d. These buildings, which were completed in 1825, form an oblong square, with a court in the centre fifty feet by thirty. The interior is commodious, comprising a large and well-finished hall, in which a court is held every morning by the magistrates, and another large and elegantly-furnished hall, for the accommodation of the commissioners. The other portions of the buildings are devoted to the several purposes of the establishment, such as accommodation for the fire-engines, superintendents and clerks' offices, and twenty-six wards and cells for the confinement of prisoners. The buildings, including the ground, are valued at £15,000.

No farther change worthy of notice took place till the year 1830, when a fourth police act was obtained "for extending the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates and the Town or Burgh and Dean of Guild Courts of Glasgow over the lands of Blythswood, and adjacent lands, and for amending the acts relating to the police of the said city." The annexed territories were divided into nine wards, for each of which one general commissioner

and two resident commissioners were to be elected. The police force at this period consisted of one sergeant-major, three constables, thirty-one sergeants, six criminal officers, one hundred and five watchmen, besides supernumeraries, and four officers for the suppression of vagrancy. The public lamps had also increased to 1460, and the establishment possessed eight weighing-machines and seven fire-engines.

In 1837, the terms of the third and fourth police acts having expired, a fifth was obtained, by the provisions of which the management of the statute labour conversion money was vested in the board of police. The statutory power conferred on the commissioners by the former acts, to demand from proprietors and others, for the use of the fire-engines, a sum not exceeding £15, was repealed; the city corporation was relieved from its annual contribution of £800 to the police; and the commissioners were empowered to erect and maintain a gunpowder magazine, and to fix the dues for deposits, and make such regulations for its management as they might consider necessary. This important act was for the limited period of seven years; and was only obtained by the magistrates and council after frequent altercations and negotiations with the police commissioners relative to the initiative right of the former to originate and promote such measures, which "initiative" was also claimed by the latter. It was further understood that a general measure of criminal police, to extend over the whole parliamentary district, such as had in 1835 been recommended by the Government Commissioners on Scotch Burghs, would at no distant period be introduced.

To show the position which these respective bodies at that time occupied, it is necessary to state that there were then within the limits of the parliamentary boundary of Glasgow five distinct police establishments; namely, the police of the river and harbour, paid by the Clyde Trustees; the Gorbals police, constituted by act of parliament in 1808; the Calton police, in 1819; the Anderston police, in 1824; and the Glasgow police, as already described. In order to effect, to a certain extent, an amalgamation of these different jurisdictions, the magistrates and council of the city, immediately after the passing of the short act of 1837, proceeded with the preparation of a general measure; and next year they proposed to go to parliament with a bill for erecting the whole parliamentary burgh (except that part of it under the management of the Clyde Trustees), into what was termed a criminal police district, for which one united force of officers and watchmen

was to be established. It was proposed to place this new establishment under a general board of criminal police, consisting of the lord provost and magistrates of the city, the chief and senior magistrates of Gorbals, the provosts of Calton and Anderston, the sheriff of the county, the chairman of the justices, with two other justices of the peace, and three members of the police board for the city, which latter was now to be called the board of civil police. The proposal, however, to separate the criminal from the civil police did not meet with the approval of the inhabitants in general, and being energetically opposed by the police commissioners, the measure was temporarily laid aside. In 1840, the magistrates and council again signified their intention of going to parliament with a bill, framed on similar principles, and appointed a committee to confer with the police commissioners on the subject; but their negotiations ended in an open declaration of antagonism, the one maintaining the propriety of separating the civil from the criminal police, and extending the latter over the parliamentary boundary, and the other contending for distinct police establishments, as they then existed, while each claimed the right to originate measures of police in parliament. Consequently, in 1841, both bodies prepared, and gave the statutory notice for their respective bills; and, in 1842, they appeared in parliament with a host of witnesses on each side, each party contesting the question with an extraordinary degree of zeal and acrimony. The committee of the House of Commons, desirous of putting an end to this unseemly collision, recommended both parties to withdraw for that session, and to enter into some amicable arrangements for the future. This recommendation was tantamount to a command; and thus terminated one of the most violent local contests for legislation that ever agitated the citizens of Glasgow.

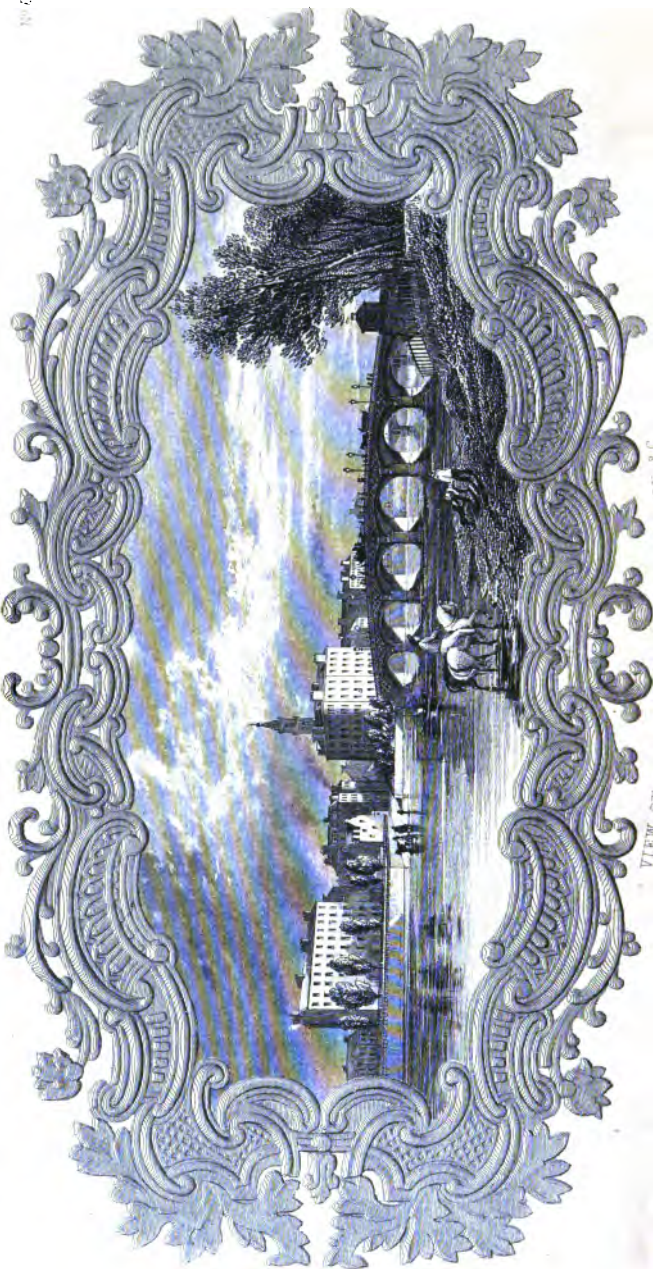
In the month of November following, the magistrates and town council—the annual municipal elections having given the liberal party that ascendancy which was formerly possessed by the conservatives—resolved, by a large majority, to allow the commissioners of police to promote their bill in next session of parliament; reserving to the council, however, to resume the initiative right relative to such measures, at any future period, and on the declared understanding that the passing of the commissioners' act would not prevent the magistrates and council from introducing a general measure of civil and criminal police conjoined, whenever the conflicting interests adverse to it were properly reconciled. All civic opposition being thus withdrawn, the police commissioners next

session proceeded with their bill, which proposed to renew their former powers, and extend the jurisdiction of the magistrates and the police over the lands of Milton, and other adjacent lands, including the populous district of Port-Dundas. An unexpected occurrence, however, interrupted its progress. Her majesty's government, in March 1843, through Sir James Graham, the home secretary, declared their intention of introducing a general criminal police bill for the parliamentary burgh of Glasgow. This announcement had the effect of producing an extraordinary ferment, not only amongst the police commissioners, but a majority of the inhabitants; and it having been known—indeed not concealed—that this threatened measure of the government had been counselled or approved of by Sir James Campbell, then lord provost of the city, his lordship was censured by the town council, and the respective police boards.* Indeed, government interference with the local arrangements of the city was very generally and bitterly reprobated. Deputations were despatched to London—a petition, signed by upwards of 16,000 of the inhabitants against the measure, was got up in a few days, and public excitement seemed to wax in intensity, when it was at once allayed by the declaration of Sir James Graham in the House of Commons, that government had abandoned this bill, on the condition that a clause should be inserted in the commissioners' bill, to the effect that nothing contained therein should exempt or exclude the limits over which it extends from the operation of any general act, for the regulation of the criminal police of Glasgow and the adjoining districts, that might be passed during that or any future session of parliament. This condition was cordially accepted by the police commissioners, and their act was accordingly passed, and received the royal assent in August following.

As the act thus obtained was to continue for twenty-one years, it was now expected that the public mind would be allowed some repose, so far, at least, as police bills were concerned. But it happened otherwise; for in the autumn of 1844, it transpired that the authorities of Anderston were preparing a bill to extend their juris-

* It is only fair to state that the worthy knight took the castigation of the council and police commissioners very coolly; contending that the measure was absolutely necessary for the better protection of the citizens, and to put an end to those conflicting jurisdictions, and frequent strifes, which were alike unseemly and injurious. The statements made at the time, and the proceedings of subsequent years, showed that the majority who censured Sir James, were willing to go all the length that he did; but they desired in addition, that the municipality and the civil police should also be extended. Indeed, it is generally understood that the threatened interference of the government accelerated the general measure by which the municipality and the police are now regulated.

GLASGOW



VIEW OF THE OLD BRIDGE, PARK PLACE, & C.

From the South Side of the River

Engraved by James Watson & Co. Glasgow.

diction over the lands of Woodside, and adjacent lands, which were the most wealthy, and also the most desirable for assessment purposes, in the Western district. Immediately thereafter the Glasgow police board, with the concurrence and co-operation of the magistrates and council, resolved to prepare a bill for including these valuable territories within their own limits. At the same time, the Feuars' Court of Bridgeton, in the east, were proceeding with a bill to erect their populous village into a distinct police burgh; while, on the other hand, the authorities of the burgh of Calton and Mile-end proposed a bill to extend their jurisdiction over the lands of Bridgeton. In November following, as a matter of course, the whole legal machinery for the promotion of these measures was set in operation; and early in the summer of 1845 the precincts of the House of Commons were literally swarming with the agents, deputations, and witnesses connected with these rival aspirants for police powers and privileges. But the committee of parliament refused the whole of their bills as a burlesque on municipal legislation; Sir George Strickland, the chairman of the committee, intimating at the same time to the parties interested, as the feeling of the committee, that unless the proper authorities of Glasgow and its suburban burghs came forward with a general system of police for the parliamentary burgh, suitable to the wants of the community, her majesty's government would be under the necessity of preparing one for them. Thus ended the hocus-pocus; and the battalion of agents, deputations, and witnesses came home as they went.

Thus a variety of circumstances evidently tended to an entire amalgamation of these different jurisdictions, and the extension of their powers over the parliamentary boundary. In July, 1845, therefore, James Lumsden, Esq. of Yoker Lodge, who was then lord provost of the city, proposed, at a meeting of the town council, the appointment of a committee on the subject of a general municipal and police extension bill. In the months of October and November following this committee held several meetings in conjunction with the magistrates of the suburban burghs, and several members of the Glasgow police board. At one of these meetings the heads of a bill were submitted, which proposed that the municipality should be extended over the entire parliamentary district, and that the whole municipal and police powers, necessary for the extended burgh, should be vested in the magistrates and council. These principles, as forming the basis of a general measure, were agreed to. Meanwhile, the board of police for the city, though now concurring in the propriety of this extension, contended that

the management of the police and statute labour departments should not be committed to the town council, but be vested in a distinct board, composed of two commissioners from each of the municipal wards, who should be elected by the qualified rate-payers. The magistrates and council, however, rejected this proposition; and the commissioners resolved to oppose the bill in parliament. But the patience of the public having been already sufficiently exhausted by former contests of this kind, and the current of opinion among the most influential portion of the citizens being altogether in favour of the measure referred to, the parliamentary opposition of the commissioners did not receive that popular support which had been conceded on former occasions. Indeed, to all moderate and sensible men, it was now apparent that, if they delayed till every minor interest was satisfied and reconciled, they would not secure a general bill before the advent of the Greek Kalends. The opposition of the commissioners was, therefore, feeble and ineffective; and the measure having passed the committee of the House of Commons, they unanimously abandoned all further opposition to its progress. No other obstruction of any consequence being thrown in its way, the municipal police and statute labour act passed the legislature on the 27th July, 1846.

The police board, whose days were now numbered, had been for forty-six years a distinguished civic body. Their career was eventful, their proceedings energetic, and their services meritorious. Many of the most distinguished of the citizens had been members of this board, and even those opposed to it could scarcely deny that it discharged the duties consigned to it with zeal and fidelity. The opening up of the town council, however, to popular election, vastly lessened the importance with which the police board used to be regarded; and in later years it ceased to be an object with the higher class of citizens to be connected with it. Indeed, they generally refused to serve when returned; and thus the members of the boards, both of the city and suburbs, degenerated in status and in the estimation of the public, though not generally speaking, in personal respectability or upright intention. The time had come, therefore, when the various police boards passed away with respect, but without the regret of any one.

On the 3d of November following, the new act came into operation. By its provisions the police acts of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston, and the statute labour acts of the various parish road trustees, operating within the burgh, were repealed; the Glasgow police and statute labour acts, in so far as not abrogated, were

extended over the whole boundary, which was to include the entire parliamentary franchise district; the district police courts were continued; the number of bailies was increased to eight; the appointment of a chief superintendent of police was vested in the lord provost, the sheriff of the county, and the bailies; and the extended municipality was divided into sixteen wards, each of which to send three representatives to the town council, as already stated. The council was required to appoint from their number one member for each ward, and two from the general council, who, with the lord provost, the lord dean of guild, the deacon-convener, and the eight magistrates, were to form the police and statute labour committee for the whole bounds, thus making in all twenty-nine members. The municipal elections being over, and the town council constituted, the first police committee was appointed, consisting of the Honourable Alexander Hastie, lord provost; David M'Kinlay, Robert Stewart, Robert Bryson, Andrew Liddell, Andrew Orr, John Honeyman, Robert Smyth, and Patrick M'Naught, Esquires, magistrates; James Bogle, Esq., lord dean of guild; John M'Callum, Esq., deacon-convener; John Clark, jun., John Cassels, Peter M'Ara, George Ord, David Smith, James Anderson, John Stirling, James Scott, William M'Lean, Thomas Callender, John M'Dowall, John Gilmour, David Dreghorn, Angus M'Alpine, Archibald Edmiston, and Robert M'Gavin, Esquires, ward members; and James Lumsden and James Drummond, Esquires, from the general council. On the 11th November, the lord provost, the sheriff of the county, and the magistrates, appointed Mr. Archibald Wilson, of the Glasgow establishment, to the office of chief superintendent of police for the time being; and next day the police and statute labour committee held their first meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved, that the heads of departments, and the whole superior officers of the united police establishment, falling to be elected by that committee, be appointed, *ad interim*, to their respective offices. This resolution gave much satisfaction to the parties more closely interested in the subject, and was regarded as an earnest of future impartiality and good will. Four standing committees were appointed; and preliminaries having been adjusted, the new board or commission, after several meetings with select committees of the old, found, from the documents of these parties, that the property belonging to the Glasgow police and statute labour establishment amounted, on the 7th November, to £42,704 14s. 5d., its debts to £25,774 16s.; property of Gorbals establishment amounted to £9983 9s. 9d., debts to £6000.; property of Calton establishment, £4728 7s. 2d.,

debts £1568 3s. 9d.; and of the Anderston establishment the property amounted to £3609 19s., and the debts to £4784 2s. 3d. A considerable amount of these assets and liabilities, however, resulted from the proportion of the current year's assessment uncollected, and consequent advances from the banks. Another committee was therefore appointed to make an accurate calculation of the financial condition of the establishment; and, from a statement afterwards reported by them, it appeared that the nett amount of property and debts was as follows, viz.:—

	Property.	Debt
Glasgow Police and Statute Labour,	£33,992 18 0	£17,063 0 0
Gorbals, - - - - -	9,500 13 0	5,637 3 3
Calton, - - - - -	4,652 14 4	1,492 11 0
Anderston, - - - - -	3,585 12 0	4,759 15 3
Together, -	£51,694 17 4	£28,852 9 6

and to this amount of debt there fell to be added £8902 3s. 7d., incurred in connection with the new act; and likewise £2564 5s. 9d., being the amount of certain unpaid accounts, and proportion of gas consumed, due by the four establishments at their dissolution, making a total amount of debt now due by the united establishment of £40,318 18s. 10d., for which interest was to be provided. It was, moreover, calculated that the expenditure of the year then current would exceed the income by upwards of £3000, which was unprovided for, and possibly unforeseen by the former commissioners.

With these heavy liabilities before them, the new municipal police board were of opinion that it would be injudicious to increase the debt, by any extension or improvement of the police, beyond that which might be deemed absolutely necessary. As the village of Bridgeton, however, had long required police protection, it was ordered to be surveyed; 215 lamps were tastefully fitted up, and a sufficient number of officers, watchmen, and scavengers were appointed for the district. The proprietors also vied with the police and statute labour committee in their desire to ornament their village, and promote the comfort of the inhabitants, by laying the foot pavements extensively with asphalt; and, consequently, in the course of a few months, the entire locality assumed a new and beautiful appearance. The police was also at the same time extended to the lands of Woodside—the inhabitants of its elegant crescents, villas, and streets, gratuitously transferring eighty-three lamps, which had been erected at their own expensé, to the committee—and sixty-seven additional lamps were granted at the

public expense. These are the only police extensions which have as yet been effected. Many excellent arrangements, however, have been made in each of the departments. The whole municipality is now divided into four divisions, called the Central, Southern, Eastern, and Western police districts;* in each of which a distinct force is maintained as heretofore, under the immediate direction of an assistant superintendent, at a salary of £160 per annum, in the three latter districts; the assistant superintendent in the Central district having £250. The Clyde police is also under an assistant superintendent, with a salary of £120 per annum. Over the whole is the chief superintendent of police, William Henry Pearce, Esquire, formerly a county inspector of the Irish constabulary, and who was elected by the lord provost, sheriff, and magistrates, on the 26th of March, 1847, to this important office, at a salary of £600 per annum, as previously fixed by the police and statute labour committee. This gentleman is the tenth in succession who has held the office of master of the Glasgow police, viz., John Stenhouse, from 1800 till 1803; Walter Graham, 1803 till 1805; James Mitchell, 1805 till 1821, after which he enjoyed a superannuated pension for many years; James Hardie, 1821 till 1825; John Graham, 1825 till 1832; F. G. Denovan, 1832 till 1833; John Watson, 1833 till 1836; Henry Miller, 1836 till 1844; and Archibald Wilson, 1844 till 1847, when this gentleman was appointed, by the chief superintendent, assistant superintendent in the Central district.

Before closing this sketch of the Glasgow police establishment it is necessary to give a brief description of the different departments, as they now exist; and we will, therefore, for the sake of conciseness, arrange them in the following order:—

First, The Financial Department. In the financial year of 1845-6, the receipts, for police purposes alone, in the four police establishments now united, amounted to £38,931, and the expenditure to £39,381. There are within the extended municipality upwards of 53,000 possessions liable to be assessed, embracing a rental of £850,000.† The survey, according to recent arrangements, will cost £600 per annum. The collecting department, including the four separate establishments, cost last year £950.

* The Central represents the old Glasgow establishment, although it has been reduced in magnitude, by annexations made respectively to the Eastern and Western divisions; the Southern takes in Gorbals; the Eastern, Calton, Mile-end, Bridgeton, and Camlachie; and the Western, Anderston, and the lands of Woodlands.

† The rental of Glasgow, in the year 1712, only amounted to £7840 0s. 11d.

Second, The Watching and Detective Department. Exclusive of the chief superintendent, assistant superintendents, lieutenants, inspectors of markets, cabs, and lodging-houses, and of all the indoor officers, there are, at present, in the united establishment, twenty-two inspectors and sergeants, ninety-seven day constables, two hundred and seventy-two night constables, with a number of supernumeraries, at wages varying from 14s. to 23s. a-week. There are also thirteen detective officers, who are under the immediate superintendence of an inspector and sub-inspector. This force is exclusive of the Clyde police, which is now under the chief superintendent, and which consists of one assistant, one inspector, two criminal officers, and thirty-four constables, who are paid by the River Trust. It has been proposed by the watching committee (of which Mr. J. Stirling is convener), and by Mr. Pearce, to arrange and augment the police force on the following scale, viz., to have, besides the superintendents, nine lieutenants, three of these for the Central, and two for each of the other districts; twenty inspectors, forty sergeants, two hundred and nine first class, and three hundred second class, constables, with sixteen detective constables, and one detective superintendent; but this proposition has not yet been considered by the general committee. This department, though conducted with the most rigid economy, will not cost less than £23,000 or £24,000 per annum.

Third, The Fire Department consists of a superintendent, at a salary of £200 a year, with an assistant, and seventy-one firemen. There are eleven engines and twenty-one butts. The "Clyde," constructed two years ago, is a powerful and beautiful engine, has two 8-inch barrels, and 9-inch stroke, is wrought with double levers, and can discharge 100 gallons of water in one minute, and project it to a height of 140 feet. The "Municipal" is a patent engine, invented by Mr. White of Manchester. This is also a very superior and highly finished engine—has twelve pumps, wrought independently of each other, with two men at each, the water being discharged into one common receiver. She can discharge about ninety gallons in a minute, and raise it to a height of nearly 150 feet. The "Kelvin" has two 7-inch barrels, and 8-inch stroke, and has been fitted with White's patent air vessel, which is of a peculiar construction, the air and water not being allowed to mix. The other engines are various, having from 5½ to 6½-inch barrels, and 8-inch strokes. The firemen, butts, and engines, are distributed in equal proportions over the different districts. There are 350 fire-plugs, distributed over the parliamentary boundary, and

thirty additional are ordered to be attached to the pipes of the Gorbals Gravitation Water Company, now in the progress of construction. The Clyde Trustees have fire-plugs laid down at the distance of every fifty feet, on each side of the harbour. This department is in a high state of efficiency, and will cost about £1200 or £1300 per annum.

Fourth, The Lighting Department consists of a superintendent, at a salary of £170 a-year, and fifty lamp-lighters. There are, over the extended municipality, 5500 public lamps. This department will cost about £7000 per annum; and,

Fifth, The Cleansing Department. There were employed in this department, for the last few years, upwards of 150 men, in consequence of closes and ash-pits being cleaned out by the establishment in the Central district; but, these being now given up to the proprietors, the number of men to be employed will be about eighty-five for sweeping the streets. There are four contractors for carting, one for each of the police districts; eight depots, twenty-four carts, four watering machines, and three butts. The salary of the superintendent of cleansing is £120 per annum; and the cost of this department, for the current year, will be about £5600. Besides these, there are several other branches in the civil police; there are twelve weighing machines belonging to the establishment, a gunpowder magazine, containing twenty-five cells, with a dwelling-house on the premises for the keeper; but it is unnecessary to go into details on these minor departments.

Of the police courts it may be stated that there are five within the extended municipality. In the Central police buildings a court is held every lawful day, commencing at ten o'clock in the morning, at which one, and sometimes two, of the magistrates preside, assisted by the assessor and the procurator fiscal for the burgh. The cases brought before this court are numerous. For the two years ending 31st September, 1845, there were 21,448, in the disposal of which 2517 pledges were forfeited by the non-appearance of the parties; 6219 were fined; 1736 were transferred to other courts; 2056 were sent to prison; 4837 were admonished, and bound over or enjoined to keep the peace; 75 were sent to the House of Refuge; and 4008 were discharged. Of the fines imposed 3164 were paid, and 3055 were not, and the parties, consequently, suffered the alternative imprisonment. In the Southern district police buildings a court is held three times a week; in the Eastern district, four times; and in the Western district, three times—at each of which one of the magistrates presides; and in the Clyde police office, at the Broomielaw,

a court is held, when cases require it, by the river bailie, or his deputy, assisted by one of the town clerks as assessor, and by the burgh fiscal as public prosecutor.*

As much has been said in the above sketch of the ways and means of the citizens, it may not be out of place to add, that the income and property tax paid by the old royalty amounts to £67,000 per annum, and of the suburbs, in the lower ward, to £32,000, viz., £99,000, or say in round numbers £100,000. This, at 7d. in the pound, represents an aggregate income, possessed by those whose means are at and upwards of £150 per annum, of £3,428,571.†

* In the preparation of this article the author has to acknowledge his hearty obligations to Mr. William Thomson, assistant clerk of police, by whom the statistics have been to a great extent kindly supplied.

† By way of contrast, it may be proper to state that the amount of property tax raised within the royal burgh of Glasgow in 1816, the last year of levying the former war tax, amounted to,

From Business,	-	-	-	-	-	£58,000	0	0
From Property,	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	0	0
						£82,000	0	0

The tax levied was ten per cent. on all incomes at £50 per annum, and upwards, and the amount of income is,

From Business,	-	-	-	-	-	£580,000	0	0
From Property,	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	0	0
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	£820,000	0	0

C L A S G O 77



Greyfriars Church.
(Seewaton.)

SALT MARKET STREET.

Mechanics' Institution.
(North Hanover Street.)

Looking north.
Alan F. Pappan, Lithographer, Glasgow, Scotland.

THE BRIDGES.—(SEE PLATES NOS. II. & XIX.)

Glasgow, on the north bank of the Clyde, communicates with Gorbals on the south, by means of four bridges—the first or upper being Hutcheson's bridge; the second, Stockwell accommodation bridge; the third, Stockwell bridge; and the fourth, Glasgow, or Jamaica street bridge.

Tradition states that, prior to 1340, a wooden bridge spanned the Clyde somewhere west of Saltmarket street. This, however, had fallen into decay, and, in consequence, a stone bridge was built over the Clyde about 1345, by the liberality of Bishop Rae. It was originally only twelve feet in width; and would, of course, offer a roadway where "two wheel-barrow tremble when they meet." There were eight arches. In July, 1671, the south arch fell on one of the days on which Glasgow fair was held; but, most providentially, no person was hurt by the accident. In 1777, an addition of ten feet was made to the breadth of the bridge, and two of the arches on the north side were built up, for the purpose of confining the river within manageable bounds, and protecting the adjacent property from the effects of floods. In the year 1821, the bridge was further improved, by directions of the celebrated Thomas Telford, the engineer of the bridge over the Menai Straits, by the addition of footpaths, supported on tasteful iron framings, giving to the whole a width of thirty-four feet within the railing. The length is four hundred and fifteen feet. For more than four hundred years this bridge formed the only channel of communication between the north and south banks of the Clyde at Glasgow. It has rang under the hoofs of a Scottish king's charger, and been pressed by the bare feet of the "Highland Host;" the Regent Murray, with his infantry, and a strong auxiliary force of Glasgow burghers, crossed it to shatter the last hopes of Queen Mary at Langside; Cromwell and his troopers, if they did not use it, must have admired it, for stone bridges were at a premium in those days; the luckless James II., when Duke of York, was lodged and feted sumptuously by provost Bell, within a stonethrow of it; and it was of no small service to his descendant, Charles Edward, and his foraging parties, during the ten days he recruited in Glasgow, previous to the fatal field of Culloden. How many tales could it tell of the dignity of the princely churchmen of Glasgow, in days

ere Archbishop Beaton fled with the relics, the records, and the golden candlesticks; and how eloquent could it be on the thousands upon thousands sterling, which have been received in doles and mites by the generations of beggars who thirled themselves on its pathway, with their blindness, and age, and deformities, and loathsome sores, and troops of orphan children lent at so much a-day!

This bridge might have remained a useful auxiliary for a hundred years to come; but, according to the report of engineers, the stability of the structure has been endangered by the deepening operations which the Clyde Trustees have made upon the river; and, as stated in a previous part of this work, Stockwell bridge has been doomed. An act of parliament was obtained for rebuilding it in 1845, and as a preparatory step, a wooden accommodation bridge was constructed, adjoining the old structure, at an expense of £3149 5s. 6d., and opened for general traffic in January 1847. At the same date an iron paling was placed across the carriage-way of the venerable bridge, which is now confined to foot passengers. When the Stockwell bridge shall be rebuilt, it has been arranged that the Clyde Trustees shall pay £8100, and thereafter the fourth part of the expense of constructing the new bridge, on account of their operations having rendered the removal of the old bridge necessary.

The foundation stone of the first Jamaica street, or Broomielaw, bridge was laid on 29th September, 1768, by Mr. George Murdoch, the lord provost. It was designed by Mr. William Mylne, was five hundred feet long, thirty feet wide within the parapets, and had seven arches.

This bridge might be quite adequate for a limited traffic, although its levels or "gradients," as they are now termed, were always objectionable; but, as the commerce of Glasgow became mightily extended, it was found quite unsuitable for the wants of the city, and the Trustees resolved to remove it, and erect a new and more spacious and splendid structure in its stead. The engineer employed was the celebrated Telford, and the foundation stone was laid on 3d September, 1833, with great masonic pomp, by Mr. James Ewing of Strathleven, lord provost, and one of the members of parliament for the city. It was built by Messrs. John Gibb & Son of Aberdeen, is cased with Aberdeen granite, and the citizens have just cause to be proud of its elegant proportions. The foundation is sunk ten feet deeper than the piers of the former Jamaica street bridge. It is five hundred and sixty feet in length, and sixty feet wide over the parapets, including two footpaths, each twelve feet in width. There are seven arches. It is thus the widest, or one of

the widest, river bridges in the kingdom. The building of this fine bridge cost £34,000; but £4000 were expended in compensation to owners and tenants, purchase of additional ground, &c., making the total cost £38,000. (*See Plate No. II.*)

During the building of this bridge, a wooden accommodation bridge was erected in a direct line with Portland street, Gorbals. It remained (although for the last years of its existence only as a foot bridge) till 1846, when becoming rickety, and showing dangerous symptoms, the materials were sold, and it was removed. Power, however, was taken in the act of parliament, for the erection of a foot bridge on this spot, on condition that it should be raised at the expense of the proprietors whose properties might be benefitted by it. These were principally the Gorbals house owners.

The foundation stone of the first Hutcheson's bridge was laid in 1794, by Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, lord provost. It had five arches, was 406 feet long, and twenty-six feet wide, within the parapets. It was swept away by a flood, on 18th November, 1795, after the parapets had been nearly completed. A foot bridge which was subsequently erected, subserved the wants of the inhabitants for a number of years; and the foundation stone of the present bridge, which was built on the site of the former, was laid on 18th August, 1829, by Mr. Robert Dalglish, preceptor of Hutcheson's Hospital. The designs were by Mr. Robert Stevenson. It has five arches, is 406 feet long, and is thirty six feet wide within the parapets.

The bridges of Glasgow are managed by trustees, consisting of the town council, and certain gentlemen named by the Commissioners of Supply of the counties of Renfrew and Ayr. The revenue for the year ending on 31st May, 1847, was £5187 16s. 10d. The debt at the same date, was £46,583 5s. 3d. Of this sum, £20,000 were incurred in purchasing the rights of Hutcheson's bridge, from the hospital of that name. The revenue is raised by a pontage on horses, cattle, carriages, &c.

Of late years, most strenuous efforts have been made by the railway companies, to obtain a crossing of the Clyde at Glasgow; but hitherto these have been ineffectual. The Bridge Trustees have stipulated that their consent to these railway works can only be obtained on condition that these companies undertake the debt upon the bridges, and maintain them in repair afterwards, so that the pontage may be discontinued. Vast sums of money have been expended by the railway companies in promoting this object, and by the public bodies in opposing them.

**BURYING-GROUNDS,—THE NECROPOLIS, SIGHTHILL
CEMETERY, &c.**

“ There are twenty burying-grounds situated in Glasgow and the suburbs,—some of them set down in the very heart of the city, and in localities so crowded, that were it not for that Scottish feeling which repels any attempt to disturb the bones of the departed, their removal would be an act alike consonant to public taste and beneficial to public health. The oldest cemetery is that attached to the cathedral or High church, and is no doubt coeval with the institution of the see itself. In the olden part repose the ashes of many generations of the rude forefathers of the city; but new grounds have been taken in adjacent to the old, and laid out with every regard to modern taste. These grounds are most extensively used; many of the citizens possessing lairs here in which their kindred repose for several generations. One of the most pleasing institutions connected with Glasgow, however, is the Necropolis—a burying-ground of recent institution, and laid out according to the plan of the celebrated Père la Chaise in Paris. Previous to the opening of this cemetery in May, 1833, it was known as the Fir Park,—a property belonging to the Merchants’ House,—and though almost valueless for any other purpose, it is scarcely possible to conceive a locality better fitted for the solemn and sacred purpose to which it is now devoted. It rises to a height of 300 feet above the adjacent level; and is only separated from the cathedral and its olden cemetery by the Molendinar burn. The view from the summit is picturesque, interesting and beautiful. To the south-west the city extends in all its mighty proportions, with its many spires rising far above the roofs of the dwellings; while to the east the eye is refreshed by a long vista of hill and dale, with agricultural and woodland scenery. Mr. John Strang, the present city chamberlain, in urging upon the citizens, in 1831, the adoption of the Fir Park as a place of sepulture for the city, says:—‘In point of situation the ground belonging to the Merchants’ House of Glasgow, bears, in fact, no small resemblance to that of Mount Louis (Père la Chaise). Its surface like it is broken and varied, its form is picturesque and romantic, and its position appropriate and commanding. It is already beautified with venerable trees and young shrubbery, it is possessed of several winding

walks, and affords from almost every point the most splendid views of the city and neighbourhood. The singular diversity, too, of its soil and substrata, proclaims it to be of all other spots the most eligible for a cemetery; calculated, as that should be, for every species of sepulture, and suitable as it is for every sort of sepulchral ornament. The individual, for example, who might wish for the burial of patriarchal times, could there obtain a last resting-place in the hollow of the rock, or could sleep in the security of a sandstone sepulchre, while he who is anxious to mix immediately with his kindred clay, could have his grave either in a grassy glade, or his tomb beneath the shadow of some flowering shrub. The crypt and catacomb, too, might be there judiciously constructed on the steep face of the hill, while the heights might be appropriately set apart for the cenotaphs and monuments of those who gain a public testimonial of respect or admiration from their grateful countrymen.' It is enough to say, that the anticipations of Mr. Strang have been realized to the letter; and places of sepulture of every kind and construction have been adopted within the ample range of the Necropolis. Here, too, the rank grass is completely eschewed, and the visitor moves through a long line of walks cut on the hill side and summit, surrounded on every side by shrubbery and flower-beds, —memorials of affection which are sweet, comely, and abiding, and which call back with a chastened glow of pleasing sadness, the friends whom we have loved and lost. The greater portion of the graves are enclosed either by a low stone erection, or a delicate iron railing, and each is a little flower-garden of itself, while the grounds are sprinkled over with monuments of every style of architecture, all of them graceful, and many of them gorgeous. The most prominent public monuments are those of John Knox, and of William M'Gavin, the author of the well-known work entitled 'The Protestant.' Both are situated on the summit of the hill. The statue of 'the Reformer,' twelve feet in height, and placed on the summit of a massive column, is seen from many miles to the eastward of the city. He is represented in a Geneva gown, with a Bible in his right hand, and looks terrible even in stone. A small portion of the Necropolis, at its northern extremity, immediately above the waters of the Molendinar, has been purchased and used by the Jews as a place of sepulture. It is enclosed, having a beautiful facade; and on the left is an ornamented column, after Absalom's tomb in the King's Dale at Jerusalem. On the shaft of the column are some appropriate quotations from Scripture; and the following beautiful lines from the Hebrew Melodies of Byron:—

' Oh weep for those who wept by Babel's stream,
 Whose shrines are desolate, whose land a dream!
 Weep for the harp of Judah's broken shell—
 Mourn, where their God hath dwelt the godless dwell.
 Oh where shall Israel lave her bleeding feet,
 And where shall Judah's songs again seem sweet,
 And Judah's melody once more rejoice
 The hearts that leapt before its heavenly voice?
 Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast!
 When shall ye flee away and be at rest?
 The wild dove hath her nest, the fox her cave—
 Mankind their country—Israel but the grave.'

The Necropolis is approached by a noble bridge of a single arch, which spans the Molendinar burn; and from its proximity to the cathedral burying-grounds, may be said to connect the dead of many bygone generations with the resting-places prepared for generations yet unborn. Altogether, in the words of an eloquent writer on the subject, the Necropolis is a locality ' where each grave is a flower-garden, and each tomb a shrine; and where, leaning on a monument, amid the beauty of nature and the refinement of art, Memory may echo back the long-lost accents of departed worth,—Imagination may paint with the tints of vitality the buried form of early affection, Reason may preach her consolatory lesson of immortality, and Religion may point to the mercy-seat on high! '—[*Fullarton's Gazetteer.*]

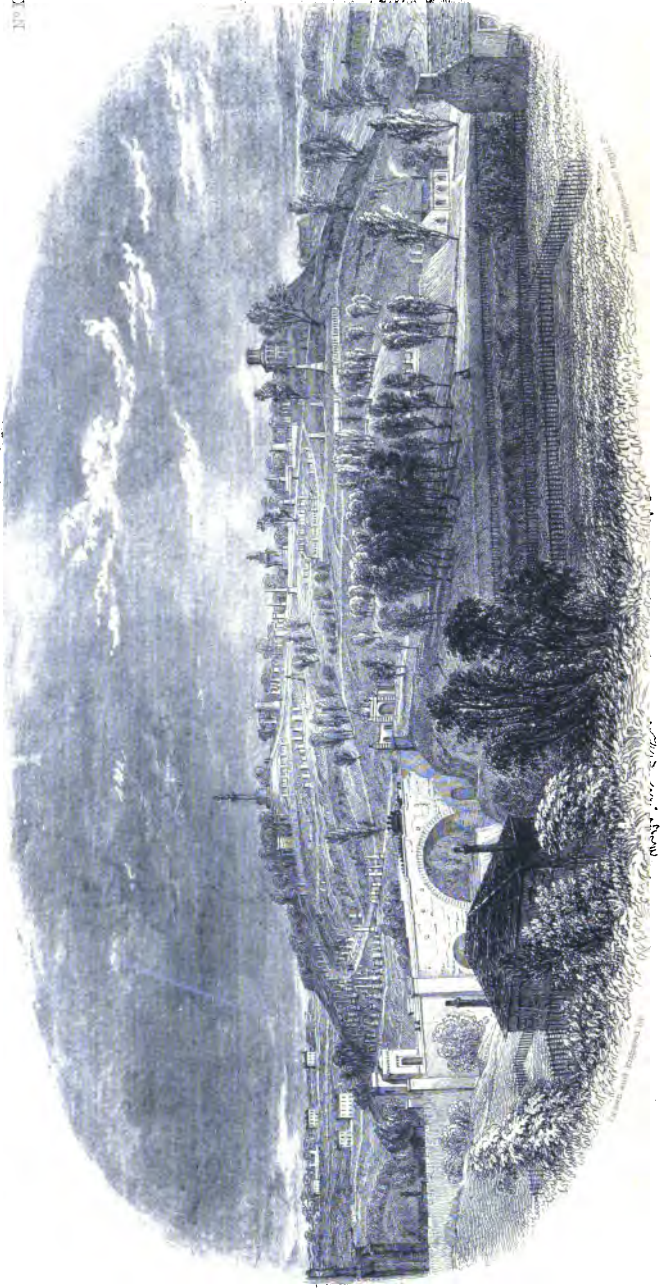
Another cemetery has been instituted recently, and grown greatly in the favour of the citizens. This is Sighthill, in the north-eastern suburbs of the city. The locality in question received its name from Mr. Archibald Ewing, about the middle of the last century, who was then its proprietor, and the title well beseems it. It is situated on the Kirkintilloch road, near St. Rollox, and within one mile and a quarter of the Cross of Glasgow; and the summit of the hill rising about 400 feet above the level of the Clyde, it is thus the highest ground in the royalty of Glasgow, and presents a view of the most beautiful and panoramic kind. On a clear day, the naked eye takes in, to the north, the Cowlands station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the village of Springburn, the imposing range of the Campsie and Kilpatrick hills, the outlines of Benlomond and Benledi, and, with a glass, may be distinctly seen the peaks of Benvenue, and the lofty Ben Nevis. To the east, we have the line of the Glasgow and Garnkirk Railway, the town of Hamilton, the red steeple of Bothwell, and the flowery village around, with a sweep, including the varied beauties of the Upper Vale of Clyde, and extending to full thirty miles. On the south, we have the best view

of the St. Rollox stalk which we have seen from any point, along with the cathedral, the eastern portion of the city, the braes of Cathkin and Castlemilk, and the summit of the far-famed Tinto. The southern view is perhaps the most beautiful of the whole, for, amongst other prominent objects, the eye takes in the inclined plane of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, which skirts the base of the hill, the Union Canal, Port-Dundas, Cowcaddens, the New Town, the Broomielaw, the New Observatory, the Lunatic Asylum at Gartnavel, the Partick hills, the steeples of Paisley, the chimneys of Johnstone and Neilston, Neilston Pad, the serrated peaks of Goatfell in Arran, and the frowning range of the Argyllshire hills. Indeed, there are spread out before us portions, more or less extensive, of thirteen of the Scottish counties, viz., the shires of Lanark, Stirling, Dumbarton, Perth, Argyll, Inverness, Clackmannan, Fife, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Ayr, Renfrew, and Bute.

Sighthill was purchased in 1840 by its present proprietors (a joint stock company), from the magistrates of Forres, to whom it had been bequeathed by the late Mr. Jonathan Anderson, merchant, Glasgow, for the purpose of endowing a school for the children of his native village, which he had left in early life, and became the architect of his own fortune. It contains forty-six imperial acres, about twelve of which are in the meantime inclosed for cemetery purposes. The grounds are laid out in the modern ornamental style; the esplanade at the gate, and the road on the summit of the hill, are twenty-five feet in width; the carriage ways which wind through the grounds are all fifteen feet in width, and the plots or compartments are divided by pathways of seven feet each, fringed with forest and ornamental trees and shrubs of various kinds and climes. Great attention has been paid to draining, many of these being sunk to the depth of ten feet, and certain parts of the soil, naturally churlish, have been ameliorated, produce rye grass in abundance, and "blossom as the rose." The improvements are still going on, and will afford employment, we should say, for years to come. The well-known old cabaret of Lodge-my-loons, famed, among many other reminiscences, from having been visited by Prince Charlie, has been razed to the ground—the knolls are being levelled, the quarry filled up, and the place altogether assuming an aspect of delightful trigness. The first interment was on the 24th of April, 1840, and up till 1st May, 1847, 6291 burials have taken place on the grounds. When the moderate price of lairs is considered, this is not to be wondered at—the price varying from 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., and so on up to £4, according to situation. Indeed, it is a matter of great gratulation

that the Glasgow burial charges are generally made on a scale of great moderation, and contrast most satisfactorily with the exorbitant sums charged at the time of death and distress in many of the large towns in England. On this subject a late number of the *Quarterly Review* says:—"It speaks volumes of the iron grasp with which that monster custom has clutched us here, that a bill of £60 or £70 for funeral expenses is passed, as a matter of course by a Master of Chancery, even in an insolvent estate. From £60 to £100 for an upper tradesman, £250 for a gentleman, £500 to £1500 for a nobleman—such is the ordinary metropolitan scale, as announced by the officials of the great Leveller, for attendance on the funerals of many who have left their widows and orphans destitute, their debts unpaid, and perhaps wanted themselves the comforts, even the necessaries, of a dying-bed."

The Southern cemetery in Gorbals was instituted about the same time with Sighthill. It is on a pretty situation, on the lands of Little Govan, but the grounds are an entire flat. Originally seven acres were laid off for cemetery purposes; but they are now being extended to eleven acres. The grounds are beautifully kept, and there are many pretty monuments. Of Sighthill, the Necropolis, and the Gorbals cemetery, it may be truly said, that the earth lies light, and the sky hangs blue, over many a grave which would otherwise have been subjected to the foul compost, and heavy tread, and sulphureous canopy of a city churchyard; and a real mourner may, without distraction or disgust, cherish and renew his communion with a lost friend, and, like Mary, steal to the grave and weep there.



VIEW OF THE NECROPOLIS OF GLASGOW

Wm. Wilson

Edinburgh

THE CATHEDRAL OR HIGH CHURCH.

(SEE PLATE NO. I.)

This time-honoured erection is perhaps the most splendid specimen of ancient ecclesiastical architecture, in an entire state, which now remains in Scotland. It is an admirable example of what is generally known as the early English style; and the judgment and taste with which the work has been carried out reflects infinite credit on the architect and artists of other days. It is interesting for itself; and invested with hallowed associations, from the fact that Glasgow owes its origin to, and for many hundreds of years derived all its importance from, the ecclesiastical establishment of which this was the temple.

This beautiful pile occupies a prominent position in the north-east section of the city, on the west side of the Molendinar burn; and the floor of the choir stands about 104 feet above the level of the Clyde at low water mark. According to the most trustworthy authorities, the present church was founded by John, bishop of Glasgow, in 1136. It received additions and new beauties from several subsequent prelates.

The greatest internal length of the pile, from east to west, is 319 feet; the breadth, sixty-three feet; the height of the choir, ninety feet, and of the nave, eighty-five feet. It is about 1100 feet in the circumference of the walls and abutments; is supported by 150 pillars, and is lighted by about 160 windows of various sizes; several of these are of exquisite workmanship, forty feet in height by twenty feet in breadth; but the great majority are single lancets, in excellent harmony with the building. It is not doubted that the cathedral was (though not originally) intended to assume the form of a cross, from the south transept having been founded in the fifteenth century; but this portion of the building has never been completed, through the death of Bishop Blackadder, and the approach of the Reformation. A fine tower and spire rise to the altitude of 225 feet from the floor of the choir, terminating in a ball and weathercock. Another tower of a square form is placed at the west end of the cathedral, and contains the bell and clock. It is a squat and dumpy erection, evidently out of all harmony with the original design; and, from a legacy in the will of Archbishop Dunbar for the erection of a "campanile," it is believed to have been built only a few years

before the Reformation. About this eventful time, as has been detailed in a preceding part of this sketch, the cathedral itself had a very narrow escape from destruction.

The roof was re-covered with lead by Archbishop Spottiswoode, who occupied the see, previous to his translation to St. Andrews, in 1615; and it is no doubt much owing to the complete state in which the cathedral was left by the prelates, both Roman Catholic and Reformed, that the building sustained so little harm during the lengthened succeeding period, when it was almost left to take care of itself. The unfinished southern transept or aisle was begun by Archbishop Blackadder, who died in 1508, and presents the rudiments of a beautiful design. It has long been used as a place of sepulture, partly by the city clergy, and by certain privileged families. A similar, but less extensive, erection on the north, is known by the picturesque title of the "Dripping Aisle," from the constant oozing of water from the roof, in a manner which seems mysterious to the uninitiated. Subsequent to the Reformation, the choir, or eastern division, was fitted up as a Protestant place of worship, and continues to be used as such to the present day, under the title of the Inner High church. The minister of this church is generally, at the same time, the principal of the university, and the two offices conjoined, form one of the very few lucrative appointments in the moderately-endowed Scottish establishment. The western portion of the cathedral was also fitted up and used for 175 years as a place of worship, in connection with the Presbyterian church, under the name of the Outer High church, and was used as such till within the last twelve years, when St. Paul's was erected in another quarter of the city, the congregation accommodated there, and the western division vacated.

Soon after the Reformation, the landward was disjoined from the city portion of the parish, and erected into a separate parochial charge, under the name of the Barony parish of Glasgow. At the same time the crypt below the chancel, or Inner High church, was fitted up as a place of worship for the new parishioners, and retained by the heritors till the year 1801, when the present Barony church was built. The crypt, consisting of a centre and two side aisles, is formed by a colonnade of short pillars, the base of which was unseen from 1801 to 1840, the original floor having been raised about six feet by large deposits of earth, and this beautiful portion of the edifice converted into a burying-place. These pillars support low arches of a very rich and beautiful character; and, altogether, is scarcely possible to conceive a finer crypt than that of the

cathedral of Glasgow, and it is believed none of the Norman or English churches can boast of a similar.* Pennant says, that in his opinion, the church was only fit for the singing of the "*De Profundis Clamavi.*"

Subsequent to the erection of the present Barony church, in 1801, the heritors of that parish, as already stated, converted the crypt into a burying-ground, though upon what authority is not easily explained; for the lengthened permission to use this spot as a church could give them no prescriptive right to the soil of it. By repeated interments, the lower shafts of the beautiful columns, as already stated, were buried to the depth of several feet; and the walls daubed over with emblems of grief. Happily, this appropriation has been repudiated by the government, in whom the property of the cathedral is vested.

In conclusion, we give a condensed notice of the progress of the repairs on the cathedral.

In the year 1834, Mr. M'Lellan, then a member of the town council, and author of the *Essay on the History and the Restoration of the Cathedral*, moved the council on behalf of the cathedral; and it was resolved that the church which occupied the western half of the nave, should be abdicated, and the new church of St. Paul's was accordingly built. This allowed the nave of the cathedral to be opened in its entire length, and was the first great step to the renovation. A committee of the citizens was formed, to press upon the government, to whom the cathedral belonged, the necessity of co-operation, with the town council and the citizens in this good work; and they addressed repeated strong memorials to the Treasury, and had personal interviews in London, with the Boards of the Treasury, and Woods and Forests. These applications had the desired effect, and the government have, for the last five years, employed, under the direction of Mr. Blore, their architect, a number of workmen, in repairs and restorations. The

* The old Barony church is thus alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, in "*Rob Roy:*"—"Conceive an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and twilight vaults, such as are used for sepulchres in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this; a portion of which was seated with pews, and used as a church. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste regions of oblivion, dusty banners, and tattered escutcheons, indicated the graves of those who were once doubtless '*Princes in Israel.*' In-scriptions, which could only be read by the painful antiquary, in language as obsolete as the act of devotional charity which they implored, invited the passengers to pray for the souls of those whose bodies rested beneath."

crypt, as already stated, has been cleared out and re-paved; the nave has been restored in its side walls and columns; the windows glazed; and a new plaster ribbed roof is nearly completed. The local committee urged the government, in order that the central part of the structure might be supported, and the original design, as left unfinished by Bishop Blackadder, completed; that the transepts which, particularly the north one, were in a dangerous state, should be taken down and extended—and provided the government did so, that the citizens would erect two western towers, corresponding in grandeur with the architecture of the structure. The government, however, declined to extend the transepts, but took down the greater portion of the north transept, and rebuilt it, and put new mullions in the great window of the south transept, and are engaged in restoring the unfinished portion called Blackadder's aisle; and, what is of the greatest importance, are clearing away the external soil around the whole building to the depth of many feet, and conducting the surface waters in proper drains off the foundations. This displays the structure in its proper elevations, and has added greatly to the security and beauty of the building; also, in the Lady chapel, on the east of the choir, the repairs have been most judicious; and, on the grand choir itself, the local committee hope to prevail on the government, to remove the galleries which have been most improperly inserted between the columns, and also to put upon the floor seating corresponding in character with the building. When that shall be done, the restoration of the ancient part of the structure will be completed; and, with the exception of the stained glass, so important an accessory to Gothic architecture, the building, internally, will be in a most creditable condition.

The great feature, externally, of such edifices, viz., western towers, is still wanting; and it is to be hoped that, as the public have not hitherto been called upon for subscriptions to the restoration, they will not be slow in responding to the application of the local committee for this purpose. In connection with the edifice, the want of a level and proper approach to it has been long felt, and it is only within a few weeks that Mr. M'Lellan's suggestions on this point have been carried into effect, and a suitable approach in all time coming secured. Such is the present and prospective condition of this noble structure.

THE PLATES.—VIEWS IN GLASGOW.

So far as the subjects of the plates, which form the principal feature in this work, have not been explained in the preceding pages, they may be briefly noticed as follows:—

Plate I.—CATHEDRAL AND BRIDGE OF SIGHS—LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT—SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT.—See articles "Cathedral" and "Burying Grounds."

The monument to Lord Nelson was erected on the Green in 1806. It is an obelisk of freestone, 144 feet in height, and was raised by subscription, at an expense of £2075. On the pedestal is inscribed a record of the principal actions in which the hero of Trafalgar was engaged. The design is from the pencil of Mr. Hamilton, Glasgow. On the 5th August, 1810, the upper part of the structure was shattered by lightning; but it was afterwards completely repaired.

Sir Walter Scott's monument was erected in 1837. It is a Grecian-Doric column, eighty feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue; is situated in George square; and was the first memorial raised to the memory of the author of Waverley. The column is from a design by Mr. David Rhind of Edinburgh, and the statue is the work of Mr. Ritchie of Edinburgh. It is unfortunate that the plaid which the minstrel wears hangs from the right, instead of the left, shoulder of the statue.

Plate II.—GLASGOW BRIDGE—JAMES WATT'S MONUMENT—SIR JOHN MOORE'S MONUMENT.—See article on "Bridges," page 161.

James Watt's monument is placed at the south-west corner of George square, and was erected in 1832. It is the production of Chantrey; and the figure of the great engineer, which is represented in a sitting posture, is in bronze. The pedestal is remarkably plain, and is executed in Aberdeen granite. (See note to page 85).

Sir John Moore's monument is placed on the south side of George square, fronting Miller street. It is in bronze, and was erected in 1819, by subscription, at an expense of £4000. The statue is the work of Flaxman. The hero, whose memory this work is intended to commemorate, is a native of Glasgow, and was born in a house

called "Donald's Land," in the Trongate, a little to the east of Candleriggs street.

Plate III.—GREENOCK & AYR RAILWAY, &c.—HUNTERIAN MUSEUM
—CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

This view represents the manner in which the Greenock and Ayr Railway crosses King street, Tradeston, in Gorbals. It was designed by Joseph Locke, Esq., civil engineer, and was built by Mr. David Lyon, the contractor for the terminus portion of that railway. Although it looks well enough on paper, the structure is very generally denounced as a clumsy piece of street architecture.

The City of Glasgow Bank is situated on the east side of Virginia street. Mr. Robert Black, architect, Glasgow, furnished the designs; and Messrs, Taylor and Dalziel were the builders. The style of architecture is Roman-Corinthian. The telling room is of great extent, and the whole interior is fitted up in a most elegant manner. Indeed, the same may be said of all the Glasgow banks.

For Hunterian Museum, see article on the "University," page 112.

Plate IV.—THE SOUTH PRISON—THE CROSS STEEPLE—THE TRON
STEEPLE.—See article on the "Old Tolbooth, Cross Steeple,
Prisons," page 136.

The Tron steeple is situated on the south side of Trongate, a little east of King street, and was built in 1637. It is 126 feet in height. It projects into the street, which is here always bustling and crowded, and forms altogether a prominent feature in Trongate. In 1484 a church was founded and endowed here by the community, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whence the proper name of the Tron is St. Marys. It was destroyed by accidental fire, on 8th February, 1793, but the steeple was preserved. At this time the citizens in rotation mounted guard, and patrolled the streets during the night, their rendezvous being in the Tron church session-house; and it is supposed that the accident occurred from some of these civic guards turning out the fire upon the hearth, which was laid on timber. The present church was built on the site of the old, in 1794, from designs from Mr. James Adam. Though adjoining each other, the church and steeple are not connected. The Rev. Dr. Boyd is minister of this church.

The Tron being one of the ten city churches, in connection with the establishment, it may not be out of place to give the following

statistical details regarding them, which have been kindly furnished by Mr. Ferguson, the city accountant:—

NUMBER OF SITTINGS LET IN THE TEN CITY CHURCHES, FROM WHITSUNDAY TILL WHITSUNDAY.

	1841 to 1842.	1842 to 1843.	1843 to 1844.	1844 to 1845.	1845 to 1846.	1846 to 1847.	Total Sit- tings in Churches.
Blackfriar's,	329	333	297	176	131	108	1162
St. Andrew's,	462	423	135	785	1017	1115	1213
St. George's,	1171	1049	1094	1111	1155	1200	1315
Tron, . . .	1082	1008	128	263	250	282	1344
St. Enoch's,	1015	952	989	1167	1205	1203	1219
St. David's,	515	434	59	227	189	182	1113
St. John's,	1338	1233	103	320	306	378	1633
St. James's,	962	898	580	633	612	641	1274
St. Paul's,	980	900	339	598	682	751	1195
Inner High,	155	131	132	145	130	131	1162
	8009	7361	3856	5425	5677	5991	12,630

REVENUE OF THE CHURCHES, FROM WHITSUNDAY TILL WHITSUNDAY.

	1841 to 1842.	1842 to 1843.	1843 to 1844.	1844 to 1845.	1845 to 1846.	1846 to 1847.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blackfriar's,	19 3 0	103 16 6	108 11 0	58 13 0	45 1 0	44 16 9
St. Andrew's,	167 4 9	123 6 0	17 7 6	156 18 4	251 10 5	297 19 4
St. George's,	720 8 9	645 6 6	636 7 3	710 13 6	727 1 9	742 17 3
Tron, . . .	457 12 9	427 10 6	63 19 0	94 0 0	88 8 3	103 7 9
St. Enoch's,	750 15 9	656 19 0	563 15 9	766 3 3	825 17 3	830 14 9
St. David's,	198 18 6	166 2 0	22 18 6	63 19 6	66 10 9	66 14 9
St. John's,	551 7 2	502 13 0	57 12 9	130 14 3	115 3 3	134 3 6
St. James's,	435 18 3	397 18 3	260 14 1	279 9 9	262 7 6	278 3 3
St. Paul's,	455 5 6	409 10 0	69 12 6	249 12 9	304 5 3	316 0 6
Inner High,	57 11 9	47 12 0	54 15 6	56 14 6	53 19 3	52 11 6
	3814 6 2	3480 13 9	1855 13 10	2565 18 4	2740 4 8	2867 9 4

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1841,	- - £3808 19 0	£5070 12 8
1842,	- - 3431 7 11	4830 13 7
1843,	- - 1717 9 3	5035 2 2
1844,	- - 2691 11 10	4754 12 1
1845,	- - 2843 6 7	4542 3 3
1846,	- - 2874 9 2	4802 12 9
	£17,367 3 9	£29,035 16 6

The minister of the Inner High church is endowed from the tiends of the original parish of Glasgow, and it is understood that the stipend is not less than £500 per annum. The stipend of the Barony church, also in Glasgow, is nearly similar. The stipends of the other nine city clergymen are paid by the corporation, and

amount to £425 per annum each, with the exception of Blackfriars, or the College church, the stipend attached to which is £400.

The maintenance of the city churches has, of late years, entailed a loss on the corporation, on account of the falling off in the number of sittings let, caused partly by the church extension movement, in consequence of which about twenty new churches were erected in Glasgow, in connection with the establishment and by the secession, in 1843.

It may be added that some very handsome structures have been raised by the members of the Free church. Free St. John's steeple and church, situated in George street, are perhaps the most ornate in Glasgow.

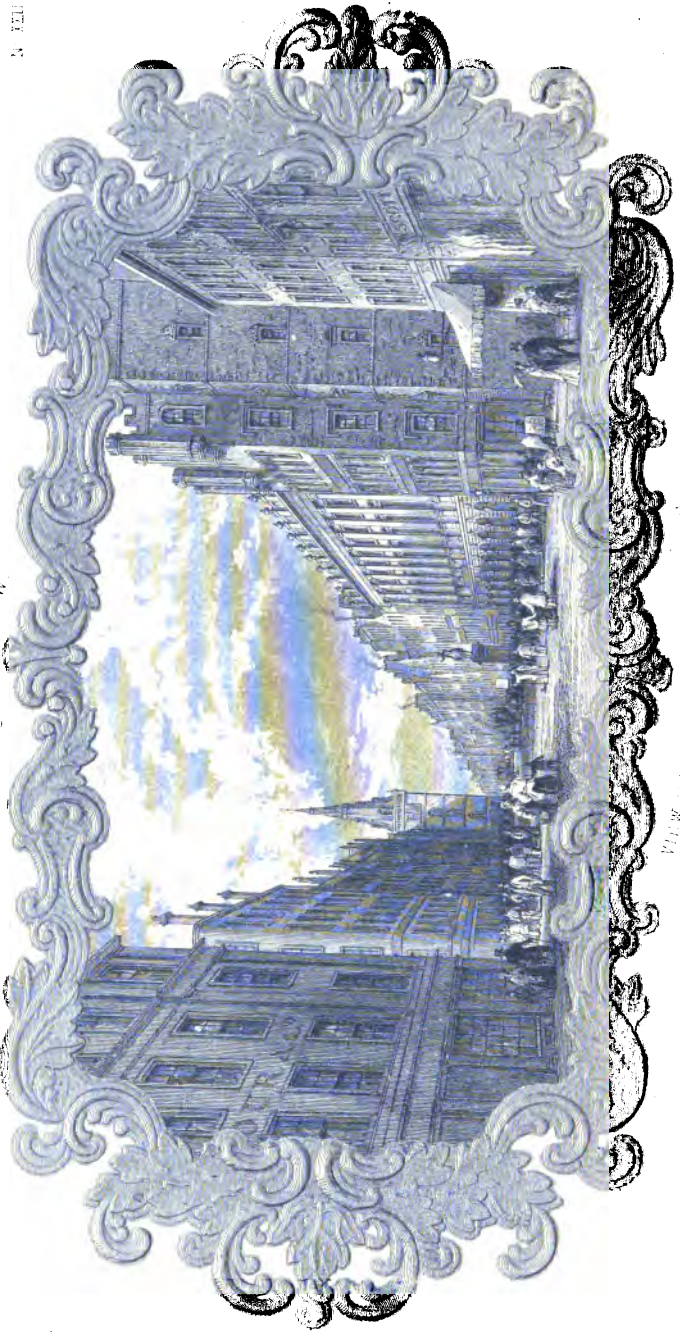
Plate V.—THE ROYAL INFIRMARY—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Royal Infirmary, the noblest charity in the city, is situated in the north quarter of the city, immediately adjoining the cathedral, and upon the grounds formerly occupied by the archbishop's palace. It is in the Roman style of architecture, and was designed by Mr. Adams, the well-known architect. The situation of the building is commanding, and the pure classic architecture contrasts strongly with the Gothic outlines of the cathedral.

The resolution to institute the infirmary was agreed to at a meeting of citizens, held on 5th June, 1787. It may be interesting to record the names of those present when this benevolent design originated. These were—the lord provost, the dean of guild, Principal Davidson, Dr. Irvine, Dr. Wright, Mr. Peter Blackburn, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. William Craig, Mr. Robert Tennent, Professor Hamilton, Mr. Walter Ewing, Mr. William Scott, Mr. John Orr, Mr. David Dale, Mr. John Swanston; Mr. James Wallace, for the journeymen printers; Mr. John M'Dougall, for the New Wynd Society; Mr. Gilbert Shearer, Dr. Morris, Mr. George Jardine, Mr. William Irvine, for the tobacco spinners; Mr. Christopher Beck, for the Incorporation of Weavers; and Mr. John Smith, for the Grand Antiquity Society.—In all, twenty-three.

After an adequate sum had been received by voluntary subscription, the foundation stone was laid, in 1792, and the institution opened, on 8th December, 1794. It now contains accommodation for about 230 medical and surgical patients. In 1832, the fever hospital, situated a little to the north of the original building, was opened, and now has accommodation for about 220 patients.

GLASGOW



View from the City of Glasgow, 1850

According to the Report of Directors, published in January, 1847, there were treated, during 1846, the cases of 4959 patients, viz., 2927 in the medical and surgical wards, and 2032 in the fever wards. Of these, 4063 were cured or relieved, 484 died, and 412 remained under treatment on 31st December, 1846. The number of out patients who received advice at the dispensary during the year was 4890. The institution is entirely supported by voluntary subscription, donations, legacies, students' tickets, allowances from the poor's boards, &c. The receipts for 1846 amounted to £9608 7s. 8½d.

Notwithstanding the vast benefits which flow from the Infirmary, its extension has not kept pace with the growth of the city; and, during the prevalence of epidemic fever, it is found quite inadequate to meet the demand upon it. In the present year, (1847) for instance, the directors found it requisite to engage the Lock Hospital, in Rottenrow, with accommodation for 100 fever patients; and, in addition to this, to build an auxiliary wooden hospital on the Infirmary grounds, with accommodation for 140 patients—making in all, accommodation, connected with the Infirmary, for 460 patients. Even this was found all insufficient, and, on 5th July, 1847, the parochial board of the city parish opened the old Town's Hospital, as a temporary fever hospital, with accommodation for 460 patients.

St. George's Established church is situated on the west side of Buchanan street, and was erected from designs by Mr. Stark. It is in the Roman style of architecture, and has a very fine effect. The spire, which has all the appearance of a Gothic spire Romanised, is about 180 feet in height. The foundation stone of the church was laid on 3d June, 1807; and, when completed, the congregation was transferred from the Wynd church. The Rev. Dr. Craik is minister of this church.

St. Andrew's Established church, situated in the centre of St. Andrew's square, is one of the most beautiful edifices in the city. The whole building, with the exception of the spire, is an exact copy of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, which was erected from designs by Jacobus Gibb, architect. The interior is allowed to be one of the finest in the city, the pillars supporting the gallery being carved up to the main ceiling. The building was commenced in 1739, but was not finished till 1756. The Rev. Mr. Runciman is minister of this church.

Plate VI.—THE GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY—THE TRADES' HALL
—THE WESTERN BANK.

The Normal Seminary, situated at the corner of the City and Garscube roads, was erected from designs by Mr. David Hamilton of Glasgow. Mr. William York was the builder.—(See page 126).

The Trades' Hall, situated on the west side of Glassford street, is the property of the incorporated trades, and the place of their meetings. It was erected from designs by Robert Adams, and is a fine building; but as the basement is occupied as shops, the effect is considerably marred. The principal hall is seventy feet in length, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty-four feet high. The foundation stone was laid on 9th September, 1791.

The Western Bank, situated on the east side of Miller street, was erected a few years ago, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The appearance is very ornamental, the style of architecture being that which is termed the Venetian. The company is erecting a considerable addition, nearly as large as the present building, and in the same style.

Plate VII.—ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL—
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Asylum for the Blind is situated in the north quarter of the city, and adjoins the Infirmary. It is a plain brick series of buildings, with stone dressings, and is in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The aspect of the buildings is different from that of any other in the city, and is more like an hospital in an English town than a structure erected in the middle of a district in which freestone abounds. It was founded by Mr. John Leitch, a citizen of Glasgow, who had suffered from a partial deprivation of sight, and who bequeathed £5000 towards the maintenance of the institution. The buildings were erected by voluntary subscription, and opened in 1828. The institution is almost a self-supporting one, and is much indebted for its prosperity to the exertions of the late Mr. John Alston. This benevolent gentleman was the first who succeeded in printing for the blind, with the usual Roman capital letters. The number of pupils who have been admitted since the opening of the Asylum in 1828 is two hundred and sixteen, and of these, eighty-six remained on 18th January, 1847. There is an extensive series of workshops attached to the institution, at which many blind adults earn a comfortable subsistence. The sales of

manufactured goods, consisting of sacks, baskets, twine, nets, knitting, door mats, &c., amounted, in 1846, to £5025 13s. 10d. The income for the same year amounted to £2369 12s. 2d.

The Roman Catholic church, in Great Clyde street, is justly considered one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the city, and occupies a prominent site on the north bank of the river. The exterior is very ornamental, and is in the Gothic style; the interior is fitted up in a plain manner, unlike the general appearance of Roman Catholic churches. The designs were furnished by Mr. Gillespie Graham, architect, Edinburgh. It was erected by the exertions of the late Bishop Scott, is dedicated to St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, and was opened for divine service in the close of 1817, at a cost of £16,000. It is free of debt, this large sum having been gradually contributed by the Catholics of Glasgow. The church has accommodation for 2000 sitters. It is filled three times every Sunday, by three different congregations. A great many poor people are attached to the church, and at the two first services a considerable number are always accommodated gratuitously. There are other three Catholic chapels in Glasgow. In two of them there are three services every Sunday, for different sets of people; and, in the third, there are two services. There is no correct census of the Roman Catholic population of the city; but some idea of their numbers may be formed from the fact, that in 1846 upwards of 3000 children were baptized at the various places of worship. Up till the beginning of the present century, the Catholics were necessitated to assemble for worship in an obscure part of the town, and almost in secret.

The Royal Bank of Scotland is situated in Exchange square, immediately behind the Royal Exchange. It is considered one of the most classical buildings in the city. It is in the Grecian-Ionic style, and was erected from designs by Mr. Elliot of London.

Plate VIII.—VIEW OF GLASGOW FROM THE GREEN.

The prominent features in this view are the Humane Society's house, immediately on the banks of the Clyde, Nelson's monument, St. Andrew's spire, Hutcheson's bridge, the old Merchants' House spire, and the Green itself.

Plate IX.—FRONT OF THE UNIVERSITY—KNOX'S MONUMENT, (NECROPOLIS)—JEWS' BURYING GROUND, (NECROPOLIS).—See article "University," page 112.

The monument to the Great Reformer, which is not admired as a work of art, was erected by subscription, in September, 1825, in the Necropolis, then the "Fir Park," belonging to the Merchants' House. The basement is inscribed with historical details of the progress of the Reformation. Knox died in November, 1572, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. The style is the Grecian-Doric, from a design by Mr. Hamilton of Edinburgh. The statue which surmounts the pillar, was executed by Mr. Forrest, the sculptor.

The pillar in the Jews' burying-ground, is a very chaste erection, in the Roman style, by Mr. John Bryce, architect, Glasgow.—(See article on "Burying-Grounds," page 164.)

Plate X.—HOUSE OF REFUGE—CLYDESDALE BANK—WEST GEORGE STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

The House of Refuge, situated on the north side of Duke street, in the lands of Whitehill, was erected by voluntary subscription, from designs by Mr. John Bryce, architect, Glasgow. It is a good example of plain Roman architecture. Messrs. Thomas Binnie and James Wilson were the builders. The situation is finely elevated, and the house forms a prominent feature in the eastern part of the city. The objects of the institution are to receive juvenile thieves and outcasts, educate them, and teach them a trade. The citizens have expended £13,000, raised by subscription, in building and maintaining the house; but the voluntary system having become inoperative, the institution is now mainly supported by an assessment of one penny in the pound on rental. The benefits of the institution have not been extensively felt, not from any fault of its own, but from the want of adequate funds, which limits the sphere of its beneficial operations.

West George street Independent chapel is situated in the street of that name, near the railway terminus at the head of Queen street. It is in the Roman-Doric style of architecture, and was erected a few years ago, from designs by Mr. Gillespie Graham of Edinburgh. The congregation, which is numerous and highly respectable, is under the pastoral charge of the able Dr. Ralph Wardlaw.

The Clydesdale Bank, situated on the west side, and near the bottom, of Queen street, is a plain neat building, erected from

designs by Mr. David Hamilton of Glasgow. The style of architecture is of a mixed character.

Plate XI.—ROYAL CRESCENT, GLASGOW.

This is a pretty specimen of the dwellings of the better classes in Glasgow. It is situated at the west end of Sauchiehall road, and is built on a portion of the lands of Kelvin Grove. It was commenced about eight years ago, by Messrs. Houston and Potter, builders, but it is not yet entirely completed. The design was furnished by the late Alexander Taylor, and is of an ornamental character. The rents of the houses range from £50 to £110.

*Plate XII.—WOODSIDE CRESCENT—ST. JUDE'S EPISCOPALIAN CHAPEL
—ST. MARY'S EPISCOPALIAN CHAPEL.*

Woodside Crescent is situated on the rising ground on the north side of Sauchiehall road. It was commenced to be built about sixteen years ago, and is now that which is termed the most fashionable part of the city. The ground was purchased by Messrs. James M'Hardy and Allan Fullarton, and was feued out by them to various builders, according to a general plan and elevation by Mr. Smith, architect, Edinburgh. The gardens are large, and laid out in a tasteful manner. The houses are, in most cases, the property of those who inhabit them, and cost, including ground, from £2500 to £3500 each. The property of Woodlands, on which the crescent, terrace, Woodside place, &c., are built, has increased forty-fold in value in the course of the last thirty years.

St. Jude's Episcopal chapel is situated to the west of Blythswood square, and was erected by the congregation of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, author of various poetical works. The building is in the Grecian style of architecture, from designs by Mr. John Stephen, architect. The Rev. C. P. Miles, B.A., is the minister.*

* Even so recently as the middle of the last century, "Prelacy," or Episcopacy, was regarded by the rigid Presbyterians in Scotland as twin-sister to Popery. We have an instance of this in the case of a tradesman who was put under discipline for having, in the way of his business, contracted to build an Episcopal chapel in the city. It appears, from a minute of the session of the Glasgow & huttie street Secession congregation, that on the 26th April, 1750, "the session, understanding by the moderator and some members of session that they had conversed privately with Andrew Hunter, mason, a member of this congregation, who had engaged to build the Episcopal meeting-house in this place, and have been at great pains in convincing him of the great sin and scandal of such a practice; and the session understanding, that notwithstanding thereof, he has

St. Mary's Episcopal chapel, situated on the east side of Renfield street, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and was erected from a design by the late Robert Scott, architect. The Rev. G. Almond is the minister.

Plate XIII.—ROYAL EXCHANGE—MR. M'GAVIN'S MONUMENT—
DR. DICK'S MONUMENT.

The Royal Exchange is an institution of which Glasgow may well be proud. It was erected by joint-stock subscription, and opened on 3d September, 1829, at an expense of £50,000. The building can scarcely be termed an original one, having been altered, or entirely re-constructed, from the town-house of the late Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw. It is in the Grecian style, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The entrance is by a majestic portico, surmounted by a beautiful lantern tower. The great reading-room is 130 feet in length, sixty feet in breadth; and the roof, which is exquisitely ornamented, is supported by Corinthian columns, thirty feet in height. The reading-room, which is supplied with newspapers and periodicals from Great Britain, Ireland, and every part of the world, is the great rendezvous for the Glasgow merchants. Altogether the Glasgow Exchange is the noblest institution of the kind in the kingdom. The subscription is £2 2s. per annum; and, in 1847, there were upwards of 1800 subscribers.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, 1844, a bronze equestrian statue, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, was erected, and inaugurated on the open space in front of the portico of the Exchange. The monument was erected by subscription, which was originated at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held on 18th February, 1840, and over which his Grace the Duke of Hamilton presided. There were also present on the platform, Lord Kelburne, (now the Earl of Glasgow) Lord Belhaven, Sir Neil Douglas, (a native of Glasgow) Sheriff Alison, Principal Macfarlan, the late Kirkman Finlay, Esq., the late Mr. Houston, M.P., for Renfrewshire, &c. In the course of a few months the subscription amounted to nearly £10,000, several of the business firms in the city contributing from £100 to £300 each. On 4th April, 1840, a deputation waited upon the Duke at Apsley House, and presented him with an address, requesting

actually began the work, they therefore appoint him to be cited to the session at their meeting on Thursday, after sermon." The case came before the synod, which, in common with all good Presbyterians of that time, viewing Prelacy and Popery as nearly synonymous, considered Mr. Hunter's conduct as giving countenance to a system of superstition, and therefore highly censurable.

permission for the artist whom they might select to have an opportunity of waiting upon his Grace. The address was presented and signed by the following:—

Argyle, (Duke of)	Robert Monteith,
Douglas and Clydesdale, (Marquis of)	Thomas Spier,
Carr Kelburne, (Lord)	Daniel Walkinshaw,
Henry Dunlop, (Lord Provost of Glasgow)	John Leadbetter,
Duncan Darroch, (Lieutenant-General)	Archibald M'Lellan, Sub-Convener of
A. M. Lockhart, (M.P. for Lanarkshire)	Committee,
George Houston, (M.P. for Renfrewshire)	Andrew Stevenson Dalglish, Convener
William Baird, (Gartsherrie)	of Committee.

In the course of his reply, the Duke of Wellington said,—“ I regard this as one of the highest compliments I have ever received, coming, as it does, altogether unexpectedly, from a city of such rank and importance, in connection with the western counties of Scotland.” On 30th November, 1841, the acting committee nominated Charles, Baron Marochetti of Vaux, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, in France, as the artist to design and execute the statue, and the illustrative bas reliefs of the battles of Assaye and Waterloo, &c. The latter are inserted in the pedestal. The statue was transmitted from Havre to Liverpool, and thence to Glasgow, and inaugurated on the day above-mentioned, in presence of the Scots' Greys, the 92d Highlanders, the Artillery, and a large body of Pensioners, many of whom were decorated with Waterloo medals.

In 1770, the first reading-room was instituted in Glasgow, but its benefits were confined to a few. In 1781, a subscription was entered into on the Tontine plan, for erecting a coffee-room and hotel, by 107 shares of £50 each. The room was accordingly soon thereafter opened in the neighbourhood of the Cross, and for nearly half a century formed the grand resort of the Glasgow merchants. Its institution was the means of breaking down the lofty austerity of manner which long distinguished the Glasgow mercantile magnates. The Tontine reading-room is now principally attended by gentlemen belonging to the east end of the city.

The monument to the memory of Mr. M'Gavin was erected from a design by Mr. John Bryce, architect. It is in the Elizabethan style, and is considered one of the most beautiful erections in the Necropolis. The statue was erected by Mr. Forrest, sculptor, of Edinburgh. The inscription is:—“ To the memory of William M'Gavin, merchant in Glasgow, author of the ‘ Protestant,’ &c., who died on 23d of August, 1832, aged fifty-nine years. This monument has been erected by his fellow-citizens, 1834.”

Dr. Dick's monument, in the Necropolis, is a very beautiful example of the Grecian-Ionic, from a design by Mr. Robert Black,

architect. The inscription is:—"To the memory of J. Dick, D.D., Professor of Theology in the United Secession Synod, and Minister of Greyfriar's church, Glasgow, who was born at Aberdeen, 10th of October, 1764, and died at Glasgow, 25th of January, 1833. Erected by his congregation, 1838."

Plate XIV.—VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE.

The view from this spot is an imposing one. The lands of Woodside, Claremont, &c., covered with the princely residences of the wealthier classes of the citizens, are seen to great advantage from this point. The locality may be considered the "West End" of Glasgow, and resembles the squares and crescents of London, to which it is not in any respect inferior.

Plate XV.—BRITISH LINEN BANK—GORBALS CHURCH—ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH.

The British Linen Bank buildings are situated at the corner of Ingram and Queen streets, immediately opposite the Royal Exchange, and have a front to both these streets. The entrance to the bank office is at the corner, which consists of a large and richly fitted up telling-room, manager's office, &c. The manager's house is situated above; and a considerable portion of the building is let as warehouses and counting-houses. The style of the building is of an ornamental Italian character; and, in the midst of a crowded business locality, has a very fine effect. The designs were furnished by Mr. David Hamilton, and the structure was erected by Messrs. William York and John Small, builders. The site was formerly occupied by the Gaelic church, now St. Columba, of which Dr. Norman M'Leod is minister, and was acquired from the congregation at an expense of £10,000. The erection cost £30,000, making the total £40,000.

The Gorbals Parish church occupies a very fine situation in Carlton place, on the south side of the Clyde; and seen, as it is, from a variety of points, has a pleasing and beautiful effect, and imparts an aspect of dignity to this part of the Barony which it would not otherwise possess. The style of the architecture is Grecian, from designs by Mr. Hamilton of Edinburgh. The foundation stone was laid on 22d July, 1810. The Rev. Mr. Houston is minister of this church.

St. Enoch's Established church is situated on the south side of St. Enoch's square, immediately fronting the southern termination of Buchanan street. The spire and church were originally built here in 1782, when the parish was laid off. The spire remains; but the old church was removed, and a very handsome new one built on the site in 1827, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton, at an expense of £6700. The only fault is that the spire is too light for the large building of which it forms a part. The Rev. Dr. Barr is minister of this church.

Plate XVI.—VIEW OF THE HARBOUR OF GLASGOW FROM THE BRIDGE.

—See article on the "Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow," page 95.*

Plate XVII.—SOMERSET PLACE, (SAUCHIEHALL STREET).

This is another view of the dwelling-house architecture of Glasgow. Somerset place is a very elegant range of buildings, and placed eighty feet from the street. It was erected six years ago by builders, on speculation. The rents vary from £80 to £110 per annum, exclusive, of course, of public and local taxes.

Plate XVIII.—CARLTON PLACE, (LAURIESTON).

Carlton place, in Gorbals, consists of a very fine range of self-contained lodgings, fronting the river on the south bank. It was erected by the Messrs. Laurie of Laurieston, from designs by Mr. Nicholson, architect, London. The Gorbals church and steeple form a pretty feature in the view.

Plate XIX.—VIEW OF THE OLD BRIDGE, PARK PLACE, &c.—For the Old or Stockwell Bridge see the article on "Bridges," page 160.

Park place is the range of buildings to the left in the view. The Bridgegate steeple is a prominent object. It was built along with the Merchants' House hall (which has now been removed), subsequent to 1651, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross. The steeple is one hundred and sixty-four feet high; after rising eighty-

* Since the part of this work having more special reference to the river and harbour was sent to press, the revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1847, has been declared at £59,022 2s. 9d.

five feet in the shape of a square tower, a balustrade is formed, within which a tower of smaller dimensions rises, terminating in a balustrade; this arrangement being repeated, a pyramidal spire is terminated by a gilt ball, and the figure of a ship in full sail.

Plate XX.—SALTMARKET STREET—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—GREYFRIAR'S SECESSION CHURCH.

Saltmarket street is a fine specimen of the old town of Glasgow; but the character or status of the population is vastly changed since the days when it was inhabited by magistrates and merchants, who accommodated Cromwell and the Duke of York as their guests. The front shops are generally occupied by clothiers, brokers, spirit-dealers, provision-dealers, &c., and the closes leading from the street are occupied by the lowest of the labouring population. The old style of houses, with gable ends to the street, are gradually giving place to modern erections. The Cross steeple is situated at the northern termination of the street, and has a good effect.

The Mechanics' Institution is situated in North Hanover street, and is a very plain neat building, erected from designs by Mr. Robert Black, architect. On the pediment in the centre is placed a statue of James Watt. (See page 126).

Greyfriar's Secession church is situated in North Albion street, and was opened for public worship on 18th November, 1821. It was designed by Mr. John Baird, architect, and cost £8300. The members of this church represent the first congregation settled in Glasgow, in connection with the Secession Synod. The early seceders of Glasgow assembled for worship at Crosshill, in the neighbourhood of Cathcart. Its distance from town was soon felt to be inconvenient, and an enclosed piece of ground was procured on the north side of the Rottenrow, upon which a tent was erected; and the congregation assembled in the open air until the church in Shuttle street was erected, which was opened for worship early in November, 1742. The congregation met in this church for nearly eighty years, and only vacated it when the present dignified structure was reared. The modest Shuttle street fabric was taken down about three years ago to open up the street to the college. This congregation is one of the most numerous and influential in Glasgow. The Rev. Dr. David King is the minister.*

* For many valuable hints in preparing these brief descriptions, the author has to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. John Carrick, superintendent of streets and buildings in Glasgow.

APPENDIX.

TRAVELLING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THE FIRST STAGE COACH BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

The following document may be interesting to the "curious." It is a copy of the original contract between the magistrates of Glasgow, and William Hoom of Edinburgh, as a proposal to run a coach between these towns:—

At Glasgow, ye saxt day of August, one thousand sax hundred and seventy-eight years,

It is appointed, agreed, contracted, and finally ended, between James Campbell, present provost of the burgh of Glasgow, John Johnstone, John Campbell, and James Colquhoun, baillies thereof, on the ane part, and William Hoom, merchant in Edinburgh, on the other part, in manner following—That is to say, the said William Hoom obliges himself with all diligence to have in readiness ane sufficient strong coach, with sax able horses to be therein, with servants and furniture, for the convenience of all travellers, who sall fall to make use thereof for their jurnay betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh; and whilk coach sall contine sax persons, and shall go once ilk week betwixt these twa places, or twice a-week, if they sall have encouragement, beginning upon the first day of September next to come, and, thereafter, to continow for the space of five years allenarly, the said William Hoom, being always free at the ish of the first May day thereof; and that ilk persons going passenger therein, sall have liberty to take in a clock, bag, or portmantle, for carrying of his cloaths, linens, or siclike. And that ilk person going, giving to the said William Hoom, ilk time betwixt the said places from the month of March to the first of September, being compted summer weather, the sum of eight shillings sterling, whilk is four pundis saxteen shilling Scots, and from the first of September to the first of March, being compted winter weather, the sum of five pundis aught shilling Scots, and that by ilk person passing therein. And the said coach, horse, servants, and furniture foresaid, are to take jurnay ilk Monday and return ilk Saturday at night, whether there be persons to the number foresaid or none at all to pass therein. And that the burgesses of this burgh be preferred to all others. For the whilk premises, the said provost and baillies, for themselves, and in name and as havand power foresaid, obliges them and their successors in office, to pay to the said William Hoom, the sum of twa hundred merks Scots money during the said five years space, for his setting up the said stage coach, and he sall continue in the said service during the space foresaid. Likeas, the said William Hoom grants him to have instantly received in hand, from the said provost and baillies, the sum of four hundred merks Scots, for his

better effectuating of the said design, and furnishing the said coach, servants, horses, and furniture foresaid, to the end above written; whereof, he holds him well content and satisfied, and hereby exoner and discharges the said magistrates thereof by thir presents for ever. Whereof, and in respect of the said payment, the said William Hoom obliges him, that in case he shall not continue in the said service during the first twa years space, that he shall refund and pay back to the said magistrates and their successors in office such ane part of the said four hundred merks, so now received in hand, as sall correspond and agree to the time he sall be deficient in the said twa years service, and conform to the agreement foresaid, and that under the pane and penalty of one hundred merks Scots money, attour the payment back hereof in case of failzie. And for the mair securitie both parties are content thir presents be registered in the books of Counsel and Session, or any other Judges' books competent, that letters and exectorials of horning, on sax days and others needful pass hereon; and constitute , procurators, &c., written by Robert Barton, wryter in Glasgow, with the other double thereof wrote, by Robert Allane, wryter there, and subscribed at day, month, and year foresaid, before thir witness, George Andersone, town-clerk of Glasgow, and the said Robert Allane.

WILL. HOOM.

The late Mr. Dugald Bannatyne says :—" The public have now been so long familiarized with stage-coach accommodation that they are led to think of it as having always existed. It is, however, even in England of comparatively recent date. The late Mr. Andrew Thomson, senior, told me, that he and the late Mr. John Glassford went to London in the year 1739, and made the journey on horse-back. That there was no turnpike road till they came to Grantham, within one hundred and ten miles of London. That up to that point they travelled upon a narrow causeway, with an unmade soft road upon each side of it. That they met, from time to time, strings of pack-horses, from thirty to forty in a gang, the mode by which goods seemed to be transported from one part of the country to another; the leading horse of the gang carried a bell to give warning to travellers coming in an opposite direction; and he said, when they met these trains of horses, with their packs across their backs, the causeway not affording room to pass, they were obliged to make way for them, and plunge into the side road, out of which they sometimes found it difficult to get back again upon the causeway. Relays of post-chaises did not exist in Scotland, except upon the road from Edinburgh to London, before the year 1776; and it will be in the recollection of the old inhabitants of Glasgow that public notice by the bellman was given almost every night of return chaises to different towns."

GLASGOW DEPUTATIONS TO LONDON.

Glasgow has long been accustomed to send deputations to London, although it is only of late years they have been regarded as an annual necessity or mercy. Here are the particulars connected with one of these expeditions which took place about one hundred years ago; and, when we consider the length of time spent upon, and the then costliness of the trip—that a carriage had to be made for the special purpose of conveying the members—and that everything was

done in first-rate style, it will not be said that the charge was excessive. It is the account presented to the corporation, early in 1749, by Provost Cochran and Bailie Murdoch, who had been sent to London to procure indemnification for the fines and damage which the town sustained by the visitation of Prince Charles Edward, and which they were successful in obtaining to the extent of £10,000 :—" 28th June, 1749—The which day Andrew Cochran, provost, and George Murdoch, late bailie, gave in an account of their charge and expenses in relation to their late journey to and from London, about the town's affairs, which is as follows :—To a chaise and maker's servant, £28 2s. 6d.—To John Stewart, the servant, at several times, on the road, £6 7s. 2d.—To ditto at London, to account, £5 8s.—To the servant, to carry him, with two horses, £1 10s.—To charges at Whitburn and four days at Edinburgh, £8 10s.—To charges on road to London, eleven days, £28 10s.—To lodging at London, and house account for coals, candle, tea, sugar, breakfasts, &c., £61 15s. 9d.—To William Alloë, the servant, for wages, boarding, and incidentals at London, and for turnpikes and expenses on the road down, £17 13s. 3d.—To shaving and dressing, £2 7s.—To Mr. Bowden for liquors to quarters (lodgings), £4 12s.—To chaise mending, 10s.—To post hire from London to Edinburgh, £21.—To hostlers, riders, horns, &c., £2 2s.—To charges on road from London, £5 12s. 6d.—To charges at Edinburgh and Whitburn, £2 13s. 6d.—To charges from Edinburgh home, and to drivers, £2.—To extraordinary entertainments at London, £30.—To writing copies of petition and memorial, &c., £7 11s.—To expenses and incidentals, ordinary and extraordinary, at London, viz., by Andrew Cochran, £125 12s.; by George Murdoch, £105 4s. 0½d.—To a writing master, to come down, £5 5s.—To charge of advertisements, 6s.—Extending the said sums to £472 11s. 8½d. sterling." The magistrates and council over paying the account, returned thanks, in name of the community, to the deputation for their good services in procuring relief to the town.

OLD GLASGOW DIRECTORIES.

(From the *Glasgow Herald Newspaper*, 1842).

We have had lately in our possession two records of the olden time which show us, as it were, in their every-day business aspect, a race of Glasgow citizens who have almost all passed to their long account, viz., the Glasgow Directories for 1783 and for 1790—the former printed and published by John Tait, and the latter entitled Jones' Directory, and printed by Joseph Galbraith. Though the value of these little books is now great in the eyes of those who own them, their appearance in point of paper, style, and printing, is

scarcely more respectable than the old penny histories and ballads which used to inundate the country, before the palmy days of cheap literature came upon us; and they as little resemble the goodly tome which now annually issues from the office of Mr. Graham, as the tiny Glasgow of 1783 resembles the vast city of 1842. And to make the comparison understood, it may be proper to state, that the population in 1780, was 42,832; in 1785, it was 45,889; and in 1791, it was 66,587; while by the last census, the population of the city and suburbs falls very little short of 300,000. The Directory of 1783 appears to have been the first ever published in Glasgow, and it is "dedicated with the greatest submission to the magistrates and town council." The publisher does not give his guarantee that it is absolutely perfect; and he accounts for any imperfections in the following quaint paragraph in his preface:—"As the difficulty of a private person knowing every one and his connections, without the assistance of the people themselves, must be apparent to every one, it cannot be expected but that some errors and omissions will appear, which he hopes the indulgent public will excuse; notwithstanding, the publisher did make an actual survey of a great number of houses, shops, warehouses, &c., in Glasgow, with a view to be as exact as possible, but many had scruples of giving information, as they imagined it was for another purpose he was taking up their names." The book begins by enumerating the public bodies, or important professional characters, in the city:—First, the magistrates and council; second, the "reverend ministers of the gospel," of whom there appear to be only eighteen, both established and dissenting, in the whole city; third, the professors in the university; fourth, the faculty of procurators; fifth, the officers of excise; sixth, the physicians, of whom there are sixteen; seventh, the midwives, of whom there are ten; and, lastly, the messengers-at-arms, of whom there are eleven. Having made these honoured distinctions, the compiler then sets out by giving merchants, manufacturers, grocers, vintners, lint-hecklers, "hocksters," &c., *in cumulo*, but at the same time in something like alphabetical order. At this time the great bulk of the business community seems to have been gathered in High street, Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate, Candleriggs, Bridgegate, and the Wynds. Queen street, which must have been in course of formation, is occasionally mentioned, but it was then much better known by its olden name of the "Cow-loan." For instance, we find "John Marshall, sheriff-substitute," residing in the Saltmarket; "John Wilson, one of the city clerks," resides in Gallowgate; there are no fewer than four members of the legal profession to be found in the Laigh Kirk close; others are located in the New wynd, Moodie's wynd, &c., and one of them "hangs out" at the Saracen's Head Inn—then, we believe, the principal hostellerie in the city. We find that the Town's Hospital and Infirmary are placed in Clyde street, where the former is situated up till this time; but now even its days are numbered. Compared, however, with

the splendid temple which benevolence has reared adjoining the cathedral, for the cure and alleviation of disease, we cannot well divine what must have been the Infirmary of 1783 in Clyde street. It is not a little curious, too, to read the address of Mr. Allan M'Aulay, gardener, near "the Ram's Horn Church," when now-a-days the population has clustered so densely round the Ram's Horn or St. David's churchyard, that the council have recently given directions that no further interments shall take place in the corporation ground, and if we mistake not, they would readily close the grounds up altogether, for the sake of the health of the people.

Jones' directory for 1790-91 brings the business history of the city, so to speak, a little further down, and the numbers are now appended to the houses, which are not given in the former publication. It is a crown 12mo, and consists of eighty-two pages. To give some notion of the extent of the business population in these times, we may mention that under the letter B there are only 170 names, while in the Directory published in the present year, the number of business people in the city, whose names begin with this capital, amounts to nearly 1000. Truly, this little book, read at this distance of time, proves as convincingly as the longest homily that the days of frail man are as the grass; for out of the long lists of the university and city clergy, there are now only two in the land of the living, and even these have ceased to be, so far as regards their public labours. Here some of the designations are exceedingly quaint; and the vast number of "change-keepers" scattered over every portion of the town, tells us that teetotalism was unknown in these old times. We give a few of the designations by way of example:—There is "Corbett, Watson & Co., wine merchants for Scotland to his Royal Highness the Prince of Great Britain and Wales; at the same place may be had foreign rum, brandy, &c., at their cellar, Princes street." Then there is "Bazil and Archd. Ronalds, glovers and 'britches' makers for Scotland to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at their shop, No. 53, Trongate." There is the "Glasgow Tanwork Company, first and oldest in Scotland for tanning ben-leather." The fashionable dancers of the day are "Mr. and Mrs. Bonette, teachers of dancing, lodgings, Hutcheson street." John Campbell, junr., Esq., the lord provost of the city, has his "lodgings" in Jamaica street; the well known and highly respected Kirkman Finlay, is found at "James Finlay's, Bell's wynd." David Dale, merchant, has "lodgings" in Charlotte street, and David Dale, junr., manufacturer, has "lodgings at the head of the Green." This, it must be remembered, was nearly a generation before Monteith Row was called into existence. Then we have Andrew Foulis, the celebrated printer, who has his office in Shuttle street, and his lodging in the college. And there is Captain Archibald Paton, whose name has been wedded to heroic verse by Lockhart, and who has a "lodging facing the Exchange." We notice the name of one gentleman

still alive, who is known to all over the west of Scotland for deeds of manufacturing enterprise and munificence—who has been a member of parliament, and is the owner of a princely estate in the upper ward—who has been the architect of his own fortune, which enables him to “close a youth of labour by an age of ease”—and yet, in these early times, he appears to have lodgings in the modest suburb of Anderston.* There are also designations here which now-a-days would look very queer in a directory—such as “Miss Dunlop keeps a mangle, Copland’s close, High street,” and “Miss Aird, dealer in dead crapes.” The coaching advertisements are not the least curious things in the little book. It appears that two or three of the principal inns despatched coaches to Edinburgh daily; but we select the announcement from the Black Bull, which says, “A coach to Edinburgh, at 10 o’clock, to the White Hart Inn, Grassmarket, for 8s. per seat. A neat diligence, containing three passengers, to Mr. Cameron’s hotel, 2, Prince’s street, at 12 noon; if taken in whole, at any hour the company pleases; 10s. 6d. per seat.” Here is another—“The Glasgow and Edinburgh Mercury ‘setts’ out from A. M’Gregor’s, Candleriggs, at 11 o’clock every day. If taken by any party in whole, will ‘sett’ out two hours sooner or later.” Here we have some Greenock ‘Flys,’ the fare of which is 5s. 6d. per seat, which ‘sett’ out on stated days, but like the others will move at any hour the company thinks fit, if taken in full. What would these venerable Jehus say to see the Greenock Railway on a Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, in sea-bathing time, when thousands are whirled along on the wings of the wind; or what would they have said to have witnessed the goodly “stroke of business” done by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway on the week of the Queen’s visit? In truth, there is much interest to be found in a perusal of these unpretending little records, for they show the active life of Glasgow at an important period; and amongst the names of traders and manufacturers in what would now be considered the obscure and dingy places of the city are found the knowing heads and untiring hands which have made Glasgow the mighty manufacturing and commercial capital that she is. The Maitland Club might do worse than give a perpetuity to one or other of these little volumes, which otherwise they are not likely to receive.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The original MS. book, from which the following is extracted, is still retained in Glasgow Prisons, and is a perfectly authentic record. It has never before been published; and is now printed entirely as a curiosity. The debtor-prisoners in these days seem to

* Mr. Monteith of Carstairs, is here alluded to.

have had a power within the prison superior to that of the gaoler himself. The notice of the law plea with this functionary is rather rich :—

INTRODUCTION.

When the powerful hand of Providence is laying chastenings upon the sons of men, and for awhile afflicts them, it behoves them to submit with humility, and show by their conduct that they are more than ever willing to become good members of society, and improve, as becometh that time of affliction, in the mutual discharge of those duties they reciprocally owe to each other.

No set of men should attend more anxiously to live in a friendly intercourse than those whose similarity of situation bring them together. Persons who are unfortunate, and by unforeseen accidents have become by the wise laws subject to be taken from their families and shut up in prison; surely such should comfort and sympathize each other, and ever be ready to ease each others burden. The man who can add distress to distress with an unfeeling heart, should be shunned as the common enemy of mankind, and banished from among the civil, the good, and the humane.

Without proper regulations no set of men can live happy, and no place requires a more strict observance of decency and decorum than a prison; for in that place they are deprived of the company of their wives, children, and dearest connections who can condole with them.

In order therefore to prevent the horrors of a jail being multiplied, the following rules are to be most strictly observed :—

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE DEBTORS CONFINED IN THE UPPER STORY OF THE TOLBOOTH OF GLASGOW.

Rule 1st.—The provost, collector, and clerk, are to be chosen by a majority of the members. It is the duty of the provost to summon the members to attend a court upon the admission of new members, or any other case of emergency. The collector's duty is to receive and take care of the funds, and to see they are applied to a proper use, agreeable to these rules, and to keep a regular account of his disbursements which are to be open to the inspection of the members at all times. The duty of the clerk is to keep a duplicate of the collector's accounts, in order to prevent mistakes, and to write petitions or any other thing for the general good, by order of a court.

Rule 2d.—The Sabbath-day shall be kept holy, and prayers be said in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening. Every member shall preserve a proper behaviour, and whoever deviates from it shall be severely fined.

Rule 3d.—Upon application being made by any person incarcerated for a civil debt to become a member of these rooms, the provost shall call a court, and take the opinion of the members one at a time; and if no fraud or other crime be alledged against him, it shall then be put to the ballot whether he shall be admitted a member. The manner of balloting shall be as follows :—Every member shall be furnished with a red card and a black one; one of these he is to put in a hat, and the provost takes them all out. If there are a majority of red, he is admitted a member; if a majority of black ones he is rejected. By this means disputes will be prevented, for no person will know who is *for*, or *against*, the candidate.

Rule 4th.—Every person admitted a member must immediately pay into the hands of the collector the accustomed garnish of 3s. 6d., if between the 15th of September and the 15th of March, and 2s. 6d. during the remainder of the year, otherwise he cannot be admitted a member, *unless* he deposits something into the hands of the collector in security, or one of the members of the court become caution for him. The members having been frequently ill used by persons admitted on their promise or that of their friends, when they have been liberated in a short time for the debt, and have very dishonestly left the garnish unpaid, it is now made an unalterable rule that if they do not instantly comply with the above terms, they cannot be received as members, and accordingly handed down stairs.

Rule 5th.—The funds arising from the garnish is to be applied to the furnishing the prisoners with coals, candles, pens, ink, soap to shave with, salt, pepper and mustard, wafers, and other little necessary articles.

Rule 6th.—If any member of these rooms be incarcerated a second time, *provided* it be *within* twelve months from his being liberated, he shall, upon being again admitted, only pay 1s. 6d. for garnish.

Rule 7th.—No person incarcerated for any thing but a civil debt can be admitted into these apartments without paying a garnish of 6s., and he must be a person of good character. However, this is entirely at the option of the majority. But it is hereby *expressly prohibited* that members so admitted shall ever be present, or have a vote in any court. And it is recommended to the future members to be cautious in the admission of such persons, so that there may be no risque of the carrying a majority against the debtors; and, upon their admission, they must sign an agreement, binding themselves not to vote or have any concern with any court.

Rule 8th.—Every member taking the benefit of the Act of Grace, shall treat his fellow-prisoners with the amount of the first day's aliment, in whatever liquor they think proper.

Rule 9th.—Every member, when liberated, shall treat his fellow-prisoners with one shilling's worth of what liquor they think proper. But as it is not meant to take any advantage of *poor* persons, it will not be exacted, if they declare upon *their word of honour* to the members, that they cannot afford it.

Rule 10th.—The smoke of tobacco being very disagreeable to many people, no member of these rooms shall smoke, provided three or more members object to it.

Rule 11th.—If any member shall have any of his property stolen, he is at free liberty to search any of the members he may suspect, without giving offence. And if any member is convicted of having robbed his fellow-prisoner, he shall instantly be expelled, and never again be admitted a member.

Rule 12th.—The youngest prisoner is to take upon himself the business of officer; his duty is to warn the members, by desire of the provost—to attend courts—to fasten the door before the court is opened—to inform every candidate of the determination of the court, and to turn down stairs persons who have no business in these apartments. As he is an assistant to the provost, he is to obey every lawful command from him for the good of the community, on pain of being expelled.

Rule 13th.—At the holding of courts, it is necessary proper decorum be observed. The provost is to be placed at the head of the table, the officer to stand at the foot. The clerk on the provost's right hand, and the collector on his left hand. The members are to be seated on each side of the table according to their seniority. The provost is to ask each person's opinion on the question, and whosoever chuses to speak on it, is to stand up and address the provost.

Rule 14th.—No member shall interrupt another when speaking at a court, nor behave in a riotous or disrespectful manner, under pain of being expelled or fined as the court shall judge proper, from the circumstances of the case.

Rule 15th.—No member shall presume, after the verdict of the court is given in, to reflect on either the members who have voted for, or against the question, on pain of such fine as the court shall judge proper to inflict.

Rule 16th.—If any quarrel or dispute shall arise among the members, the party offended shall table sixpence, upon which the provost must call a court, within two hours, to hear the parties. And if the pursuer is found in the right, he may lift his sixpence, and the defender must submit to such fine as the court shall inflict.

Rule 17th.—A court shall be held every Monday during the time the prison is shut in the afternoon, in order to inspect the collector's accounts, and to hear any causes that may come before it.

Rule 18th.—If it should ever happen that the funds of these rooms are totally exhausted, the provost must call a court, and such an equal subscription must be raised among the members as the court shall determine, and paid into the hands of the collector, who must give the rooms credit for it in his intronmissions.

Rule 19th.—Any member refusing to submit himself to the verdict of a court which is given against him, shall be instantly expelled.

Rule 20th.—That to preserve good order and tranquillity in these rooms, it is prohibited and discharged, to allow any prisoners but the members, to have free access into them, and not upon any consideration to take any liberty therein.

Rule 21st.—It being proper that the members should be acquainted with the rules of these rooms, in order that none may pretend ignorance, particularly young members, they are to be read over every Monday during the time the court is open for inspecting the collector's accounts.

Rule 22d.—It is firmly and irrevocably agreed upon, that the members of these rooms, shall not permit the jailor or turnkeys to force any person or persons into their apartments, who are thought unworthy of being admitted.

Rule 23d.—Seeing that debtors suffer sufficient punishment by being imprisoned, it is unanimously agreed, that if any creditor or creditors shall presume to come into these apartments, and insult any of the members, it shall be made a common cause, and every one shall aid and assist to turn such creditor down stairs with sufficient marks of indignity.

Rule 23d.—This book being intended for a book of record to remain for the good of future members, the provost shall request *that member* who writes best, to insert anything in it that may be necessary. The collector's accounts are not upon any account to be put in it, as using it so often would spoil it. Any member defacing it shall pay such fine as a court shall inflict. And if any person shall presume to tear a leaf or leaves out of it, he shall pay sixpence for each so torn out.

Rule 24th.—The members sleeping in the large room shall have liberty to fasten their door at 11 o'clock on Saturday and Sunday evenings, and at 12 o'clock on every other evening.

Rule 25th.—It shall not be lawful for any of the future members to break or alter any of the foregoing articles; and, if any shall ever attempt it, or endeavour to destroy the unanimity and happiness of the debtors confined in this story, they are expelled, never to be admitted again. But it may be lawful for the future members, in a court assembled, to make such further rules for the good government of these rooms, as to them in their wisdom may see most fit.

At a Court held in the Upper Story of the Tolbooth of Glasgow,
upon Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1789—

The foregoing rules having been submitted to the consideration of the members, they, with the consent and advice of the provost, agree to adhere to the same, while they should continue members, and also recommend it to those who shall hereafter become members, to preserve the same inviolate.

In witness whereof, the whole members do hereby subscribe the same.

JAMES DEMPSTER, PROVOST.
WILLIAM GRAY.
DAVID FINDLAY.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
JOHN SEMPLE.
JOHN KENT.
WILLIAM HADDOW, COLLECTOR.
JOHN SCULLER.
JOHN PURDON.
JAMES BRECHEN.
NIEL GILLIES.
JOHN GRAHAM, CLERK.

At Glasgow, the 10th February, 1789.

The court, in the absence of Mr. John Kent, unanimously resolve that the most sincere thanks of the provost, and other members, be returned to Mr. Kent, for his indefatigable diligence in preserving the liberties, and supporting the privileges, of the prisoners, since he became a member of this court; and without regard to his private interest or personal trouble, taking the principal burden of advising, and conducting the prosecutions for that purpose on his own shoulders. They further resolve, that Mr. Kent, in all time coming, shall be considered as a member of this court, and have liberty to inspect their proceedings at all convenient times. And as a prosecution is at present commenced at the instance of the prisoners against the jailor and his spouse, for oppression, malversation, &c., before the Court of Session, Mr. Kent has kindly promised to communicate to them from time to time how the same goes on. The court further beg leave to congratulate Mr. Kent on his near prospect of being liberate through the benefit of the *cessio bonorum*, wishing him all happiness and prosperity in his undertakings, and that he may never again know adversity.

Signed, in name of the whole court, by

JAMES DEMPSTER, PROVOST.

At a Court held in the large Room of the Upper Storie of the Tol-booth of Glasgow, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine years,

James Dempster, the provost, and William Haddow, the collector, having the prospect of being this evening liberated from prison, they recommended to the court to chuse new office-bearers; and the court having been opened with the usual solemnities, William Gray was unanimously elected lord provost, and John Stevenson, collector; to the last of whom the late collector gave over his books balanced, and paid into his hands four shillings and fourpence-halfpenny sterling, which he is to debit himself with. The present lord provost and the court unanimously concur in returning their thanks to Messrs. Dempster and Haddow for their upright administration, and beg leave to congratulate them on their near approach of liberty.

WILLIAM GRAY, PROVOST.

At Glasgow, 3d March, 1789.

The court being opened, it was submitted to the members that Thomas Whyte, a prisoner in the iron room, having, for a considerable time bypast, been furnished from the funds of the debtors of Nos. 10, 11, and 12, with necessaries to the amount of one shilling and ninepence sterling per week, and that it has been observed that the said Thomas Whyte is pretty well supplied with victuals, &c., otherwise; and considering the present slender state of the funds of the said rooms, it was motioned that the necessaries furnished him ought to be reduced to one-half of the former allowance, until such time as the court should again see occasion to augment the same. The question being put to the ballot, *continue or reduce*—it was carried *reduce* to the one-half, by a majority of *seven to one*; upon which the court do hereby order the collector to furnish him with necessaries to that amount, and no more per week until further orders.

Signed, in name of the court, by

WILLIAM GRAY, PROVOST.

At Glasgow, the Fifth day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine years,

The court open. Mr. Stevenson the collector having resigned, John Wallace was chosen collector, to whom the books were delivered, with a balance of seven shillings and twopence farthing, which he is ordered to carry to his debit. The court return their thanks to Mr. Stevenson for his management, and discharge him of his intronissions.

WILLIAM GRAY.

At Glasgow, the Third day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine.

This day John Purdon tabled a sixpence, and craved a court to be held to hear a complaint he had to make against the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Gray, the lord provost, for having used undue influence in getting a majority of the members to refuse a young man of the name of Stewart, as a member. The officer having given Mr. Gray due intimation to attend, he not only refused to attend, but also to deliver up the books. Therefore the said John Purdon protested against him, and demanded that a new provost should instantly be elected, which meeting with the unanimous approbation of the members, David Findlay was elected lord provost, and took his seat accordingly. It was moved that the said William Gray ought to be censured for his contumacy, which meeting with general approbation, the court fine Mr. Gray in two shillings and sixpence sterling, and till that sum is paid, prohibit and discharge him from entering the large room, No. 12; and from having any other of the privileges of the members; and authority having been given to take the books from Mr. Gray, and he being three several times warned by the officer to deliver the same peaceably, they all in one body entered his room, and rather than suffer himself to be turned down stairs, he delivered them up to the clerk. John Pettigrew tabled a sixpence in open court, and craved to be heard against William Gray, for taking out of a press a bottle of gin, his property, and using the same.

DAVID FINDLAY, PROVOST.

EARLY SOCIAL CONDITION OF GLASGOW.

Regarding the state of society at an early period, some very interesting statements have found their way into the scrap-book of the venerated Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, a few of which, evincing that frugality and industry were, in the infant-days of Glasgow commerce, the guiding stars of her merchants, we may here quote: "At the commencement of the 18th century, and during the greater part of the first half of it, the habits and style of living of the citizens of Glasgow were of a moderate and frugal cast. The dwelling-houses of the highest class of citizens, in general, contained only one public room, a dining-room; and even that was used only when they had company,—the family at other times usually eating in a bed-room. The great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of many of the present luxurious aristocracy of Glasgow—and who were themselves descendants of a preceding line of burgher-patricians—lived in this simple manner. They had occasionally their relations dining with them, and gave them a few plain dishes, all put on the table at once: holding in derision the attention which they said their neighbours the English bestowed on what they ate. After dinner, the husband went to his place of business, and, in the evening, to a club in a public-house, where, with little expense, he enjoyed himself to nine o'clock, at which hour the party uniformly broke up, and the husbands went home to their families. The wife gave tea at home in her own bed-room, receiving there the visits of her 'cummers,' and a great deal of intercourse of this kind was kept up,—the gentlemen seldom making their appearance at these parties. This meal was termed 'the four-hours.' Families occasionally supped with one another, and the form of the invitation, and which was used to a late period, will give some idea of the unpretending nature of these repasts. The party asked was invited to eat an egg with the entertainer; and when it was wished to say that such a one was not of their society, the expression used was, that he had never cracked a hen's egg in their house.

"The wealth introduced into the community after the Union, opening the British colonies to the Scots, gradually led to a change of the habits and style of living of the citizens. About the year 1735, several individuals built houses, to be occupied solely by themselves, in place of dwelling on a floor entering from a common stair, as they hitherto had done. This change, however, proceeded very slowly, and up to the year 1755 to 1760, very few of these single houses had been built,—the greater part of the most wealthy inhabitants continuing; to a much later period, to occupy floors in very many cases containing only one public room. After the year 1740 the intercourse of society was, by evening-parties, never

exceeding twelve or fourteen persons, invited to tea and supper. They met at four, and after tea played cards till nine, when they supped. Their games were whist and quadrille. The gentlemen attended these parties, and did not go away with the ladies after supper, but continued to sit with the landlord, drinking punch, to a very late hour. The gentlemen frequently had dinner-parties in their own houses, but it was not till a much later period that the great business of visiting was attempted to be carried on by dinner-parties. The guests at these earlier dinner-parties were generally asked by the entertainer, upon 'Change, from which they accompanied him, at the same time sending a message to their own houses that they were not to dine at home. The late Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw meeting the Earl of Glencairn at the Cross in this way, asked him to take *pot-luck* with him, and having sent immediate notice to his wife of the guest invited, entertained him with a most ample dinner. Some conversation taking place about the difference between dinners in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Lord Glencairn observed, that the only difference he knew of was, that in Glasgow the dinner was at sight while in Edinburgh it was at fourteen days' date. These dinner-parties usually terminated with hard drinking, and gentlemen in a state of intoxication were, in consequence, to be met with at most evening-parties, and in all public places. The dinner hour, about the year 1770, was ten o'clock; immediately after that, it came to three o'clock; and gradually became later and later, till about 1818 it reached six o'clock. The first instance of a dinner of two courses in the neighbourhood of Glasgow was about the year 1786. Mrs. Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, who made this change in the economy of the table, justified herself against the charge of introducing a more extravagant style of living, by saying, that she had put no more dishes on her table than before, but had merely divided her dinner, in place of introducing her additional dishes in removes.

“Influenced by a regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed ‘compurgators’ to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights; and when at the approach of twelve o'clock, these inquisitors happened to hear any noisy conviviality going on, even in a private dwelling-house, they entered it and dismissed the company. Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets and public walks during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met abroad, not on necessary duty, to go home, and if they refused to obey, to take them into custody. The employment of these compurgators was continued till about the middle of the century, when, taking Mr. Peter Blackburn—father of Mr. Blackburn of Killearn—into custody, for walking on Sunday in the Green, he prosecuted the magistrates for an unwarranted exercise of authority, and prevailing in his suit in the Court of Session, the attempt to compel this observance was abandoned.”