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ENUMERATION
OF THE
INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND,
&c. &c.

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ENUMERATION

OF THE

INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND,

TAKEN FROM THE

GOVERNMENT ABSTRACTS

OF

1801, 1811, 1821;

CONTAINING A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT

OF EVERY PARISH IN SCOTLAND,

AND MANY USEFUL DETAILS

RESPECTING

ENGLAND, WALES AND IRELAND.

“ An active and industrious population is the stay and support of every well governed
“ community.” *Colquhoun.*

GLASGOW: C 58e

PUBLISHED BY JAMES LUMSDEN & SON,

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1823.

1368239

TO

JOHN RICKMAN, Esq.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

AND

THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICER WHOM

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL

CHARGED

WITH THE IMPORTANT DUTY

OF DIGESTING

THE GOVERNMENT ENUMERATIONS OF THIS COUNTRY,

THIS

ABSTRACT OF THE ENUMERATION

OF SCOTLAND,

IS INSCRIBED,

BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JAMES LUMSDEN.

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

GOVERNMENT ENUMERATION VOLUME, 1821.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE digests of the various Government Enumerations of this Country do great honour to the talents and industry of the Gentleman who has been selected for collecting and arranging them. A perusal of these elaborate and useful documents, suggested the idea of requesting permission to publish that part of the last Enumeration which relates to Scotland.

Having applied to Mr. CLELAND, he not only procured us permission to publish the work, but very handsomely agreed to collate it with former Enumeration Abstracts, and collect from other Works, whatever might be useful or interesting, with respect to so important a branch of the Statistics of Scotland. The Publishers flatter themselves, that with the able assistance of a Gentleman whose Statistical Inquiries have given

celebrity to the Political Information of the Citizens of Glasgow, and who has deservedly obtained the distinguished approbation of those best qualified to appreciate his arduous, but gratuitous labours, they have furnished for the Public a Work which will meet their approbation.

This Compendium, the first of the kind that has been given to the Public, is of such a nature as must meet the approbation of every Scotsman desirous of obtaining a Numerical and Statistical Knowledge of his Native Country.

Attention is requested to the following corrections:—

At the top of pages 54—60. 75—78. 81—86;—For, *from* the Government, read, *with* the Government.

In page 78, the average number of members in the Town Councils in Scotland, is estimated at 20.—Since that article went to Press, a Parliamentary Paper has come out, by which it appears that the average is exactly $19\frac{1}{2}$.

Population of Scotland.

Shire of Aberdeen.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
ABERDEEN DISTRICT.											
Aberdeen Burgh and Parish, (a)											
Crooked	Quarter	705	2025	5	15	17	1199	807	5946	5012	8958
Even	Quarter	586	2084	1	10	16	1970	98	3166	4011	7207
Foot-Dee	Quarter	577	1514	6	20	53	649	612	3216	5859	7055
Green	Quarter	247	767	2	17	7	466	294	1522	1942	3264
Banchory-Davenich (part of) (b)	Parish	99	107	2	6	46	16	47	299	251	550
Belhelvie	Parish	520	320	1	7	274	56	10	648	745	1591
Drumoak (part of) (c)	Parish	151	151	2	0	84	45	4	268	519	587
Dyce	Parish	110	110	0	6	59	19	32	325	280	605
Fintray	Parish	212	220	0	0	150	68	2	500	496	996
Kinellar	Parish	66	67	0	16	48	7	12	182	177	359
Machar, New (d)	Parish	207	207	0	4	118	76	15	405	494	887
Straloch Lands,		45	45	0	0	55	11	1	129	117	246
Machar, Old, otherwise } (e).....	Parish	2102	4517	21	75	587	5615	317	7945	10567	18512
St. Machar,											
New Hills, (f)	Parish	577	457	0	21	154	184	119	1065	1076	2141
Peterculter,	Parish	253	254	5	9	149	80	5	559	557	1096
Skene	Parish	324	531	2	2	229	34	68	660	780	1440
		5539	12954	45	208	2024	8471	2459	24615	30481	53094
ALFORD DISTRICT.											
Alford	Parish	172	173	1	8	114	28	31	407	419	826
Anchindoir, with Kearn,	Parish	194	194	0	5	116	68	10	430	459	889
Cabrach (part of) (g)	Parish	82	85	0	2	49	8	26	189	186	375
Clatt (h)	Parish	104	104	1	0	87	15	4	285	268	551
Glenbucket	Parish	104	106	0	6	67	12	27	246	255	479
Keig	Parish	125	125	0	0	50	51	42	287	275	562
Keldrummy	Parish	98	101	2	4	64	28	9	257	259	496
Kinnethmont	Parish	204	206	2	0	152	69	5	481	455	974
Lochell-Cushnie (i)	Parish	165	165	5	5	117	45	5	375	391	766
Rhynie and Essie	Parish	168	174	0	4	92	50	52	368	408	776
Strathdon	Parish	328	528	0	0	506	18	4	876	822	1698
Tullynessle, with Forbes	Parish	122	125	0	0	62	14	49	317	326	645
Tough (k)	Parish	160	160	1	2	65	69	28	556	562	698
Towie	Parish	114	115	7	6	56	26	55	515	265	578
		2158	2157	17	40	1575	459	325	5165	5146	10311
DEER, otherwise BUCHAN DISTRICT.											
Aberdour (l)	Parish	509	509	2	9	158	171	0	692	805	1495
Crimond	Parish	188	188	1	0	119	45	24	416	484	900
Deer, New	Parish	772	780	2	5	460	265	57	1486	1725	3211
Deer, Old (m)	Parish	790	798	4	58	510	188	100	1545	1816	3359
Fergus. St. (n)	Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) The entire Parish of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, contains 2684 Inhabitants; and adjoining to this Parish, Northward, is the Parish of Old Machar, containing the Old City of Aberdeen; the population of which Parish being 1812, produces a total of 4496 Persons resident in Aberdeen.—*b* Banchory Parish is mostly in the Shire of Kincardine, and entered accordingly.—*c* Drumoak Parish is partly in the Shire of Kincardine, the entire Parish contains 756 Inhabitants.—*d* The entire Parish of New Machar contains 1155 Inhabitants. Straloch Lands are rated in the cess books and pay land tax in the County of Banff. The increase of population in this Parish is ascribed to the subdivision of Land.—*e* In the Parish of Old Machar are contained the principal additions which have of late years been made to the City and Burgh of Aberdeen. It contains likewise several extensive cotton and other manufactories, some of which have been increased since 1811, and also to the City of Old Aberdeen, the population of which is 1484. The present enumeration contains 22 males and 4 females now in jail, 4

males and 8 females in the house of correction, and 37 males and 47 females in two lunatic asylums, all situated in this Parish.—*f* The increase of population in the Parish of New Hills arises from the extension of stone quarries, and of paper and other manufactories connected with those of the City of Aberdeen.—*g* Cabrach Parish is mostly in the Shire of Banff. The church is situated in Aberdeen.—*h* One male in Cl. Parish upwards of one hundred years of age.—*i* The prosperity of an agriculture before the late depression, is mentioned as a cause of the increased population of the Parish of Lochell-Cushnie.—*k* The population of the Parish of Tough has been increased by the settlement of families on crofts or parcels of 1/2 of farms.—*l* One female in Aberdour Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—*m* Old-Deer Parish is partly in the Shire of Banff. The entire Parish contains 1811 Inhabitants.—*n* St. Fergus is really situated on the coast of Aberdeen, but belongs to the Shire of Banff and is there entered.

SHIRE OF ABERDEEN, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
DEER, otherwise BUCHAN District, continued.											
Frazerburgh, (o)	Parish	452	607	0	4	159	352	116	1357	1494	2851
Longside	Parish	562	574	5	14	271	236	67	1079	1278	2357
Lonmay (p)	Parish	332	352	0	5	204	48	80	770	819	1589
Peterhead (q)	{ Town & Parish	706	1376	1	159	10	1029	357	1955	2850	4785
	{ Parish	292	504	—	191	182	104	18	785	745	1530
Pitsligo (r)	Parish	282	505	6	14	107	135	65	652	715	1545
Rathen	Parish	422	422	1	11	250	17	155	959	967	1926
Strichen (s)	Parish	416	487	1	4	225	198	64	929	1059	1968
Tyrie (t)	Parish {	258	264	2	22	64	85	115	516	466	782
	{ Parish	190	193	1	5	139	22	52	372	450	802
		5971	6959	26	455	2838	2875	1228	13249	15629	28878
ELLON DISTRICT.											
Cruden (u)	Parish	474	478	2	—	250	242	6	1129	1129	2258
Elton (w)	Parish	545	550	2	6	489	54	7	1093	1057	2150
Foveran (w)	Parish	353	358	1	—	206	84	68	712	822	1534
Logie-Buchan	Parish	126	126	2	7	89	20	17	310	319	629
Methlick	Parish	295	297	3	2	190	100	70	640	680	1320
Slains	Parish	264	270	8	9	156	26	88	510	642	1152
Tarves (x)	Parish	442	446	5	8	270	149	27	1001	1092	2095
Udny (y)	Parish	244	247	—	—	170	57	40	691	657	1328
		2743	2772	25	52	1800	712	260	6086	6378	12464
GARIOCH DISTRICT.											
Bourtie	Parish	86	87	—	—	75	12	2	245	218	463
Culsamond	Parish	175	177	—	3	95	28	56	400	456	856
Daviot (z)	Parish	140	140	2	2	93	45	4	519	532	651
Garioch, or Logie Durro, ...	Chapelry	544	545	1	5	214	125	8	822	794	1616
Insch (a)	Parish	221	225	2	9	122	66	55	528	551	1059
Inverury (b)	{ Burgh & Parish	158	205	—	8	18	103	82	353	402	755
	{ Parish	65	65	—	1	48	3	12	222	172	394
Keithall and Kinkell	Parish	178	178	5	12	130	44	4	440	398	838
Kemnay (c)	Parish	155	155	—	6	71	77	7	301	356	657
Kintore (d)	{ Burgh & Parish	76	86	2	1	20	40	26	155	157	312
	{ Parish	160	161	3	7	94	50	57	550	595	745
Leslie	Parish	91	91	1	1	84	6	1	219	225	444
Meldrum Old (e)	Parish	402	464	2	28	106	320	58	795	979	1772
Monymusk	Parish	186	194	2	5	113	52	29	452	435	867
Oyne (e)	Parish	151	151	—	6	81	50	20	329	347	676
Premnay	Parish	119	119	3	2	74	57	8	287	280	567
Rayne	Parish	300	304	4	4	200	91	15	650	724	1374
		2985	3121	25	96	1654	1105	382	6825	7181	14006

(o) One male in Frazerburgh Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(p) The decrease of population is ascribed to the enlargement of farms.—(q) The entire Parish of Peterhead contains 6313 inhabitants. The increase of population in ten years appears to have been 1606, but in 1811, 300 men serving in the militia were not included. This reduces the increase to 1300, which has been occasioned partly by the harbour improvements, and the numerous stone quarries opened in the neighbourhood, but chiefly by the additional shipping employed in the whale fishery, and otherwise.—(r) The Parish of Pitsligo adjoins that of Frazerburgh with a doubtful boundary, by which a few families are perhaps erroneously ascribed to Frazerburgh Parish.—(s) Frazer of Lovat is building a large mansion house at Strichen, which causes a temporary increase of population.—(t) The entire Parish of Tyrie contains 1584 inhabitants.—(u) The families of fishermen at Cruden are included in the second column of occupations.—(w) One

male in Ellon Parish, and one in Foveran Parish, upwards of 100 years of age.—(z) In the Parish of Tarves, small crofts of land are now let to labourers and others, for their accommodation.—(y) A new church at Udny, now in progress, causes a temporary increase of population.—(z) One male in Daviot Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(a) The slate quarries in the Parish of Insch have caused an increase of population.—(b) The entire Parish of Inverury contains 1129 inhabitants. The increase is attributable to a cattle market, and to a canal.—(c) Land heretofore uncultivated has been improved in the Parish of Kemnay, which has caused an increase of population. The same remark applies to Old Meldrum.—(d) The entire Parish of Kintore contains 1057 inhabitants. One female in this Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) One female in Oyne Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) A quarry has been opened in this Parish.

SHIRE OF ABERDEEN, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Buildings.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
KINCARDINE-O'NEIL DISTRICT.										
Aboyne and Glentaner (<i>f</i>)..... Parish	224	225	2	5	171	49	5	511	540	1051
Birse Parish	500	504	3	10	101	40	163	716	790	1506
Braemar..... Parish	468	472	3	—	200	48	224	907	990	1897
and Crathie Parish										
Cluny..... Parish	181	181	—	—	109	29	45	407	460	867
Coull Parish	166	169	2	9	105	59	5	551	370	701
Eclit Parish	222	228	2	10	151	94	3	513	517	1030
Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn Parish	465	470	8	8	225	48	99	1042	1181	2223
Kincardine O'Neil Parish	406	409	1	12	221	58	150	840	955	1795
Loggie Coldstone Parish	197	199	—	4	94	69	56	415	445	858
Lumphanan Parish	154	154	3	11	108	25	25	566	567	733
Midmar Parish	155	155	2	6	97	59	19	445	455	900
Tarland and Migvie Parish	215	217	3	5	132	85	2	470	494	964
	5151	5185	29	80	1792	659	752	6965	7560	14525
STRATHBOGIE DISTRICT.										
Cairney (part of) (<i>g</i>) Parish	598	398	—	—	221	171	6	850	955	1785
Drumblade Parish	158	158	—	2	150	8	0	446	425	871
Forgue Parish	457	457	—	10	272	74	111	925	1077	2000
Gartly (part of) (<i>h</i>) Parish	97	100	—	5	69	28	5	262	272	554
Glass (part of) (<i>i</i>) Parish	177	178	—	10	124	22	32	442	445	888
Hundley Town and Parish	667	884	4	27	132	569	185	1477	1872	5349
	1954	2175	4	52	968	872	355	4401	5024	9425
TURREFF DISTRICT.										
Auchterless (<i>k</i>) Parish	515	515	—	—	258	69	6	751	787	1558
Fyvie (<i>k</i>) Parish	626	651	5	6	551	275	7	1481	1521	5002
King Edward (<i>k</i>) Parish	405	455	4	6	268	109	58	852	970	1822
Monquhitter Parish	424	471	2	8	257	254	—	887	1031	1918
Turreff (<i>l</i>) Town & Parish	252	272	3	4	46	151	75	589	553	922
	2298	2298	5	9	204	62	32	721	765	1484
	2298	2420	19	55	1544	898	178	5081	5605	10686

(*f*) One male in Aboyne Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(*g*) Cairney Parish is partly in the Shire of Banff. The entire Parish contains 1874 inhabitants.—(*h*) Gartly Parish is partly in the Shire of Banff. The entire Parish contains 979 inhabitants.—(*i*) Glass Parish extends into the Shire of Banff, but the whole population is here entered.—(*k*) One male in King Edward Parish upwards of

100 years of age. The subdivision of farms is mentioned as a cause of the increase of population in this Parish; also in Auchterless and Fyvie Parishes.—(*l*) The entire Parish of Turreff contains 5206 inhabitants. The increase is partly attributable to the peace, several persons who were in the army and navy being settled at Turreff.

SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ABERDEEN.

DISTRICT OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
Aberdeen	6559	12954	45	208	2024	8171	2459	24615	50481	55094
Alford	2158	2157	17	40	1575	459	525	5165	5146	10311
Deer	5971	6959	26	155	2858	2875	1228	15249	15609	28878
Ellon	2745	2772	25	5	1800	712	260	6086	6578	13464
Garioch	2985	5121	23	96	1651	1105	582	6825	7181	14006
Kincardine O'Neil	5151	5185	29	80	1792	659	752	6965	7560	14525
Strathbogie	1954	2175	4	52	968	872	355	4401	5024	9425
Turreff	2298	2420	19	55	1544	898	178	5081	5605	10686
Totals	27579	35701	186	996	15775	16029	5897	72585	85004	155587

SHIRE OF ABERDEEN, *continued.*

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Aberdeen	5751	5132	2940	2534	3334	3026	2556	1622	1140	491	166	12	—	24484
Alford	729	618	599	510	870	655	442	295	275	157	32	4	1	5165
Deer	1355	1565	1282	1027	1589	1090	988	858	660	377	134	11	1	10555
Ellon	800	745	773	621	949	594	527	414	330	184	53	7	2	5999
Garioch	924	787	842	734	1122	721	572	472	387	205	58	3	1	6826
Kincardine O'Neil...	891	832	790	737	1048	778	620	512	434	236	76	8	1	6963
Strathbogie,	647	566	520	407	656	459	388	327	281	165	41	5	—	4440
Turreff	669	629	615	505	769	558	459	328	305	195	44	6	1	5081
Total of Males	9744	8674	8361	6875	10117	7881	6552	4826	3812	1984	604	56	7	69495

FEMALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Aberdeen.....	5611	5125	2820	3254	5452	4077	3156	2299	1575	757	256	22	—	30364
Alford	628	553	475	483	921	664	462	396	374	164	25	1	—	5146
Deer	1290	1346	1206	1168	1884	1354	1201	1082	799	512	169	22	1	12054
Ellon	782	720	628	671	985	697	605	572	382	211	73	10	—	6336
Garioch.....	903	804	712	664	1190	832	686	637	464	256	84	7	2	7241
Kincardine O'Neil...	957	838	790	716	1164	893	759	620	514	270	55	4	—	7560
Strathbogie	585	575	503	477	804	579	505	400	380	185	63	8	—	5062
Turreff	678	589	545	481	958	653	521	481	375	245	68	13	—	5605
Total of Females.....	9412	8550	7679	7914	13358	9749	7875	6487	4861	2580	793	87	3	79548

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Aberdeen was 155387—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 148841—whence it appears that the Ages of one twenty-fourth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns from the Shire of Aberdeen was 93—one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (—): a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Argyle.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
ARGYLE DISTRICT.										
Ardnamurchan (part of) with Sunart } (a) Parish	572	586	2	5	551	20	55	1481	1608	5089
Craignish Parish	185	185	—	11	106	46	35	458	465	901
Glenaray Parish	176	195	—	6	96	29	70	542	555	1077
Inishail Parish	136	152	6	5	50	20	82	394	420	814
Inverary Burgh and Parish	105	252	—	—	27	93	127	519	618	1157
Kilmallie (part of) (b) Parish	447	451	—	1	369	52	50	1221	1265	2484
Kilmartin Parish	286	289	—	—	96	75	120	736	716	1452
Kilmichael Glasry (c) Parish	701	860	4	5	494	152	254	2352	2251	4585
Knapdale, South Parish	560	575	—	—	118	54	221	985	928	1915
	2966	5343	12	31	1887	504	952	8648	8802	17450
COWAL DISTRICT.										
Dunoon and Kilmun Parish	558	567	12	14	88	50	229	1054	1125	2177
Inverchaolain Parish	106	115	—	1	59	72	4	318	355	651
Kilfinan Parish	345	351	—	5	119	58	174	958	881	1859
Kilmodan Parish	110	118	4	—	110	8	—	557	574	751
Kilmorich Parish	75	81	—	2	19	10	52	212	224	436
Lochgoilhead Parish	125	128	—	—	40	55	55	350	344	694
Strachur Parish	146	152	—	2	35	89	50	576	526	702
Strathlachlan Parish	86	90	2	—	55	50	7	249	255	502
	1327	1402	18	22	501	572	529	3874	3858	7752
ISLAY DISTRICT.										
Bowmore (d) Parish	675	717	5	5	665	44	8	1870	1907	3777
Collonsay Island	148	148	—	—	94	24	50	454	450	904
Jura Parish	257	240	4	11	129	39	72	625	641	1264
Kildalton Parish	452	432	2	—	516	106	10	1219	1208	2427
Kilchoman Parish	702	728	1	2	577	105	48	1995	1975	3966
Kilmenny Parish	282	408	6	14	144	48	216	985	1018	2001
Knapdale, North (e) Parish	418	449	—	—	521	85	45	1554	1520	2654
	2892	5122	18	30	2246	447	429	8476	8517	16995
KINTYRE DISTRICT.										
Campbelton (f) } Burgh & Parish	409	1409	4	—	1	520	888	2790	5655	6445
..... } Parish	545	378	1	2	269	75	54	1257	1554	2571
Gigha and Cara Parish	106	108	—	5	43	20	45	287	286	575
Kilberry (g) Parish	202	217	1	4	88	22	107	559	528	1067
Kilcalmonell (h) Parish	445	464	1	—	141	85	210	1257	1254	2511
Killean and Killchenzie Parish	564	570	—	22	127	88	355	1659	1667	3506
Saddle Parish	167	175	—	—	69	19	85	455	424	859
Skipness Parish	215	214	—	—	22	20	172	695	659	1352
Southend Parish	572	481	2	17	109	48	324	977	1027	2004
	2825	4014	9	48	869	895	2250	9854	10814	20668
LORN DISTRICT.										
Appin Parish	494	494	2	6	536	158	20	1194	1271	2465
Archattan Parish	298	514	1	5	178	45	95	825	840	1665
Dalavich Parish	96	96	—	—	24	4	68	222	258	480

(a) Ardnamurchan Parish is partly in the Shire of Inverness. The entire Parish contains 5422 Inhabitants.—
 (b) Kilmallie Parish is mostly in the Shire of Inverness. The entire Parish contains 5527 Inhabitants. The apparent decrease of population results from the removal of persons occupied in making the Caledonian canal in 1811.
 (c) One male in Glasry Parish upwards of 100 years of age. The Village of Lochgoilhead has greatly increased

in consequence of the Crinan canal.—
 (d) One male and one female in Bowmore Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—
 (e) The Crinan canal passes through the Parish of North Knapdale.—
 (f) The entire Parish of Campbelton contains 2016 Inhabitants.—
 (g) The subdivision of a large farm has increased the population of the Parish of Kilberry; as has the improved state of herring fishery in the Parish of Kilcalmonell.

SHIRE OF ARGYLE, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
LORN DISTRICT, <i>continued.</i>											
Glenorchy	Parish	190	218	2	5	132	35	51	538	584	1122
Kilbrandon.....	Parish	314	336	2	88	41	160	135	765	727	1492
Kilbride	Parish	247	423	6	1	86	143	194	957	989	1946
Kilchattan	Parish	259	264	2	2	56	93	115	605	547	1152
Kilchrenan	Parish	107	107	—	—	32	6	69	284	307	591
Kilmelford	Parish	70	74	—	1	29	20	25	206	195	401
Kilmore	Parish	148	151	—	—	75	15	61	408	396	804
Kilniver	Parish	134	141	1	11	56	23	62	340	345	685
Lismore	Parish	307	310	1	3	177	23	110	817	821	1638
Muckairn	Parish	163	163	2	—	24	123	16	425	406	831
		2827	3091	19	122	1246	826	1019	7584	7686	15270
MULL DISTRICT.											
Coll (<i>h</i>)	Parish	230	234	—	237	126	22	86	610	654	1264
Kifnichien and Kilvickeon ...	Parish	680	680	9	—	362	61	257	1917	2050	3967
Kilninian and Kilmore	Parish	716	813	11	7	694	112	7	2101	2256	4357
Morvern	Parish	342	342	—	—	206	50	86	998	997	1995
Small Isles (part of) Parish (<i>i</i>)											
Canna (+)	Isle	73	73	—	—	73	—	—	206	230	436
Muck (+)	Isle	57	57	—	—	52	5	—	145	176	321
Rum (+)	Isle	65	65	—	—	61	3	1	177	217	394
Tiry (Eastern District) (<i>h</i>) } Tiry (Western District) (<i>h</i>) }	Island }	221	222	—	241	140	12	70	606	611	1217
		500	511	—	535	309	36	166	1454	1510	2964
Torosay	Parish	340	340	—	—	217	123	—	1125	1163	2288
		3224	3337	20	(<i>h</i>)	2240	424	673	9339	9864	19203
					1020						

(*h*) The entire Parish of Tiry and Coll contains 5445 inhabitants. One female in the western district of Tiry upwards of 100 years of age. The remarkably large number of uninhabited houses attributed to the Shire of Argyle, arises from the singular return received from the

Parish of Tiry and Coll including barns, byres, &c. as uninhabited houses, and producing a total too large by about 1000—(*i*) The Island of Eigg, part of the Parish of Small Isles, is in the Shire of Inverness. The entire Parish contains 1620 inhabitants

SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ARGYLE.

DISTRICT or	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS			PERSONS.		
Argyll	2966	3343	12	31	1887	504	952	8648	8802	17450
Cowal	1327	1402	18	22	501	372	529	3874	3858	7732
Islay	2892	3122	18	30	2246	447	429	8476	8517	16993
Kintyre	2823	4014	9	48	869	895	2250	9854	10814	20668
Lorn	2827	3091	19	122	1246	826	1019	7584	7686	15270
Mull	3224	3337	20	1020	2240	424	673	9339	9864	19203
Totals.....	16059	18309	96	(<i>h</i>)	8989	3468	5852	47775	49541	97516
				1273						

SHIRE OF ARGYLE, *continued.*

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

DISTRICT <i>of</i>	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Argyll	1330	1208	1053	907	1256	939	759	552	419	171	62	15	1	8650
Cowal	578	552	479	419	645	421	272	235	174	71	24	4	—	3874
Islay	1248	1259	1099	1106	1166	947	491	492	456	178	30	5	1	8478
Kintyre.....	1694	1571	1501	1002	1343	900	779	565	430	210	60	17	—	9870
Lorn	1210	1098	991	826	955	752	634	509	366	198	52	24	—	7575
Mull	1312	1294	1187	978	1280	878	659	546	414	153	34	17	—	8732
Total of Males	7372	6982	6110	5238	6625	4817	3594	2877	2259	961	262	80	2	47179

FEMALES.

DISTRICT <i>of</i>	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Argyll.....	1299	1157	1017	849	1367	1077	782	653	412	146	55	8	—	8802
Cowal	620	470	397	364	629	470	358	265	197	80	23	7	—	3858
Islay	1215	1202	932	825	1191	1041	756	653	471	148	65	7	1	8505
Kintyre	1578	1453	1337	1162	1602	1248	925	727	476	214	75	13	—	10808
Lorn	1158	1129	896	605	1053	833	678	615	421	236	59	15	—	7698
Mull	1378	1284	1033	973	1599	1076	789	660	405	169	45	13	1	9225
Total of Females	7248	6675	5612	4778	7241	5745	4268	3571	2382	993	518	63	2	48896

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Argyle, was 97,316—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 96,075—whence it appears that the Ages of one-seventy-ninth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Argyle was 56, three of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked (+): a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Ayr.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
CARRICK DISTRICT.											
Ballantrae	Parish	245	265	2	12	115	50	102	626	654	1280
Barr	Parish	157	167	—	18	90	54	23	411	426	837
Colmonell (a)	Parish	387	421	2	10	275	98	48	952	988	1980
Dailly	Parish	388	448	4	19	189	159	120	1052	1129	2161
Girvan (b)	Parish	807	1548	9	21	207	1518	25	2227	2263	4490
Kirkmichael (c)	Parish	355	405	4	20	206	175	24	1110	1125	2235
Kirkoswald	Parish	350	355	—	7	159	97	99	911	936	1847
Maybole (d)	Parish	735	1022	1	16	529	525	168	2570	2634	5204
Straiton	Parish	226	257	5	5	122	150	5	644	648	1292
		5608	4888	25	110	1690	2586	612	10525	10803	21326
CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT.											
Ardrossan (e)	Parish	589	599	1	18	54	522	23	1442	1663	3105
Beith (part of) (f)	Parish	548	979	2	6	244	596	159	2046	2359	4405
Dalry	Parish	478	670	—	—	218	425	29	1604	1709	3313
Dreghorn	Parish	142	151	1	1	48	90	15	406	450	856
Dunlop (part of) (g)	Parish	190	197	—	2	138	49	10	516	513	1029
Fenwick (h)	Parish	265	347	6	—	192	107	48	905	947	1852
Irvine	Burgh and Parish	1025	1657	6	6	166	591	880	3029	3978	7007
Kilbirnie	Parish	202	288	1	5	68	215	7	625	708	1333
Kilbride West (i)	Parish	199	275	1	6	95	151	27	681	690	1371
Kilmarnock	Town and Parish	1520	2696	5	5	120	2506	70	5972	6797	12769
Kilmaurs	Parish	264	351	—	4	64	251	16	795	865	1660
Kilwinning	Parish	528	755	2	18	298	447	10	1958	1758	3696
Largs Parish (k)	Town and Suburbs	272	395	1	16	87	222	86	816	950	1766
Fairlie, &c.	Village	119	128	—	11	89	51	8	353	360	713
Loudoun Parish (l) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darvel	Village	154	229	—	—	15	202	12	517	513	1030
Landward Part .....	...	190	208	—	2	151	46	11	579	589	1168
Newmilns	Town	156	317	—	—	17	280	20	751	792	1543
Stevenston (e)	Parish	492	785	1	—	25	375	587	1673	1885	3558
Stewarton (m)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country .....	...	241	252	1	12	200	27	25	674	715	1389
Suburbs .....	...	58	101	1	7	21	68	12	209	238	447
Town .....	...	209	437	1	24	65	510	62	875	945	1820
		7419	11775	50	143	2375	7505	1895	26426	29404	55830
KYLE DISTRICT.											
Auchinleck	Parish	227	296	1	5	76	106	114	793	731	1524
Ayr	Burgh and Parish	944	1541	10	8	120	551	870	3344	4111	7455
Coylton (n)	Parish	221	250	—	5	116	85	51	692	705	1397
Craigie	Parish	127	145	—	8	94	17	34	392	411	803
Cumnock, New	Parish	275	301	4	5	111	62	128	817	839	1656
Cumnock, Old	Parish	395	496	—	7	100	224	172	1149	1194	2343
Dalmellington	Parish	176	216	—	1	67	99	50	488	488	976
Dalrymple (o)	Parish	150	169	—	8	90	64	15	449	484	933

(a) The increase of population in the Parish of Colmonell is accounted for by the goodness of the roads, which has produced a great improvement in cultivation of the lands.—(b) A considerable increase of the Cotton Manufactory has taken place at Girvan.—(c) The practice of fencing small parcels of land has increased the population in Kirkmichael Parish.—(d) One female in Maybole Parish upwards of 100 years of age. The increase of trade has been considerable in this Parish.—(e) Saltcoats (sea-port town) is partly in the Parish of Ardrossan, partly in Stevenston.—(f) Beith Parish is partly in Renfrew-

shire. The entire Parish contains 4472 Inhabitants.—(g) Dunlop Parish is partly in Renfrewshire. The entire Parish contains 1097 inhabitants.—(h) There has been an increase of trade and improvement in agriculture in the Parish of Fenwick.—(i) An influx of strangers settled in the Parish of Kilbride.—(k) The entire Parish of Largs contains 2479 inhabitants.—(l) The entire Parish of Loudoun contains 5741 inhabitants.—(m) The entire Parish of Stewarton contains 3556 inhabitants.—(n) The collieries in the Parish of Coylton have increased since 1811.—(o) A large Farm has been subdivided in the Parish of Dalrymple.

SHIRE OF AYR, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
KYLE DISTRICT, <i>continued.</i>											
Dundonald (p)	Parish	288	470	3	21	75	561	56	1253	1249	2482
Galston	Parish	421	641	—	3	204	391	46	1716	1726	3442
Mauchline	Town and Parish	308	425	—	3	75	168	182	979	1078	2057
Monkton (q)	Parish	254	362	1	4	108	234	20	839	905	1744
Muirkirk (r)	Parish	366	510	—	24	56	444	10	1381	1306	2687
Newton upon Ayr (s)	Parish	493	852	—	9	4	566	282	1958	2069	4027
Ochiltree	Parish	275	319	1	4	143	101	75	742	831	1573
Quivox, St. (t)	Parish	546	1088	7	6	180	633	275	2655	2737	5392
Riccarton (u)	Parish	291	389	1	6	82	99	208	1022	1100	2122
Sorn	Parish	457	783	1	3	146	413	194	1725	2140	3865
Stair	Parish	104	130	—	7	51	26	53	356	390	746
Symington	Parish	142	165	—	5	43	29	93	345	399	744
Tarbolton	Parish	356	434	3	13	203	216	15	1053	1122	2175
		6815	9982	32	153	2142	4917	2923	24128	26015	50143

(p) The formation of a harbour at Troon and rail-ways, have much increased the population in the Parish of Dundonald.—(q) The influx and settlement of strangers, Irishmen is noticed in the schedule returned from Monkton, and in many others from the Kyle District of Ayr Shire.—(r) Iron works have been abandoned

in the Parish of Muirkirk.—(s) Extension of the collieries and of trade in general has taken place at Newton upon Ayr.—(t) The Parish of St. Quivox has been enlarged at the expense of the Parish of Newton.—(u) The Parish of Riccarton has been enlarged by a decree of the Court of Session.

SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF AYR.

DISTRICT or	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
Carrick	5608	4888	25	110	1690	2586	612	10525	10803	21328
Cunninghame	7419	11775	30	143	2375	7505	1895	26426	29401	55827
Kyle	6815	9982	32	153	2142	4917	2923	24128	26015	50143
Totals	17842	26645	87	406	6207	15008	5430	61077	66222	127299

SHIRE OF AYR, *continued.*

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

DISTRICT <i>of</i>	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards	Total.
Carrick	1561	1586	1197	1040	1685	1308	894	675	446	248	66	11	—	10515
Cunninghame.....	4298	3654	3530	2794	3722	2801	2174	1552	1099	557	166	13	—	26140
Kyle	3823	3510	3167	2446	3565	2477	2105	1585	1016	501	156	16	—	24143
Total of Males	9682	8550	7694	6280	8968	6586	5173	3610	2561	1306	368	40	—	60798

FEMALES.

DISTRICT <i>of</i>	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards	Total.
Carrick	1497	1402	1186	1094	1667	1379	1009	679	500	297	81	11	1	10805
Cunninghame.....	4153	3579	3247	3208	5250	3295	2480	1904	1354	655	174	19	—	29316
Kyle	3633	3244	2960	3029	4406	2957	2351	1565	1115	554	175	26	—	26015
Total of Females ...	9283	8225	7393	7351	11325	7631	5840	4148	2969	1504	450	56	1	66154

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Ayr was 127299, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 126932, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Ayr was 51, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Banff.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Buildings.	Un-inhabited.	Families occupied in agriculture.	Families employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicrafts.	all other Families not comprised in the two foregoing classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Aberlour	Parish	216	225	4	2	99	81	45	492	567	1059
Alvah	Parish	212	225	4	7	165	21	59	521	558	1079
Banff	Burgh and Parish	695	945	4	9	284	489	172	1691	2161	3855
Bellie (part of) (a)	Parish	191	197	1	9	92	51	74	556	551	1087
Boharu (part of) (b)	Parish	156	154	3	4	68	19	47	520	541	661
Botriphnie	Parish	117	119	1	2	65	50	4	274	298	572
Boyndie	Parish	289	297	8	18	125	69	105	600	650	1290
Cabrach (part of) (c)	Parish	119	121	2	6	65	20	58	266	296	562
Cairney (part of) (d)	Parish	11	11	—	—	7	4	—	59	52	71
Cullen (e)	Burgh and Parish	520	552	18	3	2	149	201	677	775	1452
Deer, Old (part of) (f)	Parish	118	119	—	9	74	59	6	228	254	482
Deskford	Parish	169	169	—	—	159	10	—	526	567	695
Fergus, St. (g)	Parish	511	551	2	12	197	94	40	600	756	1356
Fordyce	Parish	615	755	5	6	515	215	505	1480	1765	3245
Forglen	Parish	157	159	—	2	82	15	62	559	411	750
Gamrie	Parish	679	858	7	11	275	550	35	1725	1995	3716
Gartly (part of) (h)	Parish	91	94	2	5	61	29	4	219	226	445
Glass (i)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grange (k)	Parish	529	529	—	8	175	55	125	706	776	1482
Inveraven (part of) (l) (+)	Parish	488	500	2	15	260	175	65	1052	1501	2555
Inverkeithny	Parish	112	112	1	7	61	24	24	299	278	577
Keith (m)	Parish	854	1057	15	15	278	516	447	1745	2185	3926
Kirkmichael (+)	Parish	520	557	7	8	182	56	99	755	857	1570
Marnoch (n)	Parish	499	512	1	5	220	76	216	1028	1182	2210
Mortlach (n)	Parish	452	447	11	19	502	49	96	1014	1050	2044
Ordiquhill	Parish	122	124	3	6	67	25	54	228	278	506
Rathven	Parish	1118	1169	20	24	401	505	465	2510	2854	5564
Rothiemay	Parish	255	255	1	2	174	19	60	526	628	1154
Straloch Lands (o) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		8971	9885	120	210	4150	2959	2796	20195	25368	45361

a) Bellie Parish is mostly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 255 inhabitants.—b) Boharu Parish is partly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 1296 inhabitants.—c) Cabrach Parish is partly in the Shire of Aberdeen—Aldford District. The entire Parish contains 97 inhabitants, and fuel is plentiful in this Parish.—d) Cairney Parish is mostly in the District of Strathbogie, Shire of Aberdeen. The entire Parish contains 1854 inhabitants.—e) The increase of population at Cullen is greatly attributable to the fishery. Fishermen's families are placed in the second column of occupations.—f) Old Deer Parish is mostly in the Shire of Aberdeen—Aldford District. The entire Parish contains 14 inhabitants.—g) St. Fergus is local, situated on the east coast of Aberdeen Shire, but the whole is entered in

the Shire of Banff.—h) Gartly Parish is mostly in Aberdeen Shire, Strathbogie District. The entire Parish contains 979 inhabitants.—i) Glass Parish is partly in Aberdeen Shire, Strathbogie District, where the whole is entered.—k) In the Parish of Grange, farms have increased in extent, and the population is somewhat diminished.—l) Inveraven Parish extends into the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 581 inhabitants.—m) The village of Fife Keith has been built since 1811.—n) In the Parish of Marnoch, the Village of Abercherder has greatly increased since 1811, and there is a new Village in the Parish of Mortlach.—o) The Straloch Lands see New Machar Parish, Aberdeen Shire, District of Aberdeen.

AGES OF PERSONS.

	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 upwards	Total.			
Males	2618	2575	2280	1820	2564	1905	1751	1291	1086	562	181	15	—	18585
Females	2591	2544	1954	1981	5525	2558	2151	1874	1405	658	195	18	—	21215

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Banff was 4561—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 2698—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly one-eleventh part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.
The Total Number of Returns received from the Shire of Banff was 27—two of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked +; a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or residual, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Berwick.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Abbey, St. Bathans	Parish	28	28	1	4	22	2	4	72	78	150
Ayton (e)	Parish	245	340	8	6	140	110	90	672	809	1481
Bunkle and Preston	Parish	134	149	—	9	115	32	4	376	411	787
Channelkirk	Parish	156	150	4	14	95	45	14	370	360	730
Chirside (a)	Parish	210	272	—	9	106	80	86	541	648	1189
Cockburnspath	Parish	178	205	10	9	116	45	46	495	471	966
Coldingham	Parish	480	556	—	35	279	150	147	1295	1582	2675
Coldstream	Parish	432	644	2	8	256	208	200	1526	1475	2801
Cranshaws	Parish	50	50	—	2	22	3	5	69	87	156
Dunse (b)	Parish	498	864	—	8	217	356	541	1800	1975	3775
Earlstown (c)	Parish	311	361	—	5	141	143	77	817	888	1705
Eccles	Parish	594	421	2	25	284	70	67	875	1025	1900
Edrom	Parish	274	296	1	21	198	64	54	725	791	1516
Eyemouth	Parish	197	279	—	2	30	104	145	528	637	1165
Fogo	Parish	85	87	—	4	71	9	7	214	255	469
Foulden	Parish	78	82	—	1	51	15	16	185	213	398
Gordon (d)	Parish	165	174	—	8	109	48	17	327	415	740
Greenlaw	Parish	250	297	1	10	150	100	67	657	712	1349
Hume	Parish	78	81	—	4	50	10	41	201	200	401
Hutton	Parish	216	259	1	4	100	46	93	542	576	1118
Ladykirk	Parish	99	107	1	7	60	20	27	258	269	527
Langton	Parish	84	98	—	6	58	22	18	219	258	477
Lauder	Burgh and Parish	556	595	1	22	119	109	165	926	919	1845
Laverock, or Leveret Law (e) ...	Parish	8	8	2	—	7	—	1	21	18	39
Legerwood (d)	Parish	79	85	1	10	69	11	5	226	250	476
Longformacus	Parish	76	81	1	22	54	15	12	191	211	402
Mertoun	Parish	115	117	1	9	60	28	29	502	308	610
Mordington	Parish	56	59	—	5	22	4	35	134	168	302
Nenthorn	Parish	69	69	—	2	38	15	18	202	191	393
Oldhamstocks (part of) (f) ...	Parish	15	15	0	5	15	2	0	65	34	99
Polwarth	Parish	65	66	4	2	29	17	20	148	150	298
Stitchell (g)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swinton	Parish	188	211	—	4	98	41	72	464	455	919
Whitsome	Parish	119	126	—	100	19	7	515	346	661	
Westruther	Parish	157	175	1	9	119	26	50	442	428	870
Totals		5805	7165	42	276	3334	1925	1908	15976	17409	33385

(a) Arable land has been converted into pasture in the Parish of Chirside, in the Parish of Cranshaws, and in the Parish of Longformacus.—(b) One female in Dunse Parish upwards of 100 years of age. Marsh land has been drained and brought into cultivation, which has tended to increase health and population.—(c) Weaving has been introduced and flourishes in the Village of Earlstown.—(d) The improvement of agriculture having thrown small farms together has caused a diminution of population at

Gordon, also in Legerwood Parish.—(e) Laverock Law is a pendicle of the Parish of Ayton, and if so, the population of that Parish becomes 1520 persons.—(f) Oldhamstocks Parish is mostly in the Shire of Haddington. The entire Parish contains 725 inhabitants.—(g) Stitchell Parish is partly in the Shire of Roxburgh, where the whole is entered, it is united with the Parish of Hume, in Berwick Shire.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
		to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Males	2551	2175	1955	1747	2406	1714	1374	920	789	418	100	8	0	15955
Females	2271	2144	1765	1800	3065	2048	1526	1188	989	481	121	11	0	17410

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Berwick, was 33385—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 33365—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Berwick was 34, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages, a remarkably small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Bute.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>	
Cumbræ	Parish	112	145	2	3	14	73	58	297	360	657
Kilbride	Parish	493	532	7	7	333	43	156	1261	1453	2714
Kilmory	Parish	707	707	—	—	669	38	—	1887	1940	3827
Kingarth	Parish	156	171	—	8	61	30	80	444	446	890
Rothsay	Parish	242	299	—	12	153	55	91	811	791	1602
Rothsay	Burgh	495	1001	8	—	84	491	426	1774	2333	4107
Totals		2205	2855	17	30	1314	730	811	6474	7323	13797

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Males	905	882	930	678	914	611	571	435	306	199	48	5	—	6484
Females	878	855	831	817	1251	781	721	544	423	188	49	5	—	7323

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Bute was 13797, and the Ages as returned (being of 12897 Persons) are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Bute was 6, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shire of Caithness.

Bower	Parish	278	331	2	3	208	78	45	714	772	1486
Canisbay	Parish	420	459	—	2	333	47	79	982	1146	2128
Dunnet (a)	Parish	339	348	3	1	181	49	118	753	883	1636
Halkirk (a)	Parish	429	479	2	—	419	38	22	1224	1422	2646
Latheron (b)	Parish	1215	1260	22	6	386	870	4	3106	3469	6575
Ohrick	Parish	208	209	3	4	180	19	10	541	552	1093
Reay (part of) (c)	Parish	500	508	2	4	354	90	64	1276	1482	2758
Thurso (a)	Town & Parish	648	779	3	—	268	428	83	1786	2259	4045
Watton	Parish	232	232	2	10	150	63	19	551	607	1158
Wick (b)	Burgh & Parish	1050	1339	19	9	573	506	260	3263	3450	6713
Totals		5319	5944	58	39	3052	2188	704	14196	16042	30238

(a) The increase of population in the Parishes of Dunnet, Halkirk, Reay, and Thurso is attributed partly or wholly to an influx of persons from the County of Sutherland.—(b) The prosperity of the herring fishery has caused a great increase of population in the Parish of

Latheron and in the Burgh of Wick.—(c) Reay Parish is partly in the Shire of Sutherland. The entire Parish contains 3815 inhabitants. One female upwards of 100 years of age in this Parish.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Males	1774	1990	1842	1666	2150	1395	1204	1021	753	312	80	9	—	14196
Females	1737	1840	1700	1795	2874	1886	1581	1294	936	305	85	7	—	16041

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Caithness was 30238, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 30237, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Caithness was 10, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shire of Clackmannan.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Alloa (+)	Parish	885	1535	5	24	79	726	550	2625	2954	5577
Clackmannan (a)	Parish	655	855	—	24	216	505	154	1921	2155	4056
Dollar (b)	Parish	188	218	7	4	19	51	148	654	641	1295
Logie (part of) (c)	Parish	167	191	1	5	91	66	54	492	479	971
Stirling (part of) (d)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey	District	41	42	—	2	10	24	8	99	102	201
Tillicoultry (e)	Parish	209	242	1	5	19	48	175	567	596	1165
Totals		2145	2881	12	62	454	1418	1029	6556	6907	15265

(a) One male and one female in Clackmannan Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(b) The great increase of population at Dollar is attributable to an academy established there.—(c) Logie Parish is partly in Perthshire, partly in Stirlingshire. The entire Parish contains 2015 inhabitants. The Abbey District was included with Lo-

gie Parish in the return of 1811.—(d) Stirling Parish is mostly in Stirlingshire. The entire Parish contains 7514 inhabitants.—(e) The great increase of population in the Parish of Tillicoultry is attributed to the flourishing state of trade there.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Males	579	572	543	390	477	365	337	245	156	54	18	—	13733	
Females	574	504	492	392	644	476	350	267	155	67	19	1	15944	

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Clackmannan was 15265, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 15777, whence it appears that the Ages of between one-second and one-third (say two-fifths) part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Number of Emigrants on Returns received from the Shire of Clackmannan was 6, one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+). A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient or redundant,—or incorrect in their respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Dumbarton.

PARISHES.		HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Arrochar (a)	Parish	67	75	2	0	10	41	24	180	196	376	
Borhill	Parish	545	612	5	0	167	405	40	1368	1635	3003	
Cardross	Parish	562	605	5	18	78	255	292	1519	1586	3105	
Cumbernauld (+)	Parish	552	490	5	2	117	248	125	1451	1415	2864	
Dumbarton (b)	Burgh and Parish	547	781	1	17	68	413	500	1595	1886	3481	
Kilmarnock	Parish	167	188	—	—	94	22	72	498	510	1008	
Kilpatrick, New, or East (c)	Parish	262	289	—	9	76	60	153	750	795	1545	
Kilpatrick, Old, or West (d)	Parish	409	758	5	5	83	517	158	1685	2007	3692	
Kirkintilloch (e)	Parish	663	857	—	—	501	506	30	2253	2527	4780	
Luss (f)	Parish	204	210	2	—	52	45	115	545	605	1150	
Roseneath	Parish	129	158	—	0	56	19	85	370	384	754	
Row	Parish	249	558	1	15	66	95	179	852	927	1779	
Totals.....		5556	5541	18	78	1168	2602	1571	15046	14271	27317	

(a) The Families of fishermen and of shepherds are placed in the second column of occupations in the return from Arrochar.—(b) A dock yard has been established at the Burgh of Dumbarton.—(c) Lime works and collieries have been discontinued at New Kilpatrick.—(d) One female upwards of 100 years of age in Old Kilpatrick Pa-

rish. Cotton mills have caused an increase of population.—(e) The cotton manufacture, chiefly weaving, flourishes at Kirkintilloch, and has caused an increase of inhabitants.—(f) The slate quarries at Luss are become more extensive since 1811.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
	Males.....	1698	1555	1571	1242	1865	1152	986	790	422	216	55	9		—	11555
Females.....	1688	1542	1429	1525	2572	1421	1152	825	582	257	74	19	—	112858

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Dumbarton was 27317—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 54395—whence it appears that the Ages of one-ninth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Dumbarton was 12—one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+): a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Dumfries.

Annan (a)	Burgh and Parish	802	910	6	—	121	316	478	2161	2325	4486
Applegarth	Parish	141	146	—	—	96	34	16	474	469	943
Canonby	Parish	603	623	—	8	236	234	15	1491	1593	3084
Carlaverock	Parish	245	265	1	7	89	90	86	557	619	1206
Closeburn	Parish	278	320	—	7	85	46	189	807	875	1682
Cummerstrees	Parish	268	292	16	2	182	53	57	748	815	1561
Dalton	Parish	130	134	—	9	67	43	24	369	398	767
Dornock	Parish	153	162	—	9	76	40	46	359	384	743
Drysdale	Parish	386	439	4	2	86	201	152	1066	1105	2251
Dumfries (b)	Burgh and Parish	1394	2481	6	36	170	1031	1280	5019	6083	11052
Dunscore (c)	Parish	267	291	3	6	167	72	52	732	759	1491
Durisddeer	Parish	276	322	—	5	191	52	79	770	831	1601
Eskdalemuir	Parish	117	119	—	—	79	26	14	339	312	651

(a) A commony (common land) has been divided and occupied at Annan, which is a very flourishing Market-Town.—(b) One male and one female in Dumfries Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(c) The increase of popu-

lation in the Parish of Dunscore, and in the Parishes of Johnstone, Kirkmahoe, Moffat, and Penpont, is attributed to the improvement of agriculture.

SHIRE OF DUMFRIES, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Ewes..... Parish	60	60	—	1	15	5	40	155	161	514
Glencairn..... Parish	371	419	1	11	148	109	162	884	997	1881
Graitney..... Parish	350	373	2	16	166	169	58	914	1031	1945
Halfnorton..... Parish	110	112	—	17	51	50	51	272	281	553
Hoddam (<i>d</i>)..... Parish	501	509	2	11	74	121	114	767	875	1640
Holywood..... Parish	167	180	1	12	66	55	79	472	532	1004
Hutton and Corrie..... Parish	157	148	—	—	87	55	6	391	415	804
Johnstone (<i>c</i>)..... Parish	192	205	4	1	117	46	40	583	596	1179
Keir..... Parish	159	177	2	5	69	41	67	477	510	987
Kirkconnel..... Parish	198	241	—	8	74	48	119	506	569	1075
Kirkmahoe (<i>c</i>)..... Parish	305	337	—	7	157	95	87	745	865	1608
Kirkmichael (<i>f</i>)..... Parish	203	228	1	6	121	49	58	571	651	1202
Kirkpatrick Fleming..... Parish	310	315	5	5	58	80	175	821	875	1696
Kirkpatrick Juxta..... Parish	151	164	2	7	104	29	51	456	476	912
Langholm..... Parish	428	521	2	9	77	292	152	1125	1279	2404
Lochmaben..... Burgh and Parish	586	618	5	—	125	115	380	1260	1591	2651
Middlebie..... Parish	351	371	4	5	94	180	97	881	995	1874
Moffat (<i>c</i>)..... Parish	353	423	4	8	64	150	229	1091	1127	2218
Morton..... Parish	325	411	2	11	69	97	247	832	974	1806
Mousewald..... Parish	160	166	—	5	105	29	52	386	409	795
Mungo St..... Parish	126	128	—	4	65	59	6	341	358	709
Penpont (<i>c</i>)..... Parish	195	215	3	6	115	67	35	516	566	1082
Ruthwell..... Parish	255	254	5	10	189	58	7	616	669	1285
Sanquhar (<i>g</i>)..... } Burgh & Parish	260	354	1	7	7	204	143	608	749	1357
Sanquhar (<i>g</i>)..... } & Parish	146	181	—	6	41	61	76	476	487	963
Wanlockhead..... Town	145	160	—	—	—	8	152	528	378	706
Tinwald..... Parish	228	224	—	—	126	55	45	598	650	1248
Torthorwald (<i>h</i>)..... Parish	244	255	2	2	122	55	80	574	651	1205
Tundergarth..... Parish	96	100	—	2	60	35	7	235	283	518
Tynron..... Parish	89	95	2	9	50	20	25	251	262	515
Wamphray..... Parish	96	106	2	1	16	87	3	251	295	554
Westerkirk..... Parish	115	150	1	2	66	52	52	511	561	672
Totals.....	12248	14458	85	285	4540	4706	5412	35572	37506	70878

(c) See note on preceding page.—*d*) The cotton manufacture has increased at Hoddam, so that the inhabitants are increased notwithstanding emigration.—(*f*) The cheapness of fuel in the Parish of Kirkmichael encourages settlement and increases the population.—(*g*) The population of the Parish of Sanquhar has greatly increased since 1511, which is ascribed to the flourishing state of the mines and collieries, and to the increase

of the cotton manufacture, but a check has been experienced in building and agricultural improvements from the disputed leases on the Queensberry estates. The entire Parish contains 3026 inhabitants.—(*h*) The increase of population in the Parish of Torthorwald, is attributed to granting leases of small portions of land with plenty of moss fuel.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
	Males.....	5102	4897	4387	3650	4606	3557	2883	2097	1467	748	212	17	1	130559
Females.....	4895	4767	4252	3823	6212	4345	3385	2430	1892	917	276	26	1	157201

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Dumfries was 70878, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 70770, whence it appears that almost all the Persons therein enumerated have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Dumfries was 45, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of males and females.

Shire of Edinburgh.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Borthwick	Parish	271	287	2	26	186	60	41	645	702	1345
Calder, Mid	Parish	209	503	1	4	44	96	163	722	688	1410
Calder, West	Parish	262	297	—	31	140	71	85	711	747	1458
Carrington, otherwise Primrose	Parish	102	107	—	8	49	44	14	275	275	550
Cockpen	Parish	377	416	—	44	128	242	46	886	1059	1925
Collington (a)	Parish	451	451	1	20	161	155	157	994	1025	2019
Corstorphine	Parish	266	266	5	18	117	55	94	656	665	1321
Cramond (part of) (b)	Parish	266	352	—	15	141	118	95	857	878	1735
Cranston	Parish	198	209	4	29	88	24	97	474	480	954
Crighton	Parish	277	288	5	11	55	65	172	585	610	1195
Currie (c)	Parish	347	347	3	7	215	106	28	837	878	1715
Dalkeith (d)	Parish	725	1178	6	6	155	505	518	2408	2761	5169
Duddingston (e)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
County part .....	...	75	98	1	11	17	60	21	279	279	558
Duddingston, Easter .....	...	26	44	—	1	9	15	20	81	101	182
Duddingston, Wester .....	...	42	47	—	6	—	28	19	81	128	209
Joppa .....	...	39	48	—	—	—	52	16	100	127	227
Portobello .....	...	276	406	15	43	—	209	197	781	1151	1912
Fala (part of) (f)	Parish	66	69	—	7	43	15	11	142	155	277
Glencross (g)	Parish	116	116	1	1	78	19	19	548	513	661
Heriot	Parish	59	59	—	1	40	7	12	147	151	298
Inveresk	Parish	1655	1655	4	43	105	1385	163	3578	4258	7836
Kirkliston (part of) (h)	Parish	86	99	—	3	47	8	44	340	268	608
Kirknewton and East Calder, ...	Parish	240	297	1	26	49	65	185	756	757	1513
Laswade	Parish	812	900	—	56	512	456	152	2084	2102	4186
Libberton	Parish	897	954	5	84	187	615	154	2077	2199	4276
Newbattle (i)	Parish	555	579	2	28	157	57	185	822	897	1719
Newton (j)	Parish	429	429	1	15	65	305	59	1031	1119	2150
Pennycuik	Parish	552	441	—	7	179	200	62	943	1015	1958
Ratho (k)	Parish	219	249	2	3	162	45	42	805	659	1444
Stow (l)	Parish	225	242	1	2	89	65	88	640	675	1315
Temple (m)	Parish	222	245	1	13	75	81	89	577	579	1156
CITY OF EDINBURGH.		9918	11276	59	547	5071	5183	5022	25660	27619	53279
Antient and Extended Royalty.											
Andrew's St.	Parish	976	2681	33	46	7	1042	1632	6565	9285	15848
College Church	Parish	172	807	—	9	6	490	511	1906	2079	3985
George St. Church	Parish	402	1085	50	22	5	246	834	2598	3672	6070
Grey Friars, New (n)	Parish	256	849	—	2	1	306	542	2183	2449	4652
Grey Friars, Old	Parish	246	1107	—	4	4	326	577	2264	2464	4728
High Church	Parish	125	558	—	4	—	351	227	1140	1425	2565
Lady Yester's (u)	Parish	97	479	1	3	1	211	264	1069	1264	2335
New North Church	Parish	79	475	—	—	3	217	255	1051	1147	2181
Old Church	Parish	107	711	—	1	—	322	589	1562	1566	2928
Tolbooth Church	Parish	129	697	—	—	2	587	508	1458	1684	3142
Trou Church	Parish	117	754	—	—	4	365	385	1525	1835	3358

(a) The increase of population in the Parish of Collington is attributable to the flourishing state of the paper manufactory, to small mills, and corn mills erected since 1811, to the bleachfield at Inglesgreen, and the free-stone quarries which have increased for the purpose of building at Edinburgh.—(b) Cramond Parish is partly in the Shire of Linlithgow. The entire Parish contains 1894 inhabitants.—(c) The union canal and the flourishing state of the paper manufactory have increased the population of the Parish of Currie.—(d) One female in Dalkeith Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) The entire Parish of Duddingston contains 3888 inhabitants. Portobello is become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, and a variety of manufactures flourish there.—(f) Fala Parish is partly in the Shire of Haddington. The entire Parish contains 465 inhabitants.—(g) Public works for

the supply of Edinburgh with water are in progress in the Parish of Glencross.—(h) Kirkliston Parish is mostly in the Shire of Linlithgow. The entire Parish contains 2214 inhabitants.—(i) The increase of collieries is mentioned in the returns made from Newbattle, Newton, and Temple Parishes.—(k) One female in Ratho Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(l) It is mentioned in the return from the Parish of Stow, that labouring men fed and lodged in the farm houses have decreased since 1811, in all other places this class of farm servants, when neglected, is said to have decreased, and agricultural population to have increased from their becoming more civilized.—(m) The return of New Grey Friar Parish, includes 180 males and 25 females in a church with 2260.—(n) The return of Lady Yester's church contains 100 males and 127 females in 1821.

SHIRE OF EDINBURGH, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>	
CITY OF EDINBURGH, <i>continued.</i>											
SUBURBS.											
Canongate (o)..... Parish	427	2562	6	5	—	1829	555	4505	5567	9870	
St. Cuthbert's (p)..... Parish	5581	10741	50	422	1688	5064	3989	22453	28144	50597	
Leith, North (q)..... Parish	1417	1547	16	89	51	485	1031	5216	3809	7025	
Leith, South (r)..... Parish	1280	4542	14	18	9	1695	2640	9025	9950	18975	
Totals.....	9159	29193	150	616	1759	13517	15917	62099	76156	138255	

(o) The Canongate Parish being inhabited by poorer classes of Society than heretofore, the population increases in proportion as the houses and apartments are subdivided. The return of this Parish includes 30 females in the Magdalen Asylum, 21 males and 3 females in the Canongate Tolbooth.—(p) The families of all la-

bourers in St. Cuthbert's Parish are placed in the agricultural column of occupations.—(q) The population of North Leith has increased from the vicinity of the New Docks.—(r) It appears that upwards of 400 sailors employed in navigating vessels belonging to Leith are included in the return of South Leith.

SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.

SHIRE OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS		
Edinburgh.....	9918	11276	59	547	3071	5183	3022	25660	27619	53279
CITY OF										
Edinburgh.....	9159	29193	150	616	1759	13517	13917	62099	76156	138255
Totals.....	19077	40469	209	1163	4830	18700	16939	87759	103755	191514

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

SHIRE OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90			
Edinburgh...	3879	3553	3528	2496	4045	2885	2240	1558	1079	535	114	8	—	25696
CITY OF														
Edinburgh..	9275	8452	6966	5922	10315	8589	6138	3545	1876	680	157	17	2	61910
Total of Males	13152	11985	10294	8418	14556	11474	8378	5083	2955	1213	271	25	2	87606

FEMALES.

SHIRE OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90			
Edinburgh	3806	3577	2969	2681	4955	3275	2600	1857	1560	612	174	11	2	27639
CITY OF														
Edinburgh	8756	8085	7825	8451	16742	10824	7262	4198	2412	1003	235	18	4	75771
Tot. of Fem.	12542	11460	10792	11112	21677	14099	9862	6055	3772	1615	409	29	6	103410

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Edinburgh was 191514, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 191016, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Edinburgh was 46, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Elgin or Moray.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Abernethy (part of) (a)..... Parish	259	266	1	8	99	57	110	552	677	1229	
Alves Parish	195	210	7	4	114	65	51	456	491	947	
Andrew's St. Lanbride Parish	202	202	—	2	120	50	52	457	497	954	
Bellie (part of) (b) Parish	277	280	1	4	44	152	84	500	648	1148	
Birnie Parish	82	86	—	—	42	9	57	182	202	384	
Boharm (part of) (c) Parish	157	157	2	1	62	28	47	248	297	545	
Cromdale (part of) (d) Parish	124	124	2	4	94	12	18	511	519	650	
Dallas (e) Parish	211	216	7	18	102	27	87	479	556	1015	
Drainy (f) Parish	251	248	9	7	94	157	26	495	567	1060	
Duffus (g) Parish	406	445	20	22	94	82	269	945	1007	1950	
Duthel (part of) (h) Parish	249	255	1	—	144	57	74	530	624	1154	
Dyke and Moy Parish	518	525	4	2	155	161	29	647	815	1460	
Edinkillie (i) Parish	295	505	5	5	217	82	4	577	656	1235	
Elgin (k) Burgh and Parish	1085	1504	15	24	294	409	601	2587	2921	5508	
Forres (l) Burgh and Parish	750	949	28	17	171	594	184	1555	1985	3540	
Grantown (m) Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveraven (part of) (+) (n) ... Parish	27	27	—	5	11	14	2	69	59	128	
Kinloss Parish	207	250	1	5	42	52	156	505	568	1071	
Knockando Parish	527	527	—	—	298	25	6	618	796	1414	
Rafford Parish	198	202	2	1	94	58	70	475	495	970	
Rothes (o) Parish	533	403	6	17	153	118	152	750	892	1642	
Speymouth Parish	295	325	5	13	114	159	72	658	745	1401	
Spynie, New (p) Parish	241	242	1	1	57	50	155	445	555	996	
Urquhart Parish	219	221	2	6	104	54	85	479	524	1005	
Totals	6668	7527	113	162	2676	2550	2521	14292	16870	51162	

(a) Abernethy Parish is partly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1908 inhabitants. The increase is attributable to the fir timber, which is cut and sold in greater quantity than heretofore.—(b) Bellie Parish is partly in Banff Shire. The entire Parish contains 3255 inhabitants.—(c) Boharm Parish is mostly in Banff Shire. The entire Parish contains 1306 inhabitants.—(d) Cromdale Parish is mostly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 2897 inhabitants.—(e) A new Village of 30 families has arisen in the Parish of Dallas.—(f) Lossie-mouth in the Parish of Drainy is a fashionable bathing place, and the fishery is improved since 1806.—(g) Three Villages have been established in the Parish of Duffus and Burgh-head has been almost wholly rebuilt.—(h) Duthel Parish is partly in Inverness-shire. The entire Pa-

rish contains 1729 inhabitants.—(i) At Edinkillie 40 old unmarried women are said to subsist each on one shilling per week, and out of this to pay a fourth part for the stance (or ground rent) of their huts.—(k) An increasing Academy has been established in the Town of Elgin, and road making and drainage furnish employment in the country part of the Parish.—(l) The almost universal influx of inhabitants from the Country into Towns is mentioned in the return of Forres as a cause of the increase of the population of that place.—(m) Grantown is included in the return of Cromdale Parish Inverness.—(n) Inveraven Parish is mostly in Banff Shire. The entire Parish contains 2181 inhabitants.—(o) Of the population of Rothes, 776 persons inhabit the Village.—(p) One male in Spynie Parish upwards of 100 years of age.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL or	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 years	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90			
Males	2017	1855	1778	1505	2121	1436	1255	891	790	452	115	11	—	14205
Females.....	1924	1705	1540	1725	2698	2028	1697	1419	1159	547	144	17	—	16781

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Elgin was 51162, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 39784, whence it appears that the Ages of one eighty-second part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Elgin was 23, one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked +. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient or redundant, or incorrect in their respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Fife.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
ANDREW'S ST. DISTRICT.										
Anstruther, Easter.... Burgh & Parish	186	262	2	3	11	162	89	498	592	1090
Anstruther, Wester... Burgh & Parish	60	106	1	4	24	55	27	187	242	429
Cameron..... Parish	221	231	—	10	86	108	37	504	564	1068
Carnbee..... Parish	232	238	—	8	88	26	124	513	535	1048
Crail..... Burgh & Parish	331	460	3	10	141	91	228	856	998	1854
Denino..... Parish	69	70	—	5	42	13	15	151	192	343
Elie..... Parish	157	224	4	4	39	56	129	396	570	966
Ferry-Port-on-Craig..... Parish	262	357	—	14	46	135	176	672	789	1461
Forgar..... Parish	187	205	1	12	66	85	54	423	514	937
Kemback..... Parish	128	134	1	6	70	55	9	289	345	634
Kilconquhar (a)..... Parish	455	561	2	12	116	307	138	1035	1282	2317
Kilrenny (b)..... Burgh & Parish	242	333	4	1	60	45	228	711	783	1494
Kingsbarns..... Parish	183	222	—	2	114	75	53	468	550	998
Largo (c)..... Parish	416	552	7	4	106	384	62	1057	1244	2501
Leuchars..... Parish	332	391	3	9	131	115	145	815	916	1731
Newburn..... Parish	81	81	—	1	47	18	16	186	212	398
Pittenweem..... Burgh & Parish	209	333	3	7	38	213	82	531	669	1200
St. Andrew's (d)..... Burgh & Parish	800	1141	8	20	262	420	459	2174	2725	4899
St. Leonard's (e)..... Parish	73	103	1	—	19	48	36	214	299	513
St. Monance..... Parish	151	229	4	8	36	187	6	599	515	912
	4775	6233	44	140	1542	2598	2093	12079	14514	26593
CUPAR DISTRICT.										
Abdie..... Parish	163	169	—	7	70	31	68	455	401	854
Abernethy (part of) (f)..... Parish	27	27	—	3	17	7	3	87	65	150
Arngask (part of) (g)..... Parish	42	47	—	3	15	26	6	104	118	222
Auchtermuchty..... Parish	565	632	2	4	118	337	177	1316	1458	2754
Balmerino..... Parish	196	206	3	11	79	70	57	432	555	965
Ceres..... Parish	503	564	4	20	87	222	255	1331	1509	2840
Collessie..... Parish	213	215	1	3	64	78	71	500	550	1050
Creich..... Parish	69	80	—	4	33	41	6	188	206	394
Cults..... Parish	146	184	2	14	34	101	49	401	452	855
Cupar..... Burgh and Parish	882	1346	2	13	99	1110	137	2707	3185	5892
Dairsie..... Parish	118	133	1	5	54	41	58	262	327	589
Dunbog..... Parish	35	35	0	2	27	2	6	84	92	176
Falkland..... Parish	461	584	2	2	127	338	119	1162	1297	2459
Flishk..... Parish	58	58	2	2	30	17	11	146	155	301
Kettle..... Parish	397	420	—	5	89	235	96	980	1066	2046
Kilmany..... Parish	156	156	1	5	43	25	88	345	406	751
Logie (h)..... Parish	94	100	1	3	36	42	22	209	251	440
Monimail..... Parish	265	281	—	3	147	84	50	618	609	1227
Moonzie..... Parish	35	37	—	2	21	11	5	105	104	209
Newburgh..... Parish	290	554	2	3	12	375	167	1024	1166	2190
Strathmiglo..... Parish	335	421	1	10	151	189	81	851	991	1842
	5050	6247	24	124	1353	3382	1512	13285	14879	28164
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.										
Aberdour..... Parish	235	350	2	7	96	84	170	707	782	1489

(a) A weekly market has been established at Kilconquhar since 1811.—(b) The increase of population in the Burgh of Kilrenny is chiefly attributable to the fishing station established in Nether Kilrenny or Cellardyke.—(c) A flax spinning mill has been established and is in full employment in the Parish of Largo.—(d) New schools have been established at St. Andrew's, and the university is improved and increased. The manufactory of cotton cloth has been introduced since 1811.—(e) A

large boarding school for young ladies has been established at St. Leonard's.—(f) Abernethy Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 1701 inhabitants.—(g) Arngask Parish is partly in Kinross Shire, partly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 680 inhabitants.—(h) The apparent increase of population in the Parish of Logie, arises from an extension of boundary at the expense of the Parish of Leuchars.

SHIRE OF FIFE, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.						OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.		
Beath (<i>i</i>) Parish	135	146	2	4	37	53	76	353	376	729		
Carnock (<i>k</i>) Parish	222	245	1	11	99	125	23	568	568	1136		
Dalgety Parish	179	191	5	6	47	117	27	414	498	912		
Dunfermline (<i>l</i>) Burgh & Parish	2057	2881	3	46	490	2285	106	6677	7004	13681		
Inverkeithing Burgh & Parish	368	591	2	14	51	163	377	1181	1331	2512		
Saline Parish	230	238	2	5	153	51	54	537	586	1123		
Torryburn Parish	278	352	—	11	65	284	3	659	804	1443		
	5704	4994	17	104	1018	3140	856	11076	11949	25025		
KIRKALDY DISTRICT.												
Abbotshall Parish	420	744	1	12	55	478	211	1582	1685	3267		
Auchterderran (<i>l</i>) Parish	301	350	1	18	140	136	54	723	765	1488		
Auchtertool Parish	105	119	—	3	55	47	17	249	287	536		
Ballingry Parish	55	60	—	5	43	5	12	138	149	287		
Burntisland Burgh and Parish	245	497	—	15	48	157	292	957	1179	2136		
Dysart (<i>m</i>) Burgh and Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boreland Parish	51	54	—	—	—	48	6	107	120	227		
Country Part Parish	52	56	—	—	47	6	5	170	147	317		
Dysart Town Parish	237	428	—	8	52	260	136	735	925	1658		
Gallaton Parish	158	219	—	9	34	151	54	443	486	929		
Hackley Moor Parish	45	59	2	—	6	44	9	151	138	269		
Path Head Parish	241	470	1	6	9	324	137	896	1022	1918		
St. Clair Town Parish	165	269	—	4	11	228	30	588	623	1211		
Kennoway Parish	366	389	1	15	57	150	182	761	888	1649		
Kinghorn (<i>n</i>) Burgh and Parish	357	562	1	7	138	217	207	1136	1507	2443		
Kinglassie (<i>o</i>) Parish	189	205	—	7	63	50	90	495	554	1027		
Kirkaldy (<i>p</i>) Burgh and Parish	445	892	4	4	30	471	391	2064	2388	4452		
Leslie Parish	310	484	2	8	79	589	16	1012	1188	2200		
Markinch (<i>q</i>) Parish	791	1016	2	31	324	314	378	2188	2473	4661		
Sconie (<i>r</i>) Parish	328	460	3	4	67	344	49	959	1083	2042		
Wemyss (<i>s</i>) Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckhaven Parish	152	258	—	—	13	239	6	545	596	1141		
Coultown, East Parish	29	32	—	2	9	23	0	56	71	127		
Coultown, West Parish	54	54	1	—	3	50	1	131	142	273		
Country Parts Parish	55	60	—	—	31	23	6	155	155	310		
Kirkland Parish	28	84	—	—	8	76	—	195	280	475		
Methil Parish	64	117	—	1	11	101	5	215	278	491		
Wemyss, East Parish	105	178	1	—	19	150	9	220	428	648		
Wemyss, West Parish	95	181	—	2	15	147	19	253	359	592		
Totals	5415	8275	20	159	1347	4628	2300	17100	19674	36774		

(*i*) The new coal work at Thistleford has conducted to increase the population of the Parish of Beath.—(*l*) The population of Carnock has increased from the vicinity of Dunfermline.—(*l*) One male in Auchterderran Parish upwards of 100 years of age. The increase of coal works and the improvement of the moral habits of the colliers is mentioned; as also a thriving bank for savings.—(*m*) The entire Parish of Dysart contains 6529 inhabitants. About 60 seamen serving in registered vessels are included by mistake.—(*n*) A large spinning mill has been estab-

lished in the West Burgh of Kinghorn.—(*o*) A spinning mill and lime quarry at Kinglassie accounts for the increase of population.—(*p*) A colliery and four spinning mills at Kirkaldy have caused an increase of population.—(*q*) A fluctuation of trade is remarked at Markinch, but on the whole the increase of population is considerable.—(*r*) An iron foundry and a pottery have been established at Sconie since 1811.—(*s*) The entire Parish of Wemyss contains 4157 inhabitants. The increase is accounted for, by the prosperity of fishing and of the weaving trade.

SHIRE OF FIFE, *continued.*

SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF	HOUSES				OCCUPATIONS			PERSONS		
Andrew's, Saint	4775	6253	44	140	1512	2598	2095	12076	14514	26595
Cupar.....	5050	6247	24	124	1353	3582	1512	13285	14879	28164
Dunfermline	3704	4994	17	104	1018	3140	856	11076	11949	25025
Kirkaldy	5415	8275	20	159	1347	4628	2500	17100	19674	36774
Totals	18944	25749	105	527	5260	13748	6741	53540	61016	114556

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

DISTRICT OF	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Andrew's Saint	1615	1613	1585	1218	1599	1515	1205	892	627	344	56	6	—	12075
Cupar.....	1866	1729	1646	1316	1970	1470	1285	917	698	314	71	5	—	13285
Dunfermline	1886	1645	1346	1031	1531	1130	984	642	578	224	54	5	—	11076
Kirkaldy	2542	2516	2192	1792	2426	1851	1570	1212	838	425	110	5	—	17260
Total of Males....	7907	7303	6769	5357	7526	5766	5042	3663	2741	1307	291	21	—	153694

FEMALES.

DISTRICT OF	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Andrew's Saint.....	1679	1584	1467	1385	2545	1810	1569	1179	905	452	124	15	—	14514
Cupar	1805	1750	1605	1514	2545	1818	1352	1102	827	361	95	5	—	14777
Dunfermline	1841	1492	1248	1124	2059	1556	1047	817	640	267	75	5	—	11949
Kirkaldy	2525	2293	2084	1935	3456	2542	1881	1475	1075	506	115	9	—	19674
Total of Females	7848	7121	6402	5956	10363	7326	5849	4573	3447	1586	409	52	—	60914

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Fife was 114556—and the Ages as returned (being of 114608 Persons) are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Fife was 76—every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shire of Forfar.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Buildings.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Aberlemno	Parish	199	199	—	2	87	57	75	528	512	1040
Airley	Parish	188	192	—	3	64	115	15	486	495	981
Arbirlot	Parish	206	206	1	4	106	75	25	519	545	1062
Arbroath, otherwise } (a) Burgh &											
Aberbrothock	Parish	726	1494	3	5	31	1155	308	2502	3315	5817
Alyth (part of) (b)	Parish	38	38	—	2	25	2	11	87	95	182
Auchterhouse	Parish	116	116	—	6	58	40	18	502	350	652
Barrie	Parish	278	291	3	9	65	162	66	624	755	1357
Brechin (c)	Burgh and Parish	828	1550	4	26	192	1068	270	2651	3255	5906
Careston	Parish	56	56	—	1	34	16	6	110	150	240
Carnylic	Parish	227	227	2	12	80	145	4	496	577	1073
Cortachy and Clova (+)	Parish	201	205	—	25	131	58	14	472	518	990
Craig (d)	Parish	245	359	1	4	90	168	101	705	840	1545
Cupar Angus (part of) (e)	Parish	55	80	—	1	5	38	39	145	149	292
Dun (f)	Parish	136	144	1	9	96	51	17	280	325	605
Dundee (+)	Burgh and Parish	2651	7704	17	105	507	4225	5174	15568	17007	50575
Dunnichen (g)	Parish	294	322	2	5	101	216	5	684	749	1453
Essie and Nevay	Parish	145	147	1	6	45	36	66	325	341	664
Edzell (part of) (h)	Parish	200	204	—	8	105	87	12	448	502	950
Farnell	Parish	111	117	1	4	95	16	6	285	316	599
Fearn	Parish	79	80	1	5	61	11	8	197	214	411
Forfar	Burgh and Parish	805	1558	6	18	80	1295	165	2784	5115	5897
Glamis (+)	Parish	362	471	—	2	102	264	85	957	1052	2009
Glenisla	Parish	255	255	3	6	159	66	8	562	582	1144
Guthrie	Parish	108	110	1	2	41	46	23	277	278	555
Inverarity (i)	Parish	182	184	—	2	90	90	4	464	502	966
Inverkeilor	Parish	364	389	3	9	190	181	18	806	979	1785
Ketins	Parish	247	265	2	5	74	64	125	562	655	1215
Kingoldrum	Parish	104	107	2	2	54	35	20	256	261	517
Kinnell	Parish	157	159	3	9	90	26	25	354	378	752
Kimnetles (+)	Parish	108	112	—	8	52	49	11	257	309	566
Kirkden	Parish	149	161	—	4	46	55	60	387	426	815
Kirriemuir, otherwise } Town &											
Killamuir (+)	Parish	895	1188	4	53	274	801	115	2400	2656	5056
Lentrathen	Parish	234	256	4	14	57	59	140	452	489	941
Lethnot and Navar (k)	Parish	99	99	1	15	58	13	28	285	255	538
Liff and Benvie	Parish	521	574	3	37	117	367	90	1254	1354	2585
Loch-lee	Parish	108	109	1	5	65	10	36	278	291	572
Logie-Pert	Parish	195	202	1	6	121	68	15	471	551	1012
Lunan	Parish	66	67	3	4	32	17	18	145	165	306
Lundie (l)	Parish	79	79	—	2	45	54	—	195	208	401
Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty	Parish	201	201	—	4	75	110	18	514	570	1084
Marytown	Parish	95	100	—	7	64	15	25	220	256	476
Menmuir	Parish	189	192	—	5	115	29	50	424	465	889
Monifeth (m)	Parish	444	467	3	56	115	325	29	917	1160	2107
Monikie	Parish	276	276	1	4	115	154	9	620	702	1325
Montrose	Burgh and Parish	1157	2611	3	10	224	1852	555	4576	5762	10538
Murroes	Parish	117	117	2	4	81	27	9	501	528	629

(a) The increase of the sail cloth and linen manufactures accounts for the increase of the population at Arbroath. Including the Town part of the Parish of St. Vigean, Arbroath contains 8972 inhabitants.—b Alyth Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 2569 inhabitants.—c One female in Brechin Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—d In the Parish of Craig, the fishery at Ferryden has much increased.—e Cupar Angus Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 2622 inhabitants.—f In the Parish of Dun, many cotters' houses cottages have been demolished, whence a decrease of population.—g In the

Parish of Dunnichen, the Village of Latham has greatly increased.—h Edzell Parish is partly in Kincardine Shire. The entire Parish contains 1045 inhabitants.—i More land is now under lease at Inverarity than was so in 1811.—k One male in Lethnot and Navar Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—l The Parish of Lundie is united to that of Easter Fowls in the Shire of Perth.—m In the Parish of Monifeth, the Village of Broughty Ferry has much increased from feuing, and the prosperous condition of the spinning trade. Other Villages in this Parish, are Drumsturdy Muir and East Ferry.

SHIRE OF FORFAR, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>	
Newtyle	Parish	176	178	—	4	54	64	60	575	425	796
Oathlaw	Parish	70	78	1	3	56	11	11	201	204	405
Panbride (n)	Parish	293	296	—	6	61	220	15	575	702	1275
Rescobie	Parish	178	184	10	14	69	75	40	425	449	874
Ruthven (o)	Parish	49	49	—	2	12	19	18	158	175	313
Strathmartin	Parish	115	121	—	2	49	62	10	327	368	695
Strickathrow	Parish	118	123	1	8	76	26	21	264	316	580
Tannadice (p)	Parish	265	280	7	16	106	75	101	635	737	1372
Tealing (n)	Parish	149	148	1	6	60	40	48	546	379	725
Vigeans, St. (q)	Parish	976	1347	7	22	271	1053	43	2650	2935	5585
Totals		16812	26718	112	576	5114	15348	6256	52071	61359	115430

(n) The population of the Parish of Panbride and in the Parish of Tealing has decreased from the enlargement of farms.—(o) A large spinning mill has been established at Ruthven.—(p) An increase of population is alleged and accounted on the Tannadice return, so that

the boundary of the Parish may have been altered, unless there be a mistake of 1310, instead of 1510 persons in 1811.—(q) The Parish of St. Vigeans is adjacent to the Town of Arbroath, and partakes in the prosperity of the sail cloth and linen manufactures.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Males	4605	4366	3911	3623	4695	3767	3172	2631	1970	943	257	22		1	35965
Females	4501	4186	4224	4102	7120	4891	4051	3290	2354	950	232	22	1	59884

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Forfar, was 115430—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 73847—whence it appears that the Ages of above one-third part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Forfar was 56, five of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked (+): a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Haddington.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Buildings.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly engaged in Agriculture.	Families chiefly engaged in Trade, Manufactory, or Handicraft.	All other Families not employed in either of the above classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Aberlady..... Parish	214	242	1	6	111	54	77	473	563	1036	
Athelstanford..... Parish	205	228	—	2	144	45	39	429	480	909	
Berwick, North..... Burgh and Parish	220	386	1	14	141	119	126	776	918	1694	
Bolton..... Parish	59	61	—	9	38	5	18	168	117	285	
Dunbar..... Parish	262	284	—	17	180	52	52	611	671	1282	
Dunbar (a)..... Burgh and Parish	728	1207	—	25	283	871	53	1490	2782	5272	
Fala (part of) (+) (b)..... Parish	20	20	—	4	16	2	2	64	68	128	
Garcaid..... Parish	167	172	—	12	105	34	35	37	422	797	
Gladsmuir..... Parish	365	365	—	24	117	57	191	797	826	1623	
Haddington..... Burgh and Parish	806	1206	5	23	203	410	593	2534	2721	5255	
Humbie..... Parish	183	195	—	23	113	22	30	413	424	837	
Innerwick..... Parish	193	196	—	18	122	52	22	431	494	924	
Moreham (c)..... Parish	52	52	—	6	46	4	2	121	126	241	
Oldhamstocks (d)..... Parish	135	135	—	10	84	32	19	330	296	626	
Ormiston..... Parish	169	186	—	17	80	43	63	367	412	779	
Pencaitland..... Parish	249	251	2	13	102	98	51	551	594	1145	
Prestonkirk..... Parish	350	392	—	3	227	147	18	883	929	1812	
Prestonpans..... Parish	271	489	—	2	61	200	228	939	1116	2055	
Salton (e)..... Parish	170	184	1	17	37	38	109	431	407	834	
Spott..... Parish	125	130	—	8	102	18	10	271	311	582	
Stenton..... Parish	140	151	—	18	113	29	9	333	350	687	
Tranent..... Parish	614	786	2	16	180	467	139	1629	1737	3366	
Whitekirk and Tynningham..... Parish	222	232	—	17	140	33	59	487	561	1048	
Whittingham..... Parish	134	135	—	24	106	12	17	367	385	750	
Yester, otherwise Gifford..... Parish	197	249	2	8	128	103	18	535	565	1100	
Totals	6230	7934	14	374	3009	2947	1978	16828	18299	35127	

(a) A cotton factory has been established at Dunbar, and caused an influx of inhabitants.— (b) Fala Parish is mostly in Edinburgh Shire. The entire Parish contains 455 inhabitants.— (c) The return of Moreham Parish includes Beech-hill, Mainshill and Cross-gate Hall, Moreham-

Main, Moreham-Bank, Moreham and Loanhead, West Moreham, Northrig, and Collops, Bertha Hall, and Haes, and Sandingstone.— (d) Oldhamstocks Parish is partly in Berwick Shire. The entire Parish contains 720 inhabitants.— (e) Lame works have been established at Salton.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		Total	
		to 5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100												
Males.....	2574	2590	2149	1662	2411	1740	1485	1014	815	579	95	10	—	1675	1390	827	457	21	—	1675	1390	827	457	21	1675
Females.....	3590	2248	1864	1889	2741	2144	1681	1567	975	496	157	21	—	1921	1468	827	457	21	—	1921	1468	827	457	21	1921

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Haddington was 35127, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 35127—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in conformity with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Haddington was 35127, one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and 1311 of the returns were, in a remarkably small number of Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Inverness.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Buildings.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactories, or Handicraft.	all other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Abernethy (part of) (a)	Parish	144	145	—	3	90	15	45	545	394	759
Alvie	Parish	250	251	—	—	99	29	103	415	518	961
Ardeseir (b)	Parish	286	327	1	9	70	62	195	652	755	1587
Ardnamurchan (c)	Parish	420	421	—	8	375	21	25	1095	1258	2553
Barra (d)	Parish	414	414	—	—	371	9	34	1084	1219	2505
Boleskine and Abertarff (e)	Parish	388	425	2	10	91	69	265	1045	1051	2096
Bracadale (f)	Parish	375	376	—	—	346	18	12	1001	1102	2105
Calder (part of) (g)	Parish	37	37	—	3	19	5	13	88	79	167
Cromdale (part of) (h)	Parish	494	525	3	5	341	88	96	1026	1241	2267
Croy (part of) (i)	Parish	218	225	2	6	79	19	127	463	494	957
Daviot and Dunlichity (+) (k) ..	Parish	390	596	2	10	166	47	185	823	927	1750
Dores	Parish	346	363	7	20	65	157	165	758	835	1573
Durinish (l)	Parish	669	707	—	4	634	53	20	1967	2180	4147
Duthel (m)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rothymurchus	Township	118	122	—	1	35	40	49	288	297	585
Glenelg (n)	Parish	471	471	2	18	541	22	108	1374	1453	2807
Harris (+)	Parish	800	757	1	—	603	64	90	1887	2022	5909
Inverness (+)	Burgh and Parish	2149	2963	23	68	566	786	1611	5265	7001	12264
Kilmallie (part of) (o)	Parish	497	714	5	1	267	116	351	1443	1600	5043
Kilmamivaig (p)	Parish	498	511	1	1	373	9	129	1454	1588	2842
Kilmorack (+)	Parish	534	564	—	59	457	80	27	1512	1550	2862
Kilmuir	Parish	624	638	—	—	426	40	172	1594	1793	3387
Kiltarlity (q)	Parish	551	477	3	45	299	94	84	1102	1327	2429
Kincardine (r)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingussie (+)	Parish	446	471	11	12	212	56	203	926	1078	2004
Kirkhill	Parish	356	367	2	33	205	72	92	687	885	1572
Laggan (+)	Parish	229	241	—	4	120	19	102	595	639	1234
Moy and Dalrossie } (s)	United Parishes }	159	170	—	22	69	37	64	341	386	727
Portree (t)	Parish	350	355	2	—	80	21	454	1551	1645	3174
Sleat (u)	Parish	459	476	4	8	420	37	19	1276	1352	2608
Small Isles (part of) (w)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eigg (+)	Island	87	87	—	—	79	5	5	224	245	469
Snizort	Parish	523	554	—	7	459	52	65	1504	1485	2789

(a) Abernethy Parish is mostly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 1968 inhabitants.—*b* One male in Ardeseir Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—*c* Ardnamurchan Parish is mostly in Argyle Shire. The entire Parish contains 5422 inhabitants.—*d* The population of the Parish of Barra has increased considerably (378) notwithstanding the emigration of 350 persons to Nova Scotia.—*e* The increase of population in the Parish of Boleskine is partly attributable to the Caledonian canal.—*f* In the Parish of Bracadale are no un-inhabited houses, the proprietors destroying their cottages and disposing of the timber at quitting them.—*g* Calder Parish is mostly in the Shire of Nairn. The entire Parish contains 1120 inhabitants.—*h* Cromdale Parish is partly in Elgin Shire. The entire Parish contains 2897 inhabitants.—*i* Croy Parish is partly in the Shire of Nairn. The entire Parish contains 1538 inhabitants.—*k* Emigration is said to have prevailed in the Parish of Daviot and Dunlichity.—*l* The subdivision of farms and the public works in progress are assigned as causes of increased population in the Parish of Durinish. One

male and three females upwards of 100 years of age in this Parish.—*m* Duthel Parish is mostly in Elgin Shire. The entire Parish contains 1739 inhabitants.—*n* Glenelg Parish is composed of the Districts of Glenelg, Knowdard and Morar, otherwise Morrar. One female in this Parish upwards of 100 years of age. The population has increased although 1389 persons are known to have emigrated.—*o* Kilmallie Parish is partly in Argyle Shire. The entire Parish contains 5527 inhabitants. Fort-William and Maryburgh are in Kilmallie Parish.—*p* One male in Kilmamivaig Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—*q* Two females upwards of 100 years of age in Kiltarlity Parish.—*r* Kincardine Parish is mostly in Ross Shire where the whole is entered.—*s* The United Parishes of Moy and Dalrossie are partly in the Shire of Nairn. The entire Parish contains 1332 inhabitants.—*t* Two males and four females upwards of 100 years of age in Portree Parish.—*u* One female in Sleat Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—*w* The Parish of Small Isles is mostly in Argyle Shire. The entire Parish contains 1620 inhabitants.

SHIRE OF INVERNESS, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By low many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Strath (x)	462	472	5	1	435	21	16	1259	1360	2619
Uist, North	919	953	1	—	776	67	110	2401	2570	4971
with Boseray										
Uist, South (y)	1113	1113	—	—	971	77	65	2982	3056	6038
Urquhart (z)	430	457	5	28	122	63	272	995	1185	2180
Glenmorristone	112	117	1	3	36	8	73	265	341	606
Urray (part of) (a) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	117055	18324	83	413	10215	2447	5662	42304	47853	90157

(x) Three Females in Strath Parish upwards of 100 years of age. The subdivision of Farms into small lots appears to prevail in this Parish and generally in the Isle of Skye. —(y) One male and two females in South Uist Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(z) The entire Parish of Urquhart contains 2786 inhabitants.—(a) Urray Parish is mostly in Ross Shire where the whole is entered.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	<i>Under</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>to 10</i>	<i>to 15</i>	<i>to 20</i>	<i>to 30</i>	<i>to 40</i>	<i>to 50</i>	<i>to 60</i>	<i>to 70</i>	<i>to 80</i>	<i>to 90</i>	<i>to 100</i>		
Males	4606	4570	4032	3565	4453	3548	2417	2147	1476	620	239	46	631553	
Females	4581	4541	3740	3669	5468	4101	2989	2662	1631	676	298	61	1634233	

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Inverness, was 90157—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 63586—whence it appears that the Ages of above one-fourth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Inverness was 37, seven of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked +: a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Kincardine.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Buildings.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Arbuthnot	Parish	177	184	1	15	104	54	46	452	476	928
Banchory Davenick (part of) (a)	Parish	541	544	2	13	121	55	190	815	869	1682
Banchory Ternan	Parish	579	584	1	7	289	44	51	798	951	1729
Belholme (na)	Parish	547	589	1	4	91	269	29	619	787	1406
Bervie, otherwise } (b) Burgh and Invernervie }	Parish	207	277	1	5	49	167	61	486	606	1092
Cyrus, St. (c)	Parish	568	592	—	8	225	49	120	756	885	1641
Drummoak (part of) (d)	Parish	40	40	1	—	27	15	—	79	90	169
Dunnottar (e)	Parish	505	454	5	21	142	189	105	844	955	1797
Dunris	Parish	200	205	1	5	157	55	15	430	515	945
Edzell (part of) (f)	Parish	18	19	—	—	12	6	1	41	52	95
Fettercairn (+)	Parish	561	579	5	27	191	127	61	685	889	1572
Fetteresso (g)	Parish	861	1108	8	59	555	620	155	2071	2412	4485
Fordoun (h)	Parish	495	554	5	10	558	124	92	1115	1262	2575
Garveok (c)	Parish	81	82	1	5	62	11	9	226	217	445
Glenbervie (i)	Parish	265	287	4	10	141	120	26	608	669	1277
Kinneff with Catterline	Parish	188	206	9	5	120	59	27	504	552	1056
Laurencekirk (k)	Parish	505	559	1	11	95	196	70	684	851	1515
Maryculter (l)	Parish	167	172	—	1	132	29	11	425	455	860
Marykirk, otherwise } (l)	Parish	532	584	5	5	211	106	67	851	1008	1859
Aberluthnott }											
Nigg (m)	Parish	258	277	—	8	64	25	188	605	676	1281
Strachan	Parish	205	209	5	22	125	27	59	472	485	955
Totals		5894	6685	50	215	5025	2501	1559	15540	15578	29118

(a) Banchory Davenick Parish is partly in Aberdeen Shire. The entire Parish contains 2232 inhabitants.—aa. Containing Johnshaven and County part, separately returned in 1811.—b. The Burgh of Bervie contains 706 inhabitants. The Village of Gourden 525 inhabitants, besides 161 Country inhabitants.—c. The enlargement of farms is noticed in the Parish of St. Cyrus, and in the Parish of Garveok.—d. Drummoak Parish is mostly in Aberdeen Shire. The entire Parish contains 756 inhabitants.—e. Dunnottar Parish includes the old Town of Stonehaven, in which are 847 inhabitants.—f. Edzell Parish is mostly in the Shire of Forfar. The entire Parish contains 1945 inhabitants.—g. One female in Fetteresso

Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—h. Auchinblee in the Parish of Fordoun contains 404 inhabitants.—i. An influx of manufactures is noticed at Drumlithie in the Parish of Glenbervie.—k. The actual Village of Laurencekirk contains 921 inhabitants.—l. In the Parishes of Maryculter, Marykirk, and Strachan, the cultivation and improvement of heretofore barren land has increased the number of inhabitants now settled on their lots or feus. The Parish of Marykirk includes 400 inhabitants at Lathernmuir.—m. The return of Nigg Parish includes Altons, Balnagask, North and South Kirkhill, North and South Loirstown, Middletown, Tulloes, and reserved lands in the Town of Aberdeen.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL or	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Males	1754	1627	1746	1299	1805	1242	1185	929	755	401	106	9	—	12856
Females	1685	1542	1495	1556	2507	1805	1445	1265	974	459	144	15	—	14689

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Kincardine was 29118—and the number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 27547—whence it appears that the Ages of one-nineteenth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Kincardine was 51—one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+).

Shire of Kinross.

PARISHES.		HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Fam. beschooped/employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families beschooped/employed in Trade, Retail, &c. or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>	
Arngask (part of) (a)	Parish	47	48	—	—	22	26	—	107	109	217	
Cleish	Parish	130	142	—	1	53	43	46	265	291	564	
Forgandenny (part of) (b)	Parish	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	6	5	11	
Fossoway with Tulliebole (part of) (c)	} Parish	118	120	1	7	34	25	61	240	284	524	
Kinross	Parish	403	611	4	9	69	286	256	1219	1344	2563	
Orwell	Parish	435	592	—	3	189	232	171	1170	1350	2529	
Portmoak	Parish	284	312	6	11	78	122	112	653	701	1354	
Totals		1419	1827	11	34	446	735	646	3660	4102	7762	

(a) Arngask Parish is partly in Fife Shire (Cupar District) partly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 680 inhabitants.—(b) Forgandenny Parish is mostly in

Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 913 inhabitants.—(c) Fossoway Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 1374 inhabitants.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL or	<i>Under</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>100</i> <i>and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>to 10</i>	<i>to 15</i>	<i>to 20</i>	<i>to 30</i>	<i>to 40</i>	<i>to 50</i>	<i>to 60</i>	<i>to 70</i>	<i>to 80</i>	<i>to 90</i>			
Males	476	457	422	397	553	350	332	286	206	123	26	1	—	3659
Females	491	465	419	409	721	460	412	333	245	119	26	2	—	4102

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Kinross was 7762, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 7761, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Kinross was 7, every one of which contained answers to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Anworth..... Parish	125	155	2	5	57	54	82	425	420	845
Balmacellan Parish	180	186	2	2	159	26	21	457	455	912
Balmaghie Parish	205	242	2	1	167	56	39	681	680	1561
Borgue..... Parish	152	161	1	2	108	56	17	465	484	947
Buittle..... Parish	179	195	—	—	108	85	4	486	557	1025
Carsphairn Parish	86	92	—	1	18	12	62	238	236	474
Colvend and Southwick Parish	259	278	—	15	158	50	70	611	711	1522
Crossmichael Parish	251	257	5	25	116	42	99	621	678	1299
Dalry Parish	224	258	5	10	52	55	155	557	594	1151
Girthon Parish	257	391	2	1	115	189	87	948	947	1895
Kells Parish	179	208	1	9	112	39	57	556	548	1104
Kelton Parish	455	521	5	4	194	160	167	1151	1265	2416
Kirkbean Parish	145	175	—	12	85	47	45	361	429	790
Kirkcudbright } Burgh	554	608	9	5	57	238	515	1159	1456	2595
..... } & Parish	118	155	—	4	107	14	14	370	412	782
Kirkgunzion Parish	131	157	—	8	55	29	55	371	405	776
Kirkmabreck Parish	271	359	—	9	126	124	89	722	797	1519
Kirkpatrick Durham Parish	269	287	2	—	104	65	120	725	748	1475
Kirkpatrick Iron Gray Parish	150	158	—	10	99	20	59	425	455	880
Lochrutton Parish	105	117	1	5	74	19	24	259	355	594
Minnigaff (a)..... Parish	552	561	7	5	180	82	99	905	1020	1925
New Abbey Parish	199	220	2	4	129	58	55	506	606	1112
Parton Parish	154	144	—	4	120	15	9	419	426	845
Rerwick Parish	255	295	2	12	92	57	144	671	707	1578
Terregles Parish	114	116	2	1	65	22	29	321	350	651
Tongland Parish	155	167	1	6	91	44	52	416	474	890
Troqueer Parish	586	947	5	9	115	449	385	1996	2505	4501
Twynholm Parish	125	147	2	2	46	30	71	357	426	785
Urr Parish	554	659	9	25	180	167	292	1351	1511	2862
Totals	6441	7912	57	190	5047	2258	2627	18506	20397	58905

a) Woodcutters with their families resident in huts form part of the population of Minnigaff Parish. The increase of population in several Parishes of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is attributed to the influx of Irish settlers.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
	Males	2895	2716	2450	1785	2559	1978	1615	1187	799	376	113	20		—	18523
Females	2777	2545	2172	2120	3677	2398	1707	1364	962	445	144	17	—	20328

The Total Number of Persons in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright was 38903, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 38851, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright was 28, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Lanark.

PARISHES.		HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
MIDDLE WARD.												
Avendale (a)	Parish	674	1020	2	7	548	512	160	2452	2578	5030	
Blantyre (b)	Parish	213	475	—	2	65	550	78	1103	1527	2630	
Bothwell	Parish	836	980	3	10	57	900	23	2590	2454	4844	
Cambuslang (c)	Parish	552	457	2	10	98	276	85	1122	1179	2301	
Cambusnethan	Parish	605	658	3	11	102	332	224	1454	1632	3086	
Dalzell	Parish	176	190	—	7	55	85	50	486	469	955	
Dalserff	Parish	546	404	1	9	91	245	68	1015	1041	2054	
Glassford	Parish	252	288	3	4	96	158	54	750	751	1504	
Hamilton	Town and Parish	955	1653	9	19	500	995	358	3658	3955	7613	
Kilbride	Town and Parish	505	681	1	9	195	480	8	1751	1754	3485	
Monkland, New (d)	Parish	989	1542	5	3	535	1145	64	3553	3809	7362	
Monkland, Old	Parish	1216	1527	7	114	97	1217	13	3476	3507	6983	
Shotts	Parish	608	628	4	6	206	376	46	1602	1695	3297	
Stonehouse	Town and Parish	359	388	2	8	88	250	50	987	1051	2038	
		8086	10669	40	251	2129	7501	1259	25797	27385	53182	
UNDER WARD.												
Cadder	Parish	504	506	1	20	192	242	72	1596	1402	2998	
Carmunnock (e)	Parish	91	120	1	2	50	58	12	508	529	637	
Govan (f)	Parish	442	754	4	32	128	453	195	1842	1955	3797	
Rutherglen	{ Burgh & Parish	543	855	5	1	165	756	29	2052	2059	4091	
		74	95	—	—				265	286	549	
		1654	2308	11	55	555	1469	506	5841	6009	11850	
UPPER WARD.												
Biggar	Parish	509	378	2	2	59	190	149	840	887	1727	
Carlisle	Parish	549	552	7	5	298	200	54	1440	1485	2925	
Carmichael	Parish	194	194	2	6	84	78	32	475	488	963	
Carnwath (g)	Parish	645	651	—	122	262	254	155	1595	1495	2888	
Carstairs	Parish	181	195	2	6	102	64	27	462	475	937	
Cathcart (part of) (e)	Parish	28	28	—	—	26	2	—	86	85	171	
Covington	Parish	100	100	—	2	40	60	—	265	261	526	
Crawford (h)	Parish	592	414	1	2	20	40	354	961	955	1914	
Crawfordjohn	Parish	176	191	—	4	56	28	107	472	499	971	
Culter	Parish	89	92	2	—	47	16	29	255	254	467	
Dolphinton	Parish	45	47	1	2	16	12	19	111	115	256	
Douglas	Parish	371	473	3	2	74	265	156	1078	1117	2195	
Dunsyre (i)	Parish	57	57	—	—	25	25	9	156	154	290	
Lamington	Parish	78	78	—	2	9	14	55	167	192	359	
Lanark (k)	Burgh and Parish	790	1558	4	3	152	1089	117	5274	5811	7085	
Lesmahagow	Parish	999	1110	5	7	292	589	429	2775	2819	5592	
Liberton	Parish	166	166	—	—	75	28	65	358	427	785	
Pettinain	Parish	9	100	—	6	52	29	39	255	255	490	
Symington	Parish	96	100	1	5	56	60	4	228	244	472	
Walston	Parish	85	86	—	15	31	29	55	185	209	392	
Wiston and Robertson	Parish	186	196	—	6	111	45	42	456	491	927	
Totals		5652	6564	28	190	1825	2902	1837	15628	16084	31712	

a The return of Avendale Parish includes the Town of Strathaven — b New cotton works are mentioned at Blantyre and many other places in this Shire — c Emigration from Cambuslang has only made room for other inhabitants — d The town of Airdrie a Burgh of Barony in the Parish of New Monkland contains 1860 persons, the rest of the Parish 250 — e Cathcart Parish is mostly in Renfrew Shire — The entire Parish contains 2056 inhabitants. Part of this Parish was erroneously included in the return of Carmunnock Parish in 1811 — f Govan Parish is partly in Renfrew Shire. The entire Parish contains 19170 inhabitants, it taken according to its ancient boundary; but the greatest part of it is now added to Gorbals Parish, forming a Suburb of Glasgow — Including the Burgh a part of the Parish,

the inhabitants are now 435. One female in this Parish upwards of 100 years of age — g The return of Carnwath Parish includes the Town of Wilsontown. The population is much decreased, extensive public works at Wilsontown and Climpney having been discontinued — h The miners at Lead Hills in the Parish of Crawford have increased since 1811 — i The population of the Parish of Dunsyre has decreased since 1811, many small farms having been thrown together since that time — k The increase of population in the Parish of Lanark arises partly from Persons employed on a new bridge at Cathcart Crags, and on new roads, besides which, it is remarked, that 100 children belonging to a public work, were omitted by mistake in 1811.

SHIRE OF LANARK, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Inhabiting.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Glasgow (l)..... City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outer High (East) Parish	1736	1753	10	94	—	1074	679	3282	3916	7198
Enoch, St. (n)..... Parish	1548	1567	12	67	—	1038	529	3156	3882	7038
James, St. Parish	1627	1644	12	112	—	1034	560	3448	3815	7263
John, St. (n) Parish	1812	1825	6	97	—	1091	734	3752	4213	7965
Andrew's St. (Middle)... Parish	1316	1345	15	133	—	674	671	2555	3176	5731
Mungo's St. (North) Parish	1833	1841	15	85	2	961	878	4010	4813	8823
Ramsborn (North-West) Parish	1217	1250	5	84	—	708	522	2667	3346	6013
Blackfriars (South) Parish	1656	1671	5	58	—	889	782	2876	3390	6266
Mary's St. (South-West) Parish	1597	1611	10	123	—	811	800	3095	3770	6865
George's St. (West)..... Parish	1867	1905	17	171	4	827	1074	4250	5353	9603
Suburbs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barony (o) Parish	10781	10885	110	433	324	5560	5001	24628	27291	51919
Gorbals (p) Parish	4634	4679	27	460	66	3387	1226	10400	11959	22359
Totals	31644	31956	244	1917	396	18104	13456	68119	78924	147043

The following certificate was attached to the Abstract of the Enumeration of the City of Glasgow and its Suburbs.

I certify that the parochial officers have made oath that the above is a faithful return of the number of inhabitants in their respective Parishes, two additional churches having been built since 1811, the population is now divided into twelve instead of ten Parishes. The classification and calculations have been made by me, from which I have derived the following results. Since 1811 the increase of the inhabitants has been 46294, this number is to be accounted for from the great increase of trade and manufactures during the war, and for some time afterwards. Of late years there has been a falling off of the population, arising chiefly from emigration and the want of employment. From the year 1812 to 1817, the houses were nearly all occupied, whereas at present there are 1917 unoccupied houses, (not tenements,) calculated to accommodate 8818 persons. The average number of persons in each family is 4 and $\frac{6}{10}$. Children under ten years of age, are equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole population. Persons under twenty years of age, are equal to $\frac{4}{9}$ and $\frac{4}{10}$ of the whole population. Persons under thirty years of age are equal to $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{10}$ of the whole population. For every apartment there are two persons to occupy it.

(Signed) "JAMES CLELAND,
Superintendent of Public Works for the City."

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

Two females in St. Enoch's Parish upwards of 100 years of age.— One female in St. John's Parish upwards of 130 years of age.— One female in Barony Parish upwards of 100 years of age.— One male and one female in Gorbals Parish upwards of 100 years of age.

ABSTRACT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Ward			
Landward Part	5841	6009	11850
City of Glasgow and Suburbs	68119	78924	147043
Total Under Ward.....	73960	84955	158915
Middle Ward.....	25797	27585	53382
Upper Ward	15628	16684	32312
Total in Shire of Lanark	115585	129002	244587

SHIRE OF LANARK, *continued.*

PARISHES. ----- WARDS, &c.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Middle..... Ward	8086	10669	40	251	2129	7501	1259	25797	27385	55182
Under	1654	2508	11	55	553	1469	506	5841	6009	11850
Upper	5632	6564	28	190	1825	2902	1857	15628	16684	32312
City of Glasgow	51644	51956	244	1917	596	18104	13456	68119	78924	147045
Totals	47016	51497	325	2415	4883	29776	16858	115385	129002	244387

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mid. Ward	4278	3700	3268	2601	4072	2786	2179	1500	896	406	94	12	25795
Under Ward	964	754	745	622	929	610	514	365	206	100	29	3	5841
Upper Ward	2382	2164	2047	1696	2558	1726	1298	900	625	357	90	8	15629
City & Burgh of Glasgow	10905	8901	8543	6762	10509	8082	6925	4147	2198	912	219	15	68119
Tot. of Males	18529	15519	14605	11684	17868	15204	10916	6912	5925	1755	352	58	1115384

FEMALES.

	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mid. Ward	4167	3567	3200	3029	4702	5016	2578	1578	1096	495	152	6	27384
Under Ward	898	792	671	696	1051	678	528	549	257	99	29	—	6009
Upper Ward	2500	2059	1911	1846	2948	1876	1418	1099	762	549	106	9	16685
City & Burgh of Glasgow	10345	8613	8184	9121	15403	10134	7719	4945	2898	1196	325	56	78924
Tot. of Fem.	17710	15051	13966	14692	24084	15704	12045	7971	4995	2157	612	51	129000

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Lanark was 244387, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 244384, whence it appears that the Ages of almost all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Lanark was 51, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A remarkably small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Linlithgow.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Abercorn (a)	Parish	175	207	—	4	55	28	126	506	538	1044
Bathgate.....	Parish	468	765	1	8	201	352	252	1534	1749	3283
Borrowstowness (b)	Parish	344	744	—	5	38	290	416	1345	1673	3018
Carriden.....	Parish	185	325	—	5	86	116	121	655	796	1429
Cramond (part of) (c)	Parish	11	11	—	1	7	1	5	38	51	69
Dalmeny	Parish	202	296	2	6	112	62	122	762	755	1495
Ecclesmachan.....	Parish	58	59	1	5	22	10	27	157	146	305
Kirkliston (part of) (d)	Parish	245	512	3	12	172	54	86	846	759	1605
Linlithgow (e)	Burgh & Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country Part		240	295	1	5	176	77	42	756	824	1580
Town Part		312	710	3	9	35	455	220	1410	1702	3112
Livingstone (f)	Parish	201	201	1	10	100	87	14	422	522	944
Queensferry (g)	Burgh & Parish	79	158	—	1	—	57	101	320	380	690
Torphichen.....	Parish	234	255	—	10	68	75	114	578	619	1197
Uphall (h)	Parish	206	210	—	9	60	42	108	519	497	1016
Whitburn.....	Parish	348	419	3	10	94	153	192	887	1015	1900
Totals		5302	4965	15	96	1224	1817	1924	10703	11982	22685

(a) In the Parish of Abercorn the increase of population is attributed to the Union Canal, and to improvements making by the Earl of Hopetown and other Heritors.—(b) The trade of Borrowstowness, especially the whale fishery, is increased since 1811.—(c) Cramond Parish is mostly in the Shire of Edinburgh. The entire Parish contains 1804 inhabitants.—(d) Kirkliston Parish is partly in Edinburgh Shire. The entire Parish contains 2213 inhabitants. The Parish church stands in the County of Linlithgow. The increase of population in this and other adjoining Parishes, is partly attributed to the Union Canal now in progress.—(e) The entire

Parish of Linlithgow contains 4692 inhabitants.—(f) An increase of marriages is observed at Livingstone in consequence of the low price of provisions, the rate of wages remaining stationary.—(g) The Burgh and Parish of Queensferry coincide, and although the herring fishery has failed, and the soap manufacture declined, and the works at the landing places have been completed, yet an increase of population is observable in Queensferry.—(h) The Union Canal and the Houston Colliery have caused an increase of population in the Parish of Uphall.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100 and upwards	Total.
		10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90		
Males	1705	1515	1429	1028	1678	1187	986	580	450	255	44	6	10861
Females	1718	1475	1256	1115	2110	1561	1069	826	667	295	85	9	11982

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Linlithgow was 22685, and the Ages as returned (being of 22843 Persons, appear to be rather redundant, but in reality are not so, 158 registered Seamen whose Ages are returned, having been purposely omitted in the Enumeration Abstract.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Linlithgow was 15, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shire of Nairn.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicrafts.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Ardelach..... Parish	314	317	1	7	126	59	152	565	722	1287
Auldearn..... Parish	312	325	5	9	158	88	79	723	800	1523
Calder (part of) (a)..... Parish	252	251	1	16	95	50	91	426	527	953
Croy (part of) (b)..... Parish	151	154	—	1	59	19	56	277	304	581
Moy & Dalarossie } (part of) (+) (c) } United Parishes	25	25	—	—	22	1	—	55	55	108
Nairn (d)..... Burgh & Parish	679	765	8	12	97	196	472	1491	1737	3228
Urquhart (part of) (e)..... Parish	521	535	2	9	244	56	53	547	779	1326
Totals.....	2012	2151	15	54	799	429	905	4082	4924	9006

(a) Calder Parish is partly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1120 inhabitants.— b Croy Parish is mostly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1538 inhabitants. An improvement of moor land by pensioners and others, is mentioned as a cause of increased population.— c Moy and Dalarossie are partly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1332 inhabitants. A few small farms having been thrown

together, the population is therefore diminished.— d The fishermen at Nairn are one-third more numerous than in 1811, and the depression of agriculture has driven many persons into the Burgh.— e Urquhart Parish is mostly in Ross Shire. The entire Parish contains 2822 inhabitants. The population of the Nairn Shire part of the Parish has declined from the distress of the times, which is particularly felt here.

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AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Males.....	551	512	514	413	547	454	375	283	248	112	21	1	—	4029
Females.....	532	486	470	496	745	587	522	423	406	172	25	5	—	4869

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Nairn was 9006, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 8829, whence it appears that the Ages of one eighty-third part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Nairn was 7, one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked — .

Shire of Orkney and Shetland.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
ORKNEY ISLES.											
Mainland (a).....	Parish	155	—	—	110	26	19	582	475	857	
Andrew's St. (b).....	Parish	564	—	—	153	115	98	687	839	1526	
Birsay.....	Parish	154	—	—	90	12	32	513	378	691	
Dearness.....	Parish	171	—	—	90	56	45	549	462	811	
Evie.....	Parish	127	—	—	89	37	1	233	312	545	
Firth.....	Parish	158	1	3	102	53	5	328	391	719	
Harray.....	Parish	145	—	—	110	20	15	541	432	773	
Holm and Paplay.....	Burgh	509	542	2	7	552	185	958	1274	2212	
Kirkwall.....	Parish	154	232	—	90	99	45	491	545	1034	
Ola Saint.....	Parish	180	182	2	174	8	—	407	499	906	
Orphir with Cava Island.....	Parish	96	96	—	79	4	13	240	278	518	
Rendall.....	Parish	153	191	—	132	9	50	453	497	950	
Sandwich.....	Parish	125	125	—	89	18	18	280	316	596	
Stenness.....	Burgh of Barony	385	556	3	2	160	594	940	1296	2356	
Stromness.....	Parish	123	164	—	124	—	40	508	400	708	
		2759	3345	5	6	1442	947	956	6670	8392	15062
NORTH ISLES.											
Eday and Pharay.....	Islands	125	156	—	5	116	16	24	324	349	673
Egilshay (+).....	Island	40	45	1	—	39	5	8	110	116	226
Enhallow (+).....	Island	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	4	7	11
Gairsay (+).....	Island	12	12	—	—	7	3	2	35	44	79
Ronaldshay, North.....	Island	75	75	—	—	69	6	—	213	207	420
Rousay (+).....	Island	171	179	1	—	108	23	48	390	444	834
Shapinsay.....	Island	151	167	—	—	102	60	5	362	417	779
Sanda.....	Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burness.....	Parish	88	90	—	—	79	7	4	199	216	415
Cross.....	Parish	116	118	—	—	94	13	11	269	296	565
Lady.....	Parish	169	172	—	—	142	16	14	405	477	880
Stromsay.....	Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladykirk.....	Parish	53	66	—	—	33	15	18	144	171	315
St. Peter's including Papa Stromsay	Island	44	61	—	—	45	6	10	148	162	310
St. Nicholas.....	Parish	68	76	—	—	65	8	5	190	198	388
Westray.....	Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North or Ladykirk.....	Parish	145	165	—	—	119	18	28	402	422	824
East.....	Parish	80	93	—	—	76	12	5	248	287	535
West.....	Parish	50	56	—	—	43	4	9	130	161	291
Papa Westray.....	Island	49	50	—	—	45	3	2	158	159	297
Wier (+).....	Island	16	16	—	—	12	1	3	56	44	80
		1435	1598	2	9	1186	216	196	3745	4177	7922
SOUTH ISLES.											
Burray.....	Island	50	50	—	—	21	15	16	116	129	245
Copinsay.....	Island	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	10
Flotta and South Faira.....	Islands	52	61	—	—	59	2	—	144	153	297
Graemsay.....	Island	34	42	—	—	34	1	7	104	116	220
Hoy.....	Parish	45	68	—	—	45	1	22	127	161	288
Walls.....	Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Walls.....	Parish	61	69	—	—	69	—	—	158	196	354
South Walls.....	Parish	94	102	—	—	99	3	—	277	318	595
Ronaldshay South.....	Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) What is called the Mainland is the largest of the Orkney Isles, sometimes called Pomona. The arrangement of the Shire of Orkney in the Abstract of 1811, was not suitable to a County consisting wholly of Islands.

The present arrangement was furnished by the Sheriff-Substitute of Orkney.—(b) One female in St. Andrew's Parish upwards of 100 years of age.

SHIRE OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
St Peter's or North Kirk	Parish	275	286	3	5	123	74	89	654	742	1396
Lady or South Kirk	Parish	117	117	1	4	69	16	32	216	307	553
Swannay and Pentland Skerries Islands		8	8	—	—	5	1	2	22	15	57
		757	804	4	15	525	111	168	1854	2141	3995
SHETLAND ISLES.											
Aithsting and Sandsting (+)(c) Parish		508	517	2	4	6	10	301	862	1022	1884
Brassay, Barra & Quarff (+)(c) Parish		259	294	—	—	260	19	15	759	846	1585
Delting	Parish	517	521	2	6	302	15	4	797	1021	1818
Dunnrossness, Sandwick, } (+) Parish		692	769	3	13	643	10	116	1695	2105	3798
Cunnisburgh & Faira Isle }											
Lerwick	Town	255	520	6	2	9	165	546	984	1240	2224
and Gulberwick	Parish	57	57	—	—	48	—	9	172	182	354
Ministry of Nesting .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunnasting, Nesting, } United } Parish		325	541	—	3	535	2	4	892	1115	2005
Skerries & Whelsay (+) }											
Northmavine (+)	Parish	372	376	—	—	364	6	6	1039	1225	2264
Tingwall, Whiteness } (d)	Parish	354	402	1	5	296	11	95	1043	1266	2509
and Weisdale (+) }											
Unst (+)	Parish	442	455	4	13	560	—	95	1176	1422	2598
Walls, Sandness, Papa } (+) Parish		357	357	—	—	526	4	7	917	1074	1991
and Foula											
Yell, North, and Fetlar (+) ...	Parish	254	269	—	9	257	1	31	717	869	1586
Yell, South and Mid (+)	Parish	272	280	9	9	265	7	8	768	961	1729
		4245	4736	27	64	3451	250	1055	11801	14544	26145

(c) The mixed occupation of the inhabitants of Aithsting, and Sandsting, and of Brassay, and Barra, has caused almost all the families to be ascribed to Agriculture in the latter, to the fishery in the former. In the rest of Shetland they are generally ascribed to agriculture. In some of the Orkney Islands the same doubt has evidently

had a like effect.—(d) The discovery of a coal bank is mentioned in the Tingwall Return. The returns of the Shetland Isles very generally ascribe part of the increase of population to persons returned from the navy and army at the peace, and to the subdivision of land, besides which, the fishery is an inducement to early marriages.

SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

ORKNEY ISLES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
Mainland	2759	3345	5	6	144	947	950	6670	8392	15062
North Isles	1455	1598	2	9	1186	216	196	3745	4177	7922
South Isles	757	804	4	15	525	111	168	1854	2141	3995
Shetland Isles	4245	4736	27	64	3451	250	1055	11801	14544	26145
Totals	9176	10483	38	91	6604	1524	2553	24070	29054	53124

SHIRE OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, *continued.*

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

ORKNEY ISLES.	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Mainland	906	876	767	654	956	664	626	559	477	201	48	2	—	6696
North Isles	406	395	386	357	509	505	277	228	192	105	50	1	—	3169
South Isles	254	224	258	226	267	186	140	157	100	60	21	1	—	1854
Shetland Isles	321	226	167	190	294	225	206	157	105	41	9	2	—	1953
Total of Males	1867	1721	1588	1407	2006	1580	1249	1061	874	405	108	6	—	13672

FEMALES.

ORKNEY ISLES.	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Mainland	903	866	670	757	1303	1054	915	758	650	266	68	5	1	8424
North Isles	415	397	328	297	606	596	358	517	240	152	52	1	1	5527
South Isles	224	221	189	204	405	277	212	165	157	72	25	2	—	2151
Shetland Isles	316	193	204	227	446	525	294	205	142	68	20	2	—	2445
Total of Females	1856	1680	1591	1485	2960	2050	1787	1445	1178	558	145	8	—	216545

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Orkney and Shetland was 53121—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 30217—whence it appears that the Ages of between one-second and one-third part of the Persons then in Enumerated have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Orkney and Shetland was 56—fifteen of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons, and are thus marked (+); among which are all (except two) of the Shetland Isles. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Peebles.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabitd.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families solely employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Broughton	Parish	47	47	—	—	20	15	12	144	116	260
Drumzier	Parish	51	55	—	1	29	12	12	155	158	295
Eddlestone	Parish	149	149	—	10	128	17	4	418	592	810
Glenholm	Parish	44	44	—	5	51	8	5	118	121	239
Innerleithen (part of) (a)	Parish	118	151	—	—	67	57	7	519	545	662
Kilbucko	Parish	59	59	—	—	42	12	5	147	181	328
Kirkurd	Parish	57	58	1	2	25	11	22	170	182	352
Liuton	Parish	241	267	—	12	100	104	65	584	610	1194
Lyne and Theggate	Parish	26	26	—	—	24	1	1	99	77	176
Manor	Parish	41	48	—	3	41	4	5	164	166	324
Newlands	Parish	195	195	—	7	117	42	56	505	556	1041
Peebles (part of) (b) Burgh and	Parish	448	595	—	3	115	515	165	1350	1371	2721
Skirling	Parish	60	61	—	2	26	16	19	179	166	345
Stobo	Parish	62	75	—	6	8	10	57	195	218	415
Traquair	Parish	108	108	—	—	59	21	48	525	318	645
Tweedsmuir	Parish	44	46	1	—	25	6	15	141	124	265
Totals		1750	1962	2	51	837	651	474	4975	5075	10046

(a) Innerleithen Parish is partly in the Shire of Selkirk. The entire Parish contains 705 inhabitants. (b) Part of the Parish of Peebles is in the Shire of Selkirk. The entire Parish contains 2705 inhabitants.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	100 and upwards.	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100			
Males	701	714	698	521	809	485	455	275	182	122	22	2	—	—	4965
Females	695	646	585	568	966	520	452	320	216	93	15	5	—	—	5061

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Peebles was 10446—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 10021—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Peebles was 16, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages: a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Perth.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Aberdalgie	Parish	88	94	—	—	54	16	24	246	244	490
Aberfoil (a)	Parish	145	148	—	—	23	14	111	349	381	730
Abernethy (part of) (b)	Parish	283	368	1	14	69	219	80	751	800	1551
Abernyte	Parish	46	49	1	7	26	11	12	134	155	269
Alyth (part of) (c)	Parish	450	573	4	12	92	170	311	1116	1271	2387
Arngask (part of) (d)	Parish	44	44	—	7	22	20	2	111	130	241
Auchterarder (e)	Parish	445	670	2	3	156	444	90	1421	1449	2870
Auchtergaven	Parish	440	527	4	11	166	217	144	1164	1314	2478
Balquhidder	Parish	217	250	2	6	89	59	102	584	640	1224
Bendochy	Parish	130	135	3	10	65	43	27	375	391	766
Blackford	Parish	315	370	2	15	105	109	156	945	947	1892
Blair, Atholl and Strowan	Parish	555	545	2	—	195	78	270	1249	1244	2495
Blairgowrie (f)	Parish	411	526	4	6	126	235	167	1070	1185	2255
Callander	Parish	554	489	—	19	82	161	246	927	1104	2031
Caputh	Parish	462	510	3	20	152	124	234	1110	1238	2348
Cargill	Parish	504	552	4	7	119	228	5	785	834	1617
Clunie (g)	Parish	184	201	—	12	59	38	104	462	480	942
Collace	Parish	158	140	—	3	36	47	57	355	358	691
Comrie	Parish	457	573	2	6	232	166	175	1252	1362	2614
Crieff	Parish	655	1048	2	7	187	696	165	1955	2261	4216
Culross (h)	Burgh and Parish	255	325	—	14	50	98	177	652	782	1434
Cupar-Angus (part of) (i)	Parish	379	640	1	6	42	302	296	1080	1250	2330
Dowally	Parish	126	129	—	7	50	37	62	255	298	551
Dron	Parish	102	106	—	6	50	27	29	264	259	523
Dull (k)	Parish	866	928	1	11	364	176	588	2178	2330	4508
Dunbarney	Parish	225	225	2	3	52	165	8	556	608	1164
Dunblane (l)	Parish	552	658	2	6	97	399	142	1501	1634	3135
Dunkeld	Town and Parish	119	319	—	2	—	149	170	637	727	1364
Dunkeld, Little	Parish	601	622	3	14	207	168	247	1439	1538	2977
Dunning	Parish	292	436	1	8	145	185	106	905	971	1876
Errol	Parish	537	662	—	63	165	456	41	1450	1457	2887
Findogask	Parish	109	109	—	2	76	29	4	251	271	522
Forgandenny (part of) (m)	Parish	176	185	—	11	86	50	47	435	467	902
Forterrot	Parish	140	144	—	9	84	45	15	395	402	797
Fortingull (n)	Parish	661	669	3	9	321	82	266	1516	1673	3189
Fossway (part of) (o)	Parish	159	172	1	6	55	50	69	402	418	820
Fowlis, Easter	Parish	72	80	—	9	50	16	34	193	215	408
Fowlis, Wester (p)	Parish	346	361	4	19	108	73	180	905	911	1816
Glendovan	Parish	23	29	—	2	11	9	9	77	62	139
Inchture	Parish	200	216	1	2	61	55	100	474	511	985
Invergowrie (q)	Parish	9	9	—	—	—	2	7	18	18	36
Kenmore (r)	Parish	672	695	—	5	279	113	303	1616	1731	3347
Killin	Parish	355	407	—	5	101	80	226	990	1113	2103
Kilmadock, with Doune	Parish	420	650	1	7	141	236	273	1404	1746	3150

(a) In the Parish of Aberfoil a pyroigneous acid manufactory has been established, and a slate quarry opened.—(b) Abernethy Parish is partly in Fife Shire. The entire Parish contains 1701 inhabitants.—(c) Alyth Parish is partly in the Shire of Forfar. The entire Parish contains 2609 inhabitants.—(d) Arngask Parish is partly in the Shire of Fife, partly in Kinross. The entire Parish contains 680 inhabitants.—(e) The cotton trade, malting, and distilling, have increased at Auchterarder since 1811.—(f) A spinning mill has been erected at Blairgowrie.—(g) Emigration and the enlargement of farms are mentioned in the returns from Clunie and Weem.—(h) The coal works formerly carried on in the Parish of Culross have ceased, and the Burgh is in a state of decay. It is locally situate in Fife Shire.—(i) Cupar-Angus Parish is partly in the Shire of Forfar. The entire Parish contains 2622 inhabitants.—(k) The population of the Parish of Dull would have appeared more numerous by 500, if

taken in February, before the departure of those who seek summer service in the Lowlands, such persons are noticed in the Kirkmichael return and elsewhere.—(l) A mineral spring has been discovered at Dunblane.—(m) Forgandenny is partly in the Shire of Kinross. The entire Parish contains 913 inhabitants.—(n) The conversion of land to sheep pasture prevails in the Parish of Fortingull.—(o) Fossway Parish is partly in the Shire of Kinross. The entire Parish contains 1344 inhabitants.—(p) An enlargement of farms is mentioned as having caused a decrease of population at Fowlis Wester, at St. Martin's, Meikle, Monivard and Muthill, and in many other Parishes.—(q) Invergowrie is partly in the Shire of Forfar, but the whole is here entered.—(r) One female in Kenmore Parish upwards of 100 years of age. Part of the population of this Parish has been removed to neighbouring Parishes.

SHIRE OF PERTH, *continued.*

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Kilspindie	Parish	142	147	—	5	80	39	28	325	399	722
Kincardine in Monteith, with Thornhill	Parish	470	501	5	7	287	114	100	1451	1257	2588
Kinclaven (s)	Parish	194	199	1	8	78	99	22	480	506	986
Kinfauns	Parish	142	145	1	2	65	77	7	381	421	802
Kimloch	Parish	75	79	2	1	52	55	14	209	206	415
Kinnaird	Parish	92	96	—	5	38	57	21	225	242	465
Kinnoul	Parish	520	605	5	10	57	258	299	1280	1594	2671
Kippen (part of) (t)	Parish	129	129	1	7	40	52	57	521	537	661
Kirkmichael (k)	Parish	328	355	—	2	171	66	98	781	770	1551
Lecropt (part of) (u)	Parish	55	45	1	1	55	5	5	155	128	261
Lethendy	Parish	78	80	—	2	26	51	15	201	207	408
Logie (part of) (w)	Parish	62	75	—	3	37	22	14	175	201	376
Logierait	Parish	657	670	—	11	256	285	151	1478	1617	5095
Longforgan (r) Town and	Parish	350	356	3	37	127	69	160	722	822	1544
Madderty	Parish	138	138	—	3	60	75	5	552	562	714
Madoes, St. (y)	Parish	61	61	3	4	52	26	5	171	160	331
Martin's, St. (p)	Parish	195	201	1	8	98	100	3	487	517	1004
Meigle (p)	Parish	180	190	—	2	46	155	9	420	427	847
Methven (z)	Parish	477	656	3	5	141	556	165	1415	1489	2904
Moneydie	Parish	212	224	1	3	114	59	71	561	617	1178
Monivaird (p)	Parish	95	102	—	4	56	29	17	267	272	539
Monzie (z)	Parish	271	271	—	10	105	56	110	477	690	1167
Moulin	Parish	416	457	4	28	128	297	12	876	1039	1915
Muckart (a)	Parish	152	157	4	4	40	51	79	354	350	704
Muthill (p)	Parish	481	677	—	5	159	197	516	1516	1516	2862
Port	Parish	340	320	5	13	189	74	57	841	803	1614
Ratray	Parish	225	269	5	6	16	141	52	489	568	1037
Redgorton	Parish	298	371	1	11	168	144	144	746	845	1589
Rhind	Parish	75	75	1	—	19	1	41	207	221	426
Scone (b)	Parish	55	472	—	6	72	371	29	1040	1115	2155
Strowan	Parish	55	59	—	2	38	17	6	168	169	337
Tibbermuir	Parish	286	327	1	13	81	217	26	795	841	1654
Trinity Gark	Parish	109	125	—	4	57	44	24	349	538	679
Tulliallan (c)	Parish	599	794	—	17	52	517	250	1545	2045	3558
Weem (g)	Parish	255	265	—	3	155	47	65	645	709	1554
		21751	2598	102	511	7722	10149	8415	57258	62724	119982
BURGH OF PERTH.											
Church, East		1758	1758	2	177	51	875	814	5257	3748	6955
Church, West		1059	1059	—	5	—	504	555	1861	2065	3926
Middle Church (t)		1564	1564	8	43	—	675	689	2237	2719	4956
St. Paul's Church		845	845	1	5	1	522	520	1446	1791	3251
		4984	4984	11	539	52	3757	3589	8775	10495	19668

(s) An enlargement of farms has taken place at Kinclaven.—(t) Kippen Parish is mostly in Stirling Shire. The entire Parish contains 2629 inhabitants.—(u) Lecropt Parish is partly in Stirling Shire. The entire Parish contains 517 inhabitants.—(w) Logie Parish is partly in the Shire of Clackmannan, partly in that of Stirling. The entire Parish contains 2015 inhabitants.—(x) A quarry has discontinued working at Ringwood in the Parish of Longforgan.—(y) One female in St. Madoes Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(z) The boundary of Methven Parish as assumed in 1811 was not the same as in 1821, so in Monzie Parish it was taken (1821) quoad

Civilia, heretofore quoad Sacra. The return of Monzie Parish includes the Lands of Abercromey, Auchincree, Callanuar, Cultoiquhey, Glendmond and Monzie, each of which in the year 1811 made a distinct return.—(a) New turnpike roads have caused an increase of population in the Parish of Muckart.—(b) A bleachfield has been established at Scone, and the population of the Village has increased.—(c) Tulliallan is locally situated in the Shire of Fife. The shipping has been prosperous and employs many of the inhabitants.—(d) Many tenants ejected from Highland Parishes have fixed their abode at Perth.

SHIRE OF PERTH, *continued.*

SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF PERTH.

SHIRE, &c.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Shire of Perth	21754	25986	102651	7722	10149	8115	57258	62724	119982	
Town of Perth.....	4984	4984	11309	52	2374	2558	8775	10295	19068	
Totals	26718	30970	113960	7774	12523	10673	66033	75017	139050	

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Shire of Perth.....	7287	7064	7175	6110	9056	5948	4979	4377	5202	1451	435	41	—	57125
Town of Perth.....	1241	1056	986	957	1204	1041	543	710	438	167	45	7	—	8775
Total of Males	8528	8100	8161	7067	10260	6989	5922	5087	5640	1618	480	48	—	65900

FEMALES.

	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Shire of Perth	7149	7075	6676	6514	11253	7437	6134	5061	5452	1481	594	36	—	56262
Town of Perth.....	1119	1048	973	1045	1879	1336	1128	891	556	245	68	6	—	10294
Total of Females ..	8268	8121	7649	7559	13112	8773	7262	5952	5988	1726	462	42	—	67296

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Perth was 139050—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 138816—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein Enumerated have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Perth was 83—every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages: several of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Renfrew.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.				
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.		
Abbey (a)	Parish	1459	4210	8	1	356	5688	166	9609	10966	20575	
Beith (part of) (b)	Parish	10	11	—	—	9	2	—	29	38	67	
Cathcart (part of) (c)	Parish	217	365	—	5	84	259	42	950	955	1885	
Dunlop (part of) (d)	Parish	12	12	—	—	10	2	—	34	34	68	
Eaglesham (e)	Parish	219	384	—	—	84	294	6	932	995	1927	
Eastwood (f)	Parish	527	1151	1	4	144	951	56	2650	3026	5676	
Erskine	Parish	145	167	—	4	95	48	26	495	478	975	
Govan (part of) (g)	Parish	80	109	—	—	20	71	18	257	295	550	
Greenock (h) {	East	Parish	796	796	5	65	57	206	555	1610	1995	3605
	Middle	Parish	364	1866	2	54	7	503	1356	3011	4249	7260
	West	Parish	525	2698	9	178	75	1275	1350	4760	6465	11225
Houston and Killellan (i)	Parish	208	453	—	—	100	320	15	1080	1257	2337	
Inchinnan	Parish	76	105	—	2	59	8	58	288	294	582	
Innerkip	Parish	478	478	1	6	106	139	253	1102	1242	2344	
Kilbarchan	Parish	402	827	4	4	145	656	48	1986	2227	4213	
Kilmalcolm	Parish	247	310	1	8	206	95	9	778	822	1600	
Lochwinnoch	Parish	507	844	—	2	254	525	67	1975	2155	4130	
Mearns (k)	Parish	282	405	—	4	201	167	37	1027	1268	2295	
Neilston	Parish	679	1269	5	50	204	1040	25	2957	3592	6549	
Paisley (l)	Burgh	1616	5730	8	87	357	4541	852	12153	14295	26448	
Port-Glasgow (m)	Town	1285	1995	8	89	45	676	574	2271	2991	5262	
Renfrew	Burgh and Parish	358	512	3	5	111	358	45	1264	1382	2646	
Totals		10490	23977	55	546	2725	15780	5472	51178	60997	112175	

(a) The return of the Abbey Parish includes that part of it which is situate East of the River Clyde, and from which a separate return was received and entered in 1811. Rather more than half the population of the Parish may be ascribed to the Town of Paisley, which is surrounded by the Abbey Parish.—*b* Beith Parish is mostly in Ayr Shire, Cunningham District. The entire Parish contains 4472 inhabitants.—*c* Cathcart Parish is partly in Lanark Shire. The entire Parish contains 2056 inhabitants. The increase of population arises from its contiguity to Glasgow.—*d* Dunlop Parish is mostly in Ayr Shire. The entire Parish contains 1097 inhabitants.—*e* A cotton mill has been established at Eaglesham since 1811.—*f* One male in Eastwood Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—*g* Govan Parish is mostly in Lanark Shire. The entire Parish contains 4325 inhabitants.—*h* It appears that in the return of

the West Parish of Greenock nearly 500 seamen belonging to registered vessels were included, these have been deducted. The three Parishes together, appear to contain 22088 inhabitants.—*i* One male in Houston and Killellan Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—*k* Bleachfields have been much increased at Mearns and the population also from that cause.—*l* The Burgh of Paisley consists of three, of which the High Church Parish contains 1442 inhabitants, the Middle Parish, 842 inhabitants, the Low Parish, 505 inhabitants, and to which the Suburh comprised in the return of Abbey Parish, containing 1620 inhabitants, so that the total number of inhabitants in Paisley may be estimated at 28000. One male and one female in the Burgh of Paisley are upwards of 100 years of age.—*m* One male in Port-Glasgow upwards of 100 years of age.

(l) The Magistrates of Paisley, in a printed statement, include the whole of the Abbey Parish with the Burgh, which makes the population of Paisley amount to 47000 inhabitants.—*Lidtor.*

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Males	9125	7329	6501	5705	8889	5654	1613	5200	2152	921	254	26	45	451515
Females	9055	7282	6654	6507	10786	6295	1896	5451	2240	1029	279	51	15	458262

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Renfrew was 112175.—and the Ages as returned (being of 11,577 Persons) are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Renfrew was 22—every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shires of Ross and Cromarty.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Empty.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Alness	Parish	260	267	15	14	152	60	55	640	650	1270
Applecross (+) (a)	Parish	508	525	2	30	341	45	141	1391	1402	2793
Avoch (b)	Parish	374	397	4	15	114	271	12	824	997	1821
Barvas (c)	Parish	529	529	—	—	489	—	40	1186	1382	2568
Contin (u)	Parish	405	414	5	16	169	43	202	921	1009	1950
Cromarty	Town	316	504	4	8	15	312	177	855	1158	1995
	& Parish	161	163	—	5	146	15	2	278	378	656
Dingwall (+).....	Burgh & Parish	349	465	3	8	198	106	159	950	1101	2051
Edderton.....	Parish	204	211	5	7	87	15	109	425	490	915
Fearn (a).....	Parish	556	561	7	15	119	197	45	797	857	1654
Fodderty (+)	Parish	425	444	1	1	314	64	60	916	1056	1952
Geirloch (+)	Parish	527	527	1	—	485	42	—	2310	2108	4518
Glenshiel (e)	Parish	151	139	—	10	115	15	9	372	396	768
Killiernan	Parish	222	224	5	2	94	74	56	642	729	1371
Kilmuir, Easter	Parish	316	326	5	8	236	75	17	624	757	1381
Kintearn	Parish	298	327	5	7	107	87	135	648	806	1454
Kincardine	Parish	444	445	4	7	316	58	91	824	987	1811
Kintail	Parish	204	210	—	—	86	122	1	475	552	1027
Knockbain	Parish	450	495	3	18	163	125	171	843	1130	1973
Lochalsh (f)	Parish	450	457	—	1	250	45	182	1224	1268	2492
Lochbroom (g)	Parish	877	896	14	35	722	62	115	2195	2545	4540
Locharron (h)	Parish	545	569	1	12	255	34	80	956	976	1952
Lochs (i)	Parish	589	589	—	—	589	—	—	1513	1556	2669
Loggie, Easter	Parish	221	221	—	12	56	80	105	562	451	813
Nigg (a).....	Parish	551	556	6	—	81	246	9	660	776	1456
Rosolis (k)	Parish	265	278	6	15	115	50	115	522	679	1201
Rosemarkie (+) (l)	Parish	300	359	7	18	144	147	68	751	840	1571
Rosskeen	Parish	572	645	21	48	126	172	347	1178	1405	2583
Stornoway (m).....	Town and Parish	788	851	6	8	400	405	48	1814	2505	4119
Tain	Burgh and Parish	575	665	1	6	221	203	259	1556	1505	2861
Tarbat (n)	Parish	564	581	16	10	242	70	69	756	869	1625
Uig (n)	Parish	566	592	2	1	475	—	119	1544	1551	2875
Urquhart (part of) (o)	Parish	500	514	4	10	181	68	65	671	825	1496
Urray (part of) (p)	Parish	616	620	5	2	386	74	160	1241	1490	2751
Totals.....		13638	14506	146	545	7947	5356	5205	52524	56504	68828

(a) The increase of population in the Parish of Applecross is attributed to the herring fishery, so in the Parishes of Fearn, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, Nigg and Tarbat.—(b) A new harbour and other improvements are remarked at Avoch.—(c) One male and two females in Barvas Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(d) One male in Contin Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) Emigration is prevalent in the Parish of Glenshiel, yet the population is on the increase.—(f) One male in Lochalsh Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(g) Two males and two females upwards of 100 years of age in Lochbroom Parish.—(h) Four females upwards of 100

years of age in Locharron Parish.—(i) Four males and three females upwards of 100 years of age in Lochs Parish.—(k) Rosolis, or strictly speaking, Kirkmichael and Cullicudden united.—(l) The return of Rosemarkie Parish includes the Burgh of Fort-Rose.—(m) One male and four females in Stornoway upwards of 100 years of age.—(n) One male in Uig Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(o) Urquhart Parish is partly in the Shire of Nairn. The entire Parish contains 2822 inhabitants.—(p) Urray Parish is partly in the Shire of Inverness, but the whole is here entered.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	Total.
		to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	100 and upwards.	
Males	5884	5626	5147	2647	5579	2851	2244	1818	1243	651	208	47	1125956
Females	5686	5553	2929	2883	5141	3824	2917	2427	1767	674	274	49	1530118

The Total Number of Persons in the Shires of Ross and Cromarty was 68828—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 56504—whence it appears that the Ages of between one-fifth and one-sixth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shires of Ross and Cromarty was 53, five of which contained no answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked (+); a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Roxburgh.

PARISHES.	HOUSES			OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Un-inhabited Building.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactory, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
CASTLETOWN MELROSE DISTRICT.									
Boswell's St. Parish	127	135	— 5	62	32	41	298	338	636
Bowden (a) Parish	95	203	1 8	113	31	56	453	501	954
Castleton Parish	344	421	— 6	184	120	117	955	1083	2038
Landean with Galashiels, } (part of) (b) }	31	34	— —	27	3	4	90	97	187
Lilliesteaf (c) Parish	137	174	1 16	80	52	42	351	428	779
Maxton Parish	93	93	— 5	68	12	13	209	254	463
Melrose Parish	593	728	4 15	298	280	150	1697	1770	3467
	1520	1788	6 53	852	533	423	4053	4471	8524
HAWICK DISTRICT.									
Ashkirk (part of) (d) Parish	66	71	1 5	54	11	6	177	183	360
Cavers Parish	244	291	— 10	157	80	54	741	763	1504
Hawick Town & Parish	489	917	2 3	189	536	192	2153	2234	4387
Kirktown Parish	56	65	— 2	43	8	14	150	165	315
Robertown (part of) (e) Parish	66	69	— 1	62	6	1	181	203	384
Selkirk (part of) (f) Burgh & Parish	6	—	— 1	5	—	—	17	15	32
Wilton (g) Parish	245	389	1 10	144	149	96	780	881	1661
	1172	1808	4 32	654	790	364	4199	4444	8643
JEDBURGH DISTRICT.									
Ancrum Parish	258	290	— 13	180	75	33	662	724	1386
Bedrule Parish	50	51	1 5	42	6	3	152	192	344
Craiding Parish	135	136	3 6	65	31	40	355	393	748
Hobkirk Parish	120	120	— 14	43	26	51	325	327	652
Jedburgh, Burgh & Parish	794	1157	4 28	283	459	416	2499	2752	5251
Minto Parish	83	91	1 —	62	16	15	233	289	472
Oxnam Parish	127	133	— 9	71	21	41	335	358	693
Southdean Parish	147	151	— 6	86	16	49	406	431	837
	1714	2130	9 79	832	650	648	4967	5416	10383
KELSO DISTRICT.									
Eekford Parish	214	219	2 8	177	32	10	525	608	1133
Ednam Parish	120	120	— 8	69	25	26	270	331	601
Hounam Parish	54	56	— 15	14	14	28	162	165	327
Kelso (h) Parish	535	1127	4 3	158	503	466	2273	2587	4860
Linton Parish	78	79	— 4	73	2	4	215	243	458
Makerston Parish	58	59	— 2	44	6	9	169	176	345
Morebattle Parish	184	207	— 6	156	44	7	525	545	1070
Roxburgh (i) Parish	199	202	2 12	160	21	21	430	496	926
Smaitholm Parish	111	125	— 3	72	26	27	240	280	520
Stitchel (k) Parish	103	106	— 2	75	11	20	194	257	451
Sprouston (l) Parish	294	296	— 8	175	57	64	605	761	1371
Yetholm Parish	231	317	— 7	122	108	87	581	699	1280
Totals	2181	2913	8 78	1295	849	769	6189	7058	13342

(a) Pasturage has been converted to tillage in the Parish of Bowden.—(b) Galashiels Parish is mostly in the Shire of Selkirk.—(c) The decrease of the population in the Parish of Lilliesteaf is very recent, and perhaps temporary.—(d) Ashkirk Parish is partly in the Shire of Selkirk. The entire Parish contains 344 inhabitants.—(e) Robertown Parish is partly in the Shire of Selkirk. The entire Parish contains 674 inhabitants.—(f) Selkirk Parish is mostly in the Shire of Selkirk. The entire

Parish contains 728 inhabitants.—(g) Several carding mills have been erected in the Parish of Wilton since 1811.—(h) One female in Kelso Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(i) Female labour in agriculture is still prevalent in the Parish of Roxburgh, though not to such a degree as heretofore. The first part of this observation is applicable to the Parish of Sprouston.—(k) Stitchel is partly in the Shire of Berwick, but the whole is here entered.

SHIRE OF ROXBURGH, *continued.*SUMMARY
OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ROXBURGH.

DISTRICTS, &c.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicrafts.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Districts of Castletown Melrose	1520	1788	6	53	852	555	425	4055	4471	8524
Hawick	1172	1808	4	32	654	790	564	4199	4444	8645
Jedburgh	1714	2130	9	79	852	650	648	4967	5416	10383
Kelso	2181	2913	8	78	1295	849	769	6189	7155	13342
Totals.....	6587	8639	27	242	3615	2822	2204	19408	21484	40892

AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

DISTRICT OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Castletown } Melrose ... }	605	578	491	424	606	412	564	295	171	84	25	2	—	4055
Hawick	675	549	509	598	594	514	591	505	165	90	22	3	—	4211
Jedburgh	776	707	641	464	688	557	461	517	214	105	36	5	—	4967
Kelso	911	898	784	659	856	626	564	419	507	165	59	5	—	6189
Total of Males	2965	2752	2425	1925	2724	2109	1780	1554	855	440	120	11	—	19420

FEMALES.

DISTRICT OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 30</i>	<i>30 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 60</i>	<i>60 to 70</i>	<i>70 to 80</i>	<i>80 to 90</i>	<i>90 to 100</i>	<i>100 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Castletown } Melrose ... }	652	633	419	463	716	491	455	525	225	110	25	5	—	4471
Hawick	639	545	505	555	758	495	444	545	259	102	20	1	—	4444
Jedburgh.....	692	756	594	545	915	660	488	559	275	114	58	2	—	5416
Kelso	882	822	771	764	1276	842	629	474	595	254	60	4	1	7154
Total of Females..	2845	2734	2289	2125	3665	2488	1996	1499	1132	560	141	10	1	21485

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Roxburgh was 40892, and the Ages as returned (being of 40605) Persons, are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Roxburgh was 54, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shire of Selkirk.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Ashkirk (part of) (a)..... Parish	37	58	—	3	35	4	1	85	101	184	
Etterick Parish	87	91	—	7	64	10	17	250	235	485	
Galashiels (part of) (b) Parish	174	255	—	5	25	155	95	696	662	1558	
Innerleithen (part of) (c) Parish	7	7	—	—	6	—	1	25	20	45	
Peebles (part of) (d) Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glensax Parish	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	4	
Robertown (part of) (e) Parish	55	55	—	1	44	9	2	150	160	290	
Selkirk (part of) (f) Burgh & Parish	452	621	1	11	68	189	364	1255	1441	2696	
Stow Parish	61	64	—	2	55	15	18	155	175	328	
Yarrow Parish	227	240	—	6	147	49	44	612	637	1249	
Totals.....	1081	1372	1	55	421	409	542	5205	5452	6637	

(a) Ashkirk Parish is mostly in Roxburgh. The entire Parish contains 544 inhabitants.—(b) Galashiels forms part of Lindean with Galashiels (Roxburgh Shire.) The entire Parish contains 1545 inhabitants.—(c) Innerleithan Parish is mostly in the Shire of Peebles. The entire Parish contains 705 inhabitants.—(d) Peebles Parish

is mostly in the Shire of Peebles.—(e) Robertown Parish is mostly in the Shire of Roxburgh. The entire Parish contains 674 inhabitants.—(f) Selkirk is partly in the Shire of Roxburgh. The entire Parish contains 2728 inhabitants.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
	Males.....	489	503	365	347	467	353	290	207	110	55	18	1	—	305
Females.....	485	477	383	379	581	400	307	218	141	72	20	6	—	3132

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Selkirk was 6637, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was also 6637, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Selkirk was 9, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shire of Stirling.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Buildings.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Airth	Parish	244	406	5	15	84	90	252	945	955	1900
Alva (a)	Parish	200	254	—	6	14	116	124	552	598	1150
Baldernock	Parish	166	171	1	10	78	70	25	448	444	892
Balfroun	Parish	201	389	2	4	58	516	15	967	1074	2041
Bothkennar (b)	Parish	165	175	—	7	59	55	99	449	446	895
Buchanan	Parish	144	155	1	5	15	15	129	373	390	763
Campsie (c)	Parish	458	960	4	52	108	806	46	2526	2401	4927
Denny	Parish	444	691	5	4	105	199	587	1611	1755	3364
Drymen (+)	Parish	286	518	—	20	172	56	90	856	825	1661
Dunipace (d)	Parish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denovan, little	District	49	57	—	7	25	17	15	150	168	298
Denovan, Meikle	District	76	127	—	2	23	76	28	506	558	644
Dunipace	District	7	7	—	—	5	1	1	26	51	57
Torwood	District	26	51	—	1	15	9	7	84	85	169
Falkirk (e)	Parish	1408	2825	10	19	194	1025	1606	5451	6085	11536
Gintry	Parish	112	198	1	5	20	98	80	512	590	1102
Fargunnoch	Parish	151	182	5	4	111	71	—	453	429	862
Killearn	Parish	181	205	1	9	55	122	28	563	565	1126
Kilpatrick, New or Easter	Parish	125	184	—	25	59	81	44	496	489	985
Kilsyth (f)	Parish	832	960	4	42	362	454	144	2103	2157	4260
Kippen (part of) (g)	Parish	512	515	1	15	60	91	162	659	709	1568
Larbert (h)	Parish	569	661	1	8	221	505	137	1715	1778	3491
Lecropt (part of) (i)	Parish	55	47	1	—	14	30	5	129	125	252
Logie (part of) (k)	Parish	109	159	—	—	57	62	20	511	557	668
Muiravonside (+) (e)	Parish	281	296	5	18	82	105	109	906	772	1678
Niniaus, St (+)	Parish	1209	1511	10	20	404	1042	65	3972	4502	8274
Polmont (+)	Parish	422	442	2	21	42	61	559	1084	1089	2171
Slamannan	Parish	164	185	4	6	120	47	18	482	499	981
Stirling (l)	Burgh & Parish	711	1688	8	8	15	1138	555	3275	5838	7113
Strathblane	Parish	129	160	5	15	45	109	6	576	572	748
Totals		8984	15755	66	358	2600	6641	4492	5171	5368	65376

(a) The extension of blanket and plaid manufacture is mentioned in the return from Alva.—(b) The collieries are increased in the Parish of Bothkennar.—(c) The linen print-fields have continued in a flourishing state at Campsie; also coal works and lime works; hence the great increase of population.—(d) The entire Parish of Dunipace contains 1168 inhabitants. Milton is included in the return of Meikle Denovan.—(e) The works on the Union Canal have caused an increase of population at Falkirk, in the Parish of Muir Avonside and in some other Parishes.—(f) The coal works at Banton have caused an increase of population in the Parish of Kil-

st.—(g) Kippen Parish is partly in the Shire of Perth. The entire Parish contains 2029 inhabitants.—(h) The apparent decrease of population in the Parish of Larbert, is supposed to arise from a defective return in 1811, the Carron foundery and iron works being situated in this Parish and continuing in a flourishing state.—(i) Lecropt Parish is mostly in the Shire of Perth. The entire Parish contains 513 inhabitants.—(k) Logie Parish is partly in the Shire of Clackmannan, partly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 2015 inhabitants.—(l) Stirling Parish is partly in the Shire of Clackmannan. The entire Parish contains 7214 inhabitants.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards	Total.
	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100		
Males	3796	3386	3165	2748	3741	2575	2267	1512	1152	492	88	10	—	24932
Females	3684	3351	2677	2929	4575	3000	2468	1842	1381	488	173	21	—	26589

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Stirling was 65376, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 51521, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly one-fifth part of the Persons therein enumerated have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Stirling was 29, four of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages and are thus (+) marked. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Sutherland.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families and persons in the two preceding, &c. &c.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>	
Assint..... Parish	547	547	2	2	460	16	71	1315	1488	2805	
Clyne Parish	599	452	18	—	182	200	50	878	993	1874	
Creech (a) Parish	589	389	5	2	289	17	85	1120	1254	2374	
Dornoch (a)..... Parish	152	140	5	—	68	58	14	295	355	650	
Dornoch (a)..... } & Parish	520	520	6	—	440	26	54	1148	1322	2470	
Durness (b) Parish	175	178	—	—	100	4	74	456	548	1004	
Edderachillis Parish	259	259	—	—	192	2	45	551	678	1229	
Farr (b) Parish	574	576	4	—	266	56	54	951	1063	1994	
Golspie (b) Parish	250	292	12	4	86	69	157	481	555	1036	
Kildonan (b) Parish	97	97	1	—	75	6	16	280	285	565	
Lairg (b) Parish	219	227	—	3	156	45	26	474	620	1094	
Loth (c) Parish	400	417	6	5	344	44	29	957	1071	2008	
Reay (part of) (d)..... Parish	192	198	1	1	112	69	17	505	554	1057	
Rogart (b) Parish	420	420	—	—	307	19	94	927	1059	1986	
Tongue Parish	518	550	—	4	285	11	54	792	944	1736	
Totals	4654	4822	60	21	3502	642	818	11088	12752	23840	

(a) The entire Parish of Dornoch contains 3100 inhabitants. Many families have lately settled on improvable moors. The same observation is applicable to the Parish of Creech.— b Small tenants are said to have been removed and sheep farms established in the Parishes of Durness, Farr, Golspie, Kildonan, Lairg, and (in some degree) Ro-

gart, but such transfer of inhabitants has not prevented an increase of population in the Shire of Sutherland generally.— c The Parish of Loth includes the fishing station of Helmsdale, where the population is greatly increased.— d Reay Parish is mostly in the Shire of Caithness. The entire Parish contains 5815 inhabitants.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>100 and upwards</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		<i>to 10</i>	<i>to 15</i>	<i>to 20</i>	<i>to 30</i>	<i>to 40</i>	<i>to 50</i>	<i>to 60</i>	<i>to 70</i>	<i>to 80</i>	<i>to 90</i>			
Males	1518	1470	1401	1528	1658	1166	928	752	610	216	49	6	—	11088
Females	1556	1470	1372	1580	2151	1549	1208	1037	725	240	78	1	—	12752

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Sutherland was 23840, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was also 23840, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Sutherland was 15, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shire of Wigtown.

PARISHES.	HOUSLS.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Peasantry.	Un-inhabited.	Families every employed in agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Glasserton	Parish	182	189	5	15	155	18	18	544	515	1057
Inch (a)	Parish	478	494	11	18	536	97	41	1153	1255	2386
Kirkcolm (b)	Parish	500	371	5	1	262	99	10	885	956	1821
Kirkcowan	Parish	249	275	4	6	80	5	161	608	675	1285
Kirkinner	Parish	266	290	—	4	196	54	4	758	750	1488
Kirkmaiden (c)	Parish	407	442	1	12	219	95	128	1090	1120	2210
Leswalt (a)	Parish	401	465	7	6	268	90	10	1158	1192	2352
Luce, New	Parish	110	117	2	9	72	20	25	296	315	609
Luce, Old, or Glenluce	Parish	546	382	5	12	216	81	85	981	976	1957
Mochrum	Parish	355	569	1	4	256	65	68	887	984	1871
Penningham (d)	Parish	458	565	4	2	241	217	107	1460	1650	3090
and Newton Stewart	Town										
Port-Patrick (e)	Parish	267	380	1	1	152	147	31	845	975	1818
Sorby (f)	Parish	206	261	—	4	102	248	11	619	700	1519
Stoneykirk	Parish	629	640	14	56	496	150	14	1512	1621	3133
Stranraer	Burgh & Parish	401	565	9	7	91	591	81	1098	1565	2465
Whithorn	Burgh & Parish	408	555	2	11	195	147	195	1081	1280	2361
Wigtown	Burgh & Parish	558	440	5	4	212	188	40	922	1120	2042
Totals		5819	6774	69	150	5525	2089	1160	15857	17403	33240

(a) The increase of population at Inch, at Leswalt, and in most of the other Parishes in the Shire of Wigtown, is ascribed to the influx of Irish settlers.—(b) In the Parish of Kirkcolm, feus have been granted and lands sublet to small tenants.—(c) At Port-Nessock in the Parish of Kirkmaiden, the construction of a harbour pier has caused a temporary increase of population; but the decay of careful Scottish manners which checked early marriages, is another cause much more efficient. The influx of

Irish settlers who require nothing but the cheapest and coarsest food, producing an increase of population without restraint. One male upwards of 100 years of age in Kirkmaiden Parish.—(d) A great increase of population is noticed at Newton Stewart in the Parish of Penningham.—(e) The improvement of the harbour at Port-Patrick has created employment and attracted new settlers.—(f) One male upwards of 100 years of age in Sorby Parish.

AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards.	Total.
		to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90			
Males	2466	352	1952	1552	2244	1630	1380	1056	764	406	115	16	215	895
Females	2347	2231	1920	1731	2941	1955	1582	1193	958	413	126	16	—	1741

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Wigtown was 33240, and the Ages as returned (being of 33308 persons) are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Wigtown was 17, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Summary

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS, IN SCOTLAND.

SHIRES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Un-inhabited.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.</i>	<i>Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.</i>	<i>All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
Aberdeen	27579	35701	186	996	15775	16029	5897	72585	85004	155387
Argyll	16059	18509	96	1275	8989	5468	5852	47775	49541	97316
Ayr	17842	26645	87	406	6207	15008	5450	61077	66322	127299
Banff	8971	9885	120	210	4150	2959	2796	20195	25568	45561
Berwick	5805	7165	42	276	5554	1925	1908	15976	17409	35585
Bute	2205	2855	17	30	1314	750	811	6474	7525	15797
Caithness	5519	5944	58	59	3052	2188	704	14196	16042	30258
Clackmannan	2145	2881	12	62	451	1418	1029	6556	6907	15265
Dumbarton	5556	5541	18	78	1168	2602	1571	15048	14271	27317
Dumfries	12248	14458	85	285	4540	4706	5412	35572	37506	70878
Edinburgh	19077	40469	209	1165	4850	18700	16959	87759	103755	191514
Elgin	6668	7527	115	162	2676	2550	2521	14292	16870	31162
Fife	18944	25749	105	527	5260	13748	6741	55540	61016	114556
Forfar	16812	26718	112	576	5114	15548	6256	52071	61559	115450
Haddington	6250	7954	14	579	3009	2947	1978	16828	18299	35127
Inverness	17055	18524	85	415	10215	2447	5662	42504	47855	90357
Kincairdine	5894	6685	50	215	5025	2501	1559	15540	15578	29118
Kinross	1419	1827	11	54	446	755	646	3660	4102	7762
Kirkcudbright	6441	7912	57	191	3047	2258	2627	18500	20597	38905
Lanark	17016	51497	325	2415	4885	29776	16858	115585	129002	244587
Linlithgow	5502	4965	15	96	1224	1817	1924	10755	11982	22685
Nairn	2012	2151	15	54	799	429	905	4082	4924	9006
Orkney and Shetland	9176	10485	58	94	6604	1524	2555	24070	29054	55124
Peebles	1750	1962	2	51	857	651	474	4975	5075	10046
Perth	26718	50970	115	960	7774	12525	10675	60055	75017	159050
Renfrew	10495	25977	55	54	2725	15780	5472	51178	60957	112175
Ross & Cromarty	15658	14506	146	545	7947	5556	5205	52524	56504	68828
Roxburgh	6587	8659	27	24	3615	2822	2204	19108	21454	40892
Selkirk	1081	1572	1	5	421	409	542	3205	5452	6657
Stirling	8984	15755	66	358	2600	6641	4492	51718	55658	65876
Sutherland	4654	4822	60	21	5562	642	813	11088	12752	25840
Wigtown	5819	6774	69	150	3527	2089	1160	15837	17405	35240
Total	511474	447960	2405	12657	150699	190264	126997	985555	1109901	1995456

Summary

OF THE AGES OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND.

MALES.

SHIRES.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards	Totals.
Aberdeen	9744	8674	8361	6875	10117	7831	6552	4826	3812	1984	664	56	1	63493
Argyll	7372	6983	6110	5238	6625	4817	3594	2877	2259	961	262	80	1	47179
Ayr	9682	8539	7694	6280	8968	6386	5173	3610	2561	1366	368	40	1	60798
Banff	2618	2333	2234	1820	2562	1903	1751	1291	1086	562	184	13	1	18383
Berwick	2351	2173	1953	1747	2406	1714	1374	920	789	418	100	8	1	15955
Bute	905	882	930	678	914	611	571	435	366	199	48	5	1	6484
Caithness	1774	1399	1842	1666	2150	1325	1204	1021	753	312	80	9	1	14196
Clackmannan	597	572	543	390	477	363	377	243	156	54	18	1	1	3733
Dunbarton	1698	1533	1571	1242	1863	1352	986	790	422	216	53	9	1	11535
Dumfries	5162	4857	4387	3620	4606	3357	2883	2497	1467	742	212	17	1	33569
Edinburgh	13152	11953	10294	8418	14356	11474	8378	5083	2955	1213	271	25	2	87606
Elgin	2017	1835	1778	1505	2121	1456	1253	891	790	452	113	11	1	14203
Fife	7907	7303	6769	5357	7526	5766	5042	3663	2741	1307	291	21	1	53694
Forfar	4605	4366	3911	3623	4695	3767	3172	2631	1970	943	257	22	1	33663
Haddington	2574	2394	2149	1662	2441	1740	1483	1014	842	359	93	10	1	16758
Inverness	4666	4570	4032	3365	4453	3348	2447	2145	1476	620	229	46	6	31353
Kincardine	1754	1627	1746	1299	1803	1242	1185	929	755	401	106	9	1	12856
Kinross	476	457	422	397	553	380	322	286	206	123	26	1	1	3659
Kirkcudbright	2895	2716	2480	1785	2559	1978	1615	1187	799	376	113	20	1	18523
Lanark	18529	15519	14623	11684	17868	13204	10916	6913	3923	1755	432	38	1	115384
Linlithgow	1765	1513	1429	1028	1678	1187	986	580	450	255	44	6	1	10861
Nairn	551	512	514	413	547	454	373	283	248	112	21	1	1	4029
Orkney and Shetland	1867	1721	1588	1407	2006	1380	1249	1061	874	465	168	6	1	13672
Peebles	764	714	698	521	869	483	432	273	182	122	22	2	1	4663
Perth	8528	8100	8161	7067	10260	6389	5922	5087	3640	1618	480	48	1	65900
Renfrew	9125	7929	6501	5765	8889	5634	4615	3200	2132	921	224	26	4	54315
Ross and Cromarty	3884	3626	3147	2647	3379	2851	2244	1818	1243	631	208	47	11	25926
Roxburgh	2965	2732	2425	1925	2724	2109	1780	1324	855	440	150	11	1	19450
Selkirk	489	543	365	347	467	353	290	207	110	55	18	1	1	3205
Stirling	3796	3386	3165	2748	3741	2575	2267	1512	1152	492	88	10	1	24932
Sutherland	1518	1476	1401	1328	1627	1166	928	752	610	216	49	6	1	11088
Wigtown	2466	2352	1932	1532	2244	1630	1380	1056	764	406	115	16	2	15895
Total of Males	137956	125298	115183	95319	137645	101107	82695	60014	42309	19977	5377	620	40	923540

The Total Number of Persons in Scotland was 2093456, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 1956706, whence it appears that the Ages of one-fifth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

Summary

OF THE AGES OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND.

FEMALES.

SHIRES.	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards	Total.
	5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100		
Aberdeen	9412	5250	7659	7914	12388	9749	7875	6487	4861	2576	793	87	3	79348
Argyll	7248	6679	5612	4778	7241	5745	4268	3571	2382	922	318	63	1	48896
Ayr	9982	8927	7393	7531	11922	7631	5840	4148	2962	1544	430	56	1	66144
Banff	5594	2344	1934	1984	3322	2538	2151	1874	1466	658	195	18	—	21215
Berwick	2271	2144	1763	1800	3063	2648	1526	1188	988	481	121	11	1	17440
Bute	878	855	831	817	1223	781	721	544	435	188	49	5	—	7323
Caithness	1737	1843	1700	1785	2874	1886	1581	1294	930	535	85	7	1	3944
Clackmannan	574	564	492	384	644	476	350	267	166	67	19	1	1	3944
Dumbarton	1688	1543	1432	1325	2372	1421	1132	825	582	237	74	19	1	12858
Dumfries	4895	4767	4232	3853	6212	4545	3385	2430	1892	917	276	26	1	37201
Edinburgh	12542	11460	10792	11112	21677	14089	9862	6035	3772	1615	409	29	6	165410
Elgin	1921	1702	1540	1735	2086	2028	1697	1419	1139	547	144	17	—	16581
Fife	7848	7121	6402	5956	10363	7326	5849	4573	3447	1586	469	32	—	60914
Forfar	4501	4186	4234	4102	7129	4891	4651	3290	2334	930	232	22	1	39884
Gaddington	2320	2248	1864	1889	3015	2148	1681	1367	975	496	133	21	—	18231
Inverness	4581	4311	3740	3669	5468	1461	3389	2662	1631	676	293	61	16	34233
Kincardine	1685	1512	1493	1336	2507	1865	1445	1265	974	459	144	13	1	14689
Kinross	491	465	419	409	721	460	412	333	245	119	26	2	—	4102
Kirkcudbright	2777	2545	2172	2120	3677	2338	1767	1361	962	445	144	17	—	56328
Lanark	17710	15631	13666	14692	24084	15764	12443	7971	4992	2137	612	51	6	129000
Lanlithgow	1718	1475	1356	1115	2116	1361	1069	826	667	295	85	9	—	11982
Nairn	532	486	470	496	745	587	522	423	466	172	55	5	—	4809
Orkney and Shetland	1856	1686	1391	1485	2980	2650	1787	1445	1178	558	145	8	2	16545
Peebles	695	646	585	568	963	520	432	320	216	96	15	5	—	5661
Perth	8268	8121	7649	7559	15112	8773	7262	6692	3998	1726	462	42	2	72916
Renfrew	9632	7282	6634	6507	16506	6293	4896	3431	2246	1029	279	31	1	58262
Ross and Cromarty	3686	3532	2929	2833	5141	3824	2917	2427	1767	674	274	49	15	30118
Roxburgh	2845	2734	2289	2125	3665	2488	1966	1499	1132	566	141	10	1	21485
Seikirk	485	477	383	339	581	460	367	218	144	72	20	6	—	3432
Stirling	3684	3351	2677	2929	4575	3040	2468	1842	1381	488	173	21	—	26589
Sutherland	1536	1470	1372	1380	2181	1549	1208	1037	725	240	78	6	—	17522
Wigtown	2347	2231	1920	1731	2941	1955	1582	1193	938	413	126	16	—	17413
Total of Females	133711	121573	109247	108396	182792	124380	96991	73518	51868	23298	6754	766	62	1033166

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from Scotland was 1046—forty-nine of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons, and are thus marked (+) throughout the Abstract.

Collated from the Government Enumerations,

BY MR. CLELAND.

SUMMARY OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND, IN THE YEARS
1801, 1811, AND 1821.

SHIRES.	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen	55625	67457	123082	60159	74916	135075	72385	85004	155389
Argyle.....	53767	58092	71859	40675	44910	85585	47775	49541	97316
Ayr	59666	44640	84306	48506	55448	103954	61077	66222	127299
Banff.....	16067	19740	35807	16465	20205	36670	20195	25568	45763
Berwick	14294	16527	30821	14466	16515	30981	15976	17409	33385
Bute	5552	6259	11791	5545	6488	12033	6474	7525	13999
Caithness.....	10185	12426	22609	10608	12811	23419	14196	16042	30238
Clackmannan	5064	5794	10858	5715	6295	12010	6556	6907	13453
Dumbarton	9796	16914	26710	11569	12820	24389	15046	14271	29317
Dumfries	25407	29190	54597	29547	35615	65162	35572	37506	73078
Edinburgh	54224	68750	122974	65004	85605	148609	87759	105755	193514
Elgin	11765	14942	26707	12401	15707	28108	14292	16870	31162
Fife	42952	50791	93743	43968	55504	101272	55540	61016	114556
Forfar	45461	55666	99127	48151	59115	107266	52071	61559	113630
Haddington	15890	16396	29986	14352	16952	31304	16828	18299	35127
Inverness.....	35811	40491	74292	35722	42614	78336	42504	47855	90359
Kincardine	12104	14245	26349	12580	14859	27439	13540	15578	29118
Kinross	5116	5609	10725	5416	5779	11195	5660	4102	7762
Kirkcudbright.....	15619	15592	29211	15788	17896	33684	18506	20597	38903
Lanark	68109	78599	146698	88688	10064	191752	15385	129002	244587
Linlithgow	8129	9715	17844	8874	10577	19451	10765	11982	22685
Nairne	5659	4618	10277	5350	4721	10071	4082	4924	9006
Orkney & Shetland.....	20795	26031	46826	20151	26012	46163	24170	29054	53224
Peoples	4160	4575	8735	4846	5089	9935	4975	5075	10050
Perth	58808	67598	126406	64054	71059	135095	66055	75017	139052
Renfrew	56068	41988	98056	41960	50656	92616	51178	60997	112175
Ross and Cromarty.....	5194	29849	35043	2764	5515	60859	32524	36504	68828
Roxburgh	15815	17869	33684	17115	20117	37232	19408	21484	40892
Selkirk	3556	2714	6270	2759	3159	5898	3205	5432	6657
Stirling	25875	26950	50825	27741	50429	58170	31718	35658	65576
Sutherland	10425	12692	23117	10488	15141	25629	11088	13752	23840
Wigton	10570	12548	23118	12205	14686	26891	15857	17405	33262
Totals	754581	864487	1599068	826191	979497	1805688	985552	1109904	2095456

Collated from the Government Enumerations,

BY MR. CLELAND.

City of Edinburgh.

PARISHES.	1801.			1811.			1821		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Andrew's	4294	6679	10973	4870	7971	12841	6565	9285	15848
Canongate	2561	3316	5677	3386	4506	7692	4505	5367	9870
St. George's	—	—	—	—	—	—	2598	5672	6070
Charity Workhouse	28	46	74	179	327	506	—	—	—
College Church	1431	1855	3264	1293	1668	2961	1906	2079	3985
St. Cuthbert's	15515	16325	29636	16875	21800	38675	22455	28144	50597
Grey Friars, New	1201	1540	2541	1587	1722	3509	2185	2449	4632
Grey Friars, Old	966	1264	2250	1653	2015	3646	2264	2464	4728
High Church	779	1152	1931	784	1246	2050	1140	1425	2565
Lady Yester's	898	1227	2125	657	846	1505	1069	1264	2355
Leith, North	1355	1875	3228	2008	2867	4875	3216	5809	7025
Leith, South	5279	6705	12044	6599	8789	15488	9025	9950	18975
Magdalene Asylum	1	27	28	1	48	49	—	—	—
New North Church	758	1150	1888	917	1250	2147	1054	1147	2181
Old Church	790	1150	1920	912	1212	2124	1562	1566	2928
Tolbooth Church	896	1785	2679	984	1439	2425	1458	1684	3142
Tolbooth, Canongate	12	—	12	—	14	14	—	—	—
Tron Church	809	1511	2120	1045	1592	2455	1525	1855	3380
Royal Infirmary	190	—	190	156	115	271	—	—	—
Totals	55561	47199	82560	45982	59005	102987	62099	79156	158255

City of Glasgow.

PARISHES.	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Outer, High	2564	2889	5255	2699	3460	6159	5282	5916	7198
Enoch's, St.	2805	3601	6404	5594	4521	7715	5156	5882	7038
James's, St.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5118	5815	7265
John's, St.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5752	4215	7965
Andrew's, St.	1878	2469	4535	2565	2887	5450	2555	5176	5731
Mungo's, St.	5595	4491	8089	5001	6158	11159	4010	4815	8825
Ramshorn	5159	4242	7401	4276	5661	9911	2667	3515	6015
Blackfriars	2095	2808	4901	2657	5101	5758	2876	5590	6266
Mary's, St.	2920	3674	6594	5556	4627	8165	5095	5770	6865
West, or George's St.	1654	2165	3799	1869	2550	4190	4250	5555	9605
Barony	12717	15995	26710	17125	23091	37216	24628	27291	51919
Gorbals	1844	2052	3896	2564	2855	5199	10400	11959	22559
Totals	35007	42378	77585	45275	55474	100749	68119	78924	147045

Collated from the Government Enumerations,

BY MR. CLELAND.

Town of Paisley.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	7821	9205	17026	8845	11094	19937	12153	14295	26428
Abbey Parish.....	6592	7561	14153	7614	9171	16785	9609	10967	20575
Totals.....	14413	16766	31179	16457	20265	36722	21742	25261	47003

Town of Dundee.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total Town	11538	14546	26084	12943	16673	29616	13568	17007	30575

City and District of Aberdeen.

PARISHES.	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burgh and Parish	7194	10403	17597	8713	12926	21639	11650	14834	26484
Banchory Davenick } (part of) Parish }	126	109	235	184	183	367	299	251	550
Belhelvie Parish	594	834	1428	606	717	1323	648	743	1391
Drumoak (part of) Parish	205	253	458	210	265	475	268	319	587
Dyce Parish	167	180	347	257	241	498	325	280	605
Fintray Parish	401	485	886	407	457	864	500	496	996
Kinellar Parish	163	146	309	169	156	325	182	177	359
Machar, New..... Parish	453	472	925	414	509	923	403	484	887
Straloch Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	117	246
Machar, Old Parish	4160	5751	9911	5790	7941	13731	7945	10367	18312
New Hills Parish	599	706	1305	846	913	1759	1065	1076	2141
Peterculter Parish	594	477	1071	471	539	1010	539	557	1096
Skene Parish	525	615	1140	574	723	1297	660	780	1440
Totals.....	14981	20431	35412	18641	25570	44211	24613	30481	55094

Collated from the Government Enumerations,

BY MR. CLELAND.

Town of Greenock.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	8196	9262	17458	7978	11064	19042	9381	12707	22088

City of Perth.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
City	6723	8155	14878	7687	9261	16948	8775	10293	19068

Town of Dumfermline.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	4671	5309	9980	5495	6154	11649	6677	7004	13681

Town of Kilmarnock.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	3716	4363	8079	4634	5514	10148	5972	6797	12769

Town of Inverness.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	3718	5014	8732	4667	6090	10757	5663	7001	12264

Collated from the Government Enumerations,

BY MR. CLELAND.

Town of Falkirk.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	4211	4627	8838	4541	5588	9929	5451	6085	11536

Town of Dumfries.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	3177	4111	7288	4103	5159	9262	5019	6033	11052

Town of Montrose.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	3380	4594	7974	3837	5118	8955	4576	5762	10338

Town of Campbelton.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	3095	3998	7093	3367	4440	7807	4027	4989	9016

Collated from the Government Enumerations,

BY MR. CLELAND.

Town of Ayr.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	2424	3068	5492	2648	3645	6291	3544	4111	7455

Town of Stirling.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	2511	2945	5256	2549	3271	5820	5275	5858	7115

Town of Irvine.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	1850	2734	4584	2470	3280	5750	5029	5978	7007

Town of Port-Glasgow.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	1748	2117	3865	2322	2794	5116	2271	2994	5265

Collated from the Government Enumerations,

BY MR. CLELAND.

City of St. Andrew's.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Burgh and Parish	1838	2365	4203	1926	2385	4311	2174	2725	4899

Town of Rutherglen.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	1200	1257	2437	1660	1869	3529	2295	2545	4640

Town of Dumbarton.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	1125	1419	2544	1373	1748	3121	1595	1886	3481

Town of Renfrew.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Town	962	1069	2031	1076	1229	2305	1264	1382	2646

Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821,

BY MR. CLELAND.

COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

SHIRRS.	Persons.	AGES.		
		From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100	100 and upwards.
ABERDEEN.				
Males	69493	604	56	7
Females	79348	795	87	5
Total	148841	1597	143	10
ARGYLE.				
Males	47179	262	80	2
Females	48896	318	65	2
Total	96075	580	143	4
AYR.				
Males	60798	568	40	—
Females	66134	450	56	1
Total	126932	798	96	1
BANFF.				
Males	18383	184	15	—
Females	21215	195	18	—
Total	39598	379	51	—
BERWICK.				
Males	15955	100	8	—
Females	17410	121	11	1
Total	33365	221	19	1
BUTE.				
Males	6484	48	5	—
Females	7323	49	5	—
Total	13807	97	10	—
CAITHNESS.				
Males	14196	80	9	—
Females	16041	85	7	1
Total	30237	165	16	1
CLACKMANNAN.				
Males	3733	18	—	1
Females	3944	19	1	1
Total	7677	57	1	2
DUMBARTON.				
Males	11535	55	9	—
Females	12858	74	19	1
Total	24393	127	28	1
DUMFRIES.				
Males	33569	212	17	1
Females	37201	276	26	1
Total	70770	488	43	2
EDINBURGH.				
Males	87606	271	25	2
Females	103410	409	29	6
Total	191016	680	54	8

Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821,

BY MR. CLELAND.

COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

SHIRES.	Persons.	AGES.		
		From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100	100 and upwards.
ELGIN.				
Males	14203	113	11	1
Females	16581	144	17	—
Total	30784	257	28	1
FIFE.				
Males	53694	291	21	1
Females	60914	409	32	—
Total	114608	700	53	1
FORFAR.				
Males	33963	257	22	1
Females	59854	232	22	1
Total	73817	489	44	2
HADDINGTON.				
Males	16758	93	10	—
Females	18231	133	24	—
Total	34989	226	31	—
INVERNESS.				
Males	31353	239	46	6
Females	34233	298	61	16
Total	65586	537	107	22
KILCARDINE.				
Males	12856	106	9	—
Females	14689	144	13	1
Total	27545	250	22	1
KINROSS.				
Males	3659	26	1	—
Females	4102	26	2	—
Total	7761	52	3	—
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.				
Males	18523	113	20	—
Females	20328	144	17	—
Total	38851	257	37	—
LANARK.				
Males	115384	432	38	1
Females	129000	612	51	6
Total	244384	1044	89	7
LINLITHGOW.				
Males	10861	44	6	—
Females	11982	85	9	—
Total	22843	129	15	—
NAIRN.				
Males	4029	21	1	—
Females	4869	25	5	—
Total	8898	46	6	—

Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821,

BY MR. CLELAND.

COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

SHIRES.	Persons.	AGES		
		From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100	100 and upwards.
ORKNEY & SHETLAND.				
Males	15672	108	6	—
Females.....	16545	145	8	2
Total	30217	253	14	2
PEEBLES				
Males	4965	22	2	—
Females.....	5061	15	5	—
Total	10024	37	7	—
PERTH				
Males	65900	480	48	—
Females.....	72916	462	42	2
Total	158816	942	90	2
RENFREW.				
Males	54515	254	26	4
Females.....	58262	279	31	1
Total	112577	513	57	5
ROSS & CROMARTY.				
Males	25956	208	47	11
Females.....	30118	274	49	15
Total	56054	482	96	26
ROXBURGH.				
Males	19420	120	11	—
Females.....	21485	141	10	1
Total	40905	261	21	1
SELKIRK.				
Males	5205	18	1	—
Females.....	5452	20	6	—
Total	6657	38	7	—
STIRLING.				
Males	24952	88	10	—
Females.....	26589	175	21	—
Total	51521	261	31	—
SUTHERLAND.				
Males	11088	49	6	—
Females.....	12752	78	6	—
Total	25840	127	12	—
WIGTON.				
Males	15895	115	16	2
Females.....	17115	126	16	—
Total	33508	241	32	2

As some of the Parishes did not return a complete list of Ages, there is consequently a discrepancy in the amount of Population of some of the Counties narrated in this and the two preceding pages.

Results

Drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821,

BY MR. CLELAND.

SHIRES IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF LONGEVITY.

*There is One Person from 80 to 90
years of age*

IN THE SHIRE OF		Persons.
Banff	in every 104 and	$\frac{48.0}{1000}$
Aberdeen	106	$\frac{54.5}{1000}$
Kincardine	110	$\frac{18.0}{1000}$
Orkney and Shetland...	115	$\frac{48.2}{1000}$
Ross and Cromarty	119	$\frac{43.4}{1000}$
Elgin	119	$\frac{72.8}{1000}$
Inverness	122	$\frac{13.4}{1000}$
Wigton	138	$\frac{20.7}{1000}$
Bute	142	$\frac{54.0}{1000}$
Dumfries	145	$\frac{2.0}{1000}$
Perth	147	$\frac{56.5}{1000}$
Kinross	149	$\frac{25.0}{1000}$
Berwick	150	$\frac{97.2}{1000}$
Forfar	151	$\frac{1.6}{1000}$
Kirkcudbright	151	$\frac{17.1}{1000}$
Haddington	154	$\frac{81.8}{1000}$
Roxburgh	156	$\frac{72.4}{1000}$
Ayr	159	$\frac{62}{1000}$
Fife	163	$\frac{72.5}{1000}$
Argyle	165	$\frac{64.6}{1000}$
Selkirk	174	$\frac{65.8}{1000}$
Linlithgow	177	$\frac{77}{1000}$
Caithness	183	$\frac{25.4}{1000}$
Sutherland	187	$\frac{71.6}{1000}$
Dumbarton	192	$\frac{7.0}{1000}$
Nairn	193	$\frac{45.4}{1000}$
Stirling	197	$\frac{39.8}{1000}$
Clackmannan	207	$\frac{48.6}{1000}$
Renfrew	219	$\frac{48.8}{1000}$
Lanark	234	$\frac{8.4}{1000}$
Peebles	270	$\frac{91.9}{1000}$
Edinburgh	280	$\frac{90.5}{1000}$

*There is One Person from 90 to 100
years of age*

IN THE SHIRE OF		Persons.
Ross and Cromarty } ... in every 602 and		$\frac{75.1}{1000}$
Inverness	612	$\frac{95.5}{1000}$
Argyle	671	$\frac{85.5}{1000}$
Dumbarton	871	$\frac{17.8}{1000}$
Selkirk	948	$\frac{143}{1000}$
Aberdeen	1040	$\frac{84.6}{1000}$
Wigton	1040	$\frac{87.5}{1000}$
Kirkcudbright	1050	$\frac{27}{1000}$
Elgin	1099	$\frac{42.8}{1000}$
Haddington	1128	$\frac{67.7}{1000}$
Kincardine	1252	$\frac{4.5}{1000}$
Banff	1277	$\frac{55.4}{1000}$
Ayr	1322	$\frac{20.8}{1000}$
Bute	1380	$\frac{7.0}{1000}$
Peebles	1432 .....	.....
Nairn	1483 .....	.....
Linlithgow	1522	$\frac{86.6}{1000}$
Perth	1542	$\frac{40.0}{1000}$
Dumfries	1645	$\frac{81.4}{1000}$
Stirling	1661	$\frac{96.7}{1000}$
Forfar	1717	$\frac{57.2}{1000}$
Berwick	1756	$\frac{52}{1000}$
Caithness	1889	$\frac{81.2}{1000}$
Roxburgh	1947	$\frac{85.7}{1000}$
Renfrew	1975	$\frac{7.5}{1000}$
Sutherland	1986	$\frac{66.6}{1000}$
Orkney and Shetland	2158	$\frac{35.7}{1000}$
Fife	2162	$\frac{41.5}{1000}$
Kinross	2587 .....	.....
Lanark	2745	$\frac{88.7}{1000}$
Edinburgh	3537	$\frac{55.3}{1000}$
Clackmannan	7677 .....	.....

Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821,

BY MR. CLELAND.

SHIRES IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF LONGEVITY.

<i>There is One Person 100 years and upwards</i>		<i>There is One Person upwards of 80 years of age</i>	
IN THE SHIRE OF		IN THE SHIRE OF	
	<i>Persons.</i>		<i>Persons.</i>
Ross and Cromarty } ...in every 2155 and	$\frac{0.25}{1000}$	Ross & Cromarty in every 93 and	$\frac{2.67}{1000}$
Inverness	2981 $\frac{1.81}{1000}$	Aberdeen	96 $\frac{2.6}{1000}$
Clackmannan	3838 $\frac{5.00}{1000}$	Banff	95 $\frac{5.8}{1000}$
Aberdeen	14884 $\frac{1.00}{1000}$	Inverness	98 $\frac{4.77}{1000}$
Orkney and Shetland	15108 $\frac{5.00}{1000}$	Kincardine.....	100 $\frac{8.27}{1000}$
Wigton	16654	Elgin	107 $\frac{6.36}{1000}$
Renfrew.....	22515 $\frac{4.60}{1000}$	Orkney and Shetland ...	112 $\frac{3.30}{1000}$
Edinburgh	23877	Wigton	121 $\frac{1.20}{1000}$
Argyle	24018 $\frac{7.50}{1000}$	Bute	129 $\frac{3.7}{1000}$
Dumbarton	24393	Kirkcudbright	132 $\frac{1.16}{1000}$
Kincardine	27545	Argyle	132 $\frac{1.31}{1000}$
Caithness	30237	Dumfries	132 $\frac{7.76}{1000}$
Elgin	30784	Perth	134 $\frac{2.51}{1000}$
Berwick.....	33365	Haddington	136 $\frac{1.74}{1000}$
Lanark	34912	Forfar	138 $\frac{2.90}{1000}$
Dumfries	35385	Berwick	138 $\frac{4.11}{1000}$
Forfar.....	36923 $\frac{5.00}{1000}$	Kinross	141 $\frac{1.09}{1000}$
Roxburgh	40905	Ayr	141 $\frac{8.25}{1000}$
Perth	69408	Selkirk.....	147 $\frac{4.88}{1000}$
Fife	114608	Fife	152
Ayr	126932	Dumbarton	156 $\frac{5.65}{1000}$
		Linlithgow	158 $\frac{6.32}{1000}$
		Caithness	166 $\frac{1.37}{1000}$
		Lanark	169 $\frac{7.11}{1000}$
		Nairn	171 $\frac{1.11}{1000}$
		Sutherland	171 $\frac{5.10}{1000}$
		Stirling	176 $\frac{4.11}{1000}$
		Roxburgh	179 $\frac{8.67}{1000}$
		Clackmannan	191 $\frac{2.25}{1000}$
		Renfrew	195 $\frac{7.86}{1000}$
		Peebles	227 $\frac{8.18}{1000}$
		Edinburgh.....	257 $\frac{1.31}{1000}$

In the other Shires there were no Persons above 100 years of age.

There is one Person upwards of 80 years of Age in every 143 and $\frac{2.28}{1000}$ Persons of the whole Population.

There is one Person from 80 to 90 years of Age in every 161 and $\frac{5.61}{1000}$

There is one Person from 90 to 100 years of Age in every 1415 and $\frac{8.21}{1000}$

There is one Person 100 years of Age and upwards in every 19183 and $\frac{1.20}{1000}$

General Summary

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS,

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in Register- ed Vessels.	GREAT BRITAIN.
Houses, Inhabited,	1951975	136185	341474	.....	2429650
..... By how many Families } occupied,	2546717	146706	447960	.....	2941583
..... Building,	18289	985	2405	.....	21679
..... Un-inhabited,	66055	3652	12657	.....	82364
Families chiefly employed in Agri- } culture,	775732	74225	150699	.....	978656
..... in Trade, Manufacture, } or Handicraft,	1118295	41680	190264	.....	1350259
All other Families not comprised } in the two preceding classes, ... }	454690	50801	126997	.....	612488
Persons. Males,	{ 5485679	{ 350487	{ 985552	519500	{ 7157018
..... Females,	{ 5777758	{ 366951	{ 1109904	.....	{ 7254615
Total of Persons,	11261437	717438	2095456	519500	14591631

Remarks.

1. In the Number of Males attributed to the Army (column 4th) are included certain Militia Battalions which happened to be embodied on the 28th of May 1821, in the following Counties, viz:—in Bedford, 555 men; in Bucks, 611; in Cambridge, 478; in Derby, 914; in Dorset, 456; in Hertford, 509; in Huntingdon, 175; in Kent, 1208; in Middlesex, (London) 526; in Northampton, 614; in Somerset, 817; in Southampton, (Isle of Wight) 66; in Stafford, 1154; in Suffolk, 999; in Surrey, 759; in York, 789; in Brecon, 215; in Carnarvon, 141; in Denbigh 372; and in Glamorgan, 415; in all 11510 men. These men not having been included in the Enumeration Abstract of the several Counties, the number of males, and consequently the population of those Counties is (strictly speaking) rather understated, as compared to that of the other Counties; those who serve in the Militia being generally, though not always taken from among the inhabitants of the County for which they serve.

2. The Abstract of the returns obtained from the Islands in the British Seas is not included in the General Summary of Great Britain.

General Summary

OF THE AGES OF PERSONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MALES.

	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Not enumerated separately.	Total.
England - - - -	739762	645735	562209	475052	706757	555713	452514	320092	21526	106697	27059	1995	57	4808898
Wales - - - - -	51817	48123	41404	34534	49023	37949	29815	22112	16246	8333	2535	258	3	342154
Scotland - - - -	137956	125298	115183	95319	137645	101107	82695	60014	42309	19977	5377	630	40	923719
Total of Males	929535	819156	718796	604906	893425	694769	565024	402218	273818	135069	34964	2873	100	6074592

FEMALES.

	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Not enumerated separately.	Total.
England - - - -	725202	636604	536236	499638	845469	607867	48336	328077	230609	114573	32564	2888	111	5021563
Wales - - - - -	49487	45853	3914	35931	55869	41640	32641	24083	19175	10676	3751	392	18	338056
Scotland - - - -	133711	121573	109247	108306	182712	124380	96391	73518	51868	22209	6737	764	62	1633163
Total of Females	908400	804029	678613	644875	1084050	773887	597968	425678	301652	147946	43044	4046	191	6415783

The Total Number of Persons in Great Britain (not including the Army, Navy, and Seamen in Registered Vessels) was 14,072,331—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 12,487,577—whence it appears that the Ages of one-ninth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received was 16819—four hundred and sixty-five of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages of Persons, and are thus marked (-) throughout the Abstract.

Population

Of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,

IN 1821,

Taken from the Government Enumeration, with the exception of Ireland, which is taken from computation.

England.....	11,261,457
Wales.....	717,438
Scotland.....	2,093,456
Army, Navy, Marines and Seamen in Registered Vessels...	319,500
Population in Great Britain, exclusive of the Islands in the	
British Seas.....	14,591,651
Islands in the British Seas, (<i>for details see Appendix,</i>).....	89,508
Ireland.....	7,000,000
Total Population in Great Britain and Ireland.....	21,481,159

Although two Acts of Parliament have been passed for enumerating the inhabitants of Ireland, that important event has not yet been accomplished. The unsettled state of the Country is given as a cause for the inability of the local authorities to put the Acts in force. The Bill from which the first Enumeration Act emanated, was introduced by Sir John Newport in 1812. In 1815 Mr. Secretary Peel, then Chief Secretary of Ireland carried through the second Bill; the principal feature of which was to transfer the operation from the Grand Juries to the County Magistrates, but even this change has not been productive of the desired effect. The way in which the population in Ireland is now ascertained, is partly by the Enumeration Returns, where that mode has been practicable, and partly by the Hearth Tax, allowing six persons to a family. The following Table is taken from Mr. SHAW MASON'S Statistical Survey of Ireland, published in 1819, vol. iii. p. 21.

Date.	Name.	Population.
1672... ..	Sir William Petty.....	1,100,000
1695.....	Captain South.....	1,054,102
1751.....	Established Clergy.....	2,010,221
1754.....	Hearth Money Collection.....	2,372,634
1767.....	Ditto.....	2,544,276
1777.....	Ditto.....	2,690,556
1785.....	Ditto.....	2,845,932
1788.....	Gervas P. Bushe, Esq.	4,040,000
1791.....	Hearth Money Collection.....	4,206,612
1792.....	Doctor Beaufort.....	4,088,226
1805.....	Thomas Newenham, Esq.....	5,395,426
1814.....	Parliamentary Return, &c.	5,937,856

Population

Of the *BRITISH EMPIRE*,

IN 1811.

The following Table was constructed by the late PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq. formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, afterwards Chief Police Magistrate, Queen's Square, Westminster. Mr. COLQUHOUN during a long and active life, rendered essential service to his country by his statistical inquiries.

<i>Description of Territory.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Free Persons of Colour.</i>	<i>Negro Labourers.</i>	<i>Total Souls.</i>
Population of Great Britain and Ireland, } exclusive of the Army and Navy	16,456,505	.....	.....	16,456,505
British subjects in the different dependencies } in Europe	180,500	.....	.....	180,500
Idem in the British possessions in North } America.....	486,146	.....	.....	486,146
Idem— Idem in the West India Colonies	64,994	55,081	654,096	732,171
Idem in the conquered Colonies in idem.....	55,829	26,255	572,800	454,882
Idem in the British settlements in Africa.....	20,678	108,299	.....	128,977
Idem in Colonies and dependencies in Asia...	61,059	1,807,496	140,450	2,009,005
Idem in East India Company's territorial } possessions	25,246	40,055,162	.....	40,058,408
British Navy, Army, Marines and Seamen } in registered vessels, including Foreign } Corps in the British service	671,241	.....	.....	671,241
Total amount of the population of the British } Empire	18,001,796	42,008,291	1,147,546	61,157,433

Population of Europe.

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Although an accurate account of the Population of some of the Divisions of Europe cannot be given, the following Enumeration which is taken from BUCHANAN'S Geographical and Statistical Work, published in 1821 (prior to the Government Enumeration,) may be considered as approximating to the truth.

### EUROPE.

POPULATION ..... 213,672,000.

Boundaries—E. Asia—W. Atlantic Ocean—S. Mediterranean—N. Northern Ocean.

| DIVISIONS.        | Length. | Breadth. | Population. | CAPITALS.         | <i>Distance from<br/>London in British<br/>Miles.</i> |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Austria.....      | 760     | 520      | 28,000,000  | Vienna.....       | 764 E. S. E.                                          |
| Denmark .....     | 260     | 110      | 1,800,000   | Copenhagen.....   | 575 N. E.                                             |
| England .....     | 400     | 500      | 10 488,000  | London .....      | .....                                                 |
| France .....      | 650     | 560      | 29,550,000  | Paris .....       | 260 E. S. E.                                          |
| Germany .....     | 650     | 600      | 30,000,000  | Dresden .....     | 597 E.                                                |
| Ireland .....     | 280     | 180      | 6,000,000   | Dublin .....      | 330 N. W.                                             |
| Italy .....       | 700     | 550      | 19,044,000  | Rome .....        | 869 S. E.                                             |
| Netherlands ..... | 240     | 158      | 5,250,000   | Brussels .....    | 208 E.                                                |
| Norway .....      | 980     | 350      | 950,000     | Christiana .....  | 750 N. E.                                             |
| Portugal .....    | 350     | 120      | 3,700,000   | Lisbon .....      | 890 S. W.                                             |
| Prussia .....     | 800     | 500      | 10,530,000  | Konnigsberg ..... | 886 E. by N.                                          |
| Russia .....      | 2000    | 2000     | 40,000,000  | Petersburgh ..... | 1505 N. E.                                            |
| Scotland .....    | 270     | 150      | 1,980,000   | Edinburgh .....   | 596 N. W.                                             |
| Spain .....       | 700     | 500      | 15,000,000  | Madrid .....      | 770 S. by W.                                          |
| Sweden .....      | 800     | 450      | 2,600,000   | Stockholm .....   | 905 N. E.                                             |
| Switzerland ..... | 220     | 130      | 1,720,000   | Berne .....       | 465 S. E.                                             |
| Turkey.....       | 780     | 540      | 9,500,000   | Constantinople... | 1546 S. E.                                            |



# Population

OF THE

## CAPITALS IN EUROPE.

|                                      | <i>Souls.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| VIENNA ( <i>a</i> ) .....            | 270,000       |
| COPENHAGEN ( <i>a</i> ).....         | 105,000       |
| LONDON ( <i>b</i> ).....             | 1,274,800     |
| PARIS ( <i>c</i> ).....              | 720,000       |
| DRESDEN ( <i>a</i> ) .....           | 45,000        |
| DUBLIN ( <i>a</i> ) .....            | 187,939       |
| ROME ( <i>a</i> ).....               | 131,000       |
| BRUSSELS ( <i>a</i> ) .....          | 80,000        |
| CHRISTIANA ( <i>a</i> ).....         | 5,000         |
| LISBON ( <i>a</i> ) .....            | 230,000       |
| BERLIN ( <i>a</i> ) .....            | 183,000       |
| KÖNIGSBERG, (EAST) ( <i>a</i> )..... | 55,000        |
| PETERSBURGH ( <i>a</i> ) .....       | 205,000       |
| EDINBURGH ( <i>b</i> ) .....         | 138,235       |
| MADRID ( <i>a</i> ) .....            | 200 000       |
| STOCKHOLM ( <i>a</i> ) .....         | 80,000        |
| BERNE ( <i>a</i> ) .....             | 13,340        |
| CONSTANTINOPLE ( <i>a</i> ) .....    | 300,000       |

(*a*) Population taken from Constable's Edinburgh Gazetteer, published from 1817 to 1822, both inclusive.

(*b*) From the Government Enumeration of 1821.

(*c*) From Lowe's Present State of England. (1822.)

*Collated by MR. CLELAND*

From data furnished him by JOHN RICKMAN, Esquire, appointed by His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council to digest the Government Enumeration Returns.

**A COMPARATIVE VIEW**

OF THE AREA AND PRODUCTIVE POWER

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1821.

## COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR AREA.

| Counties. |                     | Square<br>Statute<br>Miles. | Counties. |                 | Square<br>Statute<br>Miles. |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1         | York.....           | 5961                        | 51        | Berks.....      | 756                         |
| 2         | Lincoln.....        | 2748                        | 52        | Oxford.....     | 752                         |
| 3         | Devon.....          | 2579                        | 53        | Bucks.....      | 740                         |
| 4         | Norfolk.....        | 2092                        | 54        | Worcester.....  | 729                         |
| 5         | Northumberland..... | 1871                        | 55        | Hertford.....   | 528                         |
| 6         | Lancaster.....      | 1851                        | 36        | Monmouth.....   | 498                         |
| 7         | Somerset.....       | 1642                        | 37        | Bedford.....    | 465                         |
| 8         | Southampton.....    | 1628                        | 58        | Huntingdon..... | 570                         |
| 9         | Kent.....           | 1557                        | 59        | Middlesex.....  | 282                         |
| 10        | Essex.....          | 1552                        | 40        | Rutland.....    | 149                         |
| 11        | Suffolk.....        | 1512                        |           |                 |                             |
| 12        | Cumberland.....     | 1478                        |           | England.....    | 50,555                      |
| 13        | Sussex.....         | 1465                        |           |                 |                             |
| 14        | Wilts.....          | 1379                        | 1         | Carmarthen..... | 974                         |
| 15        | Salop.....          | 1541                        | 2         | Montgomery..... | 859                         |
| 16        | Cornwall.....       | 1327                        | 3         | Glamorgan.....  | 792                         |
| 17        | Gloucester.....     | 1256                        | 4         | Brecon.....     | 754                         |
| 18        | Stafford.....       | 1148                        | 5         | Cardigan.....   | 675                         |
| 19        | Durham.....         | 1061                        | 6         | Merioneth.....  | 665                         |
| 20        | Chester.....        | 1052                        | 7         | Denbigh.....    | 653                         |
| 21        | Derby.....          | 1026                        | 8         | Pembroke.....   | 610                         |
| 22        | Northampton.....    | 1017                        | 9         | Carnarvon.....  | 544                         |
| 23        | Dorset.....         | 1005                        | 10        | Radnor.....     | 426                         |
| 24        | Warwick.....        | 902                         | 11        | Anglesey.....   | 271                         |
| 25        | Hereford.....       | 860                         | 12        | Flint.....      | 244                         |
| 26        | Cambridge.....      | 858                         |           |                 |                             |
| 27        | Nottingham.....     | 837                         |           | Wales.....      | 7425                        |
| 28        | Leicester.....      | 804                         |           |                 |                             |
| 29        | Westmoreland.....   | 765                         |           | Total.....      | 57,960                      |
| 30        | Surrey.....         | 758                         |           |                 |                             |

Scotland and Ireland are nearly equal to each other in Area, and together, are equal to or somewhat larger than England and Wales.

## ENGLAND.

*Counties in Alphabetical Order.*

| Counties.                 | 1                           | 2                  | 3                                     | 4                    |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                           | Square<br>Statute<br>Miles. | Rental of<br>Land. | Annual<br>Value of<br>Square<br>Mile. | Population.<br>1821. |
|                           |                             | £                  | £                                     | Persons.             |
| Bedford .....             | 463                         | 272,621            | 619                                   | 83,716               |
| Berks .....               | 756                         | 405,150            | 611                                   | 131,977              |
| Bucks .....               | 740                         | 498,677            | 713                                   | 134,068              |
| Cambridge .....           | 858                         | 453,215            | 571                                   | 121,909              |
| Chester .....             | 1052                        | 676,864            | 684                                   | 270,098              |
| Cornwall .....            | 1327                        | 566,472            | 470                                   | 257,447              |
| Cumberland .....          | 1478                        | 469,250            | 327                                   | 156,124              |
| Derby .....               | 1026                        | 621,695            | 624                                   | 215,353              |
| Devon .....               | 2579                        | 1,217,547          | 516                                   | 439,040              |
| Dorset .....              | 1005                        | 489,025            | 538                                   | 144,499              |
| Durham .....              | 1061                        | 506,063            | 500                                   | 207,673              |
| Essex .....               | 1552                        | 904,615            | 692                                   | 289,424              |
| Gloucester .....          | 1256                        | 805,153            | 680                                   | 335,845              |
| Hereford .....            | 860                         | 453,607            | 585                                   | 103,243              |
| Hertford .....            | 528                         | 342,550            | 734                                   | 129,714              |
| Huntingdon .....          | 370                         | 202,076            | 574                                   | 48,771               |
| Kent .....                | 1537                        | 868,188            | 651                                   | 426,016              |
| Lancaster .....           | 1831                        | 1,270,344          | 718                                   | 1,052,859            |
| Leicester .....           | 804                         | 702,402            | 891                                   | 174,571              |
| Lincoln .....             | 2748                        | 1,581,940          | 594                                   | 283,058              |
| Middlesex .....           | 282                         | 349,142            | 1325                                  | 1,144,531            |
| Monmouth .....            | 498                         | 203,576            | 436                                   | 71,853               |
| Norfolk .....             | 2092                        | 931,842            | 509                                   | 344,568              |
| Northampton .....         | 1017                        | 696,637            | 702                                   | 162,453              |
| Northumberland .....      | 1871                        | 906,789            | 520                                   | 198,965              |
| Nottingham .....          | 837                         | 534,992            | 659                                   | 186,873              |
| Oxford .....              | 752                         | 497,625            | 709                                   | 136,971              |
| Rutland .....             | 149                         | 99,174             | 692                                   | 18,487               |
| Salop .....               | 1341                        | 758,495            | 610                                   | 206,153              |
| Somerset .....            | 1642                        | 1,355,108          | 876                                   | 355,314              |
| Southampton .....         | 1628                        | 594,020            | 435                                   | 283,298              |
| Stafford .....            | 1148                        | 756,635            | 693                                   | 341,040              |
| Suffolk .....             | 1512                        | 694,078            | 537                                   | 270,542              |
| Surrey .....              | 758                         | 369,901            | 550                                   | 398,658              |
| Sussex .....              | 1463                        | 549,970            | 445                                   | 253,019              |
| Warwick .....             | 902                         | 645,159            | 744                                   | 274,592              |
| Westmoreland .....        | 763                         | 221,556            | 299                                   | 51,539               |
| Wilts .....               | 1379                        | 810,627            | 652                                   | 222,157              |
| Worcester .....           | 729                         | 516,203            | 772                                   | 184,424              |
| York { East Riding .....  |                             |                    |                                       | { 190,449            |
| York { North Riding ..... | 5961                        | 3,111,618          | 541                                   | { 185,581            |
| York { West Riding .....  |                             |                    |                                       | { 799,337            |
| Total England...          | 50,535                      | 27,890,354         | 595                                   | 11,261,437           |

## WALES.

*Counties in Alphabetical Order.*

| <i>Counties.</i>           | 1<br><i>Square<br/>Statute<br/>Miles.</i> | 2<br><i>Rental of<br/>Land.</i> | 3<br><i>Annual<br/>Value of<br/>Square<br/>Mile.</i> | 4<br><i>Population.<br/>1821.</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                            |                                           | £                               | £                                                    | <i>Persons.</i>                   |
| Anglesey .....             | 271                                       | 65,121                          | 288                                                  | 4,065                             |
| Brecon .....               | 754                                       | 108,446                         | 154                                                  | 45,613                            |
| Cardigan .....             | 675                                       | 101,550                         | 175                                                  | 57,784                            |
| Carmarthen .....           | 974                                       | 224,152                         | 244                                                  | 90,239                            |
| Carnarvon .....            | 544                                       | 90,848                          | 192                                                  | 57,958                            |
| Denbigh .....              | 653                                       | 182,674                         | 331                                                  | 76,511                            |
| Flint .....                | 244                                       | 118,615                         | 356                                                  | 53,784                            |
| Glamorgan .....            | 792                                       | 210,760                         | 284                                                  | 101,737                           |
| Merioneth .....            | 665                                       | 85,451                          | 137                                                  | 34,382                            |
| Montgomery .....           | 859                                       | 152,068                         | 198                                                  | 59,899                            |
| Pembroke .....             | 610                                       | 160,617                         | 284                                                  | 74,009                            |
| Radnor .....               | 426                                       | 88,25                           | 229                                                  | 22,459                            |
| Total of Wales .....       | 7,425                                     | 1,586,498                       | 235                                                  | 717,458                           |
| Total of England and Wales | 57,960                                    | 29,476,852                      |                                                      | 11,978,875                        |

COLUMN 1st. The Area of these Counties was measured on Arrowsmith's last Map (date 1815—1816) which was formed on a Trigonometrical Survey. The process of squaring and computing the miles, as well as of estimating the parts of miles on the borders of each County, having been performed with much care and labour, the inaccuracies are few and inconsiderable.

COLUMN 2d. The Rental is taken from the Property-Tax Return for the year ending April, 1811, (See page 66 of the Property-Tax Accounts, printed 26th February, 1813.) The fall of rent on the one hand, and extension of culture on the other, probably render this Return, though comparatively of old date, a tolerably accurate representation of the present Rental of the Kingdom.

COLUMN 3d. Annual Value of Land by the square mile of 640 statute acres. This is computed from the "Rent and Tithe collectively," and the average of England and Wales in 1811, was 17s. 2d. per acre: the Counties which take the lead are Leicester and Somerset, and the chief cause of superiority is the extent of good pasture ground, which, of course, yields a return at little expense.

One method of computing the productiveness of land under tillage, is to "take for each County the number of Families employed in Husbandry, and to divide by it the amount of the Rent and Tithe." The result may be said to exhibit "the average net produce of the labour and capital of each Family thus engaged;" and indicates, it is believed, with tolerable accuracy, the progress of the improved Husbandry. For England and Wales, the average in 1811, was £41. The proportion was by no means greatest in the Counties adjacent to the Metropolis; for while in Hertford Shire and Surrey it varied from £30 to £40 per Family of Agriculturists, in Lincoln and Durham it exceeded £50, and in Northumberland went considerably beyond that amount.

*Collated from the Government Enumeration,*

BY MR. CLELAND.

*Increase of Population in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and WALES, since 1811, exhibited by Counties.*

| Counties                 | Increase per Cent. from 1811 to 1851 | Counties.                 | Increase per Cent. from 1811 to 1851 | Counties.               | Increase per Cent. from 1811 to 1851 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Peebles .....            | —                                    | Cardigan .....            | 15                                   | Carnarvon .....         | 16                                   |
| Sutherland .....         | —                                    | Kent .....                | 15                                   | Somerset .....          | 16                                   |
| Perth .....              | 2                                    | Bute .....                | 15                                   | Gloucester .....        | 16                                   |
| Forfar .....             | 4                                    | Derby .....               | 15                                   | Norfolk .....           | 16                                   |
| Kincardine .....         | 5                                    | Devon .....               | 15                                   | Ranff .....             | 17                                   |
| Salop .....              | 5                                    | Essex .....               | 15                                   | Chester .....           | 17                                   |
| Kinross .....            | 6                                    | Northampton .....         | 15                                   | Cornwall .....          | 17                                   |
| Berwick .....            | 7                                    | Nottingham .....          | 15                                   | Lincoln .....           | 17                                   |
| Nairn .....              | 8                                    | Wilts .....               | 15                                   | Bedford .....           | 18                                   |
| Hereford .....           | 8                                    | Worcester .....           | 15                                   | Denbigh .....           | 18                                   |
| Radnor .....             | 8                                    | Monmouth .....            | 15                                   | Glamorgan .....         | 18                                   |
| Roxburgh .....           | 8                                    | Aberdeen .....            | 14                                   | Warwick .....           | 18                                   |
| Clackmannan .....        | 9                                    | Inverness .....           | 14                                   | Middlesex .....         | 19                                   |
| Merioneth .....          | 9                                    | Kirkcudbright .....       | 14                                   | Cambridge .....         | 19                                   |
| Elgin .....              | 9                                    | Montgomery .....          | 14                                   | Renfrew .....           | 19                                   |
| Berks .....              | 10                                   | Orkney and Shetland ..... | 14                                   | Anglesey .....          | 20                                   |
| Westmoreland .....       | 10                                   | Hampshire .....           | 14                                   | Pembroke .....          | 20                                   |
| York, North Riding ..... | 10                                   | Brecon .....              | 14                                   | Ayr .....               | 21                                   |
| Stirling .....           | 11                                   | Dorset .....              | 14                                   | Sussex .....            | 21                                   |
| Dumharton .....          | 11                                   | Flint .....               | 14                                   | York, West Riding ..... | 21                                   |
| Dumfries .....           | 11                                   | Huntingdon .....          | 14                                   | Surrey .....            | 22                                   |
| Haddington .....         | 11                                   | Northumberland .....      | 14                                   | Wigton .....            | 22                                   |
| Rutland .....            | 11                                   | Stafford .....            | 14                                   | Lancaster .....         | 25                                   |
| Selkirk .....            | 11                                   | Suffolk .....             | 14                                   | Lanark .....            | 26                                   |
| Argyle .....             | 12                                   | Hertford .....            | 15                                   | Caitness .....          | 27                                   |
| Fife .....               | 12                                   | Leicester .....           | 15                                   | Edinburgh .....         | 27                                   |
| Ross and Cromarty .....  | 12                                   | Cumberland .....          | 15                                   | England * .....         | 18                                   |
| York, East Riding .....  | 12                                   | Carmarthen? .....         | 15                                   | Wales .....             | 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>       |
| Oxford .....             | 15                                   | Durham .....              | 15                                   | Scotland .....          | 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>       |
| Buckingham .....         | 15                                   | Linlithgow .....          | 15                                   |                         |                                      |

The ratio of most frequent occurrence is 15 per Cent.; on an average between 15 and 17 per Cent. In several Counties the augmentation is to be ascribed to the increase of the principal Towns; thus the increase of Middlesex is the increase of London, Surrey of Southwark, Warwickshire of Birmingham, Lanarkshire of Glasgow, and Lancashire of Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, &c. In the remote County of Caitness, the increase is owing to the extension of the herring fishery; while the almost stationary condition of the adjoining County of Sutherland is owing to the emigration of Cottagers, and the conversion of their petty occupancies into pasture ground.

\* The increase of Population from 1801 to 1811, was as follows:—  
 England, ..... 11 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
 Wales, ..... 17  
 Scotland, ..... 15

*Collated from the Government Enumeration, &c.*

BY MR. CLELAND.

POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION  
OF THE COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

| <i>County or Shire.</i>    | <i>Principal or County Town.</i> | <i>By whom Represented in 1st Parliament, George IV. 1823.</i> | <i>Number of Electors at Michaelmas, 1822.</i> | <i>Population in 1821.</i> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Aberdeen.....              | Aberdeen.....                    | Hon. William Gordon .....                                      | 188                                            | 155,387                    |
| Argyle.....                | Inverary .....                   | Walter F. Campbell .....                                       | 76                                             | 97,316                     |
| Ayr.....                   | Ayr.....                         | Lieut. Gen. James Montgomery ...                               | 181                                            | 127,299                    |
| Banff.....                 | Banff.....                       | Right Hon. Earl of Fife.....                                   | 36                                             | 45,561                     |
| Berwick, or Merse .....    | Dunse.....                       | Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.....                               | 131                                            | 33,385                     |
| Bute and.....              | Rothsay.....                     | Right Hon. Lord P. J. H. C. Stewart                            | 15                                             | 13,797                     |
| Caitness.....              | Wick.....                        | Bute Shire returns for this Parliament                         | 29                                             | 30,238                     |
| Clackmannan .....          | Clackmannan.                     | Robert Bruce .....                                             | 19                                             | 13,263                     |
| Dumbarton.....             | Dumbarton .....                  | John Buchanan .....                                            | 47                                             | 27,317                     |
| Dumfries.....              | Dumfries.....                    | Adm. Sir W. Johnstone Hope, K. C. B.                           | 79                                             | 70,878                     |
| Edinburgh, or M. Lothian   | Edinburgh.....                   | Sir George Clerk, Bart. ....                                   | 178                                            | 191,514                    |
| Elgin or Moray.....        | Elgin.....                       | Col. Francis William Grant .....                               | 30                                             | 31,162                     |
| File.....                  | Cupar.....                       | Capt. James Wemyss.....                                        | 241                                            | 114,556                    |
| Forfar or Angus.....       | Dundee.....                      | Hon. William R. Maule .....                                    | 122                                            | 113,430                    |
| Haddington, or E. Lothian  | Haddington.....                  | Sir James Grant Suttie, Bart.....                              | 102                                            | 35,127                     |
| Inverness.....             | Inverness.....                   | Right Hon. Charles Grant.....                                  | 69                                             | 90,157                     |
| Kincardine, or Mearns..... | Stonehaven.....                  | Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.....                                | 72                                             | 29,118                     |
| Kinross.....               | Kinross.....                     | Clackmannan Shire returns for<br>this Parliament.....          | 25                                             | 7,762                      |
| Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)  | Kirkcudbright.                   | Lieut. Gen. James Dunlop.....                                  | 148                                            | 58,903                     |
| Lanark.....                | Glasgow.....                     | Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton                               | 164                                            | 244,387                    |
| Linlithgow, or W. Lothian  | Linlithgow .....                 | Lt. Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, G. C. B.                         | 65                                             | 22,685                     |
| Nairn.....                 | Nairn.....                       | Hon. George Pryse Campbell.....                                | 21                                             | 9,006                      |
| Orkney and Shetland.....   | Kirkwall.....                    | John Balfour .....                                             | 50                                             | 53,124                     |
| Peebles.....               | Peebles.....                     | Sir James Montgomery, Bart.....                                | 46                                             | 10,046                     |
| Perth.....                 | Perth.....                       | James Drummond .....                                           | 222                                            | 139,050                    |
| Renfrew.....               | Renfrew.....                     | John Maxwell, Yr. of Pollock.....                              | 153                                            | 112,175                    |
| Ross and.....              | Gairn.....                       | Sir James W. M'Kenzie, Bart.....                               | 87                                             | 68,828                     |
| Cromarty.....              | Cromarty.....                    | Nairn Shire returns for this Parliament                        | 15                                             |                            |
| Roxburgh.....              | Jedburgh.....                    | Sir Alexander Don, Bart. ....                                  | 138                                            | 40,892                     |
| Selkirk.....               | Selkirk.....                     | William Elliot Lockhart.....                                   | 38                                             | 6,637                      |
| Stirling.....              | Stirling.....                    | Henry Home Drummond.....                                       | 118                                            | 65,376                     |
| Sutherland.....            | Dornoch.....                     | George M'Pherson Grant.....                                    | 23                                             | 23,840                     |
| Wigton.....                | Wigton.....                      | Sir William Maxwell, Bart. ....                                | 59                                             | 33,240                     |

The Population of the Royal Burghs is included in the above; when required, it can be abstracted by reference to pages 77 and 78.

The number of Electors is taken from LUMSDEN'S Glasgow Commercial Journal

## Collated from the Government Enumeration, &amp;c.

BY MR. CLELAND.

POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION  
OF THE ROYAL BURGHS IN SCOTLAND.

THE BURGHS ARE PLACED IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION.

| Royal Burghs.       | Shire in which the Burghs are situated. | By whom represented in 1st Parliament, George IV. 1823. | Population in each Burgh in 1821. | Amount of District Population. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Glasgow .....       | Lanark .....                            | Archibald Campbell .....                                | 72765                             | 85552                          |
| Dumbarton .....     | Dumbarton .....                         |                                                         | 5481                              |                                |
| Renfrew .....       | Renfrew .....                           |                                                         | 2646                              |                                |
| Rutherglen .....    | Lanark .....                            |                                                         | 4640                              |                                |
| Aberdeen .....      | Aberdeen .....                          | Joseph Hume .....                                       | 44796                             | 67949                          |
| Inverbervie .....   | Kincardine .....                        |                                                         | 1092                              |                                |
| Montrose .....      | Forfar .....                            |                                                         | 10538                             |                                |
| Aberbrothick .....  | Forfar .....                            |                                                         | 5817                              |                                |
| Brechin .....       | Forfar .....                            | 5906                                                    |                                   |                                |
| Perth .....         | Perth .....                             | Hon. Hugh Lindsay .....                                 | 19068                             | 66551                          |
| Dundee .....        | Forfar .....                            |                                                         | 50575                             |                                |
| Forfar .....        | Forfar .....                            |                                                         | 5897                              |                                |
| St Andrew's .....   | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 4899                              |                                |
| Cupar .....         | Fife .....                              | 5892                                                    |                                   |                                |
| Edinburgh .....     | Edinburgh .....                         | Right Hon. William Dundas ...                           | 51768                             | 51768                          |
| Ayr .....           | Ayr .....                               | Thomas F. Kennedy .....                                 | 7455                              | 28722                          |
| Irvine .....        | Ayr .....                               |                                                         | 7007                              |                                |
| Inverary .....      | Argyle .....                            |                                                         | 1157                              |                                |
| Rothsay .....       | Bute .....                              |                                                         | 4107                              |                                |
| Campbelton .....    | Argyle .....                            | 9016                                                    |                                   |                                |
| Stirling .....      | Stirling .....                          | Robert Downie .....                                     | 7115                              | 25450                          |
| Culross .....       | Perth .....                             |                                                         | 1454                              |                                |
| Inverkeithing ..... | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 2512                              |                                |
| Dunfermline .....   | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 15681                             |                                |
| Queensferry .....   | Linlithgow .....                        | 690                                                     |                                   |                                |
| Dumfries .....      | Dumfries .....                          | W. R. K. Douglas .....                                  | 11052                             | 25886                          |
| Sanquhar .....      | Dumfries .....                          |                                                         | 2520                              |                                |
| Annan .....         | Dumfries .....                          |                                                         | 4486                              |                                |
| Lochnaben .....     | Dumfries .....                          |                                                         | 2651                              |                                |
| Kirkeudbright ..... | Kirkeudbright .....                     | 5577                                                    |                                   |                                |
| Fortrose .....      | Inverness .....                         | George Cumming .....                                    | 12264                             | Population not filled up.      |
| Inverness .....     | Inverness .....                         |                                                         | 3228                              |                                |
| Nairn .....         | Nairn .....                             |                                                         | 5540                              |                                |
| Forres .....        | Elgin .....                             |                                                         |                                   |                                |
| Jedburgh .....      | Roxburgh .....                          | Sir Hew D. Hamilton, Bart. ...                          | 5251                              | 19517                          |
| Haddington .....    | Haddington .....                        |                                                         | 5255                              |                                |
| Lauder .....        | Berwick .....                           |                                                         | 1845                              |                                |
| Dunbar .....        | Haddington .....                        |                                                         | 5272                              |                                |
| North Berwick ..... | Haddington .....                        | 1694                                                    |                                   |                                |
| Fairlie .....       | Dumfries .....                          | Sir Hugh Farquhar, Bart. ...                            | 2361                              | 16917                          |
| Edinburgh .....     | Dumfries .....                          |                                                         | 2351                              |                                |
| Dumfries .....      | Dumfries .....                          |                                                         | 5100                              |                                |
| Edinburgh .....     | Dumfries .....                          |                                                         | 6715                              |                                |
| Edinburgh .....     | Dumfries .....                          | 5212                                                    |                                   |                                |

*Collated from the Government Enumeration,*

BY MR. CLELAND.

POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION  
OF THE ROYAL BURGHS IN SCOTLAND.

THE BURGHS ARE PLACED IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION

| Royal Burghs.              | Shire in which the Burghs are situated. | By whom represented in 1st Parliament, George IV. 1823. | Population in each Burgh in 1821. | Amount of District Population.              |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Peebles .....              | Peebles .....                           | Henry Monteith .....                                    | 2705                              | 15598                                       |
| Selkirk .....              | Selkirk .....                           |                                                         | 2696                              |                                             |
| Linlithgow .....           | Linlithgow .....                        |                                                         | 3112                              |                                             |
| Lanark .....               | Lanark .....                            |                                                         | 7085                              |                                             |
| Elgin .....                | Elgin .....                             | Archibald Farquharson .....                             | 5508                              | 12801                                       |
| Banff .....                | Banff .....                             |                                                         | 3855                              |                                             |
| Cullen .....               | Banff .....                             |                                                         | 1452                              |                                             |
| Kintore .....              | Aberdeen .....                          |                                                         | 1057                              |                                             |
| Inverury .....             | Aberdeen .....                          |                                                         | 1129                              |                                             |
| Dysert .....               | Fife .....                              | Sir R. C. Ferguson, K. C. B. ...                        | 1658                              | 10689                                       |
| Kinghorn .....             | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 2445                              |                                             |
| Kirkaldy .....             | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 4452                              |                                             |
| Burntisland .....          | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 2156                              |                                             |
| Wigtown .....              | Wigtown .....                           | Sir John Osborn .....                                   | 3042                              | 2561 <sup>†</sup> Population not filled up. |
| Stranraer .....            | Wigtown .....                           |                                                         | 2463                              |                                             |
| Whithorn .....             | Wigtown .....                           |                                                         |                                   |                                             |
| New Galloway † .....       | Kirkcudbright                           |                                                         |                                   |                                             |
| Anstruther, (Easter) ..... | Fife .....                              | Sir W. Rae, Bart. Lord Advocate                         | 1090                              | 6067                                        |
| Anstruther, (Wester) ..... | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 429                               |                                             |
| Crail .....                | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 1854                              |                                             |
| Kilrennie .....            | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 1494                              |                                             |
| Pittenweem .....           | Fife .....                              |                                                         | 1200                              |                                             |

As the Enumeration Volume does not distinguish between the Royalty and the Suburbs, in some of the smaller Burghs, it is probable that the whole amount of Population ascribed to them, may not be within the Royalty

The Representatives of the Royal Burghs of Scotland are chiefly elected by the Magistrates and Councils of Burghs, and not by the freemen or burgesses. The number of electors varies according to the constitution of the respective Burghs. The average number may be taken, as near the truth, at twenty.

As Edinburgh is the only Burgh in Scotland whose Council sends a member to Parliament, the mode in which the member for the Glasgow District of Burghs is elected, will serve as a specimen for all the rest. When a vacancy takes place, a writ is sent to each of the Chief Magistrates of the District Burghs, directing the election to take place in one of these Burghs on a given day. Previous to which, the respective Town Councils meet, and elect a delegate to act for them in the election. On the appointed day, the four or five delegates, as the case may be, repair to the presiding Burgh and elect a member. In the case where there are only four delegates, as in the Glasgow, Lanark, Inverness, Kirkaldy, and Wigtown Districts, the casting vote is given to the Burghs *per vices*, by which the Burgh of Renfrew, with a Population of no more than 2,646 souls, has as great political consequence as the Burgh of Glasgow, where 72,765 inhabitants reside within the Royalty, and even a greater number in the immediate vicinity. The number of Councillors in the Glasgow District of Burghs are as follows: Glasgow, average 52, occasionally only 51, sometimes 52, and never more than 53 members; Dumbarton 15, Renfrew 19, Rutherglen 18.



# Population

OF

## THE LARGE TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

*Selected from the Government Enumeration Volume of 1821,*

BY MR. CLELAND.

[The large Towns narrated in this Volume, include the Population of the Parishes in which they are situated.]

|                                                                                                                           |                  |                          |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| City of London, within the walls,                                                                                         | 58,400           | Woolwich, .....          | 17,008 |
| City of London, without the walls,                                                                                        | 72,000           | Oxford,.....             | 16,564 |
| City and Liberties of Westminster,                                                                                        | 189,400          | Carlisle, .....          | 15,476 |
| Out Parishes within the bills of mortality, .....                                                                         | 750,700          | Chatham,.....            | 15,268 |
| Parishes not within the bills of mortality, .....                                                                         | 224,500          | Sunderland,.....         | 14,725 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Deptford,.....           | 14,481 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Cambridge, .....         | 14,142 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Colchester, .....        | 14,016 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Dunfermline, .....       | 13,681 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Warrington,.....         | 13,570 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Southampton, .....       | 13,555 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Bradford,.....           | 13,064 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Reading,.....            | 12,867 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Kilmarnock,.....         | 12,769 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Canterbury, .....        | 12,745 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Halifax, .....           | 12,628 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Maidstone, .....         | 12,508 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Whitehaven,.....         | 12,458 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Inverness, .....         | 12,264 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | King's Lynn, .....       | 12,253 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Falkirk, .....           | 11,556 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Dumfries,.....           | 11,052 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Northampton, .....       | 10,795 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Kidderminster,.....      | 10,709 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Bury, .....              | 10,585 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Boston, .....            | 10,575 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Lincoln, .....           | 10,567 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Montrose,.....           | 10,558 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Dover, .....             | 10,527 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Lancaster, .....         | 10,141 |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Bury St. Edmund's,.....  | 9,999  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Durham, .....            | 9,822  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Gloucester, .....        | 9,744  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Hertford,.....           | 9,090  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Campelton,.....          | 9,016  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | New Sarum,.....          | 8,765  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Berwick-upon-Tweed,..... | 8,725  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Peterborough, .....      | 8,558  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Doncaster, .....         | 8,544  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Taunton, .....           | 8,554  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Scarborough, .....       | 8,553  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Barnesly, .....          | 8,284  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Warwick, .....           | 8,255  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Newark-upon-Trent, ..... | 8,084  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Ayr, .....               | 7,455  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Loughborough, .....      | 7,565  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Mansfield,.....          | 7,275  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Ecclesfield, .....       | 7,165  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Stirling, .....          | 7,113  |
|                                                                                                                           |                  | Irvine, .....            | 7,007  |
| City of London, within the walls,                                                                                         | 58,400           |                          |        |
| City of London, without the walls,                                                                                        | 72,000           |                          |        |
| City and Liberties of Westminster,                                                                                        | 189,400          |                          |        |
| Out Parishes within the bills of mortality, .....                                                                         | 750,700          |                          |        |
| Parishes not within the bills of mortality, .....                                                                         | 224,500          |                          |        |
| <b>Total of Metropolis,*.....</b>                                                                                         | <b>1,274,800</b> |                          |        |
| Glasgow, including the Parishes of Barony and Gorbals, .....                                                              | 147,045          |                          |        |
| Edinburgh, including the Parishes of Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, North and South Leith, and upwards of 400 mariners, ..... | 138,255          |                          |        |
| Manchester and Salford, .....                                                                                             | 135,788          |                          |        |
| Liverpool.....                                                                                                            | 118,972          |                          |        |
| Birmingham, .....                                                                                                         | 106,722          |                          |        |
| Leeds, .....                                                                                                              | 85,796           |                          |        |
| Plymouth, .....                                                                                                           | 61,212           |                          |        |
| Bristol, .....                                                                                                            | 52,889           |                          |        |
| Norwich, .....                                                                                                            | 50,288           |                          |        |
| Paisley, including the Abbey Parish, .....                                                                                | 47,005           |                          |        |
| Portsmouth and Portsea,.....                                                                                              | 45,648           |                          |        |
| Aberdeen, including Old Machar, .....                                                                                     | 44,796           |                          |        |
| Sheffield, .....                                                                                                          | 42,157           |                          |        |
| Nottingham,.....                                                                                                          | 40,415           |                          |        |
| Bath, .....                                                                                                               | 36,811           |                          |        |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne,.....                                                                                                 | 35,181           |                          |        |
| Kingston-upon-Hull, .....                                                                                                 | 31,425           |                          |        |
| Dundee, .....                                                                                                             | 30,575           |                          |        |
| Leicester, .....                                                                                                          | 30,125           |                          |        |
| Preston, .....                                                                                                            | 27,500           |                          |        |
| Brightelmston, .....                                                                                                      | 24,429           |                          |        |
| Exeter, (City and County,).....                                                                                           | 25,479           |                          |        |
| Greenock,.....                                                                                                            | 22,088           |                          |        |
| Bolton, (Great) .....                                                                                                     | 22,057           |                          |        |
| Blackburn, .....                                                                                                          | 21,940           |                          |        |
| Stockport,.....                                                                                                           | 21,726           |                          |        |
| Shrewsbury,.....                                                                                                          | 21,695           |                          |        |
| Coventry, .....                                                                                                           | 21,242           |                          |        |
| York, .....                                                                                                               | 20,787           |                          |        |
| Greenwich, .....                                                                                                          | 20,712           |                          |        |
| Chester, .....                                                                                                            | 19,949           |                          |        |
| Perth, .....                                                                                                              | 19,068           |                          |        |
| Yarmouth, (Great) .....                                                                                                   | 18,040           |                          |        |
| Macclesfield, .....                                                                                                       | 17,746           |                          |        |
| Wigan,.....                                                                                                               | 17,716           |                          |        |
| Derby,.....                                                                                                               | 17,425           |                          |        |
| Ipswich, .....                                                                                                            | 17,186           |                          |        |
| Worcester, .....                                                                                                          | 17,025           |                          |        |

\* The Population of London, like that of Paris, includes all those Parishes whose churches are within eight miles of the Metropolitan Church. *Government Enumeration Vol.*

## ABSTRACT RATE OF POPULATION

OF THE

*Large Towns in Scotland,*

INCLUDING THE PARISHES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

|                         |         |                        |        |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Glasgow, .....     | 147,043 | 10th, Inverness,.....  | 12,264 |
| 2d, Edinburgh, .....    | 138,255 | 11th, Falkirk, .....   | 11,556 |
| 3d, Paisley, .....      | 47,005  | 12th, Dumfries,.....   | 11,052 |
| 4th, Aberdeen, .....    | 44,796  | 13th, Montrose,.....   | 10,538 |
| 5th, Dundee, .....      | 50,575  | 14th, Campbelton,..... | 9,016  |
| 6th, Greenock, .....    | 22,088  | 15th, Ayr,.....        | 7,455  |
| 7th, Perth, .....       | 19,068  | 16th, Stirling, .....  | 7,113  |
| 8th, Dunfermline, ..... | 15,681  | 17th, Irvine,.....     | 7,007  |
| 9th, Kilmarnock,.....   | 12,769  |                        |        |

*Three of the Largest Towns in*

|                                                              |                   |           |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| ENGLAND,.....                                                | London, .....     | 1,274,800 | } 1,527,560 |
|                                                              | Manchester,.....  | 153,788   |             |
|                                                              | Liverpool, .....  | 118,972   |             |
| WALES, .....                                                 | Swansea,.....     | 10,007    | } 27,222    |
|                                                              | Carmarthen, ..... | 8,906     |             |
|                                                              | Holywell, .....   | 8,309     |             |
| SCOTLAND,.....                                               | Glasgow,.....     | 147,043   | } 552,281   |
|                                                              | Edinburgh,.....   | 138,255   |             |
|                                                              | Paisley, .....    | 47,005    |             |
| IRELAND, .....                                               | Dublin, .....     | 186,276   | } 552,855   |
|                                                              | Cork, .....       | 100,555   |             |
|                                                              | Limerick, .....   | 66,042    |             |
| FRANCE,.....                                                 | Paris, .....      | 720,000   | } 957,000   |
|                                                              | Lyons, .....      | 115,000   |             |
|                                                              | Marseilles, ..... | 102,000   |             |
| ISLE OF MAN,.....                                            | Douglas,.....     | 6,054     | } 27,543    |
| ISLAND OF GUERNSEY, Port of St. Peter, ...                   | 11,175            |           |             |
| ISLAND OF JERSEY, ... Town and Parish of<br>St. Helier,..... | 10,118            |           |             |

*Collated by MR. CLELAND*

From a very valuable Statistical Work, entitled the "Present State of England, by Mr. JOSEPH LOWE." published in 1822.

## PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN EUROPE.

The following Statistical Results will fix the attention of the Reader on that quarter of the Globe with which he is best acquainted.

**EFFECTS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE:**—Fertility of soil is too directly conducive to increase of numbers to require illustration; but in point of climate, we cannot avoid remarking that the superiority of one part of Europe over another, is as far, at least as regards the productive power of the soil, much less than is commonly imagined. The great art of the husbandman consists in adapting the objects of culture to the peculiarity of the temperature. In various parts of Scotland, accounted half a century ago, unfit for wheat culture, the progress of improvement has led to raising that grain both in abundance, and of a quality fit for the London market, while in the boasted climate of the south of France, the season is often too dry for wheat, and the frequent failure of that crop, seems to point out maize as a more appropriate object of tillage. In regard to potatoes, the culture of which is so directly connected with density of population, the warmest and finest climate of the Continent, has no superiority over our own. It is thus only, when in extremes, as in the bleakest tracks of Russia, Sweden, and Norway, that climate has operated materially to restrict produce and population: the physical superiority of the south of Europe, whatever may be its eventual effect, has as yet been balanced by the political advantages of the north.

**EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION BY SEA, RIVERS, CANALS, ROADS:**—The effect of prompt communication in promoting commercial intercourse, is sufficiently apparent; but its tendency to increase our numbers, may require some explanation. What, in the first place, are the advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of towns over those of the country—by a collected over a scattered population? They consist in a more ample field for sale or purchase; a better division of employment; greater dispatch and finish of workmanship;—a more varied supply of occupation, so as to suit individuals of almost any degree of strength or capacity. Now these advantages arising in a large town from concentration of numbers, may, in a great degree, be enjoyed by places comparatively small, and at a distance from each other, when connected by rivers, canals, or a line of sea coast. Such was the origin of the prosperity of Greece; such at present is the cause that the maritime part of her population make a figure not altogether unworthy of their ancestors. It is thus that the several towns of Holland, Zealand and Flanders, have, for many centuries, maintained an active intercourse with each other: that Paris is so closely connected with Rouen and Havre de Grace; that Switzerland maintains by the Rhine an intercourse with Holland; and that in England, particularly since the multiplication of canals within the last seventy years, the conveyance of coal, iron, salt, and other bulky commodities is so much facilitated. On the other hand, the want of such intercourse is, as we shall see presently, the principal cause of the backwardness of Spain, Poland, the south of Germany, and in no inconsiderable degree, of France.

**EFFECT OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION:**—The progress of the reformed faith has conduced greatly to the increase not only of the comfort, but of the population of the nations by whom it has been embraced. Among its other effects, are a more general diffusion of education, and an exemption of the labouring classes from the loss of time attendant on the endless holidays of the Catholic church. In agriculture, the operation of these advan-

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FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"

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tages is less apparent, most countries sufficing wholly or nearly to their own consumption, while the insulated position of the husbandman prevents, in a great measure, the benefit arising from competition and frequent personal communication. But in manufactures, particularly in those prepared for foreign sale, the case is very different. The ease of transporting them to a distant market, and of comparing their respective quality and price, opens a wide field for competition, and awards the preference to superior skill and ingenuity. Accordingly, though the Catholics of Europe are much more numerous than the Protestants, the far larger share of exported merchandize proceeds from Protestant countries. The labour of the Flemings, the French, and the northern Italians, forming a feeble counterpoise to those of the Silesians, the Saxons, the Prussians, and above all, of our countrymen. In Ireland, linen weaving, the only great branch of manufacture, is almost wholly in the hands of the Protestants.

We proceed to apply this reasoning to the progress of Population in Europe, availing ourselves of the official returns which have been made in most countries in the course of the present age, and which supply the following Abstract:—

|                                                                    | <i>Inhabitants<br/>per Square Mile.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| East Flanders .....                                                | 554                                     |
| West Flanders.....                                                 | 420                                     |
| Holland (Province of) .....                                        | 362                                     |
| Ireland .....                                                      | 237                                     |
| England, distinct from Wales .....                                 | 232                                     |
| Austria and Italy, viz. the Milanese and the Venetian States ..... | 219                                     |
| The Netherlands, viz. the Dutch and Belgic Provinces collectively  | 214                                     |
| Italy .....                                                        | 179                                     |
| France.....                                                        | 150                                     |
| The Austrian Dominions .....                                       | 112                                     |
| The Prussian Dominions .....                                       | 100                                     |
| Denmark.....                                                       | 73                                      |
| Poland.....                                                        | 60                                      |
| Spain .....                                                        | 58                                      |
| Turkey in Europe (conjunctural).....                               | 50                                      |
| Sweden (distinct from Norway and Lapland) .....                    | 25                                      |
| Russia in Europe .....                                             | 25                                      |

Here are indeed, some very remarkable differences in Population, and to trace this diversity to its source is an object of no slight interest. Flanders possesses in a high degree the main causes of dense Population, fertility of soil and ease of communication, having on the north the sea and the Scheldt, while the flatness of its surface admits easily of intersection by canals. Accordingly, so early as the 12th century, when productive industry was in its infancy in every part of Europe, except Pisa, Venice, Genoa, and a few other towns of Italy, Bruges was a place of commercial eminence, a kind of centre for the intercourse of the north-west of Europe. In this it was succeeded by Antwerp and Amsterdam; but though Flanders has long ceased to have much foreign trade, its Population and manufacturing industry have not declined. The great articles of its produce are

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corn, hemp, and flax; of its manufactures, linen, lace, leather, and in latter times, cotton. Of Cities it contains only two, Ghent and Bruges, and their conjunct Population does not exceed 90,000. But it abounds in Towns and Villages, which are populous, though not noticed in history, and hardly in geography.

Of the Dutch Provinces the most remarkable for Population, as for other characteristics, are Holland and Zealand. On the ground of fertility they have little claim to density of numbers, the soil being in general ill adapted to tillage, but in ease of water communication they surpass every other part of Europe. The mouths of the Rhine, Maise and Scheldt afford capacious inlets for foreign commerce, while the level surface of the territory admits of easy intersection by canals. These provinces possessed consequently considerable Population and trade before the 16th century, when their prosperity was confirmed by the adoption of the Protestant religion, and by the establishment, after a long struggle, of an independent government.

How far does fertility of soil account for the increase of Population in England? Inferior to several tracts on the Continent, such as Flanders or the Milanese, but more fertile than the mountains of Spain, or the levels of the north of Germany, the soil of England may be said to hold a medium, and to have a claim to rank with the average of the French and Austrian territory. This would have determined a Population in the present age of perhaps 150 to the square mile; the additional number is, as far as regards *physical causes*, to be attributed to our insulated position, and the productiveness of our mines; advantages which lead so directly to the increase of our manufacturers, seamen, and traders. In ease of inland navigation, England is second only to the Dutch Provinces.

**INLAND COUNTRIES; AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA:**—From these examples of maritime prosperity, we pass to inland Countries, and begin with the dominions of Austria, which with a slight exception, are at a distance from the sea, traversed by few navigable rivers, and by hardly any canals. Though equal to France or England in fertility, the communication between the different Provinces is difficult, the progress of improvement extremely slow, manufactures backward, and Population comparatively thin. Prussia, in like manner, has few harbours or navigable rivers, indifferent roads, and canals that are only in their infancy; the majority of her subjects enjoy the advantage of the Protestant religion, and of an education less imperfect than that of their southern neighbours; but her Population is thin, in consequence of a great part of her territory being sandy or marshy.

A still stronger example of the disadvantage of an inland position is afforded by Poland. That Country without possessing all the fertility vulgarly ascribed to those which export corn, is not naturally below the average productiveness of Europe. Its climate, if in winter it partake of the rigour of Russia, is in summer favourable to corn culture, and the great impediment to the increase of its produce is not a mountainous surface, but a cause more within the remedying power of industry—extensive marsh. Still its Population is scanty and wretched, the causes of which, in a political sense, are long continued misgovernment, a bigotted creed, the almost total neglect of education; in a physical, the difficulty of communication, the extent of sea coast being small, the roads pro-

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verbially wretched, and the access to the interior by the Vistula circuitous, and too confined for so large a track of country.

**FRANCE:**—Between these extremes, our ancient rival forms a medium, possessing a considerable extent of coast, but labouring also under the disadvantage of an inland territory, square in its form, slightly penetrated by navigable rivers, and having as yet very few canals, with roads good only in particular directions. Compared to the Austrian or Prussian States, France is an improved Country, but the case is far otherwise when put in competition with the Netherlands or England. Superior to our Island in climate, and equal to it in soil, she is greatly inferior in density of Population, and still more in the average income of individuals. Of her Population two-thirds (above twenty millions) live in the Country, and her peasantry partake in many Provinces, of the poverty of those of Ireland. In the size of her Towns, this great kingdom so long the dread of our ancestors and of Europe, has in the last and present age been altogether surpassed by England and Scotland; for though our Island boasts only half her Population, the distribution of it is made in a manner far more conducive to efficiency in a commercial and financial sense.

**ITALY:**—Few Countries surpass Italy in natural advantages; in soil, in climate, extent of sea coast; and in her northern part, in the means of inland navigation. But a bigotted creed has confirmed the indolence inscribed by the climate, and her unfortunate division into petty States has prevented measures for the advancement of her productive industry. Though more populous than France, her inhabitants have a smaller average income; the want of a concentrated Government may be considered the cause of lighter financial burdens, but the advantage is balanced, or more than balanced, by the loss of that rank among the States of Europe, to which the country is entitled by her Population and Geographical position.

**SPAIN** has a climate on the whole, favourable, but in respect to territorial surface is after Switzerland, the most mountainous Country in Europe. Having all along been deprived of the blessings of good government and enlightened religion, the physical obstacles to communication between one district and another have been very little lessened by exertion on the part of the inhabitants: the roads are few and indifferent, while of canals there are hardly any. For great extent of sea coast ought, it may be thought, to have remedied these disadvantages, but the small number of her navigable rivers has confined this benefit to the outskirts of her territory, leaving the interior untraversed and almost unopened. Thus, with the exception of Catalonia, Biscay, and part of Andalusia, Spain exhibits all the backwardness of a Country deprived of water communication.

**PORTUGAL** is more favourably circumstanced. She has two great inlets from the ocean, the Tagus and the Douro, so that without surpassing Spain in climate or soil, she is enabled to pay a larger revenue.

**RUSSIA** and the North of **SWEDEN** form an example of extreme thinness of Population, consequent, partly on rigour of climate, partly also on difficulty of intercourse.

**IRELAND:**—The situation of Ireland is peculiar. Possessing in point of navigation maritime and inland advantages equal to those of England, her Towns are comparatively small, her Manufactures considerable in one Province only. To what, then, is owing the

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remarkable density of her Population? To two causes, fertility of soil and the habit on the part of the peasantry of subsisting on a food, the produce of which, on a given spot, is much larger than that of the wheat, the rye, or the oats, which in other parts of Europe, form the basis of national subsistence.

The returns previous to 1821, were too imperfect to afford the means of calculating the progressive increase of Population: nor have those of last year as yet been given to the public in a satisfactory form: the general result is, that the Population of all Ireland amounts in round numbers to 7,000,000.

That of the principal Towns.

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Dublin .....   | 186,276 |
| Cork .....     | 100,535 |
| Limerick ..... | 66,042  |

Having thus explained the increase of European Population, the following Table exhibits the proportion of public burdens paid by individuals in the respective Countries; and here it may be remarked, that few Countries have been the object of an assessment so directly calculated to convey an estimate of national wealth, as the Property Tax of England, or the *foncier* of France.

|                                                  | Population<br>per<br>Square Mile. | Proportion of<br>Public Burthen<br>paid by each<br>individual. |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
|                                                  |                                   | £                                                              | s. | d. |
| England, distinct from Scotland and Wales, ..... | 252 .....                         | 5                                                              | 2  | 0  |
| England, Scotland and Wales, collectively, ..... | 165 .....                         | 2                                                              | 15 | 0  |
| The Netherlands, .....                           | 214 .....                         | 1                                                              | 10 | 0  |
| France, .....                                    | 150 .....                         | 1                                                              | 4  | 0  |
| The Austrian Empire, .....                       | 112 .....                         | 0                                                              | 12 | 4  |
| The Prussian Dominions, .....                    | 100 .....                         | 0                                                              | 15 | 4  |
| Denmark, .....                                   | 73 .....                          | 0                                                              | 16 | 5  |
| Spain, .....                                     | 58 .....                          | 0                                                              | 11 | 6  |
| Sweden, .....                                    | 25 .....                          | 0                                                              | 10 | 0  |
| Russia, in Europe, .....                         | 25 .....                          | 0                                                              | 9  | 9  |

The maritime Provinces of Holland and Zealand are perhaps as heavily taxed as England, the charge of defence against the sea added to the interest of a heavy Debt contracted during two centuries, rendering the total assessment probably equal to our £3 *n* 2 per head. France exhibits a medium in her Taxes as in her Population; while in our case, the increase of Taxation since 1792 has been more than double the increase of our Population; in France, the proportion of the former has outstripped that of the latter only by a fourth or 25 per Cent. Still the average payment per head is much greater in France, than in the Austrian Empire, a Country fully equal to France in fertility, but devoid of the means of communication afforded to the latter, by better roads and a considerable extent of coast.

The Population of Denmark, though more thinly spread than that of Austria or Prussia, pays a larger average contribution, the chief cause of which must be the extent of water communication.

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There is, however, in more than one Country of Europe, an example of slender payments on the part of a populous community, such as

|                                     | <i>Population per<br/>Square Mile.</i> | <i>Payment per<br/>head only.<br/>£ s. d.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Ireland .....                       | 257 .....                              | 0 11 0                                        |
| The Milanese and Venetian Territory | 219 .....                              | 0 10 0                                        |
| The Neapolitan Dominions, .....     | 154 .....                              | 0 8 0                                         |

In Italy as in Ireland the far greater part of the inhabitants are cottagers, while in the Neapolitan States, the poverty implied by that condition of life is perpetuated by habits of indolence.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The data for Great Britain is taken from the Government Enumeration, and for France from the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.



In Great Britain the Population in 1821 was occupied as follows.

|                                                                  |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Families employed in Agriculture, .....                          | 978,656   |
| Families employed in Trade and Manufacture, .....                | 1,350,259 |
| All other Families not connected with Agriculture or Trade, .... | 612,488   |
| Total Families, .....                                            | 2,941,383 |

PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION:—This varies greatly according to the particular County. In a highly manufacturing County, such as Lancashire, it is not half the above average; in Yorkshire, which in the West Riding is manufacturing, and in other parts agricultural, the return approaches to the average, but is still somewhat below it; while in Sussex Essex, Suffolk where there are so few manufactures, it greatly exceeds it, being above 50 in 100; in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Herefordshire, the proportion is the largest of all, being above 60 in 100.



## FRANCE.

The estimates of Population in France subsequent to 1791, are not formed like our Population Returns, on an actual survey, but by adding for the period that has intervened, the births, and deducting the deaths of both, of which an accurate record is kept in the public offices. It is thus difficult to compute the relative number engaged in different occupations; a late publication (by Count de Laborde) contains the following estimate.

|                            | <i>Persons.</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| In Agriculture, .....      | 17,500,000      |
| In Manufacture, .....      | 6,200,000       |
| Indigent, .....            | 800,000         |
| Various Employments, ..... | 4,500,000       |

Total Population in France, in 1817,\*..... 29,000,000

Large as is this proportion of Agriculturists, it does not exceed, or even equal the proportion returned in 1791 from actual survey.

## ENGLAND.

## CENSUS OF 1377.

As a matter of historical curiosity, the Population of the principal Towns of England in the year 1377, is subjoined, from an Enumeration made on account of a Poll-Tax.

|                        |        |                         |                                      |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| London .....           | 35,000 | Colechester .....       | 4,500                                |
| York .....             | 11,000 | Canterbury .....        | 4,000                                |
| Bristol .....          | 9,000  | Beverly.....            | 4,000                                |
| Plymouth.....          | 7,000  | Newcastle-on Tyne ..... | 4,000                                |
| Coventry .....         | 7,000  | Oxford.....             | 3,500                                |
| Norwich .....          | 6,000  | Bury, Suffolk, .....    | 3,500                                |
| Lincoln .....          | 5,000  | Gloucester              | } each somewhat<br>more than } ..... |
| Sarum, Wiltshire ..... | 5,000  | Leicester               |                                      |
| Lynn .....             | 5,000  | Shrewsbury              |                                      |

In that remote age, the Total Population of England was 2,500,000; but the proportion of Town Population was far smaller than at present, since the number of Towns containing above 5000 inhabitants was only 18.

\* Mr. Lowe estimates the Population of France in 1822, at Thirty Millions, and Ireland at Seven Millions.

# Population

## Of the Principal Towns in

GREAT BRITAIN IN 1821, FRANCE IN 1820,  
AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1810.

| GREAT BRITAIN.           | FRANCE.                    |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| London .....             | Paris .....                |
| Glasgow .....            | Lyons.....                 |
| Edinburgh .....          | Marseilles .....           |
| Manchester .....         | Bordeaux.....              |
| Liverpool.....           | Rouen .....                |
| Birmingham .....         | Nantes .....               |
| Leeds.....               | Lille .....                |
| Plymouth.....            | Strasburgh .....           |
| Bristol .....            | Toulouse .....             |
| Norwich .....            | Metz .....                 |
| Paisley .....            | Nismes .....               |
| Portsmouth .....         | Amiens .....               |
| Sheffield .....          | Caen .....                 |
| Nottingham.....          | Montpellier.....           |
| Bath .....               | Clermont in Auvergne ..... |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne..... | Rheims .....               |
| Kingston-upon-Hull ..... | Toulon .....               |
| Dundee .....             | Angers .....               |
| Leicester .....          | Nancy .....                |
| Preston .....            | Rennes .....               |
| Brighthelmston .....     | Besançon .....             |
| Exeter .....             | Troyes .....               |
| Greenock.....            | Aix .....                  |
| Bolton .....             | Dunkirk .....              |
| Blackburn .....          | Versailles .....           |
| Stockport.....           | Brest .....                |
| Shrewsbury .....         | Montauban .....            |
| Coventry .....           | Avignon.....               |
| York .....               | L'Orient .....             |
| Greenwich .....          | Tours.....                 |

## RUSSIA.

Population taken from SMITH'S Geography.

The whole Population of the Russian Empire is 40,171,175

|                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Of which Europe contains..... | <i>Souls.</i><br>36,560,356 |
| And Asia .....                | 3,610,819                   |

Total Population of the Russian Empire ..... 40,171,175

POPULATION  
OF ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

*Island of Guernsey.*

|                            | Males. | Fem. | Total. |                           | Males. | Fem.  | Total. |
|----------------------------|--------|------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Andrew, St. .... Parish,   | 585    | 416  | 799    | Torteval ..... Parish,    | 194    | 181   | 575    |
| Catel, The, ..... Parish,  | 841    | 906  | 1747   | Vale, The, ..... Parish,  | 627    | 588   | 1215   |
| Forest ..... Parish,       | 295    | 518  | 611    | Peter, St, Town & Parish, | 4788   | 6385  | 11175  |
| Martin, St. .... Parish,   | 695    | 756  | 1429   | Serk, ..... Island,       | 255    | 235   | 488    |
| Peter-du-Bois, St. Parish, | 517    | 576  | 1095   | Herm, ..... Island,       | 18     | 10    | 28     |
| Sampson, St. .... Parish,  | 407    | 451  | 858    | Jethou, ..... Island,     | 4      | 5     | 9      |
| Saviour, St. .... Parish.  | 499    | 525  | 1022   |                           |        |       |        |
|                            |        |      |        | Totals.                   | 9519   | 11308 | 20827  |

*Island of Jersey.*

|                           | Males. | Fem. | Total. |                           | Males. | Fem.  | Total. |
|---------------------------|--------|------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Brelade, St. .... Parish, | 781    | 956  | 1717   | Martin, St. .... Parish,  | 781    | 910   | 1691   |
| Clement, St. .... Parish, | 401    | 531  | 958    | Mary, St. .... Parish,    | 475    | 545   | 1020   |
| Grouville, ..... Parish,  | 902    | 1015 | 1917   | Cuen, St. .... Parish,    | 966    | 1115  | 2081   |
| Helier, St. .... Parish,  | 4546   | 5572 | 10118  | Peter, St. .... Parish,   | 856    | 1018  | 1854   |
| John, St. .... Parish,    | 771    | 886  | 1657   | Saviour, St. .... Parish, | 792    | 895   | 1687   |
| Laurens, St. .... Parish, | 860    | 1012 | 1872   | Trinity ..... Parish.     | 942    | 1106  | 2048   |
|                           |        |      |        | Totals                    | 15056  | 15544 | 28600  |

*Isle of Mann.*

|                           | Males. | Fem. | Total. |                            | Males. | Fem.  | Total. |
|---------------------------|--------|------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Andreas ..... Parish,     | 1114   | 1115 | 2229   | Kirk Michael .... Parish,  | 695    | 754   | 1427   |
| Ballagh ..... Parish,     | 691    | 776  | 1467   | Kirk Patrick ..... Parish, | 989    | 1042  | 2051   |
| Braddan ..... Parish,     | 826    | 928  | 1754   | Kirk St. Anne .... Parish, | 399    | 401   | 800    |
| Bride ..... Parish,       | 504    | 497  | 1001   | Lonon ..... Parish,        | 908    | 938   | 1846   |
| Concon ..... Parish,      | 685    | 768  | 1451   | Lezayre ..... Parish,      | 1099   | 1110  | 2209   |
| Castletown ..... Parish,  | 984    | 1052 | 2056   | Marown ..... Parish,       | 557    | 644   | 1201   |
| Douglas ..... Town,       | 2675   | 5581 | 6054   | Maughold ..... Parish,     | 758    | 776   | 1514   |
| Kirk Arbory ..... Parish, | 712    | 745  | 1455   | Peel ..... Town,           | 915    | 996   | 1909   |
| Kirk Christ ..... Parish, | 1263   | 1305 | 2568   | Ramsey ..... Town,         | 690    | 855   | 1523   |
| Kirk German .... Parish,  | 929    | 920  | 1849   | Turby ..... Parish,        | 512    | 566   | 1108   |
| Kirk Malew ..... Parish,  | 1251   | 1598 | 2649   |                            |        |       |        |
|                           |        |      |        | Totals.                    | 19158  | 20925 | 40081  |

SUMMARY

*Of Persons in the Islands in the British Seas.*

|                    | Males. | Females | Total. |
|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Guernsey, &c. .... | 9519   | 11308   | 20827  |
| Jersey, ..... ..   | 13056  | 15544   | 28600  |
| Mann, ..... ..     | 19158  | 20923   | 40081  |
| Total,             | 41733  | 47775   | 89508  |



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**STATISTICAL TABLES**

RELATIVE TO THE

**City of Glasgow.**

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# STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATIVE TO THE

## CITY OF GLASGOW,

WITH OTHER MATTERS THEREWITH CONNECTED.

COMPILED BY

**JAMES' CLELAND,**

*SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE CITY,*  
MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,  
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, &c.

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“ It is certainly not necessary that a man should possess great power or extensive talents, to  
“ be useful in his day and generation.” *Retrospect.*

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*Third Edition, with Additions.*

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GLASGOW:  
PUBLISHED BY JAMES LUMSDEN & SON,  
WAUGH & INNES, EDINBURGH,  
AND G. & W. B. WHITAKER, LONDON.

1823.





TO THE  
HON. WILLIAM SMITH,  
LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,  
*&c. &c. &c.*  
WHO  
HAS SO ABLY DISCHARGED THE DUTIES  
OF THE  
HIGH AND HONOURABLE OFFICES  
TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN CALLED  
IN THIS GREAT AND FLOURISHING CITY,  
THIS  
**STATISTICAL ACCOUNT**  
OF HIS NATIVE PLACE,  
IS,  
IN TESTIMONY OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,  
INSCRIBED BY  
HIS LORDSHIP'S  
MOST FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
JAMES CLELAND.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE kind reception which the two former Editions of the GLASGOW STATISTICAL TABLES received from the Public, has greatly exceeded the utmost expectation of the Compiler, and a call for a Third Edition, from persons distinguished for Political research, is very gratifying to his feelings.

The present Edition contains a number of New Tables and additional matter connected with Political Arithmetic, which the Compiler hopes will prove useful to Economists in drawing results. On the whole, he is hopeful that this effort will also meet with the approbation of the Public.



# Population.

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## PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF GLASGOW.

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

In 1610, the Episcopal mode of Government having been resumed in the Church, Archbishop Spottiswood directed the Population of the City to be ascertained, when it was found to amount to 7614; although during the plague which raged in Glasgow in 1603, the number of its inhabitants must have been greatly reduced.

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

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

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

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

In 1688, at the Revolution, the Population was reduced to 11,918; the religious troubles, or what was called the persecution, which took place at that period, has been assigned as the cause of this decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

In 1755, the numbers had increased to 23,516, but in this enumeration, the Suburbs were partially included; at that period the Magistrates directed returns to be made to the Rev. Doctor Webster, then preparing his calculations for the scheme of the Ministers' Widows' Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## DETAIL

### *Of the Classified Enumeration of 1819–20.*

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

### Result of the Population

| Parishes within the Royalty. | Housholders. |              |                         |                      | Children.       |       |                      |      |                     |      | Servants. |      | Lodgers. |      |      |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------|
|                              | Families.    | Married Men. | Widowers and Bachelors. | Widows and Spinners. | Under 12 years. |       | From 12 to 18 years. |      | 18 years & upwards. |      | Male.     | Fem. | Male.    | Fem. |      |
|                              |              |              |                         |                      | Male.           | Fem.  | Male.                | Fem. | Male.               | Fem. |           |      |          |      |      |
| St. Mungo's .....            | 1796         | 1213         | 149                     | 424                  | 1213            | 1274  | 1347                 | 493  | 604                 | 164  | 146       | 17   | 387      | 261  | 192  |
| St. Mary's .....             | 1615         | 1102         | 93                      | 429                  | 1102            | 971   | 1016                 | 368  | 381                 | 148  | 277       | 33   | 309      | 576  | 384  |
| Blackfriars' .....           | 1674         | 1017         | 122                     | 534                  | 1017            | 953   | 911                  | 388  | 354                 | 220  | 225       | 17   | 195      | 459  | 394  |
| Guter High .....             | 1772         | 1055         | 159                     | 351                  | 1055            | 1099  | 1021                 | 595  | 339                 | 247  | 348       | 40   | 432      | 591  | 315  |
| St. George's .....           | 2863         | 174          | 166                     | 354                  | 1949            | 1471  | 1408                 | 497  | 482                 | 173  | 326       | 67   | 1023     | 423  | 387  |
| Wamshere .....               | 1230         | 718          | 157                     | 355                  | 718             | 786   | 788                  | 302  | 294                 | 107  | 143       | 84   | 384      | 479  | 324  |
| St. Andrew's .....           | 1304         | 816          | 121                     | 378                  | 816             | 870   | 832                  | 289  | 286                 | 138  | 290       | 66   | 382      | 369  | 264  |
| St. Enoch's .....            | 1896         | 938          | 229                     | 729                  | 938             | 929   | 921                  | 371  | 331                 | 184  | 289       | 36   | 459      | 555  | 378  |
| St. John's .....             | 1774         | 1321         | 32                      | 361                  | 1321            | 1311  | 1348                 | 593  | 427                 | 220  | 286       | 21   | 226      | 458  | 397  |
| St. James's .....            | 1549         | 906          | 158                     | 442                  | 906             | 1014  | 954                  | 369  | 370                 | 218  | 300       | 51   | 320      | 452  | 363  |
| Total in Royalty...          | 16478        | 10522        | 1418                    | 4228                 | 10522           | 10609 | 10246                | 3967 | 3568                | 2999 | 2781      | 432  | 4368     | 4071 | 2394 |
| <i>Barony Parish</i>         |              |              |                         |                      |                 |       |                      |      |                     |      |           |      |          |      |      |
| Abingdon District ...        | 1519         | 1048         | 92                      | 378                  | 1048            | 1137  | 1106                 | 441  | 434                 | 274  | 318       | 17   | 95       | 374  | 440  |
| St. Vincent-St do ...        | 1475         | 1086         | 150                     | 429                  | 1086            | 1210  | 1244                 | 382  | 391                 | 242  | 287       | 93   | 714      | 409  | 325  |
| Port-Dundas do ...           | 1384         | 1073         | 94                      | 215                  | 1073            | 1289  | 1187                 | 429  | 425                 | 230  | 319       | 128  | 282      | 357  | 258  |
| Calton do ...                | 3438         | 2191         | 364                     | 822                  | 2191            | 2643  | 2428                 | 806  | 865                 | 532  | 626       | 51   | 138      | 866  | 978  |
| Bridgeton do ...             | 2592         | 1366         | 149                     | 389                  | 2062            | 2389  | 2169                 | 785  | 749                 | 354  | 345       | 51   | 199      | 894  | 664  |
| Total in Barony Par.         | 10128        | 7463         | 846                     | 2125                 | 7463            | 8753  | 8122                 | 2892 | 2856                | 1862 | 2085      | 300  | 1458     | 2826 | 2365 |
| Gorbals Parish .....         | 4539         | 2478         | 182                     | 879                  | 2478            | 2673  | 2568                 | 1316 | 1369                | 890  | 1051      | 113  | 874      | 762  | 312  |
| Total in Parish Lists        | 31445        | 21473        | 244                     | 5522                 | 21473           | 22009 | 22663                | 8176 | 8023                | 4692 | 5917      | 845  | 6870     | 8969 | 6372 |

In the Royalty,.....The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and  $\frac{4.78}{1000}$ . The married men are, to all the other males, as 10522 to 23247. The married women are, to all the other females, as 10522 to 29485. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and  $\frac{3.4}{1000}$  of the whole Population. For every apartment, there is 1 Person and  $\frac{8.59}{1000}$  to occupy it.

In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes,.....The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and  $\frac{9.04}{1000}$ . The married men are to all the other males, as 10941 to 27245. The married women are to all the other females, as 10941 to 27245. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and  $\frac{7.8}{1000}$  of the whole Population. For every apartment there are 2 Persons and  $\frac{2.86}{1000}$  to occupy it.

Royalty, Barony, and Gorbals,.....The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and  $\frac{6.81}{1000}$ . The married men are to all the other males as 21473 to 47521. The married women are, to all the other females, as 21473 to 56730. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and  $\frac{5.6}{1000}$  of the whole Population. For every apartment there are 2 Persons and  $\frac{5.0}{1000}$  to occupy it.

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

for the year 1819.

| Religion.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             |                 | Country. |          |        |             | Occupying. |            | Unoccupied. |            | Building.   |            | Total Males. | Total Females. | Total Persons. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|----------|--------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Established.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Dissenters. | Rom. Catholics. | Scotch.  | English. | Irish. | Foreigners. | Houses.    | Apartment. | Houses.     | Apartment. | Travellers. | Apartment. |              |                |                |
| 5481                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2140        | 173             | 7431     | 30       | 324    | ...         | 1796       | 3515       | 23          | 63         | 27          | 95         | 3571         | 4223           | 7794           |
| 4133                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2106        | 878             | 5903     | 77       | 1125   | 12          | 1615       | 3470       | 33          | 73         | 5           | 22         | 3291         | 3836           | 7127           |
| 4032                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2315        | 566             | 6148     | 73       | 675    | 17          | 1374       | 3251       | 33          | 76         | 2           | 42         | 3183         | 3739           | 6922           |
| 4686                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2767        | 252             | 7345     | 106      | 315    | 19          | 1772       | 4693       | 45          | 141        | 4           | 81         | 3214         | 4071           | 7285           |
| 5783                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3640        | 218             | 9604     | 145      | 348    | 54          | 1863       | 6312       | 91          | 343        | 8           | 153        | 4212         | 5229           | 9441           |
| 3508                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2701        | 80              | 6014     | 127      | 113    | 35          | 1230       | 4790       | 32          | 147        | 10          | 36         | 2723         | 3369           | 6092           |
| 3246                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2146        | 423             | 5129     | 100      | 575    | 11          | 1309       | 2995       | 2           | 54         | 2           | 55         | 2933         | 3123           | 5856           |
| 5273                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1505        | 388             | 6697     | 94       | 446    | 19          | 1896       | 3274       | 35          | 156        | 3           | 105        | 3220         | 4039           | 7259           |
| 4407                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3308        | 431             | 7645     | 162      | 1217   | 4           | 1774       | 3673       | 35          | 104        | 9           | 104        | 4000         | 4364           | 8364           |
| 3928                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2424        | 568             | 5900     | 89       | 921    | 10          | 1540       | 3413       | 54          | 169        | 44          | 157        | 3262         | 3733           | 6995           |
| 4437                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2532        | 397             | 6664     | 952      | 6059   | 181         | 16478      | 39683      | 383         | 1308       | 114         | 830        | 35779        | 40017          | 75796          |
| 2708                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3804        | 604             | 6130     | 74       | 916    | 9           | 1519       | 2756       | 28          | 56         | 1           | 11         | 336          | 3730           | 7413           |
| 4074                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3458        | 469             | 7283     | 133      | 433    | 27          | 1473       | 4528       | 84          | 389        | 14          | 254        | 3358         | 4283           | 7941           |
| 4363                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2436        | 309             | 6893     | 51       | 430    | 4           | 1384       | 3770       | 103         | 257        | 8           | 174        | 3639         | 3731           | 7570           |
| 7347                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7531        | 718             | 12222    | 162      | 3212   | 23          | 3438       | 5192       | 251         | 373        | 6           | 166        | 7416         | 8200           | 15616          |
| 5510                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7242        | 841             | 11997    | 93       | 1336   | 17          | 2392       | 5162       | 96          | 183        | 2           | 11         | 6813         | 6720           | 13533          |
| 24204                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 21348       | 2881            | 44609    | 543      | 6344   | 77          | 14323      | 21345      | 532         | 1261       | 31          | 35         | 24885        | 26744          | 51629          |
| 11658                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8743        | 1367            | 18834    | 302      | 2605   | 17          | 4378       | 15777      | 326         | 1086       | 19          | 380        | 16229        | 14422          | 21768          |
| 86319                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 58633       | 8245            | 129917   | 1797     | 15308  | 275         | 31443      | 74788      | 1331        | 3655       | 155         | 1766       | 68994        | 78206          | 147199         |
| Add, for Military in Barracks, and in quarters on bullet, 1000—Prisoners in Jail and Bridewell, 373—Patients in the Royal Infirmary and Lock Hospital, 169—in the Lunatic Asylum, 106—in the Madalene Asylum, 32.....                                                                                                               |             |                 |          |          |        |             |            |            |             |            |             |            |              | 1680           |                |
| During the three months which preceded the commencement of the Enumeration, it is known that several thousand persons belonging to Ireland, and other places, left the Town in quest of employment elsewhere; and as many of these may be expected to return, when work can be procured, it seems reasonable to add for them, ..... |             |                 |          |          |        |             |            |            |             |            |             |            |              | 1193           |                |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL, City and Suburbs.....</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             |                 |          |          |        |             |            |            |             |            |             |            |              | <b>150000</b>  |                |

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

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

## OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH THE POPULATION WAS ENGAGED IN 1819.

| <i>Occupations.</i>                                                                                                                                                                      | <i>Number in the Royalty.</i> | <i>Number in Barony &amp; Gorbals.</i> | <i>Total in Royalty, Bar. &amp; Gorb.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Weavers and Warpers, .....                                                                                                                                                               | 5525                          | 8652                                   | 12155                                     |
| Shopkeepers, .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 1866                          | 1125                                   | 2991                                      |
| Labourers, .....                                                                                                                                                                         | 1852                          | 1578                                   | 3430                                      |
| House Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, and Glaziers, .....                                                                                                                                    | 1096                          | 604                                    | 1700                                      |
| Boot and Shoemakers, .....                                                                                                                                                               | 956                           | 578                                    | 1534                                      |
| Publicans licensed to retail spirituous liquors,* .....                                                                                                                                  | 885                           | 728                                    | 1615                                      |
| Tailors and Upholsterers, .....                                                                                                                                                          | 746                           | 175                                    | 921                                       |
| Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, and Coppersmiths, .....                                                                                                                                        | 712                           | 354                                    | 1046                                      |
| Manufacturers of Cotton Cloth, .....                                                                                                                                                     | 574                           | 165                                    | 739                                       |
| Porters, .....                                                                                                                                                                           | 560                           | 88                                     | 648                                       |
| Calenderers, .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 504                           | 58                                     | 562                                       |
| Masons and Bricklayers, .....                                                                                                                                                            | 424                           | 361                                    | 785                                       |
| Bakers and Biscuit-makers, .....                                                                                                                                                         | 548                           | 249                                    | 597                                       |
| Carriers and Carters, .....                                                                                                                                                              | 519                           | 546                                    | 665                                       |
| Writers and Attorneys, .....                                                                                                                                                             | 265                           | 87                                     | 552                                       |
| Physicians and Surgeons, .....                                                                                                                                                           | 176                           | 52                                     | 228                                       |
| Flethers, .....                                                                                                                                                                          | 175                           | 76                                     | 251                                       |
| Teachers,† .....                                                                                                                                                                         | 158                           | 81                                     | 259                                       |
| Coopers, .....                                                                                                                                                                           | 145                           | 67                                     | 212                                       |
| Skinners, Tanners, and Curriers, .....                                                                                                                                                   | 118                           | 15                                     | 155                                       |
| Gardeners, .....                                                                                                                                                                         | 100                           | 256                                    | 536                                       |
| Barbers and Hair-dressers, .....                                                                                                                                                         | 90                            | 28                                     | 118                                       |
| Dyers, .....                                                                                                                                                                             | 82                            | 281                                    | 365                                       |
| Farmers and Farmers' Male Servants, .....                                                                                                                                                | 19                            | 301                                    | 520                                       |
| Principal and Professors in the University, .....                                                                                                                                        | 18                            | 0                                      | 18                                        |
| Clergymen having Cures in the Establishment, .....                                                                                                                                       | 14                            | 6                                      | 20                                        |
| Clergymen connected with the Disseaters, .....                                                                                                                                           | 15                            | 10                                     | 25                                        |
| Clergymen of the Episcopal persuasion, .....                                                                                                                                             | 2                             | 0                                      | 2                                         |
| Clergymen of the Roman Catholic persuasion, .....                                                                                                                                        | 1                             | 0                                      | 1                                         |
| Professors in the Andersonian Institution, .....                                                                                                                                         | 3                             | 0                                      | 3                                         |
| Rector and Masters in the Public Grammar School, .....                                                                                                                                   | 6                             | 0                                      | 6                                         |
| Pawnbrokers.‡ .....                                                                                                                                                                      | 6                             | 0                                      | 6                                         |
| Persons engaged in various employments not before enumerated, and at Cotton Mills, Foundries, Distilleries, Breweries, Sugar-Houses, Soaperies, Coaleries, and other Public Works, ..... | 6555                          | 5371                                   | 11726                                     |

\* Within the City, during the year 1819, there were 467 Persons who received licenses to retail spirits, whose house-rent was under £15,—164, whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 254, whose rent was upwards of £20. In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes, 705 Persons were licensed, whose rent was under £15,—15 whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 12, whose rent was upwards of £20.—So that *there was one change-house, or place where spirituous liquors were sold, for every twenty families; and no less than 1547 change-houses, in the City and Suburbs where the lower classes resorted to!*

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

‡ In June, 1815, Mr. John Graham opened a Pawnbroker's office, in Bell-Street, which was the first office in the West of Scotland for receiving goods in pawn. An itinerant English Pawnbroker commenced business in the High-Street, in August 1806, but eloped at the end of six months.

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

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

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## ABSTRACT

### *Progressive Population of Glasgow.*

|                                                                                                                | <i>Year</i> | <i>Persons.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| At the reformation of Religion, in .....                                                                       | 1560        | 4,500           |
| At the resumption of Episcopacy in Glasgow, .....                                                              | 1610        | 7,644           |
| At the restoration of Charles II. ....                                                                         | 1660        | 14,678          |
| At the Revolution (after the great fire in 1677) ..                                                            | 1688        | 11,948          |
| Immediately after the Union of England with Scotland, ...                                                      | 1708        | 12,766          |
| Population taken at the desire of the Convention of }<br>Royal Burghs, .....                                   | 1712        | 13,832          |
| Population taken by order of the Magistrates, .....                                                            | 1740        | 17,034          |
| Population taken for the Rev. Doctor Webster, .....                                                            | 1755        | 23,546          |
| Population taken by order of the Magistrates, .....                                                            | 1763        | 28,300          |
| Population taken by order of the Magistrates, (at this }<br>and subsequent periods the Suburbs are included, ) | 1780        | 42,832          |
| Taken soon after the American war had ended, .....                                                             | 1785        | 45,889          |
| Taken for Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Work, (includ- }<br>ing omissions.) .....                            | 1791        | 66,578          |
| First Government enumeration, (including omissions.) ....                                                      | 1801        | 83,769          |
| Second Government enumeration, (including omissions.)...                                                       | 1811        | 110,460         |
| First enumeration classified into ages, .....                                                                  | 1819        | 117,197         |
| Third Government enumeration, .....                                                                            | 1821        | 147,043         |

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

## BAPTISMS,

### *MARRIAGES AND BURIALS.*

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#### *Concerning the Registry of Baptisms.*

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

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

*From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.*

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

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

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1800 .....   | 776           | 717             | 1493          |
| 1801 .....   | 703           | 647             | 1350          |
| 1802 .....   | 825           | 791             | 1616          |
| 1803 .....   | 900           | 853             | 1753          |
| 1804 .....   | 854           | 738             | 1592          |
| 1805 .....   | 842           | 750             | 1592          |
| 1806 .....   | 829           | 775             | 1604          |
| 1807 .....   | 804           | 755             | 1559          |
| 1808 .....   | 776           | 680             | 1456          |
| 1809 .....   | 719           | 682             | 1401          |
| 1810 .....   | 726           | 697             | 1423          |
| 1811 .....   | 777           | 652             | 1429          |
| 1812 .....   | 655           | 645             | 1300          |
| 1813 .....   | 640           | 927             | 1567          |
| 1814 .....   | 653           | 766             | 1419          |
| 1815 .....   | 741           | 973             | 1714          |
| 1816 .....   | 810           | 729             | 1567          |
| 1817 .....   | 863           | 831             | 1694          |
| 1818 .....   | 833           | 687             | 1520          |

*Register of BAPTISMS within the City and Suburbs.*

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Where Registered.</i>  | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1791.        | In the City, .....        | 797           | 734             | 1531          |
|              | In Barony Parish, .....   | 313           | 304             | 617           |
|              | In Gorbals Parish, .....  | 54            | 52              | 106           |
|              | Total, .....              | 1164          | 1090            | 2254          |
| 1801.        | In the City, .....        | 703           | 647             | 1350          |
|              | In the Barony Parish, ... | 328           | 253             | 581           |
|              | In Gorbals Parish, .....  | 115           | 60              | 175           |
|              | Total, .....              | 1146          | 960             | 2106          |
| 1811.        | In the City, .....        | 777           | 652             | 1429          |
|              | In the Barony Parish, ... | 347           | 303             | 650           |
|              | In Gorbals Parish, .....  | 210           | 179             | 389           |
|              | Total, .....              | 1334          | 1134            | 2468          |
| 1819.        | In the City, .....        | 842           | 850             | 1692          |
|              | In the Barony Parish, ... | 345           | 314             | 659           |
|              | In Gorbals Parish, .....  | 237           | 208             | 445           |
|              | Total, .....              | 1424          | 1372            | 2796          |
| 1820.        | In the City, .....        | 806           | 803             | 1609          |
|              | In the Barony Parish, ... | 209           | 201             | 410           |
|              | In Gorbals Parish, .....  | 310           | 239             | 549           |
|              | Total, .....              | 1325          | 1243            | 2568          |
| 1821.        | In the City, .....        | 853           | 839             | 1692          |
|              | In the Barony Parish, ... | 287           | 252             | 539           |
|              | In Gorbals Parish, .....  | 228           | 202             | 430           |
|              | Total, .....              | 1368          | 1293            | 2661          |
| 1822.        | In the City, .....        | 1028          | 890             | 1918          |
|              | In the Barony Parish, ... | 275           | 243             | 518           |
|              | In Gorbals Parish, .....  | 270           | 266             | 536           |
|              | Total, .....              | 1573          | 1399            | 2972          |



*Concerning the Registry of Marriages.*

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

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*From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.*

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

|              |              |           |     |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
| In the year  | 1700         | .....     | 110 |
| Average from | 1701 to 1710 | inclusive | 120 |
|              | 1711 to 1720 | ..... ..  | 137 |
|              | 1721 to 1730 | .....     | 147 |
|              | 1731 to 1740 | .....     | 139 |
|              | 1741 to 1750 | .....     | 193 |
|              | 1751 to 1760 | .....     | 258 |
|              | 1761 to 1770 | .....     | 309 |
|              | 1771 to 1780 | .....     | 324 |
|              | 1781 to 1790 | .....     | 416 |
|              | 1790         | .....     | 481 |

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE ROYALTY, *continued.*

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

*Register of MARRIAGES within the City and Suburbs.*

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

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

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

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

MARRIAGES REGISTERED WITHIN THE CITY AND SUBURBS,  
*continued.*

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

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

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

*Concerning the Registry of Burials.*

THERE was no Register for Burials in Glasgow till the year 1613. On the 13th December of that year, the Session directed that a Register of Burials should be kept in future, but this does not seem to have been regularly acted on, till the year, 1691. In 1783, the Register was remodelled, whereby the name, designation, &c. of the deceased was shown. This important improvement was made by the late Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, who was Lord Provost of this City, in the years 1792 and 1793, and one of its most active, enlightened, and public-spirited citizens, a Magistrate whose memory the citizens of Glasgow have great cause to venerate.

*From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.*

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

|                                     | <i>Burials</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| In the year 1700 .....              | 361            |
| Average from 1701 to 1710 inclusive | 493            |
| 1711 to 1720 .....                  | 639            |
| 1721 to 1730 .....                  | 711            |
| 1731 to 1740 .....                  | 728            |
| 1741 to 1750 .....                  | 823            |
| 1751 to 1760 .....                  | 1003           |
| 1761 to 1770 .....                  | 1159           |
| 1771 to 1780 .....                  | 1494           |
| 1781 to 1790 .....                  | 1924           |
| 1790 .....                          | 2079           |
| 1791 .....                          | 1912           |
| 1792 .....                          | 2190           |
| 1793 .....                          | 2445           |
| 1794 .....                          | 1700           |
| 1795 .....                          | 2297           |
| 1796 .....                          | 1813           |
| 1797 .....                          | 2064           |
| 1798 .....                          | 2181           |
| 1799 .....                          | 2499           |
| 1800 .....                          | 2096           |
| 1801 .....                          | 1928           |
| 1802 .....                          | 2225           |
| 1803 .....                          | 2458           |
| 1804 .....                          | 2224           |
| 1805 .....                          | 2389           |
| 1806 .....                          | 2280           |
| 1807 .....                          | 2463           |
| 1808 .....                          | 2265           |
| 1809 .....                          | 2368           |
| 1810 .....                          | 2367           |
| 1811 .....                          | 2622           |
| 1812 .....                          | 2716           |
| 1813 .....                          | 2704           |
| 1814 .....                          | 3254           |
| 1815 .....                          | 2717           |
| 1816 .....                          | 3278           |
| 1817 .....                          | 2757           |
| 1818 .....                          | 4192           |
| 1819 .....                          | 3158           |
| 1820 .....                          | 2927           |
| 1821 .....                          | 3686           |
| 1822 .....                          | 3690           |

## GLASGOW BILL OF MORTALITY FOR 1822.

*Prepared for, and Published in the Newspapers.*

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

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

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

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

\* LIST OF DISEASES TREATED IN THE INFIRMARY IN 1822.

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

|                                |                               |                              |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Abscess of Antrum, ..... 1     | Dropsy, general, ..... 21     | Hypochondriasis, ..... 6     |
| Common, ..... 34               | of Brain, ..... 1             | Hysteria, ..... 15           |
| Lumbar, ..... 10               | Thorax, ..... 7               | Jaundice, ..... 4            |
| Urinary, ..... 5               | Abdomen, ..... 9              | Inflammation of Ear, ..... 1 |
| Aneurism of Aorta, ... .. 1    | Legs, ..... 5                 | Intestines, ... 10           |
| Profunda, ..... 1              | Tun. vag. test. 8             | Lungs, ..... 24              |
| by Anastomosis, 1              | Dy-entry, ..... 1             | Liver, ..... 51              |
| Anomalous, ..... 20            | Dyspepsia, ..... 70           | Mamma, .... 1                |
| Anthrax, ..... 2               | Epytittis Chron. .... 1       | Peritoneum, 6                |
| Aorta, ossification of valves  | Epilepsy, ..... 1             | Pleura, ..... 5              |
| of, ..... 1                    | Erysipelas, ..... 59          | Testis, ..... 6              |
| Asthma, ... .. 10              | Eye, diseases of, ... 39      | Uterus, ..... 1              |
| Asthma, idiopathic, ..... 5    | Fabricuta, ... .. 57          | Injury to Head, ..... 7      |
| Bladder, organic disease of, 5 | Fever, continued, ..... 229   | Joints, diseased, ..... 55   |
| Bone, caries of, ..... 6       | intermittent, ..... 6         | Leucorrhoea, ..... 7         |
| Brain, concussion of, ..... 2  | Fici, ..... 5                 | Lithiasis, ..... 1           |
| Calculus in Bladder, ..... 2   | Fistula in Ano, ..... 11      | Lunacy, ..... 2              |
| Urethra, ..... 1               | lacrimalis, ... 2             | Lupus, ..... 4               |
| Catarrh of Bladder, ..... 5    | in male urethra, 2            | Mania, ..... 2               |
| Pulmonary ... 25               | vagina rectal, 1              | Mensium Suppressio, ..... 2  |
| Chorea, ..... 1                | vagina urethral, 1            | Necrosis, ..... 14           |
| Colic, ..... 5                 | Fracture, simple, ..... 55    | Ovary, encysted tumour of, 1 |
| Combustio, ... .. 18           | compound, ..... 7             | Paralysis, ..... 25          |
| Constipation, ..... 5          | Fungus Hæmatodes, ..... 2     | Paronychia, ..... 9          |
| Contusion, ..... 17            | Gangrene, ..... 5             | Plegmon, ..... 12            |
| Cynanche tonsil, ..... 12      | Gonorrhœa, ..... 6            | Phtisis Pulmonalis, ..... 50 |
| parotid ..... 4                | Hæmatemesis, ..... 2          | Polypus in Nostril, ... .. 4 |
| tracheal, ..... 1              | Hæmoptisis, ..... 1           | Prolapsus Uteri, ..... 1     |
| Diabetes, ..... 5              | Hæmorrhoids, ... .. 2         | Pseudarthrosis, ..... 1      |
| Diarrhoea, ..... 7             | Headach, ..... 5              | Rheumatism, acute, ..... 21  |
| Dislocation, simple, ..... 5   | Heart, organic disease of, 10 | chronic, ..... 55            |
| compound, 1                    | Hydrargyria, ..... 2          | Rubeola, ..... 2             |

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

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

BILL FOR THE YEAR 1822.

BAPTISMS engrossed in the PUBLIC REGISTERS.

|                     | Males.      | Females.    | Total.      |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| In the City, .....  | 1028        | 890         | 1918        |
| Barony, .....       | 275         | 243         | 518         |
| Gorbals, ....       | 270         | 266         | 536         |
| <b>Total, .....</b> | <b>1573</b> | <b>1399</b> | <b>2972</b> |

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

PROCLAMATION of MARRIAGES engrossed in the PUBLIC REGISTERS.

|                     | Regular.    | Irregular. | Total.      |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| In the City, .....  | 648         | 2          | 650         |
| Barony, .....       | 558         | 17         | 575         |
| Gorbals, ....       | 224         | 21         | 245         |
| <b>Total, .....</b> | <b>1430</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>1470</b> |

|                          |    |                               |     |                                |      |
|--------------------------|----|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|------|
| Scarlatina, .....        | 5  | Stricture in Urethra, .....   | 4   | Urethra Imperforate, .....     | 1    |
| Scirrhus of Lip, .....   | 5  | ————— Esophagus, .....        | 1   | Urine, Suppression of, ...     | 1    |
| ————— Mamma, ....        | 11 | Syphilis and Pseudosy-        |     | Varicose Veins, .....          | 2    |
| ————— Palpebra, ....     | 1  | philis, .....                 | 65  | Variola, .....                 | 5    |
| ————— Stomach, ....      | 4  | Tic Douloureux, .....         | 1   | Vertigo, .....                 | 2    |
| ————— Uterus, .....      | 1  | Tumour, common, .....         | 9   | Verucæ, ...                    | 2    |
| ————— Glands, .....      | 2  | ————— of Abdomen, .....       | 1   | Worms, .....                   | 2    |
| Sciatica, .....          | 2  | ————— Scirrhus, .....         | 1   | Wound, common, .....           | 10   |
| Scrophula, .....         | 23 | Trismus, .....                | 1   | ———— gunshot, .....            | 2    |
| Sibbens, .....           | 11 | Tympanites, .....             | 1   | Wry neck, .....                | 1    |
| Simulatio .....          | 12 | Ulcer, common external, ..... | 144 | Remaining in house, 51st       |      |
| Sinuses, .....           | 6  | ———— of Bladder, .....        | 1   | Dec. 1822, .....               | 151  |
| Skin, diseases of, ..... | 50 | ———— Liver, .....             | 1   | <b>Total Patients admitted</b> |      |
| Spasms, muscular, .....  | 2  | ———— Mouth, .....             | 5   | in 1822, .....                 | 1747 |
| Spine, diseased, .....   | 6  | ———— Rectum, .....            | 1   | Of whom died, .....            | 190  |
| Sprain, .....            | 5  | ———— Vagina & Uterus, .....   | 2   |                                |      |

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

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

*Of whom have died.*

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

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS.

*In the City of Glasgow,*

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

Total Burials within the City, ..... 1685  
*Carried over.*



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

*In Barony Parish,*

|                                           |     |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| In Calton Burying Ground, .....           | 401 |
| In Fridge-ton Burying Ground, .....       | 301 |
| In Tollcross Burying Ground, .....        | 118 |
| In Shettle-ton Burying Ground, .....      | 45  |
| In Ander-ton Old Burying Ground, .....    | 198 |
| In Cheapside-Street Burying Ground, ..... | 107 |
| In Woodside Road Burying Ground, .....    | 63  |
|                                           | 368 |

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Total Burials in Barony Parish, ..... | 1233 |
| In Gorbals Burying Ground, .....      | 772  |
| Total Burials in the Suburbs, .....   | 2005 |

Total Burials in the City and Suburbs, ..... 3690

Total Burials in the year 1821, ..... 3686

Increase of Burials in 1822, ..... 4

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

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

|                                                       |        |        |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total Population from Go-<br>vernment Census, 1821, } | 68,119 | 78,924 | 147,043 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Children living in the City or Suburbs, whose names are entered in the registers, .....                                                                                                                                        | 2,972 |
| To which add Children of the same description, whose names are not registered but baptized by the Clergymen of the City or Suburbs, supposing the same number to be baptized but not registered in 1822, as was in 1821, ..... | 2,370 |

|                                                                    |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total Children registered and Baptized, .....                      | 5,342 |
| Proclamations of Marriages registered in the public records, ..... | 1,470 |
| Burials in the City and Suburbs, .....                             | 3,690 |

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

|             | <i>Under 5</i> | <i>5 to 10</i> | <i>10 to 15</i> | <i>15 to 20</i> | <i>20 to 30</i> | <i>30 to 40</i> | <i>40 to 50</i> | <i>50 to 60</i> | <i>60 to 70</i> | <i>70 to 80</i> | <i>80 to 90</i> | <i>90 to 100</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Males ...   | 10909          | 8904           | 8545            | 6762            | 46509           | 3838            | 6925            | 4147            | 219             | 942             | 214             | 15               | 68119        |
| Females ... | 10347          | 8613           | 8184            | 9121            | 15405           | 10154           | 7719            | 4915            | 2898            | 1196            | 52              | 56               | 7924         |
| Total, ...  | 21256          | 17517          | 16729           | 15883           | 25912           | 18216           | 14611           | 9992            | 5096            | 2168            | 559             | 71               | 147043       |

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

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

JAMES CLELAND.

*Council Chambers, 21st December, 1822.*

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

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

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

---

Total Children of the Poor vaccinated gratis during 21½ years, 24,829

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

Pox and Measles, during 50 years, commencing in 1783, investigated the records, and from the following Table, which is taken from his work, it appears that during the seven years preceding the introduction of Vaccination in this place, no less than 2101 Children died of the Small Pox, and during the seven years subsequent to that period, there were only 795 deaths from that loathsome disease, and it is remarkable, that during the 7 years which preceded the Vaccination, there were only 217 Children died of the Measles, and in the 7 years which followed it, no less than 1198 Children died of that disease; from which it appears, that Measles has greatly increased in this City since the decrease of Small Pox.

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

| Year. | Small Pox. | Measles. | Chinching. | Stopping. | Water in the Head. | Teething. | Looselives. | Stillborn. | Fevers. | Under Two. | Under Five. | Under Ten. |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1783  | 155        | 66       | 155        | 14        | 6                  | 44        | 107         | 42         | 118     | 479        | 174         | 66         |
| 1784  | 425        | 1        | 15         | 41        | 15                 | 75        | 89          | 75         | 146     | 671        | 161         | 45         |
| 1785  | 218        | 0        | 51         | 50        | 9                  | 79        | 126         | 82         | 292     | 576        | 126         | 42         |
| 1786  | 348        | 2        | 175        | 55        | 13                 | 65        | 17          | 87         | 177     | 706        | 179         | 56         |
| 1787  | 410        | 25       | 57         | 45        | 14                 | 79        | 121         | 107        | 210     | 746        | 205         | 65         |
| 1788  | 399        | 1        | 17         | 75        | 17                 | 60        | 112         | 109        | 592     | 770        | 221         | 68         |
| 1789  | 566        | 25       | 45         | 76        | 30                 | 68        | 157         | 115        | 155     | 794        | 188         | 76         |
| 1790  | 356        | 57       | 177        | 78        | 58                 | 66        | 151         | 105        | 155     | 905        | 247         | 86         |
| 1791  | 697        | 4        | 117        | 89        | 55                 | 78        | 129         | 112        | 152     | 984        | 520         | 65         |
| 1792  | 202        | 58       | 68         | 49        | 18                 | 99        | 120         | 107        | 205     | 664        | 184         | 45         |
| 1795  | 389        | 5        | 112        | 42        | 45                 | 105       | 100         | 94         | 185     | 807        | 259         | 80         |
| 1794  | 255        | 7        | 51         | 56        | 29                 | 44        | 97          | 85         | 126     | 555        | 144         | 62         |
| 1795  | 462        | 46       | 180        | 28        | 27                 | 40        | 115         | 72         | 92      | 761        | 225         | 62         |
| 1796  | 177        | 92       | 60         | 57        | 46                 | 46        | 95          | 90         | 157     | 562        | 181         | 54         |
| 1797  | 351        | 5        | 76         | 67        | 51                 | 58        | 84          | 77         | 185     | 586        | 241         | 57         |
| 1798  | 309        | 5        | 98         | 22        | 28                 | 59        | 118         | 109        | 107     | 642        | 484         | 71         |
| 1799  | 370        | 45       | 97         | 48        | 52                 | 47        | 156         | 166        | 180     | 785        | 244         | 75         |
| 1800  | 257        | 21       | 27         | 25        | 52                 | 20        | 81          | 119        | 125     | 545        | 448         | 55         |
| 1801  | 245        | 8        | 125        | 57        | 27                 | 21        | 72          | 85         | 89      | 494        | 211         | 61         |
| 1802  | 156        | 168      | 90         | 67        | 25                 | 54        | 178         | 125        | 247     | 544        | 526         | 115        |
| 1805  | 194        | 45       | 60         | 69        | 22                 | 58        | 156         | 125        | 142     | 610        | 247         | 87         |
| 1804  | 215        | 27       | 52         | 88        | 16                 | 52        | 115         | 157        | 116     | 585        | 192         | 88         |
| 1807  | 56         | 99       | 129        | 112       | 45                 | 57        | 125         | 161        | 116     | 616        | 188         | 80         |
| 1806  | 28         | 56       | 162        | 92        | 47                 | 25        | 121         | 114        | 154     | 547        | 188         | 81         |
| 1807  | 97         | 46       | 85         | 115       | 54                 | 56        | 116         | 148        | 165     | 595        | 241         | 95         |
| 1808  | 51         | 787      | 92         | 132       | 46                 | 64        | 195         | 168        | 180     | 1079       | 521         | 175        |
| 1809  | 159        | 44       | 159        | 126       | 51                 | 55        | 165         | 148        | 147     | 782        | 287         | 118        |
| 1810  | 28         | 19       | 117        | 125       | 60                 | 59        | 209         | 237        | 97      | 765        | 169         | 95         |
| 1811  | 109        | 267      | 62         | 95        | 65                 | 41        | 245         | 155        | 175     | 769        | 544         | 164        |
| 1812  | 78         | 301      | 105        | 105       | 54                 | 45        | 279         | 104        | 105     | 804        | 574         | 105        |



## GENERAL RESULTS

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

| Year. | Population. | Children Baptized or Registered including Still born | Marriages Registered | Burials Registered | Number of Births, including <sup>282</sup> Still-born, to one Marriage. | Number of Births, including <sup>282</sup> Still-born, to one Burial. | Number of Burials to one Marriage. | One Birth, including <sup>282</sup> Still-born, to Persons. | One Marriage, to Persons. | One Burial, to Persons. |
|-------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1822  | 147043      | 5624                                                 | 1470                 | 3690               | 3 $\frac{8.15}{1000}$                                                   | 1 $\frac{5.24}{1000}$                                                 | 2 $\frac{51.0}{1000}$              | 26 $\frac{1.46}{1000}$                                      | 100 $\frac{29}{1000}$     | 39 $\frac{8.49}{1000}$  |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MODES OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT,

*CHURCH ACCOMMODATION, CLERGYMEN, STIPEND, &c.*

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### *Modes of Church Government.*

The Roman Catholic Religion prevailed in this City from the formation of the See, which is said to have taken place in the year 560; till the reformation of Religion which took place in 1560, the Presbyterian Ministers, however, did not get complete possession of the Cathedral Church, till the nomination of Mr. David Wemyss in 1572. It appears that the Presbyterian form of Religion had not even then been established on a very firm basis, as from 1572 to 1592, a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church. From 1592 to 1610, it was strictly Presbyterian. From 1610 to 1638, it was again Episcopalian. In 1638, it resumed the Presbyterian form, immediately after the famous Assembly then held in the Cathedral of Glasgow, at which the celebrated Marquis of Hamilton was Lord High Commissioner. At this Assembly, which was attended by all the rank and influence of Scotland, the Court was outvoted; the Commissioner retired, and the Assembly during 26 diets after his departure, decreed as follows:—

- 1st, The abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of Perth.
- 2d, The abolition of the Service Books and the High Commission.
- 3d, The proceedings of the Assemblies during Episcopacy, was declared void and null.
- 4th, The Archbishops of St. Andrews, and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Galloway, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Argyle and Dumblane, and others, were excommunicated



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

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

**ESTABLISHMENT.**

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

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

*Not connected with the Establishment.*

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

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

**IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.**

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

\* The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, then Minister of St. Andrew's Church, now Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, having introduced an organ into his Church, during Divine service, on Sunday, 23d August, 1807, several of his Brethren and others took offence. The matter was ultimately carried before the Reverend Presbytery, when they gave it as their opinion, "that organs in Churches are contrary to law, and to the constitution of the Church." !!

| <i>Churches.</i>                                       | <i>Sittings.</i> | <i>Present Incumbents.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| St. Enoch's, .....                                     | 822              | Doctor Taylor, Jun.        |
| St. George's, .....                                    | 1195             | Mr. Smyth.                 |
| St. John's, .....                                      | 1660             | Doctor Chalmers.           |
| St. James', .....                                      | 1400             | Mr. Muir.                  |
| Gorbals, .....                                         | 1600             | Doctor M'Lean.             |
| <hr/>                                                  |                  |                            |
| Total Sittings in the Estab-<br>lished Churches, ..... | 15,040           |                            |

#### CHAPELS CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT.

|                                                                             |        |                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Albion-Street, .....                                                        | 1696   | Mr. M'Leod & Mr. Bennie.     |
| St. John's Parish Chapel, .....                                             | 1400   | Not yet appointed.           |
| Gælic Chapel, Ingram-Street,...                                             | 1090   | Mr. M'Laren.                 |
| Do. Duke-Street, ...                                                        | 1300   | Mr. Clark.                   |
| Do. Gorbals,.....                                                           | 1050   | Mr. Mackenzie.               |
| College Chapel, .....                                                       | 990    | Professor M'Gill and others. |
| Shettleston, } in the Barony                                                | 934    | Mr. Mushet.                  |
| Calton, ..... } Parish,.....                                                | 1400   | Mr. Graham.                  |
| Anderston, } .....                                                          | 1250   | Doctor Love.                 |
| <hr/>                                                                       |        |                              |
| Total Sittings in Chapels con-<br>nected with the Establish-<br>ment, ..... | 11,110 |                              |

#### REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

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

#### UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.

| <i>Places of Worship.</i>                            | <i>Sittings.</i> | <i>Present Incumbents.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Greyfriars Place, .....                              | 1500             | Doctor Dick.               |
| Duke-Street, .....                                   | 1300             | Mr. Muter.                 |
| Campbell-Street, .....                               | 1296             | Mr. Kidston & Mr. Brash.   |
| Regent Place, .....                                  | 1220             | Mr. Heugh.                 |
| Melville-Street,.....                                | 1600             | Not yet appointed.         |
| Anderston, .....                                     | 1000             | Doctor Mitchell.           |
| Laurieston,.....                                     | 900              | Mr. Campbell.              |
| <hr/>                                                |                  |                            |
| Total Sittings in United Seces-<br>sion Church,..... | 8816             |                            |

#### ORIGINAL BURGHERS.

|                                                        |      |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|
| Campbell-Street, .....                                 | 1500 | Mr. Turnbull. |
| Renfield-Street, .....                                 | 1250 | Mr. Willis.   |
| <hr/>                                                  |      |               |
| Total Sittings in original Burgh-<br>er Churches,..... | 2750 |               |

## RELIEF CHURCH.

| <i>Places of Worship.</i>        | <i>Sittings.</i> | <i>Present Incumbents.</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Dovehill, .....                  | 1250             | Mr. Barr.                  |
| Campbell-Street, .....           | 1250             | Mr. Brodie.                |
| John-Street, .....               | 1400             | Mr. Anderson.              |
| Anderston, .....                 | 1140             | Mr. Struthers.             |
| Hutchesontown.....               | 1700             | Mr. Thomson.               |
| Calton,.....                     | 600              | Mr. Turnbull.              |
| Bridgetown, .....                | 1320             | Mr. M'Farlane.             |
| Tollcross, .....                 | 1350             | Vacant.                    |
| <hr/>                            |                  |                            |
| Total Sittings in Relief Church, | 10,010           |                            |

## RELIEF INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

|                              |     |              |
|------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Great Hamilton-street, ..... | 950 | Mr. Stewart. |
|------------------------------|-----|--------------|

## INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

|                                                  |      |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Nile-Street, .....                               | 1550 | Doctor Ewing.   |
| George-Street, .....                             | 1570 | Doctor Wardlaw. |
| <hr/>                                            |      |                 |
| Total Sittings in Independent }<br>Church, ..... | 3120 |                 |

## METHODIST CHURCH.

|                                                |      |                     |
|------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| John-Street, .....                             | 1000 | Mr. Edgar.          |
| Clyde-Street,.....                             | 860  | Mr. Jones.          |
| Tradeston, .....                               | 1200 | Mr. Veeners.        |
| Calton,.....                                   | 800  | Mr. Ward.           |
| Anderston,.....                                | 250  | No stated Preacher. |
| <hr/>                                          |      |                     |
| Total Sittings in Methodist }<br>Church, ..... | 4110 |                     |

## EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH.

|                                                   |     |                |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Fronting Green, .....                             | 641 | Mr. Routledge. |
| George-Street, .....                              | 80  | Mr. Jamieson.  |
| <hr/>                                             |     |                |
| Total Sittings in Episcopalian }<br>Church, ..... | 721 |                |

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

|                     |      |            |
|---------------------|------|------------|
| Clyde-Street, ..... | 2200 | Mr. Scott. |
|---------------------|------|------------|

## UNITARIAN CHURCH.

|                     |     |             |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| Union-Street, ..... | 600 | Mr. Marden. |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|

## SOCIETIES WHOSE WORSHIP IS CONDUCTED BY LAY-ELDERS.

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

## ABSTRACT.

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

\* From a remote period, persons applying to become Freemen of Burghs in Scotland were obliged to take what was called the Burgess oath. As this oath had become offensive, and gave rise to contention among particular Religious Bodies, it was thought proper to have it abolished. Accordingly, Mr. James Ewing, with that public spirit for which he is so eminently distinguished, moved the Town Council to dispense with the obnoxious oath, and to accept of a civil declaration in lieu thereof. After full consideration of the matter referred to them, the Magistrates and Council on the 27th of March, 1818, enacted, that in all time coming, the Burgess oath should be dispensed with in Glasgow. The general Associate Synod having met

## CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

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

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

|                                   | <i>Stipend.</i>        |                                 | <i>Stipend.</i>         |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1588 2d Charge Cathedral,         | £16 15 4               | 1762 Stipend (2500 merks) or    | £138 17 9 $\frac{1}{5}$ |
| 1st Charge, .....                 | 27 15 6 $\frac{2}{5}$  | 1788 do. .... do. ...           | 165 0 0                 |
| 1658 Stipend in all the Churches, | 58 16 11 $\frac{1}{5}$ | 1796 do. .... do. ...           | 200 0 0                 |
| 1642 do. .... do. ....            | 66 15 4                | 1801 do. .... do. ...           | 250 0 0                 |
| 1643 do. .... do. ....            | 78 16 8                | 1808 do. .... do. ...           | 300 0 0                 |
| 1674 do. .... do. ....            | 90 0 0                 | 1814 (also in 1825) ... do. ... | 400 0 0                 |
| 1723 do. (2000 merks) do. or      | 111 2 2 $\frac{2}{5}$  |                                 |                         |

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

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

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

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

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### *Clergymen of Glasgow.*

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

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

The Barony Church, although placed within the Royalty

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\* It is worthy of remark, that sixty years ago, (1765) the seat rents of all the Churches in Glasgow amounted only to £659 n 13 n 2, whereas the rent of St. John's Church alone, has amounted, ever since it was opened, to the yearly sum of £847 n 6.

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

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### *Bishops of Glasgow, &c.*

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

### *Roman Catholic Bishops.*

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

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



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

### *Protestant Archbishops.*

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

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

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

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

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

*Elected.*

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

*Protestant Clergymen.*

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

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

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

**UNIVERSITY,**  
*AND OTHER SCHOOLS OF LEARNING.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*Public Grammar School.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

In June, 1819, the number of Sunday Schools within

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

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

Dr. Birkbeck succeeded Dr. Garnet, who, in addition to the branches taught by his predecessor, introduced a familiar system of philosophical and mechanical information to 500 operative Mechanics, free of all expense. The experiments were illustrated by an extensive and valuable apparatus, models, &c. which have been productive of the best effects on this useful and valuable class of the community. Dr. Ure who succeeded Dr. Birkbeck in 1807, has increased the number and usefulness of this Class, by giving two evening lectures weekly at a small fee. By a late arrangement, the Library and Models belonging to the Mechanics' Class will be regularly extended and rendered permanent.

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

PRESIDENTS OF THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION.

|                  |                   |                  |                  |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1796,.....       | Dr. Peter Wright. | 1809,.....       | Robert Austin.   |
| 1797,.....       | Alexander Oswald. | 1810,.....       | Joshua Heywood.  |
| 1798-1799-1800,  | William McNeil.   | 1811,.....       | James Cleland.   |
| 1801,.....       | Dr. Monteith.     | 1812-1813, ..... | John Hamilton.   |
| 1802-1805-1804,  | John Geddes.      | 1814-1815-1816,  | John More.       |
| 1805,.....       | Alexander Oswald. | 1817-1818-1719,  | James Ewing.     |
| 1806,.....       | John Sempel.      | 1820,.....       | John Geddes.     |
| 1807-1808, ..... | William Anderson. | 1821-1822-1825,  | Walter Ferguson. |

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

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

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

The KING, Patron.

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

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

*Corresponding Council in Glasgow.*

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

COUNCIL.

|                            |                   |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| James Ewing.               | James Dennistoun. | Dugald Bannatyne. |
| Professor Meikleham.       | Robert Dalglish.  | Alexander Garden. |
| Professor Hlooker.         | Andrew Templeton. | William Dunn.     |
| James Smith, (Jordauhill.) |                   |                   |

## MEAT, BREAD AND MILK.

*Slaughter of Cattle.*

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

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

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

Population at this period, 40,000 souls.

*Slaughter in the year 1793.  
War commenced this year, after ten  
years of peace.*

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Bullocks and Cows, ..... | 6608   |
| Calves, .....            | 9597   |
| Sheep, .....             | 27,101 |
| Lambs, .....             | 44,107 |
| Swine,.....              | 2000   |
| Total,.....              | 89,713 |

Population at this period, 67,000 souls.

The following information connected with the slaughter of Cattle in Glasgow, has been received from three respectable Fleshers who have been connected with the trade for upwards of fifty years. “The smallest Bullock slaughtered in this market (for now there are but few Cows,) is about 1½ stone, and the largest about 50, averaging about 26 stone, of 16 lib. 29½ ounces to the lib. Prior to the year 1793, the Cattle slaughtered in this Market were generally small and ill fed; since that time, the quality of meat has been greatly improved in the Glasgow Market,

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

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

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

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\* The managers of the Royal Infirmary have contracted for the supply of Beef for the year 1825, as follows: Shoulders, Spalds, and Neck Pieces in equal proportions at 4s. 7d. per stone, being rather less than 3½d. per lib.; and for principal roasting pieces, stakes and rounds of Beef and Mutton at 7s. 4d. per stone, being 5½d. per lib. The managers of the Lunatic Asylum had previously made their annual contract at a shade higher.



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

*Peace commenced this year after twelve years of War.*

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

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

*TALLOW, &c. belonging to these Carcases.*

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

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

*Being the seventh year of Peace.*

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

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

*Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcases.*

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

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

† The Neat Cattle sold in Smithfield Market between 31st December, 1821, and 31st December, 1822, amounted to 142,045. The population of London being 1,225,694, gives one Bullock to eight persons, and  $\frac{6.2.0}{10000}$  parts of a person.

The Neat Cattle sold in Glasgow Market during the same period being 14,566, and the population 147,043, gives one Bullock to ten persons, and  $\frac{9.5.0}{10000}$  parts of a person, but if Calves are included with Neat Cattle, then there is one Neat to six persons, and  $\frac{5.5.0}{10000}$  parts of a person.

The Sheep sold in Smithfield Market in 1822, amounted to 1,540,160, the population being 1,225,694, gives one Sheep and  $\frac{9.3.0}{10000}$  parts of a Sheep to each person.

The Sheep sold in Glasgow Market in 1822, amounted to 126,157, and the population, 147,043, gives  $\frac{8.5.7.9.5}{1000000}$  parts of a Sheep to each person, or rather more than seventeenth-twentieths.

## BREAD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### *Analyzing Bread.*

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

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

*“ College, 12th August, 1820.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ No. 14 contained some Salammoniac.

“ No. 20 contained some Alum.

(Signed) THOMAS THOMSON.”

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## MILK.

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

In 1733, when the Town's Hospital was opened, Sweet Milk was sold at 1½d. per pint; in 1780, at 2d.;\* in 1790, at 3d.; in 1798, at 4d.; in 1802, at 6d.; in 1808, at 8d.; in 1810 it was reduced to 6d.; in July, 1816, it was farther reduced to 4d.; and during the winter months of

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

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

*Quantity of Milk used in Glasgow in One Year:*

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

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

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

\* Sweet Milk ought to be cheaper in this City, in 1825, than it was in 1818, for the following reasons:—The average price of Milch Cows have fallen from £15 to £9; Hay, from £4 10 to £3 5 per cwt.; Distillery Grains, from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per boll; Servant's Wages, (seven days) from 14s. to 10s; Rent, from 30s. to 24s. per stall.

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



## ABSTRACT.

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

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

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### *Commerce and Manufactures.*

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

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

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

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

the Kingdoms which took place in this year, having opened the Colonies to the Scotch, the merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and engaging extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland, soon made their City a mart for Tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers-general of France received their supplies of that article. To so great an extent was this branch of commerce carried on in Glasgow, that for several years previous to 1770, the annual imports of Tobacco into the Clyde, were from 85,000 to 45,000 hhds.; In 1773, 43,970 hhds. were imported;—the names of the importers and the quantity each imported, are narrated in CLELAND'S Rise and Progress of the Public Institutions of Glasgow, page 70–87–97. As the Tobacco trade was suspended in 1783, at the breaking out of the war with America, the merchants of Glasgow engaged their capital in other pursuits. Prior to 1718, the commerce of this place was carried on in vessels chartered from the English ports; in that year the first ship built on the banks of the Clyde, belonging to the City crossed the Atlantic.

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

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

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

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

On 16th February, 1825, His Majesty's Government addressed a letter to the Lord Provost of this City, requesting answers to certain questions. His Lordship, from a wish to furnish the best information, desired the assistance of four gentlemen, than whom, there are none better qualified to give the necessary information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|               |         |               |         |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| In 1813,..... | £14,487 | In 1818,..... | £15,546 |
| 1814,.....    | 15,655  | 1819,.....    | 14,110  |
| 1815,.....    | 13,177  | 1820,.....    | 15,136  |
| 1816,.....    | 11,835  | 1821,.....    | 14,560  |
| 1817,.....    | 17,052  | 1822,.....    | 11,413  |

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

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

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

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

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

*3d. Geo. IV. Sess. 1822.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ *Dean of Guild Court Hall,*

20th December, 1821.

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

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\* MEMBERS OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQUIRE, *Dean of Guild.*

BRETHREN OF COUNCIL.

JOHN WARDROP, Esq.

JOHN M’CALL, Esq.

ROBERT D. ALSTON, Esq.

ARCHIBALD LAWSON, Esq.

ROBERT HOOD, Esq.

JOHN ALSTON, Esq.

JAMES GRAHAM, Esq.

ARCHIBALD MURRAY, Esq.

JAMES REDDIE, ESQUIRE, *Advocate, Assessor.*

## WEIGHTS.

## AVOIRDUPOIS, OR ENGLISH WEIGHT.

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

TABLE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

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

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

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

## TROY WEIGHT.\*

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

TABLE OF TROY WEIGHT.

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

## APOTHECARY WEIGHT.

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

TABLE OF APOTHECARY WEIGHT.

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

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

## DUTCH WEIGHT.\*

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

TABLE OF DUTCH WEIGHT.

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

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

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

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

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

## TRON WEIGHT.\*

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

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

TABLE OF TRON WEIGHT.

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

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

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



## LIQUID MEASURES.

### GLASGOW STANDARD GALLON,

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

#### TABLE.

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

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

The Wine Gallon of Excise contains 231 cubic inches, or, according to the dimensions of the 5th of Queen Anne, 250.907 cubic inches.—*See Dr. Skene Keith's Observations on the Final Report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures, Nov. 1821, p. 44.*

The Standard Wine Gallon, dated 1707, kept at the Exchequer, Westminster, was examined on the 22d and 24th of April, 1819, by Sir George Clerk and Dr. Wollaston, and found to contain 250.9 cubic inches. An experiment of Dr. Wollaston and Mr. Carr, in 1814, gave 250.8, the mean being 250.85, while the measurement of a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1758, made it 231.2. A duplicate of this Measure, and of the same date, is kept at Guildhall.—*See Parl. Rep.*

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

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

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

## ELUCIDATION

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

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

| Parts.         | Cubic Inches. | Weight of Water at a temperature of 52°. |     |                 |                  |                    |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                |               | lb.                                      | oz. | Drams.          | Grains.          |                    |
|                | 231.          | 8                                        | 5   | 10.4011555      | 2138.4011555     | 58488.61285478904  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$  | 115.5         | 4                                        | 2   | 13.20057775     | 1069.20057775    | 29244.30642739452  |
| $\frac{1}{4}$  | 57.75         | 2                                        | 1   | 6.600288875     | 534.600288875    | 14622.15321369726  |
| $\frac{1}{8}$  | 28.875        | 1                                        | 0   | 11.3001444375   | 267.3001444375   | 7311.07660684863   |
| $\frac{1}{16}$ | 14.4375       | 0                                        | 8   | 5.65007221875   | 133.65007221875  | 3655.538303424315  |
| $\frac{3}{32}$ | 7.21875       | 0                                        | 4   | 2.825036109375  | 66.825036109375  | 1827.7691517121575 |
| $\frac{1}{64}$ | 3.609375      | 0                                        | 2   | 1.4125180546875 | 33.4125180546875 | 913.88457585607875 |

## GLASGOW STANDARD PINT,

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

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

## TABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

## GLASGOW ALE PINT.\*

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

This Pint is also used for measuring Brewers' casks.

## TABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

The local Act 59. Geo. III., cap. 40. enacts, that a barrel containing 36 English Ale Gallons shall be held and deemed to contain 97 Scotch Pints; and a barrel containing 34 English Ale Gallons shall be held and deemed to contain 92 Scotch Pints, and no more, and so in proportion for a larger or lesser quantity. A duty of two pennies Scots, or one-sixth of a penny Sterling, is exacted on every Scotch Pint of Ale, Beer, or Porter, brewed or brought into the Glasgow impost district. Although the duty is thus charged, the Brewers do not sell their liquor by the pint or barrel, but by the Scotch Gallon. A cask of two gallons should legally contain 16 of the above pints, but as sediment falls to the bottom, in Small-beer casks, the two gallon casks are made to contain 17 pints and one chopin. A four gallon cask of 32 pints, contains 35. An eight gallon cask of 64 pints, contains 70, and a 16 gallon cask of 128 pints, contains 140. As the surplus measure, above the legal proportion of 36 English Ale Gallons to a barrel, is optional with the Brewer, and given for the purpose of enabling the retailer to overcome the grounds, or sediment, in small-beer, and table-beer, it frequently happens, that the larger casks used for strong ale and porter do not contain the quantity specified.

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

## DRY MEASURES.

—♦—

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

### TABLE FOR WHEAT.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

| Measures.    | Contains |        | Contents in Cubic Inches. | Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°. |         |         |
|--------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|              | Pints.   | Gills. |                           | Lib.                                                          | Ounces. | Drams.  |
| Firlot,      | 21       | 4.     | 2231.25                   | 80                                                            | 10      | 15      |
| Half Firlot, | 10       | 10.    | 1115.625                  | 40                                                            | 5       | 7.5     |
| Peck,        | 5        | 5.     | 557.8125                  | 20                                                            | 2       | 11.75   |
| Half Peck,   | 2        | 10.5   | 278.90625                 | 10                                                            | 1       | 5.875   |
| Forpet,      | 1        | 5.25   | 139.453125                | 5                                                             | —       | 10.9375 |
| Half Forpet, | —        | 10.62  | 69.7265625                | 2                                                             | 8       | 5.46875 |

### TABLE FOR OATS, &c.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

| Measures.    | Contains |        | Contents in Cubic Inches. | Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°. |         |         |
|--------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|              | Pints.   | Gills. |                           | Lib.                                                          | Ounces. | Drams.  |
| Firlot,      | 52       | 4.704  | 5590.87                   | 122                                                           | 9       | 15.768  |
| Half Firlot, | 16       | 2.352  | 1695.455                  | 61                                                            | 4       | 14.884  |
| Peck,        | 8        | 1.176  | 847.7175                  | 30                                                            | 10      | 7.442   |
| Half Peck,   | 4        | 0.588  | 423.85875                 | 15                                                            | 5       | 5.721   |
| Forpet,      | 2        | 0.294  | 211.929375                | 7                                                             | 10      | 9.8605  |
| Half Forpet, | 1        | 0.147  | 105.9646875               | 3                                                             | 13      | 4.93025 |

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

#### FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

Grain varies in weight according to quality. A Firlot of sound Scotch Wheat, one year old, weighed 61 pounds, 13 ounces, and 8 drams, Avoirdupois. Scotch Wheat runs from 55 to 64 pounds in the Firlot, English and Foreign Wheat in this market, and Scotch Wheat water borne, are sold by weight, 60 pounds Avoirdupois being taken for a Firlot. English and Foreign Wheat weighs often as low as 57 pounds Avoirdupois, and seldom above 64 pounds in the Firlot. Farmers in the neighbourhood, bringing in their wheat to market, sell it by the above Firlot.

## TABLE FOR PEASE AND BEANS.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

| Measures.    | Contains |        | Contents in Cubic Inches. | Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°. |         |            |
|--------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
|              | Pints.   | Gills. |                           | Lib.                                                          | Ounces. | Drams.     |
| Firlot,      | 22       | 15.5   | 2598.59375                | 86                                                            | 11      | 12.125     |
| Half Firlot, | 11       | 6.75   | 1199.296875               | 45                                                            | 5       | 14.0625    |
| Peck,        | 5        | 11.375 | 599.6484375               | 21                                                            | 10      | 15.05125   |
| Half Peck,   | 2        | 15.687 | 299.8242187               | 10                                                            | 15      | 7.515625   |
| Forpet,      | 1        | 6.845  | 149.9121093               | 5                                                             | 6       | 11.7578125 |
| Half Forpet, | —        | 11.421 | 74.9560546                | 2                                                             | 11      | 5.87890625 |

## TABLE FOR FLAX AND HEMP SEED.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

| Measures.    | Contains |        | Contents in Cubic Inches. | Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°. |        |         |
|--------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
|              | Pints.   | Gills. |                           | Lib.                                                          | Ounces | Drams.  |
| Peck,        | 7        | 15.    | 820.5125                  | 29                                                            | 10     | 9.75    |
| Half Peck,   | 5        | 14.5   | 410.15625                 | 14                                                            | 15     | 4.875   |
| Forpet,      | 1        | 15.25  | 205.078125                | 7                                                             | 6      | 10.4375 |
| Half Forpet, | —        | 15.625 | 102.5390625               | 5                                                             | 11     | 5.21875 |

## FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

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

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

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

A Peck of Riga linseed weighed 19 pounds, 12 ounces, and 6 drams. Linseed varies very little in weight. "Linseed and hemp seed, in Scotland, must be measured by the Linlithgow Barley Measure, streaked and measured by the Dean of Guild." Act 24. Geo. II. cap. 51.

\* A Peck of Green Pease contain 7 Pints and 5 Gills.

## TABLE FOR POTATOES.

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

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

| Measures.    | Contains |        | Contents in Cubic Inches. | Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°. |         |         |
|--------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|              | Pints.   | Gills. |                           | Lib.                                                          | Ounces. | Drams.  |
| Half Firlot, | 29       | 12     | 5125.75                   | 112                                                           | 15      | 5.      |
| Peck,        | 14       | 14     | 1561.875                  | 56                                                            | 7       | 10.5    |
| Half Peck,   | 7        | 7      | 780.9375                  | 28                                                            | 3       | 13.25   |
| Forpet,      | 5        | 11.5   | 390.46875                 | 14                                                            | 1       | 14.625  |
| Half Forpet, | 1        | 15.75  | 195.234375                | 7                                                             | —       | 15.3125 |

## TABLE FOR FRUIT.

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

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

## TABLE FOR ONIONS.

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

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

## FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

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

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

A Sleek of Onions weighed 39 pounds, 5 ounces, Avoirdupois.

## STANDARD DRY MEASURE IN ENGLAND.

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

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

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

This Measure takes its name from having been originally kept in the City of Winchester. By statute 13 of William III., 1701, "The Winchester Bushel is declared to be a round Vessel with a plain bottom, eighteen inches and one half-inch wide throughout, and eight inches deep. As the Winchester Bushel is now used in this City, in matters of Excise, it becomes necessary to know the exact contents of the *practical* Bushel now in use. An authenticated Bushel Measure, from the proper officer in London, has therefore been procured. This Measure is not made up with staves, like a cooper's vessel, its side being bent round a cylinder, spliced at the end, and otherwise most accurately made; it is eighteen inches and nine-sixteenths of an inch diameter, and eight inches deep. It has a crown, the letter G, and St. Anthony's cross, burned on two places of the inside, and the words *Corcoron, Mark Lane, London*, stamped on the outside of the bottom, the upper edge terminating in an iron rim. Having carefully filled this Measure with water, and made the necessary calculations, the above Table has been made therefrom. The cubical contents, raised from the dimensions of this Measure, without reference to water, being 2164.97964375 inches, the results in the Table may be considered sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.

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

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Eight Firlots, or two Bolls, in cubic inches, | 17,850 |
| Eight Bushels, or one Quarter, as above.      | 17525  |
| Difference in cubic inches,                   | 525    |

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

|                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 18.5625                   |                    |
| 18.5625                   | 311.56610625       |
|                           | Decimal, .7854     |
| 928125                    |                    |
| 371250                    | 137826562500       |
| 1113750                   | 172283202125       |
| 928125                    | 275633125000       |
| 1485000                   | 241199484375       |
| 185625                    |                    |
| Carried up, 311.56610625  | 270.622455468750   |
|                           | Depth of vessel, 8 |
| Contents in Cubic Inches, | 2164.979643750000  |

## TABLE OF SUPERFICIAL MEASURE,

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

| English Inches |  | 1 Scotch Link |  | 1 English Foot |  | 1 English Yard |  | 1 Scotch Ell |  | 1 Scotch Fall |  | 1 Scotch Chain |  | 1 Scotch Rood |  | 1 Scotch Acre |  |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|--------------|--|---------------|--|----------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| 78.8544        |  | 1.826         |  | 9              |  | 1.056          |  | 3.61         |  | 3.61          |  | 161            |  | 402.5         |  | 4             |  |
| 144            |  | 16.435        |  | 9.506          |  | 38.027         |  | 576          |  | 161           |  | 161            |  | 160           |  | 10            |  |
| 1296           |  | 17.361        |  | 1.056          |  | 3.61           |  | 3.61         |  | 3.61          |  | 3.61           |  | 3.61          |  | 3.61          |  |
| 1369           |  | 625           |  | 608.444        |  | 576            |  | 161          |  | 161           |  | 161            |  | 161           |  | 161           |  |
| 49284          |  | 10000         |  | 608.444        |  | 576            |  | 161          |  | 161           |  | 161            |  | 161           |  | 161           |  |
| 788544         |  | 25000         |  | 1521.111       |  | 1440           |  | 402.5        |  | 402.5         |  | 402.5          |  | 402.5         |  | 402.5         |  |
| 1971360        |  | 13690         |  | 6084.444       |  | 5760           |  | 160          |  | 160           |  | 160            |  | 160           |  | 160           |  |
| 7885440        |  | 100000        |  | 54760          |  | 6084.444       |  | 5760         |  | 160           |  | 160            |  | 160           |  | 160           |  |

In some counties in Scotland, the chain consists of 74 feet and a fractional part, but as the Court of Session has determined, that the standard chain is 74 feet net, this Table is made upon that principle, by which the number of English yards in a Scotch acre is ascertained to be 6084 and  $\frac{44}{1000}$  parts of a yard. An easy method of finding the English yards in a Scotch acre, is to multiply the chain of 74 feet by



## TABLE OF LINEAL MEASURE.

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

| English Inches |       | 1 Scotch Link |     | 1 English Link |      | 1 English Foot |       | 1 English Yard |     | 1 Scotch Ell |      | 1 Scotch Fall |    | 1 Scotch Chain |    | 1 Scotch Furlong |   | 1 Scotch Mile * |    |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-----|----------------|------|----------------|-------|----------------|-----|--------------|------|---------------|----|----------------|----|------------------|---|-----------------|----|
| 8.88           | 12    | 1.351         | 36  | 3              | 37   | 1.027          | 2922  | 6.166          | 61  | 40           | 41   | 40            | 10 | 1              | 40 | 10               | 1 | 40              | 10 |
|                | 36    | 4.054         | 888 | 74             | 8880 | 24.666         | 71040 | 24             | 888 | 40           | 8880 | 40            | 10 | 1              | 40 | 10               | 1 | 40              | 10 |
|                | 37    | 4.166         |     |                |      |                |       |                |     |              |      |               |    |                |    |                  |   |                 |    |
|                | 2922  | 25            |     | 18.5           |      | 6.166          |       | 61             |     | 40           |      | 40            | 10 | 1              | 40 | 10               | 1 | 40              | 10 |
|                | 888   | 100           |     | 74             |      | 24.666         |       | 24             |     | 41           |      | 40            | 10 | 1              | 40 | 10               | 1 | 40              | 10 |
|                | 8880  | 1000          |     | 740            |      | 246.666        |       | 240            |     | 40           |      | 40            | 10 | 1              | 40 | 10               | 1 | 40              | 10 |
|                | 71040 | 8000          |     | 5920           |      | 1973.333       |       | 1920           |     | 320          |      | 80            | 8  | 1              | 40 | 10               | 1 | 40              | 10 |

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

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

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

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

TABLE.

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

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

| Inches | 1 Palm | 1 Gunter Link | 1 Span         | 1 Foot         | 1 Cubit | 1 Yard | 1 Pace         | 1 Fathom       | 1 Pole, or Rood  | 1 Gunter Chain | 1 Furlong | 1 Mile |
|--------|--------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------|--------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|
| 3      | 2.64   | 1.136         | $1\frac{1}{3}$ | 1              | 2       | 3      | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$   | 4              | 8         | 16     |
| 7.92   | 3      | 1.515         | 2              | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 3       | 4      | 5              | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{5}{10}$  | 11             | 22        | 44     |
| 9      | 4      | 2.272         | 2              | 3              | 4       | 5      | 6              | 7              | $7\frac{1}{2}$   | 13             | 26        | 52     |
| 12     | 6      | 4.545         | 4              | 5              | 6       | 8      | 10             | 12             | $10\frac{1}{2}$  | 19             | 38        | 76     |
| 18     | 12     | 7.575         | 8              | 10             | 13      | 17     | 22             | 28             | $22\frac{1}{2}$  | 41             | 82        | 164    |
| 36     | 20     | 9.091         | 16             | 20             | 26      | 34     | 44             | 56             | $44\frac{1}{2}$  | 82             | 164       | 328    |
| 60     | 24     | 100           | 22             | 28             | 36      | 48     | 62             | 78             | $62\frac{1}{2}$  | 110            | 220       | 440    |
| 72     | 25     | 100           | 22             | 28             | 36      | 48     | 62             | 78             | $62\frac{1}{2}$  | 110            | 220       | 440    |
| 198    | 66     | 100           | 66             | 88             | 110     | 144    | 184            | 231            | $184\frac{1}{2}$ | 330            | 660       | 1320   |
| 792    | 264    | 100           | 264            | 352            | 440     | 576    | 736            | 924            | $736\frac{1}{2}$ | 1320           | 2640      | 5280   |
| 7920   | 2640   | 1000          | 880            | 660            | 440     | 220    | 132            | 110            | 40               | 10             | 1         |        |
| 63360  | 21120  | 8000          | 7040           | 5280           | 3520    | 1760   | 1056           | 880            | 320              | 80             | 16        | 1      |

## TABLE OF ENGLISH WINE MEASURE,

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

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

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

## TABLE.

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

*Taken from Exemplification of Weights and Measures.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS OF COUNCIL.

By (signed,) JAMES REDDIE.

*JAIL, COURT HOUSES, AND BRIDEWELL.***JAIL AND COURT HOUSES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DEBTORS.

*Number of Persons incarcerated for Debt, in*

| <i>Years.</i>    | 1815. | 1816. | 1817. | 1818. | 1819. | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January, .....   | 9     | 42    | 28    | 41    | 49    | 59    | 67    | 55    |
| February, .....  | 5     | 42    | 36    | 28    | 61    | 67    | 59    | 70    |
| March, .....     | 11    | 50    | 65    | 38    | 63    | 58    | 69    | 74    |
| April, .....     | 30    | 37    | 46    | 29    | 63    | 59    | 90    | 71    |
| May, .....       | 32    | 43    | 15    | 25    | 68    | 77    | 77    | 57    |
| June, .....      | 28    | 47    | 39    | 19    | 57    | 60    | 71    | 48    |
| July, .....      | 48    | 55    | 36    | 26    | 76    | 55    | 76    | 78    |
| August, .....    | 63    | 21    | 29    | 10    | 78    | 65    | 59    | 78    |
| September, ..... | 54    | 27    | 29    | 26    | 76    | 65    | 57    | 85    |
| October, .....   | 58    | 28    | 41    | 24    | 67    | 64    | 69    | 82    |
| November, .....  | 58    | 27    | 30    | 30    | 58    | 44    | 62    | 72    |
| December, .....  | 49    | 39    | 39    | 24    | 63    | 69    | 82    | 64    |
| Total, .....     | 405   | 458   | 433   | 320   | 779   | 742   | 858   | 832   |



Table.

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

| Debts not exceeding 10s.              |             |           |    |           |                                       |                                                    |    |                      |    | Debts not exceeding £1.               |    |          |   |           |                   |           |    |                                                    |    | Debts not exceeding £3.               |     |                       |   |          |          |           |    |           |    | Debts not exceeding £5.                            |   |                      |   |                       |                                       |    |    |    |  |          |  |    |  |    |        |    |  |     |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|---------------------------------------|----|----------|---|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----|----------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|----|-----------|----|----------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|--|----------|--|----|--|----|--------|----|--|-----|--|
| Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding |             |           |    |           | Aliment.                              |                                                    |    |                      |    | Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding |    |          |   |           | Aliment.          |           |    |                                                    |    | Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding |     |                       |   |          | Aliment. |           |    |           |    | Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding              |   |                      |   |                       | Aliment.                              |    |    |    |  |          |  |    |  |    |        |    |  |     |  |
| 1 Month.                              |             | 3 Months. |    | 6 Months. |                                       | Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment. |    | Lowest Rate per day. |    | Highest Rate per day.                 |    | 1 Month. |   | 3 Months. |                   | 6 Months. |    | Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment. |    | Lowest Rate per day.                  |     | Highest Rate per day. |   | 1 Month. |          | 3 Months. |    | 6 Months. |    | Days after Imprisonment, when entitled to Aliment. |   | Lowest Rate per day. |   | Highest Rate per day. |                                       |    |    |    |  |          |  |    |  |    |        |    |  |     |  |
| Number of Persons                     | Imprisoned. | 57        | 56 | 1         | 0                                     | 0                                                  | 10 | 10                   | 1/ | 2/                                    | 72 | 68       | 1 | 4         | 0                 | 10        | 10 | 1/                                                 | 2/ | 158                                   | 151 | 1                     | 4 | 3        | 10       | 10        | 1/ | 2/        | 92 | 81                                                 | 1 | 9                    | 2 | 10                    | 10                                    | 1/ | 2/ |    |  |          |  |    |  |    |        |    |  |     |  |
| Debts from £5 to £20.                 |             |           |    |           |                                       |                                                    |    |                      |    | Debts from £20 to £50.                |    |          |   |           |                   |           |    |                                                    |    | Debts above £50.                      |     |                       |   |          |          |           |    |           |    | Total.                                             |   |                      |   |                       |                                       |    |    |    |  |          |  |    |  |    |        |    |  |     |  |
| Number of Persons                     |             |           |    |           | Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding |                                                    |    |                      |    | Aliment.                              |    |          |   |           | Number of Persons |           |    |                                                    |    | Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding |     |                       |   |          | Aliment. |           |    |           |    | Number of Persons                                  |   |                      |   |                       | Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding |    |    |    |  | Aliment. |  |    |  |    | Total. |    |  |     |  |
| 160                                   |             | 154       |    | 21        |                                       | 5                                                  |    | 10                   |    | 10                                    |    | 1/       |   | 2/        |                   | 125       |    | 84                                                 |    | 28                                    |     | 11                    |   | 10       |          | 10        |    | 1/        |    | 2/                                                 |   | 129                  |   | 85                    |                                       | 25 |    | 19 |  | 10       |  | 10 |  | 1/ |        | 2/ |  | 771 |  |

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





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

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

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*Act of Grace.*

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

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\* The taste for litigation in this City may be estimated from the following statement. Exclusively of the suits which were carried on in the Sheriff's Court, Justices of the Peace Court, Commissary Court, and the Police Court, 5798 Processes were instituted in the Magistrates' Courts within the Royalty in 1815, viz. Ordinary Town Court, 1658; Summary Town Court, 608; Conscience Court, 1055; Maritime Court, 109; Small Debt Court, 1560; Dean of Guild Court, 90; Criminal Cases in the Town Court, 720. Since 1815, when the above Statement was prepared for a public purpose, it is understood the Processes have considerably increased.

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

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

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

*Bill of Health.*

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

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*Squalor-Carceris.*

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

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

## DELINQUENTS.

*Number of Persons incarcerated for Delinquency in Glasgow Jail.*

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

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

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

## \* STATE OF JAILS AND BRIDEWELLS IN SCOTLAND.

*(From the Parliamentary Account for the Year 1818.)*

|                                                                              |      |                                                                     |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Number of places of confinement in Scotland, .....                           | 87   | Persons committed for debts, ....                                   | 420  |
| <i>Viz.</i> Common Jails (including 5 or 6 used only as lock-up houses), ... | 82   | Do. for crimes, ....                                                | 1152 |
| Bridewells or penitentiaries, .....                                          | 5    | Of the criminals there were males,                                  | 678  |
| Number of Jails in which there were no committals in 1818, .....             | 14   | Do. females,                                                        | 474  |
| Total number of persons committed to all the jails in 1818, .....            | 5310 | Under 17 years of age, .....                                        | 217  |
| Do. do. to the bridewells, .....                                             | 5427 | Above 17 years of age, .....                                        | 935  |
| Total number of persons committed in 1818, .....                             | 8737 | Of the criminals confined at one time in the five bridewells—males, | 205  |
| The greatest number of persons at one time in jails, .....                   | 995  | do. females,                                                        | 376  |
| Do. do. in bridewells, .....                                                 | 579  | Under 17 years of age, .....                                        | 119  |
| Total in both, .....                                                         | 1572 | Above 17 years of age, .....                                        | 460  |

*Commitments to Bridewells in 1818.*—Edinburgh, 1480; Glasgow, 1143; Greenock, 212; Roxburgh, 167; Aberdeen, 115.

In 27 jails including Glasgow, Dumfries, Ayr, and Paisley, the amount to criminals, in 1818, was 9d. per day. In five jails, viz. St. Andrew's, H. on Aron, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Ed. City, and Cupar, the amount was 8d. per day; in Dalkeith, St. Kirk, Jedburgh, and Dyar, 5d. per day; in Inverary, 4d.; in six jails, 3d. to 9d.; in Bonnock, 4s. per week; in Nairn, 2s. 6d. per week; and in Banff, 6d. per day. Only in a very few jails is there any allowance for clothes.

Table.

POLICE CASES.

Number of Cases brought before the Magistrates in the Police Office, from the 1st January, till 31st December, 1822, both days inclusive, specifying also the number of Persons accused, but not the Informants or Witnesses.—The Cases marked S are those that occurred on Sundays.

| Days.            | January. |       | February. |       | March. |       | April. |       | May.   |       | June.  |       | July.  |       | August. |       | September. |       | October. |       | November. |       | December. |       |       |
|------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
|                  | Cases.   | Per8. | Cases.    | Per8. | Cases. | Per8. | Cases. | Per8. | Cases. | Per8. | Cases. | Per8. | Cases. | Per8. | Cases.  | Per8. | Cases.     | Per8. | Cases.   | Per8. | Cases.    | Per8. | Cases.    | Per8. |       |
| 1                | 20       | 49    | 10        | 45    | 50     | 32    | 35     | 58    | 47     | 38    | 58     | 32    | 48     | 18    | 23      | 46    | 65         | 16    | 56       | 31    | 52        | 25    | 57        | 8     | 83    |
| 2                | 20       | 44    | 10        | 46    | 37     | 67    | 45     | 33    | 48     | 32    | 38     | 21    | 48     | 20    | 39      | 23    | 79         | 39    | 92       | 32    | 59        | 41    | 51        | 8     | 73    |
| 3                | 16       | 23    | 9         | 12    | 60     | 15    | 25     | 33    | 18     | 20    | 33     | 21    | 32     | 18    | 18      | 18    | 29         | 39    | 27       | 58    | 12        | 16    | 33        | 37    | 57    |
| 4                | 17       | 23    | 9         | 12    | 60     | 15    | 25     | 33    | 18     | 20    | 33     | 21    | 32     | 18    | 18      | 18    | 29         | 39    | 27       | 58    | 12        | 16    | 33        | 37    | 57    |
| 5                | 17       | 23    | 9         | 12    | 60     | 15    | 25     | 33    | 18     | 20    | 33     | 21    | 32     | 18    | 18      | 18    | 29         | 39    | 27       | 58    | 12        | 16    | 33        | 37    | 57    |
| 6                | 17       | 23    | 9         | 12    | 60     | 15    | 25     | 33    | 18     | 20    | 33     | 21    | 32     | 18    | 18      | 18    | 29         | 39    | 27       | 58    | 12        | 16    | 33        | 37    | 57    |
| 7                | 17       | 23    | 9         | 12    | 60     | 15    | 25     | 33    | 18     | 20    | 33     | 21    | 32     | 18    | 18      | 18    | 29         | 39    | 27       | 58    | 12        | 16    | 33        | 37    | 57    |
| 8                | 17       | 23    | 9         | 12    | 60     | 15    | 25     | 33    | 18     | 20    | 33     | 21    | 32     | 18    | 18      | 18    | 29         | 39    | 27       | 58    | 12        | 16    | 33        | 37    | 57    |
| 9                | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 10               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 11               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 12               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 13               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 14               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 15               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 16               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 17               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 18               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 19               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 20               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 21               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 22               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 23               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 24               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 25               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 26               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 27               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 28               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 29               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 30               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| 31               | 18       | 29    | 8         | 11    | 42     | 14    | 12     | 14    | 7      | 33    | 8      | 11    | 38     | 68    | 23      | 38    | 28         | 30    | 13       | 16    | 24        | 23    | 37        | 59    | 8     |
| Prostitutes, ... | 574      | 963   | 503       | 811   | 688    | 1030  | 618    | 951   | 710    | 1051  | 745    | 1155  | 802    | 1109  | 726     | 1200  | 728        | 1157  | 894      | 1371  | 962       | 1479  | 830       | 1259  | 8760  |
| Beggars, .....   | 104      | 191   | 139       | 189   | 153    | 252   | 182    | 152   | 252    | 227   | 274    | 452   | 308    | 368   | 298     | 508   | 308        | 488   | 584      | 884   | 1371      | 177   | 89        | 176   | 17170 |
| Totals, ...      | 574      | 1256  | 503       | 1047  | 688    | 1254  | 618    | 1217  | 710    | 1400  | 745    | 1081  | 802    | 1517  | 726     | 1492  | 728        | 1401  | 894      | 1611  | 962       | 1745  | 890       | 1549  | 8760  |

Total Prostitutes taken before the Magistrates in the Police Court, ... 9082  
 Total Beggars taken before the Magistrates in the Police Court, ... 1354

The actual number of Prostitutes and Beggars in the City, cannot be ascertained from the above Statement, because it frequently happens that the same Person is apprehended again in a few days after dismissal from confinement. Some of the Beggars, included in the above List, were apprehended more than 100 times. No regular List of Beggars apprehended in this City, was kept earlier than 1817. In that year, the number amounted to 1856. In 1818, to 1852. In 1819, to 1475. In 1820, to 1876. In 1821, to 1761, and in 1822, as above, to 1524. Total Beggars apprehended within the Royalty of the City in 7 years, 10,444. Sergeant Henderson, who has the charge of apprehending Beggars, is of opinion that there are about 800 persons who gain a livelihood by public begging in the City and Suburbs.

The above Table was made by Mr. JAMES HARDIE, the active and intelligent Superintendent of Police.



Table.

*Circuits and number of Executions in Glasgow, with the Crimes for which the Criminals suffered, &c.*

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



Table.

|      |              |                           |                                 |                                 |    |   |    |    |   |    |
|------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|---|----|----|---|----|
| 1792 | Peace.       | Gilbert Hamilton.....     | Justice Clerk and Henderland... | Eskgrove and Swinton.....       | 2  | 0 | 1  | 0  | 0 | 3  |
| 1793 | Peace & War. | Gilbert Hamilton.....     | Swinton and Dunsinnan.....      | Justice Clerk and Henderland..  | 1* | 0 | 1  | 0  | 0 | 2  |
| 1794 | War.         | John Dunlop.....          | Eskgrove and Swinton.....       | Swinton and Dunsinnan.....      | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1795 | War.         | John Dunlop.....          | Justice Clerk and Craig.....    | Eskgrove.....                   | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1796 | War.         | James McDowall.....       | Swinton and Dunsinnan.....      | Justice Clerk and Craig, †..... | 1  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| 1797 | War.         | James McDowall.....       | Eskgrove and Methven.....       | Swinton and Dunsinnan.....      | 1  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| 1798 | War.         | Laurence Craigie.....     | Justice Clerk.....              | Eskgrove and Methven.....       | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1799 | War.         | Laurence Craigie.....     | Dunsinnan.....                  | Craig and Armadale.....         | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1800 | War.         | John Hamilton.....        | Methven.....                    | Dunsinnan and Cullen.....       | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1801 | War & Peace. | John Hamilton.....        | Craig and Armadale.....         | Justice Clerk and Methven.....  | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 1 | 1  |
| 1802 | Peace.       | Laurence Craigie.....     | Dunsinnan and Cullen.....       | Craig and Armadale.....         | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1803 | Peace & War. | Laurence Craigie.....     | Justice Clerk and Methven.....  | Dunsinnan and Cullen.....       | 0  | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 1  |
| 1804 | War.         | John Hamilton.....        | Craig.....                      | Cullen.....                     | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1805 | War.         | John Hamilton.....        | Craig and Armadale.....         | Dunsinnan and Cullen.....       | 0  | 2 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 2  |
| 1806 | War.         | James Mackenzie.....      | Dunsinnan and Armadale.....     | Justice Clerk.....              | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1807 | War.         | James Mackenzie.....      | Meadowbank.....                 | Craig and Armadale.....         | 1  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| 1808 | War.         | James Black.....          | Justice Clerk and Meadowbank..  | Cullen and Hermand.....         | 1  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| 1809 | War.         | James Black.....          | Craig and Armadale.....         | Justice Clerk and Meadowbank..  | 0  | 0 | 0  | 2  | 0 | 2  |
| 1810 | War.         | John Hamilton.....        | Hermand.....                    | Armadale.....                   | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1811 | War.         | John Hamilton.....        | Justice Clerk and Armadale..... | Hermand and Boyle.....          | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1812 | War.         | Kirkman Finlay.....       | Meadowbank and Woodhouselee.    | Armadale and Gillies.....       | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1813 | War.         | Kirkman Finlay, M. P..... | Hermand and Gillies.....        | Justice Clerk and Succoth.....  | 0  | 0 | 3  | 0  | 0 | 3  |
| 1814 | War          | Henry Monteith.....       | Meadowbank and Pitmilley.....   | Hermand and Gillies.....        | 0  | 0 | 2  | 0  | 0 | 2  |
| 1815 | War & Peace. | Henry Monteith.....       | Justice Clerk and Succoth.....  | Meadowbank and Pitmilley.....   | 0  | 0 | 1  | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| 1816 | Peace.       | James Black.....          | Hermand and Gillies.....        | Justice Clerk and Reston.....   | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 1817 | Peace.       | James Black.....          | Hermand and Gillies.....        | Pitmilley and Succoth.....      | 0  | 1 | 5  | 0  | 0 | 4  |
| 1818 | Peace.       | Henry Monteith.....       | Pitmilley and Reston.....       | Gillies and Succoth.....        | 1  | 0 | 5  | 0  | 0 | 4  |
| 1819 | Peace.       | Henry Monteith, M. P..... | Justice Clerk and Hermand.....  | Pitmilley and Meadowbank.....   | 1  | 0 | 0  | 5  | 0 | 6  |
| 1820 | Peace.       | John Thomas Abston.....   | Gillies and Succoth.....        | Justice Clerk and Hermand.....  | 0  | 0 | 0  | 5  | 0 | 6† |
| 1821 | Peace.       | John Thomas Abston.....   | Pitmilley and Meadowbank.....   | Gillies and Succoth.....        | 0  | 1 | 0  | 5  | 0 | 4  |
| 1822 | Peace.       | William Smith.....        | Pitmilley and Succoth.....      | Pitmilley and Meadowbank.....   | 0  | 0 | 0  | 2  | 0 | 2  |
|      |              |                           |                                 |                                 | 15 | 6 | 26 | 25 | 1 | 70\|\| |

During ten years preceding 1820, of those who received sentence of death, 18 persons had their punishment commuted to transportation, 72; 1 for murder, 2 for forgery, 2 for robbery, and 13 for house-breaking and theft. During five years, ending September 1819, 14 persons were transported from Glasgow to New South Wales, 12; 20 for life, 57 for 14 years, and 104 for 7 years. The above convicts, although tried at Glasgow, belong to the Counties of Lanark, Forth and Dumfriesshire.

† The four crimiens thus marked †, were maiden. There was no criminal business in Strirling, Glasgow, Ayr and Dumfriesshire, in 1782. In the autumn of 1786, the three was no business of any description on the western circuit, except the trial of a man for noting at Inverary, which Lord Craig directed to be remitted to the Sheriff, as too trifling for the circuit court.

It appears from the works of Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen and Mr. Howard, that, during 40 years, from 1749 to 1788, inclusive, 160 persons were executed, who had been tried at Newgate; the greatest number in one year was 97, in 1750, and the smallest, 6, in 1779, being a year of war—average, 26.

‡ On 20th August, 1820, James Wilson was executed and headed for high treason. The Special Commission for trying persons accused of high treason in Scotland, was

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Particulars as under:

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

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

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### *Bridewell.*

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

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

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

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

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

| Year.              | 30 Days and under. | 2 Months. | 3 Months. | 4 Months. | 6 Months. | 8 Months. | 9 Months. | 12 Months. | 18 Months. | 24 Months. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Average in each Day. |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------|
| 1810               | 46                 | 40        | 75        | 26        | 155       | 9         | 14        | 30         | 4          | 7          | 128    | 258      | 386    | 90                   |
| 1811               | 54                 | 45        | 87        | 30        | 166       | 8         | 13        | 34         | 5          | 6          | 144    | 302      | 446    | 98                   |
| 1812               | 70                 | 46        | 127       | 35        | 196       | 7         | 14        | 35         | 6          | 6          | 170    | 368      | 538    | 116                  |
| 1813               | 96                 | 41        | 107       | 31        | 208       | 10        | 15        | 34         | 6          | 6          | 200    | 354      | 554    | 120                  |
| 1814               | 160                | 40        | 222       | 41        | 198       | 8         | 14        | 31         | 5          | 4          | 250    | 495      | 725    | 150                  |
| 1815               | 194                | 33        | 232       | 61        | 216       | 12        | 21        | 35         | 3          | 0          | 290    | 515      | 805    | 147                  |
| 1816               | 329                | 64        | 262       | 51        | 190       | 0         | 11        | 27         | 0          | 0          | 316    | 618      | 954    | 166                  |
| 1817               | 545                | 142       | 318       | 41        | 158       | 0         | 9         | 16         | 4          | 0          | 489    | 722      | 1211   | 178                  |
| 1818               | 797                | 127       | 263       | 81        | 155       | 0         | 12        | 24         | 4          | 0          | 601    | 842      | 1445   | 210                  |
| 1819               | 650                | 179       | 258       | 102       | 160       | 0         | 17        | 20         | 5          | 0          | 598    | 773      | 1371   | 220                  |
| 1820               | 701                | 201       | 250       | 86        | 127       | 1         | 27        | 23         | 9          | 0          | 663    | 762      | 1425   | 185                  |
| 1821               | 546                | 479       | 189       | 74        | 87        | 0         | 19        | 25         | 6          | 0          | 495    | 930      | 1425   | 200                  |
| 1822               | 270                | 636       | 195       | 76        | 93        | 1         | 17        | 17         | 5          | 0          | 457    | 853      | 1310   | 210                  |
| Total in 13 years. | 4456               | 2071      | 2585      | 755       | 2049      | 56        | 205       | 345        | 62         | 29         | 4779   | 7790     | 12569  | 159                  |

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

| First time | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 13th | 14th | 15th | 16th | 17th | 18th | 19th | 20th | 21st | 22d | 23d | 24th | 25th | 26th | 27th | 28th | 29th | 30th |   |
|------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 39         | 1  | 18 | 14  | 14  | 5   | 7   | 7   | 6   | 9    | 4    | 4    | 3    | 3    | 3    | 6    | 4    | 3    | 4    | 3    | 3    | 2   | 2   | 2    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1 |

Table.

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

| Year. | Returned from banishment, having been formerly convicted of theft, &c. | Theft, reset, pocket-picking, street-robbery, and attempting to steal. | Imposition, fraud, embezzlement, swindling, breach of trust, &c. | Issuing base money | Assault, outrage, breach of the peace, rogues, vagabonds, disorderly, vagrants, pests, &c. | Exposing children or deserting family. | Keeping disorderly house. | Prostitution and disorderly. | Begging and extorting charity. | Jail prisoners detained for examination or fines, not sentenced to work. | Justiciary prisoners from different Counties. The other prisoners tried and convicted at the Circuit Court, belong to the Town, and are included under the different heads, according to their crimes. | Courts Martial. | State Prisoners. | Males. | Females. | Total committed. | Average daily in the house. |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1817  | 555                                                                    | 275                                                                    | 26                                                               | 8                  | 118                                                                                        | 5                                      | 9                         | 258                          | 49                             | 95                                                                       | 20                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 18              | —                | 489    | 725      | 1212             | 178                         |
| 1818  | 519                                                                    | 271                                                                    | 40                                                               | 1                  | 224                                                                                        | 4                                      | 17                        | 543                          | 109                            | 75                                                                       | 25                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 17              | —                | 601    | 842      | 1443             | 210                         |
| 1819  | 295                                                                    | 555                                                                    | 41                                                               | 9                  | 199                                                                                        | 4                                      | 11                        | 508                          | 95                             | 56                                                                       | 22                                                                                                                                                                                                     | —               | —                | 598    | 775      | 1571             | 220                         |
| 1820  | 282                                                                    | 547                                                                    | 55                                                               | 11                 | 152                                                                                        | 1                                      | 11                        | 295                          | 90                             | 90                                                                       | 40                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2               | 95               | 665    | 762      | 1425             | 183                         |
| 1821  | 526                                                                    | 525                                                                    | 22                                                               | 4                  | 166                                                                                        | 2                                      | 21                        | 342                          | 128                            | 51                                                                       | 26                                                                                                                                                                                                     | —               | —                | 495    | 950      | 1425             | 200                         |
| 1822  | 545                                                                    | 256                                                                    | 25                                                               | 8                  | 157                                                                                        | 1                                      | 8                         | 564                          | 114                            | 55                                                                       | 17                                                                                                                                                                                                     | —               | —                | 457    | 855      | 1510             | 210                         |
|       | 1900                                                                   | 1825                                                                   | 197                                                              | 41                 | 976                                                                                        | 17                                     | 77                        | 1908                         | 585                            | 578                                                                      | 150                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 57              | 95               | 5501   | 4885     | 8184             | 200                         |

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

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





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

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

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

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

| Viz. ONE VIEW. |                                       |                                       |               | ANOTHER VIEW. |                                       |                                       |               |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
|                | <i>Below<br/>20 years<br/>of age.</i> | <i>Above<br/>20 years<br/>of age.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |               | <i>Below<br/>17 years<br/>of age.</i> | <i>Above<br/>17 years<br/>of age.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
| Males, .....   | 40                                    | 50                                    | 70            | Males, .....  | 24                                    | 46                                    | 70            |
| Females, ...   | 18                                    | 112                                   | 150           | Females, ...  | 8                                     | 122                                   | 150           |
|                | 58                                    | 142                                   | 200           |               | 52                                    | 168                                   | 200           |

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

*Value of Labour and Expenditure.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* The House of Commons, on 25th February, 1825, having directed returns to be made of the number and description of persons who have been whipped in certain prisons, the following is a copy of the return from Glasgow.

| In the year ending the 5th January, | Number of persons sentenced to be whipped. |                        |                        |                        | Number of persons who have suffered the punishment of whipping. |                        |                        |                        |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                                     | Public.                                    |                        | Private.               |                        | Public.                                                         |                        | Private.               |                        |
|                                     | Under 20 years of age.                     | Above 20 years of age. | Under 20 years of age. | Above 20 years of age. | Under 20 years of age.                                          | Above 20 years of age. | Under 20 years of age. | Above 20 years of age. |
| 1817,                               | 0                                          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 0                                                               | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| 1818,                               | 1                                          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 4                                                               | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| 1819,                               | 4                                          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 4                                                               | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| 1820,                               | 2                                          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 1                                                               | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| 1821,                               | 1                                          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 1                                                               | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| 1822,                               | 0                                          | 2†                     | 0                      | 0                      | 0                                                               | 2                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| 1825,                               | 5                                          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 5                                                               | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| Total in 7 years,                   | 14                                         | 2                      | 0                      | 0                      | 15                                                              | 2                      | 0                      | 0                      |

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

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

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

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

## POOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**KIRK-SESSION POOR.**

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

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



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

After 53 years service as an Elder in the Outer High Church, during which period he held various offices in the Magistracy, and conducted the affairs of many of the Public Institutions, Bible and Missionary Societies, &c. without pecuniary reward, Mr. NEWBING was elected Session Clerk in 1823.

| PARISHES.          | General number on roll of each Parish.  |                                           | Females.            |                        |                        |                        | Males.              |                           |                        |                        | Number of Females who have not been married. | Number of poor who say they belong to the Established church. | Number, who say they belong to the Roman Catholic church. | Number, who say they are natives of Glasgow. | Number, who were born in other Parishes in Scotland. | Number, who were born in Ireland. |                        |                           |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                    | General number of Males on each Parish. | General number of Females on each Parish. | Under 40 years old. | Above 40 and under 70. |                        |                        | Under 40 years old. | Above 40 and under 70.    |                        |                        |                                              |                                                               |                                                           |                                              |                                                      |                                   |                        |                           |     |     |     |     |     |
|                    |                                         |                                           |                     | Above 40 and under 50. | Above 50 and under 60. | Above 60 and under 70. |                     | 70 years old and upwards. | Above 40 and under 50. | Above 50 and under 60. |                                              |                                                               |                                                           |                                              |                                                      |                                   | Above 60 and under 70. | 70 years old and upwards. |     |     |     |     |     |
| St. Mungo's .....  | 199                                     | 18 181                                    | 4                   | 6                      | 51                     | 75                     | 45                  | 1                         | 1                      | 5                      | 6                                            | 5                                                             | 6                                                         | 52                                           | 121                                                  | 28                                | 178                    | 19                        | 5   | 57  | 151 | 8   |     |
| St. Mary's .....   | 194                                     | 50 164                                    | 12                  | 19                     | 44                     | 58                     | 31                  | ...                       | 6                      | 12                     | 12                                           | 12                                                            | 12                                                        | 17                                           | 55                                                   | 150                               | 16                     | 148                       | 41  | 5   | 44  | 127 | 25  |
| Blackfriar's ..... | 182                                     | 51 151                                    | 7                   | 19                     | 34                     | 66                     | 25                  | 1                         | 3                      | 4                      | 10                                           | 15                                                            | 2                                                         | 18                                           | 65                                                   | 155                               | 11                     | 141                       | 29  | 19  | 39  | 109 | 34  |
| St. Andrew's ..... | 180                                     | 27 155                                    | 8                   | 15                     | 49                     | 45                     | 36                  | 3                         | 5                      | 5                      | 5                                            | 12                                                            | 5                                                         | 12                                           | 51                                                   | 122                               | 24                     | 146                       | 29  | 5   | 59  | 109 | 12  |
| Outer High .....   | 149                                     | 11 158                                    | 4                   | 19                     | 41                     | 45                     | 31                  | ...                       | 1                      | 4                      | 5                                            | 5                                                             | 2                                                         | 11                                           | 48                                                   | 115                               | 11                     | 113                       | 25  | ... | 58  | 106 | 5   |
| St. George's ..... | 125                                     | 14 113                                    | 4                   | 9                      | 25                     | 52                     | 20                  | ...                       | 1                      | 5                      | 6                                            | 4                                                             | 2                                                         | 6                                            | 28                                                   | 89                                | 21                     | 110                       | 15  | 2   | 39  | 81  | 5   |
| St. Enoch's .....  | 97                                      | 10 87                                     | ...                 | 8                      | 26                     | 52                     | 21                  | ...                       | ...                    | 1                      | 2                                            | 7                                                             | 4                                                         | 7                                            | 32                                                   | 71                                | 9                      | 81                        | 14  | 2   | 17  | 77  | 5   |
| Ramsburn .....     | 56                                      | 5 51                                      | 2                   | 10                     | 12                     | 16                     | 15                  | 1                         | ...                    | ...                    | 1                                            | 5                                                             | ...                                                       | 1                                            | 15                                                   | 44                                | 8                      | 49                        | 6   | 1   | 12  | 44  | ... |
| Totals .....       | 1182                                    | 146 1056                                  | 41                  | 105                    | 282                    | 588                    | 222                 | 6                         | 8                      | 25                     | 46                                           | 61                                                            | 22                                                        | 78                                           | 544                                                  | 825                               | 128                    | 967                       | 186 | 29  | 305 | 787 | 90  |

\* Although the poor amounted to 1550 persons, there were only 1182 who appeared before the Committee, the others were prevented from attending by sickness, or other sufficient causes.

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

| <i>Parishes.</i>     | <i>Poor.</i> | <i>Annual Sum.</i>      |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Tron, .....          | 271 .....    | £187 16 0               |
| Blackfriars, .....   | 218 .....    | 392 8 0                 |
| St. Enoch's, .....   | 156 .....    | 280 16 0                |
| St. Mungo's,.....    | 148 .....    | 266 8 0                 |
| St. Andrew's, .....  | 141 .....    | 253 16 0                |
| St. John's,.....     | 125 .....    | 225 0 0                 |
| Outer High, .....    | 122 .....    | 219 12 0                |
| St. George's,.....   | 47 .....     | 84 12 0                 |
| Ramshorn, .....      | 31 .....     | 55 16 0                 |
| Number of poor, 1259 |              | Sum expended, £2266 4 0 |

The Session funds are as follows:

In the year ending 31st December, 1818, the collections amounted to .....

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

DEDUCT EXPENSES.

|                                                                   |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Treasurer's salary, .....                                         | £50 0 0                 |
| Presbytery and Synod Clerk's salary, .....                        | 20 3 0                  |
| Beadles' salaries, .....                                          | 113 12 0                |
| Expense of tolling bells at funerals, .....                       | 22 11 2                 |
| Expense of lighting the Tron Church at the Evening lecture, ..... | 45 11 0                 |
| Incidental expenses, .....                                        | 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$      |
|                                                                   | 252 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total free fund,.....                                             | £2266 4 0               |

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

CONSTITUTION, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*Mode of supplying the Poor from the Town Hospital.*

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

*Parochial Establishments.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Table.

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

| Parishes.          | Ministers.                  | 4th Feb. 1821. |                | 1st November, 1822. |          |          | Collection, to 1st Nov. 1822. |          | Expenditure, to 1st Nov. 1822. |    | Balances on hand, 1st Nov. 1822. |     |    |    |     |    |    |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|------|--|--|----|--|--|---|--|--|------|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|
|                    |                             | Session Poor.  | 1st Nov. 1821. | Maximum.            | Average. | Minimum. | Maximum.                      | Average. | Minimum.                       | £  | s.                               | d.  | £  | s. | d.  |    |    |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| Blackfriars, ..... | Rev. Doctor Lockhart, ..... | 258            | 3/0            | 2/9                 | 2/6      | 3/0      | 2/9                           | 2/6      | 99                             | 17 | 8                                | 457 | 13 | 9  | 0   | 0  | 0  |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| St. Enoch's, ...   | Doctor Wm. Taylor, ...      | 148            | 4/6            | 3/0                 | 2/0      | 4/6      | 2/9                           | 2/0      | 120                            | 7  | 7½                               | 255 | 18 | 6  | +6  | 19 | 2½ |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| St. Mary's, .....  | Doctor Dewar, .....         | 187            | 4/6            | 3/6½                | 2/6      | 3/6      | 2/11¼                         | 2/0      | 181                            | 10 | 10                               | 341 | 7  | 2  | 0   | 0  | 0  |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| St. James', .....  | John Muir, .....            | 126            | 5/0            | 2/10½               | 1/6      | 5/0      | 2/9                           | 1/6      | 282                            | 19 | 11                               | 236 | 18 | 6  | 57  | 19 | 1¼ |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| St. Mungo's, ...   | Principal Taylor, .....     | 143            | 4/6            | 3/2                 | 2/6      | 4/6      | 3/2                           | 2/6      | 77                             | 7  | 9                                | 257 | 0  | 6  | +39 | 4  | 3  |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| St. Andrew's, ...  | Doctor Gibb, .....          | 162            | 5/0            | 3/0                 | 2/6      | 4/0      | 2/10½                         | 1/0      | 101                            | 19 | 11                               | 270 | 19 | 5  | 0   | 0  | 0  |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| Outer High, ...    | James Marshall, .....       | 105            | 4/0            | 2/10⅞               | 2/0      | 5/0      | 2/10⅞                         | 2/0      | 267                            | 16 | 5¼                               | 178 | 2  | 0  | 128 | 19 | 3¼ |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| St. John's, .....  | Doctor Chalmers, .....      | 108            | 5/0            | 3/3                 | 2/6      | 5/0      | 2/11½                         | 2/0      | 455                            | 13 | 7                                | 149 | 14 | 0  | 604 | 13 | 3  |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| St. George's, ...  | John Smyth, .....           | 59             | 6/0            | 2/10½               | 2/0      | 6/0      | 2/10½                         | 2/0      | 333                            | 11 | 5                                | 137 | 2  | 6  | 295 | 6  | 2  |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| Ramshorn, .....    | Doctor Rankin, .....        | 31             | 5/0            | 3/5¼                | 2/6      | 5/6      | 3/8½                          | 2/6      | 111                            | 19 | 10                               | 85  | 15 | 8  | 62  | 12 | 1  |      |  |  |    |  |  |   |  |  |      |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
| Totals, 1327       |                             | 1244           |                |                     |          |          |                               |          | Tot. 2033                      |    |                                  | 4   |    |    | 11½ |    |    | 2370 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 0 |  |  | 1195 |  |  | 13 |  |  | 4¼ |  |  |

The balances on hand thus † marked, are accidental.

*Report of the Weekly Committee of the Hospital.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed,) DAVID CRAWFURD, Preceptor."

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

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

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

in the proportion of £1, 18s.  $1\frac{10}{11}$ d. to each pauper within the Royalty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



*Glasgow Provident Bank.*

JAMES EWING, Esquire, Governor.

ADAM CROOKS, Esquire, Deputy-Governor.

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

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

| Years ending 1st July | New Accounts opened. | Received from Depositors, exclusive of Interest allowed. | Repaid to Depositors including Interest. | Interest allowed to Depositors. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1816                  | 1250                 | £7,862 19 0                                              | £5,475 0 0                               | £61 11 9                        |
| 1817                  | 437                  | 5,257 8 1½                                               | 4,695 9 2½                               | 89 7 5½                         |
| 1818                  | 801                  | 8,281 6 2                                                | 4,385 4 11½                              | 154 14 11                       |
| 1819                  | 837                  | 12,271 19 7                                              | 8,055 13 1                               | 333 17 2                        |
| 1820                  | 534                  | 9,365 3 7                                                | 10,725 19 1                              | 386 3 11                        |
| 1821                  | 622                  | 11,119 2 9                                               | 8,065 15 4½                              | 448 12 10                       |
| 1822                  | 720                  | 11,419 12 5                                              | 10,292 11 0½                             | 541 19 5½                       |
| In 7 years            | 5181                 | 65,577 11 7½                                             | 51,695 12 9                              | 2016 7 6                        |

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

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

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

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

Of the Numbers on the Town's Hospital, Children upon Nursing Wages, Families on Meal, with the quantities distributed Weekly, and at what price, the Rate of Assessment per £100, and the total Valuation, with the Amount raised by Assessment for each year, from 9th August, 1781, to 9th August, 1822. Meal is sold in Glasgow by Dutch weight of 17 oz and 7 dr. in the lb.

| Period to which the annexed Table refers |     | Number in the Hospital | Nursing Wages | Families on Meal | Total on the Hospital | Cost of each in the House. |         | Quantity of Meal given Weekly. | Price of Meal per Boll. | Rate per £100. | Valuation. | Amount of Assessment. |
|------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| do.                                      | do. |                        |               |                  |                       | £ s. d.                    | £ s. d. |                                |                         |                |            |                       |
| 1781, 8th August                         | 278 | 114                    | 165           | 557              | £ 16 0                | 8 15 2                     | 8 15 2  | 0 12 6                         | 1 057                   | 0 0            | 1,057      | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 297 | 123                    | 182           | 592              | £ 16 0                | 9 7 2                      | 9 7 2   | 0 15 0                         | 1,200                   | 0 0            | 1,200      | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 299 | 105                    | 125           | 529              | £ 16 0                | 5 5 0                      | 5 5 0   | 0 15 0                         | 1,055                   | 0 0            | 1,055      | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 292 | 99                     | 136           | 527              | £ 16 0                | 6 0 4                      | 6 0 4   | 0 18 8                         | 1,092                   | 0 0            | 1,092      | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 288 | 106                    | 136           | 530              | £ 16 0                | 5 14 4                     | 5 14 4  | 0 14 8                         | 2,016,000               | 0 0            | 2,016,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 303 | 90                     | 118           | 511              | £ 16 0                | 5 1 6                      | 5 1 6   | 0 14 8                         | 1,074,800               | 0 0            | 1,074,800  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 280 | 93                     | 128           | 501              | £ 16 0                | 5 6 2                      | 5 6 2   | 0 17 4                         | 1,081,000               | 0 0            | 1,081,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 289 | 107                    | 135           | 524              | £ 16 0                | 5 15 2                     | 5 15 2  | 0 15 0                         | 2,014,200               | 0 0            | 2,014,200  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 319 | 115                    | 205           | 534              | £ 16 0                | 7 11 6                     | 7 11 6  | 0 14 0                         | 2,103,700               | 0 0            | 2,103,700  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 314 | 111                    | 207           | 521              | £ 16 0                | 9 0 0                      | 9 0 0   | 0 16 0                         | 2,196,800               | 0 0            | 2,196,800  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 335 | 111                    | 205           | 540              | £ 16 0                | 9 0 0                      | 9 0 0   | 0 16 0                         | 2,359,700               | 0 0            | 2,359,700  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 373 | 107                    | 223           | 703              | £ 16 0                | 9 11 4                     | 9 11 4  | 0 16 0                         | 2,341,000               | 0 0            | 2,341,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 352 | 290                    | 573           | 1,215            | £ 10 0                | 12 0 6                     | 12 0 6  | 0 16 0                         | 2,196,000               | 0 0            | 2,196,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 332 | 290                    | 706           | 1,348            | £ 10 0                | 17 6 0                     | 17 6 0  | 0 16 0                         | 2,340,300               | 0 0            | 2,340,300  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 365 | 217                    | 431           | 1,033            | £ 10 0                | 13 14 2                    | 13 14 2 | 0 16 0                         | 2,338,740               | 0 0            | 2,338,740  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 397 | 234                    | 425           | 1,056            | £ 10 0                | 20 2 6                     | 20 2 6  | 0 16 0                         | 2,052,000               | 0 0            | 2,052,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 385 | 296                    | 387           | 1,068            | £ 10 0                | 17 1 2                     | 17 1 2  | 0 18 0                         | 2,803,223               | 0 0            | 2,803,223  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 412 | 270                    | 397           | 1,049            | £ 10 0                | 14 5 2                     | 14 5 2  | 0 18 0                         | 2,940,000               | 0 0            | 2,940,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 390 | 410                    | 488           | 1,210            | £ 10 0                | 18 0 0                     | 18 0 0  | 0 15 0                         | 3,022,665               | 0 0            | 3,022,665  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 410 | 412                    | 488           | 1,310            | £ 10 0                | 8 6 2                      | 8 6 2   | 0 17 4                         | 3,200,375               | 0 0            | 3,200,375  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 407 | 487                    | 725           | 1,619            | £ 10 0                | 42 3 2                     | 42 3 2  | 0 18 0                         | 3,533,555               | 0 0            | 3,533,555  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 322 | 334                    | 423           | 1,079            | £ 10 0                | 23 11 2                    | 23 11 2 | 0 17 0                         | 3,782,400               | 0 0            | 3,782,400  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 330 | 367                    | 459           | 1,156            | £ 10 0                | 7 9 0                      | 7 9 0   | 0 2 0                          | 4,013,400               | 0 0            | 4,013,400  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 384 | 390                    | 433           | 1,207            | £ 11 0                | 9 0 0                      | 9 0 0   | 0 2 0                          | 4,337,250               | 0 0            | 4,337,250  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 365 | 396                    | 410           | 1,151            | £ 11 0                | 14 4 2                     | 14 4 2  | 0 2 0                          | 4,763,732               | 0 0            | 4,763,732  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 353 | 374                    | 387           | 1,074            | £ 11 0                | 8 6 1                      | 8 6 1   | 0 4 0                          | 5,000,000               | 0 0            | 5,000,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 362 | 404                    | 418           | 1,184            | £ 11 0                | 4 0 2                      | 4 0 2   | 0 4 0                          | 5,812,000               | 0 0            | 5,812,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 377 | 402                    | 404           | 1,183            | £ 11 0                | 8 3 8                      | 8 3 8   | 0 4 0                          | 6,047,666               | 0 0            | 6,047,666  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 389 | 410                    | 454           | 1,253            | £ 11 0                | 5 6 7                      | 5 6 7   | 0 4 0                          | 6,000,000               | 0 0            | 6,000,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 410 | 412                    | 406           | 1,228            | £ 11 0                | 8 2 6                      | 8 2 6   | 0 4 0                          | 6,121,000               | 0 0            | 6,121,000  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 420 | 433                    | 479           | 1,332            | £ 11 0                | 28 14 0                    | 28 14 0 | 0 5 0                          | 6,447,900               | 0 0            | 6,447,900  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 443 | 563                    | 596           | 1,604            | £ 11 0                | 3 0 0                      | 3 0 0   | 0 5 0                          | 5,872,800               | 0 0            | 5,872,800  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 481 | 758                    | 907           | 1,916            | £ 12 0                | 44 6 0                     | 44 6 0  | 0 12 0                         | 5,830,700               | 0 0            | 5,830,700  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 479 | 689                    | 1,798         | 1,916            | £ 12 0                | 45 12 0                    | 45 12 0 | 0 1 4                          | 6,119,800               | 0 0            | 6,119,800  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 436 | 608                    | 1,614         | 1,930            | £ 12 0                | 3 0 0                      | 3 0 0   | 0 6 3                          | 6,447,900               | 0 0            | 6,447,900  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 504 | 517                    | 596           | 1,617            | £ 12 0                | 35 11 0                    | 35 11 0 | 0 16 7                         | 7,023,400               | 0 0            | 7,023,400  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 497 | 517                    | 579           | 1,625            | £ 12 0                | 5 1 5                      | 5 1 5   | 0 12 0                         | 6,779,900               | 0 0            | 6,779,900  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 499 | 551                    | 537           | 1,587            | £ 12 0                | 3 0 0                      | 3 0 0   | 0 10 0                         | 6,883,100               | 0 0            | 6,883,100  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 441 | 500                    | 528           | 1,229            | £ 12 0                | 2 9 0                      | 2 9 0   | 0 1 5                          | 6,181,700               | 0 0            | 6,181,700  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 368 | 473                    | 508           | 1,440            | £ 13 0                | 6 6 6                      | 6 6 6   | 0 2 3                          | 5,582,200               | 0 0            | 5,582,200  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 389 | 540                    | 448           | 1,335            | £ 13 0                | 8 5 6                      | 8 5 6   | 0 4 6                          | 5,264,700               | 0 0            | 5,264,700  | 0 0                   |
| do.                                      | 340 | 491                    | 526           | 1,356            | £ 13 0                | 5 17 0                     | 5 17 0  | 0 16 10                        | 4,913                   | 4 6            | 4,913      | 4 6                   |

1823. The rate per £100, is 3s. 4d. the valuation, £5,083,106, and the amount of assessment, £3,464, 10s.

\* In 1774-5, the assessment amounted to £1,205, 10s. 10d. In 1775, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1778, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1780, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1781, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1782, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1783, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1784, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1785, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1786, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1787, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1788, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1789, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1790, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1791, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1792, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1793, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1794, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1795, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1796, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1797, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1798, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1799, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1800, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1801, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1802, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1803, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1804, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1805, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1806, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1807, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1808, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1809, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1810, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1811, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1812, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1813, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1814, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1815, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1816, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1817, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1818, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1819, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1820, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1821, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1822, to £108, 10s. 10d. In 1823, to £108, 10s. 10d.

† On 5th February, 1811, being a period of distress, when work could not be found, an extra assessment was laid on the inhabitants to the extent of one-third of the annual assessment. The far for the County of Lanark, for crop, 1822, was as follows: Oat Meal, £3s. 4d.; Oats, £3s. 8d.; do. 2d quality, £3s. 8d.; do. 3d quality, £3s. 8d. The far for Oat Meal in the County of Ayr, in 1822, was only 1s. 3d. 9d.

RENTAL, PROPERTY, TAXES, &c.

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*Rental of Houses and Places of Business within the Royalty.*

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

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

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\* A tolerable idea of the value of houses in Glasgow, in 1712, may be got from the rental of Spreull's land, then by far the most valuable in the west district, and only taken down in the year 1785. The whole tenement was rented at £674 Scots, or £56 11 15 4 sterling, viz. Mr. John Spreull's own house and cellars, £10 11 5 4; Lady Glencairn's, £9; George Stirling, £7 11 15 4; Lady Auchinbrock, £6 11 15 4; James Cleland, £6; Lady Craignish, £5 11 10; John M'Aulay, £4 11 6 8; William Wallace, £3; James Chapman, £2 11 6 8; and Mrs. Hamilton, £2.

† In 1712, there were only 202 shops in the City, and those all in the following streets; viz. in the High-street above the College, 4; between the College and the Cross, on the east side, 19; on the west side, 20; in Bell-street, 4; on the north side of the Gallowgate, 28; on the south side, 15; on the east side of the Saltmarket, 50; on the west side, 24; on the south side of the Trongate, 20; on the north side, 10; and in the Bridgegate and Stockwell, 28. In 1712, the shops seem all to have been near the Cross; at that period there were 54 in the Saltmarket, and only 30 in the Trongate; while in 1825 there are 250 in the Trongate, and only 121 in the Saltmarket. The highest rent of a shop in 1712 was Five Pounds, and the lowest Twelve Shillings: the average a little more than Three Pounds.

|                                                                                                        |          |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---|---|
| In 1803-1804, from Government Surveyor's books,.....                                                   | £ 81,484 | 0 | 0 |
| 1804-1805, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 148,661  | 0 | 0 |
| 1805-1806, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 152,738  | 0 | 0 |
| 1806-1807, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 165,418  | 0 | 0 |
| 1807-1808, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 174,422  | 0 | 0 |
| 1808-1809, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 176,644  | 0 | 0 |
| 1809-1810, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 187,179  | 0 | 0 |
| 1810-1811, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 194,753  | 0 | 0 |
| 1811-1812, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 207,358  | 0 | 0 |
| 1812-1813, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 214,664  | 0 | 0 |
| 1813-1814, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 222,285  | 0 | 0 |
| 1814-1815, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 233,256  | 0 | 0 |
| 1815-1816, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 240,232  | 0 | 0 |
| 1816-1817, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 251,392  | 0 | 0 |
| 1817-1818, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 259,356  | 0 | 0 |
| 1818-1819,*..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 270,616  | 0 | 0 |
| 1819-1820, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 286,340  | 0 | 0 |
| 1820-1821, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 271,600  | 0 | 0 |
| 1821-1822, ..... do. .... do. ....                                                                     | 264,120  | 0 | 0 |
| 1822-1823, not completed, but the decrease supposed to be rather more than in the two preceding years. |          |   |   |

## FROM THE BOOKS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS.

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

| Rents. |     | Houses and places of business. | Rents.                   |     | Houses and places of business. |
|--------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| From   | To  |                                | From                     | To  |                                |
| £5     | £10 | 2665                           | <i>Brought up,</i> ..... |     | 8453                           |
| 10     | 15  | 1675                           | £60                      | £70 | 160                            |
| 15     | 20  | 1250                           | 70                       | 80  | 78                             |
| 20     | 25  | 738                            | 80                       | 90  | 98                             |
| 25     | 30  | 699                            | 90                       | 100 | 53                             |
| 30     | 35  | 526                            | 100                      | 150 | 83                             |
| 35     | 40  | 237                            | 150                      | 200 | 13                             |
| 40     | 50  | 396                            | 200                      | 250 | 11                             |
| 50     | 60  | 267                            | 250                      | 300 | 5                              |
|        |     | 8453                           | 300 and upwards.         |     | 9                              |
|        |     |                                | Total at £5 and upwards, |     | 8963                           |

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

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

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

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### PROPERTY.

*Supposed value of Heritable Property within the Royalty.*

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

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

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

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

On 9th January, 1799, the Royal assent was given to a bill for raising part of the supplies by a tax on income, on a scale rising to 10 per cent. This tax remained till after the peace, which took place on 1st October, 1801. On the breaking out of a new war, a tax on property and income was imposed at the rate of 5 per cent. from 5th April, 1803, to 5th April, 1805; at the rate of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 5th April 1805, to 5th April, 1806; and at the rate of 10 per cent. from 5th April, 1806, to 18th May, 1816.\* The land tax payable by Scotland, was fixed by article IX. of the Union with England, on 22d July, 1706, at £48,000, of this sum £40,000 is paid by the Counties, and £8000 by the Burghs. The Convention of Royal Burghs has been in the habit of allocating the proportion which each Burgh should pay. In Glasgow, the tax is laid on (by 8 citizens appointed by the Town Council, but not of their number,) nearly in the proportion of one-fourth on trade, and three-fourths on rental, payable by the proprietors.

*Leried within the Royalty.*

| Period.   | Property Tax at<br>10 per cent. | Income Tax at<br>10 per cent. | Property and<br>Income Tax. | Assessed Tax.              | Land Tax.                     |                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
|           |                                 |                               |                             |                            | Rate per<br>Pound<br>of Rent. | Sum paid to<br>the Crown. |
| 1806-1807 | 18,562 13 0                     | 37,750 15 0                   | 56,095 8 0                  | 20,643 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1807-1808 | 18,885 9 3                      | 58,311 7 6                    | 57,296 16 9                 | 20,549 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1808-1809 | 18,645 15 0                     | 45,877 12 6                   | 62,521 7 6                  | 20,967 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1809-1810 | 18,924 7 6                      | 48,325 1 1                    | 67,247 8 7                  | 21,608 3 4                 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1810-1811 | 20,253 10 0                     | 56,542 5 3                    | 56,775 15 3                 | 22,964 18 3                | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1811-1812 | 21,424 9 0                      | 54,625 3 1                    | 56,047 12 1                 | 23,472 8 1                 | 2d.                           | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1812-1813 | 21,477 10 6                     | 54,931 12 0                   | 56,409 2 6                  | 25,918 19 4                | 2d.                           | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1813-1814 | 22,448 9 6                      | 49,166 3 0                    | 71,614 12 6                 | 24,995 0 5                 | 2d.                           | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1814-1815 | 25,555 18 0                     | 58,663 17 0                   | 82,219 15 0                 | 27,985 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1815-1816 | 24,999 18 6                     | 41,735 10 0                   | 66,735 8 6                  | 31,180 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1816-1817 | .....                           | .....                         | .....                       | 30,811 16 11               | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1817-1818 | .....                           | .....                         | .....                       | 31,609 15 4                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1818-1819 | .....                           | .....                         | .....                       | 31,402 15 4                | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1819-1820 | .....                           | .....                         | .....                       | 30,585 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1820-1821 | .....                           | .....                         | .....                       | 29,518 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |
| 1821-1822 | .....                           | .....                         | .....                       | 28,773 1 7                 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$               | 2125 10 0                 |

\* On the 18th March, 1816, Mr. Vansittart then Chancellor of Exchequer, proposed resolutions in the House of Commons, for continuing the Property Tax for two years at the rate of 5 per cent. to enable His Majesty's Ministers to wind up the expenses of the late war, when on a division taking place, 201 members voted for the Tax, and 258 against it, leaving a majority of 57 against the Tax.





## Statistical Table.

|                                                                                                                  | Average Rate of Provisions through the Year, &c. |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |             |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
|                                                                                                                  | 1810.                                            | 1811.     | 1812.     | 1813.     | 1814.     | 1815.     | 1816.     | 1817.      | 1818.       | 1819.     |
| <b>PROVISIONS, &amp;c.</b>                                                                                       |                                                  |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |             |           |
| Oat-meal, per peck, .....                                                                                        | s. d. 1 8                                        | s. d. 1 8 | s. d. 1 9 | s. d. 2 1 | s. d. 2 1 | s. d. 1 9 | s. d. 1 6 | s. d. 1 10 | s. d. 1 10½ | s. d. 1 3 |
| Barley, per lb. ....                                                                                             | 0 2                                              | 0 2       | 0 2       | 0 2½      | 0 2½      | 0 2½      | 0 1½      | 0 2½       | 0 2         | 0 2       |
| Potatoes, per peck, (sold before washed) .....                                                                   | 0 11                                             | 1 3       | 1 9       | 1 2       | 0 11      | 0 10      | 1 3       | 1 5        | 1 0         | 0 10      |
| Beef, Good Boiling Pieces, per lb. ....                                                                          | 0 8                                              | 0 8       | 0 8½      | 0 8½      | 0 9       | 0 8       | 0 7½      | 0 8½       | 0 8         | 0 7½      |
| Do. Course Pieces, per lb. ....                                                                                  | 0 6                                              | 0 6       | 0 6½      | 0 6½      | 0 7       | 0 6       | 0 5       | 0 6        | 0 6         | 0 5½      |
| Pork, per lb. ....                                                                                               | 0 8                                              | 0 7       | 0 7½      | 0 7½      | 0 8       | 0 7       | 0 6       | 0 6        | 0 7         | 0 6½      |
| Bacon, per lb. ....                                                                                              | 0 8                                              | 0 8       | 0 8       | 0 8       | 0 8       | 0 8       | 0 8       | 0 8        | 0 8         | 0 7       |
| Bread, Wheaten, per quarten loaf, .....                                                                          | 1 5                                              | 1 1½      | 1 4       | 1 5       | 1 0       | 0 10½     | 1 2       | 1 4        | 1 2         | 0 11½     |
| Do. Household or Brown, per do. ....                                                                             | 0 10½                                            | 0 9½      | 0 11      | 0 10½     | 0 9       | 0 7½      | 0 9       | 0 11½      | 0 10        | 0 8½      |
| Sweet Milk, per Scotch Pint, containing 16 gills or 2 quarts, .....                                              | 0 6                                              | 0 6       | 0 6       | 0 6       | 0 6       | 0 6       | 0 6       | 0 6        | 0 6         | 0 6       |
| Butter Milk, per Scotch pint, .....                                                                              | 0 1                                              | 0 1       | 0 1       | 0 1       | 0 1       | 0 1       | 0 1       | 0 1        | 0 1         | 0 1       |
| Salt Herrings, per lb. ....                                                                                      | 0 4                                              | 0 4       | 0 4       | 0 4       | 0 4       | 0 4       | 0 5½      | 0 5½       | 0 3         | 0 3       |
| Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb. ....                                                                         | 0 3                                              | 0 3       | 0 3       | 0 3       | 0 3       | 0 3       | 0 3       | 0 3        | 0 3         | 0 3       |
| Swish Cheese, per lb. ....                                                                                       | 1 0                                              | 1 0       | 1 0       | 1 0       | 1 0       | 1 0       | 0 11½     | 0 11½      | 0 11        | 0 8½      |
| Irish Butter, per lb. ....                                                                                       | 1 4                                              | 1 4       | 1 4       | 1 4       | 1 4       | 1 4       | 1 4       | 1 6        | 1 4         | 1 1       |
| Salt, per lb. ....                                                                                               | 0 2½                                             | 0 2½      | 0 2½      | 0 2½      | 2 2½      | 0 2½      | 0 2½      | 0 2½       | 0 2½        | 0 2½      |
| Candle, Common Wick, per lb. ....                                                                                | 0 11                                             | 0 11      | 0 10      | 1 1       | 1 3       | 1 0       | 0 10      | 0 10       | 1 0         | 1 0       |
| Soap, White, per lb. ....                                                                                        | 0 10                                             | 0 9       | 0 10      | 1 0       | 1 0       | 1 0       | 0 11      | 0 9        | 0 11        | 0 10      |
| Do. Brown, do. ....                                                                                              | 0 10                                             | 0 8       | 0 9       | 0 11      | 1 0       | 0 10      | 0 8       | 0 10       | 0 10        | 0 9       |
| Coals per cart containing 12 cwt. ....                                                                           | 7 0                                              | 7 0       | 7 0       | 6 3       | 7 0       | 7 3       | 7 3       | 6 0        | 5 6         | 5 6       |
| Black Tea, Ordinary, per oz. ....                                                                                | 0 5                                              | 0 5       | 0 5½      | 0 5       | 0 5½      | 0 5       | 0 5       | 0 5        | 0 5         | 0 4       |
| Brown Sugar, Ordinary, per lb. ....                                                                              | 0 9                                              | 0 8       | 0 9       | 1 0       | 0 10      | 0 11      | 0 10      | 0 9        | 0 8         | 0 7       |
| Tobacco, Common Twist, per oz. ....                                                                              | 0 3½                                             | 0 3½      | 0 3½      | 0 4½      | 0 6½      | 0 5½      | 0 5½      | 0 5        | 0 4½        | 0 4½      |
| Snuff, Black Rappee, per oz. ....                                                                                | 0 3½                                             | 0 3½      | 0 3½      | 0 4½      | 0 6½      | 0 5½      | 0 5½      | 0 5        | 0 4½        | 0 4½      |
| Fee, for teaching reading to the children of the working classes at 5s 5d. per quarter, equal, per day, to ..... | 0 0½                                             | 0 0½      | 0 0½      | 0 0½      | 0 0½      | 0 0½      | 0 0½      | 0 0½       | 0 0½        | 0 0½      |
| House-Rent of 2 apartments for a Tradesman's family per annum, 100 0 .....                                       | 100 0                                            | 100 0     | 100 0     | 100 0     | 100 0     | 100 0     | 100 0     | 100 0      | 95 0        | 90 0      |

*Remarks.*  
The wages of Cotton-Spinners have not varied during the 10 years preceding 1820. The prices quoted are all nett to the workers.  
The hours of labour, in Glasgow and its Vicinity, used to be 12½; but since the restrictive Acts of Parliament 1818-19, the period has been reduced to 12 hours. The former Acts regarding white-washing, cleanliness, &c. have been scrupulously attended to here.

*Course Numbers.*  
At Wheels from 180 to 360 spindles, earn from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per day.  
Earn 1s. 3d. per day.  
Earn 1s. 5d. per day.  
Earn 8d. per day.  
Earn 4d. per day.  
Course Number from 2s. to 3s. a-day.

*Five Numbers.*  
At Wheels containing from 252 to 300 spindles, earn 1s. 6d. per day.  
Earn 1s. 3d. per day.  
From 14 to 17 years of age, earn 1s. 4d. per day.  
From 10 to 13 years of age, earn 10d. per day.  
Under 10 years of age, earn 5d. per day.

*Work and Wages of Cotton-Spinners.*  
Men on Piece Work, .....

*Remarks applicable to the foregoing Table.*

Masons, Bricklayers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, work 10 hours per day, from 1st March to 1st November; and from that to 1st March, 7 hours per day, during which latter period, their wages are reduced, and the average is as given in the Table. Plasterers, Slaters, Plumbers, and Smiths' wages and other trades not specified, are not reduced during the winter months. Although Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, are thrown idle during frost, their wages through the year amount to the foregoing average, when they are employed. When a Labourer's wages are equal to the price of a peck of oatmeal, it is considered that he can fairly support his family.—4-4ths Cambric is frequently wrought by Boys or old Men, who can make 7d. per day. The prices quoted for weaving, are what the Weaver netts per day, after deducting 3d. for loom-rent, heddles, brushes, dressing, coal, and candle; and it appears, from an account taken from the books of different Manufacturers, that steady Weavers have netted these wages, through the respective years, on an average of 12 working hours per day.—Winding Weaver's Pirns: This is generally done in the Weaver's family. A Woman can wind for three Weavers. At the present prices, she can make 3d. per day for each Weaver. It is computed that there are 32,000 hand-loom in the employment of Glasgow Manufacturers. In August, 1819, there were 18,537 looms in the City and Suburbs. I obtained this important information when the Weavers were at work in the Green, and published the detail in the "Rise and Progress of the Manufactures," &c. pp. 237-8-9.—In the Glasgow Calenders, the best Workmen are engaged for a year; the others from week to week: and this circumstance accounts for the average wages being so high. The state of employment of the Calenders, is perhaps the best criterion that can be had of the state of trade at the time; all the goods sent off to the different markets, with a few exceptions, passing through the Calenders. On 5th February, 1820, 366 Calenderers were employed.—When Coals are retailed in small quantities, 1d. per cwt, is charged as the retailer's profit.—From 24th December, 1814, to 14th January, 1815, Tobacco was retailed at 8½d. and Snuff at 7½d. per oz. At that period, the quality of Tobacco in the Glasgow market was very bad.—Children are taught 4 hours in school during 5 days in the week, and 2 hours on Saturdays.

*Remarks applicable to the year 1822.*

## WAGES.

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

## PROVISIONS.

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

# APPENDIX.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

304 persons had 1896 sufficient Weights and 1167 deficient.

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

Number of Weights examined,..... 8199  
Of which were sufficient 7032, deficient 1167.

Number of Measures examined, ..... 13456  
Of which were sufficient 10,319, deficient 3137

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Glasgow, 4th February, 1822.*

“ JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.

“ DEAR SIR,

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

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

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. PINKERTON.”

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\* It is statute and ordained, “ That they that use false Weights and Measures, deceiving the people, shall be indicted as falsars, and dittay taken thereof by the Justice Clerk.” *Act James IV. Parl. 4. Cap. 17. in 1491.*

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

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

To this Letter Mr. Cleland returned the following Answer.

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

“ GEORGE PINKERTON, ESQ.

“ DEAR SIR,

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

DEAR SIR,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,) JAMES CLELAND.”

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

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

Glasgow College, 5th March, 1822.

“ DEAR SIR,

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

DEAR SIR,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.”

“ JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.,” &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### INTERLOCUTOR OF COURT,

————— against *Simson*.

27th January, 1823.

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

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

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

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

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

### INTERLOCUTOR OF COURT,

\_\_\_\_\_ and others, against *Simson*.

27th January, 1823.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BAILLIES,

LAURENCE CRAIGIE, Junr., Esq.

JAMES A. BROWN, Esq.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Junr., Esq.

WILLIAM M'TYER, Esq.

WILLIAM SNELL, Esq.

STEWART SMITH, Esq., B. R.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQUIRE, *Dean of Guild.*

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

IN CONCLUSION,

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE.

“ JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.

“ *The Weight and Measure Office,*

“ *Guildhall, Westminster.*

“ SIR,

“ The Pewter Pots used in London for the Sale of  
“ Beer, are not relative to the Wine Gallon, but of a larger dimension,  
“ as the Beer Gallon contains 282 cubic inches. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

4th November, 1822.

(Signed,) M. MARCHANT.”

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

## Lanarkshire Jury List,

FOR THE

### CIRCUIT COURT OF GLASGOW.

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

MY LORD,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*“ Lincoln's Inn, June 26, 1810.*

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

(Signed,) V. GIBBS.”

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

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



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

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

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

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

I remain,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's very faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed,) "JAMES CLELAND."

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, }  
4th March, 1823. }

**P O O R**

I N G L A S G O W,

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

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

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Q U E R I E S.

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

A. The annual average for the last ten years, is £1652 6s. 10d., particulars as under: In 1807, the collections amounted to £1532 14s. 3½.; in 1808, to £1605 15s. 5¾.; in 1809, to £1543 12s. 1½d.; in 1810, to £1574 7s. 3½.; in 1811, to £1624 10s. 2d.; in 1812, £1503 1s. 2d.; in 1813, £1675 0s. 5½d.; in 1814, to £1715 14s. 2½d.; in 1815, £1905 6s. 3¼d.; in 1816, £1843 6s. 9¼d.

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

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

A. None whatever.

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

A. They give no voluntary contributions.

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

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

| <i>Proclamations.</i> |           | <i>Donations.</i> |           | <i>Proclamations.</i> |             | <i>Donations.</i> |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| In 1807,              | £159 13 0 | £128 17 0         | Br. Ford. | £704 11 0             | £952 3 11   |                   |  |
| 1808,                 | 111 6 0   | 299 5 9           | In 1812,  | 155 8 0               | 145 12 6    |                   |  |
| 1809,                 | 162 15 0  | 251 6 0           | 1813,     | 142 16 0              | 149 2 0     |                   |  |
| 1810,                 | 160 15 0  | 140 10 0          | 1814,     | 158 12 0              | 195 0 0     |                   |  |
| 1811,                 | 130 4 0   | 152 5 2           | 1815,     | 164 0 6               | 225 9 0     |                   |  |
|                       | £704 11 0 | £952 3 11         | 1816,     | 162 9 6               | 145 7 0     |                   |  |
|                       |           |                   | Total in  |                       |             |                   |  |
|                       |           |                   | 10 years, | £1487 17 0            | £1812 14 11 |                   |  |

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

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

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

A. There is.

What is its amount?

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

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

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

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

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

When did it commence?

The Hospital was opened on 15th November, 1733.

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

The progressive rise is as follows :—viz.

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

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

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

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

A. Very sensibly lessening such reluctance.

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

A. Such reluctance generally diminishing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. The number for each year is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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\* The House was opened on 15th November 1733; and, on 15th November 1734, it contained one hundred and forty inmates, who were maintained at the daily expense of one penny and seven twelfths of a penny sterling each, or nineteen pennies Scots, or £2 8s. 1¼d. sterling per annum.

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

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

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

A. Some few instances of both kinds have occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Although there is no permission given to the parish or stranger poor to beg, there are a few of both classes who beg, particularly on Saturdays. Arrangements are now making, which, it is hoped, will greatly lessen public begging.

Q. 28. Are there occasionally *Extraordinary* collections or contributions for individual instances of misfortune or distress among the Industrious poor? what may be the amount of these? and do they ever keep a particular person or family from coming permanently on the Poor's Roll?

A. No collections for individual instances of misfortune have, it is believed, been made under the authority of the Kirk Session; but nowhere are voluntary contributions for such purposes more frequent, or

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\* On the 20th August 1817, there were 1501 paupers receiving alms from the Hospital, as out-door pensioners, who described themselves to the Superintendent of the Poor, as belonging to the following religious denominations, viz.—The Eight Established Churches, 943—Gaelic Chapel, Queen-Street, 150—Do. Duke-Street, 88—Do. Gorbals, 30—Total connected with the Establishment, 1211—Relief, 63—Episcopadians, 50—Methodists, 50—Roman Catholics, 46—Old Light Burghers, 31—Burghers, 21—Tabernacle, 6—Baptists, 6—Antiburghers, 5—Glassites, 5—Reformed Presbyterians, 4.—Total, 1501.—In January 1820, Mr. Scott, the Roman Catholic clergyman in this city, estimated, and reported to me, that, connected with his chapel, there are in all Lanarkshire, and parts of Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Lindithgowshire, about 20,000 souls.

more liberal, although from their nature, it is not easy to specify the amount.

Q. 29. What is the number in the parish,

1. Of persons Blind?

2. Of persons Deaf and Dumb?

3. Of persons Deaf and Dumb, and Blind?

If any of these three classes are poor, how are they employed and supported?

A. In a City such as Glasgow it would require much longer time than is given, to answer this Query with any degree of precision. When the parties are poor their wants are supplied as other paupers in a similar situation in life.

Q. 30. Can you state the sums raised in 1816—17 for the occasional relief of the industrious poor, the way in which the relief was given, and the number of those relieved?

A. A very large sum was voluntarily subscribed, and £9653 6s. 2d. actually distributed to 23,130 persons, by a Committee of the Subscribers, acting gratuitously.

Q. 31. Is there a Savings Bank in your parish? when was it established? and what is the number of depositors?

A. A Savings Bank was established on 3d July, 1815. On the 26th of that month 157 Accounts were opened, and 773 deposits made, amounting to £1608 16s. From 3d July, 1815, till 26th June, 1816, the Deposites amounted to £7862 19s. and on 21st November, 1816, there were 1410 Accounts opened in the Bank.

Q. 32. If there is no Savings Bank, have the poor other opportunities afforded them of accumulating their savings safely? and have they been in the practice of so accumulating them as to prevent their coming on the Poor's Roll?

A. See the preceding answer, also the foregoing article Provident Bank.

Q. 33. Are there difficulties in the way of establishing a Savings Bank, from local circumstances or otherwise? and how could these be obviated?

A. See the answer to Query 31.

Q. 34. Are there any Friendly Societies in the parish? and if so, how many are there? and what is the number of persons belonging to them?

A. There are 129 Friendly Societies established in the City and Suburbs, but, as the number of Members varies every day, it is difficult to ascertain the aggregate. At a moderate calculation they may be taken as averaging 120 Members to each Society, thereby making 15,480 Members in whole. As the Suburbs are completely commixed with particular districts of the Royalty, it is no easy matter to ascertain the number strictly belonging to the City. The amount of population



in the City and Suburbs being nearly the same, it may be near the truth to take the members of Friendly Societies living in the City at 8000.

Q. 35. Is there from local circumstances or otherwise, any comparative want of opportunity or means of *common* or of *religious* Education among the poor?

A. There is no want of the means of education.

Q. 36. Are there any, and if so, what, in your opinion, may be the number who have not been taught to *Read*?

A. There are very few indeed who have not been taught to read.

Q. 37. What are the Fees payable by the Poor for the different Branches taught in the *Parish School*? and does the Kirk-Session pay from the Parish funds the school fees of any Poor Scholars? and if so, of how many?

A. The Poor receive their education gratis: the Kirk-Session supports six Charity Schools, which contain 450 Children, educated at an annual expense of £320, £288 of which go as salary to the Teachers. Besides being taught to read and write, the children receive shoes, stockings, books, &c. In addition to these Schools, which are exclusively supported from the Session Funds, there are several others in which education is either given gratis, or at a rate within the reach of the industrious Poor.

Q. 38. Is there a *Sunday School* in the Parish? how many Scholars at an average attend it? and how is the expense of it defrayed?

A. Sunday Schools were first established in Glasgow in 1787. There are now 34 Schools within the Royalty, in which 3300 children are taught to read, and instructed in the principles of religion. \* Of these Schools 12 are superintended by the Session and supported from its funds, at an expense of £30 to the Teachers, exclusive of books and small premiums. The other Schools are supported by voluntary contribution, at an expense of £365 for room rents, books, coals, candles, &c. the Teachers and Monitors doing the whole duty free of expense, under the superintendence of Committees from the Subscribers.

Q. 39. Are there in the parish any families, who, to your knowledge or belief, do not possess, from their poverty, a copy of the Bible? and, speaking generally, is there, from poverty, a want of copies of the Bible among any individuals or families in the parish?

A. There are few or no families except, perhaps, the most worthless, who do not possess a copy of the Bible.

Q. 40. Are there any Mortifications, or other Charitable Institutions or Funds, which are not under the management of the Kirk-Session or Hospital?

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\* On 30th June, 1819, there were within the Royalty 109 Sunday Schools, 161 Teachers, and 4717 Scholars, viz. boys 2260, girls 2457. The greater part of these Schools have Libraries attached to them.

A. There are a number of such Mortifications and Charitable Institutions.\*

a. What is their object?

a. Their objects are the relief of the old and indigent, and the clothing and education of youth.

b. What is the amount of their funds, as nearly as you know, or can compute?

b. The amount distributed in 1816, was £21,334 13s. 9d.

\* There were within the Royalty, in 1819, 12 Mortmains, and 57 benevolent institutions, whose managers gave relief to persons fallen into narrow circumstances, for curing their diseases, or educating or clothing children, amounting in whole to £21,162 12s. 4d. The Benefit Societies for Operatives, during the same year expended £1800 in Aliments.

## Society

FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR DEBTORS.

*An Account of the Nature and proceedings of the Society in Edinburgh for Relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors.*

PRESIDENT,

JAMES NAIRNE, Esquire, of Claremont.

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1819.

THE amount of good accomplished by this Association in the few years which have elapsed since its institution, has induced those who are friendly to it, to lay some account of its nature and objects before the public, in the hope that similar institutions may be formed in other places.

THE EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION took its rise in a very simple manner. A few friends, in the middle ranks of life, chiefly connected with the Destitute Sick Society, had observed with pain the great misery brought upon individuals and families, by the imprisonment of poor mechanics and labourers for small debts. It occurred to these friends, that many evils might be remedied, at a very small expense, by judiciously assisting objects of this description. As soon as the idea was started, they agreed to contribute annually at least *five shillings each*; money they did not think would be wanting. The only difficulty anticipated—not at the outset, but ultimately—was, what is indeed the main difficulty in all charitable institutions, that of procuring *a sufficient number of persons* who could and would *give the necessary time, and take the necessary trouble.*

The first Committee was appointed on the 15th of November 1813; and the whole business of the Society has since that period been conducted by a Committee named at the Annual General Meetings, consisting of from *twelve to twenty members*. The Committee has hitherto been divided into classes of two or three members, whose residence enables them to communicate most readily with each other; each class acting in rotation for two months, by attending the jails, investigating cases, and relieving individuals and families according to circumstances: and what is thus done is reported at the end of every two months to the General Committee. Within seven years, about five hundred cases have been investigated; and *four hundred and fifteen persons have been liberated from the jails of Edinburgh and Canongate*, most of whom were *heads of families*, varying from two to eleven in number. In a great proportion of those cases, also, some pecuniary assistance has been given to the debtors' families; yet the whole expenditure for these seven years, including the expense of printing, rooms for meetings, &c. has amounted only to the sum of £214:10:2, or £30:12:10½, per annum! Not a few of the debtors thus liberated were old, infirm, or in bad health; and all of them, it may be said, were completely destitute.

But, in order to prevent misconception, it is necessary to explain more fully the principles on which the Society have proceeded. In the first place, then, it is *not* the object of the Society to *pay debts*, and therefore it can have no tendency to encourage indolence or extravagance. The main purpose of the Association is to relieve *the honest and destitute debtor*, without benefiting the rigorous, or injuring the fair and well intentioned Creditor. Upon these principles, assistance is given exclusively to those who are *unable to support themselves in Jail*; and in no case is it afforded until an investigation has taken place. It is true, that if the debtor allege that he is on the point of starving for want, and if his story be confirmed by appearances, and the report of the Jailor, a trifle is given to procure the necessaries of life, until he receives alimant. If he should have a young or distressed family, suffering from want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of his incarceration, some temporary assistance is also given to the family, especially if they appear industrious and well behaved.

The next object, if the debtor should not have acted fraudulently or culpably, is to get him liberated from Jail; and this is generally accomplished by applying to, and reasoning with the Creditor. If the debtor be obviously poor and destitute, it is not often difficult to satisfy the Creditor, that his only chance of obtaining payment is, by giving liberty to his debtor; and, in most cases, this is done upon an arrangement, by which the latter agrees to pay the debt by such instalments as his wages, or other means, can reasonably afford. Nothing is ever done for a debtor who does not shew the utmost readiness to discharge his debt to the best of his abilities; but the instances in which any backwardness has been shewn

by these unfortunate persons, to do all that could be desired of them, have been rare indeed, not amounting to *twelve* out of more than *four hundred*, and, generally speaking, there has been most reason and fairness on the part of the debtors, the greater part of whom have honourably fulfilled the engagements come under by them while in Jail; that is to say, they have in most instances paid their debts in the manner agreed upon. The visitors of the Society do every thing in their power to bring about an understanding or reconciliation between the debtor and Creditor; and in many instances they have been successful, to the manifest advantage of both parties. But when the debtor appears to be dishonestly inclined, or unwilling to do what is in his power to discharge a just debt, he is left to himself; and, on the other hand, if the Creditor appear unreasonable or inexorable, *from irritation or heart-heartedness*, or from a hope that the Society will pay the debt or a part of it, and refuse to listen to a reasonable arrangement, the debtor and his family, (if he have one) are supplied with necessaries, and application is made, at the Society's expense, for the benefit of the Act of Grace. It has been found necessary to have recourse to that process in about *one hundred and twelve instances* out of *four hundred and fifteen*. As the debt is not *extinguished* by an Act of Grace liberation, the debtor continuing bound in law to pay as soon as his circumstances are changed for the better, there does not seem to be a possibility that mischief can arise from such interference. On the contrary, the obvious tendency of this charity is to bind man to man; and to lead the unfortunate debtors themselves to attach more consequence than ever to character and industry.

To the Creditors, on the other hand, the consequences are still more salutary. Those who set a value on reputation are made thus to reflect before they throw a poor labouring man into prison. They consider how their conduct will appear in the eyes of those neighbours who are sure to investigate the case of their debtors. This leads them to inquire into their debtors' circumstances; it ensures something like candour in the course of the inquiry; and it cannot be doubted, that the mere existence of such an association will prevent more imprisonments, than it will procure liberations. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of STIRLING. A similar Association was instituted in that Burgh; and at the time when it was formed, there were a considerable number of poor debtors in the Burgh Jail; but it was found in the course of a few months, that the mere institution of the Society had entirely removed the necessity for its continued existence. In so great a city as Edinburgh, where persons in business are less known to each other, and where there are necessarily a greater number of persons less alive to the value of a good name than in smaller communities, the same complete success is not to be looked for; but there can be no doubt that the same principle does operate in this city to a considerable extent, and will operate less or more wherever such an Association is instituted.

After the statement and explanations now made and given, it appears to be quite unnecessary to dilate on the evils prevented, or the good accomplished by Societies for the relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors. —They hold out, indeed, the gratifying prospects of doing away, at no distant period, perhaps, the practice of imprisonment for small debts altogether. At all events it is manifest, that if debtors generally were made sensible that they could not by allowing themselves to be thrown into Jail, get rid of a debt, which they certainly cannot do under the Act of Grace; and, if Creditors were convinced generally, that incarceration, instead of forwarding their views, is sure to defeat them in all cases where their debtors are honest men;—there would be no occasion for imprisoning any one willing to give a fair account of his circumstances, and to pay whatever his means could afford. An arrangement between the parties would thus become a substitute for imprisonment; one of the great objects of societies of this nature being to facilitate and bring about such arrangements.

Such is the plan, and such is the object of the ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTE IMPRISONED DEBTORS; the plain and simple exposition which has just been given, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the public in regard to its nature and tendency, but also, from its producing a conviction of its being calculated to prevent and alleviate much misery, without encouraging improvidence, induce other towns to follow the example of Edinburgh.

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EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1822.

IN the course of this year, the Committee have investigated one hundred and seventy-eight cases. During the same period one hundred and sixty-six individuals have been liberated from Jail; *ninety*, on promises to pay; *fifty-six*, by means of proceedings under the Act of Grace; *thirteen*, in consequence of the debts having been paid by friends, masters, magistrates, or others, who became interested through the inquiries set on foot, or information given by the members of Committee; *three*, upon security being found for the debts by the friends or masters of the parties; and *four*, in virtue of unconditional liberations granted by the creditors. In eight instances the debtors, after the cases had been investigated, were left to themselves on account of bad character or conduct; and in a very few of the cases the record is accidentally imperfect. In by far the greater part of these cases, aid was given to the debtors, and very often to the families also, either in money, or in provisions purchased with the funds of the Society. The

|                                                                                                                       |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| disbursements made directly in favour of debtors and their families, amount to                                        | £ 47 0 3         |
| But there has been paid to the City, Canongate, and Jail Clerks and officers, for proceedings under the Act of Grace, | } 31 9 5         |
|                                                                                                                       | Together, 78 9 8 |
| The rest of the expenditure for the year, is for printing, advertisements, &c. and amounts to                         | } 25 10 5        |
|                                                                                                                       | <hr/>            |
| Total expenditure for the year,                                                                                       | £. 104 0 1       |

In one hundred and twenty-two of these cases, the debtors had families, varying in number from three to ten individuals. In one family there were eight children; in four instances there were seven children in each family; in ten, six children; in twenty-five, five children; in sixteen, four children; in twenty-two, three children; in thirty-one, two children; and in thirteen cases only, one child in each family; so that in these families, there were five hundred and seventy individuals, exclusive of seventeen widows and widowers, and twelve other married persons. Of the principal debtors, four were 70 years of age and upwards; fifteen, sixty and upwards; twenty-seven, between fifty and sixty; forty-one, between forty and fifty; forty-three, between thirty and forty; thirty-three, between twenty and thirty; and three only, under twenty. About three-fourths of the whole debtors, were married persons; upwards of two-thirds had children in their families.

In thirty-five instances the debts on which imprisonment followed were under one pound, in one instance it amounted only to *one shilling and ninepence*; in another, to only *four shillings*; and in four instances the debts were between *five and six shillings*; in another instance, where the debt was only *seven shillings and ninepence*, there were *six children* in the family; in another, where the debt amounted to exactly the same sum, there was a family of five children; in another case, a widow was thrown into Jail, for not paying seven shillings; and in the one shilling and ninepenny case, there was a family of four children.

Only two or three cases have occurred of re-incarceration; and upon investigation it has been found that these have arisen either from palpable oppression on the part of the creditors, or from the debtors having engaged to pay more than their circumstances could afford. The expenditure for 1822, has been heavy; but that is to be accounted for in a great measure by the circumstance, that not a few individuals threw their debtors into Jail, in the belief that his Majesty would liberate all the poor debtors by paying off their debts.

The Society is supported by Members paying One Guinea at entrance, and five shillings yearly;—or Two Guineas at entrance, and relieved from annual payments.



## YEARS.

- 1270 *Convent of Black Friars*:—This Convent, of which there is now no trace, said to have been near the Church. This religious Fraternity had been increased by Bishop Malvoisin, in 1201–2, and patronized by Sir Matthew Stewart of Castlemilk, who granted them an annuity on his Estate, “on condition of their saying Mass forever, for the soul of the said Mathew, and for his Mither, and Bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian souls perpetually.” This ancient family has always been respectable. In 1398, Sir Walter Stewart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stewart of Derneley, was named one of the sureties, on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace, between England and Scotland.
- 1300 *The Episcopal Palace taken by the English, and retaken by Sir William Wallace*:—Edward I. of England, took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik to the See of Glasgow. Earl Percy at the same time usurped the military government of the western part of Scotland, and took possession of the Episcopal Palace in Glasgow. Sir William Wallace who was then at Ayr, determined on ridding his Country of the English usurpers; accompanied by Wallace of Richardtown, the Laird of Auchinleck his friend, James Cleland, and others, gave Battle to the usurpers in the High Street, near to where the College now stands, when Sir William cleft the head of the Earl Percy with one stroke of his sword, on which the route of the English became general.
- 1301 *See of Glasgow*:—On 28th August, Edward I. of England offered oblations at the shrine of St. Mungo, (Kentigern), in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, Knight, (a Scot), being taken prisoner by Sir John Seagrave.
- 1330—50 *Plague*:—The Plague raged in Glasgow this year with great severity.
- 1335 *Cathedral*:—Bishop Lindsay having contributed largely to the revenues of the church, in returning from Flanders was killed in an action at sea, and buried in the Cathedral, near the altar of the Blessed Virgin.
- 1345 *Stockwell Street Bridge*:—The Stockwell Street Bridge was built this year by Bishop Rea. The pious Lady Lochow prevailed on the Bishop to allow her to pay the expense of one of the arches.
- 1350 *St. Ninian’s Hospital*:—The above Lady Lochow, Duchess of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Mother of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, purchased the lands on both sides of the river Clyde, near where the Stockwell Street Bridge is placed, and appropriated the rents in support of an Hospital for Lepers, which she founded in St. Ninian’s Croft. The Lepers’ Hospital fronted the river, a little east from where the Bridge was afterwards placed; this ground was given to the town by charter, Charles I. on 1st July 1636: having remained in the town’s hands for more than 150 years, it was feued for building on.
- 1380—1 *The Plague*:—The Plague raged in Glasgow this year with great severity.
- 1381 *Bishop of Glasgow made a Cardinal*:—Bishop Wardlaw was made a Cardinal, in consequence of his good conduct in renewing the ancient league between the Crowns of Scotland and France. The Cardinal’s Arms are placed near the middle of the Choir, on the right side of the high Altar; his name is written in gilded Saxon letters, “Walterus Cardinalus.”
- 1387 *Spire of Cathedral destroyed by Lightning*:—When Matthew Glendinning was Bishop, the great wooden Spire of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which was covered with lead, was destroyed by Lightning.
- 1392 *Mint*:—A Mint House was erected this year in the Drygate Street, where Coins were struck, with the motto, “*Robertus Dei Gracia Rex Sctorum Vila de Glasgow Dominus Protector.*”
- 1408 *Tower of the Cathedral*:—Bishop Lauder in this year commenced building the great tower of the Cathedral with Stone.
- 1420 *Grey Friars Convent*:—This Convent is supposed to have been erected some where about the west end of the Old Grammar School Wynd. The Friars were patronized by the celebrated, but unfortunate Isobel, Dutchess of Albany, cousin to James, afterwards I. of Scotland, who, on the 18th May, 1431, at Inchmyron, mortgaged the Lands of Balagan to the Convent of the Grey Friars at Glasgow, for the express purpose of “the salvation of our souls, and that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our dear Husband, and also for Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our Father, and of Walter, James, and Alexander, our Sons.” It is worthy of remark, that this Lady received as a present from the King, her cousin, the heads of her Husband, her Father, and her Sons, Walter and Alexander, James having fled into Ireland.
- 1420 *Salmon and Herring Trade*:—Mr. Elphinston is mentioned as being engaged in the Trade of curing Salmon and Herrings for the French market;



## YEARS.

and Principal Baillie, states that this Trade had greatly increased in Glasgow, between the years 1630, and 1666.

1424 *Cathedral*:—Bishop Lauder laid the foundation of the Vestry, and carried on the building of the great Steeple, where the Griffin, the Arms of Lauder, is still to be seen at the west side of the first battlement.

1426 *Cathedral*:—Bishop Cameron soon after his induction, established the commissariat court, and filled up the Prebendaries to 32. In 1438, he commenced building the great Tower of his Episcopal Palace, where he placed his Arms, surmounted by a Salmon. This Bishop also carried on the building of the Vestry, which had been begun by his predecessor.\* The Bishop's Arms are to be seen on this part of the building.

1441 *St. Enoch Church*:—Was built in this year; it was situated within St. Enoch's Gate, (now the Trougate,) and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Michael. It had a Principal and eight Prebends; and a large burying ground. (I do not know when this Church was taken down.)

1450 *Patrimonies of the Church*:—Bishop Turnbull obtained a Charter from James II., erecting the Town and Patrimonies of the Bishopric into a regality.

1450 *University*:—Pope Nicholas V. issued a Bull from Rome, 7th January, constituting a University in the City of Glasgow, on the plan of the University of Benouip. At first the College was on the north side of the Rottenrow, and remained in that situation till 1459, when James, Lord Hamilton, ancestor of the ancient and noble family of Hamilton, bequeathed to the College of Arts, a tenement lying on the north side of the Blackfriars' Church, together with four Acres of the lands of Dowhill, on condition that the Regents and Students, should after dinner and supper, stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James, his Spouse, the Countess of Douglas, his ancestors and successors, and all those from whom he had received benefit, and had not made a proper return. In 1486, an adjoining tenement was bequeathed to the college by Mr. Thomas Arthurlie.

In 1572, Sir John Stewart of Minto, Provost, and the other Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, made a very handsome gift to the College by charter, which was ratified by Parliament in the same year. The preamble states, that whereas the College was nearly ruined at the Reformation, to the great detriment of the youth in Glasgow, the Magistrates and Council thought fit to give to the College and to the Regents and Students after named, residing within it, being fifteen persons in all, "for their honest and commodious sustenance, all and sundry, the lands, yards, tenements, houses, biggings, Kirks, chapels, altarages, &c. which belonged to the Dominican friars within the city, according to the gift made by Queen Mary to the Magistrates and Council, under the Great Seal, the 26th of March 1566." Among other things this grant included the Blackfriars' Church, which was built about the year 810, and thirteen acres of land, which, with the four acres given by Lord James Hamilton, now forms what is commonly called the College garden. The Town Council likewise enacted, "That the said College, and the 15 persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted from all ordinary taxation, from all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and charges imposed, or to be imposed, within the city." It is understood to be in consequence of a stipulation in the charter alluded to, that the Magistrates of Glasgow occasionally inspect and audit the accounts of the old revenue of the College. An inspection took place in the year 1807, which, it is believed, was the last. I was present, and signed the doquet.

Among the many eminent persons whose names are enrolled as benefactors of this College, that of the Duke of Chandos, is prominent. The noble family of Chandos has long been distinguished as patrons of learning; and the present successor to the estates and title of Chandos upholds the true dignity of that noble family. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos inherits extensive estates and princely demesnes handed down from a long line of ancestors, and his Sovereign has raised him to dual honours. If it be noble for a man to inherit and possess constitutional principles in church and state, a thorough knowledge of the laws of his country, a conscientious discharge of the duties of the magistracy, urbanity, and condescension to inferiors, then his Grace of Buckingham and Chandos is noble indeed.

\* According to M'Ure, there are in the Vestry, Chapter House, and the Inner and Outer Churches in the Cathedral, 29 pillars, 248 springs, and 26 keystones, in all 277; and in the Barony Church, 129 pillars, 510 springs, 127 keystones and apertures, in all 766. So that within the walls of the Cathedral there are 446 pillars, 758 springs, and 393 keystones.

## YEARS.

- 1455 *Cathedral*:—Soon after Bishop Muirhead's induction he founded Clerical Vicars, and built Manses for them on the north of the Cathedral (now the High Church new burying ground).
- 1456 *St. Nicholas' Hospital*:—Was founded and endowed this year by Bishop Muirhead, for the maintenance of twelve poor Laymen and a Priest. This structure was Gothic; situated on the west side of Kirk Street, near to where the Bishop's Palace stood. Its ruins were taken down in 1808, to make way for St. Nicholas' Street. Its revenues, which are now much dilapidated, consists of ground annuals in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, and in the New Wynd, &c. The Town Council are the Patrons.
- 1484 *Tron Church*.—The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, (Tron) dedicated to the blessed Virgin, was built this year.
- 1488 *Cathedral*:—In this year the See was made Archiepiscopal when Bishop Blackadder was in office. The Bishop, along with the Earl of Bothwell, negotiated a marriage between King James III. of Scotland, and the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which they brought about to the mutual satisfaction of both kingdoms; this union laid the foundation of the title of the Scotch Kings to the English throne, which in right of proximity of blood King James VI. of Scotland succeeded to on the demise of Queen Elizabeth. Bishop Blackadder founded several Altarages in the Choir, and caused his Arms to be placed immediately above them, in a small Escutcheon, containing three cinque foils on a bend, and above it in capital letters, "*Robertus Archiepiscopus*;" he also placed steps from the Nave to the Choir, and placed effigies of the Apostles above them, of curious workmanship. This Bishop also founded the great Aisle or transept on the south side of the Church. It is difficult now to say what was intended by this part of the building, which has not been raised above the first tier of arches. This Aisle was afterwards appointed as a burying place for the Clergymen of the City, &c.
- 1496 *Chapel of St. Roque*:—Belonged to the Black Friars. It stood without the Stable Green Port, and had an extensive burying ground, where a great number of those who died of the Plague in succeeding years were buried.
- 1508 *Cathedral*:—Soon after Archbishop Beaton was installed, he enclosed the Episcopal Palace with an ashlar stone wall towards the east, south, and west, with bastions, towers, and embattlements. This Palace stood on the site of the Royal Infirmary, and the ground immediately to the south of it.
- 1527 *Martyrs Burned*:—Jeremiah Russell, and John Kennedy, were burned alive in Glasgow this year, for adhering to the principles of the Reformation, Archbishop Dunbar, and the bishops of Dunkell, Brechen and Dumblane, &c. were present at the trial, and agreed to the sentence.
- 1515 *Communion*:—The Session enacted as follows: Those that are absent from examinations shall not be admitted to the Communion, but raised if they sit down; people at home in the time of examinations, *hail and fier* for the 1st absence, shall pay ten pounds, and for the 2nd, 20 pounds.
- 1546 *Shipping*:—It appears, that at this date, there were some Shipping belonging to the Town, as the Privy Council of Scotland, issued an order that the Vessels belonging to Glasgow and other Towns, should not annoy those belonging to Henry VIII. of England, the Queen's Uncle.
- 1556 *The Town given up to Pillage*:—During the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, James Hamilton Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatureault, the second person in the Kingdom, and nearest heir to the Throne, after Mary, was appointed Regent. This appointment being opposed by the Earl of Lennox, and the Queen Dowager, an engagement took place at the Butts, near the place where the Foot Barracks now stand, the Regent was defeated, which so exasperated him, that having rallied his Troops, he entered the Town, and gave it up to pillage, which was so effectually done, that the very doors and windows of the houses were pulled down.
- 1560 *Cathedral*.—At the Reformation an order was given by the Privy Council to pull down all the Images and Altars in the Churches;\* this was so faithfully executed in Glasgow, that very few of these ornaments were left.

\* In 1560, the numerous altars which had been in this Church before the Reformation, were thrown down, conformable to the following order, issued to Provost Lindsay and the Magistrates, by the Protestant Lords, Argyle, Ruthven, and Stewart, viz. "We pray you fail not to pass incourtment to your kirks in Glasgow, and take down the hail images thereof, and bring forth "to the kirk yzard, and burn them openly. And sicklyk, cast down the altaris, and pure the "kirk of all kind of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ye will do us singular "couples; and so committis you to the protection of God; but ze tak zaid heid that neither "the dask, windocks, nor duris be any ways hurt or broken, either in glaswark or iron wark."

## YEARS.

The Magistrates, Deacons, and other sober minded inhabitants having protected the Cathedral from destruction, the zealots were so much exasperated, that they went in bands to Paisley and Kilwinning, and destroyed the Abbey Churches there. At that period, Archbishop Beaton went to France, and carried with him all the valuables which belonged to the See; among others, the entire Records from the origin of the See, all the Vestments, an Image of our Saviour in beaten gold, the twelve Apostles in silver, gold and silver crucifixes, chalices, platters, candlesticks, naaces, &c. &c.

1560 *Price of Ale*:—The Town Council enacted that the best Ale sold in the Town, should not exceed four pennies Scots for the Scotch pint, which is one third of a penny sterling for two English quarts.

1560 *Armorial Bearings of the City*:—Since the Reformation, the armorial bearing of the City is, “Or, a field parti. p. fess, argent and gules, an oak tree surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth in base, and on a branch in the sinister side a bell languid, or, all proper;” the Motto, “Let Glasgow Flourish!” Before the Reformation, St. Mungo’s head mitred, appeared on the shield, which had two salmon for supporters; the Motto, “Let Glasgow Flourish through the preaching of the Word.”

The origin of the Arms is variously accounted for by Nisbet, Spottiswood, Monteith, and others. As a plausible compendium of the whole, the following may be taken: “The Tree is emblematical of the spreading of the gospel, its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. The Bird is also typical of that glorious event, so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being past, and the rain over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers were considered so important in matters of religion, that the rite of consecration was conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Romish church. As to the Salmon, it may refer to the tradition of the Lady’s marriage ring being lost, and afterwards found in the mouth of a Salmon, at the prediction of St. Mungo, in the year 600; or it may have reference to the staple trade of the town, which was fishing and curing salmon from a very early period. A Society of Fishers was formed in the year 1201, when Malvoison was Bishop, being 111 years before the Stone Bridge was built. These persons lived in a row of houses fronting the river, which was called the Fishersgate till the Bridge was built, when the name was changed to Bridgegate. Salt for curing the Society’s fish having been sold in the vicinity of the Fishersgate, gave name to the Saltmarket-street.

1563 *Dearth*:—In this year there was a general dearth in the county, approaching to a famine. In Glasgow articles of provision were more than tripled in price. In Scotch Money, a boll of Wheat, cost Six Pounds; a boll of Mead, Four Merks, a boll of Oats, Fifteen Shillings, an Ox to draw the Plough, Twenty Merks, and a Wedder, Thirty Shillings.

1566 *King Henry Darnley*:—In this year the husband of Mary Queen of Scots came to this City, on a visit to his father, who resided in a house on the east side of Limmerfield, a little south from the new Barony Church: a part of the south wall of which is still preserved. As the king was taken ill, the Queen came from Stirling to see him in this house; where she resided till he was so far recovered as to be removed to Edinburgh, this unfortunate prince was murdered near Edinburgh on 10th February, 1567, being less than two months after the splendid baptismal ceremony of his son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

1568 *Battle of Langside*:—Mary Queen of Scots, having effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassilles, Rothes, and others, who marched with their forces to destroy the Regent Murray, and to re-establish the Queen in her Royal authority. The Regent at that time was holding a Justice Court in Glasgow, and was soon joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Marr, and Monteith, with the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, a great number of the citizens of Glasgow, and as strong a re-enforcement as circumstances would admit. Having taken an advantageous position on a hill near the village of Langside, about two miles south of Glasgow, the armies met on 13th May; the Queen’s forces being defeated, the Regent returned to Glasgow, where he offered up public thanks for the victory, and was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and Council. Having expressed his obligations to the Deacons of Crafts, he desired to know if he could be of use to any of them. On this, Matthew Fawside, Deacon of the Bakers, informed his Highness that the Corporation which he represented, hadli herdly

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- supplied the army with Bread; that the mill at Partick, belonged to the Crown, and that the Tacksman exacted exorbitant miltures, on this, the Regent gave a grant of the Mill and Mill lands, to the Bakers.
- 1569 *Wine*:—The Town Council enacted that Wine should not be sold dearer than eighteen pennies scots for a scotch pint.
- 1572 *High Church*:—The High Church was first opened as a Presbyterian place of worship (strictly so called,) in this year, Mr. David Wemyss, Minister.
- 1577 *Parish of Govan*:—A Crown Charter was given to the College this year, of the Parsonage and Vicarage of the Parish Church of Govan, with the Tiends, &c.
- 1578 *Earl of Lennox made Lord Provost*:—On 30th September of this year, Robert Stewart Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew, the Father of Henry Darnley, husband to Mary Queen of Scots, was entered a Burgess, and in the same year elected Lord Provost of Glasgow.
- 1581 *Confession of Faith*:—The Confession of Faith was subscribed in this City by 2250 persons; the subscription papers were carried from house to house by the Elders. It would appear that the population was then chiefly confined to the High Street, Gallowgate, Trongate, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, and Stockwell Street, as the names were all collected in these Streets.
- 1581 *Cathedral*.—The king having appointed Mr. Robert Montgomery to be archbishop, the people, considering him erroneous in doctrine, and loose in morals, opposed his entry, by getting Mr. Howie to go up to the pulpit to preach, at the time the archbishop was to have been inducted. Sir Mathew Stewart of Minto, provost of Glasgow, being desirous to execute the king's order, went to the church, and desired Mr. Howie to break off his sermon, which refusing, he was pulled out of the pulpit; in the struggle some hair was pulled out of Mr. Howie's beard, several of his teeth knocked out, and his blood shed; on this, Mr. Howie denounced the judgment of God on Sir Mathew and his family. M'Ure says, that in less than 70 years, this opulent family was so reduced, that Sir Mathew's offspring subsisted by charity. There is a valuable portrait of Mr. Howie, in the possession of the Trades' house of Glasgow.
- 1583 *Collector for the Poor*:—On 30th August.—A Collector was appointed for the first time, to stand at the Laigh Kirk door to receive alms of Town's folk that go into the said Kirk to hear preaching.
- 1583 *Banquets*:—November 14th.—Elders or Deacons present at Banquets, to pay a fine of eighteen-pence.
- 1583 *Respecting Banquets*.—Nov. 14th. The session enacted, that there should be no superfluous gatherings at banquets or marriages, that the price of the dinner or supper should be 18d.; and persons married should find caution to that effect.
- 1583 *Attending Sermon*:—November 28th.—That the Booth doors of Merchants and Traffickers, be steaked on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of Sermon, and that Masters of Booths keep the hour of preaching, under the penalty of £20, without a lawful cause admitted by the Session. The Fleshers were censured for killing Flesh in time of the Preaching on the Week days.
- 1583 *Christmas Keeping*:—December 26th.—Five persons were appointed to make public repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Zuil. The Baxters to be enquired at to whom they baked Zuil bread.
- 1583 *Session Register*.—The first session register began at this period.
- 1584—85 *Celebration of the Communion*.—The communion was celebrated once this year in Glasgow, and for several years after it was twice celebrated. 1617, 18 and 19, it was celebrated once a year during three Sundays running. 1630, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1621, 22, 23, 24, the communion was celebrated once a-year, during three Sundays running. 1626, and from this to 1631, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1652, the communion was again celebrated twice in the year; the first time, it was given three Sundays running, and the second time, two Sundays running. 1633 to 1637, it was twice given, and two Sundays running at each time. 1638 to 1646, it was only once given, and two Sundays running. During the troubles in the latter end of the reign of Charles I. and the greater part of the reign of his successor, Charles II. the communion was but seldom administered in Glasgow; and not at all in 1646, 47, 51, 52, 53, 58, and 59. 1660 to 1676, the communion was occasionally given once in the year. From 1693 to 1705, it was regularly given once a-year.
- 1585 *Lepers' House*.—October 20th.—The Session ordains some to visit the Leper folk's house, or hospital, beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be

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- reformed; and appoints the Water Bullie to give the rental of the Lepers' House this day eight days.
- 1586 *Adultery*.—The session enacted, that the punishment for adultery, should be, to satisfy 6 Sabbaths at the pillar, bare-foot and bare-legged in sackcloth, also to be carted through the town.
- 1586 *Excommunication*.—July 14th. The session enacted, that a man excommunicated for *relapse in adultery*, upon trial of his behaviour, is relaxed in manner following: he is to pass from his dwelling-house to the Hie kirk, every Sunday at six in the morning, at the first bell, conveyed by two of the elders, or deacons, or any other two honest men, and stand at the kirk door bare-footed, &c. with a white wand in his hand, bare-headed, till after the reading of the text, and then, in the same manner, to repair to the pillar till the sermon be ended, and then go out to the door again, till all pass from the kirk, and after this, be received.
- 1586 *Pipers Prohibited*.—December 22d.—Persons are prohibited from going through the Town with Pipes on St. Thomas's Eve. Contravenors to be put in prison without meat or drink, and to appear at the old Pillar on Sunday next.
- 1586 *Pews in Churches*.—October 20th.—Ordains the pulpit stones to be removed with all expedition, and to cause lay them in ranks for the women to sit upon. (It does not appear that there were any pews in the churches at this time.)
- 1586 *Divorcement*.—May 13th.—Sir Bernard Peebles, Vicar of Inchinnan, divorced a man and a woman, by putting the man out of one Kirk door, and the woman out of another, which at that period was equal to a Bill of divorce.
- 1586 *Poor to be Marked*.—May 5th.—Appoints all the poor to be marked with the Town's mark, that they have been within this Town remaining and lodging for five years by past. All that are marked to compare in the Laigh Kirk at 10 hours next Sunday to hear prayers, that none be suffered to beg on Sunday, but those that have license to do so.
- 1586 *Lepers' House*.—October 20th.—Ordains some to visit the Leper folk's house, or chapel beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be reformed. 25th.—Appoints one to oversee the building of the dykes of the yards of the Leper house, and to see that none be received but Town's folks, and all Lepers banished the Town. December 9th.—The Session requests the Magistrates to put all Lepers out of Town for fear of infection like to rise by it.
- 1586 *Montrose Lodgings*.—The large suite of buildings, near the west end of the Drygate, which formerly belonged to the Rector of Eaglesham, came into the ancient and noble family of Montrose, and was used by them as a town residence for a number of years. The kitchen is so large, that at present a family of four persons live within its chimney, which serves them for bedroom, kitchen, parlour, and hall. The original kitchen is a weaver's shop.
- 1587 *Church Clock*.—May 7th.—Mention is made of a Smith in Blantyre, that must be agreed with about mending the Hie Kirk Knock.
- 1587 *Bowing the Knee in Time of Prayer*.—June 21st.—The Session enact that all persons in time of Prayer, bow their knee to the ground.
- 1587 *Precentor*.—July 5th.—Ordains that Mr. William Struthers, Teacher of Music, shall be in the Hie Kirk, in the morning from ringing of the first Bell to the Minister's coming in, and appoints 4 men to sit beside him, beneath the Pulpit, [was this a Band?] and in the meantime, that the Chapter be read by the Reader, successively to the singing.
- 1587 *Persons Suspected of Popery*.—July 27th.—The Session ordains the Minister, and a Baillie, and another, to pass through the whole Town, to call that are suspected of Popistry, and certify them of their duty to come to the Communion next Sunday.
- 1587 *Fines to be Exact*.—August 16th.—The Session appoints that in all time coming these fines be exacted. That Servant women for single Cornication, pay 20hs. for her relief from Cross and Steeple. The man Servant 30hs. or else be put in prison 8 days on bread and water, the latter to be put in the Jugs. As for the richer sort of Servants, to be exacted at the enbrutment of the Kirk. This act not to extend to honest men's Sons and Daughters, but they to be punished as the Kirk shall please. Men Servants release to pay 10 shillings, Women 30hs. or else to be fed fifteen days with bread and Water, and to be put in a Cart one day, and ducked in Clyde, and in the Jugs at the Cross on a Monday. Market-day, and the richer sort of Servants fined higher. The Jugs are still append'd to the Steeple at the Cross.
- 1587 *Ministers to be Great in their Apparel*.—The Presbytery admonishes the Ministers to be diligent in their studies, grave in their apparel, and to wear with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothing.

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- 1587 *Magistrates Chosen*.—Sept. 26th. The session sent to the town council on the day of the election, to request, that in chusing the baillies, men might be chosen that were fit for the office *as near as possible*.
- 1587 *Pipers*.—Jarvie the piper is accused of playing in the Saltmarket, whilk his brither's sin and *Martha M'Clelland* were glaiking and dancing. The Baillies to take order with the Piper.—(Did the Piper belong to the family of Baillie Nicol Jervie!!!)
- 1587 *Markets in High-Street*.—This year the inhabitants of Gray-friars' wynd, (now Bun's wynd,) represented to James VI. that the said wynd was decayed, and the high part of the town neglected since the blessed reformation; that the magistrates had removed the markets to the Cross; and as it was only in the upper part of the town, that his majesty and the court, in case they came to Glasgow, could be accommodated, requested that the markets might be brought back to the Wynd head, (another name for the old Cross, at the junction of the High-street and Rottenrow); on this, his majesty granted commission to certain noblemen and the magistrates of Glasgow, to consider whether the foresaid markets should not be removed to the upper part of the town, as formerly. After several meetings, the representation got the go bye.
- 1588 *Seats in Church*:—April 25th.—Appoints some Ash trees in the Hie Kirk yard to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the Kirk.
- 1588 *Baptizing of Children*:—May 22d.—Those who have Bairns to Baptize, shall tell distinctly the Commands, articles of Faith, and Lord's Prayer, or else be declared ignorant, and some other Godly person present their Child, with farther punishment as the Kirk thinks fit.
- 1588 *Elders*:—October 24th.—The whole elders and deacons sworn with uplifted hands, to reveal nothing that shall be voted in the Session, nor the voters.
- 1588 *Cathedral*:—December 7th.—Some to confer with the Wrights, the Session appoints a Commissioner to the general Aesembly, to desire a Commission with the licence from the King's Majesty, for reparation of the Hie Kirk of Glasgow. February 29th.—Appoints some persons to value what money will repair the said Kirk. March 7th.—The Commissioners appointed by the King's Majesty anent repairing the Hie Kirk, and hail brethren of the Kirk Session thinks gude that the Laigh Steeple be taken down to repair the Mason work of the said Kirk, and that the Bell and Knock be transported to the High Steeple, and that the Kirk have a quienze left at the Steeple aforesaid for relief thereof. April 25th.—Appoints some to go to the Laigh Kirk, beneath the Hie Kirk, (Old Barony Church,) and see what of the pavement are unstolen away, which the Session thinks gude should be transported to the Laigh Kirk of Glasgow, to pavement the said Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk called Blackfriars.
- 1588 *Excommunication*.—December 15th.—An act of the privy council, or letter from the king's registrar arrived, requiring the magistrates to expell forth of the town all excommunicate persons.
- 1588 *Ministers' Stipend*.—The stipend of the minister of the second charge in the High church, was £16, 15s. 4d.; and the first charge, £27, 15s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 1589 *Beggars and solitary Women*.—Jan. 25d. The session desire the magistrates to prohibit masters of families from setting their houses to beggars or to solitary women, keeping house together.
- 1589 *Blackfriars' Church*:—February 20th.—Some go to the Principal and Masters of the Colledge, that they may repair the Blackfriars Kirk, and hold the same windfast and waterfast. July 10th.—The Town pays their part, and the Parish their part of a Thousand POUND Scots for repairing the Quire of the Hie Kirk. November 2d.—The Session enacted, that all money exacted from offenders, shall be employed in repairing the Kirk, and Kirk work hereafter.
- 1589 *Seats in Church*:—July 10th.—The Session ordains that no woman sit upon or occupy the forms men should sit on, but either sit laigh, or else bring stools wi' them.
- 1589 *Communion*:—August 9th.—Walter, prior of Blantyre, taxman of the teens of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the Communion, he was spoken to provide a Hogthead of good wine. The time of convening on Sundays of the Communion, was 4 o'Clock in the morning. The Collectors assembled on these occasions in the Hie Kirk, at 3 in the morning.
- 1590 *Laigh Steeple*:—February 5th.—Appoints the Laigh Steeple of the Hie Kirk to be sighted by the Ministers, Baillies, and some others, on Sunday next after the preaching, that the decayed places therein may be repaired.
- 1590 *Sabbath*:—January 17th.—The Brethren interpret the Sabbath to be from

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Sun to Sun, no work to be done between light and light in Winter, and between Sun and Sun in Summer. On 18th August, 1610, the Brethren declare the Sabbath to be from 12 on Saturday night, to 12 on Sunday night.

- 1591 *Alms House Men*:—*July 15th*.—The Session ordains the Crafts' Alms House Men to be present in the Kirk in the forenoon, and every day at prayers morning and evening, to be said to them by their minister, Sir Bartholomew Simpson, otherwise to wait their Week's wages, following their being convict thereof.
- 1591 *Beadles*:—*November 2d*.—Beadles were to have staffs for keeping quietness in the Kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they get 1d., and 2d. for each baptism. All this for ringing the Bell and rowing up the Knock, and for setting the furns in the Hie Kirk and Blackfriar's Kirk, and also the new Kirk. The Kirk beadles to allow none to enter the Steeple to trouble the Knock and Bell there, but to keep the Knock going at all times, and the 5 hour Bell in the morning, and 8 hour Bell at even, and that for a long space.
- 1591 *Galleries in Churches*:—*November 25th*.—The Deacons of the Crafts appeared, and declared none of them were willing to big lafts in the Quire of the Kirk, and thereupon the Session protested they were at liberty to grant liberty to any who should sue for liberty to big lafts there.—(At this period there were no galleries in any of the churches in this City.)
- 1591 *Grammar School Boys*.—*Dec. 16th*. The session appoint, that the scholars in the grammar school sit in with the college; and that a commodious place be looked out in the quire of the Hie kirk, for the grammar school bairns on Sunday.
- 1591 *Proclamation of Banns*:—*December 20th*.—That no proclamation of Banns be made without consent of parents, those who are to be married, declare the Ten Commandments, Articles of Faith, and Lord's Prayer, or else they shall be declared unworthy to be joined in Marriage, and further censured. *26th*.—A Marriage stopped till the man learned the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and Belief. *30th*.—No proclamations till 10 Merks be consigned, that there shall be no Bridals. Because of the many inconveniences by Marriages on Sundays before noon, the Session enact that none be made till Sunday afternoon.
- 1592 *Church Bell*:—*February 3d*.—The Treasurer to pay some workmen employed about casting of the Bell, and afterwards more given to the Englishman that's casting the Bell. *April 27th*.—And that the liberality of the Town be sought by the Magistrates and Ministers on Monday next, for to help to get metal to cast the Bell. *October 26th*.—Paid 23 Punds Scots for mending the Castle Bell. The new Bell arrived at Leith 26th January, 1595, when the Parishioners were stented for the price of it.
- 1592 *Censures*:—*April 26th*.—Revives the act of punishing absentees from the Kirk without excuse, they pay £20, and stand 2 days at the Pillar. The Baillies and Town Officers to note the absentees on the Week days.
- 1592 *Smothering Children*.—*April 27*. The presbytery advised, and resolved, that smoozers of children make their repentance two Sundays in sack-cloth, standing at the kirk door. On the 24th Jan. 1594, the standing place was approved to be above the pillar, near the new bigged wall; sometimes the man appeared, and was rebuked for being art and part in smoozing the bairn.
- 1592 *Commandments*.—*May 11th*. Several persons find caution to the session, that they shall get the commands against next communion.
- 1592 *Tron Church repaired*.—St. Mary's church (Tron,) underwent a thorough repair, when the numerous altars which had been in it prior to the reformation, were removed. This church was first opened as a presbyterian place of worship during this year, Mr. John Bell, minister.
- 1593 *Dead Bell*:—*January 25th*.—The Minister gives a merk to buy a Book to write the names in, of those who have departed this life. The dead Bellman is to give the Minister the names of the dead, with their age, and time of death, is discharged from ringing the dead Bell after Sunset, or before the sunrising, without a special warrant from some of the Ministers. He is desired not to go in the time of preaching or Prayers, and only twice through the Town for any person, and not at all for infants. On Feb. 7th.—The dead Bellman is ordained to omit the word faithful, and the repetition of the name of God.
- 1593 *Chapels*.—*Feb. 22*. Mention is made in the session records of a chapel in the Trongate, where some images were gotten. Of a kirk called little St. Mungo's kirk, repaired so as to be an hospital. Mention is also made of an hos-

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- pital alongst the Gallowgate bridge to be repaired. The deacons of the crafts to see to the reparation of that kirk for an hospital. St. Mungo's kirk, on the north side of the Gallowgate is mentioned, as also St. Enoch's kirk, beside St. Enoch's gate, (Trongate,) or in it.
- 1593 *Church Yard:—June 6th.*—Appoints the Dyke of the Hie Kirk yard to be builded, and an intimation from the Pulpit, that every man give collection for this as they can. *July 3d.*—The parishioners compear and grant that it hath been in use by them, to build the south Kirk yard dyke, from the Kirk style to the south-east corner, and a piece about the corner, as farther they declare. *July 24th.*—Appoints some to go and gather in the rest of the stent for the Kirk dyke that's yet ungathered. There is then mention of the stile builded on the north side of the yard. It afterwards appears, that these orders had not been complied with, as persons who bought particular lairs were taken bound to build the wall opposite to them.
- 1593 *Dues of Lairs:—July 5th.*—Persons who of old had lairs in the Kirk yard, shall pay forty shillings for breaking ground, and strangers who have no lair, Four Pounds at least.—(The price was higher before the Reformation.)
- 1593 *Christmas Keeping:—December 19th.*—A long Act is made against keeping Zuil, and the keepers of it to be punished by the Magistrates and debarred from the privilege of the Kirk, the Sacrament, and Marriage. Also that no plays, nor gyssings, nor pipings, nor drink, nor any superstitious exercise be used the days following, under pain of censure.
- 1593 *College Buildings erected.*—A considerable part of the college buildings were erected at this time.
- 1594 *Playing on Bagpipes, &c. on Sunday, prohibited.*—The presbytery of Glasgow, on 7th May, prohibited the playing of bagpipes on Sunday, from sun-rising to its going down, and practising other pastimes after canonical hours, under pain of censure.
- 1594 *Clerical Punishments:—December 19th.*—The Session enact that the punishment for single Fornication, is only 8 days in the Steeple, one day on the Cockstool one day at the Pillar. A Cart to be made to cart Harlots through the Town; appoints a pulley to be made on the Bridge, whereby adulterers may be ducked in Clyde; appoints the Jugs and Branks to be fixed up in some notable place for the punishment of Flyters. (They were then put on the south side of the Tolbooth steeple.)
- 1595 *Games Forbidden on Sunday:—April 24th.*—The Session directed the Drum to go through the Town, that there be no bickering nor plays on Sundays, either by old or young. Games, Golf, Alley, Bowls, &c. are forbidden on Sunday, as also that no person go to Ruglen to see vain plays on Sunday.
- 1595 *Assessment for the Poor:—July 3d.*—The Session appointed a committee to consider the roll of the people who were able in the Town to be stented for helping the poor, and that the money collected on Sunday shall be given to Poor householders, this, on the margin of the record, is called Buttock Male, for Poor householders. (This seems to have been the first assessment.) The Session appoints the Deacon of the Websters to help the poor of their own trade.
- 1595 *Catechism:—August 27th.*—Mr. Weems and Mr. Cooper, offer to teach the Catechism, and cast lots who shall begin first. At this time the Town and the Barony were one Parish.
- 1595 *Barony Parish:—September 10th.*—The Synod appointed the Parish of Glasgow without the Town, to have a Minister of their own, and resort to a Kirk of their own. Mr. Alexander Rowat was appointed minister of the Barony parish this year.
- 1595 *Fast Day:—*A Fast is to be kept for both days of the Communion, that the Lord's day be not profaned by pastimes and plays. The Magistrates gave intimation that no games nor plays were to be used in the Town for two weeks before the Communion.
- 1596 *Presbytery of Glasgow.*—The general assembly annexed Carmunnock, Eaglesham and Cathcart, to the presbytery of Glasgow, and restored Kilbride to Hamilton.
- 1597 *Banners and Swearers.*—July 27th. Appoints some noters of banners and swearers, and appoint the ministers and magistrates to note the swearers and banners at the Broomielaw.
- 1597 *Cathedral:—*The Provost, Baillies, and Council, Deacons of Crafts, and Ministers of Glasgow, convene in the College Kirk to give their advice in aid; men, about repairing the Hie Kirk.



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- 1598 *Physicians and Surgeons.*—Sept. 14th. The session thinks good, that the university, ministers, and presbytery, take cognition who are within the town that pretend to have skill in medicine, and hath not the same; that those who have skill, may be retained, and others rejected. They send some to the town council, to see what course to take with such.
- 1599 *Physicians and Surgeons.*—The physicians and surgeons of this city were incorporated this year by a royal charter from James VI. with extensive professional powers. As the charter did not include any political right, the faculty, some time after its erection, joined with the corporation of barbers, and continued to hold office with them, till 23d. Jan. 1720, when they gave in to the magistrates a renunciation of their letter of deaconry, which being accepted by the council on 22d. Sept. 1722, the connexion was then dissolved, and the letter of deaconry confirmed to the barbers. The charter was principally obtained through the influence of the facetious doctor Peter Low, who, as appears from the inscription on his monument in the High church yard, was as fond of fun as physic.
- 1599 *Midwives:*—February 8th.—The two Midwives in the Town, are discharged to go to any unmarried women, within, while first they signify the matter to some of the Ministers or Magistrates in the day-light, and if it be in the night-time that they take the oaths of the said women before they bear the bairn, who is the father of it, as they will be answerable to God and his Kirk.
- 1599 *Magistrates made Elders:*—October 1th.—The Session enacts that whosoever shall be chosen Provost or Baillies after this, shall be enrolled as elders of the Kirk for the year to come.
- 1600 *Plague.*—April 17th. After the morning preaching, the session consulted how the infection of the glengore within this city may be removed. Some sent to the council to deplore the infection that's in this city by the glengore, and some to convene again in the Blackfriars kirk anent it, and the whole chirurgions and professors of medicine in town to be present. So much given to a man for bigging a lodge without the Stable green port to the women that hath the glengore.
- 1600 *Enumeration of the Inhabitants.*—July 10th. Appoints a minister and a baillie to visit the houses, to see how they are holden, especially to note solitary women, and that they take up the names of all the persons of the city.
- 1600 *Week day Sermons.*—Sept. 25th. For as much as the king's majesty by advice of his privy council, hath recommended, that in all burghs in this kingdom, Tuesday shall be kept in all time hereafter as the weekly sermon, and that in commendation of his majesty's preservation from the hands of his enemies that day, therefore they alter the week day's preaching unto Tuesday, as a thanksgiving day for his majesty's preservation.
- 1600 *Absentees from Church.*—Nov. 15th. The session ordains the deacons of the crafts to cause search for absentees from the kirks in their craft of all the freemen, the one half of the fine to go to the kirk, and the other to the craft.
- 1600 *Searchers.*—Nov. 27th. The session directs searchers on the Sabbath to pass into the houses to apprehend absentees from the kirk.
- 1600 *Poor.*—Dec. 11th. This is the first time the distribution of the poors' money is marked in the session book; but frequently afterwards.
- 1601 *Against speaking ill of the Dead.*—Feb. 26th. The session discharges all *speaking ill of the dead*, or casting up the faults of the dead who have suffered for their demerits, to the living, under pain of standing two days at the pillar, and fined at the will of the session.
- 1601 *Grammar School.*—March, 26th. The session mention that the grammar school is building. That none sit in the grammar school seat in the Hie kirk, but the masters and the scholars, and their pedagogues, under the pain of a merk.
- 1601 *Great Fire.*—Sept. 16th. The council desired to help those that suffered by the great fire that nearly destroyed the town.
- 1601 *Bridge of Partick.*—Captain Crawford of Jordanihill was provost of Glasgow, and built the bridge over the river Kelvin at Partick, this year.
- 1602 *Plague.*—March 18th. The session make mention of the pestilence which seems to have been here, but partly removed, the prayers had been interrupted for some time, and mention of some that were passing to the cair.
- 1602 *Plague.*—May 13th. The session direct that a thanksgiving be made for preserving the town from the plague. On 16th August, 1601, another public fast was kept; also, on 23d December, a thanksgiving for preserving the town from pestilence, that was entering in; the last thanksgiving was on 19th September, 1605, viz. for three Sabbaths.
- 1602 *Pestilence.*—June 18th. If any person in this city be found to have been faultless in the time of the pestilence, from such a time to such a time, they shall, besides their ordinary repentance, appear the third Sabbath at the pillar, with solemnity.

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- 1602 *Paunders.*—That whatever person shall be found a paunder or resetter of w—s, or w—m—s in their house, shall make their repentance at the pillar in sackcloth, and on Monday, be carted through the town, with this inscription on their forehead, “a pandrus.”
- 1603 *Old Jail.*—The old jail, which was built at the Cross in 1605, was pulled down in 1814. It was a handsome gothic building, with turrets and embrasures, and of the same style of finishing as the original steeple, which still remains at the Cross. On the south side of the steeple the archbishop’s arms are cut in bas relief, saint Mungo’s head appears mitred on a shield, &c. with two salmon for supporters. On the north side of the steeple, crowns and other emblems of royalty are displayed, along with the letters C. R. the jail having been built during the reign of Charles I. Before the erection of this jail, principal culprits were confined in the bishop’s castle. From 1603 till 1740. the town hall was on the middle floor of the west end of the jail, it had a lofty ceiling, an antique ornamented chimney piece, and the appearance of having been well finished. When the present town hall, adjoining the tontine, was opened in 1740, the old hall was fitted up into prison rooms. The justiciary court hall was originally on the first, or one pair of stairs, floor of the jail, but removed to an adjoining building in the High-street, in the year 1795.
- 1604 *No Street Dances at Banquets.*—Jan. 7th. The session enacted that at banquets, there should be no dancing openly on the street, playing on bagpipes, beating drums, or losing the consignment money.
- 1604 *Church Seats.*—March 1st. The session refers the bill of the wrights to have liberty to build a seat at their own expense in the Hie kirk, entirely to the magistrates.
- 1604 *Women in Church.*—May 3d. The session intimates that no woman married or unmarried, come within the kirk doors, to preachings or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither lie down in the kirk on their face in time of prayer, with certification, their plaids shall be drawn down, or, they raised by the beddal. The session considering that great disorder hath been in the kirk, by women’s sitting with their heads covered in time of sermon, sleeping that way; ordains intimation to be made, that afterward none sit with their heads covered with plaids, in time of sermon.
- 1604 *Geneva Relief.*—June 28th. Intimation is made by the session that those who have not given contribution for the supply of the kirk of Geneva, compear next Sunday, after four hours, in the council house, and bring their charity for that end.
- 1604 *Confinement in Steeple.*—July 7th. The session, on 7th September, appoints a wardhouse to be made in the Blackfriars steeple. One person was steepled for eight days, the beddal was instructed to let steepplers get nothing but bread and water, or small drink, so long as they continue in the steeple, under the pain of 40 shillings.
- 1604 *Plurality of Schools.*—The presbytery complain of a plurality of schools; they think the school taught by John Buchanan, and the grammar school, quite sufficient.
- 1605 *Cathedral.*—April 18th. Repairs to be made on the Hie kirk, particularly on the altarages of said kirk, which had not formerly been destroyed. Consultation how the said kirk may be repaired, and that people may be induced to give voluntary contributions for that effect, to two men standing every Sunday at the kirk door, as is following forth at the kirks of Aberdeen and Leith.
- 1605 *Stewarts of Minto.*—In the nave of the cathedral, a monument is erected to the memory of the Minto family, who, for a long period, took a great share in the management of the affairs of this city. The following is inscribed on a copperplate sunk in the plane of the monument: “Here are buried Sir Walter, Sir Thomas, Sir John, Sir Robert, Sir John and Sir Matthew, barons and knights of the house of Minto, their bairns and brethren.
- 1605 *Punishment inflicted.*—Dec. 5th. The session enacted that fornicators should not only pay their fine, but stand one Monday at the Cross, with a fast band of iron about their craig, and a paper on their forehead, bare headed, and without cloak or plaid. (This iron band is still on the steeple at the Cross.)
- 1605 *Letter of Guildry.*—The letter of guildry was signed on 6th Feb. in this year. The decret was confirmed by the king in parliament in 1612.
- 1606 *Plague.*—May 9th. Prayers made for the inhabitants of Ayr afflicted by the pestilence.
- 1606 *Cathedral.*—Archbishop Spottiswood repaired the episcopal palace, which had been damaged at the reformation, and commenced covering the roof of the cathedral with lead, which was finished by his successor archbishop Law.
- 1607 *Week Day Sermons.*—Deacon convener Anderson and the deacons of trades to meet with the ministers and magistrates, to take course with them that are masters of

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- the trade that keep not the kirk on the week day. This is the first time the convener of the trades' house is mentioned.
- 1607 *Slanders.*—May 7th. Any servant slandering an honest man or woman, to stand in the jugs on Monday, besides penalty.
- 1607 *Market at the Cross.*—May 17th. The session mentions that the market has now been a long time, and still remains at the Cross in Trongate, to the great grief of the upper inhabitants.
- 1608 *Absence from Examination.*—A man who was absent from the examination and the communion for several years, is appointed to make his public repentance at the pillar. A person was committed to the steeple for this fault, and to make his public repentance for it, and not to do the like again under the pain of double censure.
- 1608 *Keepers of the Sabbath.*—March 3d. The session gives intimation, that there be no meetings of women on Sabbath in time of sermon, and that no hostler sell drink, wine or ale, in time of sermon, under pain of 20 pounds. No buying of timber on Sunday, at the water of Clyde, from sun-rising to sun-setting. This has been frequently enacted. Hostler seems to have been a name given to publicans, both before and after this time.
- 1608 *Church Seats.*—The magistrates decide on building a seat for the college, at the expense of the college: also, to change the king's seat, and the pulpit, from the places they have been so long in. The session nominates my lord bishop, provost, baillies, &c. to see the whole seats in the Hie kirk reformed.
- 1608 *Laird of Minto a late Provost.*—The session pass the laird of Minto for fornication, considering his age and the station he held in the town. He paid 20 lib.
- 1609 *Offenders to pay their Fines.*—The session enacted, that all offenders, fornicators, adulterers, &c. shall pay their penalty personally, before they go out of session, or be put in the steeple till it be paid.
- 1612 *Burials.*—May 28th. In the session records, mention is made of holding the train of the corpse at burials; the session and magistrates discharge the bringing out of bed-straw to the street, after the carrying out of the corpse, under pain of 5 pounds; that no man, woman or child, shall be buried within the Hie kirk, or any other kirk, or the Barony kirk, except he pay 5 pounds to the session. If either magistrate or minister give leave to break ground in the kirk yards, without paying the dues, they shall pay 20 pounds. The session still disposes of burial places in the Hie kirk yard, and appoints them that get lairs near the dyke, to build the dyke beside their lair, and the magistrates to determine the place where they should bury.
- 1613 *Dyers Regulations.*—Feb. 15th. The session ordains that the listers do not big on their fires beneath their vatts, till after 4 o'clock on Sunday's night.
- 1615 *Bills of Mortality.*—Bills of mortality were appointed to be kept in Glasgow this year, for the first time. The entry is made on 22d December.
- 1618 *Kilbride and Renfrew.*—A charter of mortification is recorded in favour of the college of Glasgow of the church of Kilbride and Renfrew.
- 1619 *Sunday, observance of.*—Nov. 4th. No fleshers to slay flesh between light and light on Sundays.
- 1620 *Fornication.*—June 1st. The session pass one doctor Ross, trilapse in fornication, having paid 100 merks to the poor; also, one being an honest young man, they take 40 merks from him for the poor, repentance and all.
- 1620 *Church Windows.*—The session now, and all along, pay the glass wright so much a year, for mending the glass windows of the kirks.
- 1620 *Hie Church Yard.*—The parishioners of the Barony complain to the presbytery that the session threatened to hinder them from burying in the Hie kirk-yard, where their predecessors were buried for time immemorial.
- 1621 *Hours of Service.*—April 5th. The session appoints the new kirk door to be opened at five hours in the morning, and closed at 9 at night, for the summer half year, and for the winter, from 7 in the morning to 5 in the evening.
- 1621 *Minister of Govan.*—Prior to this year the principal of the college not only taught divinity, church history, and oriental languages, but officiated as minister of Govan. Since this year the parish of Govan has had a separate minister.
- 1622 *Bridge of Cathcart.*—Jan. 10th. The session gave intimation, that supply is wanted for building the bridge of Cathcart.
- 1622 *Blackfriars Church.*—Blackfriars church was repaired and opened this year as a presbyterian place of worship. Mr. Robert Wilkie, minister. Mention is made of the lord bishop's seat in the Blackfriars kirk.
- 1624 *Comedians.*—May 20th. Intimation of resetting of comedians, jugglers, &c. such resetters to be punished. The session gave intimation against drinking after 10 at night, under pain of censure.

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- 1625 *Sabbath, observance of.*—Sept. 15th. The session enacted, that no markets be held on Sabbath afternoon after the ports are opened.
- 1626 *Christmas Day.*—Jan. 19. All the travellers in town are summoned, and accused of travelling on Sabbath, and yet not travelling on Zuill day, though a week day.
- 1626 *Marriages.*—Feb. 23. Proclamation of marriage stopped for two persons, till they satisfy the kirk for their fornication. About this time and afterwards, they stood twice at the pillar for fornication, and once at the Cross. Women who appear at the pillar with plaids, and hold not down their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance.
- 1626 *Baptism of Children.*—Oct. 5th. Intimation is given by the session, that no children will be baptized but on the preaching days, and that before sermon, except on point of necessity, when children are weak. And all fathers are desired to hold up their children in fornication, under pain of 4 shillings, and those that present them, other than the parents, to pay 4 pounds. The session enacted, that those who get their children baptized on the Sabbath, have no more gossips than 6, and shall sit no longer than 5, and shall consign 4 pounds, and the meaner sort 40 shillings, and lose it if they transgress.
- 1627 *Irregular Marriages.*—Feb. 15. Intimation was given by the session, that those going to the north of England to be married, would be fined one hundred pounds, and if they have not money, they would be banished the congregation for ever.
- 1629 *Relapsers.*—Relapsers in fornication appear four times at the pillar in white sheets, and two days at the Cross.
- 1630 Glasgow was again declared a free royal burgh.
- 1650 *Antinuptial Fornicators.*—Jan. 26. It is ordinary for antinuptial fornicators to stand only once in their own clothes.
- 1650 *Ministers Censured.*—The presbytery censure the ministers of Glasgow for dispensing with public repentance for money.
- 1630 *Letter-press Printing.*—Letter-press printing was introduced into Glasgow about this year by Mr. George Anderson, who, in 1661 was succeeded by Mr. Robert Saunders. In 1740, the art was carried to great perfection by Mr. Robert Foulis, who introduced into this city, a style of printing which for beauty and correctness has never been surpassed in any country.
- 1651 *Marriages.*—May 26. The session, with the advice of the magistrates, enacts, that parties to be proclaimed for marriage, shall come on Saturday's night after the evening prayer, to the New kirk, and there be booked, and a minister and some elders to wait for that end.
- 1654 *Prison in Blackfriars Church.*—May 14th. The ordinary prison for kirk delinquents, for some time past, has been the back gallery of the Blackfriars kirk.
- 1655 *Separation.*—Oct. 22. Compared two married persons, and declare they are content to separate one from the other, till God send more love into their hearts; and the man promises to give his wife a small allowance yearly; the session consent to this.
- 1655 *Blackfriars Church.*—This church was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to Charles I. in 1654, who declared it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that "the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it."—On 6th June, 1655, a contract was entered into between the archbishop, with consent of the chapter, on the first part, the magistrates on the second, and the college on the third part, reciting, that the Blackfriars kirk was in ruins; and that the college had re-disposed it to the town, who meant to repair or build it, and who had raised a sum of money to endow a minister with the stipend of 1000 merks; the college were to receive a certain number of the second best seats in the new church. This contract was confirmed by charter, Charles I. on 1st July, 1656. The same charter conveys to the magistrates and council the patronage of the Blackfriars and St. Mary's churches, and nominates the magistrates justices of the peace within the burgh.
- 1655 *House of Correction.*—The manse of the prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of the Drygate, was given to the earl of Glencairn, who, in this year, sold it to the magistrates of Glasgow, who converted it into a house of correction for persons of dissolute characters.
- 1655 *Correction House.*—The session appoints persons to be taken to the correction house, both men and women, and appoints them to be whipped every day, during the session's will.
- 1636 *The Meal-Market* opposite the college, (now College-street) was built this year.
- 1636 *Water Baillie.*—On 1st July, 1636, Charles I. by charter, authorised the magistrates and council of Glasgow to elect a water baillie with more extensive powers than formerly. This officer is now empowered to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction on the river, from the old bridge to the Clogh stone at the mouth of the Clyde, about 26 miles below the town.

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- 1637 *Sabbath, observance of.*—Aug. 18th. The session enact, that the ports be shut on Saturday's night, and watchers set to observe travellers.
- 1637 *The Laigh Kirk or Tron Steeple* was built this year. The tron or public weights were kept in the under part of this steeple for a great number of years, hence the name of tron steeple, and ultimately, tron church.
- 1638 *Episcopacy abjured.*—The famous assembly of the church was held at Glasgow this year, when episcopacy was abjured, and churchmen declared incapable of sitting in parliament.
- 1638 *Public Green.*—The magistrates commenced purchasing ground for the high green this year. The last purchase was the Haugh, in 1792.
- 1639 *Beddall.*—Provost Cunningham informed the session that the town council presented a beddall, on this, the session did vote and choose said beddall.
- 1639 *Subscribing the Covenant.*—All persons who declined to subscribe the covenant were debarred from ordinances.
- 1640 *Family Worship.*—March 19. Intimation is made by the session, that all masters of families shall give account of those in their families who hath not the ten commandments, Lord's prayer, creed, &c. and that every family shall have prayers and psalms morning and evening; some of the fittest men shall assist the elders in promoting this work.
- 1640 *Ports to be shut.*—Aug. 18th. The session enacted, that the ports be shut on Sabbath at 12 o'clock, to observe that no traveller go out or come in the town, and watchers set where there are not ports. The masters of schools, English and Latin, cause their scholars convey after the afternoon sermon, and instruct them in the grounds of the christian religion.
- 1641 *Destroying Crucifixes.*—Jan. 8th. In pursuance of an act of assembly held at Aberdeen, the session enacted, that the magistrates will cause all monuments of idolatry to be taken down and destroyed, viz. all superstitious pictures, crucifixes, &c. both in private houses and in the Hie kirk. Next day it was reported, that they found only three that could be called so; viz. the five wounds of Christ, the Holy Lamb, and Quintigerne, or a pro-nobis.
- 1641 *No Marriages on Sunday.*—Dec. 30th. The session enacted, that no marriage be granted, upon any pretence whatsoever, upon Sunday, after this at any time.
- 1641 *Hutcheson's Hospital.*—The foundation stone of the hospital, which stood on the north side of the Trongate, where Hutcheson-street is now formed, was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, on the 17th August, 1641. It had an ashler front, with a steeple 100 feet high, fronting the street. The hospital had been intended to form a quadrangle, two sides, however, was only built. In 1756, the 12 old men who lived in the hospital, went to the Tron church on Sundays, in dark gray cloaks, green necks and sleeves. On the south side of the intended quadrangle, statues of George and Thomas Hutcheson, were placed in niches. The statues are now in the vestibule of the new Hospital, fronting Hutcheson-street.
- 1642 *Searchers.*—April 14th. The session directs the magistrates and ministers to go through the streets on Sabbath nights to search for persons who absent themselves from church; the town officers to go through with the searchers.
- 1642 *Incestuous Persons.*—Dec. 22d. One incestuous person appointed by the presbytery to stand at the kirk door half a-year, &c. in sackcloth, barefooted and barelegged, without ruff or celar.
- 1642 *Market day alt-red.*—On 27th Sept. in this year the market day which had been some time ago changed from Thursday to Monday, was now changed to Wednesday.
- 1643 *Swearers.*—July 15th. The session appoints some of their number to go through the town on the market day, till the magistrates provide one for that office, to take order with banners and swearers, &c. The council was applied to, on the 23d July, to provide an honest man for that effect; swearers to pay 12d. and searchers to go through and observe the transgressors. The act of parliament against swearers, &c. to be read from the pulpit on Sunday next. Intimation was given that swearers, blasphemers, mockers of piety, for the second fault, to be rebuked at the furl before the pulpit, for the third at the pillar, beside the line.
- 1643 *Church seats and Elders' Gallery.*—July 20th. It is enacted, that none win into the session loft till the sessioners be placed, and also to raise out of the fore seats all that wear blue bonnets.
- 1643 *Women in Church.*—Aug. 3d. The session ordained, that a woman for giving the searchers ill language, and for being absent from the kirk on the fast day, shall pay 5. pounds and appear at the furl and be rebuked.
- 1643 *Adultery.*—Adulterers imprisoned, and banished out of the town on a cart, with a paper on their face; to stand in the jugs three hours, and be whipped, which was presently done. 1647, Aug. 5th, two hair gowns bought for the use of the kirk.

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- 1644 *Communion*.—June 20th. The session directs that the magistrates shall attend the tables at the communion in the Hie kirk, and keep order; and the dean of guild and convener, and the old magistrates in the new kirk.
- 1644 *Barony Church*.—July 24th. An act of session, discharging the town's people from going to hear sermon in the barony kirk on the Sabbath day. And Mr. Zachariah Boyd desired to inhibit them also.
- 1645 *Earl of Montrose entertained by the Magistrates*.—James, earl of Montrose, having, on 15th August, been successful in an engagement at Kilsyth, provost Bell sent a deputation inviting him to Glasgow; having accepted the invitation, the earl was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and principal inhabitants.
- 1645 *Town laid under contribution*.—General Leslie having defeated the earl of Montrose at Philliphaugh, on 15th Sept. laid the city of Glasgow under a contribution of £20,000 Scots, which he jeeringly said was to pay the interest of the money the town had laid out in entertaining the earl of Montrose.
- 1645 *A Parliament summoned to be held at Glasgow*.—The earl of Montrose, as the king's lieutenant, summoned a parliament to be held at Glasgow, on 20th October. Digby and Langdale, who were to have opened the parliament, retired when they heard that Leslie, with one half of his horse, was approaching the city.
- 1645 *Prisoners Executed*.—Sir Walter Rollock, Sir Phillip Nisbet, and Ogilvie of Inverquharie, three of the prisoners taken at Philliphaugh, were executed at Glasgow, Rollock on 28th, and the others on 29th October. On this taking place, Mr. David Dickson, professor of divinity, in this college, said, "the work goes bonnily on," which passed into a proverb.
- 1645 *Sabbath, observance of*.—Dec. 4th. That no horse meat, nor any other thing be cried through the streets on Sabbath; and that no water be brought in after the first bell to the forenoon sermon.
- 1645 *Discord between Man and Wife*.—April 24th. Discord between man and wife first admonished in private, then rebuked before the session; if they continue, before the congregation; if they continue, to stand before the kirk door between the second and third bell with a paper on their brow, and make their repentance in sackcloth at the pillar.
- 1646 *Marriages*.—Feb. 26th. The session enacted that proclamation of marriages be in all the kirks of this town in all time coming, and that none be booked privately; parties to bring testimonials of their parents' consent.
- 1646 *General Assembly*.—May 7th. Eight dollars given to the commissioners to the general assembly, the same also next year. Provost Porterfield, of Duchal, having been nominated by the council as commissioner to the general assembly, the session approves thereof, and gives him power to vote and act therein. The provost got eight dollars.
- 1646 *Trenches*.—Aug. 4th. The session make mention of trenches that people walked beside on the Sabbath. (Additional trenches were formed around the city at the Union and the rebellions.)
- 1646 *Plague in Perth*.—Dec. 2d. Compeared a minister and elder with a supplication from Perth, they being visited with the pestilence: a collection was ordered for them on Sunday next, forenoon and afternoon.
- 1647 *Repentance Stools*.—May 27th. The session orders pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New kirk (Tron) and Blackfriars, and the council to be applied to for erecting them.
- 1647 *Ports to be shut*.—The session enact, that the ports be well kept in time of sermon, because of the highlandmen.
- 1648 *Ministers' Burial Place*.—Nov. 30th. The ministers apply for a burial place in the aisle called Blackadder's aisle, the session thinks fit the desire be granted, and recommends the same to the magistrates and council to give their consent. This is the south transept. Mr. James Durham, who was minister in the High church in 1651, and afterwards private chaplain to Charles II. seems to have been the first clergyman who was buried here; his initials are still seen on the west wall of the aisle.
- 1648 *Pestilence*.—Jan. 13. Next Sabbath a public thanksgiving for the Lord's removing the rod of the pestilence from this city, and a sermon for preparation on Saturday afternoon in all the kirks. Some speak of folk who are on the muir for the pestilence.
- 1648 *Outer High Church*.—May 15th. The session earnestly desire the magistrates may cause repair the Outer Hie kirk, and put up a pulpit in it. This desire was attended to, as the church was opened this year, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, minister. The communion was celebrated in this church, for the first time, in June 1649.
- 1648 *Lawfulness of the War*.—On the 17th May the session of Glasgow declare, "that they are not satisfied as to the lawfulness, necessity, and manner, of prosecuting the

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- war, and desire that the levy may be stopped, and that religion, loyalty and the king, may be kept in their proper place. Mr. Baillie, professor of divinity, and Mr. Gillespie, minister of the Outer kirk, to draw up a remonstrance to parliament." These clergymen were highly respectable, Mr. Baillie had been minister of the Tron church, afterwards professor of divinity, principal of the University, and a member of the famous assembly which met at Westminster, when the Confession of Faith, &c. was drawn up.
- 1648 *Magistrates Imprisoned.*—The western district of Scotland having been required to furnish quotas for the army during the troubles in Charles I.'s reign, the city of Glasgow refused to comply; the magistrates and council were therefore summoned to answer to parliament for their contumacy. Although their conduct was common with the great part of the nation, provost Stewart and the magistrates were imprisoned for several days, and an act passed 1st June this year depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June thereafter the town council met, when they elected Colin Campbell to be provost, and John Anderson, James Tran and William Neilson, to be baillies. The council was completely changed, and made up of those who served in 1645. The degradation of the magistrates, and the undue interference with the political concerns of the burgh, did not sum up the misery of the town, for four regiments of horse and foot were sent to Glasgow, with orders to quarter solely on the magistrates and council and the session. This order was most punctually executed, for the members of council and the session, had each to quarter and entertain with meat and drink, ten, twenty, or even thirty soldiers. The oppression was so great, that in ten days, they sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots.—Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall on 30th January, 1649.
- 1648 *Sabbath, observance of.*—June 7th. All keeping cattle out of doors on the Sabbath, except by the town herd, forbidden on pain of censure.
- 1649 *Parochial Sessions first appointed.*—On 15th of April this year, parochial sessions were first appointed; but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of government, his majesty Charles II. put them down by royal proclamation, and it was not till April, 1662, that the legal restriction was removed.
- 1649 *Witchcraft.*—July 6th. The session intimate, that any who knows any point of witchcraft or sorcery, against any person in this burgh, shall delate the same to some of the ministers or magistrates.
- 1649 *Plague and civil war.*—The city of Glasgow was afflicted this year with the plague, civil war and famine.
- 1649 *Poor.*—Oct. 9. The whole poor in the several quarters combined, and allowed so much maintenance, or half or quarter maintenance. The full maintenance is 18d. weekly, and the magistrates afterward applied for settling a stent roll accordingly, which, together with the weekly collection, was given them for their allowance; and no beggars allowed on the streets or at doors, and constables appointed for that end in every quarter. Such as will not pay their monthly maintenance for the poor, to be debarred from the communion.
- 1650 *Schools.*—Jan. 15th. The session enacted, that poor scholars were to be equally divided among the four schools that are allowed in this burgh; they are to be taught gratis.
- 1650 *Psalms.*—The paraphrase of the psalms in metre, was first used in Glasgow on the 15th May, in this year, by order of the presbytery.
- 1650 *Barony of Gorbals.*—The magistrates and council of Glasgow purchased the lands of Brigend and Gorbals, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, in 1647, for the sum of £81,533, 16s. 8d. Scots, the one half for Hutcheson's hospital, and the other half between the corporation of the city and the trades' house. The magistrates of Glasgow in 1650, received a crown charter to the lands of Gorbals, together with the heritable office of baillie and justiciary within said bounds, formerly held by the duke of Lennox. The duke's commissioners confirmed this charter on 6th Sept. 1655.
- 1650 *Oliver Cromwell.*—Oliver Cromwell having been appointed captain general of the forces, the English parliament sent him down to make war upon the Scotch. Having arrived at Dunbar, an engagement took place on 3d. Sept. which gave him immediate possession of Edinburgh; having marched to Glasgow, he took up his lodgings and held his levees in Silver Craig's House, on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite the Bridgegate, now used as a sale-room for old furniture. Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the minister of the Outer High church, at that time had the chief sway in ecclesiastical affairs; Cromwell having sent for him, gave him a long prayer on the following Sunday, Cromwell went in state to the cathedral church. Mr. John Boyd, the distinguished pamphlet, took occasion to inveigh against Cromwell, in which, Thurlow, his secretary, said he would slay the scoundrel. Cromwell, however,

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- the general, "we will manage him in his own way;" having asked the minister to dine with him, Oliver concluded the entertainment by prayer, which lasted three hours.
- 1651 *The Enemy in Town.*—April 25th. The session bewail, several times, of the enemy being in town.
- 1651 *Session Books.*—The session books that had been keeping in the castle of Dumbar-ton brought back.
- 1652 *Boys breaking the Sabbath.*—April 1st. A committee was appointed, who brought boys and servants before the session for breaking the Sabbath, and other faults:—they had clandestine censures, and gave money to some for that end.
- 1652 *Great Fire.*—In this year there was a great fire in Glasgow, by which, a great part of the houses in the Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate and Bridgegate were destroyed, being nearly one-third of the city. It began on Thursday, 17th June, at 1 o'clock, p. m. and lasted till Friday.
- 1652 *Collection for Glasgow.*—There was a collection through the kingdom for Glasgow, on occasion of the great fire. The session empowers a committee of council to distribute all such money, for the use of those that suffered by the fire.
- 1652 *Milk Sellers.*—July 1st. The session appointed a clandestine committee to go about searching for persons who sell milk on the Sabbath; the committee to be four elders, and they to get two-pence a-week each of them, from the treasurer.
- 1652 *Enumeration of Sick.*—Aug. 5th. One gets ten pounds yearly, for writing and taking up the names of the sick in town.
- 1652 *Poor assessment.*—Dec. 27th. The whole roll of the poor is 457 lib.; the magistrates only stent the town with 300 lib. and refer the rest to the ordinary collections.
- 1652 *Lands of Provan.*—The city acquired the lands of Provan from Sir Robert Ham-ilton of Silverton hall.
- 1652 *Magistrates.*—The magistrates and council continued in office three years.
- 1653 *Oliver Cromwell.*—Cromwell, in 1652, got his friend Mr. Gillespie promoted to the principality in the College. On his being appointed protector of the kingdom, and supreme magistrate of the commonwealth, he showed great respect to the principal, and granted several favours to the college.
- 1653 *Shipping Port.*—At this period, the merchants of Glasgow had their shipping har-bour at the bailliary of Cunningham, shire of Ayr.
- 1654 *Surgeons offer their services.*—June 1. The surgeons gave in a paper to the session, offering their service in behalf of the diseased poor within this burgh. That any known distressed poor being recommended by the minister, or the committee of the poor, be sent to the visitor of the surgeons, who will nominate such of their number as may contribute their best skill for the said persons, without payment or reward, except allanarly the payment of the medicines, which will be at a rate not considerable.
- 1654 *Sabbath, observance of.*—The session enacts that the ministers, time about, after sermon on Sabbath nights, do visit the bridge with one elder, and exhort the people that flock there, to go home.
- 1655 *Suspension of Censure.*—Jan. 8. The west session resolves, that so long as the Eng-lish continue in town, they will put no person upon the pillar, because they mock at them, this the other kirks have also determined.
- 1655 *Preaching days.*—The fast is to be on the Thursday before the communion, there are to be sermons on Saturday and Monday at the three kirks, and on Sunday at the Blackfriars, to such as will repair thither. The doors will not be open on Sunday till 6 in the morning.
- 1655 *Merchants' Hall.*—This hall was built on the south side of the Bridgegate, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II. Dean of guild Bell laid the foundation stone in this year. The hall, from its situation, and the want of proper accommodation, having become unfit for the use of the merchants of Glasgow, dean of guild Ewing effected a beneficial sale of it and the adjoining ground in 1816, on which the buildings of Guildry court have since been erected. On this occasion, the merchants' house, in the most handsome manner, acting on principles at once liberal and disinterested, made a present to the corporation of the city of their elegant steeple. M'Urc says, the entry to the hall, was very fine and splendid; above the top thereof there were three old men resembling the decayed members of the mer-chants' rank, and a ship with full sails and arms of the city, all purely cut out of free-stone and well illuminated. When provost Aird was dean of guild, he caused a board to be put up in the hall, on which there were scripture directions how to buy and sell with a safe conscience. The provost's dwelling-house was opposite the hall, having one front to the Bridgegate and another to the Goosedubs, formerly called Aird's wynd.



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- 1656 *Edinburgh, Collection for.*—May 1. A collection made for Edinburgh for a late fire there; gotten 900 lib. and some odds.
- 1656 *Galleries in Churches.*—Aug. 7. The session request the magistrates to make more room in the Hie and Laigh kirk, in regard they do not contain them that come to hear Sabbath and week days. Reported, 4th Sept. that the magistrates and council had made an act that the kirks should be enlarged by lofting and otherwise, as shall be convenient.
- 1656 *Fines of scandalous Persons.*—Sept. 4. The session spoke to the magistrates anent converting the fines of scandalous persons for the use of the poor. Reported afterwards that the magistrates slighted it.
- 1657 *St. Andrew's Bridge.*—May 7. The session reported that 1015 lib. had been gathered for St. Andrew's bridge and the distressed people of that town.
- 1658 *Poor's Money.*—June 10. The elders report, that when they had gathered the collection for Kirkaldie, &c. at the kirk doors, the bailies of the town, Walter Neilson, James Barns and John Walkingshaw, came and took away the collection from them by force, and disposed of it as they pleased. This was represented to the presbytery.
- 1658 *Oliver Cromwell.*—The protector Cromwell, in a letter to the lord provost, dated 30th Sept. desired that the election of the magistrates should be delayed till he had time to make up his mind on the subject.
- 1658 *College.*—Dec. 2. Mr. John Young and Mr. Burnet, from the college, desire in name of the masters of the college, that the session may think on a way how the regents and scholars may be the principal's ordinary hearers.
- 1658 *Dumbarton Harbour.*—The magistrates of Glasgow being desirous to make a harbour for their trade at Dumbarton, were opposed by the magistrates of that burgh, on the ground that the great influx of marines and others, would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants.
- 1659 *Blackfriars Church.*—Jan. 27. The session directs that the magistrates be spoken to about repairing the Blackfriars kirk, which is like to be ruinous.
- 1659 *Outer Church.*—Oct. 7. The magistrates are spoken to for making a partition wall in the Outer kirk, or lofting it above, in respect of the great prejudice comes to the minister and hearers, by cold in that kirk.
- 1659 *College Church accommodation.*—Nov. 7. The session allow the college the wester loft in the Outer kirk, as far as they have interest in the matter. A committee sent to desire the principal to preach in the Outer kirk, to which congregation he hath still a tye, and offering any other seat, even the session loft, to the college. The principal answered, he thanked the session for their respect to him, and said it was the coldness that moved him to come down to the college to preach, and that he would think on their desire in due time. Thereafter, Mr. Gillespie the principal, represents, that in regard the magistrates had refused his scholars and the students a seat in the Inner kirk, and had set town officers to keep the seats and door, he thought good to acquaint the session, for his own exoneration and vindication, that for eschewing contention, he intended to preach to the scholars in the college hall, on the afternoons on the Sabbaths following, till the Lord should please to give him liberty, with peace, to preach to them and to the people elsewhere. The session cannot admit this expedient, in regard he continues fixed minister of the easter quarter congregation, as to preaching to them once on the Lord's day when his health permits, and was never yet altogether loosed from that charge; and a committee appointed to speak to him and to the magistrates about giving back the beddall the keys of the kirk, and suffering him to go about his calling. Soon after this, the principal declared his willingness to preach in the Outer kirk, as his health would permit him, and he would have the college to hear him in any of the kirks. At this time the magistrates appointed a kirk officer, and took the bason, &c. from the former officer in the Outer kirk; on this the session appointed that no baptisms be in the Outer High kirk till the plate and cloth, &c. be restored.
- 1660 *Restoration of Charles II.*—June 16. The session taking to their consideration the Lord's merciful providence in returning the king's majesty to his throne and government, do judge it their duty to set apart some time for public thanksgiving to God for the same. The restoration took place on 1st May, and on 14th Sept. in that year the privy council sent an order to the magistrates of Glasgow, to desire principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th August, when he was sent to Edinburgh jail, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass island along with a number of ministers. After a period of confinement, the principal was brought before parliament and liberated.
- 1660 *Candles in Churches.*—Dec. 6. The session enacted that the magistrates be spoken to about candles to the morning sermons in the winter time.
- 1662 *Episcopacy in Scotland.*—Charles II. being determined to establish episcopacy in

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- Scotland, the earl of Middleton and a quorum of the privy council, were sent to Glasgow to enforce obedience. The court sat in the fore hall of the College, on 26th Sept. when they were waited upon by provost Campbell and the magistrates. Archbishop Fairfoul complained that the ministers did not acknowledge his authority as bishop, on which an order was made for all the clergymen of the district to acknowledge Fairfoul as the archbishop, under the pain of ejection. In a few weeks, more than 400 ministers in Scotland were turned out and took leave of their flocks in one day; among whom there were 14 belonging to the presbytery of Glasgow, of these were principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rodgers of Glasgow, and Mr. Donald Cargill of the barony parish.
- 1662 *Port-Glasgow*.—The magistrates of Glasgow purchased 15 acres of land from Sir Robert Maxwell, near the village of Newark, on which they built harbours, and the first dry or graving docks in Scotland.
- 1664 *Calder and Monkland*.—Charter in favour of the college of the patronages of the churches of Calder and Monkland.
- 1665 *Barony Glebe*.—The presbytery ratify and approve the designation of four acres in Parson's croft to be a glebe to the Barony, but delay consideration of the manse and grass.
- 1666 *Non-conformists*.—Several persons were hanged in the streets of Glasgow, merely because they would not conform to episcopacy.
- 1667 *Conventicles*.—The magistrates of Glasgow were fined £100 for allowing Mr. Andrew Martin and others to keep a conventicle.
- 1668 *Port-Glasgow*.—Charles II. granted the magistrates of Glasgow a charter for erecting Port-Glasgow into a barony with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the following year, the magistrates received a royal charter for the lands of Provan.
- 1669 *Communion*.—The presbytery, on 17th August, directed that the day of preparation before the communion, should be a day of fasting and humiliation. From the Union downwards, the communion seems to have been given twice in the year in this city.
- 1669 *Sugar-house*.—The wester, or Stockwell sugar-house, was built this year.
- 1671 *Arch of Bridge fell*.—The southmost arch of the bridge at Glasgow fell on the Wednesday of the annual fair, without doing injury to any person.
- 1675 *Conventicles*.—Feb. 20. A man referred to the presbytery for frequenting conventicles. A woman imprisoned because she keeps not the kirk; after dealing with her, and after further imprisonment, she engages in a bond to observe the kirk, under pain of losing the benefit of Hutchison's hospital, and that she shall not go to any conventicles.
- 1674 *Whale Fishing and Soap manufacture*.—Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. provost Anderson, and others, commenced a business for carrying on the whale fishing and manufacture of soap in this city. The company employed five ships, the premises for the manufacturing of soap, then termed the soaperie, were in the Candleriggs, where the Commercial buildings are now erected. The company had extensive premises at Greenock, for their blubber and fish-curing, known by the name of the Royal close.
- 1676 *Conventicles*.—Mr. James Dunlop of Househill, on the information of archbishop Burnet, was summoned before the privy council and fined 1000 merks for neglect of duty as haillie depute of the regality of Glasgow, in allowing conventicles to be held at Partick, Woodside, &c. and was declared incapable of holding his office, although he was not accused of mal-administration. In the same year, colonel Borthwick, commanding the forces at Glasgow, on the 2d May, received an order from the privy council, to place guards at the city gates on the Sabbath mornings, so as to prevent persons from going to conventicles in the fields.
- 1677 *Great Fire*.—A great fire took place in Glasgow, 150 houses and shops were destroyed. As the jail was crowded at that time with persons who would not conform to episcopacy, it was broken open under pretence of saving the persons from the fire.
- 1677 *Persecution of a Citizen*.—Mr. John Spreull, apothecary in Glasgow, was taken before the privy council on 14th Feb. on suspicion of being concerned with the covenanters; he was asked if the killing of archbishop Sharp was murder. Mr. Spreull having refused to answer, the preses, Lord Haltown, told him, that unless he would answer and confess his guilt, he would be put to the torture; having still refused, his foot was put in the boot, on which the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) rose up and said with a frown, "Sir, would you kill the king?" Mr. Spreull addressing the chancellor, said, "My lord, I bless God I am no papist, I loathe and abhor all jesuitical, bloody and murderous principles; neither my parents nor the ministers I have heard, ever taught me such principles." Having been sent back to jail, he was, on 14th Feb. 1678, again brought before the privy council, when it

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- was referred to his oath, whether he did not assist the rebels; having refused to swear, he was fined in £500 sterling, and sent to the Bass, where having remained for six years, he got the appellation of Bass-John.
- 1678 *Whig and Tory*.—The parliament determined to check the growth of popery. In this year they excluded the duke of York from the crown of England and Ireland. They then voted the king's standing army and guards to be illegal. It was at this period that the famous statute, "The habeas corpus act" passed, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive power. At this period the country was divided into two political parties, which, for the first time, were called whig and tory, as terms of reproach. The whigs were so denominated from a cant name given to the sour presbyterian conventicles, (whig being milk turned sour.) The tories were denominated from the Irish banditti so called, whose usual manner of bidding the people deliver, was by the Irish word "torce," or "give me."
- 1678 *Conventicles*.—The privy council prepared a bond, obliging the subscribers, their wives, servants, tenants and cottars, to abstain from conventicles, and not to associate with what they called the vagrant ministers who had forfeited their places; this bond was subscribed at Glasgow by provost Campbell, and bailies Johnston, Campbell and Colquhoun, the whole council, and several merchants and tradesmen, amounting in whole, to 155. The privy council remained ten days in Glasgow, they sat on Sunday during divine service, in the fore hall of the college, administering the bond, while the soldiers who were now termed the Highland host, were let loose for plundering those who would not sign the bond.
- 1678 *Stage Coaches*.—A coach was agreed to be run this year between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. William Hume, merchant in Edinburgh, contracted with provost Campbell and the other magistrates of Glasgow, that he the said William Hume, should have in readiness, one sufficient strong coach, to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by six able horses, to leave Glasgow ilk Monday morning and return again ilk Saturday night, God willing.
- 1679 *Magistrates continued in office*.—The privy council sent an order to the provost, desiring that the magistrates and council should be continued for another year in office.
- 1679 *Conventicles*.—Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards viscount Dundee, having pursued a party who were hearing Mr. Thomas Douglass preach near Strathaven on Sunday, the parties skirmished near the Gallowgate port of Glasgow, where a number of people were slain. Claverhouse was so much exasperated on this occasion, that he would not allow the bodies to be buried, but left to be devoured by the dogs; when putrefaction commenced, the bodies were taken to the trades' hospital, near the High church, where they lay till an order came for interment.
- 1681 *Magistrates election deferred*.—The election of magistrates was deferred, because James, duke of York, (afterward James II.) who was then in Glasgow, had not made up his mind who should be elected.
- 1681 *Minister of Barony Parish Executed*.—Mr. Donald Cargill, minister of the Barony parish of Glasgow, was executed at Edinburgh on 27th Feb. for being somehow concerned with the battle of Bothwell bridge.
- 1684 *Martyrs Stone*.—In the wall adjoining the basin of the Monkland canal, on the north of the cathedral, a stone is inserted on which there is the following inscription, "Behind this stone lyes James Nisbet, who suffered martyrdom at this place, on 5th June, 1684; also, James Lawson and Alexander Wood, on 24th October, for there adherence to the word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation."
- 1687 *Wynd Church*.—The Wynd church was built by a party of privileged presbyterians, during the time of episcopacy. It was opened this year, Mr. John Christie, minister.
- 1688 *Quay at Broomielaw*.—The quay, or harbour at the Broomielaw, was built at the Revolution, it cost 50,000 merks.
- 1689 *Private Marriages*.—Nov. 19. The session enacted, that no marriages be in private houses, being contrary to act of assembly.
- 1689 *Collection for Ireland*.—About this time there was much given to the distressed people from Ireland. The session sent a boat from Greenock to fetch over some people from Derry, who were persecuted on account of religious opinions.
- 1689 *Scotch Cameronians*.—On the abdication of James II. the city of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh under the command of the earl of Argyll, to guard the covenanters. This regiment then got the name of the Scotch Cameronians, and afterwards the 26th regiment of foot.
- 1689 *Poll Election*.—The magistrates were elected by a poll vote of the burghesses.
- 1690 *Town declared Free*.—The town was again declared free, by a charter of William and Mary. An act of parliament was then passed, giving to the magistrates and town council the power of electing themselves.

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- 1690 *Parochial Sessions*.—Feb. 6th. Hitherto the great session met every week, but now the session resolves that there be particular sessions to meet every week, and the great session on the first Thursday of every month.
- 1690 *Presbytery of Glasgow*.—Met on the 4th June. Considering that this is the first diet after the re-establishment of the presbyterian form of church government, the presbytery directed Mr. Joseph Drew to go to Stirling and preach to the people of Glasgow who had been driven there, on account of the troubled state of the kingdom.
- 1691 *Sunday observation of*.—April 30th. Intimation of an act, that those who wander on the Sabbath, or stand before their door, will be called before the session.
- 1691 *Students attend the Session*.—Oct. 1st. The session allows all young students, whom Mr. Woodrow recommends, to sit in the north quarter session, so that they may witness discipline, upon their promise of secrecy.
- 1691 *Marriage*.—Dec. 5. That all marriages shall be celebrated between eight in the morning and eight at night, except where the ministers for their conveniency or pleasure shall do otherwise. If it be in any of the parties own chamber, they shall pay 10 shillings.
- 1692 *Gratis Baptisms*.—April 21st. The session enacts that none get gratis baptisms upon elders lines, but such as are enrolled by the committee of the poor.
- 1694 *Deacons*.—Feb. 9th. It was mentioned in the north quarter session, that it had been resolved in the great session to have deacons in this town on June 16. The session afterwards divide the new admitted deacons among the five quarters proportionally.
- 1694 *Town Clerk killed*.—Mr. Robert Park, the town clerk, was killed in the clerk's chamber, by major Menzies running him through the body with his sword.
- 1695 *Sunday, observance of*.—May 2d. A long act read from the pulpit, against selling things on the Sabbath, or buying; also against feeding horses in the fields on the Sabbath day. Recommendation to the magistrates to call for horse-hirers to discharge them from setting horses to any person to ride on on the Sabbath, except in cases of necessity, with which the hirers are to acquaint the magistrates.
- 1695 *Schools*.—Oct. 24th. The session enacted that hereafter the schoolmasters are to teach poor scholars for sevenpence per quarter, and shall not be obliged to teach any gratis as heretofore.
- 1695 *Elders Visitation*.—Dec. 5th. The ancient and laudable custom of elders visiting the families once a quarter renewed.
- 1695 *Merchants and Trades' Lands Built*.—The town council encouraged the merchants and trades' houses to rebuild the tenements at the corner of the Saltmarket, Gallowgate and Trongate, now known by the names of the merchants and trades' lands. The westmost or merchants' land is also known by the name of the coffee-house land, from the circumstance of a coffee-house being once kept in it.
- 1696 *Begging*.—Jan. 23d Four men appear before the session and declare that they are willing to be constables to keep the begging and stranger poor off the street. They are admitted, and desired to attend the magistrates for directions.
- 1696 *Bowling Green*.—The town council disposed of a piece of ground in Candlerigg-street for a bowling green, with the express declaration that it should remain for that purpose in all time coming. This is the ground where the bazar is erected.
- 1696 *Tax on Carters*.—The town council passed an act laying a tax on the carters for repairing the streets.
- 1696 *Rope Manufactory*.—Mr. William Crawford of Jordanhill, Mr. James Corbet of Kennure, and others, entered into a copartnership for manufacturing ropes. It is probable that the premises had gone into decay, as the buildings for the rope-work company were not erected till the autumn of 1766. In 1698, an act of parliament was passed for the further encouragement of the manufacture of ropes and cordage in Glasgow, laying on a duty on all ropes imported from the Sound or elsewhere, and in return, the company were to advance a capital of £40,000 Scots, and to bring in foreigners to the work.
- 1696 *Bank of Scotland*.—This national bank was established in Edinburgh in 1695. A branch was sent to Glasgow in 1696, and withdrawn in 1697 for want of business. In 1731, a branch was re-established, and recalled in 1733 for a similar cause.
- 1698 *Warlocks and Witches*.—The magistrates of Glasgow, on 12th March, granted an allowance to the jailor for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the lords commissioners of justiciary.
- 1698 *Drinkers*.—July 14th. The session recommended to the elders and deacons two and two to search the change-houses in their proportions, on Saturday nights at 10, and delate drinkers and houses to the magistrates.
- 1699 *Milk Sellers*.—The order of the session for searching the milk market on Sunday put in force. Buyers noticed as well as sellers.
- 1699 *Darien Speculation*.—The city of Glasgow having entered deeply into the Darien

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- speculation in south America; the Stewarts of Minto, and several others connected with this city were ruined.
- 1699 *Blackfriars Church*.—Provost Peadie laid the foundation stone of a new church on the site of the old Blackfriars church, on 19th June, 1699. The first preaching in the new church was on Sabbath, 18th Jan. 1702.
- 1699 *Bishop's Castle stormed by the Mures of Caldwell*.—In the records of the lords of council, vol. 50th, folio 219, there is a decree at the instance of James, archbishop of Glasgow, against John Mure of Caldwell, for damages on account of his said ancestors taking the castill of Glasgow, prior to the year 1517, and breaking down of the samyn with artalzar-y." (artillery.) It contains a long list of the Bishop's chattells which were destroyed. The decree is dated the 4th of March, 1517.
- 1700 *Flab Market, Bell-street*.—This market was built ten years before Bell-street was opened, for the exclusive accommodation of fleshers who were not members of the corporation; at first they brought in sheep and lambs in carcasses and retailed them on the market days. This market was long known by the name of the Country market, and then by the Mutton market, from the circumstance of the country fleshers not being able to procure neat cattle for slaughter. For a number of years past, this market has been used by freemen fleshers, who sell all kinds of butcher meat on their stalls.
- 1702 *Shovving the Cathedral*.—The beddals are all to have a share of the money for seeing the kirks up the way. They are only to drink a part of it, drinking the whole is an auld gaw in their back.
- 1705 *Poor to be looked after*.—Feb. 4th. The session appoints elders and deacons to search their bounds every quarter of a year at least, to see what stranger poor are come in, that the town may be freed of them by the magistrates.
- 1705 *Town Officers*.—At this date there were 12 town officers and a piper belonging to the corporation, as appears from the town taylor's account, dated 30th June, 1703, from which the following is an excerpt. "For mackin 12 shout of claise for the town eoffishers, 36 pounds." "For mackin cot and wascot for Highland piper, a lad 5 days at 4 shillings a day." The Dutch thread was charged at 5 pound per lib.
- 1705 *Poor's Box*.—July 1st. The session, with consent of the magistrates, appoint that a box with a bell shall stand at the entry to the Ilie kirk at burials, to receive what used to be given to the poor at burials.
- 1705 *Barrowfield and Bridgetown*.—The lands of Barrowfield and Bridgetown began to be fued by Mr. John Walkinshaw; in 1724 he had only fued 19 small lets.
- 1707 *Union with England, and City Ports*.—The citizens of Glasgow were so dissatisfied with the proposed union, that the magistrates found it necessary to prohibit more than three persons from assembling together on the streets after sunset. At that period the city was bounded by the original ports, viz. on the east by the Gallowgate port near St. Mungo's lane; on the west by the west port in Argyle-street, west side of the Stockwell-street; on the south by the water port in Clyde-street, a little west from the old bridge; on the north by the stable green port, near the bishop's palace, and on the north-west by the Rottenrow Port. The adjoining ground without the ports, and that upon which Bell-street, Candlerigg-street, King-street, Prince's street, &c. are now formed, were partly corn fields at the union, and although at that period there were numerous streets formed within the ports, yet there were but few houses built in them, and those chiefly covered with thatch. Commerce and manufactures were in their infancy, and the people generally poor. (See page 2.)
- 1707 *Members of Parliament*.—The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen who have represented the Glasgow district of burghs, in the British and imperial parliaments, from the union downwards.

| No. | Name                                    | Date            |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1   | Sir John Johnston, knight,              | 23d June, 1707  |
| 2   | Robert Rodger, lord provost of Glasgow, | 8th July, 1708  |
| 3   | Thomas Smith, dean of guild of Glasgow, | 25th Nov. 1710  |
| 4   | Thomas Smith, dean of guild of Glasgow, | 12th Nov. 1713  |
| 5   | Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,           | 6th Oct. 1715   |
| 6   | Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,           | 10th May, 1722  |
| 7   | Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,           | 2d Nov. 1727    |
| 8   | Colonel John Campbell of Croombank,     | 13th June, 1734 |
| 9   | Neil Buchanan,                          | 25th June, 1741 |
| 10  | Lieut.-colonel John Campbell of Mamore, | 13th Aug. 1747  |
| 11  | Lieut.-colonel John Campbell of Mamore, | 31st May, 1754  |
| 12  | Lord Frederick Campbell,                | 10th May, 1761  |
| 13  | Lord Frederick Campbell,                | 10th May, 1768  |
| 14  | Lord Frederick Campbell,                | 29th Nov. 1771  |

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- 15 John Crawford of Auchenames, - - - - 31st Oct. 1780
- 16 Hay Campbell of Succoth, - - - - 18th May, 1784
- 17 John Crawford of Auchenames, - - - - 26th Feb. 1790
- 18 William M'Dowall of Garthland, - - - - 12th July, 1790
- 19 William M'Dowall of Garthland, - - - - 27th Sept. 1796
- 20 Boyd Alexander of Southbar, - - - - 16th Nov. 1802
- 21 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, - - - - 15th Dec. 1806
- 22 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, - - - - 22d June, 1807
- 23 Alexander Houstoun of Clerkington, - - - - 30th June, 1809
- 24 Kirkman Finlay of Castletoward, lord provost of Glasgow,\* 30th Oct. 1812
- 25 Alexander Houstoun of Clerkington, - - - - 11th July, 1818
- 26 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, - - - - 31st Mar. 1820
- 1709 *Riding Post to Edinburgh.*—On 7th November application was made to parliament for a riding post between Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- 1712 *Flood in the River.*—The perpendicular rise of the Clyde above the ordinary tide was 18 feet 6 inches. The effects of this flood were severely felt by the inhabitants of the lower parts of the town.
- 1714 *Coal in Gorbals mair.*—Mr. Robert Dreghorn, tacksman of the Gorbals lands, began to put out coals. On an average of 18 years from this date, he put out 19,364 loads each year. This is the Govan colliery which nearly adjoins the public Green.
- 1715 *Rebellion.*—At this period the city raised a regiment of 600 men, which was commanded by colonel Aird the late provost. The citizens at that period, the better to protect themselves from the lawless depredations of the rebels formed a ditch round the town 12 feet broad and 6 feet deep.
- 1715 *Scotch Episcopalians.*—The Scotch Episcopalians met this year in Glasgow for public worship, for the first time since the revolution, Bishop Alex. Duncan, minister.
- 1715 *Newspapers.*—The first newspaper published in Glasgow was the *Courant*; the first number is dated 11th Nov. 1715. It is a small quarto of 12 pages, price three half pence, and to a regular customer one penny. The newspapers published in Glasgow since 1715, are as follow: The *Journal* in 1729; the *Chronicle* in 1775; the *Mercury* in 1779; the *Advertiser* in 1785, in 1804 its name was changed to the *Herald*; the *Courier* in 1791; the *Clyde Commercial Advertiser* in 1805; the *Caledonian* in 1807, in the same year it merged in the *Western Star*, and in 1815 it merged again in the *Packet*; the *Sentinel* in 1809; the *Chronicle* in 1811; the *Scotsman* in 1812; the *Sentinel* in 1821; the *Free Press* on 1st January, 1825.
- In April, 1825, there are five newspapers published in Glasgow, viz. the *Journal* on Friday; the *Herald* on Monday and Friday; the *Courier* and *Chronicle* on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and, the *Free Press* on Tuesday afternoon.
- 1716 *Society of Friends.*—The society of friends (quakers) have had a meeting-house here since this period.
- 1717 *Convention of Royal Burghs.*—The convention passed an act prohibiting persons from trading in Glasgow, unless they resided eight months of the year within it.
- 1718 *Street Lamps.*—This is the first year that street lamps of a globular form were used in Glasgow. It was more than 50 years after this, before globular lamps were in general use.
- 1720 *Court Dress.*—The town council enacted that provost Bownan and his successors in office should wear a velvet court dress. Candlerigg-street was opened this year.
- 1720 *Ramshorn Church* opened this year. Mr. John Anderson, minister. This highly respectable man was grandfather to professor Anderson late of this university, he had been preceptor to the famous John, duke of Argyle, and lived in the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. Anne, and George I.
- 1722 *Surgeons and Barbers.*—The union between the surgeons and barbers was dissolved this year. The barbers retaining the right of deaconry.
- 1722 *Impost.*—The British parliament continued an impost of two pennies Scots upon each pint of beer brewed, inrought or sold within the city of Glasgow. This tax had been granted by the Scotch parliament in 1695, in aid of the burgh funds.
- 1724 *King-street and Prince's-street* were opened this year.
- 1725 *Light Women.*—The session enact that the elders and deacons go through their proportions and take notice of all young women that keep chambers alone, especially

\* One hundred years having elapsed since the citizens of Glasgow were represented in Parliament by one of their own merchants, Mr. Finlay's election was attended with more than ordinary approbation. On his coming down from the town hall, he was drawn in an open carriage by his fellow citizens to his house in Queen-street. A medal was struck on the occasion with appropriate devices; on the one side, the words "Truth, honour, industry, independence; Finlay, 1812," were inscribed; and on the other, "Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—for our King and country," &c.

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them suspect of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and advise them to get honest men, or take themselves to service.

- 1725 *Shawfield's Mob*.—Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, member of parliament for the city, having voted for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence. On 25d June, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons paraded the streets, and began to obstruct the excisemen in the exercise of their duty; they then commenced to demolish Mr. Campbell's house, which was in Argyll-street, fronting Stockwell-street, now the site of Glassford-street. On the arrival of the military, the mob attacked them, on which Captain Bushel desired his men to fire in their own defence, when two of the citizens were killed on the spot. In an after allay, the mob was defeated, so that in the whole, there were nine men killed and seventeen wounded. When this matter was represented to the secretary of state, the lord advocate came to Glasgow, and after recognition, committed the magistrates, viz. Provost Millar, Baillies Stirling, Johnston, Mitchell, Dean of Guild Stark, and Convener Armour, to their own jail, and afterwards to the common jail in Edinburgh, for neglect of duty. Nineteen other persons were also committed.
- On 20th July, the lords of justiciary directed the magistrates to be liberated on bail, and on the 21st, they returned to Glasgow. When about 6 miles from the city, they were met by upwards of 200 of the inhabitants chiefly on horseback, who conducted them into the city, where they were received with open arms, ringing of bells and every demonstration of joy. Of the 19 persons sent to Edinburgh, some were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, some were banished, and others released.
- Mr. Campbell having applied to parliament for indemnification for his loss, the parliament allowed him £6400 sterling out of the local tax of two pennies Scots on the pint of beer; this sum, together with other damages and expenses occasioned by the riot, amounted to about £9000, no part of which the town could advance in cash.
- 1725 *Anderston*.—This village was formed by Mr. Anderson, out of one of his farms of Stobeross. The lands of Stobeross having become the property of Mr. David Watson, banker, remained in that family till Mr. Watson's death, when the executors of his will sold them very unadvisedly, which turned out to the great prejudice of his children.
- 1725 *Town's Mill*.—The inhabitant of Glasgow agreed to be restricted to the town's mill, in consideration of the magistrates keeping the mill in repair, and repairing the quay at the Broomielaw.
- 1725 *Fire Engine*.—The first fire engine was purchased for the community this year.
- 1727 *Profane Ballads*.—Jan. 5th. The session made application to the magistrates ament discharging profane ballads from being sung on the streets.
- 1727 *Highland Society*.—The Glasgow Highland society was instituted this year.
- 1728 *Dean of Guild Court*.—The town council passed an act prohibiting all builders and others from building or altering houses, till they applied for and obtained authority from the dean of guild court.
- 1728 *Causeway*.—The town council enacted, that no person should drive large stob nails into cart wheels, under the penalty of £5 Scots, as they injured the causeway.
- 1729 *Lands of Provan*.—The magistrates and council sold the lands of Provan, consisting of 2012 acres, to Mr. Robert Lang and others, at the price of £5771, 8s. 8d. sterling, besides a feu duty of £107, 8s. sterling. The Lands of Petershill were sold to Mr. William Stobbo about the same period.
- 1730 *Hamiltonhill*.—The town council sold the wester common, now called Hamiltonhill to Mr. James Rea.
- 1730 *Bottlehouse*.—The first bottle-house in Glasgow was erected this year.
- 1732 *Inkles*.—Inkles began to be manufactured this year, by Mr. Alexander Harvie, who brought two inkle looms and a workman from Harlem, at the risk of his life. Glasgow was the first place in Britain where inkles were made.
- 1733 *Reformed Presbyterians*.—The reformed presbyterians had their first meeting house in Glasgow this year. Mr. Innes, minister.
- 1733 *Town's Hospital*.—The town's hospital in Clyde-street was built this year.
- 1734 *Baillie of Provan*.—The magistrates and council elected a baillie of Provan this year, which practice they have continued ever since.
- 1735 *Statue of King William*.—Mr. James McCrie, governor of the presidency of Madras, and citizen of Glasgow, made a present to the community of an equestrian statue of William III. It was set up at the Cross during the year.
- 1735 *Town Hall and 1st Assembly Room*.—The town purchased some old houses and vacant ground near the cross from Mr. John Graham of Douglas-ton, for the purpose of building a town hall, assembly room, &c. on their site.
- 1735 *Bell's Park*.—At this period, the town's herd drove the cows belonging to the

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- burgesses to the north-west common, between Glasgow and Port-Dundas, since known by the name of Bell's and Blythswood's parks. For a long time after this, the narrow road where Queen-street is now formed, was bounded by two hedges, known by the name of the Cow-loan. The ground where the village of Cowcaddens stands; was the place where the burgesses cows were milked.
- 1756 *Town Hall*.—The foundation stone of the town hall at the Cross, and the old assembly room was laid this year by provost Coulter. The hall and assembly room were opened in 1740. Although deacon Corse was the master mason, his foreman, the celebrated Mungo Neasmith, carried on the work, and carved the caricature heads on the key stones of the arches in the arcade, so justly admired.
- 1756 *Music Bells*.—28 music bells were put into the steeple at the Cross this year; they cost £516, 1s. 9d. sterling. They play different tunes every day, viz. on Sunday, Easter hymn; Monday, Gilderoy; Tuesday, Nancy's to the Greenwood gane; Wednesday, Tweedside; Thursday, The Lass o' Patie's mill; Friday, The last time I came o'er the muir; Saturday, Roslin castle. The great bell in this steeple is the only one in the city which was cast before the Reformation, and of course the only one which could have received the rite of consecration from a Roman catholic prelate.
- 1759 *St. Andrew's Church*.—The foundation stone of this elegant church was laid this year, by Provost Aiton. Deacon Corse was also the master mason to this building, which is a near copy of the church of St. Martin's in the fields, London, but the whole erection was conducted by Mungo Neasmith. The formation of the portico is allowed by professional persons to be unique. The architrave lintles over the columns have perpendicular joints without any appearance of support. This is effected by internal juggles, while an iron bar sunk into the stones, prevents the lateral strain. When this master-piece of masonry, which occupied seven years, was completed, the magistrates presented Mr. Neasmith with the freedom of the city, and gave him a burying place in the north-west burying ground near the gate. Mr. Neasmith was grandfather to Mr. Mungo Neasmith, now a mason in this city. In the portico of St. Martin's church, a beam of wood, covered with stone, represents the arch.
- Dr. William Craig, father to the late Lord Craig, was the first minister in St. Andrew's church; he was admitted on 16th March, 1765. As disputes had arisen about the patronage of this church, the duty was done by probationers for several years, before a regular minister was appointed.
- 1759 *Searchers of Hides*.—The first searchers with a salary, were appointed for the city during this year.
- 1740 *Type-founding*.—Mr. Alexander Wilson (afterwards professor of astronomy in this university,) introduced the art of type-making to Glasgow; till that period type-making was scarcely known in Scotland. Mr. Wilson lived to see his manufactory in Glasgow the most extensive and celebrated of any in Europe.
- 1741 *Burghers*.—Their first meeting-house was built in Glasgow during this year, Mr. James Fisher, minister
- 1742 *Printfield*.—The first printfield which belonged to Glasgow, was fitted up at Pollockshaws, by Messrs Ingram & Co.
- 1744 *Slaughter-House*.—The first slaughter house was built this year, on the north side of the river, a little east from the Stockwell-street bridge.
- 1744 *Printing*.—Mr. Robert Foulis brought out his celebrated immaculate 12mo. edition of Horace from the university press during this year. This work was so accurately executed, that the sheets as they were printed were hung up in the College, and a reward offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy.
- 1745 *Glasgow Regiments*.—At the rebellion, the city of Glasgow raised two regiments of 600 men each. One of these battalions was engaged, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Falkirk.
- 1748 *Deacons' Cloosing*.—On 15th Sept. the Trades' house enacted that in all time coming, the deacons should be elected on the Friday, betwixt the 16th and 24th of Sept. yearly.
- 1748 *Delfwork*.—The first delfwork in Scotland was erected this year near the west end of the Broomielaw. Provost Dinwiddie and his brother the general, were two of the first partners. Mr. James Watt, of Boulton and Watt, was a partner in this company for a number of years, and remained so till his death, which happened on 25th August, 1819.
- 1749 *Shoe Shop*.—The first shop for the sale of shoes in Glasgow was opened this year by Mr. William Colquhoun.
- 1749 *Ship Bank*.—The Ship bank was opened this year; this was the first bank belonging to the city. Till lately, it used to be called the old bank.
- 1749 *Parliamentary Grant to the Town*.—The magistrates and council on the 12th April, 1749, represented to Parliament, that the funds of the corporation had been nearly



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- ruined by the exactions of the rebels; that the corporation had actually advanced the sum of £9056, 10s. 9½d. all of which they were under the necessity of borrowing; that with interest since the date of the bonds, their pecuniary loss amounted to £10,003; they therefore prayed that parliament would grant them relief. Lieutenant John Campbell the member for Glasgow, presented the bill, and moved, that “A sum not exceeding £10,000 be granted to his Majesty to reimburse the magistrates and council of Glasgow, the sum extorted from them by the rebels, upon account of their loyalty, during the late unnatural rebellion, for the raising of which the said magistrates and council were obliged to grant their bonds.”
- Provost Ingrain’s evidence at the bar of the House of Commons was so conclusive, that it was not thought necessary to call in baillie George Murdoch, who was in attendance. After some discussion, the Commons agreed to the grant of £10,000. The bill having been sent to the Lords, was passed on the 31st of May.
- 1750 *Literary Society*.—This society was established in the College about this time, by Principal Leechman, then professor of theology; Messrs. Adam Smith, Trail, Reid, and Miller, were among its distinguished members.
- 1750 *Haberdasher*.—Mr. Andrew Lockhart was the first person in Glasgow who kept a haberdashery shop; it was at the head of the Saltmarket, the same in which his son James kept a hardware shop for a long period, with great reputation.
- 1751 *Court Dress*.—The Trades’ house on 9th Oct. enacted, that on all public occasions, in time coming, their convener should wear a black velvet dress, and that the house would make good the expense.
- 1751 *The Episcopal Chapel* was opened this year. Mr. James Reddoch, minister.
- 1751 *Gallowgate Port*.—The Gallowgate port was taken down this year.
- 1752 *Gentleman’s Carriage*.—Mr. Allan Dreghorn, timber merchant, was the first person who ran a four wheeled carriage in Glasgow. This gentleman’s family were tacksmen of the Gorbals or Govan colliery, when it belonged to the Town, the Trades’ house, and Hutcheson’s hospital. (See 1714.)
- 1752 *Anti-Burghers*.—Their first meeting-house was built in Havannah-street during this year, Mr. John Jamieson, minister. He was placed here in 1753. Mr. Jamieson was father to doctor Jamieson of Edinburgh, the celebrated antiquarian, and author of that elaborate and valuable work, the dictionary of the Scottish language.
- 1752 *Theatre*.—The first theatre in Glasgow was placed against the wall of the Episcopal palace; dress parties going to this unpopular place of amusement, were escorted by a military guard. In 1754, this temporary theatre was demolished by a congregation, who had been hearing Mr. George Whitefield preach in the High-church yard. In 1764, the theatre in Alston-street was opened, and at 1 o’clock in the morning of 16th April, 1782, it was burned to the ground. I was present at the fire, and recollect the firemen receiving orders to protect the adjoining property, and leave the devil’s house to its fate. The theatre in Dunlop-street was opened in January, 1785; and in 1804, the theatre in Queen-street was opened. The expense of this building and the scenes exceeded £18,500. Provost Craigie laid the foundation stone of this theatre, in presence of the committee. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the large sums which have been laid out in this city for building theatres, none of the tacksmen have succeeded.
- 1755 *Glasgow Arms Bank*.—This banking company commenced business about this year.
- 1751 *Flesh Markets*.—The markets in King-street were built this year.
- 1754 *Silver-Smiths*.—Mr. Robert Leckie was the first silver-smith that opened shop in Glasgow.
- 1755 *Green Market*.—The Green market in Candlerigg-street, was opened this year.
- 1756 *Cathedral Steeple destroyed by lightning*.—The steeple of the cathedral church, above the upper battlement, was destroyed by lightning this year. At the time of the storm, a party of recruits were at drill in the nave of the cathedral, missed only under the steeple, when, unfortunately, a serjeant and one of the recruits were killed by the falling of some stones. Mr. Nevison shewed great genius in the erection of a scaffold and repairing the steeple. *The new-street* was opened during this year.
- 1756 *Hat-Shop*.—Mr. John Blair was the first person who held a shop open in this city, for the sale of hats; it was opened in the Saltmarket during this year.
- 1758 *Cocher between Edinburgh and Glasgow*.—In this year, a heavy coach began to run between Edinburgh and Glasgow, it was drawn by four horses, and was twenty hours on the road. After running about thirty years, the heavy coach was superseded by diligences drawn by two horses, which were generally about the road on the road. On 10th January, 1799, Mr. John Garber, porter to the Ladies’ head hotel, Glasgow, started the Royal Edinburgh telegraph with two horses, which

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runs through in six hours. Since 1802, stage coaches are not allowed to go out nor come into Glasgow on Sunday. The Royal mails excepted.

In 1819, there were only 15 street coaches in Glasgow, and of that number, six only plied regularly on the streets. On 6th March, 1818, Mr. Angus M'Intosh set up a one horse coach; since that period, these vehicles have increased so much, that on 10th April, 1823, there were 38 plying on the streets. It appears from Arnot's history of Edinburgh, p. 598, that in the year 1752, there were only fourteen hackney coaches in the metropolis of Scotland, and that in 1778 the number had decreased to nine.

- 1758 *Glasgow Marine Society*—This society was instituted this year.
- 1759 *River Clyde*.—An act of parliament was procured this year for rendering the river navigable for large vessels by means of locks. In 1770, an act was procured for deepening the river, and lying on tonnage dues.
- 1761 *Thistle Bank*.—This banking company commenced business this year. Some time after this, the Merchant bank, and Messrs. Thomsons' bank were opened.
- 1761 *Woolen Draper*.—Mr. Patrick Ewing has been a woolen draper in Glasgow for upwards of 62 years; he has long been the father of the trade; and what is more remarkable, has been at the head of his profession for more than half a century.
- 1761 *Burying Ground*.—The ground on the north side of the High church was purchased for a burying ground this year.
- 1763 *College Chapel*.—At this period, the professors and students began regularly to attend divine service in their own hall. *Jamaica-street* and *Havannab-street* were opened during this year.
- 1763 *Steam Engine*.—Mr. James Watt, during this year, made his first model of a steam engine in a private room in the delftwork near the Broomielaw, in this city. The particulars of the interesting experiments connected with the making of this model, are detailed in the Rise and Progress of the Manufactures of Glasgow, p. 97, 98.
- 1764 *Wynd Church*.—The Wynd church was rebuilt this year. This place of worship was taken down in 1809 after the congregation had removed to St. George's church; among the many respectable families who have long been connected with this congregation, that of Mr. James Hopkirk of Dalbeth, is prominent. Mr. Hopkirk's grandfather contributed to build the Wynd church, during the time of episcopacy, previous to the revolution. The church was then covered with thatch.
- 1766 *Church Patronage*.—From the Reformation till this date, the ministers of this city were elected by the magistrates and council, the ministers, and the members of the particular session where the vacancy occurred, and sometimes the whole members of the general session were added, and this practice was continued, notwithstanding that the magistrates had obtained the patronage of the Blackfriars and St. Mary's churches by royal charter. In this year, the magistrates and council were authorized by the court of session to elect Mr. Ballantine to the Wynd church themselves, in consequence of their building and endowing the church, and they have continued the patronage of the city churches ever since. The free Presbyterian meeting-house (now the Chapel of Ease in Canon-street) was built this year in consequence of the dispute about patronage. Mr. William Cruden, minister.
- 1767 *Burying Ground*.—The North west burying ground was formed this year.
- 1767 *Gold Chains*.—The lord provost, baillies, dean of guild, and convener, first began to wear gold chains. Provost Murdoch, baillies Euchanan, Bannatyne and Clark, dean of guild Campbell and convener Jamieson were the first persons who wore the chains. The convener's chain was made by Napier and Eain, and cost £40 10 1½.
- 1768 *Jamaica-street Bridge*.—The foundation stone of this bridge was laid on 29th September, by provost Murdoch, with great masonic solemnity. Prior to this date, small boats came up as far as St. Enoch's burn, where the original quay terminated.
- 1768 *Forth and Clyde Navigation*.—Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. on 10th June, dug out the first spadeful of earth for the canal. On 2d Sept. 1775, the canal was rendered navigable to Kirkintilloch, and to Stockingfield on 10th Nov. 1775; the collateral cut to Hamiltonhill and the basin near Glasgow, were finished on 10th Nov. 1777. On 6th July, 1786, the operations commenced for extending the navigation from Stockingfield to the Clyde, which were completely finished and the canal opened from sea to sea on 28th July, 1790, and on 11th Nov. the basin at Port-Dundas was finished. The canal from the Forth to the Clyde is 55 miles long.
- 1769 *Monkland Canal*.—Although this canal was projected in this year, it was not till 31st Dec. 1790, that the junction between the Forth and Clyde navigation and this canal was completed. The canal from Glasgow to the Monklands, is 12 miles long.
- 1770 *Finnieston*.—The village of Finnieston was laid out this year by the proprietor of Stobeross. The name was given in honour of the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who was chaplain in the family.

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- 1770 *Relief Meeting-house*.—The first meeting-house here, connected with this body, was built at Anderston in 1770. Mr. Joseph Neil was admitted minister in 1771.
- 1771 *St. Andrew Square*.—In this year an act of parliament was obtained for making St. Andrew street and square.
- 1772 *Dunlop Street* was opened this year.
- 1773 *Miller Street and Clyde Street, west*, were opened this year; *East*, in 1812.
- 1774 *Assessors for the Poor*.—This was the first year that the magistrates and council appointed assessors. The names of the first assessors are inserted in the article Poor.
- 1775 *Glasgow Regiment*.—At the breaking out of the American war, the city raised a battalion of 1000 men, called the Glasgow regiment, afterwards the 85d foot. This regiment cost the citizens upwards of £10,000. The enthusiasm in support of the war was so great, that gentlemen of the first respectability in the city, paraded the streets as recruiting sergeants, while the father of a late member of parliament played the bagpipe.
- 1776 *Rutherglen Bridge*.—A free bridge was built across the Clyde, near the west end of the parish of Rutherglen. The foundation stone was laid this year.
- 1776 *Stockwell-street Bridge*.—This bridge was widened ten feet on the east side during this year.
- 1777 *Foot Pavements*.—The first foot pavement in the city was laid this year, by Mr. John Brown, master of works. It was on the east side of the Candleriggs-street, from the Trongate to Bell-street. It was not however till 1800, when the first police act was obtained, that footpaths became general, though there were instances of a single row of stones being put in front of a few houses as far back as the year 1761. Before side pavements were made, persons walked on the middle of the street, hence the term walking on the *crown of the causeway*.
- 1777 *Arns Well*.—The Arns well, in the green, was opened to the public this year, under the auspices of provost Donald. This well took its name from the arn trees (alder) which were planted beside it.
- 1777 *Gaelic Chapel*.—The Gaelic chapel in Ingram-street was opened this year, Mr. Hugh M'Diarmid, minister. *Queen Street* was opened this year.
- 1777 *Chrystal*.—The manufacturing of chrystal was introduced to this town by Messrs. Cookson of Newcastle during this year.
- 1777 *Cudbear*.—Messrs. George M<sup>r</sup>Intosh & Co. established a manufactory of cudbear in this city during this year.
- 1778 *Episcopal Palace*.—The ruins of this once famous structure were removed this year; the west wall hung over Kirk-street so very considerably, that Mr. C—r could never be advised to go near it, from the belief in the story, that whenever the wisest man in the city came in contact with it, it would fall and smother him!!!
- 1778 *Tallow Searchers*.—Tallow searchers first appointed in this city.
- 1779 *Charlotte Street* was opened this year.
- 1779 *Methodists*.—The meeting-house in Stockwell-street, opposite to Jackson-street, was opened this year by Mr. John Wesley, who first visited Glasgow in April, 1751. The first conference was held in London, on 25th June, 1714.
- 1780 *Rev. Doctor Hamilton*.—The Rev. Doctor John Hamilton, minister of the cathedral church, visitor of the college, and dean of faculty, (father to provost John Hamilton) died this year. This eminent divine was held in great respect by all classes of the community. At his funeral, in addition to the magistrates, ministers and the professors, who walked in their robes preceded by their mace, a great body of the population turned out to do honour to the memory of a man who had so justly merited their approbation.
- 1780 *Street Lamps*.—On 16th August, the town council instructed the master of works to put up nine lamps on the south side of the Trongate-street, from the High kirk steeple to the Stockwell-street, in consideration that the proprietors of houses had just laid a foot pavement similar to that on the opposite side of the street.
- 1780 *Buchan in Street* was opened this year, (north end in 1804.)
- 1780 *Popish Bill*.—A bill having been brought into parliament to repeal certain penal statutes against the Roman catholics, a numerous body of the citizens of Glasgow determined to oppose it. Societies, consisting of 1200 persons, were formed against it. Mr. John Paterson, spirit dealer, was convener of the heads of the societies, and corresponded with Lord George Gordon, who had put himself forward on this occasion. At this period a mob destroyed a shop in King-street, and a pottery in Tureen-street belonging to Mr. Bagnel, merely because he was a Roman catholic. Soon after this, a bill was brought into parliament for repealing the duty on French cambrics; when the news of this reached Glasgow, the weavers met in great numbers and burnt the minister in effigy. Mr. George Dempster, who had opposed the bill in parliament, having come to Glasgow, was highly applauded,

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- and received the honour of a weavers procession from Anderston by torch light. I recollect that the transparency in the lanthorn which was carried before Mr. Dempster, had the words, "No French cambric," painted on it. Mr. James Monteith of Anderston was supposed to have been the first manufacturer in Scotland, who warped a muslin web. Muslins of yarn from the mule jenny were made here in 1785.
- 1781 *Ingram Street* was opened, and the tontine rooms and coffee room, built this year.
- 1782 *St. Enoch's Church*.—This church was opened this year. Dr. William Taylor, minister. St. Enoch's square was opened at the same period.
- 1782 *Flood in the River*.—On 12th March, the river Clyde rose 20 feet higher than in ordinary tides. Boats were rowed through the Bridgegate, and the under part of Stockwell-street, King-street, Saltmarket, &c.
- 1783 *Chamber of Commerce*.—The chamber was incorporated this year by royal charter, under the auspices of provost Colquhoun. A branch of the royal bank of Scotland was established in Glasgow at the same period.
- 1783 *John Street and the Bell of the Brae*.—John-street was opened, and the Bell of the brae (High-street) lowered rather more than 4 feet this year.
- 1784 *Campbell Street* was opened this year.
- 1785 *Mendicity*.—Several attempts have been made in this city to suppress begging, but hitherto without effect. At this period the magistrates received the able assistance of the rev. Doctor Porteous, who devoted much of his valuable time to the cure of this evil. In preparing a treatise on the subject, the Doctor corresponded with several distinguished persons who had turned their thoughts to the cure of mendicity in other great towns, although the Doctor's suggestions met the entire approbation of the magistrates and the respectable part of the community, the time had not arrived when the scheme could receive general support. Since that period, the magistrates and police have made frequent attempts to suppress public begging; although their exertions have been attended with considerable success, yet there is no society in this city for the exclusive purpose of suppressing public begging, as is to be found in other great towns. The mendicity societies in London and Edinburgh have produced the happiest effects on society. In the Scottish metropolis, the society, which owes its birth to Mr. Robert Johnston, late one of the magistrates, has been fostered by all that is respectable in the community, and is now productive of great public benefit. The Edinburgh society was instituted on 25th January, 1815.
- 1785 *Great Frost*.—On the 14th March, the ice on the Clyde broke up after four months frost. During the time of the ice, booths and dram shops, with fires in them, were erected on the river.
- 1785 *Balloon*.—During this year Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, ascended in a balloon from St. Andrew's square, and in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours descended at Hawick, a distance of about 70 miles. In a second attempt he descended in the neighbourhood of Campsie.
- 1786 *Turkey Red*.—Messrs. George M'Intosh and David Dale commenced dyeing yarn turkey red this year.
- 1786 *Coal*.—The town council resolved that coal brought into the city should be sold by weight and not by measure, in all time coming.
- 1786 *Weigh-house*.—This building was removed from Candlerigg-street to Ingram-street, south-east corner of Montrose-street. It was pulled down in 1822.
- 1786 *Distillery*.—Baillie Menzies of Gorbals, was the first person in the west of Scotland who had an entered still, his licence in 1786 was the 4th in Scotland.
- 1787 *Sunday Schools*.—Sunday schools were established in this city during this year. The London Sunday school society was established on 7th Sept. 1785, under the auspices of Lord Barham, Mr. Wilberforce and other respectable philanthropists.
- 1787 *Weavers' Riot*.—During this year the manufacturers intended to reduce the price of weaving, on which a number of weavers struck work; having paraded the streets they burned and destroyed a number of webs in the Calton and Drygate. Provost Riddell having called out the military, under the command of col. Kellet, three men were killed, and several wounded on the 3d Sept. The sheriff and convener Glen were also along with the military.
- 1787 *Cochran Street, Frederick Street, Montrose Street, George Square, and St. Andrew's Square*, were opened during this year.
- 1788 *Lining of Streets*.—On the 25d April the magistrates and council remitted to the dean of guild court the lining of the streets and other matters connected with building, and recommended to the dean of guild to keep proper records thereof.
- 1789 *Grammar School*.—The grammar school fronting George-street was built this year.
- 1790 *London Mail*.—On 7th July the first mail coach from London, by the way of Carlisle, arrived in Glasgow.
- 1790 *Common Sewers*.—The first sewer in Glasgow was made this year by the building company, the partners of which were Messrs. Dugald Bannatyne, John Thomson and Robert Smith. On the 15th Sept. 1819, sewers had been laid in 45 streets,

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- extending to five miles and 26 yards. This taken in connexion with a plentiful supply of water, and the privilege of the public green, contributes greatly to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. The *Humane society* was instituted this year.
- 1790 *Brunswick Street, Hutcheson Street, and Wilson Street*, were opened this year.
- 1791 *Trades' Hall* was built this year, the foundation stone was laid by convener M. A.
- 1791 *The Surgeons' Hall* built, *Stirling's Library, Hamilton Street, west*, opened this year.
- 1792 *Royal infirmary*.—The foundation stone was laid on 18th May, by provost M'Dell, in presence of the public bodies. The infirmary was opened on 8th Dec. 1794; betwixt that time and 31st Dec. 1822, there have been admitted, 28,000 patients, of that number, 19,155 have been completely cured; exclusive of in-patients, 63,000 persons have come to the infirmary for medical advice, so that during the time above specified, 91,562 persons have been cured, relieved, or received advice.
- 1792 *Roman Catholics*.—The first place which the Roman catholic had in Glasgow for public worship was the Tennis court in Mitchell-street, it opened this year. Alex. McDonald, priest.
- 1792 *George Street, Dimpster Street, Balmanno Street and Weaver Street*, were opened this year.
- 1792 *Steam Engines*.—Mr. Robert Muir was the first person who made an engine in Glasgow for moving machinery; it was put up in Messrs. Scott & Stevenson's cotton mill in Springfield, exactly 10 years after Messrs. Boulton and Watt obtained the patent. The first engine made under this patent was put up at Drally iron works in 1782. It was not, however, till 1789, that steam engines were used for spinning cotton; at that period, Messrs. Boulton and Watt erected an engine in Manchester for Mr. Drinkwater.
- 1793 *Tron Church burned*.—This church was destroyed by accidental fire, on 8th Feb. in this year. *Glasford-street* and *Garthland-street* were opened at the same period.
- 1794 *Duke-street* was opened this year.
- 1794 *Inspector of Markets*.—In this year an inspector of the flesh markets was appointed. The office was soon after abolished. The *Tron Church* was rebuilt in this year.
- 1794 *Hutcheson's Bridge*.—The foundation stone of this bridge was laid by provost Gilbert Hamilton. After the arches were thrown, the spandrils filled up, and the parapets nearly finished, the river rose to an alarming height, and carried away a great part of the bridge, on the 18th November, 1795.
- 1794 *Volunteers*.—At this period, the revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country, that an act of parliament was passed, authorising the system of volunteering. On this occasion a regiment of Royal volunteers was raised in Glasgow. In 1797, three regiments were raised, viz. Royal volunteers; Royal volunteer light horse; and armed association. Soon after the peace of Amiens, in 1803, 9 corps of volunteers were raised here, viz. 1st regiment of Glasgow volunteers; 2d, or 'Trades' house regiment; 3d, or Highland regiment; 4th, Sharpshooters; 5th, Grocers corps; 6th, Anti-snow volunteers; 7th, Armed association; 8th, Canal volunteers; and 9th, Glasgow volunteer light horse. In 1808 the volunteer system gave place to Local Militia, when the Glasgow corps were all disembodied, and 6 corps of local militia embodied in their place. These corps, now disembodied, consisted of 58 companies, and 4,600 rank and file.
- 1794 *Taylor-street* was opened during this year. In pulling down an old house fronting Rottenrow-street, for opening Taylor-street, (where churchmen formerly resided,) the workmen found a number of ancient coins, &c.
- 1795 *Infantry Barracks*.—The infantry barracks were built in the Gallowgate, and *Barrack-street* opened this year.
- 1796 *Anderson's Institution* commenced operations this year. Dr. Wright, president.
- 1796 *Assembly Rooms*.—The assembly rooms in Ingram street were erected in this year, the foundation stone was laid by provost Gilbert Hamilton.
- 1797 *Virginia-street* (north) was opened this year.
- 1797 *Quay at the Br. midlaw*.—An addition of 500 feet was made to the quay this year.
- 1797 *Riding School*.—The riding school in York street was built this year, Capt. John Orr (town clerk) laid the foundation stone. *Stirling's Library* was opened this year.
- 1798 *Barony Church*.—This church which was built this year, is situated a little to the south of the cathedral.
- 1798 *Contributions to Government*.—The citizens of Glasgow remitted £15,938, 14s. 6d. as a voluntary contribut on for carrying on the war.
- 1798 *Gaelic Chapel*.—The Gaelic chapel in Duke-street was opened this year, Mr. John M'Kenzie, minister. *Nelson-street* was also opened this year.
- 1798 *Catcart-street* was opened this year. Before this street was opened or the road

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- made to Anderston, the principal road from the cathedral to the bishop's country house or castle at Partick, run parallel to, and a little south from Cathcart-street, still better known by the name of the Sauchiehall road.
- 1799 *Independents*.—The circus in Jamaica-street was fitted up into a chapel and opened this year. Mr. Greville Ewing, minister. The *Female Society* was instituted this year.
- 1799 *Failure of Crops*.—The failure of the crops in these years was so great, that provisions and could scarcely be got through the usual channels. Under these circumstances, the magistrates and council and several benevolent individuals raised a large sum of money, with which they purchased grain. The purchases amounted to £117,500. On the return of plenty, the concern sustained a loss of £15,000, a considerable part of which was defrayed from the corporation funds. On this occasion, the late Mr. Archibald Smith of Jordanhill, rendered essential service to the community. Mr. Smith, not only liberal but munificent in his subscriptions, was to be found in every work of benevolence, and his example in conscientiously discharging the duties of the magistracy in the city and county, has been followed by the members of his respected family. A bill having been brought into the House of Commons for taxing the inhabitants for a part of the loss, the magistrates were so vehemently opposed, that the bill was withdrawn.
- 1800 *Police*.—The first police bill was procured this year. *Alpin-street, Brown-street, and Carrick-street*, were opened this year.
- 1801 *Baillies*.—Two additional baillies were added to the magistracy this year, under the auspices of provost John Hamilton.
- 1801 *Power-Loom Mill*.—Mr. John Monteith erected a power mill for 200 looms in this year. Mr. Monteith has contributed greatly to the improvement of the manufacture of cotton goods.
- 1802 *Bandana Manufactory*.—Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle & Co. established a manufactory for bandanas this year.
- 1802 *Philosophical Society*.—A philosophical society was established in Glasgow this year.
- 1802 *Bath-street, Gordon-street, Portland-street, Kent-street and Suffolk-Street*, were opened this year.
- 1803 *Hutcheson's Hospital* was rebuilt in Ingram-street this year.
- 1803 *Timber Bridge*.—A timber bridge was thrown across the Clyde this year at the foot of the Saltmarket, by Mr. Peter Nicholson, architect.
- 1803 *Glasgow Fire Insurance Company* was instituted this year. It was dissolved in a few years afterwards.
- 1804 *Bible Society*.—The London society was instituted on 7th March, 1804, and on 6th July same year, Mr. David Dale, (the Thornton of Glasgow,) remitted £584, 18s. 1d., to the parent society, Mr. Dale's distinguished family made a present to the society of 500 Arabic bibles, value, £575, exclusive of £50 annually.
- 1804 *The Hunterian Museum* was built this year, and the *Glasgow Public Library* opened.
- 1804 *Richmond-street, and St. Vincent-street* were opened this year.
- 1805 *Literary and Commercial Society*.—This society commenced on 27th March.
- 1805 *Stirling Place and Brunsvick Place* were opened this year.
- 1805 *Ardrossan Canal*.—An act of parliament was obtained this year for making this canal; it is not executed farther than 11 miles, viz. from Glasgow to Johnstone.
- 1806 *Nelson's Monument*.—A monument erected in the green, to the memory of Lord Nelson. The foundation stone was laid by Sir John Stewart of Allanbank, bart. provincial grand master mason for the under ward of Lanarkshire, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1806, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir. On the 5th Aug. 1810, the top of the monument was completely shattered during a storm of thunder and lightning. Although the ashlers of the upper part were thrown out of their beds, and so suspended that a passenger could see through the obelisk, it is very remarkable that they remained in that situation for ten years, when the shattered stones were removed, and the obelisk repaired.
- 1806 *Supply of Water*.—Prior to 1804 the supply of water for the city was from 30 public wells and a few private ones. In the year 1774, the magistrates and a few public-spirited individuals, employed Mr. James Gordon to convey water into the city from Whitehill and other places; some difficulties having occurred, the scheme was given up. About the year 1794, Messrs. John Stirling, James Hopkirk, and Henry Glassford procured plans and estimates from Mr. M'Question for bringing water into the town from certain neighbouring springs and reservoirs. As the estimate was greater than was contemplated, and as the public was not yet fully sensible of the inestimable advantages to be derived from a plentiful supply of water, the scheme was relinquished.

In 1804, Mr. Harley erected a large reservoir in Upper Nile-street, and sent a supply of water through the town in carts, from springs in the lands of Willowbank, on the Blythwood estate.

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In 1806, a few gentlemen, interested in the welfare of the city, conceiving that a plentiful supply of filtered water might be got from the river Clyde, communicated their ideas to others, and in a short time, a subscription was completed, and parliamentary powers granted for bringing water into town.

In 1808, some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, obtained an act of parliament for supplying the suburbs and city with water. These companies have continued ever since their formation to give the community an ample supply of excellent water, at a moderate charge.

In 1813, an attempt was made to unite the two companies, which there was reason to fear would act as a monopoly to the injury of the community. On the 4th of August, in that year, being then a member of the town council, and one of the original parliamentary commissioners for the Glasgow company, I published a pamphlet on the subject, addressed to the magistrates and council, and suggested, that in the event of a monopoly or overcharge for the water, the corporation should avail themselves of their capability of bringing in filtered water to the town from the river at the fleshers' haugh, within a few hundred yards of the town. As there is now another attempt to form a junction of the companies, it must be satisfactory to know, that if necessary, the corporation has the power of supplying the town, particularly the lower parts of it, with pure filtered water from the inexhaustible gravel bed in the river at the haugh, at a very moderate rate, there being no ground to purchase, no unnecessary length of conducting pipes to lessen the discharge and increase the expense. It is also satisfactory to know, that the town may be supplied in this manner at any time the corporation may find it necessary for the good of the community, as the ground and streets through which the pipes would require to be laid, are under their immediate controul. While rendering a service to the community, the corporation would benefit its own funds; at least the corporations of London and Liverpool have done so, with capabilities far inferior to that of Glasgow. For a long period the water works of Edinburgh belonged to the corporation.

- 1807 *St. George's Church.*—The foundation stone of this church was laid by baillie Cleland. The magistrates and council, the merchant's and trades' houses, the ministers of the city, the session of St. George, &c. proceeded from the town hall to the site of the church in Buchanan-street, under an escort of a detachment from the 71st, or Glasgow regiment; when the foundation stone was laid with the usual formalities, and the inscription plate deposited. Provost M'Kenzie in replying to baillie Cleland, expressed his high approbation of the proceedings which had so happily led to the erection of a new church; after which, doctor Porteous, the venerable and highly respected minister of the parish, offered up a very impressive and appropriate prayer.
- 1808 *Glasgow Observatory.*—The subscribers to this institution were erected into a corporation this year, under the name of "The Glasgow society for promoting astronomical science."
- 1808 *Albion-street, South and North.*—These streets were opened this year.
- 1809 *Sir John Moore's Monument.*—Upwards of £4000 was subscribed in a few days by the citizens of Glasgow, and a monument ordered to be erected to the memory of their fellow citizen Sir John Moore, who fell gloriously in the arms of victory, on the plains of Corunna, at the head of the British army. On 16th August, 1819, a bronze pedestrian statue of that great General, by Flaxman, was erected on a granite pedestal in George's square. Sir John was born in Donald's land, north side of Trongate, a little east from Candleriggs street.
- 1809 *Glasgow Bank.*—The Glasgow banking company commenced business this year.
- 1809 *Lock Hospital.*—The Lock hospital was instituted this year, and *St. Vincent-street, west*, opened.
- 1809 *Green Market.*—The gardeners were this year admitted into the market which had been erected on the site of the Wynd church.
- 1810 *Jail and Public Offices.*—The foundation stone of the jail and public offices, at the west end of the high green, was laid this year by provost Black, in presence of the magistrates and council. The *Slaughter Houses* were rebuilt this year.
- 1810 *Post Office and Lyceum.*—The post office and Lyceum in Nelson-street were built this year.
- 1810 *Lunatic Asylum.*—The foundation stone of this building was laid by provost Black, in presence of the public bodies, with great masonic solemnity. Previous to the procession, a very suitable sermon was preached in St. George's church, by the Rev. Doctor McGill, one of the directors and eminent promoters of the institution. When the foundation stone was laid, Mr. Robert M'Nair of Belvidere, the humane projector and zealous promoter of the institution, replied to provost Black, in an energetic speech; after which, the Rev. Doctor Gibb, acting grand chaplain, of-

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- ferred up a very appropriate prayer. The procession, which consisted of more than 2000 persons, including the office-bearers of the grand lodge of Scotland, the members of twenty-seven mason lodges, and 240 musicians, was conducted in the most orderly manner, and reflected great credit on the judgment and activity of capt. John Graham of the 6th regiment, or Trades' house local militia, who acted as grand marshal. The procession, which was one of the grandest ever recollected in this place, was guarded by detachments from the 71st or Glasgow regiment, and the Argyleshire militia, consisting of 700 men.
- 1810 *Lancastrian Schools*.—A society was formed in this city for establishing Lancastrian schools, who laid out upwards of £6000, without being productive of much good. The members of the committee who pledged their names for building the schools, were involved in very considerable expense.
- 1810 *Gold Chains*.—Mr. Joshua Heywood was the first baillie of the river who wore a gold chain. *St. George's Place* was opened this year.
- 1811 *College Buildings*.—The east range of the College buildings was rebuilt this year.
- 1811 *Quay at the Broomielaw*.—The quay was extended 900 lineal feet this year.
- 1812 *Mr. Pitt*.—The citizens of Glasgow erected a marble statue to the memory of Mr. Pitt, from the chisel of Flaxman; it was put up in the town hall this year.
- 1812 *Magdalene Asylum*.—The foundation stone of the asylum was laid this year by Mr. Cleland, in presence of the directors.
- 1812 *Steam Boats*.—The first boat successfully impelled by steam in Europe, was the *Comet of Glasgow*. This boat was fitted up by Mr. Henry Bell, and placed on Clyde in 1812. This ingenious self-taught individual frequently communicated his views and exhibited models to me. Although he was unsuccessful in some of his early attempts, he never lost sight of his favourite object. Since 1812, steam boats have been sent from this to England, Ireland, &c. and are now to be found on almost every river in Europe. On 6th April, 1825, there were 53 steam boats plying from Glasgow to Liverpool, Ireland, the Highlands and elsewhere. The mail is now carried in a steam boat to Ireland and the Highlands. *Is Mr. Bell entitled to no public reward for his valuable invention?*
- 1812 *Unitarians*.—The chapel in Union-street was opened this year, Mr. James Yates minister. *Dundas-street* was opened this year.
- 1812 *Gold Chains*.—Mr. William Rodger was the first chief magistrate of Gorbals who wore a gold chain.
- 1813 *Great Hamilton-street*.—When this street was opened, the magistrates and council named it in honour of Mr. John Hamilton of Northpark, who had been six years Lord Provost of Glasgow, and discharged the various duties of the magistracy with much honour to himself, and great advantage to the community. Mr. Hamilton is the representative of a family, who, during four successive generations, have discharged the duties of honourable and important offices in this city.
- 1813 *Turret Bell making*.—Messrs. Stephen Miller & Co. of this city, introduced turret bell making this year. They have since cast bells for the Gorbals and St. John's churches, and for the Bridgegate or Merchant's house steeple.
- 1813 *Pawnbrokers*.—The business of pawnbroking did not commence in Glasgow till this year. Mr. John Graham was the first regular pawnbroker in this city.
- 1814 *Old Jail*.—The jail at the Cross was taken down this year, the ground on which it stood was sold by public sale, along with the materials, at £8000, being at the rate of £45 per square yard. The *Robertsonian Library* was opened this year.
- 1817 *Roman Catholic Chapel*.—The Roman Catholic chapel in Clyde-street was built this year. Mr. Andrew Scott, priest.
- 1815 *Book Publishing Trade*.—The periodical book publishing trade was not known in Scotland till the year 1796. By a report drawn up for the House of Commons, it appeared that in 1815 there were in Scotland, 414 book hawkers, technically termed canvassers, and deliverers, who, on an average of seven years, collected £44,160 per annum, in sixpences and shillings, and that five-sixteenths of the whole belonged to Glasgow. The concern of Messrs. Edward Khull & Co. alone, exclusive of compositors, printers, &c. employed 81 canvassers and deliverers, who visited every town of consideration in Scotland.
- 1815 *Methodist Chapel* in Great Hamilton-street (now St. James' church) was built this year. The *Provident Bank* commenced business in Glasgow during this year.
- 1815 *Balloon*.—On 22d Dec. Mr. Saddler, jun. ascended in a balloon from the grammar school grounds, and descended at Milngavie. *McFarlane-street* was opened this year.
- 1815 *Flood in Clyde*.—On 30th Dec. the Clyde rose about 17 feet higher than in ordinary tides.
- 1815 *Botanic Garden*.—The subscribers to the Royal Botanic garden, were erected into



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- a corporation by the prince regent and council; Dr. William Jackson Hooker, so justly distinguished for scientific acquirements, is the first professor.
- 1816 *Distress of the Working Classes.*—In the latter end of 1816, and beginning of 1817, the working classes were so distressed from the want of employment, that it was found necessary to raise a large sum of money for their relief by voluntary subscription; of this sum, the committee of management actually distributed £2653, 6s. 2d. among 23,130 persons. In times of general or local distress, this city is liberal to a proverb; among its citizens there are many to be found engaging in every work of benevolence, labouring for the public good, and the true interests of their less fortunate brethren. The names of Dalglish, Monteith, McGavin, Templeton, Ewing, Ellis, and many others, will long be venerated by those who have languished under disease, or felt the chilling cold of poverty.
- 1816 *India.*—The first ship that was despatched from Scotland direct to India, was from the house of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. of this city.
- 1817 *St. John's Church.*—The foundation stone of St. John's church was laid this year, by provost Monteith, in presence of the magistrates and council, and the ministers of the city. When the ceremony was completed, the Rev. Principal Taylor delivered up an impressive prayer. The procession was guarded by a detachment of the 42d regiment, under the command of capt. James Stirling, son of major-general Stirling, our gallant and highly respected townsman.
- 1817 *Bazar.*—The bazar was built during this year. Mr. Cleland, superintendent of public works gave the design and laid the foundation stone. *Oswald street* was opened this year.
- 1818 *Live Cattle Market.*—The ground originally intended for Graham's Square has been turned into a market for the sale of live cattle: 9281 square yards of ground have been inclosed with stone walls, 150 pens made for sheep and lambs, sheds for neat cattle have been erected, and a change-house and stabling built for the accommodation of those who frequent the Market.
- 1818 *Gas Light.*—An act of parliament has been procured for supplying the city with gas. The first public lamp in the streets lighted with gas, was put up in the Tron-gate by the gas company, on 5th Sept. 1818.
- 1818 *Typhus Fever.*—The lower classes of this city and suburbs were severely afflicted with typhus fever. No sooner had the disease assumed a regular appearance, than a committee of citizens were appointed, when £6626, 14s. 1d. was raised by voluntary contribution. There being no room in the royal infirmary for additional fever patients, the committee built a temporary fever hospital, in which they placed 200 beds. The hospital at Spring gardens near the infirmary was opened on 30th March, 1818, and shut on 12th July, 1819; between these periods there were 1929 patients admitted. The greatest number in the hospital at one time was 212; the number of deaths in all, 171. During the period above specified, the committee caused upwards of 5000 apartments in the city and suburbs to be fumigated where the disease had visited, or was likely to visit. Having appointed persons to survey upwards of 600 lodging houses, the committee caused the infected bedding to be burned, and supplied the owners with new bedding. Among the numerous benevolent individuals who tendered their services on this distressing occasion, the names of Balmanno, Leckie, Wigham, Rodger, Machen and Lawson deserve to be particularly mentioned, as having laid the community under many obligations, by their unwearied, disinterested and valuable services.
- 1819 *Monteith Row.*—The row having been laid out this year, the magistrates and council, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the community, by Mr. Henry Monteith of Carstairs, did him the honour (while in London on public business) of calling this street by his name. In addition to all other services, provost Monteith's conduct during the critical days of radicalism, was such, as to command the respect of all who had an opportunity of witnessing it.
- 1819 *Distress of the Working Classes.*—The working classes were again thrown into great distress from want of employment. The seeds of discontent which had been widely sown and had taken deep root in this part of the country, had now begun to shoot vigorously in all the variety of radicalism. At this alarming crisis, when thousands of workers paraded the streets in organized form, demanding employment or bread, upwards of 600 persons were almost instantly employed at spare work or breaking stones for the roads. Exclusive of the exertions of the authorities and individuals in the suburbs, the magistrates of Glasgow simultaneously employed 310 persons, chiefly weavers, nearly the whole of whom remained at work for upwards of four months in the green; the entire management of these persons having been given to the superintendent of public works, he had great satisfaction in observing, that by a constant superintendence, and an earnest desire to add to the comforts and alleviate

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the distresses of those placed under his charge, that he completely succeeded in preventing all and every one of them from attending political meetings, even although several were held in the immediate neighbourhood of the green, from which thousands of misguided persons were seen marching to the hustings in pompous procession, preceded by numerous radical ensigns, and well dressed females carrying caps of liberty.

On the 2d of August, there were 324 persons at work in the green, of that number 124 were born in Glasgow of whom 36 had families, average residence of the whole,  $27\frac{1}{4}$  years; 96 were born in other places of Scotland, of whom 39 had families, average residence  $18\frac{3}{8}$  years; 101 belonged to Ireland, of whom 47 had families, average residence  $12\frac{1}{2}$  years; 2 from England, average residence  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, and 1 from America of 30 years residence. Every person from the boy of ten years, representing a widowed family to the man of seventy, got one shilling every night for his day's labour; those who had one child under ten years of age, got one quart of broth additional, and those who had three children under ten years of age, two quarts. When the work was finished, the before mentioned persons were so satisfied with what the magistrates had done for them, that they unanimously voted their thanks to the superintendent of public works, as a mark of their approbation of his conduct. They afterwards published the vote of thanks in the newspapers.

1820 *Distress Continued.*—Although the condition of the working classes was greatly ameliorated towards the end of 1819, yet there was a great deal of distress in the town during the spring and summer of 1820. At that period, a committee of the benevolent gentlemen before mentioned, attended at Hutcheson's hospital, and gave directions for the distribution of meal, coals, clothing, &c. to such persons as could not get employment, or were otherwise in want.

Towards the end of 1820, it appeared that the distresses of the working classes were such, that 2043 heads of families pawned 7380 articles, on which they raised £739, 5s. 6d.; of the heads of families 1946 were Scotch, and 97 English, Irish or Foreigners, 1375 had never applied for, nor received charity of any description, 474 received occasional aid from the committee, and 194 were paupers.

The following is a list of the articles which the working classes were under the necessity of pledging.—

|                          |                         |                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 589 men's coats.         | 90 pelises.             | 300 pairs sheets.   |
| 355 vests.               | 654 shawls.             | 162 bed-covers.     |
| 288 pairs breeches.      | 210 silk handkerchiefs. | 36 table cloths.    |
| 84 pairs stockings.      | 294 shirts and shifts.  | 48 umbrellas.       |
| 1980 women's gowns.      | 60 hats.                | 102 bibles.         |
| 540 petticoats.          | 84 bed-ticks.           | 204 watches.        |
| 132 wrappers.            | 108 pillows.            | 216 rings.          |
| 222 spencers and frocks. | 262 pairs blankets.     | 48 Waterloo medals. |
| 123 duffles.             |                         |                     |

1820 *Grammar School Buildings.*—The foundation stone of the grammar school buildings erected on the elevated ground on the north side George's street, was laid this year by Mr. John Thomas Alston, convener of the committee, in presence of the magistrates, the committee on the school, the masters, and upwards of 500 scholars; when the ceremony was finished, the rev. principal Taylor gave a very appropriate prayer.

1821 *Cavalry Barracks.*—The cavalry barracks were built this year in Bridge-street, Tradeston. The roofs having been made of patent iron, fell in with a crash. Timber roofs have since been put on the buildings.

1821 *Public Green.*—That part of the laigh green which king James II. gave to bishop Turnbull on 20th April, 1450, for behoof of the community, did not amount to 20 acres. Since 1664, the magistrates have been adding to the size of the green. Soon after the union in 1707, a stone wall was built at the north boundary. In 1730, the green contained only  $59\frac{1}{4}$  acres, it now contains 108. In 1733, a public washing-house was built, it was nearly in a line with Charlotte-street. In 1756, Provost Murdoch made walks in the green. Serpentine walks were afterwards made, which not answering the purpose, were soon removed.

Of late years, the green has been considerably improved in its surface. In 1816, the upper part was levelled and turfed by about 200 weavers who were out of employment. In 1819, a tunnel of more than half a mile long was formed in it, so large as to contain the Camlachie burn; at that period, the green was levelled, and a junction made between the High green and the Calton green, by weavers out of employment. In 1822, the washing-house was removed to a suitable site near William-street. When the improvements which are still going on, are completed, it is believed that this park will be exceeded by none in the country, for beauty and usefulness. The advantages which the inhabitants derive from the use of the green are duly appreciated.



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## Deputation from the Merchants' House.

William Smith, Esquire, Dean of Guild,

James Ewing, Esq.

Robert Findlay, Esq.

Kirkman Finlay, Esq.

Charles Stirling, Esq.

## Deputation from the Trades' House.

James Hunter, Esquire, Convener.

Robert Hood, Esq. Laurence Phillips, Esq. Benjamin Mathie, Esq. legal adviser.

The accommodation in Edinburgh for the joint deputations, state carriages and liveries, were on a scale suited to the wealth and respectability of the commercial metropolis of Scotland. Among the presentations from Glasgow, not connected with the public bodies, there were Lieut. Col. D. Alston, Glasgow sharpshooters; Mungo Nutter Campbell, Andrew Ranken, Colin Campbell, William Hamilton, Charles Stirling, Jun. Esquires, &c. &c.

- 1822 *Glasgow Directory*.—This publication was begun by Mr. Nathaniel Jones in 1789, but was soon discontinued. It was resumed in 1799 by Mr. Walter M'Feat, and has been continued annually ever since. In 1789, the names of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders and Shopkeepers published in the Glasgow directory, amounted only to 1559, while in 1822, they amounted to 6678, viz.

|           | A   | B   | C   | D   | E   | F   | G   | H   | I   | K   | L   | M   |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| In 1789.— | 74  | 165 | 145 | 149 | 19  | 55  | 96  | 78  | 25  | 21  | 67  | 114 |
| In 1822.— | 262 | 594 | 546 | 302 | 68  | 258 | 422 | 565 | 130 | 154 | 241 | 548 |
|           | M   | N   | O   | P   | R   | S   | T   | U   | V   | W   | Y   | Z   |
| In 1789.— | 95  | 22  | 9   | 65  | 75  | 155 | 44  | 7   | 1   | 79  | 8   | 1   |
| In 1822.— | 820 | 114 | 27  | 222 | 544 | 581 | 196 | 29  | 7   | 413 | 51  | 6   |

- 1822 *Horologe Lighted by Gas*.—The dials on the east and west side of the Tron church steeple were first lighted by gas during the winters of 1821–1822. It is believed that this is the only steeple in the kingdom where the hour can be seen after dark, at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The design of lighting by reflectors was given by Mr. John Hart the ingenious and scientific pastry baker of this City.

- 1823 *Fall of Gibson's Land*.—A half past 8 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, 16th February, 1823, the great tenement fronting the Saltmarket and Prince's street, known by the name of Gibson's Land, fell into the Saltmarket and Prince's street with a tremendous crash, carrying a part of the corner tenement in Prince's-street along with it. The following are some of the remarkable circumstances connected with the fall of this building. The day before it fell, it was officially inspected by tradesmen, and the possessors ordered to leave it immediately. One man only lost his life; he was buried in the ruins, while in the act of unscrewing a bedstead. Mary Hamilton, who was in the one pair of stairs floor when the house fell, was found in the street floor in an erect posture, in a space just large enough to contain her, the stones and timber of the four upper stories forming an immense pile over her head. She remained in this position for six hours, when she was extricated by Mr. John Love, joiner, at the risk of his life; when taken out she complained of a pain in her arm from its being fixed in betwixt two pieces of wood. She is now doing well.

This tenement was built by Mr. Walter Gibson, who was provost of Glasgow at the revolution. M'Ure who wrote his History of Glasgow in 1736, in describing this tenement, says, 'the great and stately tenement of land built by the deceased "Walter Gibson, merchant, and late provost of Glasgow, stands upon eighteen "stately pillars or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture conform to the direction of that great architect, Sir William Bruce. The entry consists of four several arches towards the court thereof. This magnificent structure "is admired by all foreigners and strangers."

- 1823 *Principal Taylor's Funeral*.—On the 5th April, the mortal remains of principal Taylor were removed from his house in the College, to Blackadder's aisle in the Cathedral church. The funeral procession moved off in the following order:—the lord provost and magistrates, town clerks, chamberlain and superintendent of public works, in full dress mourning, preceded by the town officers with crape on their left arms, carrying halberts; professors in their gowns, preceded by the College mace covered with crape; the mace was carried by one of the college servants, in deep mourning, uncovered; rev. professor M'Gill in his gown and bands, followed by more than 100 students of theology, in deep mourning; professor Meikleham in his gown, followed by the students of natural philosophy; professor Mylne in his gown, followed by the students of ethics; professor Jardine in his gown, followed by the students of logic; professor M'Turk in his gown, (for professor Sandford) followed by the students of Greek; professor Walker in his gown, followed by the students of Latin; the college servants in full mourning; mutes and ushers; the body; pall bearers; relatives of the deceased; the clergymen of the city and

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neighbourhood; the session of the Cathedral church where the principal was minister; the company.

The procession which was composed of about 1500 persons, had a very imposing effect. When it arrived at the gate of the High church yard, the before-named professors and their students filed off to the right and left, and stood uncovered while the body passed. On the return of the procession, a similar compliment was paid to the lord provost and magistrates. The gown students had crape on the left sleeve of their gowns, and every thing was conducted with the greatest order, suited to the solemnity of the occasion. The superintendent and a great number of the officers of police attended the funeral.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Doctor McFarlane, minister of the parish of Drymen, and one of the deans of the chapel royal, &c. to be principal of the College in room of the Rev. Doctor Taylor deceased; and in a few days thereafter, his majesty was also pleased to appoint the said Doctor McFarlane to be minister of the Cathedral church of this city, notwithstanding that the magistrates as representing the heritors, had applied for the presentation, which it was usual to grant. *His grace the Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain, &c. &c. is chancellor of this University.*

*Respectability of the Corporation of Glasgow.*—From a remote period, the corporation of Glasgow has been alike conspicuous for its independence and loyalty to the king. The corporation, like the city, has risen to eminence by its own energies, without the aid of public money, political influence, or the assistance of any great family connected with the town.

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*The state of Society in Glasgow, at various periods, may be drawn from a careful perusal of the foregoing occurrences.*

- From 1500 to 1550 Prior to this time, the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood were governed by churchmen, who kept them in such a state of ignorance and superstition, as was truly deplorable. Towards the end of this period the principles of the glorious reformation began to be acknowledged, when it pleased God to raise up powerful agents in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in the persons of Knox and Melville.
- From 1550 to 1600 During this period the reformation took place. The great body of the people, however, still retained their fierce and sanguinary disposition, this is strikingly marked in their being constantly armed, even their ministers were accoutered in the pulpit. The number of murders, cases of incest, and other criminal acts which were turned over to the censures of the church, but too plainly point out the depraved character of the people.
- From 1600 to 1650 The distinguishing character of the people during this division of time, is marked by malignity of disposition. Their belief in, and treatment of witches, second sight, &c. afford strong symptoms of superstition, grounded on ignorance; and the profanation of the Sabbath, by working and rioting on that day, display gross profanity.
- From 1650 to 1700 During the beginning of this period and the latter end of the former, the people who had become more civilized, and paid more attention to moral and religious duties, were dreadfully harrassed and persecuted by an intolerant government, who seemed determined to enforce a form of religion which was inimical to the people. The abdication of James II. and with him the exclusion of the Stuart family, brought about the happy revolution which put an end to the religious troubles.
- From 1700 to 1750 The union with England, which took place in the beginning of this period, opened up a spirit for trade in this city, formerly unknown. The increase of population and trade, naturally brought wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the untoward effects of disease, famine, desolating fires and the rebellions which took place in the years 1715 and 1745.
- From 1750 to 1825 Towards the beginning of this period, the trade and commerce of the town was in the hands of a few enterprising individuals, who had entered deeply into the Virginia trade; these persons were looked up to by their fellow citizens, as a superior class of beings. This order of things remained till the commencement of the American war, when the trade and wealth of the place began to be more generally diffused, through the medium of the colonies. During the reign of the Virginians, the Glasgow aristocracy had a privileged walk at the Cross, which they trod in long scarlet cloaks and bushy wigs, and such

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was the state of society at this time, that when a plebeian happened to quarrel with one of the chiefs, it was certain ruin, for the quarrel soon became general. At this period, when any of the most respectable master tradesmen of the city had occasion to speak to a tobacco lord, it was usual to walk to and fro on the opposite side of the street, till he was fortunate enough to meet the eye of his employer, for it would have been presumption to have interrupted him on promenade. Such was the practice of the C——g——s, the S——s, the G——f——s, the D——m——s and others; and from this servility, the Langs, the Ferries the Martins, the Claytons and others, who, at that time were at the head of their professions, and had done much to improve the mechanical trade of the place, were not exempt.

During the first and middle part of this period, profane swearing was considered as a gentlemanlike qualification, and dissipation at dinner parties was dignified with the appellation of hospitality and friendship; and he who did not send his guest from his house in a state of intoxication, was considered unworthy of genteel society. In the latter part of this division of time, the state of society has undergone a thorough change; the trade and commerce of the town is now diffused over a great proportion of the enterprising inhabitants, and since the opening of the public coffee-house in 1781, the great distinction of rank has disappeared, and a rational amalgamation taken its place; wealth is not now the only criterion of respect, for persons in the middle walk of life, who conduct themselves with propriety, and render themselves useful, have a higher place assigned them in the community than at any former period of the history of the town. The mode of conducting entertainments is now greatly improved; every man drinks what he pleases, after which he usually retires to the drawing room; drunkenness and dissipation at dinner parties are now happily unknown, and profane swearing is considered as ungentlemanlike and highly reprehensible; this has been carried so far, that swearing in good society is seldom or never heard. The bible and missionary societies which have been instituted during this period, have done much to break down every thing like distinction among individuals professing different religious opinions.

The inhabitants of this city are justly characterised as charitable and humane, and on all proper occasions, the feelings of compassion and the energies of active benevolence are never wanting. Although this character is general to the population, it is not universal; for in this community there are many persons who act as if they lived only for themselves, and desire to know nothing but what may be conducive to their own particular interest or pecuniary advantage.

The members of the community whose circumstances have placed them above the rank of a labouring artizan, may be classed into three divisions.

The first in order, but last in respect, are those, who, though wealthy, or at least easy in their circumstances, lend a deaf ear to the tale of woe, and who neither contribute their time nor their means to the relief of the wretched.

The second are those who give none of their time to the public, and whose charities are in a manner extorted through the influence of respectable applicants, or the favour of public opinion; than this class, who may be considered as the drones of society, there are none more ready to find fault with the administrators of the municipal or charitable concerns of the place, and are ever ready to grasp at that patronage which so justly belongs to those who give so much of their valuable time to the general concerns of the community, without fee or reward.

The third class are those who voluntarily contribute their time and their money to the service of the community, in the various departments of usefulness. Through the providence of God, this class has, of late years, greatly increased in numbers and respectability of character and worldly estate, which, taken in connexion with other circumstances, have tended, in no small degree, to the increase of morality, religion, and active benevolence, in this great community.

As a summary of the whole.—A careful perusal of the foregoing historical scraps, embracing a period of more than five hundred years, will satisfy every unprejudiced reader, that his religious and political privileges are far superior to that of his forefathers. The laws are now equally and mildly administered; every man's house is his castle, property is protected, and liberty of conscience is such, that he may worship God according to the dictates of his own mind, no man to make him afraid; the unrestricted possession of these inestimable blessings should tend greatly to prevent discontent, and mitigate sufferings in times of distress.

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