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 / [James Cleland].

#### Contributors

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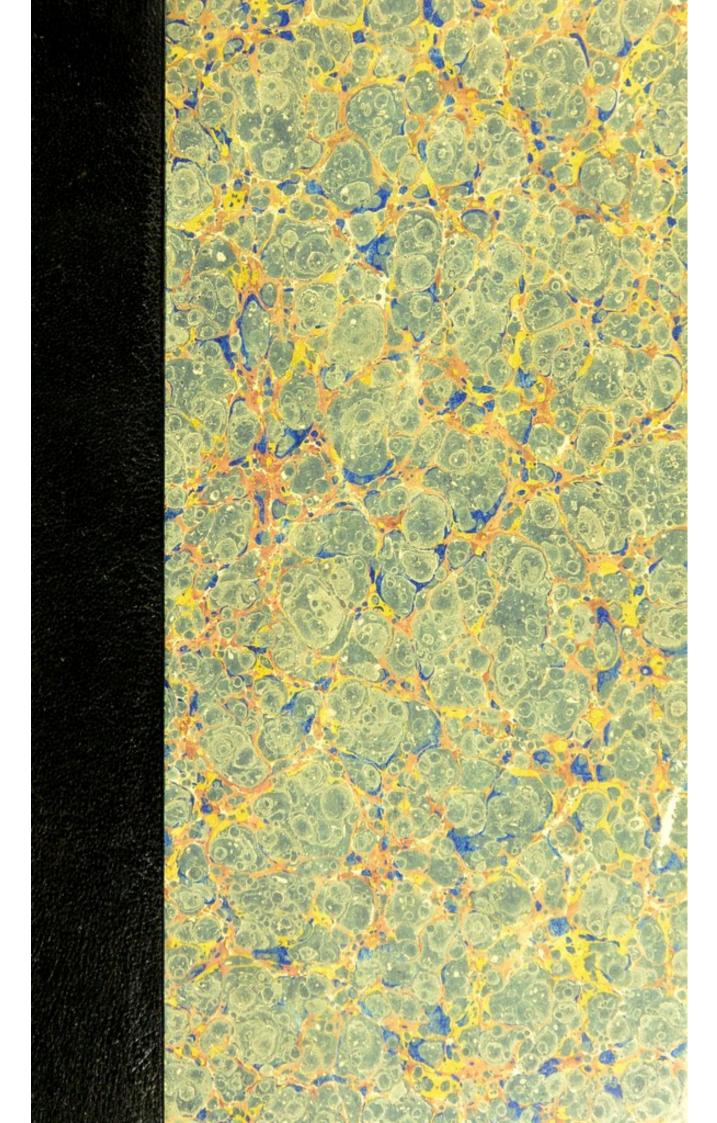
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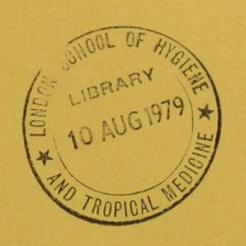
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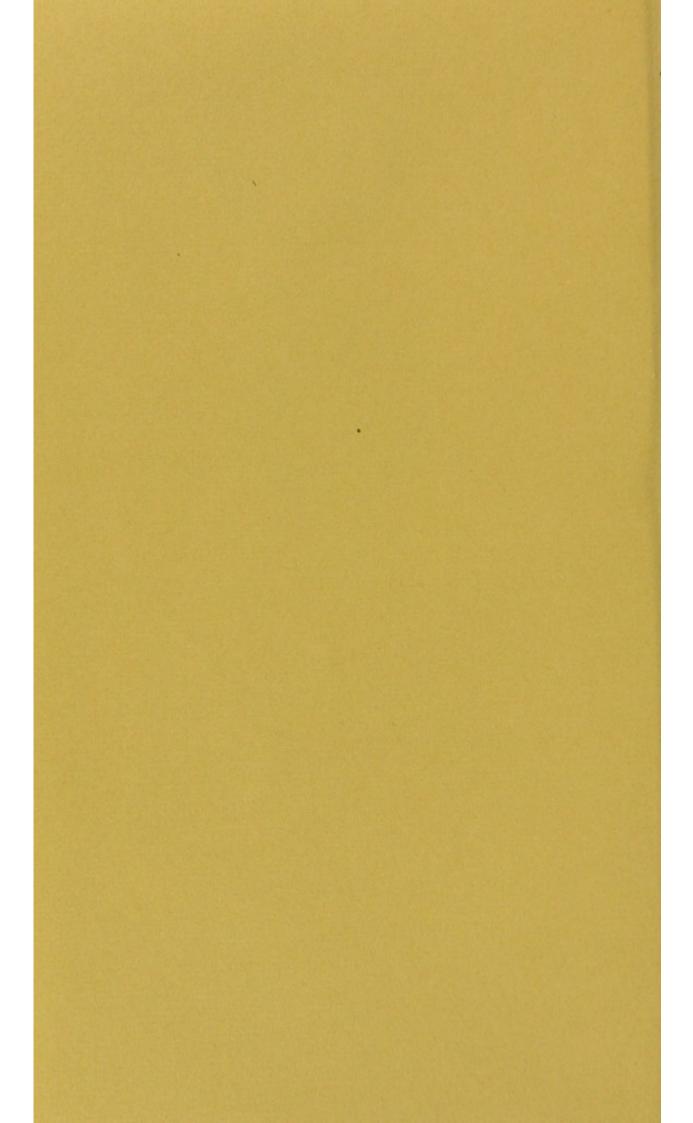
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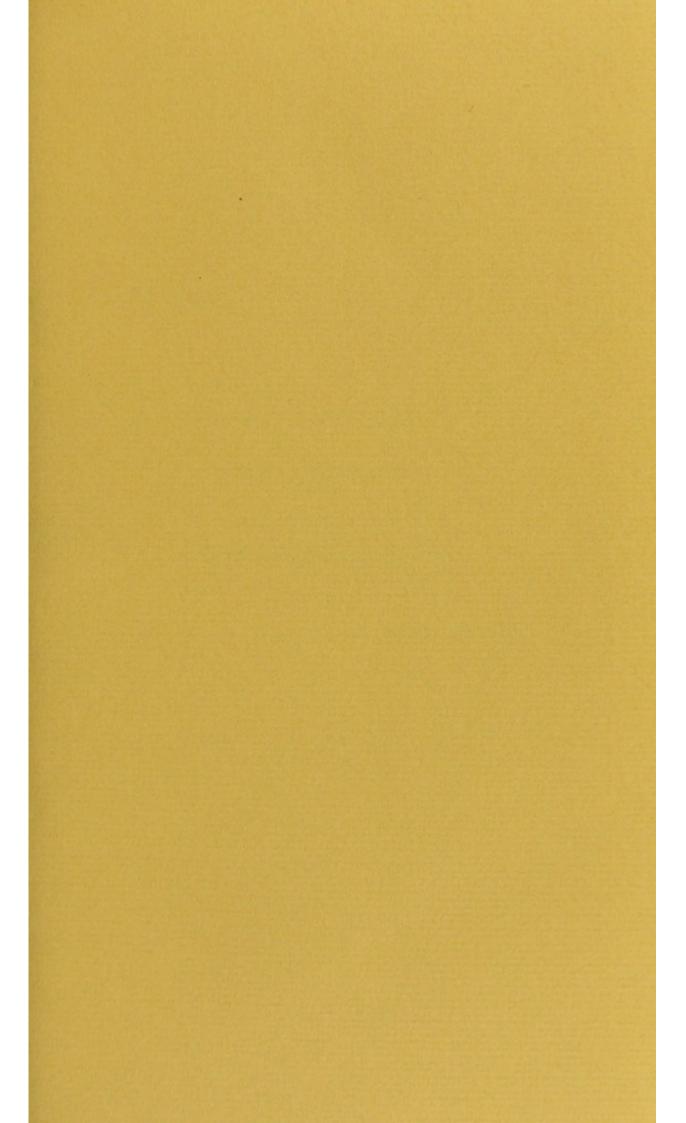
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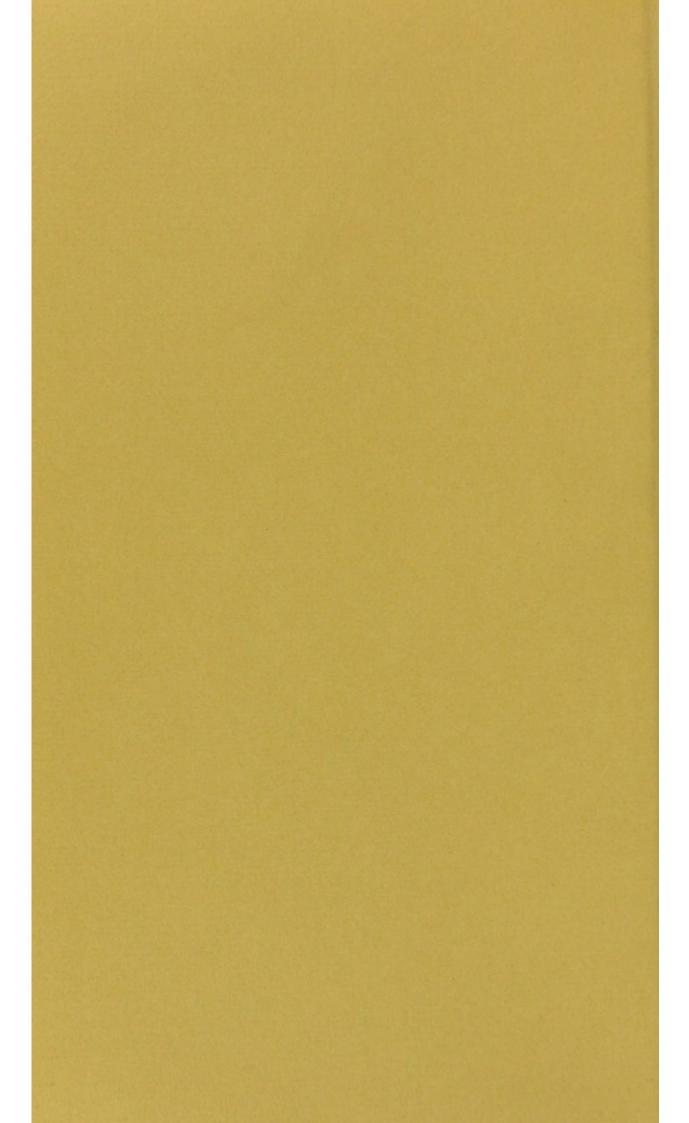
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# ENUMERATION

OF THE

INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND,

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By Permission.

# **ENUMERATION**

MEDICAL RESEARCH .

COMMITTEE

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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.

### GLASGOW:

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

<sup>&</sup>quot;An active and industrious population is the stay and support of every well governed "Colquhoun,"

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# 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 19½.

Population of Scotland.

Shir	e oj	f.Al	bei	rde	een.	11118				
	1	HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.  ABERDEEN DISTRICT.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Aberdeen Burgh and Parish, (a) Crooked	703	2023	3	15	17	1199	807	3946	5012	8958
Even Quarter		2084	200000	10		1970	98	3166	4041	7207
Foot-Dee Quarter		1314	10000	20		649	612	3216	3839	7055
Green Quarter	247	767	2	17	7	466	294	1322	1942	3264
Banchory-Davenich (part of) (b) Parish	99	107	2	6	46	16	45	299	251	550
Belhelvie Parish	320	320		7	274	36	10	648	743	1391
Drumoak (part of) (c) Parish	131	131	2	0	1000	45	4	268	319	587
Dyce Parish	110	110	1000	6	59	19	32	325	280	605
Fintray Parish	212	220	0	16	10000	68	12	500	496	996
Kinellar Parish Machar, New (d) Parish	66 207	67 207	0	4	118	76	15	182	177 484	359 887
Straloch Lands,	45	45	100	0	53	11	1	129	117	246
Machar, Old. otherwise?	13				100	1000	4		1	
Machar, Old, otherwise { (e)Parish	2102	4517	21	75	587	3613	317	7945	10367	18312
New Hills, (f) Parish	377	457	0	21	154	184	119	1065	1076	2141
Peterculter, Parish		234		1000	Management of	80	5	559	557	1096
Skene Parish	324	331	2	2	229	34	68	660	780	1440
ALFORD DISTRICT.	6339	12934	45	208	2024	8471	2439	24613	30481	55094
Alford Parish	172	173	1	8	114	28	31	407	419	826
Anchindoir, with Kearn, Parish	194	194	1000	1		68	10	-00.000	459	A STATE OF THE PARTY.
Cabrach (part of) (g) Parish	82	83	1000	6 31		8	26	189	186	375
Clatt (h) Parish		104	1	0		13	4	100000	268	551
Glenbucket Parish		106	1 1000	1000		12	27	246	233	479
Keig Parish		123	1000	32.27		31	42	287	275	562
Keidrummy Parish		101	1000			28	9	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. LANSING, LANSING, MICH. LANSING, LANSIN	239	
Kinnethmont	204	206	1/2	-	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.	69	1	NO NEWSCHOOL	493	1.7300.7570.75
Lochell-Cushnie (i) Parish Rhynie and Essie Parish	1000000	1 2 2 2 2	100	0.000	the same of the same	45	3	N. S. S. St. St. St.		766
Strathdon Parish				1	10000000	10000	52		The second second	- CONTROL OF T
Tullynessle, with Forbes Parish	122			1 / 1	10000000	18	40		2000	7 (20)
Tough (k) Parish		The second second		1 7		69	49 28	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	12 32	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Towie Parish	114	10000		6	11000	26	33	<b>日日日日日日日日</b> 日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日	1 4000	A CARLON CO.
Services and are the	-	-	_		_			- 010	200	
DPPP - // DPPPP	2138	2157	17	40	1375	459	323	5165	5146	10311
DEER, otherwise BUCHAN DISTRICT.	-	-	-		-	7175	-			
Aberdour (1) Parish Crimond Parish	309	1000000		1790		171	0	200		The second second
Deer, New Parish	188 772			100		110000000	4 7 7 7 T. C. S.	N 50 5 70 70	F. P. P. St. No. of St.	
Deer, Old (m) Parish	790				2	110 000	111111111	1486	Section of the section of	The state of the s
Fergus, St. (n) Parish	790	198	4	38	510		100	1543	1816	1000000
Tarish			100	Ber	1	-	-	-		-

(a) The entire Parish of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, contains 26484 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 18312, produces a total of 44796 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 1133 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 or Burgh of Aberdeen. It contains likewise several extensive cotton and other manufactures, some of which have been increased since 1811, and also to the City of Old Aberdeen, the population of which is 1483. The present enumeration contains 22 males and 4 females now in jail, 34

males and 8 females in the house of correction, and 37 males and 47 females in two lunatic asylums, all situate 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 situate in Aberdeenshire.—(h) One male in Clatt Parish upwards of one hundred years of age.—(i) The prosperity of 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 pendicles 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 4841 Inhabitants.—(n) St. Fergus is locally situate on the coast of Aberdeen, but belongs to the Shire of Banff and is there entered. is there entered.

SHIRE OF	AB	ERD	EE	N,	conti	inued		No. of Street, or other Desires		
	1	HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S
DEER, otherwise Buchan District, continued.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture.	Familieschiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraff.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Frazerburgh, (o) Parish Longside Parish Lonmay (p) Parish	562 332	607 574 332	5	14	159 271 204	332 236 48	116 67 80	1337 1079 770	819	2357 1589
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Peterhead } (q) & & & & & & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & & & & & & \\  ext{Pitsligo } (r) & & & & & & & & & \\  ext{Rathen} & & & & & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & & & & & \\  ext{Rathen} & & & & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & \\  ext{Parish} & & & \\  ext{Parish} & & \\  ext{P$	282	304 305 422	6	139 191 14 11	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1029 104 135	337 18 63	1933 785 632	745 713	1530 1345
Strichen (s)	416	487 264 193	1 2 1	22	250 225 64 139	17 198 85 22	155 64 115 32	959 929 316 372	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1926 1968 782 802
ELLON DISTRICT.	5971		26				10000	13249		
Cruden (u)         Parish           Ellon (w)         Parish           Foveran (w)         Parish	545	478 550 358	2	6	230 489 206	242 54 84	6 7 68	1129 1093 712	20 70 00 000	2258 2150 1534
Logie-Buchan Parish Methlick Parish Slains Parish	126 295	126 297 270	3		89 190 156	20 100 26	17 70 88	310 640 510	680	629 1320
Tarves (x)		446 247		8	270 170	149	27 40	1001	1092 637	2093 1328
GARIOCH DISTRICT. Bourtie	2743	2772 87	23	32	1800	712	260	6086 245	6578 218	12464
Culsamond	175 140	177 140 345	100	3	93 93 214	28 43 123	56 4 8	400 319 822	332	856 651
Insch (a)	221	223 203 63			122 18 48	66 103 3	35 82 12	528 553 222		1059 735 394
Keithall and Kinkell Parish Kemnay (c) Parish	178	178 155 86	2	12 6 1	130 71 20	44 77 40	4 7 26	440 301 155	398 356 157	838 657 312
	160 91	161 91 464	3 1 2	7 1 28	94 84 106	30 6 320	37 1 38	350 219 793	100000 100	745 444 1772
Monymusk         Parish           Oyne (e)         Parish           Premnay         Parish	186	194 131 119	2	3 6	113 81 74	52 30 37	29 20 8	432 329 287	435 347 280	867 676 567
Rayne Parish	300 2985	304	25	96	200 1634	91	13 382	6825	724 7181	1374

(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 Tyric 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.—(x) 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) One female in oyne Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—A quarry has been opened in this Parish.

SHIRE OI	F AB	ERDI	EE	N,	conti	nued				
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	1	HOUSI	es.	1		UPAT		Pl	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.  KINCARDINE-O'NEIL DISTRICT.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Aboyne and Glentaner (f) Parish	224	225	2	5	171	49	5	511	540	1051
Birse Parish	300	And the second			10000	40	163	716	790	1506
Braemar Parish and Crathie Parish	468	472		_	200	48	224	907	990	1897
Cluny Parish	181	181	Н	_	109	29	43	407	460	867
Coull Parish	166	169		9	105	59	5	331	370	701
Echt Parish	222	228	2	10		94	3	513	517	1030
Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn Parish		470	8	8	323	48	99	1042	1181	2223
Kincardine O'Neil Parish		409	100	12	221	58	130	840	953	1793
Loggie Coldstone Parish		199		4	94	69	36	415	443	858
Lumphanan Parish		154		11	108	23	23	366	367	733
Midmar Parish		155	100	6	97	39	19	445	455	900
Tarland and Migvie Parish	215	217	3	5	132	83	2	470	494	964
STRATHBOGIE DISTRICT.	3151	3183	29	80	1792	639	752	6963	7560	14523
Cairney (part of) (g) Parish	398	398			221	171	6	850	933	1783
Drumblade Parish	158	158		2	150	8	0	446	425	871
Forgue Parish	457	457		10	272	74	111	923	1077	2000
Gartly (part of) (h) Parish	97	100		3	69	28	3	262	272	534
Glass (part of) (i) Parish	177	178		10	124	22	32	442	445	888
Huntley Town and Parish	667	884	4	27	132	569	183	1477	1872	3349
TURREFF DISTRICT.	1954	2175	4	52	968	872	335	4401	5024	9425
Auchterless (k) Parish	313	313		-	258	69	6	751	787	1538
Fyvie (k) Parish	696	631	5	6	351	273	7	1481	1521	3002
King Edward (k) Parish	405	435	4	6	268	109	58	852	970	1822
Monquhitter Parish	424	471	2	8	237	234	-	887	1031	1918
Turreff(l) { Town & Parish	232	272	3	4	46	151	75	389	533	922
& Parish	298	298	. 5	9	204	62	32	721	763	1484
(40 One male in About Published	2298	2420	19	33	1344	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 1854 inhabitants.—(h) Gartly Parish is partly in the Shire of Banff. The entire Parish contains 979 inhabitants.—(l) Glass Parish extends into the Shire of Banff, but the whole population is here entered.—(k) One male in King Edward Parish upwards of

### SUMMARY

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

DISTRICT OF		HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	1	ERSO	VS.
Aberdeen Alford Deer Ellon Garioch Kincardine O'Neil Strathbogie Turreff	2138 5971 2743 2985 3151 1954 2298	69 <b>5</b> 9 2772 3121 3183 2175 2420	17 26 23 25 29 4 19	455 32 96 80 52 33	1375 2838 1800 1634 1792 968 1344	459 2873 712 1105 639 872 898	323 1228 260 382 752 335 178	5165 13249 6086 6825 6963 4401 5081	6578 7181 7560 5024 5605	1031 28878 12464 14006 14523 9423 10686
Totals	27579	35701	186	996	13775	16029	5897	72383	83004	1.55387

# SHIRE OF ABERDEEN, continued.

# AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT	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 uptuards.	Total.
Aberdeen	3731	3132	2940	2334	3334	3026	2556	1622	1140	491	166	12		24484
Alford	729	4.0	25.00.00	510	870		442			A STREET, SQUARE, SQUA	32	4	1	5165
Deer		1365	1282	1027	1389	1090	988	858	660	377	134	11	1	10535
Ellon	800		775	621	949	594	527	414	330	184	53	7	2	5999
Garioch	924	787	842	734	1122	721	572	472	387	203	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	636	459	388	327	281	163	41	5	-	4440
Turreff	669	629	615	505	769	558	459	328	305	193	44	6	1	5081
Total of Males	0744	0074	07.01	0075									-	
Total of Males	3744	86/4	8361	6875	10117	7881	6552	4826	3812	1984	604	56	7	69493

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT	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	3611	3125	2820	3254	5452	4077	3136	2299	1575	737	256	22	_	30364
Alford	628	553	475	485	921	664	462	396	374		Control of			5146
Deer	1290	1346	1206	1168	1884	1354	1201	1082	799	512	169	22	1	12034
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	937	838	790	716	1164	893	759	620	514	270	55	4	_	7560
Strathbogie	583	575	503	477	804	579	505	400	380	185	63	8	_	5062
Turreff	678	589	545	481	958	653	521	481	373	245	68	13	_	5605
DEATH TO SERVICE	-					-							-	
Total of Females	9412	8550	7679	7914	13358	9749	7875	6487	4861	2580	793	87	3	79348

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.

Sh	ire	of.	A	gyl	le.	ele .				
	1	Hous	ES.		occt	PATI	ONS.	_ P	ERSON	S
PARISHES.  ARGYLE DISTRICT.	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.
Ardnamurchan (part of) (a) Parish with Sunart	572	586	2	3	531	20	35	1481	1608	
Craignish	185	185		11	106	46	33	438	465	
Glenaray Parish	100000	195	100	6	96	29	70	542		212000
Inishail Parish	136	The second second		5	50	20	82	594	1	
Inverary Burgh and Parish	103		_	-	27	98	127	519		The state of the s
Kilmallie (part of) (b) Parish	447	451	-	1	369	52	30	1221	1263	The state of the s
Kilmartin Parish		289	-	-	96	170	120	736 2332		4583
Kilmichael Glasry (c) Parish	701	860	4	5	494 118	132 34	234	985	The second second	The second second
Knapdale, South Parish	360	373			110	01	221	300	320	1011
COWAL DISTRICT.	2966	3343	12	31	1887	504	952	8648	8802	17450
Dunoon and Kilmun Parish	338	367	12	14	88	50	229	1054	1123	
Inverchaolain Parish		0.00	_	1	39	72	4	318	100000	
Kilfinan Parish	343	351		3	119	58	174	958	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1839
Kilmodan Parish	110	118	4	_	110	8		357	100000	The second second
Kilmorich Parish	75	81	_	2	19	10	52	212	The second second	
Lochgoilhead Parish	123	128	-	-	40	55	33	350	100 100 100	100000
Strachur Parish	146	The second second		2	33	89	30	376		
Strathlachlan Parish	_		2		53	30	7	249		_
ISLAY DISTRICT.		1402		22	501	372	529	3874		
Bowmore (d) Parish	673		5	3	665	44	8	1870	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Collonsay Island	148	100000000	1000	-	94	24	30	454		The second second
Jura Parish		240	4	11	129	39	72	623	The second section is	1264
Kildalton Parish			1 3	-	316	106	10	1219	170000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Kilmenny Parish			1	2	100 100	105	48	1993	1973	The second second
Kilmenny Parish Knapdale, North (e) Parish	282 418	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		14	144 321	48 83	216 45	983 1334	1018	
Kinapuate, North (c) Turish	-	_					-			
KINTYRE DISTRICT.		3122		30	2246	447	429	8476		16993
Campbelton (f) Burgh &		1409		-	1	520	888	2790	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Gigha and Cara Parish	345	378	1	2	269	75	34	1237	1554	2571
Kilberry (g) Parish	106 202	108		. 3	43	20	45	287	286	The state of the s
Kilcalmonell (g) Parish	445	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	4	. 88	22 83	107	539	528 1254	1067
Killean and Killchenzie Parish	564	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		22	141	88	240 355	1257 1639	2000000	The second second
Saddle Parish	167	173		22	69	19	85	435		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Skipness Parish	213	214			22	20	172	693	639	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Southend Parish	372	481	2	17	109	48	324	977	1027	2004
THE REAL PROPERTY.	2823	4014	9	48	869	895	2250		10814	
LORN DISTRICT.		2000		1000						
Appin Parish	494		2	6	336	138	20	1194	1271	2465
Ardchattan Parish	298	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		5	178	43	93	823	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	and the second second
Dalavich Parish	96	96	-	-	24	4	68	222	258	480

<sup>(</sup>a) Ardnamurchan Parish is partly in the Shire of Inverness. The entire Parish contains 5492 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 Lochgilphead 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 9016 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 (	F A	RGY	LE	, con	ntinu	ed.				
Complete Service Complete Comp		HOUS	ES.		occt	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS	
PARISHES.  LORN DISTRICT, continued.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chicfly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Glenorchy Parish		218	2	5	132	35	51	538	584	1122
Kilbrandon Parish		336	2	88			135	765	727	1492
Kilbride Parish	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	423	6	1	86	The second	194	957	989	1946
Kilchattan Parish		264	2	2	56	93	115	605	547	1152
Kilchrenan Parish		107		-	32	6	69	284	307	591
Kilmelford Parish		74		1	29	20	25	206	195	401
Kilmore Parish		151	_		75	15	61	408	396	804
Kilninver Parish Lismore Parish		141 310	1	11	56 177	23 23	62 110	940 817	345 821	685 1638
Muckairn Parish	307	163	2	9	24	123	16	425	406	881
Tarish	105	103	_		23	120	10	120	100	031
	2827	3091	19	122	1246	826	1019	7584	7686	15270
MULL DISTRICT.	230	284		237	126	22	86	610	654	1264
Coll (h) Parish Kifinichen and Kilvickeon Parish	680	680	9	237	362	61	257	1917	2050	3967
Kilninian and Kilmore Parish		813		7	694	112	7	2101	2256	4357
Morvern Parish		342	-		206	50	86	998	997	1995
Small Isles (part of) Parish (i)		0.12						-		
Canna (+) Isle	73	78		_	73	70-2	_	206	230	436
Muck (+) Isle		57	_	_	52	5	-	145	176	321
Rum (+) Isle	65	65	_	-	61	S	1	177	217	394
Tiry (Eastern District)(h) Island {	221	222		241	140	12	70	606	611	1217
Tiry (Western District)(h) 5	500	511		585	309	36	166	1454	1510	2964
Torosay Parish	340	340		-	217	123	-	1125	1168	2288
	3224	8337	20	(h) 1020	2240	424	673	9339	9864	19203

(h) The entire Parish of Tiry and Coll contains 5445 inhabitants. One female in the western district of Tiry upwards of 106 years of age. The remarkably large number of uninhabited houses attributed to the Shire of Argyle, arises from the singular return received from the

### SUMMARY

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

DISTRICT on	- 1	HOUSE	S.	+ 18	occi	JPAT	IONS.	P	ERSON	S.
DISTRICT OF Argyll	2966	3343	12	31	1887	504	952	8648	8802	17450
Cowal		1402		20000					3858	
Islay	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3122							8517	
Kintyre	2823	4014	9	48	869	895	2250	9854	10814	20668
Lorn	2827	3091	19	122	1246	826	1019	7589	7686	15270
Mull	3224	3337	20	1020	2240	424	673	9339	9864	19203
Totals	16059	18309		(h) 1273		3468	58 <b>5</b> 2	47775	49541	97316

SHIRE OF ARGYLE, continued.

## AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	1												_	
DISTRICT	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 578	THE REPORT OF THE	1053 479	Contract of the Contract of th	1256 645	10000000	120000		10 OF 12 OF		200	1,00	1	8650 3874
	1248	BURGOODS.	1000	- KACOO	1166	947	491	492	456	178	30	5	1	8478
	1694	1571	1301	1002	1343	900	779	563	430	210	60	17	-	9870
	1210	1098	991	826	935	TO SECURE U	10 to 100	509	366	198		100	-	7575
Mull	1312	1294	1187	978	1280	878	659	546	414	133	34	17	-	8732
Total of Males	7372	6982	6110	5238	6625	4817	3594	2877	2259	961	262	80	2	47179

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 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 620	1137	T C	100000		1077		The second second					-	8802
Islay	1215	1202	932	825	1191	470 1041	756		The state of the s			100	1	3858 8505
	1578 1158					1248 833		727 615		1 7 7	March Street	7.5	-	10808 7698
Mull	1378	1284	1033	1000	100 CO 100 CO	Contract of the Contract of th	789		100000000000000000000000000000000000000			<b>Contract</b>	1	9225
Total of Females	7248	6675	5612	4778	7241	5745	4268	3571	2382	993	318	63	2	48896

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Argyll, 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 Argyll 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.

Si	hire	of	A	yr				1		
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		HOUSE	SS.		occi	UPAT	ONS.	P	ERSONS	3.
PARISHES.  CARRICK DISTRICT.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manyactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ecding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Ballantrae Parish	243	265	2	12	113	50	102	626	654	1280
Barr Parish	157	167	-	18	1000000	54	23	411	426	837
Colmonell (a) Parish Dailly Parish		421	2	1000		98	48	992	988	1980
Girvan (b)	388	448		1000	0.000	139	120	1032	10 mm	2161
Kirkmichael (c) Parish	807 335	1548 405		100	207 206	1318	23	2227	2263	100,000,000,000
Kirkoswald Parish	330	17/2000	_	7	159	175	24 99	1110 911	1125 936	100 miles (100 miles (
Maybole (d) Parish	735			16	1000000	525	168	2570	2634	5204
Straiton Parish	226	257				130	5	644	648	1292
STATUTE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF		-	-							
CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT.	3608	4888	25	110	1690	2586	612	10523	10803	21326
Ardrossan (e) Parish	389	599	1	18	54	522	23	1442	1663	3105
Beith (part of ) (f) Parish	548	979				596	139	2046	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Dalrey Parish Dreghorn Parish	478	670	-		218	423	29	1604	1709	3313
Dreghorn Parish	142	151	1	1	48	90	13		450	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Dunlop (part of) (g) Parish	190	197	100	2	138	49	10	000		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
Fenwick (h)	263	347	6	-	192	B CONTRACTOR NO.	48	1011000000000		1852
Irvine Burgh and Parish Kilbirnie Parish	202	1637 288	6	5	The second second	591 213	880	3029 625		200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Kilbride West (i) Parish	199	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	9.0	6	100000	100000	27	681	690	
Kilmarnock Town and Parish	1320	2696				2506	10000	Company of the last of the las	The second second second	12769
Kilmaurs Parish		331	-		64	251	16	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	865	1660
Kilwinning Parish	528	755		100000			10	The second	The second second	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.
Largs Parish (k) Town and Suburbs	272	395		16	Carrier	222	86			The state of the s
Fairlie, &c Village Loudoun Parish (1)		128		11		31	8			713
Darvel Village	134	229			15	202	12	517	513	1030
Landward Part	190			2	151	46	11	579	The second second	
Newmilns Town				_	17	280	30.000	200	792	100 C 10
Stevenston (e) Parish		785	1	-	25	373	387	1673	1885	3558
Stewarton (m) Parish		•••								
Country	241	252		12	and the same of	27	25	674	715	1389
Suburbs	58	101	1	7	21	68	12	2000000	1 1 3 2000 1000	0.70
Town ,	209	437	1	24	65	310	62	875	945	1820
	7419	11775	30	143	2575	7505	1895	26426	29404	55830
KYLE DISTRICT.						-		-		
Auchinleck	The Part of the Pa	296		8		106	114	798 3344	731	1524
AyrBurgh and Parish		1541		5	THE REAL PROPERTY.	551 83	870 51	692	705	7455 1397
Coylton (n) Parish Craigie Parish	221 127	250 145		8		17	34	20000	0.000	803
Cumnock, New Parish	273	301	4			62	128	37,1000	839	Town Services
Cumnock, Old Parish		496		7	100	224	172	100 100 100	7.00.00	
Dalmellington Parish		216		1	67	99	50	10000	488	976
Dalrymple (0) Parish		169	_	8		64	15	449	484	933

<sup>(</sup>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 feuing 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.—(c) 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.—(k) There has been an increase of trade and improvement in agriculture in the Parish of Fenwick.—(k) The entire Parish of Large contains 2479 inhabitants.—(k) The entire Parish of Loudoun contains 3741 inhabitants.—(m) The entire Parish of Stewarton contains 3656 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	AYI	2,	con	tinue	ed.				
	1	HOUS	ES.		occt	JPATI	ONS.	PI	ERSONS	š
PARISHES.  KYLE DISTRICT, continued.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Dundonald (p) Parish	288	470	3	21	73	361	36	1233	1249	2482
Dundonald (p)	421	641	_	3	204	391	46	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1726	3442
Mauchline Town and Parish			_	3	75	168	182	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1078	2057
Monkton (q) Parish	254			4			20		905	1744
Muirkirk (r) Parish	366	510		24	C	444	10	1381	1306	2687
Newton upon Ayr (s) Parish	493		=	9	4	566	282	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		4027
Ochiltree Parish	275	319	7	6		101	75 275		ALL DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON	1573 5392
Quivox, St. (t)	546 291	1088 389	1	6	180	633	208	1022	1100	2122
Riccarton (u)	457	783	H	3		The same of the sa	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C			
Stair Parish	104	130	-	7	51	26	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	417.000	A THE PARTY OF	
Symington Parish		165		5	43	1000	140,000		100000	744
Tarbolton Parish	356	434	3	13		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000	100000	Section 1988	
de misse ( E - 11 2 h.) -	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

### SUMMARY

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

DISTRICT OF	HOUSES.	OCCUPATIONS.	PERSONS.
Carrick	7419 11775 30 148	2375 7505 1895	10523 10803 21326 26426 29404 55830 24128 26015 50143
Totals			61077 66222 127299

SHIRE OF AYR, continued.

# AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 10 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Cunninghame	1561 4298 3823	3634	3330	2794	3722	2801	2174	1552	1099	557	10.000	13	-	10515 26140 24143
Total of Males	9682	8530	7694	6280	8968	6586	5173	3610	2561	1306	368	40		60798

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT	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	10803
Cunninghame	4153	3579	3247	3208	5250	3295	2480	1904	1354	653	174	19	-	29316
Kyle	3633	3244	2960	3029	4406	2957	2351	1565	1115	554	175	26	-	26015
Total of Females	9283	8225	7393	7331	11323	7631	5840	4148	2969	1504	430	56	1	66134

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.

S	hir	e o	f	Bo	inff					
	1	HOUS	ES.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PI	ERSONS	š
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited,	Familieschiesty employed in Agriculture.	ilies chieffy emple ade, Manufach or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Aberlour Parish	216	223	4	2	99	81	43	492	567	1059
Alvah Parish		223	4	7	163	21	39	521	558	1079
Banff Burgh and Parish	695	945	4	9	284	489	172	1694	2161	3855
Bellie (part of) (a) Parish	191	197	1	9		31	74	556	531	1087
Boharm (part of) (b) Parish	136	134	3	4	68	19	47	320	341	661
Botriphnie Parish	117	119	1	2	65	50	4	274	298	572
Boyndie Parish	289	100 7 1	8	18	1000000	69	103	600	690	1290
Cabrach (part of) (c) Parish		121	2	6		20	38	266	296	562
Cairney (part of) (d) Parish	11	11	-	-	7	4	-	39	32	71
Cullen (e) Burgh and Parish		352	18		2	149	201	677	775	1452
Deer, Old (part of) (f) Parish	118		-	9	74	39	6	228	254	482
Deskford Parish		169	-	-	159	10	-	326	367	693
Fergus, St. (g) Parish		331	2	12	197	94	40	600	756	1356
Fordyce Parish		733	5	6	315	215	10000000	1480	1765	3245
Forglen Parish		159	-	2	82	15	62	339	411	750
Gamrie Parish		838	7	11	273	530	35	1723	1993	3716
Gartly (part of) (h) Parish	91	94	2	5	61	29	4	219	226	445
Glass (i) Parish Grange (k) Parish	329	700	•••	•••	173		107	****	***	1400
Inversion (part of) $(l)$ $(+)$ Parish		329 500	2	15		33	125	706	776	1482
Inverkeithny Parish	112		1	7	64	175 24	65 24	1052 299	1301 278	2353
Keith (m) Parish		1037	13			316	443	1743	2185	577 5926
Kirkmichael (+) Parish	320		7	8		56	99	733	837	1570
Marnoch (n) Parish			i	3		76	100000	1028	1182	2210
Mortlach (n) Parish		1	11	19	35 (30)37	49	96	1014	1030	
Ordiquhill Parish	122	124	3			23	34	228	278	506
Rathven Parish	1118	1169	20		100	303	465		2854	5364
Rothiemay Parish	253	253	1	2		19	60		628	1154
Straloch Lands (o)									••••	
Totals	8971	9885	120	210	4150	2939	2796	20193	23368	43561

(a) Bellic Parish is mostly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 2235 inhabitants.—(b) Boharm Parish is partly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 1206 inhabitants.—(c) Cabrach Parish is partly in the Shire of Aberdeen (Alford District.) The entire Parish contains 937 inhabitants, moss fuel is plentiful in this Parish.—(d) Cairney Parish in 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 (Alford District.) The entire Parish contains 4841 inhabitants.—(g) St. Fergus is locally situate 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 Eigin. The entire 'Parish contains 2481 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) For Straloch Lands see New Machar Parish, Aberdeen Shire, (District of Aberdeen.)

## 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	1000			100 and upwards.	
Males Females	2618 2591	2333 2344	2280 1934	1820 1984	2562 3523	1903 2538	1731 2151	1291 1874	1086 1405	562 658	184	13	=	18383 21215

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Banff was 43561—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 39598—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 Enumeration 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 redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shir	e oj	B	er	wi	ck.					
	1	HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS.	
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	lies checky empl ade, Manwfact or Handieraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abbey, St. Bethans Parish	28	28		4	22	.2	- 4	72	78	150
Ayton (e) Parish	245	340		6	140	110	90	672	809	1481
Bunkle and Preston Parish	134	149		2	113	32	4	376	411	787
Channelkirk Parish		150	_	14	93	43	14	370	360	730
Chirnside (a) Parish		272		9	106	80	86	541	648	1189
Cockburnspath Parish		205	10	9	116	45	46	495	471	966
Coldingham Parish	480	556		33	279	130	147	1293	1382	2675
Coldstream Parish	432	644	2	8	236	208	200	1326	1475	2801
Cranshaws Parish	30	30		2		3	5	69	87	156
Dunse (b) Parish	498	864	-	8	217	336	311	1800	1973	3773
Earlstown (c) Parish	311	361	-	5		143	77	817	888	1705
Eccles Parish		421	2	100000	No. of Street, or other party of the last	70	67	875	1025	1900
Edrom Parish		296		21	10000	64	34	725	791	1516
Eyemouth Parish	197	279		2		104	145	528	637	1165 469
Fogo Parish	85	87		4	71	9,	7	214	255 213	596
Foulden Parish		82		1	51	15 48		185 327	413	740
Gordon (d) Parish	165	174		8	10000	100	100000	637	712	1349
Greenlaw Parish	250	297	1	10	The same of	100	1 2 2	201	200	401
Hume Parish	78	81 239	1	4	100000	46		542		1118
Hutton Parish	216 99	107	100	7			1 3 2 2 1	258	8/4515	
Ladykirk Parish	84	98		6	2000	1 72.1	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000	477
Langton Parish	336	393	100	22		Charles a depart	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		919	1845
Lauder Burgh and Parish Laverock, or Leveret Law (e) Parish	8	8	400	1000	-	_	1	21	18	39
Legerwood (d) Parish	79	85	1000	10	10000	11	5	226	250	476
Longformacus	76	81	1	22		15	12	191	211	402
Mertoun Parish	115	117	1	9		28	29	302	308	610
Mordington Parish	56	59		3	22	4	33	134	168	302
Nenthorn, Parish	69	69		2	38	13	18	202	191	393
Oldhamstocks (part of) (f) Parish	15	10000	0	3	13	2	0	65	34	99
Polwarth Parish	63	66	4	2	29	17	20	148	150	298
Stitchell (g) Parish										
Swinton Parish	188	211	-	4	100000	37.00	1 1000	464	455	919
Whitsome Parish	119	126		-	100	1 800	1 1000	315	3000	661
Westruther Parish	157	175	1	9	119	26	30	442	428	870
The sale	5803	7165	49	276	3334	1923	1908	15976	17409	33385
Totals	ure in t	he   Go	rdo	n, al	so in L	egerwo	od Pari	sh.—(e)	Laveroc	k Law is

(a) Arable land has been converted into pasture in the Parish of Chirnside, 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.—(c) 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	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 10 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	to	to	90 to 100	O an	Total.
Malan	2351 2271	2173 2144	1955 1765	1747 1800	3065	2048	1526	1188	989	481	121	11	1	15955 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.

100 열립

6484

7323

Sh	ire	of	B	ut	e.	W.							
		HOUSE	S.		occi	UPAT	IONS.	F	ERSON	S.			
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.			
Cumbrae Parish	112			-	14		58	297	360	657			
Kilbride Parish				7	333		156	1261	1453				
Kilmory Parish				-	669	1 N N N C O	_	1887					
Kingarth Parish				8	61	30	80 91	444 811	0.000	1602			
Rothesay		299 1001		12	153 84		426	1774		4107			
Totals	2205	2855	17	30	1314	730	811	6474	7323	13797			
AGES OF PERSONS.													
Under	100	20 St		40 to	50 to	60 to	70 to	80 to	to ond	otal.			

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Bute was 13797, and the Ages as returned (being of 13807 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.

678 914 611 571

40

50

60

435

70

306

423

80

199

48

49

# Shire of Caithness.

Complete and the second				14 (	- 100				-	2 27/05/	MALL CONT
Bower P	arish	278	331	2	3	208	78	45	714	772	1486
Canisbay P	arish	420	459		2	333	47	79	982	1146	2128
Dunnet (a) P	Parish	339	348	3	1	181	49	118	753	888	1636
Halkirk (a) P			479	2	_	419	38	22	1224	1422	2646
Latheron (b) P	arish 1	1215	1260	22	6	386	870	4	3106	3469	6575
Olrick P			209	3	4	180	19	10	541	552	1093
Reay (part of ) (c) P	Parish	500	508	2	4	354	90	64	1276	1482	2758
Thurso (a) Town & P	arish	648	779	3		268	428	83	1786	2259	4045
Wattin P	Parish	232	232	2	10	150	63	19	551	607	1158
Wick (b) Burgh & P	arish	050	1339	19	9	573	506	260	3263	3450	6718
DECEMBER 1 THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1										
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

10

905 882

878

15

930

20

30

855 831 817 1231 781 721 544

TOTAL

OF

Females .....

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	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	to	90 to 100	ו מו	Total.
Males	1774 1737	1990 1840	1842 1700	1666 1795	2150 2874	1395 1886	1204 1581	1021 1294	753 936	312 305	80 85			14196 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 emumerated, 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

Shire	Shire of Ceachmannan.														
	. 1	HOUSE	S.		occt	PAT	IONS.	PI	ERSON	S.					
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.					
Alloa (+) Parish	885	1335	3	24	79	726	530	2623	2954	5577					
Clackmannan (a) Parish	655	853		24	216	503	134	1921	2135						
Dollar (b) Parish	188	218	7	4	19	51	148	654	641	1295					
Logie (part of) (c) Parish		191	1	5	91	66	34	492	479	971					
Stirling (part of) (d) Parish															
Abbey District		42	_	2	10	10000		99	102						
Tillicoultry (e) Parish	209	242	1	3	19	48	175	567	596	1163					
Totals	2145	2881	12	62	434	1418	1029	6356	6907	13263					

(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 7314 inhabitants.—(e) The great increase of population in the Parish of Tillicoultry is attributed to the flourishing state of trade there. of trade there.

### 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	100 and spreards.	Total.
Males	579 574			390 392							1000		1	3733 3944

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Clackmanan was 13263, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 7677, 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 Enumeration 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	f	Dum	be	irt	on.	1110				
The residence of the control of the		HOUSE	S.		occi	JPAT	IONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Arrochar (a) Parish	67	75	2	6	10	41	24	180	196	376
Bonhill Parish	345	612		0	167	405	40	1368	1635	3003
Cardross Parish		605		18		235	292	1519	1586	3105
Cumbernauld (+) Parish	332			2		248	125	1451	1413	2864
Dumbarton (b)Burgh and Parish	347	781		17	68	413			1886	3481
Kilmaronock Parish	167			-	94	.22	72	498	510	1008
Kilpatrick, New, or East (c) Parish				9		60	153	The second second	795	1545
Kilpatrick, Old, or West (d) Parish				5	83	517	158		2007	3692
Kirkintilloch (e) Parish			_	-	301	506	30	2253	2327	4580
Luss (f) Parish		210	2	-	52	43	115	545	605	1150
Roseneath Parish		158	-	6		19	83	370	384	754
Row Parish	249	338	1	15	66	93	179	832	927	1759
Totals	3536	5341	18	78	1168	2602	1571	13046	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 colleries 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	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80		90 to 100		
Males Females	1698 1688	1533 1542	1571 1422	1242 1525	1863 2372	1152 1421	986 1132	790 823	422 582	216 257	53	9	-	11535 12858

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Dumbarton was 27317—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 24393—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	473	2161	2825	4486
Applegarth Parish	141		-	96	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		469	
Canonby	603	0.00		236		153	1491	1593	
Closeburn Parish	245	200		89	-	-	557	649	1206
Cummertrees Parish	278	320 <u> </u>		85	The second second			875	
Dalton Parish	130	194	0	182 67	-			813	
Dornock Parish	150	169	9	76		The second second	369	398	
Drysedale Parish	386	489 4	2	86	Control of the Contro	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second secon	1105	
Dumfries (b) Burgh and Parish	1394	2481 6	36	170	1031	1280			11052
Dunscore (c)	267		6	167			732	759	
Eskdalemuir Parish	276	322-	5	1000	1000			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1601
(a) A comme	11/	119-	-	79	26	14	339	312	651

(a) A commonty (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 D	UMFI	RIF	es,	conti	nued		+1	1	
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	1	HOUSE	S.		occt	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	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.
Ewes Parish		60		1	15	5	40	153	161	314
Glencairn Parish		419	1	11	148	109	162	884	997	1881
Graitney Parish			2	16	166	169	38	914	1031	1945
Halfmorton Parish				17	51	30	31	272	281	553
Hoddam (d) Parish		309		11	-74	121	114	767	873	1640
Holywood Parish		180	1	12	100,000	35	79	472	532	
Hutton and Corrie Parish		148	-	-	87	55	6	391	413	804
Johnstone (c) Parish	192	1000		1	0.000	46	40	583	596	1179
Keir Parish	159		2	5	69	41	67	477	510	987
Kirkconnel Parish	198		-	8	Maria Maria	48	119	506	569	1075
Kirkmahoe (c) Parish			-	7	157	93	87	743	865	1608
Kirkmichael (f) Parish			1	6	121	49	58	1000	631	1202
Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish			3	5	58	80	175	821	875	1696
Kirkpatrick Juxta Parish		164	2	7	104	29	31	436	47.6	912
Langholm Parish		521	2		77	292	152	1125	1279	2404
Lochmaben Burgh and Parish		618	5		125	113	380	1260	1591	2651
Middlebie Parish		371	4	5	94	180	97	881	993	1874
Moffat (c) Parish		423	4	8	1 200 0		229	1091	1127	2218
Morton Parish		411	2	11	The second second	97	247	832	974	1806
Mousewald Parish				5	1000		32	386	409	795
Mungo St Parish				4		59	6	341	368	709
Penpont (c) Parish	195			A COLUMN	223	100.00	35 7	100.00	566	1082
Ruthwell Parish	233				100000000000000000000000000000000000000	204	143	616	669 749	1285 1357
Sanquhar (g) { Burgh & Parish	260	A CONTRACTOR	1	7	7	March Co.	76	476	487	963
		181 160		6	44	61	152	328	378	706
Wanlockhead Town	145 228	224			126		43	598	650	1248
Tinwald Parish	244	255	2	2	120	53	80	574	631	1205
Torthorwald (h) Parish	96	100	-	2	60	33	7	235	283	518
Tundergarth	89	93	2	9	50	20	23	251	262	515
Wamphray Parish	96	106	2	1	16	87	3	261	293	554
Westerkirk, Parish	113	130	1	2	66	32	32	311	361	672
Westerkirk,	***	100		-	-		SENET.			
Totals	12248	14458	85	285	4340	4706	5412	33572	37306	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 Sanguhar has greatly increased since 1811, which is ascribed to the flourishing state of the mines and colleries, and to the increase

# 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	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males	5102 4895	4897 4767	4387 4232	3620 3823	4606 6212	3537 4345	2883 338 <i>5</i>		1467 1892	748 917			1	33569 37201

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	Edi	in	bu	rgh.	in.				
The second secon	1	HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATIO	ONS.	PI	RSONS	
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chaffy employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding, classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Borthwick Parish	271	287	2	26	186	60	41	643	702	1345
Calder, Mid Parish	100000	303	1	4	44	96	163	722	688	1410
Calder, West Parish	262	297	-	31	140	74	83	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	1039	1925
Collington (a) Parish	451	451	1	20	161	153	137	994	1025	2019
Corstorphine Parish	266	266	5	18	117	55	94	656	665	1321
Cramond (part of) (b) Parish	266	352	4	15	141	118	93	857 474	878 480	1735
Cranston Parish	198	209 288	3	29 11	88 53	63		585	610	954
Crighton Parish		347	3	7	213	106	172	837	878	1195
Currie (c) Parish	1000	1178	10-4	6	155	505	518	2408	2761	5169
Dalkeith (d) Parish	111000000000000000000000000000000000000	1110	0		7733	100			100	1
Duddingston(e) Parish	75	98		11	17	60	21	279	279	558
County part	700 00	44		1	9	15	20	81	101	182
Duddingston, Easter Duddingston, Wester	42	47		6	44.4	28	19	81	128	209
Joppa	39	48		_	_	32	16	100	127	227
Portobello	276	406	15	43	-	209	197	781	1131	1912
Fala (part of) (f) Parish		69		7	7 12 100	13	11	142	135	277
Glencross (g) Parish	116	116	1	1	78	19	19	348	313	661
Heriot Parish	. 59	59		1		7	12	147	151	298
Inveresk Parish	1653	1653		43		1385	163	3578	N. T. M. O. O. O. O.	7836
Kirkliston (part of) (h) Parish	86			3	1 (00)	8	44	340	268	608
Kirknewton and East Calder, Parish	240	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF		26	the same of the same of	65	183	756	757	1513
Laswade Parish		1		36	The second second	436	152	1 0000000000000000000000000000000000000	2102	4186
Libberton Parish Newbattle (i) Parish		954 379	The state of	B 177 - 08	The second second	613	154	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2199	4276
Newton (i)				28	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second second	185 59		897 1119	1719
Pennycuick Parish		5 7 7		7		200	62	The property of	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2150 1958
Ratho (k) Parish		2022	2			100000	100000	1 7137	1 TO 1 PRO 40	1444
Stow (1) Parish		10000000		4	The second	100000	1000	1 1000	The state of the s	1313
Temple (i) Parish		245	1	13	10000	81	89	1 1000 0	579	1156
CITY OF EDINBURGH.	9918	11276	59	547	3071	5183	3022	25660	27619	53279
Antient and Extended Royalty.  Andrew's St Parish	076	0691	77	40	-	1040	1000	6505	0000	
College Church Parish	976 172	10 0000			20	1042	15 Sept. 10	1 (1500) (01)-0	a contract of	15848
George St. Church Parish	402	1 - 200 C				100000000000000000000000000000000000000	200	1906 2398		3985
Grey Friars, New (m) Parish	236	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	1000	100000		306	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		6070 4632
Grey Friars, Old Parish	216	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1		526	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2264	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa	4728
High Church Parish	123	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	10000		331	227	1140	The second second	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
Lady Yester's (n) Parish	97	100 000				214	264	20.000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2333
New North Church Parish	79	100000	1		3	The Park of the last	255	75000000		2181
Old Church Parish	107	711	1	1		1 1000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		2928
Tolbooth Church Parish	129	697	-	-	2	387	308	0.000		3142
Tron Church Parish					4		385	1523	1835	1 1000000000000000000000000000000000000
(a) The increase of population in the Parish of	Calling	ton . sh			-C T-11	- barrens	sulab		THE PERSON NAMED IN	-

(a) The increase of population in the Parish of Collington is attributable to the flourishing state of the paper manufactory, to snuff 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 1804 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.—(c) The entire Parish of Duddingston contains 3088 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 405 inhabitants.—(g) Public works for

the supply of Edinburgh with water are in progress in the Parish of Glencross.—(k) Kirkliston Parish is mostly in the Shire of Linlithgow. The entire Parish contains 2213 inhabitants.—(i) The increase of colleries 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 increased since 1811, in all other places this class of farm servants, when noticed, is said to have decreased, and agricultural population to have increased from their becoming married cottagers.—(m) The return of New Grey Friars Parish includes 189 males and 365 females in a charity workhouse.—(n) The return of Lady Yester's Parish includes 100 males and 123 females in the Royal Infirmary.

#### SHIRE OF EDINBURGH, continued. HOUSES. OCCUPATIONS. PERSONS. w many Families occupied. amilies chiefly employe Trade, Manufacture or Handicraft. All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes. PARISHES. Families chiefly emple in Agriculture. Persons Un-inhabited. Building. 0 Total ! CITY OF EDINBURGH, continued. B E.E. SUBURBS. Canongate (0) ...... Parish 427 2362 1829 533 4503 9870 5367 St. Cuthbert's (p) ...... Parish 3381 10741 50 422 1688 5064 3989 22453 28144 50597 Leith, North (q) ...... Parish 1417 1547 16 89 31 485 1031 3216 3809 7025 Leith, South (r)..... Parish 1280 4342 14 18 9 1693 9025 2640 9950 18975 Totals.......9159 29193 150 616 1759 13517 13917 62099 76136 138235

(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 lateral column of occupations.-(q) The population of North Leith has increased from the vicinity of the New ployed in navigating vessels belonging to Leith are included in the return of South Leith.

287606

#### SUMMARY

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

SHIRE OF		HOUS	ES.		occ	UPATI	IONS.	1000	PERSON	IS.
Edinburgh	9918	11276	59	547	3071	5183	3022	25660	27619	53279
CITY or Edinburgh	9159	29193	150	616	1759	13517	13917	62099	76136	138235
Totals	19077	40469	209	1163	4830	18700	16989	87759	103755	191514

### AGES OF PERSONS.

MALES.

#### 10 15 20 30 40 5 50 60 70 80 90 Total. Under to to to to to to 10 10 to to to 5 10 15 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 SHIRE OF 2885 2240 1538 1079 Edinburgh... 3879 3553 3328 2496 4043 533 114 25696 CITY OF 8432 9273 6966 5922 10313 8589 6138 3545 1876 Edinburgh. 680 157 261910

#### FEMALES.

Total of Males 13152 11985 10294 8418 14356 11474 8378 5083 2955 1213 271

SHIRE or	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	100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Edinburgh	3806	3377	2969	2681	4935	3275	2600	1837	1360	612	174	11	2	27639
CITY or Edinburgh	8736	8083	7823	8451	16742	10824	7262	4198	2412	1003	235	18	4	75771
Tot. of Fem.	12542	11460	10792	11112	21677	14099	9862	6035	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 o	f E	lgir	n o	rI	Mor	ay.				
		Hous	_			PATI		PI	ERSON	8.
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males,	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abernethy (part of) (a) Parish	259	266	1	8	99	57	110	552	677	1229
Alves	195	210	7	4	114	65	31	456	491	947
Andrew's St. Lanbride Parish	202	202	_	2	120	30	52	437	497	934
Bellie (part of) (b) Parish	277	280	1	4	44	152	84	500	648	1148
Birnie Parish	82	86	-	-	42	9	35	182	202	384
Boharm (part of) (c) Parish	137	137	2	1	62	28	47	248	297	545
Cromdale (part of) (d) Parish	124	124	2	4	94	12	18	311	319	630
Dallas (e) Parish	211	216	7	18		27	87	479	556	1015
Drainy (f) Parish	231	248	9	7	91	137	20	The second second	567	1060
Duffus (g) Parish	406	445	20	22		82	269	The second second	1007	1950
Duthel (part of) (h) Parish	249	255	1	2	144	37	74	530	624	1154
Dyke and Moy Parish	318	325	4 3	3	135 217	161 82	29	647 577	813 656	1460 1233
Edinkillie (i)		303	13	24	294	409	601	2387	2921	5308
Elgin (k) Burgh and Parish	770	949	28	17	171	594	184	1555	1985	3540
Forres (t) Burgh and Parish Grantown (m)			283	100			10000			
	27	27		3	11	14	9	69	59	128
Inveraven (part of) (+) (n) Parish Kinloss	207	230	1	5	42	32	156			1071
KnockandoParish	327	327			298	23	6	The second second	796	1414
Rafford Parish		202	2	1	94	38		The second second	495	
Rothes (o) Parish		403	6				2000000	10000		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Speymouth Parish		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3			139	700000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Spynie, New (p) Parish	241	242	1	1		50	155		The second second	996
Urquhart Parish	219	221	2	6		34	83	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.	524	
Totals	6668	7527	113	162	2676	2330	2321	14292	16870	31162

(a) Abernethy Parish is partly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1968 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 2235 inhabitants.—(c) Boharm Parish is mostly in Banff Shire. The entire Parish contains 1206 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) Lossiemouth in the Parish of Drainy is a fishionable 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 1739 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 2481 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	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	to -	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and spwards.	Total.
MalesFemales	2017 1924	1835 1703	1778 1540	1505 1725	2121 2698	1436 2028	1253 1697	891 1419	790 1139	452 547	113	11	- 1	14205 16581

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Elgin was 31162, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 30784, 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,

Si	Shire of Fife.  HOUSES, OCCUPATIONS, PERSONS.														
The state of the s		HOUSE	S.		occu	PATI	ONS.	PI	RSONS						
PARISHES.  ANDREW'S ST. DISTRICT.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	ilies chiefly empli rade, Manufacts or Handioraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.					
Anstruther, Easter Burgh & Parish	186	262	2	3	11	162	89	498	592	1090					
Anstruther, Wester Burgh & Parish		106		4	24	55	27	187	242	429					
Cameron Parish		231		10	1	108	37	504	564	1068					
Crail Burgh & Parish		238 460		10	88 141	26	124	513	535	1048					
Denino Parish	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	70		5	42	91	228 15	856 151	998	1854 343					
Elie Parish		224		4	39	56	129	396	570	966					
Ferry-Port-on-Craig Parish		357		14	10000	135	176	672	789	1461					
Forgan Parisb		205		12	66	85	54	423	514	937					
Kemback Parish		134		6	70	55	9	289	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	634					
Kilconquhar (a) Parish		561		12	116	307	138	1035	-	2317					
Kilrenny (b) Burgh & Parish Kingsbarns Parish	242 183	333 222		1 2	114	45 75	228	711	783	1494					
Largo (c) Parish	416	552		4	100	384	33 62	468 1057	530 1244	998					
Leuchars Parish		391	3	9	The second second	115	145	815	The second second						
Newburn Parish		81	_	1	47	18	16	186	The state of the s	398					
Pittenweem Burgh & Parish	209	333	3	7	38	213	82	531	669						
St. Andrew's (d) Burgh & Parish	800	1141		20	262	420	459	2174	2725	4899					
St. Leonard's (e) Parish		103		-	19	48	36	214	299	100 7 75					
St. Monance Parish	151	229	4	8	36	187	6	399	513	912					
	4775	6233	44	140	1542	2598	2093	12079	14514	26593					
CUPAR DISTRICT.		-	-				-								
Abdie Parish	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	169		7		110000	68	433		854					
Abernethy (part of) (f) Parish	27	27		3		7	3	87							
Arngask (part of) (g) Parish	42	690	100000	3	100	26	6	104	The second second						
Auchtermuchty Parish Balmerino Parish	565 196	632 206		11	118 79	337	177 57	1316 432							
Ceres Parish		564		20	100,000	222	255	1331	533 1509	965 2840					
Collessie Parish	1 2 12	T - C - S - S - S - S - S - S - S - S - S	1	3	100000	78	71	500	0.000	THE STATE OF THE S					
Creich Parish	69	80		4	33	41	6	188							
Cults Parish	RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	184			100000	101	49	401	452	853					
Cupar Burgh and Parish		1346		13	2000	1110	137	2707	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	100000000000000000000000000000000000000					
Dairsie Parish	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Publisher, Name of Street, Name of	133	4	5	54	41	38	262		589					
Dunbog Parish		35 584		-		2	6	1162	The second	10 - 21 100 100					
Falkland		1 00000				338	119	146		2459					
Kettle Parish		420	Sec.	5		235	96	980	100000000000000000000000000000000000000						
Kilmany Parish				5		25	88	345	10000						
Logie (h) Parish		100	1	3		42	22	209	231	440					
Monimail Parish	265	281		3		84	50	618							
Moonzie Parish		B (2000)		2	10000	11	5	105		209					
Newburgh Parish	290	100000		100	THE RESERVE	375	167	1024	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T						
Strathmiglo Parish	335	421	1	10	151	189	81	851	991	1842					
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.	5050	6247	24	124	1353	3382	1512	13285	14879	28164					
Aberdour Parish	235	350	2	7	96	84	170	707	782	1489					

<sup>(</sup>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 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.—(c) A

SHIRE	OF	FIFE	,	cont	inue	d.				
The state of the s	H	IOUSES	3.		occu	PATI	ONS.	PI	ERSONS	
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Beath (i) Parish	135	146	2	4	37	33	76	353	376	729
Carnock (k) Parish	222	245	1	11	99	1000000	23	568	568	1136
Dalgety Parish	179	191	5	6	47	117	27	414	498	912
Dunfermline (k) Burgh & Parish	2057	2881	3	46	490		106	6677	7004	13681
Inverkeithing Burgh & Parish	368	591	2	14	51	165	377	1181	1331	2512
Saline Parish	230	238		5	133	51	54	537	586	
Torryburn Parish		352		11	65	284	3	639	804	1443
	3704	4994	17	104	1018	3140	836	11076	11949	23025
KIRKALDY DISTRICT.										
Abbotshall Parish	420	744	1	12	55	478	211	1582	1685	3267
Auchterderran (1) Parish		330	1	18	140	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	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 (m) Burgh and Parish										
Boreland	51	54		-	-	48	1	107	120	- 100
Country Part	52	56		-	47		- 1000		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	317
Dysart Town	237	428		8		-	The second second			The second second
Gallaton	138	219		9			1	18 90 Feb. 20	1000	and the second second
Hackley Moor	45				6	1000	The same of the same		158	And the second second
St. Clair Town	241 165	269		6		The second second	75775	A STATE OF THE STA	100000000	and the second second
Kennoway Parish				13		The second		A 100 CONTROL OF	397.346.74	The second second
Kinghorn (n) Burgh and Parish	357			7		The second second		and the second	888	Charles
Kinglassie (o) Parish	189			1 7		1	1000000	THE RESIDENCE OF	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2443 1027
Kirkaldy (p) Burgh and Parish	443							2064	The second second	
Leslie Parish	310									
Markinch (q) Parish	791	- 200	B 10000	31		S CONTRACTOR OF		The second second		The second second
Sconie (r) Parish	328			10000	The state of the s		5 77 77 77	The second second	State of the last	
Wemyss (s) Parish	· · · ·	10	1			1000	1 - 77	1000000	CONTRACTOR OF	ACCOUNT OF
Buckhaven	152			_	13			10000	1	1141
Coultown, East	. 29	1 7500	2 -	2				100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000	127
Coultown, West	. 54		1 1	-	3			2000000	4	THE COUNTY OF
Country Parts	. 53		-	-	31			100 100 100	1000000	and the same of
Kirkland	. 28			-	8	76	-	195	The second second	The second second
Methil	64			1	100			THE CALL CALL	278	The state of the s
Wemyss, East				100	19	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1 1000		A COLUMN	648
Wemyss, West	93	181	-	2	15	147	19	253	339	592
Totals	5415	8275	20	159	1347	4628	2300	17100	19674	36774

(i) The new coal work at Thistleford has conduced to increase the population of the Parish of Beath.—(k) 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 6599 inhabitants. About 60 seamen serving in registered vessels are included by mistake.—(n) A large spinning mill has been estable. 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		HOUSE	S.		occi	JPATI	ONS	P	ERSON	S.
Andrew's, Saint	4775	6233	44	140	1542	2598	2093	12079	14514	26593
Cupar	5050	6247	24	124	1353	3382	1512	13285	14879	28164
Dunfermline								11076		
Kirkaldy	5415	8275	20	159	1547	4628	2300	17100	19674	36774
	_							-	-	
Totals	18944	25749	105	527	5260	13748	6741	53540	61016	114556

# AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT	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.
Andrew's Saint	1613	1613	1585	1218	1599	1315	1205	892	627	344	56	6	-	12073
	1866									314	71	5	1	13285
Dunfermline	1886	1645	1346	1031	1551	1150	984	642	578	224			-	11076
Kirkaldy	2542	2316	2192	1792	2426	1831	1570	1212	838	425	110	5	1	17260
							_	-	-		-	-	-	
Total of Males	7907	7303	6769	5357	7526	5766	5042	3663	2741	1307	291	21	1	55694

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	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.
The second secon	1679	The second second					1569						10000	14514
Cupar	1805	1750	1603	1514	2545	1818	1352	1102	827	361	95	5		14777
	1841	1492	1248	1124			1047						-	11949
Kirkaldy	2523	2295	2084	1933	3436	2342	1881	1475	1075	506	115	9		19674
					-								-	_
Total of Females	7848	7121	6402	5956	10365	7326	5849	4573	3447	1586	409	32	-	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.

PARISHES.    The state of the s	, main S	hir	e oj	f	For	rfai	r.		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Aberlemno	The second secon		Hous	ES.		Section 19 and			Branch and the	ERSON	S.
Aribrot. Parish. 188   192   — 3   64   115   15   486   495   981 Arbirot. Parish. 206   206	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Aribrot. Parish. 188   192   — 3   64   115   15   486   495   981 Arbirot. Parish. 206   206	Aberlemno Parish	199	199		2	87	37	7.5	528	512	1040
Arbiroth, cherwise   (a)   Burgh & Arbroath, otherwise   (a)   Burgh & Arbroath, otherwise   (a)   Parish   726   1494   3   5   31   1155   308   2502   3315   5817   Alyth (part of) (b)   Parish   736   1494   3   5   31   1155   308   2502   3315   5817   Alyth (part of) (b)   Parish   736   146	Airley Parish	188	The second	_							
Arbrorothock (a) Parish 726   1494   3   5   31   155   308   2502   3515   5817   Algyth (part of) (b)	Arbirlot Parish	206	100000000	1	1000	106	4		519	543	1062
Alyth (part of) (b)	Arbroath, otherwise ) Burgh &	1	11	1							
Alyth (part of) (b)	Aberbrothock (a) Parish	726	1494	3			1155	308	2502	3315	5817
Barrie	Alyth (part of) (b) Parish	38		-			1.0	FIRST STATE	1000	The state of the s	
Brechin (c)	Auchterhouse Parish	116	The second second	-		3,000,000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 7 4 97 8 76	THE PERSON NAMED IN	The second second	
Careston	Barrie Parish	278	10000000		-	1 (0.000)	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Carmylie. ————————————————————————————————————	Brechin (c) Burgh and Parish	828		4	12900	100000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	17070000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second second	
Cortachey and Clova (+)	Careston Parish	56		_	100	10000	4.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 700 7 5000		
Cupar Angus (part of) (c) Parish   55   80     1   5   58   59   143   149   292   Dun (f)   Parish   136   144   1   9   96   31   17   230   325   650   Dundee (++)   Burgh and Parish   2651   7704   17   105   307   4223   3174   13568   17007   30575   Dunnichen (g)   Parish   291   322   2   5   101   216   5   684   749   1435   Essie and Nevay   Parish   145   147   1   6   45   36   66   323   341   664   Edzell (part of) (h)   Parish   200   204   8   105   87   12   448   502   950   Fearn   Parish   79   80   1   5   61   11   8   197   214   411   Forfar   Burgh and Parish   803   1558   6   18   80   1295   163   2784   3113   5897   Fearn   Parish   362   451     2   102   264   85   957   1052   2009   Glenisla   Parish   108   110   1   2   41   46   23   277   278   555   Inverxeilor   Parish   182   184     2   90   90   4   464   502   966   Inverxeilor   Parish   164   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   655   1215   Ketins   Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   655   1215   Kingoldrum   Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   261   517   Kinnettles (+)   Parish   108   110     4   46   55   60   387   426   813   Kirriemuir, otherwise   Town & Kirriemuir, otherwise   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Lettrathen   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Lettond and Navar (k)   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Logie-Pert   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Logie-Pert   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Logie-Pert   Parish   201   201     4   46   55   50   446   55   505   Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish   201   201     4   4   4   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	Cartachy and Class ( ) Parish	227	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2000		11.00	1000000	242	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	7,00000	
Cupar Angus (part of) (c) Parish   55   80     1   5   58   59   143   149   292   Dun (f)   Parish   136   144   1   9   96   31   17   230   325   650   Dundee (++)   Burgh and Parish   2651   7704   17   105   307   4223   3174   13568   17007   30575   Dunnichen (g)   Parish   291   322   2   5   101   216   5   684   749   1435   Essie and Nevay   Parish   145   147   1   6   45   36   66   323   341   664   Edzell (part of) (h)   Parish   200   204   8   105   87   12   448   502   950   Fearn   Parish   79   80   1   5   61   11   8   197   214   411   Forfar   Burgh and Parish   803   1558   6   18   80   1295   163   2784   3113   5897   Fearn   Parish   362   451     2   102   264   85   957   1052   2009   Glenisla   Parish   108   110   1   2   41   46   23   277   278   555   Inverxeilor   Parish   182   184     2   90   90   4   464   502   966   Inverxeilor   Parish   164   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   655   1215   Ketins   Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   655   1215   Kingoldrum   Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   261   517   Kinnettles (+)   Parish   108   110     4   46   55   60   387   426   813   Kirriemuir, otherwise   Town & Kirriemuir, otherwise   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Lettrathen   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Lettond and Navar (k)   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Logie-Pert   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Logie-Pert   Parish   108   109   1   5   65   10   36   278   294   572   Logie-Pert   Parish   201   201     4   46   55   50   446   55   505   Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish   201   201     4   4   4   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	Craige (d) Parish	945	The section of the section of	L. Company	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10 m 10 m 10 m		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Dunnichen (g)					0.39		10000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	E 0.000000	700	
Dunnichen (g)	Dun (f) Parish	136	100	- Section	the State of Street, or	Contract of the Contract of th	AL PROPERTY	2000000	100000	28. 20.20	
Dunnichen (g)	Dundee (+) Burgh and Parish	2651			100	100000	TO CONTRACT OF	THE RESERVE TO SERVE	2 5000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Essie and Nevay Parish   145   147   1   6   45   36   66   323   341   664   Edzell (part of) (h) Parish   200   204   8   105   87   12   448   502   950   Farnell Parish   11   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   1538   6   18   80   1295   163   2784   3113   5897   Glammis (+) Parish   362   451   - 2   102   264   85   957   1052   2009   Glenisla 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   164   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   655   1215   Kingoldrum Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   655   1215   Kinnell Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   655   1215   Kinnell Parish   149   161   - 4   46   55   60   387   426   813   Kirriemuir, otherwise   Town & Kirliamuir (+)   Parish   149   161   - 4   46   55   60   387   426   813   Lethnot and Navar (k) Parish   99   91   15   58   13   28   283   255   538   Loch-lee Parish   108   109   1   3   63   63   63   63   64   64   65   64   Marytown Parish   97   97   - 2   2   45   34   - 2   99   947   1160   2107   Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish   99   90   1   15   58   13   28   283   255   538   Murroes Parish   107   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   528   639   Murroes   Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639   Murroes   Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639   Murroes   Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639   Murroes   Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639   Monifice Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639   Murroes   Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639   Murroes   Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639   Murroes   Parish   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639    Parish   117   117   117   2   4   81   27   9   301   538   639    Parish   117						The second second	The second secon	100			The second second
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Farnell Parish   Parish   Fearn   Parish   Paris	Edzell (part of) (h) Parish	200	204	_	8	105	87	12	-09/05/7/201	10000	100 00000000000000000000000000000000000
Forfar	Farnell Parish	111	117	1	4	95	16	6	283	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Glammis (+)				100		0.00	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			214	
Glenisla Parish   235   235   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   564   389   3   9   190   181   18   806   979   1785   Ketins Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   261   517   Kingoldrum Parish   104   107   2   2   54   33   20   256   261   517   Kinnell Parish   137   139   3   9   90   26   23   354   378   752   Kinnettles (+) Parish   108   112   8   52   49   11   257   309   566   Kirkden Parish   149   161   4   46   55   60   387   426   813   Kirriemuir, otherwise   Town & Killamuir (+)   Parish   895   1188   4   33   274   801   115   2400   2656   5056   Lentrathen Parish   234   236   4   14   57   39   140   452   489   941   Lethnot and Navar (k) Parish   99   99   1   15   58   13   28   283   255   558   Liff and Benvie Parish   108   109   1   3   63   10   36   278   294   572   Logie-Pert Parish   193   202   1   6   121   68   15   461   551   1012   Lunan Parish   201   201   4   75   75   75   75   75   75   75	Fortar Burgh and Parish	803	1.0300000000000000000000000000000000000			1000	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	75.000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3113	
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 564 389 3 9 190 181 18 806 979 1785 Ketins Parish 104 107 2 2 54 33 20 256 261 517 Kingoldrum Parish 104 107 2 2 54 33 20 256 261 517 Kinnell Parish 108 112 — 8 52 49 11 257 309 566 Kirkden Parish 149 161 — 4 46 55 60 387 426 813 Kirriemuir, otherwise Town & Killamuir (+) Parish 893 1188 4 35 274 801 113 2400 2656 5056 Lentrathen Parish 234 236 4 14 57 39 140 452 489 941 Lethnot and Navar (k) Parish 99 99 1 15 58 13 28 283 255 558 Liff and Benvie Parish 521 574 5 37 117 367 90 1251 1334 2585 Loch-lee Parish 193 202 1 6 121 68 13 461 551 1012 Lunan Parish 201 201 — 4 73 110 18 514 570 1084 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Marytown Parish 99 10 — 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Monifieth (m) Parish 189 192 — 5 113 29 50 424 465 889 Monifieth (m) Parish 444 467 5 36 113 154 9 620 705 1325 Monifose Parish 117 117 2 4 81 27 9 501 328 629	Glanisla (+) Parish		10 Car 70 Ca			The second second	1000	1010000		The Park Street, Stree	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
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Inverkeilor			TOTAL PROPERTY.	1		1	2.71		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Ketins         Parish         247         263         2         5         74         64         125         562         655         1215           Kingoldrum         Parish         104         107         2         2         54         33         20         256         261         517           Kinnell         Parish         137         159         3         9         90         26         23         354         378         752           Kinnettles (+)         Parish         108         112         —         8         52         49         11         257         309         566           Kirkden         Parish         149         161         —         4         46         55         60         387         426         813           Kirriemuir, otherwise ?         Town &         Rillamuir (+)         Parish         895         1188         4         33         274         801         113         2400         2656         5056           Lentrathen         Parish         99         99         1         15         58         13         28         283         255         538           Left and Benvie         P	Inverkeilor Parish			3				The second second	0.000	1	
Kingoldrum Parish 104 107 2 2 54 53 20 256 261 517 Kinnell Parish 137 139 3 9 90 26 23 354 378 752 Kinnettles (+) Parish 108 112 — 8 52 49 11 257 309 566 Kirkden Parish 149 161 — 4 46 55 60 387 426 813 Kirriemuir, otherwise Town & Killamuir (+) Parish 254 254 256 4 14 57 39 140 452 489 941 Lethnot and Navar (k) Parish 254 254 236 4 14 57 39 140 452 489 941 Lethnot and Navar (k) Parish 521 574 3 37 117 367 90 1251 1334 2585 Loch-lee Parish 108 109 1 5 65 10 36 278 294 572 Logie-Pert Parish 108 109 1 5 65 10 36 278 294 572 Logie-Pert Parish 108 109 1 5 65 10 36 278 294 572 Lunan Parish 66 67 3 4 32 17 18 143 163 306 Lundie (l) Parish 79 79 — 2 45 34 — 193 208 401 Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish Marytown Parish 93 100 — 7 64 13 25 220 256 476 Menmuir Parish 444 467 5 36 113 325 29 947 1160 2107 Monikie Parish 1137 2611 3 10 224 1852 555 4576 5762 10338 Murroes Parish 117 117 2 4 81 27 9 301 328 639				100000		Part of the last o	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		The second second second		
Kinnell Parish 157 159 5 9 90 26 23 354 378 752 Kinnettles (+) Parish 108 112 — 8 52 49 11 257 309 566 Kirkden Parish 149 161 — 4 46 55 60 387 426 813 Kirriemuir, otherwise 7 Town & Killamuir (+)	Kingoldrum Parish	104	200	2	200		1000	000000		WEST OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	100,000,000
Kinnettles (+)	Kinnell Parish	137	139				10000	10000	The second second	ALCOHOLD STATE	240000000000000000000000000000000000000
Kirkden       Parish       149       161       —       4       46       55       60       387       426       813         Kirriemuir, otherwise ₹       Town & Rillamuir (→)       Parish       893       1188       4       35       274       801       113       2400       2656       5056         Lentrathen       Parish       234       256       4       14       57       59       140       452       489       941         Lethnot and Navar (k)       Parish       99       99       9       1       15       58       13       28       283       255       538         Liff and Benvie       Parish       521       574       3       37       117       367       90       1251       1334       2585         Loch-lee       Parish       108       109       1       5       63       10       36       278       294       572         Logie-Pert       Parish       193       202       1       6       121       68       13       461       551       1012         Lunan       Parish       79       79       2       45       34       —       193       20		108	112	-	8	52	49	11	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	770000000
Killamuir (→)	Kirkden Parish	149	161	-	4	46	55	60	100,000	1000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Lentrathen       Parish       234       236       4       14       57       39       140       452       489       941         Lethnot and Navar $(k)$ Parish       99       99       1       15       58       13       28       283       255       538         Liff and Benvie       Parish       521       574       3       37       117       367       90       1251       1334       2585         Loch-lee       Parish       108       109       1       5       65       10       36       278       294       572         Logie-Pert       Parish       193       202       1       6       121       68       13       461       551       1012         Lunan       Parish       66       67       3       4       32       17       18       143       163       306         Lundie ( $l$ )       Parish       79       79       2       2       45       34       —       193       208       401         Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish       201       201       —       4       73       110       18       514       570       1084	Kirriemuir, otherwise? Town &				- 1	-	-				
Lethnot and Navar $(k)$ Parish       99       99       1       15       58       13       28       283       255       538         Liff and Benvie       Parish       521       574       3       37       117       367       90       1251       1334       2585         Loch-lee       Parish       108       109       1       3       63       10       36       278       294       572         Logie-Pert       Parish       193       202       1       6       121       68       13       461       551       1012         Lunan       Parish       66       67       3       4       32       17       18       143       163       306         Lundie $(l)$ Parish       79       79       2       245       34       193       208       401         Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish       201       201       4       73       110       18       514       570       1084         Menmuir       Parish       93       100       7       64       13       23       220       256       476         Monifieth $(m)$ Parish       444	Lentrathera		A CONTRACTOR OF	100	0.00	The Control of the Co	and the state of t	113	2400	2656	5056
Liff and Benvie Parish 521 574 3 37 117 367 90 1251 1334 2585 Loch-lee Parish 108 109 1 3 63 10 36 278 294 572 Logie-Pert Parish 193 202 1 6 121 68 13 461 551 1012 Lunan Parish 66 67 3 4 32 17 18 143 163 306 Lundie $(l)$ Parish 79 79 2 45 34 193 208 401 Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish 201 201 4 73 110 18 514 570 1084 Marytown Parish 93 100 7 64 13 23 220 256 476 Monifieth $(m)$ Parish 444 467 5 36 113 325 29 947 1160 2107 Monifie Parish 276 276 1 4 113 154 9 620 705 1525 Montrose Burgh and Parish 1137 2611 3 10 224 1852 535 4576 5762 10338 Murroes Parish 117 117 2 4 81 27 9 301 528 629		77770G35G3	THE RESERVE TO SHARE		1000	20.00	100000	1000000	452	489	941
Loch-lee       Parish       108       109       1       3       63       10       36       278       294       572         Logie-Pert       Parish       193       202       1       6       121       68       13       461       551       1012         Lunan       Parish       66       67       3       4       32       17       18       143       163       506         Lundie ( $l$ )       Parish       79       79       2       45       34       193       208       401         Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish       201       201       201       4       73       110       18       514       570       1084         Marytown       Parish       93       100       7       64       13       23       220       256       476         Monifieth ( $m$ )       Parish       444       467       5       36       113       325       29       947       1160       2107         Montrose       Burgh and Parish       1137       2611       3       10       224       1852       535       4576       5762       10338         Murroes       Parish	Liff and Benvie					100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100	1000000	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second secon	
Logie-Pert       Parish       193       202       1       6       121       68       13       461       551       1012         Lunan       Parish       66       67       3       4       32       17       18       143       163       306         Lundie (l)       Parish       79       79       2       2       45       34       193       208       401         Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish       201       201       201       4       73       110       18       514       570       1084         Marytown       Parish       93       100       7       64       13       23       220       256       476         Monifieth (m)       Parish       189       192       5       113       29       50       424       465       889         Monikie       Parish       276       276       1       4       113       154       9       620       705       1525         Montrose       Burgh and Parish       1137       2611       3       10       224       1852       535       4576       5762       10338         Murroes       Parish       1	Loch-lee Parish	10000	10000	1981			0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	100			
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lunan Parish	A 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10				1000000			1000 L 100	100000000	
Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish       201       201       —       4       73       110       18       514       570       1084         Marytown       Parish       93       100       —       7       64       13       23       220       256       476         Menmuir       Parish       189       192       —       5       113       29       50       424       465       889         Monifieth (m)       Parish       276       276       1       4       113       154       9       620       705       1525         Montrose       Burgh and Parish       1137       2611       3       10       224       1852       535       4576       5762       10338         Murroes       Parish       117       117       2       4       81       27       9       301       328       629	Lundie (t) Parich	100	100000	100		100.00		Company of	0.000		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Marytown       Parish       93       100       7       64       13       23       220       256       476         Menmuir       Parish       189       192       5       113       29       50       424       465       889         Monifieth (m)       Parish       444       467       5       36       113       325       29       947       1160       2107         Monikie       Parish       276       276       1       4       113       154       9       620       705       1525         Montrose       Burgh and Parish       1137       2611       3       10       224       1852       535       4576       5762       10338         Murroes       Parish       117       117       2       4       81       27       9       301       328       629	Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish		20000 7	100		10000		10000	210000000000000000000000000000000000000	10700000	
Menmur       Parish       189       192       5       113       29       50       424       465       889         Monifieth (m)       Parish       444       467       5       36       113       325       29       947       1160       2107         Monikie       Parish       276       276       1       4       113       154       9       620       705       1525         Montrose       Burgh and Parish       1137       2611       3       10       224       1852       535       4576       5762       10338         Murroes       Parish       117       117       2       4       81       27       9       301       328       629	Marytown Parish	1000000				10000				The second second	
Monikie     Parish     444     467     5     36     113     325     29     947     1160     2107       Montrose     Parish     276     276     1     4     113     154     9     620     705     1525       Murroes     Parish     117     117     2611     3     10     224     1852     535     4576     5762     10338       Murroes     Parish     117     117     2     4     81     27     9     301     328     629	Moniforth (m)	2 O O		-	5	113	29	3000	100000	77.75	
Montrose Burgh and Parish 1137 2611 3 10 224 1852 535 4576 5762 10338 Murroes Parish 117 117 2 4 81 27 9 301 328 629	Monikie Parish	0.00	MARKET NO.	200	36	ALC: NO SECURE	325	29	0.00		
Wurroes	Montrose Burgh and Parish	276	276	200		The second secon			1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Murroes Parish	117		200			40.00		The second second		0338
									301	328	629

(a) The increase of the sail cloth and linen manufactories accounts for the increase of the population at Arbroath. Including the Town part of the Parish of St. Vigeans, 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.—(c) 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 Dunniehen, the Village of Letham has greatly increased.—(h) Edzell Parish is partly in Kincardine Shire. The entire Parish contains 1043 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 Fowlis in the Shire of Perth.—(m) In the Parish of Monifeith, the Village of Broughty Ferry has much increased from feuing, and the prosperous condition of the spinning trade. Other Villages in this Parish, are Drumstardy Muir and East Ferry.

SHIRE	OF	FORFAR	continued.
SHIRE	OF	rouran,	continuea.

	HOUSES. OCCUPATION									
			ands.		-	PATIC	INS.	P	ERSONS	Š.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	lieschieflyensol ade, Manufact or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malex.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Newtyle Parish	176	178	_	4	54	64	60	373	423	796
Oathlaw Parish		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	3	56	11	11	201	204	405
Panbride (n) Parish	293	296	_	6	61	220	15	77777	702	1275
Rescobie Parish		184	10	14	69	75	40	425	449	874
Ruthven (o) Parish		49	-	2	12	19	18	138	175	313
Strathmartin Parish		121		2	49	62	10	327	368	695
Strickathrow Parish		123		8	76	26	21	264	316	580
Tannadice (p) Parish	265	280	7	16	106	73	101	635	737	1372
Tealing (n) Parish	149	148	100	6	60	40	48	346	379	725
Vigeans, St. (q) Parish	976	1347	7	22	271	1033	43	2650	2933	5583
Totals	16812	26718	112	576	5114	15348	6256	52071	61359	113430

(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

## 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	100 and upwards.	Total.
	4605										100000000000000000000000000000000000000		1	33963
Females	4501	4186	4224	4102	7120	4891	4031	3290	2334	950	232	22	1	39884

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Forfar, was 113430—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 78847—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.  HOUSES. OCCUPATIONS. PERSONS.													
Company of the state of the sta													
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.				
Aberlady Parish	214	242	1	6 111	54	77	470	563	1033				
Athelstaneford Parish	205	228 -	- 2	2 144	45	39	429	480	909				
Berwick, North Burgh and Parish		386	1 1	6 141	119	126	776	918	1694				
Bolton Parish	59	61-	-	9 38	5	18	168	147	315				
Dirleton Parish	262	284 -	- 1	7 180	52	52	644	671	1315				
Dunbar (a) Burgh and Parish	728	1207 -	- 2	2 283	871	53	2490	2782	5272				
Fala (part of) (+) (b) Parish	20	20 -		4 16			60	68	128				
Garvald Parish	167	172-	1	2 105	34	33	372	425	797				
Gladsmuir Parish	365	365 -	- 2	4 117	57	191	797	826	1623				
Haddington Burgh and Parish	806	1206	5 2	3 203	410	593	2584	2721	5255				
Humbie Parish	183	195 -			100	30	413	424	837				
Innerwick Parish	193	196 -	- 1	8 122	52	22	431	498	924				
Moreham (c) Parish	52	52 -		6 46		2	121	120	241				
Oldhamstocks (d) Parish		135 -		0 84		19	330	296	626				
Ormiston Parish		186 -		7 80		63	The second second second	412	779				
Pencaitland Parish				5 102	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	51	551	594	1145				
Prestonkirk Parish		392 -		3 227	147	18	883	929	1812				
Prestonpans Parish		489 -		8 61	200	228	939	1116	2055				
Salton (e) Parish			1 1	The second second	100	109	431	403	834				
Spott Parish		130 -	100	8 102		10	271	311	582				
Stenton Parish		151 -	- 1				333	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	687				
Tranent Parish				6 180	-	139	1629	1737	3366				
Whitekirk and Tyningham Parish		232 -	- 1	AND DESCRIPTIONS OF				561	1048				
Whittingham Parish		135 -		4 106			367	388	750				
Yester, otherwise Gifford Parish	197	249	2	8 128	103	18	585	565	1100				
Totals	6230	7934 1	4 37	9 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 405 inhabitants.—(c) The return of Moreham Parish includes Beech-hill, Mainshill and Crossgate Hall, Moreham.

Mains, Moreham-Bank, Moreham and Loanhead, West Moreham, Northrigg and Coldale, Renton Hall, and Haggs and Sandingstone.—(d) Oldhamstocks Parish is partly in Berwick Shire. The entire Parish contains 725 inhabitants.—(e) Lime 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	to	90 100	AT COM	Total.
Males	2574	2390	9140	1660	9441	1740	1405	1074	0.10	-				
Females	2574 2390	2248	1864	1889	3019	2148	1681	1367	975	359 496	93	21	_	16758

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Haddington was 35127—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 34289—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 Haddington was 25—one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+): a remarkably small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

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Shire	9 01	f In	ive	rn	ess.	4		and the same	AND NO	
	ES.	200	occi	PATI	ONS.	PI	RSONS			
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited,	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	rade, lor Ha	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malcs.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abernethy (part of) (a) Parish	144	146		3	90	13	43	345	394	739
Alvie Parish	230	231			99	29	103	443	518	961
Ardeseir (b) Parish	286	327	1	9	70	62	195	632	755	1387
Ardnamurchan (c) Parish	420	421	-	8	375	21	25	1095	1238	2333
Barra (d) Parish	414	414	-		371	9	34	1084	1219	2303
Boleskine and Abertarff (e) Parish	388	423	2	10	91	69	263	1045	1051	2096
Bracadale (f) Parish	375	376			346	18	12	1001	1102	2103
Calder (part of) (g) Parish	37	37		3	19	5.	13	88	79	167
Cromdale (part of) (h) Parish Croy (part of) (i)	494 218	525	3	5	341	88	96	1026	1241	2267
Daviot and Dunlichity (→) (k) Parish		225 396	2	10	79 166	19 47	127	463	494	957
Dores Parish	346	363	2 7	20	63	137	183 163	823 738	927 835	1750
Durinish (1) Parish	669	707		4	634	53	20	1967	2180	4147
Duthel (m) Parish								1		1111
Rothymurchus Township	118	122			33	40	49	288	297	585
Glenelg (n) Parish	471	471	2	18	341	22	108	1374	1433	2807
Harris (+) Parish	800	757	1		603	64	90	1887	2022	3909
Inverness (+) Burgh and Parish	2149	2963	23	68	566	786	1611	5263	The second second	12264
Kilmallie (part of) (o) Parish	497	714	5	1	267	116	331	1443	1600	3043
Kilmamivaig (p) Parish	498	511	1	1	373	9	129	1454	1388	2842
Kilmorack (+) Parish	554	564	-	59	457	80	27	1312	1550	2862
Kilmuir Parish	624	638	-	-	426	F 120	172	1594	1793	3387
Kiltarlity (q) Parish		477	3	45	299	94	84	1102	1327	2429
Kincardine (r) Parish			1 :::				***			
Kingussie (+) Parish	446	471	11	12	212	56	203	926	1078	2004
Kirkhill Parish	356 229	367	2		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	72	92	687	885	1572
Moy and 7	159	241 170		22		19 37	102 64	595	639	1234
Dalrossie (s) United Parishes	114	120		17	62	17	41	341 221	386 276	727 497
Petty Parish		383		7	82	94	207	830	928	1758
Portree (t) Parish	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	555	2		80	21	454	1531	1643	3174
Sleat (u) Parish	459	476	4	8	420	37	19	1276	1332	2608
Small Isles (part of) (w) Parish										2000
Eigg (+) Island	87	87	=	_	79	5	3	224	245	469
Snizort Parish	525	-534	2	7	439	32	63	1304	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) Ardinamurchan 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 Scotin.—(c) 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 Davlot 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, Knowdart and Morar, otherwise Morror. 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 Kilmanivaig 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 O	F IN	VER	NE	ss,	conti	nued	•			-
	I	IOUSE	S.	-	OCCU	PATI	ONS.	P.	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Strath (x) Parish	462	472	5	1	435	21	16	1259	1360	2619
Uist, North Parish } with Boseray Island	919	953	1		776	67	110	2401	2570	4971
Uist, South (y) Parish		1113	_	_	971	77			3056	6038
Urquhart (z) Parish	490	Service Co.	5	28	100 min 100 min		110,000,00		The State of the Land of the L	30000
Glenmorristone Township		117	1	3	36	8	73	265	341	606
Urray (part of) (a) Parish			••••						***	
Totals	17055	18324	83	413	10215	2447	5662	42304	47853	90157

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

# 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	to	0 an	Total.
Males	4606 4581	4570 4341	4032 3740	3365 3669	4453 5468	3348 4101	2447 2989	2145	1476 1631	620	239	46	100	31353 34233

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Inverness, was 90157—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 65586—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	f I	Kino	a	rdi	ne.	in				
	1	HOUSE	S.		occt	JPATI	ONS.	PI	ERSONS	š.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited,	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Arbuthnot Parish	-	184	1	13		34	46	452	476	928
Banchory Davenick (part of)(a) Parish		344	2	13		33	THE PERSON NAMED IN	813	- 869	1682
Banchory Ternan Parish	379	384	1	7	289	44	51	798	931	1729
Belholme (aa) Parish	347	389	1	4	91	269	29	619	787	1406
Belholme (aa)	1		1		13.0	-	-	-	1000	-
Inverbervie 5 (6) Parish	207	277	1	3	-	167	61	486	606	1092
Cyrus, St. (c) Parish	368	392	100	8	223	49	120	100.00	885	1641
Drumoak (part of) (d) Parish	40	40	1	-	27	13	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	79	90	169
Dunnottar (e) Parish	303	434	3	100	142	189	103	844	953	1797
Durris Parish	200	205	1	5	137	53	15	430	515	945
Edzell (part of) (f) Parish	18	19			12	6	1	41	52	93
Fettercairn (+) Parish	361	379		20.00	191	127	61	683	889	1572
Fetteresso (g) Parish		1108	8		-00	620	133	The second second	2412	4485
Fordoun (h) Parish		554	3	10		124	92	1113	1262	2375
Garvock (c) Parish	81	82		5		11	9	226	217	443
Glenbervie (i) Parish	265	287				120	26	608	669	1277
Kinneff with Catterline Parish		206		1000	10 TO 100	59	27	504	532	1036
Laurencekirk (k) Parish	303	359		11	1000000	196	70	684	831	1515
Maryculter (1) Parish	167	172		1	132	29	11	425	435	860
Marykirk, otherwise } (l) Parish	332	384	100	1	733	106	100	831	1008	1839
Nigg (m) Parish	258	277		8		1			676	1281
Strachan Parish	205	209	3	22	123	27	59	472	483	955
. Totals	5894	6685	50	213	3025	2301	1359	13540	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 Bervic contains 706 inhabitants, the Village of Gourden 225 inhabitants, besides 161 Country inhabitants.—(c) The enlargement of farms is noticed in the Parish of St. Cyrus, and in the Parish of Garvock.—(d) Drumoak Parish is mostly in Aberdeen Shire. The entire Parish contains 756 inhabitants.—(c) 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 1043 inhabitants.—(g) One female in Fetteresso

Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(k) Auchinblae 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 Lathermuir.—(m) The return of Nigg Parish includes Altens, Balnagask, North and South Kirkhill, North and South Loirstown, Middletown, Tulloes, and reserved lands in the Town of Aberdeen.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
	1754 1685							929 1265		401 459	106 144	9 15	-	12856 14689

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Kincardine was 29118—and the number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 27545—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 21—one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+).

Shir	e o	f K	in	ro	ss.					
	I	HOUSE	S.	1	OCCU	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	tieffy emp Manufac indicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malex.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Arngask (part of) (a) Parish		48		_	22	26	MINISTER STATES	107	110	217
Cleish Parish Forgandenny (part of) (b) Parish		142		3	53	43	46	265	299	564 11
Forgandenny (part of) (b) Parish Fossoway with Tulliebole (part of) (c)		120	1	7	34	25	61	240	284	524
Kinross Parish		611		9	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	286	1 1 5 5 6 6 7	1219	1344	2563
Orwell Parish		592	9	3		232	1000	1170	1359	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 913 inhabitants. The entire Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 1344 inhabitants.

# AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	to	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	27.0	tal
Males	476 491	457 465	422 419	397 409	553 721	380 460	332 412	286 333	206 245	123 119	26 26		=	8659 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 emumerated, 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.

Stewartr	y of	K	irl	kcu	dbi	righ	t.			
Charles of the second second	-	HOUSE	S.		occu	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied,	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Anworth Parish	123	153		3	37	34	82	425	420	845
Balmaclellan Parish		186	2	2	139	26	21	457	455	912
Balmaghie Parish	205	242	2	1	167	36	39	681	680	1361
Borgue Parish		161	1	2	108	36	17	463	484	947
Buittle Parish	179	195	20	_	108	83	4	486	537	1023
Carsphairn Parish	86	92		1	18	12	62	238	236	474
Colvend and Southwick Parish	259	278		13	158	50	70	611	711	1322
Crossmichael Parish	231	257	3	23	116	42	99	621	678	1299
Dalry Parish	224	238	3	10	-52	53	133	557	594	1151
Girthon Parish		391	2	1	115	189	87	948	947	1895
Kells Parish		208	1	9	112	39	57	556	548	1104
Kelton Parish	433	521	3	4	194	160	167	1151	1265	2416
Kirkbean Parish	145	175		12	85	47	43	361	429	790
Kiraudhright ? Burgh	334	608	9	5	37	238	313	1139	1456	2595
Kircudbright	118	135	_	4	107	14	14	370	412	782
Kirkgunzion Parish	131	137		8	55	29	53	371	405	776
Kirkmabreck Parish	271	339		9	126	124	89	722	797	1519
Kirkpatrick Durham Parish	269	287	2	-	104	63	120	725	748	1473
Kirkpatrick Iron Gray Parish	150	158		10	99	20	39	425	455	880
Lochrutton Parish	103	117	1	5	74	19	24	259	335	594
Minnigaff (a) Parish	332	361	7	5	180	82	99	903	1020	1923
New Abbey Parish		220	2	4	129	58	33	506	606	1112
Parton Parish		144	=	4	120	15	9	419	426	845
Rerwick Parish		293	2	12	100.00	57	144	671	707	1378
Terregles Parish		116	1000	1	65	22	29	321	330	651
Tongland Parish	155	167	1	6	91	44	32	416	474	890
Troqueer Parish	586	947	3	9	113	449	385	1996	2305	4301
Twynholm Parish	125	147	2	2	46	30	71	357	426	783
Urr Parish	534	639	9	25	180	167	292	1351	1511	2862
Totals	6441	7912	57	190	3047	2238	2627	18506	20397	38903

<sup>(</sup>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 Kircudbright, is attributed to the influx of Irish settlers.

#### 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	upwards.	Total.
Males	2895 2777	2716 2545	2480 2172	1785 2120	2559 3677	1978	1615 1707	1187 1364	799 962	376 445	113 144	20 17	=	18523 20328

The Total Number of Persons in the Stewartry of Kircudbright 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 Kircudbright 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.

Sh	ire	of.	L	an	ark.	A CHIEFE	316			
The second of the second of the	1	HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS.	
PARISHES.  MIDDLE WARD.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Avendale (a) Parish	674	1020	2	7	348	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	160	2452	2578	5030
Blantyre (b)	213 836 352	473 980 457	5 2	10 10	65 57 98	330 900 276	78 23 83	1103 2390 1122	1527 2454 1179	2630 4844 2301
Cambusnethan Parish Dalzell Parish		658 190	3	11	102 55		224	1454	1632	3086
Dalserff Parish		404	1	9	91	245	50 68	486 1013	1041	955 2054
Glassford Parish	252	288	3	4	96	The second second	34	750	754	1504
Hamilton Town and Parish	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1633	9	19		The second second	338	3658	3955	7613
Kilbride Town and Parish		681	1	9	1000		8	1751	1734	3485
Monkland, New (d) Parish Monkland, Old Parish	989	1542 1327		35 114		1145 1217	64 13	3553		
Shotts Parish	608	628	100000	100.00			46	3476 1602	3507 1695	6983 3297
Stonehouse Town and Parish		388			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second second	50	987	1051	2038
UNDER WARD.	8086	10669	40	251	2129	7301	1239		27385	
Cadder Parish	504	506	1	20	192	242	72	1396	1402	2798
Carmunnock (e) Parish	91	120		2		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	12	308	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	637
Govan (f) Parish	442	754			128	433	193	1842		3775
Rutherglen	543 74	835 93	1000	1	{ 163	736	29	{2039 263		2002
	- 11		-		3			263	286	549
UPPER WARD.	1654					1469	306	5841	6009	11850
Biggar Parish Carluke Parish		378								1727
Carmichael Parish	549 194	552 194		5 6						m D m O
Carnwath (g) Parish	645	3 70 3	1000	122	10.000	The second second	135	475 1395		
Carstairs Parish	181	193	1000	100000	20804			462	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2888 937
Cathcart (part of) (e) Parish Covington Parish	200000	28		-	26		_	86	(A)	0.00
Crawford (h) Parish	100 392	100	13.5	2			2.0	265	177.000	526
Crawfordjohn Parish	176	191	1	2		1000	1 - 5 - 5	961	953	1914
Culter Parish	89	92	2		47			472 233	499 234	
Dolphinton Parish	45	47	1	2	16				125	
Douglas	371	473		2	200.00	1000	136	1078	1117	2195
Lamington Parish	57 78	57		-	25	A CONTRACTOR	100		1 1 1 m	290
Lanark (k) Burgh and Parish	790	78 1358		2 3		1089		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	192	
Lesmanagow Parish	999					The state of the s		3274 2773	Part of the last of the last	7085 5592
Liberton Parish Pettinain Parish	166			-	73	28	65	358	427	785
Symington Parish	96	480000	1	6	10000	1000		255	235	490
Walston Parish	95		1	13		0.000	1	E 1000		472
Wiston and Roberton Parish	186			6	2 3 3 3 3 3		1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
Totals	-	-	-						491	927
(a) The return of Avendale Parish includ	15632	6564	28	1190	1825	2902	1837	15628	16684	32312

(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 4860 persons, the rest of the Parish 2502.—(c) 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, if 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 Renfrew part of the Parish,

the inhabitants are now 4325. 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 Climpey 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 Cartland Craigs, and on new roads, besides which, it is remarked, that 400 children belonging to a public work, were omitted by mistake in 1811.

SHI	RE O	F LA	NA	RK,	con	tinuea	l.			
	0.50	Hous	ES.		OC	CUPAT	TONS.	1	PERSON	IS.
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Glasgow (l)	1736 1548 1627 1812 1316 1833 1217 1656 1597 1867	1567 1644 1825 1345 1841 1230 1671 1611 1905	12 12 6 15 15 5 10 17	67 112 97 133 85 84 58 123 171 	2 - 4 324	1038 1084 1091 674 961 708 889 811 827 	529 560 734 671 878 522 782 800 1074 	3156 3448 3752 2555 4010 2667 2876 3095 4250  24628	3882 3815 4213 3176 4813 3346 3390 3770	7965 5731 8823 6013 6266 6865 9603
Totals	31644	31956	244	1917	396	18104	13456	68119	78924	147043

(I) The following certificate was attached to the Abstract of the Enumeration of the City of Glasgow and its

Suburbs.

4 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 drawn 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 after its termination. 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  $\frac{601}{1000}$ . Children under ten years of age, are equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of the whole population. Persons under twenty years of age, are equal to  $\frac{4}{9}$  and  $\frac{41}{1000}$  of the whole population. For every apartment there are two persons to occupy it.

(Signed) " JAMES CLELAND.
" Superintendant 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.

(m) Two females in St. Enoch's Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(p) One male and one female in Gorbals Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(p) One male and one female in Gorbals Parish upwards of 100 years of age.

#### ABSTRACT.

Under Ward	Males.	Females.	Total.
Landward Part City of Glasgow and Suburbs		6009 78924	
Total Under Ward	25797	84933 27385 16684	53182
Total in Shire of Lanark			

Si	HIRE	OF I	AN	ARE	c, con	ntinue	d.			
	3	HOUSI	ES.		occ	UPAT	IONS.	1	PERSONS	3.
PARISHES.  wards, &c.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Middle Ward	8086	10669	40	251	2129	7301	1239	25797	27385	53182
Under Ward	Marie Control		11	55		1469	306	5841	6009	11850
Upper Ward	5632				1825		N. Santana and Co.			
City of Glasgow	31644	31956	244	1917	396	18104	13456	68119	78924	147043
Totals	47016	51497	323	2413	4883	29776	16838	115385	129002	244387

# AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

Charles and the	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 40 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Mid. Ward Under Ward Upper Ward City& Burgh	964 2382	754	745		929	610		365	206		29	3	111	25795 5841 15629
of Glasgow		8901	8543	6762	10509	8082	6925	4147	2198	912	219	15	1	68119
Tot.of Males	18529	15519	14603	11684	17868	13204	10916	6912	3923	1755	432	38	1	115384

#### FEMALES.

	1											-	211	
	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 approards.	Total.
Mid. Ward Under Ward Upper Ward City& Burgh of Glasgow	898 2300	2059	671 1911	696 1846	1031 2948	1876	528 1418	349 1099	237 762	99 349	29 106	9	1	27384 6009 16683 78924
Tot. of Fem.	17710	15031	13966	14692	24084	15704	12043	7971	4993	2157	612	51	6	129000

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Lanark was 244887, 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	of .	Linl	it	hg	ow.					
The second of the second	I	HOUSES	S.	1	OCCU	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abercorn (a) Parish	173	207		4	-	28	126	506	538	1044
Bathgate Parish	468	765		-		332	The second	The second second	1749	3283
Borrowstowness (b) Parish Carriden Parish	344	744	_	3			100 7000	200	Market State of State	3018
Carriden Parish	183	323		5			-	0.00		1429
Cramond (part of) (c) Parish	11	11		1	7		3	38		69
Dalmeny Parish	202	296	_	_		10000	19933550	762		.1495
Ecclesmachen	58	59		-	100000	0.000	27	157	-	303
Kirkliston (part of) (d) Parish	243	312	3	12	172		86	846	759	1605
Linlithgow (e) Burgh & Parish	240	905			176		40	n		1.500
Country Part	312	295 710		_		The second second	220	756 1410		1580
Livingstone (f) Parish		201	1	-		1 2000	14		1702 522	
Queensferry (g) Burgh & Parish	79	158		1	100		101		The second second	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Torphichen Parish	234	255	-	10	100000	100000	1000000			1197
Uphall (h) Parish	206	210	-	9			100000000000000000000000000000000000000		100000	1016
Whitburn Parish	348	419	-	10	94	133	192	and the last	1013	1900
Totals	5309	4965	1.5	96	1994	1817	1094	10703	11089	99685

(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.—(b) The Union Canal and the Houston Colliery have caused an increase of population in the Parish of Uphall.

## 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	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males Females	1705 1718						986 1069					6 9	Ξ	10861 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.

Sh	ire e	of I	Va	iir	n.					
The state of the s		HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PI	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	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.
Ardelach Parish	314	317	1	7		39	152		722	1287
Auldearn Parish	312	325	3	9	158	- 88	79		800	1523
Calder (part of) (a) Parish	232	234	1	16	93	50	91	426	527	953
Croy (part of) (b) Parish		134	_	1	59	19	56	277	304	581
Moy & Dalarossie 7 United Parishes		23			22	1	1	53	55	108
(part of) (+) (c) S Nairn (d) Burgh & Parish	679	765	8	12	97	196	472	1491	1737	3228
Urquhart (part of) (e) Parish		333	1000			36	1	547	779	1326
Totals	2012	2131	15	54	799	429	903	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

## 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	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males Females	551 532	512 486								112 172		1 5	=	4029 4869

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Nairn was 9006, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 8898, 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 O	rkne	ey a	ne	1 1	Sher	tlan	d.			
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF	1	HOUSE	S.		occ	UPAT	IONS.	PI	ERSON	3.
PARISHES.  ORKNEY ISLES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Mainland (a)										
Andrew's St. (b) Parish	155	155		-	110	26	19	382	475	857
Birsay Parish Dearness Parish		364 134			153 90	113	98 32	687 313	839	1526
Evie Parish		171	_		90	56	45	349	378 462	691 811
Firth Parish		127	_	_	89	37	1	233	312	545
Harray Parisb		161	100	3	V. Co. 100 Co.	53	5	328	391	719
Holm and Paplay Parish Kirkwall Burgh		145 542		-	110	20	15		432	773
Ola Saint		252			90	352 99	183 43	938 491	1274 543	2212 1034
Orphir with Cava Island Parish		182		_	174	8	_	407	499	10 Y / 20 0 W 10
Rendall Parish	96	96		_	79	4	13	240	278	518
Sandwich Parish		191		-	132	9	50	453	497	930
Stenness Parish Stromness Burgh of Barony	125 385	125 556		3	89	18 160	18 594	0.00	316 1296	596 2236
Stromness Parish		164		_	124	_	40	308	400	708
	2759	3345	5	-6	1442	947	956	6670	8392	15062
NORTH ISLES.			-				_			
Eday and Pharay Islands		156		3	116	16	24	324	349	673
Egilshay (+) Island Enhallow (+) Island		3			3		. 8	110	116	226 11
Gairsay (+) Island	12	12		1	7	3	2	35	44	79
Ronaldshay, North Island		75	1000	-	69	6	-	213	207	420
Rousay (+) Island Shapinshay Island		179 167		E	108 102	23 60	48 5	390 362	444	834 779
Sanda Island		107						002	117	119
Burness Parish	88	90	-		79	7	4	199	216	415
Cross Parish		118		-	94	13	11	269	296	565
Lady Parish Stronsay Island		172		2	142	16	14	403	477	880
Ladykirk Parish	53	13.50			33	15	18	144	171	315
St. Peter's Parish?	44	61			45	- 6	10	148	162	310
including Papa Stronsay Island St. Nicholas Parish	68	76		- 1	63	8	5	190	198	388
Westray Island			100							
North or Ladykirk Parish	145	165	_	-	119	18	28	402	422	824
East Parish		93		3	76	12	5	248	287	535
West Parish Papa Westray Island		56			45	4 3	9 2	130	161 159	291 297
Wier (+) Island		16			12	1	3	36	44	80
	_	1500	-	-	1100	016	100	STAC	4177	7000
SOUTH ISLES.	1435	1598	2	9	1186	216	196	3745	4177	7922
Burray Island	50	50	-		21	13	16	116	129	245
Copinshay Island	1	1	-	=	1	-	_	6	4	10
Flotta and South Faira Islands		61			59	2	-	144	153	297
Graemsay Island Hoy Parish		68		1	34 45	1	7 22	104	116	220 288
Walls Island										***
North Walls Parish	61	69	-	4	69	-	-	158	196	354
South Walls Parish			100	3	100000	3	-	277	318	595
Ronaldshay South Island	ł			•••				***	••••	

<sup>(</sup>a) What is called the Mainland is the largest of the Orkney Isles, sometimes called Pomona. The 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 ORKN	EY A	ND	SH	ET	LAN	D, (	contin	nued.		
		HOUSE	S.	1	OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PF	RSONS	
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
St. Peter's or North Kirk Parish		286	3	3	123	74	89	654	742	1396
Lady or South Kirk Parish		117	1	4	69	16	32	246	307	553
Swannay and Pentland Skerries Islands	8	8		-	5	1	2	22	15	37
SHETLAND ISLES.	737	804	4	15	525	111	168	1854	2141	3995
Aithsting and Sandsting (+)(c) Parish	308	317	2	4	6	10	301	862	1022	1884
Brassay, Barra & Quarff (+)(c) Parish	The same of the same of	294			260	19		10000000	846	1585
Delting Parish	317	321	2	6	302	15	4	797	1021	1818
Dunrossness, Sandwick, Cunnisburgh & Faira Isle (+) Parisb	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	769		13		10			2103	3798
Lerwick Town		520	6	2		165	1000		1240	2224
and Gulberwick Parish	57	57			48	-	9	172	182	354
Ministry of Nesting			••••						***	***
Lunnasting, Nesting, United Skerries & Whelsay (+) Parishes	325	341	-	3	335	2	4	892	1113	2005
Northmavine (+) Parish	372	376	_	_	364	6	6	1039	1225	2264
Tingwall, Whiteness and Weisdale (→) } (d) Parish	354	402	1	5	296	11	95	1043	1266	2309
	442	453	4	13	360	_	93	1176	1422	2598
Walls, Sandness, Papa (+) Parish		337	-	_	326	4	7	917	1074	1991
Yell, North, and Fetlar (+) Parish	254	269	_	9		1	31	717	869	1586
Yell, South and Mid (→) Parish	272	280	9	9	265	7	8	768	961	1729
Manual Services	4245	4736	27	64	3451	250	1035	11801	14344	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

#### SUMMARY

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

ORKNEY ISLES.		HOUSE	S.	1	OCCU	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
North Isles	1435 737	3345 1598 804 4736	2 4	9	525 525	216	196	6670 5745 1854 11801	4177	7929
Totals	9176	10483	38	94	6604	1524	2355	24070	29054	53124

## SHIRE OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, continued.

## AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

ORKNEY ISLES.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	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.
Mainland	906	876	767	654	956	664	626	539	477	201	48	2	-	6696
North Isles	406	395	386	337	509	305	277	228	192	103	30	1	-	\$169
South Isles	234	224	238	226	267	186	140	157	100	60	21	1	-	1854
Shetland Isles	321	226	197	190	294	225	206	137	105	41	9	2	-	1953
							-					-		_
Total of Males	1867	1721	1588	1407	2006	1380	1249	1061	874	405	108	6	-	13672

#### FEMALES.

ORKNEY ISLES.	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	9 <sub>0</sub> to 10 <sub>0</sub>	100 and upwards.	Total.
Mainland  North Isles  South Isles  Shetland Isles	903 413 224 316	866 397 221 196		297 204 227	606 403 446	277 323	338 212 294	317 165 205	249 157 142	152 72 68	25 20	2	1 -	8424 3527 2151 2443
Total of Females	1856	1680	1391	1485	2960	2050	1787	1445	1178	558	145	8	2	16545

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Orkney and Shetland was 53124—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 50217—whence it appears that the Ages of between one-second and 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 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.

4973 5073 10046

Shi	re o	f	ee	ebt	es.					
	1	HOUSE	ES.	-	OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PI	ERSONS	3.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	schiefly empl Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	¿Total of Persons.
Broughton Parish	47	47	-	_	20	15	12	144	116	260
Drumelzier Parish	51	53	_	1	29	12	12	135	158	293
Eddlestone Parish	149	149	_	10	128	17	4	418	392	810
Glenholm Parish	44	44	-	5	31	8	5	118	121	239
Innerleithen (part of) (a) Parish	118	131	-	_	67	57	7	319	343	662
Kilbucho Parish	59	59	-	-	42	12	5	147	181	328
Kirkurd Parish	57	58	1	2	25	11	22	170	182	352
Linton Parish	241	267	-	12	100	104	63	584	610	1194
Lyne and Theggate Parish	26	26	-	-	24	1	1	99	77	176

Manor ..... Parish Newlands ..... Parish

Skirling ...... Parish

Traquair ...... Parish

Tweedsmuir ...... Parish

Peebles (part of) (b) Burgh and Parish 448

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

# AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	to	to	40 to 50	to	60 to 70		80 to 90	90 to	100 and spwards.	Total.
Males	704 695	714 646	698 585	521 568	809 966	483 520	433 432	273 320	182 216	122	22 15	2 5	=	4963 5061

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Peebles was 10046—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 10024—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 any 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.

Shir	e oj	f P	er	th.		11/4				
	3	HOUSE	es.	10 8	occu	PAT	IONS.	P	ERSON	S
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Aberdalgie Parish	88	94		1	54	16	24	246	244	490
Aberfoil (a) Parish		148		_	23	14	111	349	381	730
Abernethy (part of) (b) Parish	283	368	1	14	69	219	80	751	800	1551
Abernyte Parish		49	1	7	26	11	12	134	135	269
Alyth (part of) (c) Parish		573	4	12	92	170	311	1116	1271	2387
Arngask (part of) (d) Parish		44		7	22	20	2	111	130	241
Auchterarder (e) Parish		670	2	3	136	444	90	1421	1449	2870
Auchtergaven Parish		527	4	11	1000	217	144	1164	1314	2478
Balquhidder Parish		250	2	6	89	59	102	584	640	1224
Bendochy Parish Blackford Parish	130	135	3 2	10	65	43	27	375	391	766
Blair, Atholl and Strowan Parish		370	2	15	105	109	156	945	947	1892
Blairgowrie (f) Parish		543 526	4	-	195	78	270	1249	1244	2493
Callandar Parish		489		6	126 82	233	167 246	927	1183	2253
Caputh Parish		510	3	20	100000	161	254	1110	1238	2548
Cargill Parish		352	4	7	119	228	5	783	834	1617
Clunie (g) Parish		201		12	59	38	104	462	480	942
Collace Parish		140		3	36	47	57	333	358	691
Comrie Parish		573	2	6	232	166	175	1252	1362	2614
Crieff Parish		1048	150	7	187	696	165	1955	2261	4216
Culross (h) Burgh and Parish		325	_	14	The second second	98	177	652	782	1434
Cupar-Angus (part of) (i) Parish		640	1	6	42	302	296	1080	1250	2330
Dowally Parish	126	129		7	30	37	62	253	298	551
Dron Parish	102	106		6	50	27	29	264	259	523
Dull (k) Parish	866	928		11	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	176	388	2178	2330	4508
Dunbarney Parish	225	225		3	52	165	8	556	608	1164
Dunblane (1) Parish	552	638	2	6	97	399	142	1501	1634	3135
Dunkeld Town and Parish	100000	519		2	-	149	170	637	727	1364
Dunkeld, Little Parish	601	622	123	14	100 D	168	247	1439	1538	2977
Dunning Parish	292	436		8	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	185	106	905	971	1876
Errol Parish Findogask Parish	537 109	109		63		456 29	41	1430	1457	2887
Forgandenny (part of) (m) Parish		183		11		50	47	251 435	271 467	522 902
Forterrot Parish		144		9		45	15	395	402	797
Fortingull (n) Parish	661	669		9	1000	82	266	1516	1673	3189
Fossoway (part of) (o) Parish	159	172		6	1000	50	69	402	418	820
Fowlis, Easter Parish	72	80	1000	9		16	34	193	215	408
Fowlis, Wester (p) Parish	346	361	4	19	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	73	180	905	911	1816
Glendovan Parish	23	29		2	1000000	9	9	77	62	159
Inchture Parish	200	216	1	2		55	100	474	511	985
Invergowrie (q) Parish		9	-	-		2	7	18	18	36
Kenmore (r) Parish	672	695	-	5		113	303	1616	1731	3347
Killin Parish	355			11/1/201		80	1000 1000 1000		1113	2103
Kilmadock, with Doune Parish	420	650	1	7	141	236	273	1404	1746	3150

(a) In the Parish of Aberfoil a pyroligneous 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 2569 inhabitants.—(d) Arngask Parish is partly in the Shire of Fife, partly in Kinross. The entire Parish contains 680 inhabitants.—(c) 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 2652 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.—(I) 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) Fossoway 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 Foulis Wester, at St. Martin's, Meigle, Monivaird 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 Kemmore Parish upwards of 100 years of age. Part of the population of this Parish has been removed to neighbouring Parishes.

SHIR	E OF	PEF	RTH	ι, ι	contin	ued.				
	1	HOUSE	3.		occi	PATIC	DNS.	P	ERSONS	3.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.		All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Kilspindie Parish	142	147	_	3	80	39	28	323	399	722
Kincardine in Monteith,   Parish	470	501	5	7	287	114	100	1131	1257	2388
with I normill			1	8	78		22	480	506	986
Kinclaven (s) Parish Kinfauns Parish	194	199 145	1	2	63	99 75	7	381	421	802
Kinloch Parish	73	79	2	1	32	35	14	209	206	415
Kinnaird Parish	92	96	_	5	58	37	21	223	242	465
Kinnoul Parish	320	605	3	10	57	258	290	1280	1394	2674
Kippen (part of) (t) Parish	129	129	1	7	40	32	57	324	337	661
Kirkmichael (k) Parish	328	335	-	2	171	66	98	781	770	1551
Lecropt (part of) (u) Parish	36	45	1	1 2	35	5	5 23	133	128	261
Lethendy Parish		80 73	-	3	26 37	31 22	14	201 175	207	408 376
Logie (part of) (w) Parish Logierait. Parish	657	670	_	11	236	283	151	1478	1617	3095
Longforgan (x) Town and Parish		356	3	37	127	69	160	722	822	1544
Madderty Parish	138	138	_	5	60	73	5	352	362	714
Madoes, St. (y) Parish		61	3	4	32	26		171	160	531
Martin's, St. (p) Parish	195	201	1	8		100	3	487	517	1004
Meigle (p) Parish		190	_	2	46	135		420	427	847
Methven (z) Parish		636	3	5	141	330		1415	1489	2904
Moneydie Parish		224	1	5	114 56	39	100000	561	617	1178
Monivaird (p) Parish Monzie (z) Parish		102 271		16		29 56	1770 770	267 477	272 690	589 1167
Moulin Parish		437	4	28		297	12	876	1039	1915
Muckart (a) Parish		150	4	4		31	79	354	350	704
Muthill (p) Parish		677	_	3	100000	192		1346	1516	2862
Port Parish		320	5	15	189	74	- 57	811	803	1614
Rattray Parish		269	5	6	96	141	32	489	568	1057
Redgorton Parish		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	11	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 10000				1589
Rhind	73		1	4		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		205	The second second	426
Strowan Parish		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	=	6		371	The Control of the	1040	10000	
Tibbermuir Parish	55 286		1	12		15 217	8	168 793		
Trinity Gask Parish	109	- 25.3		4	100000		100			1634 679
Tulliallan (c) Parish	599			12	The second second	1	4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5	1545		
Weem (g) Parish	255			5		The Control of Control	The state of the s	645	The second second	
BURGH OF PERTH.		25986	102	651	7722	10149	8115	57258	62724	119982
Church, East	1738	The state of the s		10000		1000000			3718	
Church, West				52		100000	The same of	The second second	Committee of the Commit	
St. Paul's Church	The state of the s	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		10000		1000			The state of the s	
The charter	843	849	1	38	1	322	520	1440	1791	. 3231
	4984	4984	11	309	52	2374	2558	8775	10293	19068

(s) An enlargement of farms has taken place at Kinclaven.—(t) Kippen Parish is mostly in Stirling Shire. The entire Parish contains 2029 inhabitants.—(s) Lecropt Parish is partly in Stirling Shire. The entire Parish contains 513 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 Ringoody 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 Abercairney, Auchnafree, Callandar, Cultoquhey, Glenalmond 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 situate in the Shlre 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.

		HOUSE	S.		occ	UPATI	ONS.	1	PERSON	IS.
SHIRE, &c.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Shire of Perth	21734 4984	25986 4984		651 309			- 1000000000000000000000000000000000000		62724 10293	119982
Totals	26718	30970	113	960	7774	12523	10673	66033	73017	139050

## AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

	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	00000000	90 to 100	100 and - upwards.	Total.
					9056 1204								_	57125 8775
Total of Males	8528	8100	8161	7067	10260	6989	5922	5087	3640	1618	480	48	100	65900

#### FEMALES.

						11/16/1					16/1/			-
STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	de.	7
	5	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	10	to	100	ta.
A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	0	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	100	Total.
					1.						1000			
Shire of Perth	7149	7073	6676	6514	11233	7437	6154	5061	3432	1481	394	36	2	62622
Town of Perth	1119	1048	973	1045	1879	1336	1128	891	556	245	68	6		10294
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.		_		_	_	_	_	-	_	-	=			-
Total of Females	8268	8121	7649	7559	13112	8773	7262	5952	3988	1726	462	42	2	72916

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.

Sh	ire (	of 1	Re	nf	rew		110			1
		IOUSES	_	1		PATIC	NS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abbey (a) Parish	1459	4210	8	1	356	3688	166	9609	10966	20575
Beith (part of) (b) Parish		11		1	9	2	-	29	38	67
Catheart (part of) (c) Parish	217	365		3	84	239	42	950	955	1885
Dunlop (part of) (d) Parish		12	_	_	10	2	-	34	34	68
Eaglesham (e) Parish		384	_	-	84	294	6	932	995	1927
Eastwood (f) Parish	527	1151	1	4	144	951	56	2650	3026	5676
Erskine Parish		167	-	4	95	48	26	495	478	975
Govan (part of) (g) Parish	80	109			20	71	18	257	295	550 3603
(East Parish	796	796	5	65	57	206	533	1610 3011	1993 4249	7260
Greenock (h)   Middle Parish		1866	2	54	7		1356	No. of the last of	1000 miles	
West Parish	1000	2698	9	178	75	320	1330	1080		2317
Houston and Killellan (i) Parish		433		2	100 59	8	38	288	100 TO 100 TO 100	582
Inchinnan Parish		105 478	1	6	106	139	233	1102	Contract of the last	
Innerkip Parish	10.00	827	4	4		636		1986	A SOCIETY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	4213
Kilbarchan Parish Kilmalcolm Parish	100000	310		8	206	95		778		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	0.000	844		2		523	The state of the s	1975	The second second	70.000
Mearns (k) Parish	20000	405		4	201	167	37	1027	1268	
Neilston Parish	20,20,00	1269		30		1040	02500	2957	3592	6549
Paisley (t) Burgh	The second second	5730		No. of Concession,		4541			14295	
Port-Glasgow (m) Town		1295		0000		676	574	2271	2991	5262
Renfrew Burgh and Parish		512		5	111	358	43	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.—(c) 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 (l) The Magistrates of Paisley, in a printed statement,

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 Houstoun 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 12442 inhabitants, the Middle Parish, 8421 inhabitants, the Low Parish, 5565 inhabitants, add to which the Suburb comprised in the return of Abbey Parish, containing 11620 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.

(I) 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 47003 inhabitants.—Editor.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	50 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	9125 9033	7329 7282	6501 6654	5705 6507	8889 10586	5634 6293	4615	3200 3431	2132	921	234	26		54315 58262

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Renfrew was 112175—and the Ages as returned (being of 112577

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	Ros	s ar	nd	C	rom	art	11.			
I WASHINGTON TO STREET WASHINGTON		HOUSE			_	PATI	•	P	ERSON	8
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited,	fly employed ulture.	dies chiefly employed rade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	ore-	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Alness Parish		267	13	14	152	60	55	640	630	1270
Applecross (+) (a) Parish	508	525	2	100	341	43	141	1391	1402	2793
Avoch (b) Parish	374	397	4	15	0.00	271	12		997	1821
Barvas (c) Parish Contin (d) Parish	529	529			489	1	40	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1382	2568
C Transm		414 504	5			The second	202	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1009	1930
Cromarty & Parish		163	1	100				855	1138	1993
Dingwall (+) Burgh & Parish	349	463		5 8	146 198	100000		278	378	656
Edderton Parish	204		3		87	15	159			2031 915
Fearn (a) Parish	356		7		119	1	45	797	490 857	1654
Fodderty (+) Parish	425		i	1	314	64		916	1036	1952
Geirloch (+) Parish	527	527	1	_	485			2410		4518
Glenshiel (e) Parish	131	139	100	10	170000	0.70		372	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	768
Killiernan Parish	222	224	3			10000	1	1000	729	1371
Kilmuir, Easter Parish	316	326			236	73	17	624	757	1381
Kiltearn Parish	298	100000	3	7	107	87	133	648	806	1454
Kincardine Parish	444	1 1 2 2 2 2 2		7	316	38	91	824	987	1811
Kintail Parish	204	210		-	86	BACO 10		475	552	1027
Knockbain Parish	450	495		1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	0.000	843	1130	1973
Lochalsh (f) Parish	450			1	230		1000000	The second second	1268	2492
Lochbroom (g) Parish Locharron (h) Parish	877	896	1	10000		The state of the s	10000000		2345	4540
Lochs (i) Parish	345 589			12	0.00	1	1000		976	1932
Loggie, Easter Parish	221	221	=	1000	589 36		105	1513	1356	2669
Nigg (a) Parish		336		10000	81	246		12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	451	813 1436
Resolis (k) Parish		278	6		State of the last	100000	The latest	660 522	776 679	1201
Rosemarkie (+) (1) Parish	300	359	7			147	68	731	840	1571
Rosemarkie (+) (l) Parish Rosskeen Parish	572	645	21	400	10 17 7 7 7	172	-			2581
Stornoway (m) Town and Parish Tain Burgh and Parish	788		6					-	2305	
Tain Burgh and Parish	575		2			1 1000 000		1356		
Tarbat (a) Parish		381	16	10	242	70				
Uig (n) Parish	566	592	2	1	473	-	4 4 5		TWO ISSUED IN COLUMN TO	2875
Urquhart (part of) (o) Parish	300	314	4	10	181	1	65	671	825	1496
Urray (part of) (p) Parish	616	620	2	2	386	74	160	1241	1490	2731
Tetals	13638	14506	146	345	7947	3356	3203	32324	36504	68828
(a) The increase of population in the Paris	h of An	nlo I wa	on many	A	to I	and the same	on Dani	- (A)		1

(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.—(c) 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 in Lochbroom Parish.—(h) Four 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) Resolis, 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. here entered.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	to	to	to	to	0 0	Total.
													25936 30118

The Total Number of Persons in the Shires of Ross and Cromarty was 68828—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 56054—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 S3, 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	Ro	x	bu	rgh	(B)	-Ad			
	1	HOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS	
PARISHES.  CASTLETOWN MELROSE DISTRICT.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Boswell's St Parish Bowden (a) Parish Castleton Parish	195	135 203 421	1	5 8 6	62 113 184	32 34 120	41 56 117	298 453 955	338 501 1083	636 954 2038
Lindean with Galashiels $\{$ Parish $\{$ part of $\}$ $\{$ parish Lilliesleaf $\}$ Parish Maxton Parish Melrose Parish	93	34 174 93 728	1 4	16 3 15	27 80 68 298	52 12 280	42 18 150	90 351 209 1697	97 428 254 1770	187 779 463 3467
HAWICK DISTRICT.	1520	1788	6	53		533	423	4053	4471	8524
Ashkirk (part of) (d) Parish Cavers	244 489	71 291 917	1 2	5 10 3 2	157 189	11 80 536 8	6 54 192 14	177 741 2153 150	183 763 2234 165	360 1504 4387 815
Kirktown	66	65 69 6 389		1 10	62 5	6 - 149	1 1 96	181 17 780	203 15 881	384 32 1661
JEDBURGH DISTRICT.	1172	1808	-		-	790	364	4199	4444	8643
Ancrum Parish Bedrule Parish Crailing Parish	50 135	136	1 3	1	42 65	6 31	40	662 152 355	724 192 393	1386 344 748
Hobkirk Parish Jedburgh Burgh & Parish Minto Parish	794 83	120 1158 91	4	-	283 62	26 459 16 21	51 416 13 41	325 2499 233 335	327 2752 289	472
Oxnam Parish Southdean Parish	The second second	133 151 2130	=	79	86	16	49	406		693 837
KELSO DISTRICT. Eckford Parish Ednam Parish	214	219	2	8	177	32	10	525	608	1133
Ednam         Parish           Hounam         Parish           Kelso (h)         Parish           Linton         Parish	54 535	56 1127	4	15	14 158	14 503	28 466	2000	331 165 2587	601 327 4860
Makerston Parish Morebattle Parish Roxburgh (i) Parish	58 184	59 207		9	44 156	6 44	9 7	215 169 525 430	545	1070
Smaitholm	111 103 294	125	_	9	72 75	26 11	27 20	240 194	280 257	520 451
Yetholm Parish Totals	231		-	78		108	87	581	699	The second of

(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 Lilliesleaf is very recent, and perhaps temporary.—(d) Ashkirk Parish is partly in the Shire of Selkirk. The entire Parish contains 544 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 674 inhabitants.—(f) Selkirk Parish is mostly in the Shire of Selkirk. The entire

# SHIRE OF ROXBURGH, continued.

#### SUMMARY

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

	1	HOUSE	S.	1	occu	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
DISTRICTS, &c.	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 pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Districts of Castletown Melrose	1520	1788	6	53	832	533	423	4053	4471	8524
Hawick	1172	1808	4	32	654	790	364	4199	4444	8643
Jedburgh	1714	2130	9	79	832	650	648	4967	5416	10383
Kelso	2181	2913	8	78	1295	849	769	6189	7153	13342
Totals	6587	8639	27	242	3613	2822	2204	19408	21484	40892

# AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT	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.
Castletown?	603	578	491	424	606	412	364	295	171	84	23	2	-	4053
Hawick	675	549	509	398	594	514	391	303	163	90	22	3	_	4211
Jedburgh	776	707	641	464	688	557	461	317	214	103	36	3	-	4967
Kelso	911	898	784	639	836	626	564	419	307	163	39	3	-	6189
Total of Males	2965	2732	2425	1925	2724	2109	1780	1334	855	440	120	11	_	19420

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT	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.
Castletown }	632	633	419	463	716	491	435	523	225	110	25	5	-	4471
Hawick	639			10000000			1000000			2000		1		4444 5416
Jedburgh Kelso	692 882				915 1276	500000	2000			THE PARTY	1 33.5	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 40905) Persons, are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Roxburgh was \$4, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Shi	re o	f Se	lki	rk.					
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	-1	HOUSES.		OCCU	PATI	ONS.	PH	ERSONS	3.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied,	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	tieffy emp Manufaca andieraff.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Ashkirk (part of) (a) Parish		38-	- 3		4	1	83	101	184
Etterick Parish		91-	- 7		10	17		235	485
Galashiels (part of) (b) Parish		255-		6	135	95	696	662	1358
Timericianen (pare or) (o)							17.3		1 25
Peebles (part of) (d) Parish	1	1-	0	1			1	3	4
Robertown (part of) (e) Parish	55	55-	- )	44	9	2	130	160	290
Selkirk (part of) (f) Burgh & Parish	432	621	1 1	68	189	364		1441	2696
Stow Parish	61	64-	- 5	2 33	13	18	155	173	328
Yarrow Parish	227.	240-	- (	147	49	44	612	637	1249
Totals	1081	1372	1 38	421	409	542	3205	3432	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 Roxburgh. The entire Parish contains 705 inhabitants.—(d) Peebles Parish

# 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 10 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males	489 485	503 477	365 383	347 339	467 581	353 400	290 307	207	110	55 72	18	1 6	=	320 <i>5</i> 3432

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 emumerated, 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.

Shi	re c	of S	ti	rli	ng.	100				
		Housi	ES.		occ	UPAT	IONS.	l P	ERSO	NS.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied,	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraff.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Airth Parish	244	406	3	13	84	90	232	945	955	1900
Alva (a) Parish	200	254	-	6	14	116	124	1000	598	1150
Baldernock Parish	166		1		78	70	23	448	444	892
Balfron Parish		389	2	4	58	316	15	967	1074	2041
Bothkennar (b) Parish	163	-		7	39	35	99	449	446	895
Buchanan Parish					13	13	129	373	390	763
Campsie (c) Parish				-	108	806	46	2526	2401	4927
Denny Parish		691			105	199	387	1611	1753	3364
Drymen (+) Parish		318	-	20	172	56	90	836	825	1661
Dunipace (d) Parish										
Denovan, Little District		The second	-	7	25	17	15	130	168	298
Denovan, Meikle District			-	2	23	76	28		338	644
Dunipace District		7	-	-	5	1	1	26	31	57
Torwood District		-	-	1	15	9	7	84	85	169
Falkirk (e) Parish		2823			194			100000000000000000000000000000000000000		11536
Fintry Parish		198		5	20	98	80	512	590	
Gargunnock Parish		182	100	1	111	71	-	433	429	862
Killearn Parish		205	1	9	55	122	28	563	563	1126
Kilpatrick, New or Easter Parish		184		23	59	81	44	496	489	985
Kilsyth (f) Parish		960	B 00 100	100000	362	454	144	2103	2157	4260
Kippen (part of ) (g) Parish	312	313	4.00	13	60	91	162	659	709	1368
Larbert (h) Parish	369	661	1	8	221	303	137	1713	1778	3491
Lecropt (part of) (i) Parish	109	139		100	57	62	20	311	357	252
Logie (part of) (k)	100.00	296		18	82	105	109	906	772	668 1678
Muiravonside (+) (e) Parish	September 1	1511	10		404	1042	65	3972	4309	8274
Ninians, St (+)	422	442	100	100.00	42	61	339	1084	1089	2171
Polmont (+) Parish		185	1000	6	120	47	18	482	499	981
Slamannan		1688	8	8	The second second	1138	535	3275	3838	7113
Strathblane Parish	129	160		1000	45	109	6	376	372	748
Stratublane I atish		100	_	10	10			010	012	740
Totals	8984	13733	66	338	2600	6641	4492	31718	33658	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 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-

syth.—(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, 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 situate 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 7314 inhabitants.

### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
MalesFemales	3796 3684	3386 3351	3165 2677	2748 2929	3741 4575	2575 3000	2267 2468	1512 1842	11 <i>5</i> 2 1381	492 488	88 173	10 21	Ξ	24932 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 i	Suth	er	·la	nd.					
DECEMBATION   PROPERTY		HOUSE	S.	-	occi	UPAT	IONS.	1	ERSON	IS.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Assint         Parish           Clyne         Parish           Creech (a)         Parish           Dornoch (a)         Surgh           & Parish         Parish           Durness (b)         Parish           Edderachillis         Parish           Farr (b)         Parish           Golspie (b)         Parish           Kildonan (b)         Parish           Lairg (b)         Parish           Loth (c)         Parish           Reay (part of) (d)         Parish           Rogart (b)         Parish           Tongue         Parish	399 389 132 520 178 259 374 250 97 219 400 192 420	547 432 589 140 520 178 239 376 292 97 227 417 198 420	5 5 6 	2 -	182 289 68 440 100 192 266 86 75 156 344 112 307	200 17 58 26 4 2 56 69 6 45 44 69 19	137 16 26 29 17 94	1148 456 551 931 481 280 474 937 503 927	996 1234 335 1322 548 678 1063 555 285 620 1071 554 1059	1874 2354 630 2470 1004 1229 1994 1036 565 1094 2008 1057 1986
Totals		350 4822				642	818	792 11088	944	1736 23840

(a) The entire Parish of Dornoch contains 3100 inhabitants. Many families have lately settled on improveable 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-

# 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	to	90 to 100	100 and appeards.	Total.
Males Females	1518 1536	1476 1470	1401 1372	1328 1380	1638 2151	1166 1549	928 1208	752 1037	610 725	216 240	49 78		=	11088 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.

Shir	e oj	f W	i	gto	wn	-				
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	1	HOUSE	S.		occu	PATI	ONS.	PI	ERSON	š.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	Air other Families not comprised in the two re- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Glasserton Parish	182	189	3	13	153	18	18	544	513	1057
Inch (a) Parish		7000	11	18	356	97	41	1133	1253	2386
Kirkcolm (b) Parish	340	371	5		262	200	10	885	936	1821
Kirkcowan Parish		273	1	6		70.00		608	675	1283
Kirkinner Parish		290	-	4	196		40	738	750	1488
Kirkmaiden (c) Parish		442	1	12			100000	The second second	1120	2210
Leswalt (a) Parish		463	10000	100		100000	105	1000	1194	2332
Luce, New Parish		117		9	72	20	25	296	313	609
Luce, Old, or Glenluce Parish		382			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	81	85	981	976	1957
Mochrum Parish	333	369	1	4	236	65	68	887	984	1871
Penningham (d) Parish and Newton Stewart Town	458	565	4	2	241	217	107	1460	1630	3090
Port-Patrick (e) Parish		380	_	1	132	217	31	845	973	1818
Sorby (f) Parish		261		4	102	148	11	619	700	1319
Stoneykirk Parish		640	14	36	496	130		1512	1621	3133
Stranraer Burgh & Parish		563		100000	, 91	391	81	1098	1365	2463
Whithorn Burgh & Parish	408	535			The second second	147	195	1081	1280	2361
Wigtown Burgh & Parish	338	440	5	4	212	188	40	922	1120	2042
Totals	5819	6774	69	150	3525	2089	1160	15837	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 Itenants.—(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

# 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	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males Females	2466 2347	2352 2231	1932 1920	1532 1731	2244 2941	1630 1955	1380 1582	1056 1193	764 958					15895 17413

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.

		HOUS	ES.	ATT THE	occ	UPATIO	Charles I am a second		PERSON	S.
SHIRES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chicfly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females,	Total of Persons.
Aberdeen	27579	35701	186	996	13775	16029	5897	72383	83004	155387
Argyll	16059	18309	96	1273	8989	5468	5852	47775	49541	97316
Ayr	17842	26645	87	406	6207	15008	5430	61077	66222	127299
Banff	8971	9885	120	210	4150	2939	2796	20193	23368	43561
Berwick	5803	7165	42	276	3334	1923	1908	15976	17409	33385
Bute	2205	2855	17	30	1314	730	811	6474	7323	13797
Caithness	5319	5944	58	39	3052	2188	704	14196	16042	30238
Clackmannan	2145	2881	12	62	434	1418	1029	6356	6907	13263
Dumbarton	3536	5341	18	78	1168	2602	1571	13046	14271	27317
Dumfries	12248	14458	85	285	4340	4706	5412	33572	37306	70878
Edinburgh	19077	40469	209	1163	4830	18700	16939	87759	103755	191514
Elgin	6668	7527	113	162	2676	2330	2321	14292	16870	31162
Fife	18944	25749	105	527	5260	13748	6741	53540	61016	114556
Forfar	16812	26718	112	576	965 - 100 - 1	15348	6256	52071	61359	113430
Haddington	6230	7934	14	379	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	2947	1978	16828	18299	35127
Inverness	17055	18324	83	413		2447	5662	42304	47853	90157
Kincardine	5894	6685	50	213		2301	1359	13540	15578	29118
Kinross	1419	1827	11	34	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	735	646	3660	4102	7762
Kirkcudbright	6441	7912	57	190	3047	2238	2627	18506	20397	38903
Lanark	47016	51497	323	2413	4883	29776	16838	The second second	129002	244387
Linlithgow	3302	4965	15	96	The second secon	1817	1924	10703	11982	22685
Nairn	2012	2131	15	54	799	429	903	4082	4924	9006
Orkney and Shetland }	9176	10483	38	94	6604	1524	2355	24070	29054	53124
Peebles	1750	1962	2	- 51	837	651	474	4973	5073	10046
Perth	26718	30970	113	960	7774	12523	10673	66033	73017	139050
Renfrew	10490	23977	55	546	2725	15780	5472	51178	60997	112175
Ross & Cromarty	13638	14506	146	345	7947	3356	3203	32324	36504	68828
Roxburgh	6587	8639	27	242		2822	2204	19408	21484	40892
Selkirk	1081	1372	1	35		409	542	3205	3432	6637
Stirling	8984	13733	66	338	140000000000000000000000000000000000000	6641	4492	31718	33658	65376
Sutherland	4654	4822	60	21	3362	642		11088	12752	23840
Wigtown	5819	6774	69	150	3525	2089	1160	15837	17403	33240
Total	341474	447960	2405	12657	130699	190264	126997	983552	1109904	2093456
PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA									-	

# Summary

# OF THE AGES OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND.

#### MALES.

The state of the s			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and the same	1		the same								1
SHIRES.		Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100 and upwards	18.
DATINESS		5	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	100 апа ириката	Totals.
*****		-	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	3 🖺	E
							-							7.6	-
Aberdeen	1	9744	8674	8361	6875	10117	7881	6552	4826	3812	1984		56	7	69493
Argyll		7372	6982	6110	5238	6625	4817	3594	2877	2259	961	262	80	2	47179
Ayr		9682	8530	7694		8968	6586		8610	2561	1306	368	40		
Banff		2618	2333	2280	1820	2562	1903	1731	1291	10.56	562	184	13		18383
Berwick		2351	2173	1955	1747	2406	1714		920	789	418	100	8		15955
Bute	- +	905	882	930	678	914	611	571	435	306		48	5	1	6484
Caithness		1774	1990	1842 543	1666	2150 477	1395	1204	1021 243	753 136	312 54	80 18	9		14196 3733
Clackmannan Dumbarton	1 1	597 1698	572 1533	1571	1242	1863	365 1152	986	790	422	216	53	-		11535
Dumfries		5102	4897	4387	3620	4606	3537	2883	2097	1467	743	210	17	-	\$3569
Edinburgh		13152	11985	10294		14356	11474	8378	5085	2955	1213	271	25	2	
Elgin	99 BX	2017	- 1835	1778	1505	2121	1456		891	790	452	113	11	ĩ	14203
Fife	12.3	7907	7303	6769	5357	7526	5766		3663	2741	1307	291	21	î	53694
Forfar		4605	4366	3911	3623	4695	3767	3172	2631	1970	948	257	20	T.	53963
Haddington		2574	2390	2149		2441	1740	1483	1014	843	359	98	10		16758
Inverness	12 2	4606	4570	4032	3365	4453	3348	2447	2145	1476		239	46		
Kincardine		1754	1627	1746		1803	1949	1185	929	755		106	9	-	12856
Kinross		476	457	422	397	553	380	532	286	206		26		-	
Kirkcudbright		2895	2716	2480		2559	1978			799		113	20	-	18523
Lanark	000	18529	15519		11684	17868		10916				432	38	1	
Linlithgow		1705	1518	1429		1678	1187	986		450		44	6		10861
Nairn		551	512	514		547	454		283	248		21	1	No.	4029
Orkney and Shetland -		1867	1721	1588		2006			1061 273	874 182	405 199	108	6	100	13672
Peebles		704	714	698		809 10260	483 6989	433 5922		3640		480	48		4963 65900
Perth	E 8	8528	8100	8161 6501	5705	8889	5634	4615		2132	921	234	26	4	54315
Renfrew		9125 3884	7329 3626	3147		3579	2851	2244	1818	1943	631	208	47	Bii	25936
Ross and Cromarty -	12.5	2965	2732	2425		2724	2109	1780		855	440	120	11	1	19420
Roxburgh	100	489	503	365	347	467	353	290	207	110		18	î		3205
Stirling	12/10/	3796	3386	3165	2748	3741	2575		1512	1152		88	10		24932
Sutherland		1518	1476	1401	1328	1638	1166		752	610	216	49	6		11088
Wigtown	HE IS	2466	2352	1932	1532	2244	1630		1056	764	406	115	16		15895
	State of the last		3000		-							C Marie			
Total of Males		137956	125298	115183	95319	137645	101107	82695	60014	42309	19977	5377	620	40	923540
The second secon	DOMESTICS.	-					-					-	1734	77 77	

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-fifteenth 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.

							- 1					_		_
SHIRES.	Under	5 to	10 to	15 to	20 to	30 to	40 to	50 to	60 to	70 to 80	80 to 90		tpwards	Total.
		10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	ou	50	100	물물	7
	_	_			-	-	-	2400	1001	0000	man	O.	-	20010
Aberdeen	9412	8550	7679	7914	13358	9749	7875	6487	4861	2580	793	87 63	3 2	79348 48896
Argyll	7248	6675	5612	4778	7241	5745	4268 5840	3571	2382 2969	998 1504	430	56	1	66134
Ayr	9283	8225	7393	7831	11328 3523	7631 2538	2151	1874	1405	658	195	18		21215
Banff	2591	2344	1984	1984	3065	2048	1526	1188	989	481	121	11	1	17410
Berwick	2271 878	2144 855	831	817	1231	781	721	544	423	188	49	5	10.2	7323
Bute	1737	1840	1700	1795	2874	1886	1581	1994	936	305	85	. 7	1	6041
Clackmannan	574	504	492	394	644	476	350	267	155	67	19	1	1	S944
Dumbarton	1688	1542	1422	1525	2372	1421	1132	823	582	257	74	19	1	12858
Dumfries	4895	4767	4232	3823	6212	4345	3385	2430	1892	917	276	- 26	1	37201
Edinburgh	12542	11460	10792	111112	21677	14099	9862	6035	3772	1615	409	29 17	6	103410
Elgin	1924	1703	1540	17.5	2698	2028	1697	1419	1139	547	144	17	-	16581
Fife	7848	7121	6402	5956	10365	7326	5849	4573	3447	1586	409	82	7	60914
Forfar	4501	4186	4224	4102	7120	4891	4031	3290	2884	950	232	99	1	39884
Haddington	2390	2248	1864	1889	3019		1681	1367	975	496	133	21	16	18231
Inverness	4581	4341	3740	3669	5468	4101	2989		1631	676	298	61	10	34233 14689
Kincardine	1685	1542	1493	1856 409	2507 721	1805 460	1445 412		974 245	459 119	26			4102
Kinross	491 2777	465 2545		2120	3677	2398	1707	1564	962	445	144	17		20328
Lanark	17710		13966				12043		4993	2137	612	51	6	129000
Linlithgow	1718				2110	1361	1069		667	293	85		_	11982
Nairn	532			496	745	587	522	423	406	172	25	9 5	1	4869
Orkney and Shetland	1856		1391	1485	2960	2050	1787	1445	1178	558	145		0	16545
Peebles	695			568	966		432		216	93	15		-	5061
Perth	8268	8121	7649	7559	13112		7262		3988	1726	462	4.2	2	72916
Renfrew	9033	7282	6654	6507	10586		4896		2240	1029		31		58262
Ross and Cromarty	3686	3532	2929	2883	5141	3824	2917		1767	674	274	49		30118
Roxburgh	2845	2734	2289	2125	3665	2488	1996		1132	560	141	10		21485
Selkirk	485	477	383	339	581	400	307	218	144	72	20	6		\$432
Stirling	3684 1536	3351 1470	2677 1372	2929 1380	4575	3600	2468 1208		1881	488		21	-	26589
Sutherland Wigtown	2347	2231	1920	1731	2151 2941	1549 1955	1582		725 958	240 413	78 126			12752
Wigtown	20781	2201	1920	1/01	AUFE I	1300	1002	1190	500	413	120	10	_	17413
Total of Females	133711	121573	109947	108306	189719	124380	96991	78518	51868	93008	6734	766	60	1033166
ayen of remines	100/11		200221	200000	100114	120000	000001	TOUTE	0,000	-wowbo	0103	. 700	02	1000100

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.

1 122 31	1801.				1811.		1821.			
SHIRES.	Males.	Fem es.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Aberdeen	55625	67457	123082	60159	74916	135075	72383	83004	155387	
Argyle	33767	38092	71859		44910		47775	T TO SECURE 11 12	97316	
Ayr	39666	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		ACCURATION AND ADDRESS OF	55448		61077	66222		
Banff	16067	19740	35807	**************************************	20203		20193	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Berwick	14294		30621	14466	16513	Later to the second second	15976	17409		
Bute	5552		11791		6488	10.000		7323	The state of the s	
Caithness	10183		22609	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12811	25419	30 TO 100	16042		
Clackmannan	5064	5794	10858				6356		200708 060	
Dumbarton	9796		20710	WEST 17 /0 COO.					27317	
Dumfries	25407	29190	54597		33613		The same of the same	The second second		
Edinburgh	54224	68730	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		83603	The state of the s	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The same of the		
Elgin	11763	Control of the last of the las	26705	12401	15707	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	100 20 100 0000			
Fife	42952		93743	The state of the state of	55304	The second secon		2200	The second second	
Forfar	45461	53666	99127	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	59113		52071	61359	113430	
Haddington	13890	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY.	29986	AND THE RES	16932	- 2000000000000000000000000000000000000				
Inverness	33801	40491	74292	THE RESERVE TO LEASE OF	42614	78336	The second second	47853	90157	
Kincardine	12104	14245	26349	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUM	14859	27439	13540	15578	29118	
Kinross	3116	3609	6725	3466	3779	7245	3660	4102	7762	
Kirkcudbright	13619	15592	29211	15788	17896	33684	18506	20397	38903	
Lanark	68100		146699	88688	103064	191752	115385	129002	244387	
Linlithgow	8129	9715	17844	8874	10577	19451	10703	11982	22685	
Nairne	3639	4618	8257	3530	4721	8251	4082	4924	9006	
Orkney & Shet- )		00001	45004	00151	acona	40157	04070	00054	F7104	
land	20793	26031	46824	20151	26002	46153	24070	29054		
Peebles	4160	4575	8735	4846	5089	9935	4973	5073	10046	
Perth	58808	67558	126366	64034	71059	135093	66053	73017	139050	
Renfrew	36068	41988	78056	41960	50636	92596	51178	60997	112175	
Ross and Cromarty	25494	29849	55343	27640	33 13	60853	32324	36504	68828	
Roxburgh	15813	17869	33682	17113	20117	37230	19408	21484	40892	
Selkirk	2356	2714	5070	2750	3139	5889	3205	3432	The second second second second	
Stirling	23875	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	50825	27745	30429	58174	31718	33658	65376	
Sutherland	10425	12692	23117	10488	13141	23629	11088	12752	The second second	
Wigton	10570	12348	22918	12205	14686	26891	15837	17403	33240	
The second second										
Totals	734581	864487	1599068	826191	979497	1805688	983552	1109904	2093456	
				A COLOR					F 10 10 10	

# Collated from the Government Enumerations, BY MR. CLELAND.

# City of Edinburgh.

	(1= 1)	Maria Contract	10000			2				
	-	1801.			1811,		1821.			
PARISHES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
St. Andrew's	4294	6679	10973	4870	7971	12841	6565	9283	15848	
Canongate	2361	3316	5677	3386	4306	7692	4503	5367	9870	
St. George's	-						2398	3672	6070	
Charity Workhouse	28	46	74	179	327	506				
College Church	1431	1833	3264	1293	1668	2961	1906	2079	3985	
St. Cuthbert's	13313	16323	29636	16873	21800	38673	22453	28144	50597	
Grey Friars, New	1201	1340	2541	1587	1722	3309	2183	2449	4632	
Grey Friars, Old	966	1264	2230	1633	2013	3646	2264	2464	4728	
High Church	779	1152	1931	784	1246	2030	1140	1423	2563	
Lady Yester's	898	1227	2125	657	846	1503	1069	1264	2333	
Leith, North	1355	1873	3228	2008	2867	4875	3216	3809	7025	
Leith, South	5279		12044	6699	8789	15488	9025	9950	18975	
Magdalene Asylum	1	27	28	1	48	49	-			
New North Church	The second of	The second second	1888	100	1230	2147	1034	1147	2181	
Old Church	790	The second second	1920	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000	2124	1362	1566	2928	
Tolbooth Church	896		2679	984	1439	2423	1458	1684	3142	
Tolbooth, Canongate	The second second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	12		14	14	-	-		
Tron Church	809	1311	2120	F (5.75)		2435	1523	1835	3358	
Royal Infirmary	190		190	156	115	271	-	-	_	
Totals	35361	47199	82560	43982	59005	102987	62099	76136	138235	

# City of Glasgow.

PARISHES.	1300	1801.			1811.	and a	1821.		
Takes was and	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Outer, High Enoch's, St. James', St. John's, St. Andrew's, St. Mungo's, St. Ramshorn Blackfriars Mary's, St. West, or George's St. Barony Gorbals	2364 2803 1878 3595 3159 2093 2920 1634 12717 1844	3601 2460 4494 4242 2808 3674 2165 13993	5253 6404 4338 8089 7401 4901 6594 3799 26710 3896	2699 3394 2565 5001 4276 2657 3536 1860 17125 2564	2887 6158 5664 3101 4627 2330 20091	5250 11159 9940 5758 8163 4190 37216 5199	3156 3448 3752 2555 4010 2667 2876	3882 3815 4213 5176 4813 5346 3390 3770 5353 27291	7038 7263 7965 5751 8823 6013 6266 6865 9603 51919
Totals	35007	42378	77385	45275	55474	100749	68119	78924	147043

# Town of Paisley.

	1801.				1811.		1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mates.	Females	Total.
Town	7821 6592		17026 14153		11094 9171	19937 16785	12133 9609	14295 10966	26428 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	3057.

# City and District of Aberdeen.

PARISHES.	1801.			1811.			1821.		
PARISHES.	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	188	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	No. of Control	587
Dyce Parish		180	347	257	241	498	Contract of the Contract of th	1000000	605
Fintray Parish	401	485	886	407	457	864	0.000	100 100 100 1	996
Kinellar Parish	163	146	309	169	156	325	and the second second	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	359
Machar, New Parish	453	472	925	414	509	923	403	The second secon	887
Straloch Lands							129	10000000	246
Machar, Old Parish	4160	5751	9911	5790	7941	13731	7945	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	18312
New Hills Parish	599	706	1305	846	913	1759			2141
Peterculter Parish		477	871	. 170 100 100	0.000	1010	539	- CONT. 10	1096
Skene Parish	525	615	1140	574	723	1297	660	780	1440
Totals	14981	20431	35412	18641	25570	44211	24613	30481	55094

		BY	MR. C	LELA	ND.						
	7	Lown	of	Gree	nock						
		1801.	mit !	10 0	1811.			1821.			
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Town	8196	9262	17458	7978	11064	19042	9381	12707	22088		
	1	Cit		Pa	.+1.	THE REAL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· in the			
		Cii	y of	I e		-		-			
		1801.		-	1811.			1821.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
City	6723	8155	14878	7687	9261	16948	8775	10293	19068		
Town of Dumfermline.											
Man has been		1801.			1811.	Folk		1821.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Town	4671	5309	9980	5495	6154	11649	6677	7004	13681		
Town of Kilmarnock.											
		1801.	ĖW	Marie .	1811.	-	A CHI	1821.			
du or court, brook	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Town	3716	4363	8079	4634	5514	10148	5972	6797	12769		
		Town		Inve	rness						
	1	1801.			1811.			182].			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Town	3718	5014				1	The second secon		The second second second second		

Town of Falkir
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Adda Jumen atom	1801.			1811.			1821.		
Secon local local	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Town	4211	4627	8838	4541	5388	9929	5451	6085	11536

## Town of Dumfries.

Steel Inch! NO.	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	3177	4111	7288	4103	5159	9262	5019	6033	11052

# Town of Montrose.

	1801.			1811.			1821.		
- Janes and	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	3380	4594	7974	3837	5118	8955	4576	5762	10338

# Town of Campbelton.

4981	1801,			1811.			1821.		
man stanks gang	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	3095	3998	7093	3367	4440	7807	4027	4989	9016

## Town of Ayr.

Test.	1801.				1811.		1821.			
Maria Laranti artes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Town	2424	3068	5492	2648	3643	6291	3344	4111	7455	

# Town of Stirling.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Mariana Company	1801.				1811.		1821.			
State of the state of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Town	2311	2945	5256	2549	3271	5820	3275	3838	7113	

# Town of Irvine.

.1541		1801.			1811.		1821.		
The plant has	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	1850	2734	4584	2470	3280	5750	3029	3978	7007

# Town of Port-Glasgow.

munum

100	1801.			1811.			1821.		
The state of the state of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	1748	2117	3865	2322	2794	5116	2271	2991	5262

# City of St. Andrew's.

in the second	1801.			1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burgh and Parish	1838	2365	4203	1926	2385	4311	2174	2725	4899

# Town of Rutherglen.

1 14 - 1	1801.				1811.		1821.			
The same and	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Tatal.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Town	1200	1237	2437	1660	1869	3529	2295	2345	4640	

# Town of Dumbarton.

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

### Town of Renfrew.

1000	1801.			1811,			1821.			
Top bear and	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
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.

	142 0		AGES.	
SHIRES.	Persons.	From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100	100 and upwards
ABERDEEN.				
Males	69493	604	56	7
Females	79348	793	87	3
Total	148841	1397	143	10
ARGYLE.			1	
Males	47179	262	80	2
Females	48896	318	63	2
Total	96075	580	143	4
AYR.	-		100	1
Males	60798	368	40	-
Females	66134	430	56	1
Total	126932	798	96	1
BANFF.			1	
Males	18383	184	13	_
Females	21215	195	18	-
Total	39598	379	31	
BERWICK.		1	1	1
Males	15955	100	8	-
Females	17410	121	11	1
Total	33365	221	19	1
BUTE.	THE PARTY OF THE P		1	
Males	6484	48	5	-
Females	7323	49	5	-
Total	13807	97	10	_
CAITHNESS.				1
Males	14196	80	9	-
Females	16041	85	7	1
Total	30237	165	16	1
CLACKMANNAN.				1
Males	3733	18	-	1
Females	3944	19	1	1
Total	7677	37	1	2
DUMBARTON.			1	1
Males	11535	53	9	-
Females	12858	74	19	1
Total	24393	127	28	1
DUMFRIES.			1	1
Males	33569	212	17	1
Females	37201	276	26	1
Total	70770	488	47	-
EDINBURGH.	10110	100	43	2
Males	87606	271	25	2
Females	103410	409	29	6
Total	101010			
A Otal	191016	680	54	8

# Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR. CLELAND.

## COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

	1	LICAL SI	AGES.	
SHIRES.	Persons.	From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100	100 and upwards
ELGIN.				125
Males	14203	113	11	1
remates	10001	199	17	
Total	30784	257	28	1
FIFE.			1	
Males	53694	291	21 32	1
Temates	00311	103	02	
Total	114608	700	53	1
FORFAR.	00000	0.59	00	
Males	33963 39884	257	22	1
Annual Colonial Colonia Colonial Colonial Colonial Coloni				
Total	73847	489	44	2
HADDINGTON. Males	16758	93	10	
Females	18231	133	21	
Total	-34989	226	31	
INVERNESS. Males	31353	239	46	6
Females	34233	298	61	16
property and the second second second				
Total	65586	537	107	22
KINCARDINE. Males	12856	106	9	-
Females	14689	144	13	1
m 1	OTEAS	0.50	- 00	
Total KINROSS.	27545	250	22	1
Males	3659	26	1	_
Females	4102	26	2	-
Total	7761	52	5	
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.	1101	02	3	
Males	18523	113	20	_
Females	20328	144	17	-
Total	38851	257	37	
LANARK.	00001	201		
Males	115384	432	38	1
Females	129000	612	51	6
Total	244384	1044	89	7
LINLITHGOW	a rider	1011		MENT
Males	10861	44	6	-
Females	11982	85	9	-
Total	22843	129	15	
NAIRN.				WINE S
Males	4029	21	1	-
Females	4869	25	5	
Total	8898	46	6	_
Total tittl	0000			

# Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR. CLELAND.

### COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

SHIRES.         Persons.         From 80 to 90         100 and 80 to 100         ORKNEY & SHETLAND. Males         15672         108         6         —           Females         16545         145         8         2           PEEBLES. Males         4963         22         2         —           Females         5061         15         5         —           Total         10024         37         7         —           PERTH. Males         65900         480         48         —           Females         72916         462         42         2           Total         138816         942         90         2           RENFREW. Males         54315         234         26         4           Females         58262         279         31         1           Total         112577         513         57         5           ROSS & CROMARTY. Males         25936         208         47         11           Females         19420         120         11         —           Females         19420         120         11         —				AGES		
ORKNEY & SHETLAND.         13672         108         6         —           Females         16545         145         8         2           PEEBLES.         Males         4963         22         2         —           Females         5061         15         5         —           Total         10024         37         7         —           PERTH.         65900         480         48         —           Females         72916         462         42         2           RENFREW.         Males         54315         234         26         4           Females         58262         279         31         1           Total         112577         513         57         5           ROSS & CROMARTY.         25936         208         47         11           Females         30118         274         49         15           ROXBURGH.         Males         19420         120         11         —           Females         21485         141         10         1           SELKIRK.         Males         3205         18         1         —           Females	SHIRES.	Persons	From			
Males	TO VISCOUTE TO BEAUTY	1 Crauma.	80 to 90	90 to 100	upwards.	
Males	ORKNEY & SHETLAND.		-		1100	
Total   30217   255   14   2	The state of the s	13672	108	6	_	
PEEBLES   Males	Females	16545	145	8	2	
PEEBLES   Males	Total	50015	0.55	-		
Males		00217	255	14	2	
Females		4963	00	0		
Total				1		
PERTH.         Males         65900         480         48         —           Females         72916         462         42         2           Total         138816         942         90         2           RENFREW.         Males         54315         234         26         4           Females         58262         279         31         1           Total         112577         513         57         5           ROSS & CROMARTY.         Males         25936         208         47         11           Females         30118         274         49         15           Total         56054         482         96         26           ROXBURGH.         19420         120         11         —           Females         21485         141         10         1           Total         40905         261         21         1           SELKIRK.           Males         3205         18         1         —           Females         24932         88         10         —           Total         51521         261         31						
Males       65900       480       48       —         Females       72916       462       42       2         Total       138816       942       90       2         RENFREW.         Males       54315       234       26       4         Females       58262       279       31       1         Total       112577       513       57       5         ROSS & CROMARTY.         Males       25936       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       3205       18       1       —         Females       24932       88       10       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88	And the second s	10024	37	7	1112	
Females		44000	- man (1)		-	
Total		The second second	to the state of the state of		-	
RENFREW.         Males       54315       234       26       4         Females       58262       279       31       1         Total       112577       513       57       5         ROSS & CROMARTY.       Males       25936       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       3205       18       1       —         Females       24932       88       10       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       12752       78       6       — <td cols<="" td=""><td>T chiales</td><td>72916</td><td>402</td><td>42</td><td>Z</td></td>	<td>T chiales</td> <td>72916</td> <td>402</td> <td>42</td> <td>Z</td>	T chiales	72916	402	42	Z
RENFREW.         Males       54315       234       26       4         Females       58262       279       31       1         Total       112577       513       57       5         ROSS & CROMARTY.       Males       25936       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       3205       18       1       —         Females       24932       88       10       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       12752       78       6       — <td cols<="" td=""><td>Total</td><td>138816</td><td>942</td><td>90</td><td>2</td></td>	<td>Total</td> <td>138816</td> <td>942</td> <td>90</td> <td>2</td>	Total	138816	942	90	2
Females       58262       279       31       1         Total       112577       513       57       5         ROSS & CROMARTY. Males       25936       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       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING. Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       24932       88       10       —         Total       51521       261       51       —         SUTHERLAND. Males       11088       49       6       —         Total <t< td=""><td>RENFREW.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	RENFREW.					
Total 112577 513 57 5  ROSS & CROMARTY.     Males 25936 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 3205 18 1 —     Females 3432 20 6 —  Total 6637 38 7 —  STIRLING.     Males 24932 88 10 —     Females 26589 173 21 —  Total 51521 261 51 —  SUTHERLAND.     Males 11088 49 6 —     Total 23840 127 12 —  WIGTON.     Males 12752 78 6 —  Total 23840 127 12 —  WIGTON.     Males 15895 115 16 2     Females 17415 126 16 —		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			4	
ROSS & CROMARTY.         Males       25936       208       47       11         Females       30118       274       49       15         Total       56054       482       96       26         ROXBURGH.       19420       120       11       —         Females       21485       141       10       1         Total       40905       261       21       1         SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —	Females	58262	279	31	1	
ROSS & CROMARTY.         Males       25936       208       47       11         Females       30118       274       49       15         Total       56054       482       96       26         ROXBURGH.       19420       120       11       —         Females       21485       141       10       1         Total       40905       261       21       1         SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —	Total	119577	517	67		
Males       25936       208       47       11         Females       30118       274       49       15         Total       56054       482       96       26         ROXBURGH.       19420       120       11       —         Females       21485       141       10       1         Total       40905       261       21       1         SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —         WIGTON.         Male		112011	310	31	3	
Total   56054   482   96   26   ROXBURGH.   Males   19420   120   11   — Females   21485   141   10   1     1	Males	25936	208	47	11	
ROXBURGH.         Males       19420       120       11       —         Females       21485       141       10       1         Total       40905       261       21       1         SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —	Females	30118	274	49	15	
ROXBURGH.         Males       19420       120       11       —         Females       21485       141       10       1         Total       40905       261       21       1         SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —	Total	ECOEA	100	-	-	
Males       19420       120       11       —         Females       21485       141       10       1         Total       40905       261       21       1         SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —		36034	482	96	26	
Females       21485       141       10       1         Total       40905       261       21       1         SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —         Total       33308       241       —		19490	190	11	Winds .	
Total 40905 261 21 1  SELKIRK.  Males 3205 18 1 — Females 3432 20 6 —  Total 6637 38 7 —  STIRLING.  Males 24932 88 10 — Females 26589 173 21 —  Total 51521 261 31 —  SUTHERLAND.  Males 11088 49 6 — Females 12752 78 6 —  WIGTON.  Males 15895 115 16 2 Females 17413 126 16 —  Total 33308 241 —		and the second second			1	
SELKIRK.         Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —         Total       33308       241       —	DAME					
Males       3205       18       1       —         Females       3432       20       6       —         Total       6637       38       7       —         STIRLING       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —         WIGTON       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —         Total       33308       241       —		40905	261	21	1	
Females.       3432       20       6       —         Total 6637       38       7       —         STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17415       126       16       —         Total       33308       241       —		7,007	-	-	12.3111	
Total 6637 38 7 —  STIRLING.  Males 24932 88 10 —  Females 26589 173 21 —  Total 51521 261 31 —  SUTHERLAND.  Males 11088 49 6 —  Females 12752 78 6 —  Total 23840 127 12 —  WIGTON.  Males 15895 115 16 2  Females 17413 126 16 —  Total 33308 841	Females	All of the Control of		-	-	
STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17415       126       16       —	Paris Mogazilen	0102	20			
STIRLING.         Males       24932       88       10       —         Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —         WIGTON.         Males       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —		6637	38	7	-	
Females       26589       173       21       —         Total       51521       261       31       —         SUTHERLAND.       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —         WIGTON.       15895       115       16       2         Females       17413       126       16       —		11 33				
Total 51521 261 31 —  SUTHERLAND.  Males 11088 49 6 —  Females 12752 78 6 —  Total 23840 127 12 —  WIGTON.  Males 15895 115 16 2  Females 17413 126 16 —	Females			The second second	-	
SUTHERLAND.     11088     49     6     —       Females.     12752     78     6     —       Total     23840     127     12     —       WIGTON.     15895     115     16     2       Females.     17413     126     16     —	2 culates	26589	173	21		
SUTHERLAND.         Males       11088       49       6       —         Females       12752       78       6       —         Total       23840       127       12       —         WIGTON.       15895       115       16       2         Females       17415       126       16       —		51521	961	31		
Females     12752     78     6     —       Total     23840     127     12     —       WIGTON.     Males     15895     115     16     2       Females     17413     126     16     —	SUTHERLAND.		201	01		
Total 23840 127 12 —  WIGTON.  Males	Males	11088	49	6	_	
WIGTON.  Males	Females	12752	. 78	100.5	-	
WIGTON.  Males	Total	93940	100			
Males		20040	127	12	1-	
Females	Males	15895	115	16		
Total 33308 941	Females		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		2	
10tal 33308 241 32 9	The state of the s				2000	
2	Total	33308	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 $\frac{480}{1000}$ Aberdeen ...... 106 ..... 543 Kincardine ...... 110 ...... 180 Orkney and Shetland... 115 ..... 482 Ross and Cromarty ..... 119 ...... 434 Elgin ..... 119 ..... 128 Inverness ...... 122 ..... $\frac{134}{1000}$ Wigton ...... 138 ..... $\frac{207}{1000}$ Bute ...... 142 ...... 540 Dumfries ...... 145 ..... $\frac{20}{1000}$ Perth ...... 147 ..... $\frac{365}{1000}$ Kinross ...... 149 ...... 250 Berwick ...... 150 ...... 972 Forfar ...... 151 ..... $\frac{1}{10000}$ Kirkcudbright ...... 151 ..... $\frac{171}{1000}$ Haddington ...... 154 ..... $\frac{818}{1000}$ Roxburgh ...... 156 ..... 794 Ayr ..... $159 \dots \frac{62}{1000}$ Fife ...... 163 ...... 163 ...... 72.5 Argyle ...... 165 ..... 64.6 Selkirk ...... 174 ...... 65 8 Linlithgow ...... 177 ..... 177 5 Caithness ...... 183 ..... 254 Sutherland ...... 187 ...... 716 Dumbarton ...... 192 ..... $\frac{70}{1000}$ Nairn ..... 193 ..... 454 Stirling ...... 197 ..... $\frac{398}{1000}$ Clackmannan ...... 207 ..... 486 Renfrew ...... 219 ..... 488 Lanark ...... 234 ..... 18400 Peebles ..... 270 ..... 919 Edinburgh ...... 280 ..... 905

There is One Person from 90 to 100 years of age

#### IN THE SHIRE OF

Persons.

Ross and
Ross and Cromarty $\left.\right\}$ in every 602 and $\frac{751}{1000}$
Inverness 612 955
Argyle 671 855
Dumbarton 871 178
Selkirk 948 143
Aberdeen 1040 846
Wigton 1040 875
Kirkcudbright 1050 127
Elgin 1099 428
Haddington 1128 677
Kincardine 1252 $\frac{45}{1000}$
Banff 1277 554
Ayr 1322 208
Bute 1380 700
Peebles 1432
Nairn 1483
Linlithgow 1522 866
Perth 1542 400
Dumfries 1645 814
Stirling 1661 967
Forfar 1717 572
Berwick 1756 158
Caithness 1889 \$12
Roxburgh 1947 857
Renfrew 1975 55
Sutherland 1986 6666
Orkney and Shetland 2158 357
Fife 2162 415
Kinross 2587
Lanark 2745 887
Edinburgh 3537 555
Clackmannan 7677

# Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR. CLELAND.

#### SHIRES IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF LONGEVITY.

There is One Person	on 100 years and	There is One Person upware	ds of 80
ирша		years of age	
ON ON THE S		IN THE SHIRE OF	ersons.
Ross and	Persons.	Ross & Cromarty in every 93	CO. M. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO
Cromartyin eve	ery 2155 and $\frac{925}{1000}$	Aberdeen 96	···· 1 2 6
Inverness		Banff 96	
Clackmannan		Inverness 98	
Aberdeen		Kincardine 100	···· 897
Orkney and Shetland		Elgin 107 .	
Wigton		Orkney and Shetland 112.	
Renfrew		Wigton 121	
Edinburgh		Bute 129 .	
Argyle	. 24018 750	Kirkeudbright 132	
Dumbarton		Argyle 132	···· 151
Kincardine	. 27545	Dumfries 132	···· 776
Caithness	. 30237	Perth 134 .	···· 251
Elgin	. 30784	Haddington 136	1000
Berwick	. 33365	Forfar 138 .	$\frac{290}{1000}$
Lanark	. 34912	Berwick 138 .	···· 444
Dumfries	. 35385	Kinross 141	$\frac{109}{1000}$
Forfar	. 36923 500	Ayr 141 .	···· 825
Roxburgh	. 40905	Selkirk 147 .	···· 488
Perth	. 69408	Fife 152 .	
Fife		Dumbarton 156 .	···· 365
Ayr	126932	Linlithgow 158 .	···· 659
PARTICIPATE SERVICE	Committee Charles	Caithness 166	137
The late of the la		Lanark 169 .	711
	Marine Marine	Nairn 171 .	111
In the other Shires t	there more no D.	Sutherland 171.	$\frac{510}{1000}$
sons above 100		Stirling 176	1000
3 MAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A	gears of age.	Roxburgh 179	···· 867
Manual Andrews	Collection or manager	Clackmannan 191 .	···· 995
Service Contraction Co.	Service of the service of	Renfrew 195 .	···· 786
Try to the last to the last	San Partie Control of the Control	Peebles 227 .	818

There is one Person upwards of 80 years of Age in every Persons of the whole Population.

There is one Person from 80 to 90 years of Age in every 161 and  $\frac{5.64}{1000}$ . There is one Person from 90 to 100 years of Age in every 1415 and  $\frac{8.51}{1000}$ . There is one Person 100 years of Age and upwards in every 19183 and  $\frac{5.94}{1000}$ .

Edinburgh ...... 257 ...... 454

# General Summary

### OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS,

IN

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A part of years abstract of the same of th	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in Register- ed Vessels.	GDPAT
Houses, Inhabited,	1951973	136183	341474		2429630
occupied,	23467.17	146706	447960		2941383
Building,	18289	985	2405		21679
Un-inhabited,	66055	3652	12657		82364
Families chiefly employed in Agri-	773732	74225	130699		978656
or Handicraft,	1118295	41680	190264		1350239
All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes,	454690	30801	126997		612488
Persons. Males,	§ 5483679	\$350487	\$ 983552		\$7137018
Females,	(5777758	(366951	21109904		7254613
Total of Persons,	11261437	717438	2093456	519300	14391631

#### 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, 336 men; in Bucks, 611; in Cambridge, 478; in Derby, 914; in Dorset, 436; 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, 1134; in Suffolk, 999; in Surrey, 759; in York, 789; in Brecon, 213; 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.

Total uses		5 10 to 10 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 npwards.	Total.
	ALCOHOLD TO BE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	5735 562209	1200	THE PERSON NAMED IN	TO SECURITION OF THE PARTY OF T	The second second	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	TORONOMI	DOM: NOTE:	27052	1995	57	4808898
Wales		8123 41404								-	258	3	342154
Marin State of the		5298 115183			10000			1000				40	923540
Total of Males	929535 81	9156 718796	604905	893425	694769	565024	402218	273818	135009	34964	2873	100	6074592

#### FEMALES.

Aller der (e.s.)	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	100 and upwards.	Total.
Wales Scotland	133711	45853 121573	39140 109247	35931 108306	55869 182712	41640 124380	32641 96991	24083 73518	19175 51868	10076 23298	3751 6734	392 766	18 62	5021563 358056 1033166
Total of Females	908400	804030	678613	643875	1084050	773887	597968	425678	301052	147946	43049	1046	191	6412785

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 12,487,377—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	11,261,437
Wales	
Scotland	
Army, Navy, Marines and Seamen in Registered Vessels	319,300
Population in Great Britain, exclusive of the Islands in the British Seas	
Islands in the British Seas, (for details see Appendix,)	
Ireland	7,000,000
Total Population in Great Britain and Ireland	21,481,139

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	1,034,102	
1731	Established Clergy	2,010,221	
1754	Hearth Money Collection	2,372,634	
1767	Ditto		
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 Colquboun, Esq. formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, afterwards Chief Police Magistrate, Queen's Square, Westminster. Mr. Colquboun during a long and active life, rendered essential service to his country by his statistical inquiries.

Description of Territory.	Europeans.	Free Persons of Colour.	Negro Labourers.	Total Souls.
Population of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the Army and Navy	16,456,303			16,456,303
British subjects in the different dependencies in Europe	180,300			180,300
Idem in the British possessions in North America	486,146			486,146
Idem—Idem in the West India Colonies	64,994	33,081	634,096	732,171
Idem in the conquered Colonies in idem	35,829	26,253	372,800	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	40,033,162		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 }	18,001,796	42,008,291	1,147,346	61,157,433

# Population of Europe.

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.	Distance from London in British Miles.
	Austria	760	520	28,000,000	Vienna	764 E. S. E.
	Denmark	260	110	1,800,000	Copenhagen	573 N. E.
	England	400	300	10,488,000	London	
	France	650	560	29,350,000	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	350	19,044,000	Rome	869 S. E.
	Netherlands	240	138	5,230,000	Brussels	208 E.
	Norway	980	350	930,000	Christiana	750 N. E.
	Portugal	350	120	3,700,000	Lisbon	890 S. W.
	Prussia	800	500	10,330,000	Konnigsberg	886 E. by N.
	Russia	2000	2000	40,000,000	Petersburgh	1303 N. E.
	Scotland	270	150	1,980,000	Edinburgh	396 N. W.
1	Spain	700	500		Madrid	770 S. by W.
	Sweden	800	450	2,600,000	Stockholm	905 N. E.
	Switzerland	220	130	1,720,000	Berne	463 S. E.
-	Turkey	780	540			1546 S. E.

# Population

OF THE

# CAPITALS IN EUROPE.

A COUNTRIES OF ASSESSED AND ASSESSED A	Souls.
Vienna (a)	270,000
Copenhagen (a)	105,000
London (b)	1,274,800
Paris (c)	720,000
Dresden (a)	45,000
Dublin (a)	187,939
Rome (a)	131,000
Brussels (a)	80,000
CHRISTIANA (a)	5,000
Lisbon (a)	230,000
Berlin (a)	183,000
Konnigsberg, (East) (a)	55,000
Petersburgh (a)	205,000
Edinburgh (b)	138,235
Madrid (a)	200,000
Sтоскноім (a)	80,000
Berne (a)	13,340
Constantinople (a)	300,000

 <sup>(</sup>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.)

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.

		CHILDEN STREET		10.	114	AND CONTRACTOR AND ALLES	
	_	Counties.	Square Statute Miles.			Counties.	Square Statute Miles.
	1	York	5961		31	Berks	756
	2	Lincoln	2748		32	Oxford	752
	3	Devon	2579		33	Bucks	740
	4	Norfolk	2092	**	34	Worcester	729
	5	Northumberland	1871		35	Hertford	528
	6	Lancaster	1851		36	Monmouth	498
	7	Somerset	1642	(11)	37	Bedford	463
	8	Southampton	1628		38	Huntingdon	370
	9	Kent	1537		39	Middlesex	282
	10	Essex	1532		40	Rutland	149
	11	Suffolk	1512				
	12	Cumberland	1478			England	50,535
	13	Sussex	1463			(A) an manuage	
	14	Wilts	1379		1	Carmarthen	974
	15	Salop	1341		2	Montgomery	839
	16	Cornwall	1327		3	Glamorgan	792
-	17	Gloucester	1256		4	Brecon	754
	18	Stafford	1148	- 1	5	Cardigan	675
	19	Durham	1061		6	Merioneth	663
	20	Chester	1052		7	Denbigh	633
	21	Derby	1026	1	8	Pembroke	610
	22	Northampton	1017	- 1	9	Carnarvon	544
	23	Dorset	1005	- 1	10	Radnor	426
100	24	Warwick	902		11	Anglesey	271
	25	Hereford	860		12	Flint	244
	26	Cambridge	858			The second second second	
- 1	27	Nottingham	837	1	3 1	Wales	7425
	28	Leicester	804	-		the second second second second	
	29	Westmoreland	763			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.

1				
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1	2	3 Annual	4
The second second second	Square		Value of	m 1.00
The state of the s	Statute	Rental of	Square	Population. 1821.
Counties.	Miles.	Land.	Mile.	AUNAI
1				
The second second second	11000	£	£	Persons.
Bedford	463	272,621	619	83,716
Berks	756	405,150	611	131,977
Bucks	740	498,677	713	134,068
Cambridge	858	455,215	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	621,693	624	213,333
Devon	2579	1,217,547	516	439,040
Dorset	1005	489,025	538	144,499
Durham	1061	506,063	500	207,673
Essex	1532	904,615	692	289,424
Gloucester	1256	805,133	680	335,843
Hereford	860	453,607	585	103,243
Hertford	528	342,350	7,34	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	349,149	1325	1,144,531
Monmouth	498	203,576	436	71,833
Norfolk	2092	931,842	509	344,368
Northampton	1017	696,637	702	162,483
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	738,495	610	
Somerset	1642	1,355,108	876	355,314
Southampton	1628	594,020	The second second	283,298
Stafford	1148	756,635	693	341,040
Suffolk	1512	694,078	537	270,542
Surrey	758	369,901	550	598,658
Sussex	1463	549,950	445	233,019
Warwick	902	645,139	744	274,392
Westmoreland	763	221,556	299	51,359
Wilts	1379	810,627	652	222,157
Worcester	729	516,203	772	184,424
(East Riding	123	010,200	112	( 190,449
York \ North Riding	5961	3,111,618	541	183,381
West Riding		0,111,010	011	2 799,357
8		OLTEON BUTTO		100,001
Total England	50,535	27,890,354	595	11,261,437
8-110	0.,000	31,000,001	000	24,204,107

#### WALES.

# Counties in Alphabetical Order.

Counties.	Square Statute Miles.	2 Rental of Land.	3 Annual Value of Square Mile.	4 Population. 1821.
Analogus		£	£	Persons.
Anglesey	271	65,121	288	45,063
Brecon	754	108,446	154	43,613
Cardigan	675	101,550	173	57,784
Carmarthen	974	224,152	244	90,239
Carnarvon	544	90,848	192	57.958
Denbigh	633	182,674	331	76,511
Flint	244	118,615	536	53,784
Glamorgan	792	210,760		101,737
Merioneth	663	83,451	137	34,382
Montgomery	839	152,008	198	59,899
Pembroke	610	160,617	284	74,009
Radnor	426	88,250	229	22,459
Total of Wales	7,425	1,586,498	235	717,438
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 £50 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.

	160				16 1
Counties	Cent. from 1811 to 1821.	Counties.	Cent. from 1811 to 1821.	Counties.	Cent. from 1811.to 1821
Peebles	-	Cardigan		Carnarvon	16
Sutherland	-	Kent	13	Somerset	16
Perth	2	Bute	13	Gloucester	16
Forfar	4	Derby	13	Norfolk	16
Kincardine	5	Devon	13	Banff	17
Salop	5		13	Chester	17
Kinross	6	Northampton	13	Cornwall	17
Berwick	7	Nottingham	13	Lincoln	17
Nairn	8	Wilts	13	Bedford	18
Hereford	8	Worcester	13	Denbigh	18
Radnor	8	Monmouth	13		18
Roxburgh	8	Aberdeen	14		18
Clackmannan	9		14		19
Merioneth	9		14		19
Elgin	9	Montgomery	14		19
Berks	10		14		20
Westmoreland	10	Hampshire		Pembroke	20
York, North Riding	10		14		21
Stirling	11	Dorset	14		21
Dumbarton	11	Flint	100	York, West Riding	21
Dumfries	11	Huntingdon	14		22
Haddington	11	Northumberland		Wigton	22
Rutland	11	Stafford	14		25
Selkirk	11	Suffolk	- 14	Lanark	26
Argyle	12	Hertford	15	Caithness	27
Fife	12	Leicester			27
Ross and Cromarty	12	Cumberland	15	Edinburgh	21
York, East Riding	12	Carmarthen	1.5	England *	18
Oxford	13		15	*** *	171
Buckingham	15	Durham	1		
	101	Linlithgow	15	Scotland	15%

The ratio of most frequent occurrence is 15 per Cent.; on an average between 13 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 Caithness, 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.

# Collated from the Government Enumeration, &c.

BY MR. CLELAND.

# POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

			-	
31	Principal or	Bu whom Represented in 1st Davliament	tors at Mi- imas, 1822.	Population
County or Shire.	County Town.	George IV. 1823.	Elec	in 1821.
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	43,561
Berwick, or Merse	Dunse	Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart	131	33,385
Bute and		Right Hon. Lord P. J. H. C. Stewart		13,797
Clackmannan	Wick	Annihal all and the control of the c	100000	30,238
Dumbarton		Robert Bruce	19	13,263
Dumfries		John Buchanan		27,317
Edinburgh, or M. Lothian		Sir George Clerk, Bart	178	70,878 191,514
Elgin or Moray		Col. Francis William Grant	30	31,162
Fife		Capt. James Wemyss	241	114,556
Forfar or Angus		Hon. William R. Maule	122	113,430
Haddington, or E. Lothian		Sir James Grant Suttie, Bart	102	35,127
Inverness		Right Hon Charles Grant	69	90,157
Kincardine, or Mearns		Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart	72	29,118
The second second second second second		Clackmannan Shire returns for?		100
Kinross	Kinross	this Parliament	25	7,762
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	Kircudbright	Lieut. Gen. James Dunlop	148	38,903
Lanark	Glasgow	Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton	164	244,387
Linlithgow, or W. Lothian		Lt. Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, G.C.B.	65	22,685
Nairn		Hon. George Pryse Campbell	21	9,006
Orkney and Shetland		John Balfour	50	53,124
Peebles		Sir James Montgomery, Bart	46	10,046
Perth		James Drummond	222	139,050
Renfrew		John Maxwell, Yr. of Pollock	153	112,175
		Sir James W. M'Kenzie, Bart	87	} 68,828
Cromarty 2		Nairn Shire returns for this Parliament		)
		Sir Alexander Don, Bart	138	40,892
Selkirk	The second secon	William Elliot Lockhart	38	6,637
Stirling		Henry Home Drummond	118	65,376
Sutherland		George MtPherson 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, &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 Dumbarton Renfrew Lanark	Archibald Campbell	72765 3481 2646 4640	
Aberdeen	Aberdeen Kincardine Forfar Forfar Forfar Perth	Joseph Hume	44796 1092 10338 5817 5906	-
Dundee	Forfar Forfar Fife Fife Fife Fife Fife Fife Fife Fife	Hon. Hugh Lindsay	19068 30575 5897 4899 5892	66331
Ayr Irvine Inverary Rothsay Campbelton	Ayr		51768 7455 7007 1137 4107 9016	51768
Stirling	Stirling Perth Fife Linlithgow	Robert Downie	7113 1434 2512 13681 690	20122
Dumfries	Dumfries Dumfries Dumfries Kirkcudbright		11052 2320 4486 2651 3377	23886
Fortroset	Inverness Nairn Elgin	George Cumming	12264 3228 3540	†Population not filled up.
Jedburgh	Berwick Haddington Haddington	Sir Hew D. Hamilton, Bart	5251 5255 1845 5272 1694	
Tain Dingwall Dornoch Wick Kirkwall	Sutherland	Sir Hugh Innes, Bart	2861 2031 3100 6713 2212	19317

# 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

	1	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	The second	DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.
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	)	2705	
Selkirk	Selkirk	(11 - 3/	2696	The second
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		3112	in consessor
Lanark	Lanark	)	7085	15598
Elgin	Elgin	1	5308	DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY NAMED IN
Banff	Banff		3855	
Cullen	Banff	Archibald Farquharson	1452	
Kintore	Aberdeen	STATE OF THE PERSON OF	1057	
Inverury	Aberdeen	Justine I British Commenter	1129	12801
Dysert	Fife	)	1658	
Kinghorn	Fife	Sir R. C. Ferguson, K. C. B	2443	10000
Kirkaldy	Fife	Sir R. C. Perguson, R. C. D	4452	and the same
Burntisland	Fife	JOSEPH BERNER	2136	10689
Wigtown	Wigtown		3049	enshort of
Stranraer	Wigtown	Sir John Osborn	2463	
Whithorn	Wigtown	Car John Osborn		‡Population not filled
New Gallowayt	Kirkeudbright			up.
Anstruther, (Easter)	Fife		1090	
Anstruther, (Wester)	Fife		429	
Crail	Fife	Sir W. Rae, Bart. Lord Advocate {	1854	
Kilrennie	Fife		1494	
Pittenweem	Fife		1200	6067

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: Glagow, average 32, 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,	16,364
City and Liberties of Westminster,	189,400	Carlisle,	15,476
Out Parishes within the bills of		Chatham,	15,268
mortality,	730,700	Sunderland,	14,725
Parishes not within the bills of	A CONTRACTOR OF	Deptford,	14,481
mortality,	224,300	Cambridge,	14,142
		Colchester,	14,016
Total of Metropolis,*	1,274,800	Dunfermline,	13,681
Glasgow, including the Parishes of		Warrington,	13,570
Barony and Gorbals,	147,043	Southampton,	13,353
Edinburgh, including the Parishes		Bradford,	13,064
of Canongate, St. Cuthbert's,	THE LET WA	Reading,	12,867
North and South Leith, and up-	*	Kilmarnock,	12,769
wards of 400 mariners,	138,235	Canterbury,	12,745
Manchester and Salford,	133,788	Halifax,	12,628
Liverpool,	118,972	Maidstone,	12,508
Birmingham,	106,722	Whitehaven,	12,438
Leeds,	83,796	Inverness,	12,264
Plymouth,	61,212	King's Lynn,	12,253
Bristol,	52,889	Falkirk,	11,536
Norwich,	50,288	Dumfries,	11,052
Paisley, including the Abbey Parish,	47,003	Northampton,	10,793
Portsmouth and Portsea,	45,648	Kidderminster,	10,709
Aberdeen, including Old Machar,	44,796	Bury,	10,583
Sheffield,	42,157	Boston,	10,373
Nottingham,	40,415	Lincoln,	10,367
Bath,	36,811	Montrose,	10,338
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	35,181	Dover,	10,327
Kingston-upon-Hull,	31,425	Lancaster,	10,144
Dundee,	30,575	Bury St. Edmund's,	9,999
Leicester,	30,125	Durham,	9,822
Preston,	27,300	Gloucester,	9,744
Brighthelmston,	24,429	Hertford,	9,090
Exeter, (City and County,)	23,479	Campbelton,	9,016
Greenock,	22,088	New Sarum,	8,763
Bolton, (Great)	22,037	Berwick-upon-Tweed,	8,723
Blackburn,	21,940	Peterborough,	8,558
Stockport,	21,726	Doncaster,	8,544
Shrewsbury,	21,695	Taunton,	8,534
Coventry,	21,242	Scarborough,	8,533
York,	20,787	Barnesly,	8,284
Greenwich,	20,712	Warwick,	8,235
Chester,	19,949	Newark-upon-Trent,	8,084
Perth,	19,068	Ayr,	7,455
Laimoutin, (Great)	18,040	Loughbourgh,	7,365
Macclesfield,	17,746	Mansfield,	7,275
Wigan,	17,716	Ecclesfield,	7,163
Derby,	17,423	Stirling,	7,113
Ipswich,	17,186	Irvine,	7,007
Worcester,	17,023		1,007
			Marie Control

<sup>\*</sup> 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,	158,235	11th, Falkirk,	11,536
5d, Paisley,	47,003	12th, Dumfries,	11,055
4th, Aberdeen,	44,796	13th, Montrose,	10,338
5th, Dundee,	30,575	14th, Campbelton,	9,016
6th, Greenock,	22,088	15th, Ayr,	7,45
7th, Perth,	19,068	16th, Stirling,	7,112
8th, Dunfermline,	13,681	17th, Irvine,	7,00
9th, Kilmarnock,	12,769	to miletal bull subsidies a	

### Three of the Largest Towns in

England,	London,	1,274,800 133,788 118,972	1,527,560
Wales,	Swansea, Carmarthen, Holywell,	10,007 8,906 8,509	27,222
SCOTLAND,	Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paisley,	147,045 138,235 47,003	352,281
Ireland,	Dublin,	186,276 100,535 66,042	<i>552</i> ,8 <i>53</i>
France,	. Paris, Lyons, Marseilles,	720,000 115,000 102,000	937,000
ISLAND OF GUER ISLAND OF JERSI	Douglas,  NNSEY, Port of St. Pe EY, Town and Pa St. Helier	ter, 11,17 rish of	3 27,345

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 advantages

FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"
Published in 1822.

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:—

	abitants ware Mile.
East Flanders	554
West Flanders	420
Holland (Province of)	362
Ireland	
England, distinct from Wales	
Austria and Italy, viz. the Milanese and the Venetian States	
The Netherlands, viz. the Dutch and Belgic Provinces collectively	214
Italy	179
France	
The Austrian Dominions	
The Prussian Dominions	
Denmark	73
Poland	60
Spain	58
Turkey in Europe (conjectural)	50
Sweden (distinct from Norway and Lapland)	25
Russia in Europe	23

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

FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"
Published in 1822.

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 tracks 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-

FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"
Published in 1822.

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. Her 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

### FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"

Published in 1822.

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 Town	ns.
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.

	pe	tion r Mile.	Pub	d by	on of irthen each ual.
England, distinct from Scotland and Wales,	239		£	s. 2	d. O
England, Scotland and Wales, collectively,					
The Netherlands,	214		. 1	10	0
France,					0
The Austrian Empire,					4
The Prussian Dominions,					4
Denmark,	73		0	16	3
Spain,	58		. 0	11	6
Sweden,	25				0
Russia, in Europe,	23		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 | 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.

FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"
Published in 1822.

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

Population per Square Mile.		he	ad or	
Ireland	237	 1	s. 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.

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.

In Agriculture,	Persons. 17,500,000
In Manufacture,	6,200,000 800,000
Indigent,	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.

35,000	Colchester	4,500
11,000	Canterbury	4,000
		4,000
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4,000
7,000		3,500
6,000	Bury, Suffolk,	
5,000	CI	
5,000	Leicester (each somewhat)	5.000
	Shrewsbury 5 more than 5	-,500
	11,000 9,000 7,000 7,000 6,000 5,000 5,000	7,000 Newcastle-on-Tyne 7,000 Oxford 6,000 Bury, Suffolk, 5,000 Gloucester 5,000 Leicester Zeach somewhat Z

In that remote age, the Total Population of England was 2,300,000; but the proportion of Town Population was far smaller than at present, since the number of Towns containing above 3000 inhabitants was only 18.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.	STARTE .	FRANCE.	
confinishe state a	The property of		A STATE OF
London			720,000
Glasgow	147,043	Lyons	
Edinburgh	138,235	Marseilles	102,000
Manchester	133,788	Bourdeaux	92,000
Liverpool	118,972	Rouen	81,000
Birmingham	106,722	Nantes	75,000
Leeds	83,796	Lille	60,000
Plymouth	61,212	Strasburgh	50,000
Bristol	52,889	Toulouse	48,000
Norwich	50,288	Metz	41,000
Paisley	47,003	Nismes	39,000
Portsmouth	45,648	Amiens	39,000
Sheffield	42,157	Caen	36,000
Nottingham	40,415	Montpelier	32,000
Bath	36,811	Clermont in Auvergne	30,000
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	35,181	Rheims	30,000
Kingston-upon-Hull	31,425	Toulon	29,000
Dundee	30,575	Angers	29,000
Leicester	30,125	Nancy	29,000
Preston	27,300	Rennes	29,000
Brighthelmston	24,429	Besançon	28,000
Exeter	23,479	Troyes	27,000
Greenock	22,088	Aix	27,000
Bolton	22,037	Dunkirk	26,000
Blackburn	21,940	Versailles	26,000
Stockport	21,726	Brest	24,000
Shrewsbury	21,695	Montauban	24,000
Coventry	21,242	Avignon	23,000
York	20,787	L'Orient	22,000
Greenwich	20,712	Tours	22,000
The state of the s		And the last of th	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

#### RUSSIA.

Population taken from Smrrn's Geography.

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

	and more apparatus of the second seco	Souls.
Of which	Europe contains	36,560,356
*****		

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,	383	416	799	Torteval Parish,	194	181	375
Catel, The, Parish,	841			Vale, The, Parish,			
ForestParish,	293	318	611	Peter, St, Town & Parish,	4788	6385	11175
Martin, St Parish,	693	736	1429	Serk, Island,	255	233	488
Peter-du-Bois, St. Parish,	517	576	1093	Herm, Island,	18	10	28
Sampson, St Parish,	407	451	838	Jethou, Island,	4	5	9
Saviour, St Parish,	499	523	1022				
			-	The state of the s	9519	11308	20827
	+ 111			Totals.			

# Island of Jersey.

			Total.				Total.
Brelade, St Parish,	7.81	936	1717	Martin, St Parish,	781	910	1691
Clement, St Parish,	404	534	938	Mary, St Parish,	475	545	1020
Grouville, Parish,	902	1015	1917	Ouen, St Parish,	966	1115	2081
Helier, St Parish,	4546	5572	10118	Peter, StParish,	836		1854
John, St Parish,	771	886	1657	Saviour, St Parish,	792	895	1687
Laurens, St Parish,	860	1012	1872	TrinityParish,			2048
	1				_		
All the second sections and		-		Totals.	13056	15544	28600

# Isle of Mann.

	36.1	T7				1000	
	Males.		Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
AndreasParish,		1115	2229	Kirk Michael Parish,	693		1427
Ballaugh Parish,		776	1467	Kirk Patrick Parish.	989	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
BraddanParish,		928	1754	Kirk St. Anne Parish,	399	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	800
BrideParish,		497	1001	LononParish.	908		
Concon Parish,		768	1451	LezayreParish.	1099		100
Castletown Parish,	984	1052	2036	Marown Parish.	557		
Douglas Town,	2673	3381	6054	Maughold Parish.	738		
Kirk Arbory Parish,		743	1455	PeelTown.	915		
Kirk Christ Parish,	1263	1305	2568	Ramsey Town.	690	1000	
Kirk German Parish,		920	1849	TurbyParish,	542	Hard Control Control	
Kirk Malew Parish,	1251	1398	2649				
Section 1	-			Totals.	19158	20923	40081
						THE PERSON NAMED IN	The second second

#### SUMMARY

# Of Persons in the Islands in the British Seas.

Guernsey, &c.       9519         Jersey,       13056         Mann,       19158	15544	Total. 20827 28600 40081
Total, 41733	47775	9508

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## STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATIVE TO THE

City of Glasgow.

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## STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATIVE TO THE

#### CITY OF CLASCOW.

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.

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

\*\*Retrospect\*\*

Third Edition, with Additions.

GLASGOW:

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

1823.

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GLASGOW:

PURILSHED DY JAMES LUMEDEN & SON, WAPON & IMPRE, EDINGUES, AND S. & W. S. WHITAKER, LONDON,

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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.

BILL WILLIAM BALLINE

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#### ADVERTISEMENT.

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.

## AND REPERMENT

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The present Milition contains a manner of the Tables and the Poster connected with the prove resent to Economists in deswing resent to Economists in deswing resents. On the whole, he is hopeful that this effort suits also meet with the approbation of the Public.

## Population.

# PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF GLASGOW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1811, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which, the Population of Glasgow at that time, was as follows:—Males, 45,275. Females, 55,474. Total, 100,749.

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

#### DETAIL

# Of the Classified Enumeration of 1819-20.

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

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

From the Town Council.

Robert Findlay, Esq.

James Ewing, Esq.

William Smith, Esq.

John T. Alston, Esq.

John Graham, Esq.

From the Town's Hospital.

David Crawford, Esq.

John Machen, Esq.

Wm. Leckie, Esq.

Thos. Stevenson, Esq.

James Dawson, Esq.

From the Commissioners of Police.

Matthew Fleming, Esq.
John Ure, Esq.
James Hamilton, Esq.
Wm. M'Gavin, 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

1807 BD 1809		Hous	hold	ers.	with.			Childs	ren.	THE CO			11-91		
Parishes within the Royalty.	5.	I Men.	rs and	and 's.	s residing w Husbands.	Una 12 ye		From 18 yea		18 ye & upuv		Serve	ints.	Lodg	crs.
aloud lugar	Families.	Married	Widowers Bachelors.	Widows a	Wives r	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fen
St. Mungo's St. Mary's St. Mary's Blackfriar's Outer High St. George's Ramshorn St. Andrew's St. Enoch's St. John's St. James's Total in Royalty	1796 1615 1674 1772 1863 1230 1896 1774 1549		93 123 156 160 157 121 229 92 138	420 534 521 354 355 378 729 361 442	1102 1017 1095 1349 718 810 938 1321 969	929 1311 1014	1021 1408 788 832 921 1248	360	604 381 354 339 482 294 286 331 427 370	164 148 296 247 275 197 138 184 293 218	227 325 348 326 243 200 280 386 300	33 17 40 67 84 66 36 21	382 459 226 320	458 452	33 33 33 33 33
Barony Parish Anderston District St Vincent-St do Port-Dundas do Calton do Bridgeton do	1519 1475 1384 3458 2592	1048 1086 1075 2191 2063	92 150 94 564 140	915 908	1086 1075 2191	1296 1280 2636	1187 2498	382 429	391 425 866	242 260 532	987 309 626	93 128 31	714 282 138	353 806	2000
Total in Barony Par.	10428	7463	840	2125	7463	8755	8122	2893	2856	1809	2085	300	1428		
Gorbals Parish	4539	3478	189	879	3478	3675	3538	1316	1309	800	1051	115	874	762	2 :
Total in Parish Lists	31445	21473	2440	7539	21478	23099	22006	8176	8033	4699	5917	845	6870	8969	6

In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes,...The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and  $\frac{90.4}{10.00}$ . The married men, are to all the other males, as 10941 to 24274. The married women are to all the other females, as 10941 to 27245. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and  $\frac{78.00}{10.00}$  of the whole Population. For every apartment there are 2 Persons and  $\frac{28.6}{10.00}$  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  $\frac{5.0}{1000}$  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.

R	eligion			Coun	try.		Осси	pying.	Unocci	upied	Buil	ding.			
Established.	Dissenters.	Rom. Catholics.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Houses.	Apartments.	Houses.	Apartments.	Tenements.	Apartments.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
5481 4133 4032 4666 5783 3508 3246 5273 4407 3928	2140 2106 2315 2767 3640 2701 2146 1595 3508 2424	173 878 566 252 218 80 423 388 451 568	7431 5903 6148 7945 9094 6014 5129 6697 7043 5900	39 77 73 106 145 127 100 94 102 89	324 1125 675 315 348 113 575 446 1217 921	12 17 19 54 35 11 19 4 10	1796 1615 1674 1772 1863 1230 1309 1896 1774 1549	3515 3470 3251 4093 6612 4790 2995 3874 3673 3413	23 33 33 45 91 32 2 35 35 54	65 78 76 144 343 147 33 155 103 169	27 5 2 4 8 10 2 3 9 44	95 22 42 81 133 36 55 105 104 157	3571 3291 3183 3614 4312 2723 2663 3220 4000 3202	4223 3826 3730 4071 5329 3566 3152 4036 4366 3718	6913 7685 9641 6289 5815 7256 8366
44457	25342	3997	66604	952	6059	181	16478	39686	383	1308	114	- 830	33779	40017	73796
2708 4074 4565 7347 5510	3801 3458 2496 7551 7242	604 409 309 718 841	6895 19929 11947	74 163 51 162 93	910 466 420 3212 1536	9 27 4 20 17	1519 1475 1384 3458 2592	2758 4528 3770 5192 5102	28 84 103 251 96	50 389 257 376 189	1 14 8 6 2	11 254 174 106 11	3363 3658 3619 7416 6833	3750 4283 3751 8200 6760	7113 7941 7370 15616 13593
24204			44469	543	6544	77	10428	21845	562	1261	31	556	24889	26744	
11658	58633	1367	18844	1797	2605	275	4539 81445	71788	1331	3655	155	1766	68994		21768
Add, for Military in Barracks, and in quarters on billet, 1000—Prisoners in Jail and Bridewell, 373—Patients in the Royal Infirmary and Lock Hospital, 169—in the Lunatic Asylum, 106—and in the Magdalene Asylum, 32.  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 re- turn, when work can be procured, it seems reasonable to add for them,  Grand Total, City and Suburbs									1680 1123						

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.

Occupations.	Number in the Royalty.	Number in Barony & Gorbals.	Total in Royalty, Bar.& Gorb,
Weavers and Warpers,	3523	8632	12155
Shopkeepers,	1866	1125	2991
Labourers,	1852	1578	3430
House Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, and Glaziers,	1096	604	1700
Boot and Shoemakers,	956	378	1334
Publicans licensed to retail spirituous liquors,*	885	728	1613
Tailors and Upholsterers,	746	175	921
Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, and Coppersmiths,	712	334	1046
Manufacturers of Cotton Cloth,	574	165	739
Porters,	560	88	648
Calenderers,	504	58	562
Masons and Bricklayers,	424	361	785
Bakers and Biscuit-makers,	348	249	597
Carriers and Carters,	319	346	665
Writers and Attorneys,		87	352
Physicians and Surgeons,		52	228
Fleshers,	175	76	251
Teachers,†	158	81	239
Coopers,	145	67.	212
Skinners, Tanners, aud Curriers,	118	15	133
Gardeners,	100	236	336
Barbers and Hair-dressers,	90	28	118
Dyers,	82	281	363
Farmers and Farmers' Male Servants,	19	301	320
Principal and Professors in the University,		0	18
Clergymen having Cures in the Establishment,	14	6	20
Clergymen connected with the Dissenters,		10	25
Clergymen of the Episcopal persuasion,		0	2
Clergymen of the Roman Catholic persuasion,	1	0	ī
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,	6355	5371	11726

- \* Within the City, during the year 1819, there were 467 Persons who received licenses to retail spirits, whose house-rent was under £15,—164, whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 254, whose rent was upwards of £20. In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes, 703 Persons were licensed, whose rent was under £15,—15 whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 12, whose rent was upwards of £20.—So that there was one change-house, or place where spirituous liquors were sold, for every twenty families; and no less than 1347 change-houses, in the City and Suburbs where the lower classes resorted to!!
- † In 1816, there were 144 Teachers within the Royalty. The names of these Teachers, and the particular branches they taught, are given in the Annals of Glasgow, vol. ii. p. 415—419. The Teachers in the Charity and Free Schools are not included in the above number.
- ‡ In June, 1813, Mr. John Graham opened a Pawnbroker's office, in Bell-Street, which was the first office in the West of Scotland for receiving goods in pawn. An itinerant English Pawnbroker commenced business in the High-Street, in August 1806, but eloped at the end of six months.

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

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

#### ABSTRACT

#### Progressive Population of Glasgow.

	Year.	Persons.
At the reformation of Religion, in	1560	4,500
At the resumption of Episcopacy in Glasgow,	1610	7,644
At the restoration of Charles II	1660	14,678
At the Revolution (after the great fire in 1677)	1688	11,948
Immediately after the Union of England with Scotland,	1708	12,766
Population taken at the desire of the Convention of Royal Burghs,	1712	13,832
Population taken by order of the Magistrates,	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 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, (including 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	147,197
Third Government enumeration,	1821	147,043

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

#### BAPTISMS,

#### MARRIAGES AND BURIALS.

#### Concerning the Registry of Baptisms.

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

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

Year.	Males.	Female	s. Total.
1800	776	717	1493
1801	703	647	1350
1802	825	791	1616
1803	900	853	1753
1804	854	738	1592
1805	842	750	1592
1806	829	775	1604
1807	804	755	1559
1808	776	680	1456
1809	719	682	1401
1810	726	697	1423
1811	777	652	1429
1812	655	645	1300
1813	640	927	1567
1814	653	766	1419
1815	741	973	1714
1816	840	729	1567
1817		831	1694
	833	000	1520
			TONG.

## Register of Baptisms within the City and Suburbs.

Year.	Where Registered.	Males.	Females	MILITER	Total.	
	In the City, In Barony Parish, In Gorbals Parish,	797	734		1531	
The state of the s	In Barony Parish	313	304		617	
1701	In Gorbale Parish	54	52		106	
1,91.	In Gorbais Larish,					40,78
233	Total,	1164	1090		2254	
	1014,	1104	1000		CIOI	
	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE			- Carlotte	11111	-
	had divien in a month	200	CAP		1950	
ard, Lynn	In the City,	703	647		501	
1 COO	In the Barony Parish,	328	253		175	
1801. <	In the Barony Parish, In Gorbals Parish,	115	60		110	
	Total,	7740	000			
	Total,	1146	960		2100	
	and Otyl at lays		4 1100	The little	5045	
3801	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE OW	-	F		and a	
	In the City,	777	652		1429	
	In the Barony Parish,	347	303		650	
1811.	In the Barony Parish, In Gorbals Parish,	210	179		389	
	Total,	1334	1134		2468	
	ESSE morning FLV sprans			197		
	United and White and	Service St	Manhaginers.	- 1	-	100
	[ In the City,	842	850		1692	
	In the Barony Parish	345	314		659	
1010	In Gorbale Parish	237	208		445	
1019.	In the City,	201		1-11-1-		
	Total,	1494	1372		2796	40
	10(a),	1101	18 months			
	BEST MILLS WEST	200		-	-	1
	CI A City	906	909		1609	
	In the City,	900	903		410	
7000	In the City,	210	920		549	
1820.	In Gordals Parish,	310	233		OTO	
	Total,	1995	1243		2568	
	lotal,	1323	1243		2000	
-	MARKET AND REAL PROPERTY.	-	1	100 H		-
	The second of the second	7250	THE WAR		1000	
	[ In the City,	853	839		1692	
	In the Barony Parish,	287	252		559	
1821.	In Gorbals Parish,	228	202		430	
		-				
	Total,	. 1368	1293		2661	
			and the same of th			
	In the City,	1028	890		1918	
	In the Barony Parish,	275	243		518	
1822.	In Gorbals Parish,	270	266		536	
					_	
	Total,	1573	1399		2972	
	2000, 111111111					

#### Concerning the Registry of Marriages.

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

## From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

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

In the year	1700	110
Average from	1701 to 1710 inclus	ive 120
	1711 to 1720	137
	1721 to 1730	
	1731 to 1740	
	1741 to 1750	
	1751 to 1760	
	1761 to 1770	
	1771 to 1780	
	1781 to 1790	416
	1790	481

## MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE ROYALTY, continued.

	 Regula	r. Is	regul	ar.	Total.
1800					
1803					
1804	 494		38		532
1807	 496		27		523
1808	 417		19		436
1812	 460 .		17		477
1813	 484		18		502
	 606		9		615
1816	 633 .		9		642
1818	 757.		20		777

## Register of Marriages within the City and Suburbs.

Year.	Where Registered.	Regular	. Irregu	lar.	Total.	
	(In the City,	493	17		510	
	In the City, In the Barony Parish,	193	55		248	
1791.	In Gorbals Parish,	43	7		50	
					_	048
	Total,	729	79		808	
-						-
	In the City,	353	94		377	
	In the Barony Parish	142	15	·····	157	
1801.	In the Barony Parish, In the Gorbals Parish,	30	2		32	
			_			
	Total,	. 525	41		566	
	(In the City,	474 .	20		494	
	In the Barony Parish,	246	17		263	
1811.	In the City,	91 .	9		100	
	The state of the s		1		The state of the s	
	Total,	. 811	40		857	
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			-	-	-
	(In the City	800	15		815	
	In the City,	392 .	18		410	
1819.	In Gorbals Parish,	218 .	13			
	The state of the s	_	BU			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Total,	1410	46		1456	

MARRIAGES REGISTERED WITHIN THE CITY AND SUBURBS, continued.

2011	Year.  Where Registered.  In the City,	668 193 379	 4 13	 Total. 672 206 398 1276	AND A
	1821. { In the City,	The second second	12 14 18 	$   \begin{array}{r}     762 \\     473 \\     230 \\     \hline     1465   \end{array} $	
	1822. { In the City,	224	 $\frac{2}{17}$ $\frac{21}{40}$	 650 575 245 	

## Concerning the Registry of Burials.

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

#### From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

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

			Burials
In the year	1700 .		361
Average from	1701 to	o 1710 inclusive	493
	1711 t	o 1720	639
	1721 to	0 1730	711
	1731 t	0 1740	728
	1741 t	0 1750	823
	1751 to	0 1760	1003
	1761 to	0 1770	1159
	1771 to	1780	1484
	1781 to	1790	1924
	1790 .		2079
	1791 .		1912
	1792 .		2190
	1793 .		2445
	1794 .	.,	1700
	1795 .		2297
	1796 .		1813
	1797 .		2064
	1798 .		2181
	1799 .		2499
	1800 .		2096
	1801 .		1928
	1802 .		2325
	1803 .		2438
			2224
			2389
			2280
			2463
			3265
			2368
			2367
			2622
			2716
			2704
			3254
			2717
			3278
			2757
			4192
			3158
			2927
	1821 .		3686
	1999		9690

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

Abscess of Antrum, 1	Dropsy, general, 21	Hypochondriasis, 6
Common, 34	of Brain, 1	Hysteria, 15
Lumbar, 10	Thorax, 7	Jaundice, 4
Urinary, 3	Abdomen, 9	Inflammation of Ear, 1
Aneurism of Aorta, 1	Legs, 3	Intestines, 10
Profunda, 1	Tun. vag. test. 8	Lungs, 24
by Anastomosis, 1	Dysentry, 1	Liver, 31
Anomalous, 20	Dyspepsia, 70	Mamma, 1
Anthrax, 2	Epiglottitis Chron 1	Peritoneum, 6
Aorta, ossification of valves	Epitepsy, 1	Pleura, 3
of, 1	Erysipelas, 59	Testis, 6
Asthenia, 10	Eye, diseases of, 39	Uterus, 1
Asthma, idiopathic, 3	Febricula, 37	Injury to Head, 7
Bladder, organic disease of, 3	Fever, continued, 229	Joints, diseased, 55
Bone, caries of, 6	intermittent, 6	Leucorrhoea, 7
Brain, concussion of, 2	Fici, 3	Lithiasis, 1
Calculus in Bladder, 2	Fistula in Ano, 11	Lunacy, 21
Urethra, 1	lachrymalis, 2	Lupus, 41
Catarrh of Bladder, 3	- in male urethra, 2	Mania, 21
Pulmonary 23	vagina rectal, 1	Mensium Suppressio, 2
Chorea, 1	vagina urethral, 1	Necrosis, 14
Colic, 3	Fracture, simple, 55	Ovary, encysted tumour of, 1
Combustio,	compound, 7	Paralysis, 25
Constipation, 5	Fungus Hæmatodes, 2	Paronychia, 9
Contusion, 17	Gangrene, 5	Phlegmon, 12
Cynanche tonsil, 12	Gonorrhœa, 6	Phthisis Pulmonalis, 50
parotid, 4	Hæmatemesis, 2	Polypus in Nostril, 4
tracheal, 1	Hæmoptisis, 1	Prolapsus Uteri,
Diabetes, 5	Hæmorrhoids, 2	Pseudarthrosis, 1
Diarrhoea, 7	Headach, 5	Rheumatism, acute, 21
Dislocation, simple, 5	Heart, organic disease of, 10	chronic, 53
compound, 1	Hydrargyria, 2	Rubeola,

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,			
	Gorbals,	270	 266	 536
	The Park HALL		-	
	Total,	1573	 1399	 2972

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

PROCLAMATION of MARRIAGES engrossed in the Public Registers.

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

Scarlatina,				
	The state of the state of	Scirrhus of Lip,         3           — Mamma,         11           — Palpebra,         1           — Stomach,         4           — Uterus,         1           — Glands,         2           Sciatica,         2           Scrophula,         23           Sibbens,         11           Simulatio,         12           Sinuses,         6           Skin, diseases of,         50           Spasms, muscular,         2           Spine, diseased,         6           Constitute,         6	CEsophagus, 1	Urine, Suppression of, 1 Varicose Veins, 2 Variola, 5 Vertigo, 2 Veruccæ, 2 Worms, 2 Wound, common, 10 — gunshot, 2 Wry neck, 1 Remaining in house, 31st Dec. 1822, 151  Total Patients admitted in 1822, 1747

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

URIALS engrossed in the		Grounds.	ie Cu	y ana Suou	ros Di	irying
	Males.		Females		Total.	
January,	164		183		347	
February,	170		137		307	
March,	134				283	
April,					299	
May,					273	
June,					292	
July,	157				307	
August,					289	
September,					294	
October,					358	
November,					338	
December,					303	
December, mini	101					
Total,	1889				3690	
2000,				1.111		
	Ofw	hom have a	lied.	STEPPTE A	1	
	Males.		Females		Total.	
Still-born,					282	
					744	
Under 1 year,					449	
1 and under 2,					298	
2 5,					200	
5 10,						
10 20,					235	
20 30,					241	
30 40,					235	
40 50,					222	
50 60,					204	303.1
60 70,					229	
70 75,				***************************************	123	
75 80,				***************************************	114	
80 85,					49	
85 90,					37	
90 95,					14	
95 100,					8	
100					4	
102	0		2		2	
			-		_	
Total,	1889		1801		3690	
				- Se men		
ABSTRACT	OF T	HE NUMBE	R OF	BURIALS.		
		THE REAL PROPERTY.				
1	n the	City of Gl	asgow	,		
In the High Church Ya	ard ar	d Burving	Grow	nd	765)	
In Do. from the Royal						963
In Do. from the Town'	s Hos	nital			85	13.40
In the Blackfriars, Ra	meho	rn and Nor	thweet	Burving		
Grounds,						699
						5
In the Crypt of the Ca						18
In the Episcopal Chap	er Dui	ying Grou	ilu,			
				The second		1111

Total Burials within the City, ...... 1685

Total Burials in the City, brought forward,	1685
In Barony Parish,	
in Calton Durying Glound,	
In Bridgeton Durying Ground,	
In Tollcross Durying Ground,	
In Shettleston Durying Cround,	
In Anderston Old Burying Ground,	
In Cheapside-Sireet Durying Ground, minimum	
In Woodside Road Burying Ground, 63)	
Total Burials in Barony Parish, 1233	3
In Gorbals Burying Ground,	
Total Burials in the Suburbs,	- 2005
Total Bulling in the Subarry	
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:—  Males. Females.	Total.
Population of the City,33,09139,674	72,765
Suburbs—Barony Parish,24,62827,291	51,919
Do Gorbals Parish, 10,40011,959	22,359
Total Population from Go-	147 049
vernment Census, 1821, 68,119	.147,043
	181
Children living in the City or Suburbs, whose names are	2,972
entered in the registers,	1
To which add Children of the same description, whose	COULT INC.
names are not registered, but baptized by the Clergy-	
men of the City or Suburbs, supposing the same num-	
ber to be baptized but not registered in 1822, as was	A COLUMN
in 1821,	)
Control of the second s	
Total Children registered and Baptized,	5,342
Proclamations of Marriages registered in the public records,	
Burials in the City and Suburbs,	3,690
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	

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

80	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	to	to	to	wards	Total.
Males Females	1090 <i>8</i> 10345	8901	8543	6762	10509	8082	6925	4147	2198	919	214	100 15 36	1 5	69110
Total	21250	17514	16727	15883	25912	18216	14644	9092	5096	2108	559	51	6	147043

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

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

JAMES CLELAND.

Council Chambers, 21st December, 1822.

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

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

In	1812,	there we	re 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 I	1818,	Faculty	and Cow Poc	k Institution,	 796
In :	1819,	do.	do.		 872
In ]	1820,	do.	do.		 733
In ]	1821,	do.	do.		 1288
In 1	1822,	do.	do.		 927

Total Children of the Poor vaccinated gratis during 211 years, 24,829

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

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

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

-						-				_		-
	Small Por.	es.	Chincough.	Stopping.	Water in the Head.	Tecthing.	Bowellities.	Still-born.	4	Two	Under Five.	Under Ten.
Year.	all	Meastes.	ino	ndd.	H.	cth	nec	17-9	Fevers.	Under	des	der
Ye	Sm	Me	5	Sto	We	Te	Bo	23	Fer	Un Ch	Un	C.W
						-					_	
1783	155	66	153	14	6	44	107	42	118	479	174	66
1784	425	1	13	41	15	75	89	76	146	671	161	45
1785	218	0	34	50	9	79	126	82	292	576	126	42
1786	348	2	173	33	13	63	17	87	177	706	179	56
1787	410	23	57	43	14	79	121	107	240	746	205	65
1788	399	1	17	73	17	60	112	109	302	770	221	68
1789	366	23	45	76	30	68	137	115	135	794	188	76
1790	336	33	177	78	38	66	131	103	155	903	247	86
1791	607	4	117	89	35	78	129	112	132	984	320	63
17,92	202	58	68	49	18	99	120	107	205	664	184	45
1793	389	5	112	42	43	103	100	94	183	807	239	80
1794	235	7	51	36	29	44	97	83	126	553	144	62
1795	402	46	180	28	27	40	115	72	92	761	225	62
1796	177	92	60	57	46	46	93	90	137	562	181	54
1797	354	5	76	67	31	38	84	77	183	586	241	57
1798	309	3	98	22	28	50	118	109	107	642	-181	41
1799	370	43	9.5	48	52	47	156	166	180	783	244	78
1800	257	21	27	25	32	20	81	119	125	545	148	53
1801	245	8	125	57	27	24	72	83	89	494	211	61
1802	156	168	90	67	25	34	138	123	247	544	326	115
1803	194	45	60	69	22	38	156	123	242	610	243	87
1804	213	27	52	88	46	32	115	135	146	583	192	88
1805	56.	99	129	112	43	37	125	104	116	616	188	80
1806	28	56	162	92	47	25	124	114	151	517	188	81
1807	97	16	85	115	54	56	146	118	163	595	211	93
1808	51	787	92	132	46	64	195	168	180	1079	521	175
1809	159	44	259	126	51	35	165	148	147	782	287	118
1810	28	19	147	123	60	59	209	203	97	765	169	93
1811	109	267	62	95	63	41	243	155	175	769	341	164
1812	78	304	103	103	54	45	279	104	105	804	371	103
-	L.	1	1									

#### LONGEVITY.

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

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

#### Classification of the Inhabitants into Town and Landward.

		Town.	Landward.	Total.
St. Mungo's Parish,	proportion (	5846	Landward. 1948	7794
St. Mary's				7117
Blackfriars		6913		6913
Outer High		7685		7685
St. George's		7231	2410	9641
The state of the s		6289		6289
St. Andrew's		5815		5815
St. Enoch's		7256		7256
St. John's	supposed	7800	. 566	8366
St. James'		6920		6920
Barony Parish.				
Anderston District,	supposed	4742	2371	7113
St. Vincent St. District		2647	5294	7941
Port-Dundas District,		870	6500	7370
Calton Burgh		15616		15616
Bridgeton District,	supposed		10195	13593
Gorbals Parish	supposed	16326	5442	21768
	The state of the			
	1]	12171	35026 1	47197

#### GENERAL RESULTS

Drawn from the Population, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the City and Suburbs.

Year.	Population.	Children Baptized or Regis- tered in- cluding Still born	Marriages Registered		Number of Births, in- cluding 282 Still-born, to one Marriage.	Births, in- cluding 282 Still-born, to one	Number of Burials	born, to	One Mar- riage, to	One Burial, to Persons.
1822	147043	5624	1470	3690	3 815	1 524 1000	2 1000	26 1000	100 <sub>T 0 0 0</sub>	$39\frac{849}{1000}$

The ground work from which these results have been drawn, will be found by reference to the foregoing detailed Bill of Mortality. The difference between some of the results and those of England, may be accounted for in this way. The Population, Births, Marriages, and Burials of Glasgow are all taken into account, whereas it appears from the Enumeration volume, that the Registry of Baptisms in England, is deficient. Many Dissenters of every denomination, from motives of decency, bury their dead in the cemetries 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, 51d. goes to the Clerk, and 63d. to the Church Beadles. For a proclamation of Marriage, when the Banns are proclaimed once in three several Sundays, Eight Shillings. Of this sum the Clerk receives 3s. 6d. and the Church Beadles 4s. 6d. When the Banns are proclaimed three times in two Sundays, the fee is One Guinea; of this sum the Clerk receives 6s. the Beadles 4s. 6d. and the General Session 10s. 6d. When the Banns are proclaimed three times in one Sunday, the fee is Two Guineas; of this sum the Clerk receives 16s. 6d. the Beadles 4s. 6d. and the General Session One Guinea. The fee for giving an extract of Births or Marriages, if the applicant can condescend on the year of entry, Sixpence; but as it frequently happens that much time is lost in searching the Records when the year cannot be given, the fee bears a proportion to the trouble. The fee for extract goes all to the Clerk.

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

## MODES OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT,

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION, CLERGYMEN, STIPEND, &c.

# Modes of Church Government.

The Roman Catholic Religion prevailed in this City from the formation of the See, which is said to have taken place in the year 560; till the reformation of Religion which took place in 1560, the Presbyterian Ministers, however, did not get complete possession of the Cathedral Church, till the nomination of Mr. David Wemyss in 1572. It appears that the Presbyterian form of Religion had not even then been established on a very firm basis, as from 1572 to 1592, a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church. From 1592 to 1610, it was strictly Presbyterian. From 1610 to 1638, it was again Episcopalian. In 1638, it resumed the Presbyterian form, immediately after the famous Assembly then held in the Cathedral of Glasgow, at which the celebrated Marquis of Hamilton was Lord High Commissioner. At this Assembly, which was attended by all the rank and influence of Scotland, the Court was outvoted; the Commissioner retired, and the Assembly during 26 diets after his departure, decreed as follows:-1st, The abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of 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.

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

<sup>•</sup> 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 1725 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.

CHAPELS.	Name of first Incumbent.	Date of Opening.
Society of Friends,	Innes, James Fisher, James Reddoch, John Jamieson, James Dow and Daniel Malloch, Robert Carmichael, William Cruden, Archibald Paterson, John Wesley, 1st Itinerant,	1716 1733 1741 1750 1753 1761 1763 1767 1773
Bereans,	Robert Jamieson, Alexander M'Donald, Neil Douglas, Greville Ewing, William Watson, James Yates,	1780 1792 1796 1799 1802 1812

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

#### IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Churches,	Sittings.	Present Incumbents.
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.

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

Churches.	Sittings.	Present Incumbents.
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.
		and the second second
Total Sittings in the Established 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 Powers	934	Mr. Mushet.
Calton,	1400	Mr. Graham,
Shettleston, Calton, in the Barony Parish,	1250	Doctor Love.
Total Sittings in Chapels con- nected with the Establish- ment,	11,110	hospital of spirits least

# REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

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

# UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.

Places of Worship.  Greyfriars Place,  Duke-Street,  Campbell-Street,  Regent Place,  Melville-Street,  Anderston,  Laurieston,	Sittings. 1500 1300 1296 1220 1600 1000 900	Present Incumbents.  Doctor Dick. Mr. Muter. Mr. Kidston & Mr. Brash. Mr. Heugh. Not yet appointed. Doctor Mitchell. Mr. Campbell.
Total Sittings in United Secession Church,	8816	Product of Contract Contract

# ORIGINAL BURGHERS.

Campbell-Street,	1500 1250	Mr. Turnbull. Mr. Willis.
Total Sittings in original Burgh-		

#### RELIEF CHURCH.

RELIEF	CHUR	CH.
Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Present Incumbents.
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.
mulate the management of		
Total Sittings in Relief Church, 1	10,010	
consultable be all brack and		
RELIEF INDEPE	NDEN	r church.
Great Hamilton-street,	950	Mr. Stewart.
INDEPENDE	NT CE	HURCH.
And the second property of the	Water Committee	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
Nile-Street,	1550	Doctor Ewing.
George-Street,	1570	Doctor Wardlaw.
Total State : F.1	-	
Total Sittings in Independent Church,	3120	
Church,		The state of the s
METHODIS	T CHU	URCH.
John-Street,	1000	Mr. Edgar.
Clyde-Street,	860	Mr. Jones.
Tradeston,	1200	Mr. Veeners.
Calton,	800	Mr. Ward.
Anderston,	250	No stated Preacher.
Total Sittings in Methodist )	4110	
Total Sittings in Methodist Church,	4110	
stanti alle distanti di che line		
EPISCOPALIA	AN CH	URCH.
Partico Committee and the comm	CAT	Mr. Daviladas
Fronting Green,		Mr. Routledge. Mr. Jamieson.
George-Street,	00	Mr. Jamieson.
Total Sittings in Episcopalian Church,	721	
Church,		
ROMAN CATHO	DLIC C	HURCH.
Clyde-Street,	2200	Mr. Scott.
		The state of the s
TINY	AT CITY	UDCH
UNITARIA		
Union-Street,	600	Mr. Marden.

# SOCIETIES WHOSE WORSHIP IS CONDUCTED BY LAY-ELDERS.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				
Independents.	Religious Societies who have no Meet-			
Grey Friar's Wynd, 500	ing-Houses of their own, but assem-			
The second secon	ble in Halls within the Royalty.			
Baptists.	Brought forward, 2550			
George-Street, 400	Independents, 200			
Albion-Street, 900	Glassites, 200			
Morrison's Court, 350	Bereans, 96			
<del></del>	Baptists, 65			
	Universalists, 95			
Society of Friends. (Quakers.)	Original Antiburghers, 60			
Portland-Street, 400	Particular Independents, Uni-7			
And In abilitions of a	tarian Baptists, and 3 minor \ 86			
Carried over, 2550	Sectaries,			
TOTAL THE CANADA STATE OF THE S	STANCE AND			
Olivebra hua ya anorren d	3352			
	discountry builty black by ready			
ABST	RACT.			
Septiment anomal of the state o	Sittings.			
In the Established Chu	rches, 15040			
In the Chapels connected	with the Establishment, 11110			
AND STREET, CONTRACTOR	the first of the paster him a			
Total Sittings connected	with the Establishment, 26,150			
Reformed Presbyterians,				
United Secession,	8816			
Original Burghers, *	2750			
Relief,	10010			
Relief Independents,				
Independents,	3120			
Methodists,	4110			
Episcopalians,				
Roman Catholics,	2200			
Unitarians,	600			
Sectarians whose worship is con	ducted by Lay-Elders, 3352			
Total Sittings unconnected	with the Establishment, 37,729			
the set across on (when they have been and				
Total Sittings in the City a	and Suburbs,			
Arrangements are nearly comple	eted for building five additional			
places of worship, viz. a Cha	pel of Ease for the parishes of			
St. George, St. James and the	he Barony, and Episcopal and \ 6121			
Baptist Chapels. These intended places of worship will at				
least accommodate				
anticolly parties of meanwall fillers who	and a comment of the direction with the			
Total Sittings inclu	ading the intended erections, 70,000			

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

#### CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

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

PROGRESSIVE STIPENDS OF THE MINISTERS OF GLASGOW,

Taken from the Public Records, and compared with the Minutes of the Town

Council from the year 1643, downwards.

	St	ipen	d.	1	Stip	end.	
1588 2d Charge Cathedral,	£16	13	4	1762 Stipend (2500 merks) or	£138	17	91
1st Charge,	. 27	15	62	1788 do do	165	0	0
1638 Stipendin all the Churches	, 58	16	111	1796 do do	200	0	0
1642 do do	. 66	13	4	1801 do do	250	0	0
1643 do do				1808 do do	300	0	0
1674 do do				1814 (also in 1825) do	400	0	0
1723 do. (2000 merks) do. or	111	2	25	THE SHARE SHARE BEING		31	

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

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

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

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

# Clergymen of Glasgow.

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

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

The Barony Church, although placed within the Royalty

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

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

## Bishops of Glasgow, &c.

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

## Roman Catholic Bishops.

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

<sup>\*</sup> 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) as 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."

		Elected	. Doctor	Died.
7	Florentus,	1202		1207
	Walter ——,	1208		1232
9	William de Bondington,	1232		1258
10	John de Cheyam,	1260		1268
11	Nicholas de Moffat,	1268		1270
12		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	Committee of the Commit	1336		1368
18	Walter Wardlaw,	1368		1387
19	Matthew Glendoning,	1387		1408
20	William Lauder,	1408		1425
21	John Cameron,	1426		1446
22	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	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.

#### Florted

1	James Boyd, ±	1572	turned out	1581
	Robert Montgomery,			
	William Erskine,			
4	James Beaton, restored,	1588	died	1603
5	John Spotiswood, §	1603	translated	1615

<sup>•</sup> 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."

<sup>†</sup> The See was made Archiepiscopal in 1488, during the incumbency of Bishop Black-adder.

<sup>‡</sup> 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.

<sup>§</sup> 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	AlexanderBurnet,restored	1674	translated	1679
12	Arthur Ross,	1679	translated	1684
13	Alexander Cairncross,	1684	deprived	1687
14	John Paterson,	1687	retired	1688

## Protestant Clergymen.

1650
1651
1658
1688
1690
1692
1715
1749
1780

<sup>\*</sup> 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. Weymss 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 poors' funds, and taking order anent scandal.

<sup>†</sup> 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. Weymss 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. Weymss, first at the Wynd heid, 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.

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

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

The 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.
1723–1724, John Hamilton of Aikenhead.
1725, ...... Montgomery of Hartfield.
1726, ...... George Martin of Rossie.
1727, ...... John Hamilton of Aikenhead.
1728, ...... George Martin of Rossie.
1729–1730, James Dunlop of Dunlop.
1731–1732, John Orr of Barrowfield.
1733–1734, Colin Campbell of Blythswood.
1735–1736, John Orr of Barrowfield.
1737–1738, George Bogle of Daldowie.
1739–1740, John Graham of Dougalston.
1741–1742, John Orr of Barrowfield.
1743–1744, George Bogle of Daldowie.

1745-1746, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
1747-1748, George Bogle of Daldowie.
1749-1750, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
1751-1752, Sir John Graham.
1755-1754, Colin Campbell of Blythswood.
1755-1756, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
1757-1758, George Bogle of Daldowie.
1759, ...... John Graham of Dougalston.
1760-1761, The Earl of Errol.
1762-1763, Thomas Miller of Barskimming.
1764-1765, Baron Mure of Caldwell.
1766-1767, The Earl of Selkirk.
1768-1769, Sir Adam Fergusson.
1770-1771, Chief Baron Ord.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

#### Public Grammar School.

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

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

1772, ...... Lord Frederick Campbell.
1773–1774, Lord Cathcart.
1775–1776, Lord Chief Baron Montgomery
1777–1778, Andrew Stewart.
1779–1780, Earl of Dundonald.
1781–1782, Henry Dundas.
1783–1784, Edmund Burke.
1785–1786, Robert Graham of Gartmore.
1787–1788, Adam Smith, L. L. D.
1789–1790, Walter Campbell of Shawfield.
1791–1792, Thomas Kennedy of Dunure.
1793–1794, William Mure of Caldwell.
1795–1796, William Mure of Caldwell.
1797–1798, George Oswald of Auchincruive.
1799–1800, President Ilay Campbell.

1801-1802, Lord Craig, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

1803-1804, Lord Chief Baron Dundas.

1805-1806, Henry Glassford of Dougalston.

1807-1808, Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Advocate.

1809-1810, Arch. Campbell of Blythswood.

1811-1812, Lord Archibald Hamilton.

1815-1814, Lord Lynedoch.

1815-1816, Lord Justice Clerk Boyle.

1817-1818, The Earl of Glasgow.

1819, ...... Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward.

1820-1821, Francis Jeffray, Advocate. 1822, ...... Sir James M'Intosh. 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,	
Total Scholars where a fee is paid,	
Total Scholars in the several Schools within the Royalty,	16799
In June, 1819, the number of Sunday Schools w	ithin

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

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

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

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

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION.

1796,	Dr. Peter Wright.	1809,	Robert Austin.
1797,	Alexander Oswald.	1810,	Joshua Heywood.
1798-1799-1800,	William M'Neil.	1811,	James Cleland.
1801,	Dr. Monteith.	1812-1813,	John Hamilton.
1802-1803-1804,	John Geddes.	1814-1815-1816,	John More.
1805,	Alexander Oswald.	1817-1818-1719,	James Ewing.
1806,		1820,	
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.
Professor Meikleham.
Professor Hooker.
James Smith, (Jordanhill.)

James Dennistoun. Robert Dalglish. Andrew Templeton.

Dugald Bannatyne. Alexander Garden. William Dunn.

## 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.

time of peace.	oung u
Cows and a few Bullocks,	5827
Calves,	11,597
Sheep,	27,955
Lambs,	

Swine, ..... 1000

Total,..... 61,102

Slaughter in the year 1772, being a

Bullocks and Cows, ..... 6608 Calves, ..... 9597 Sheep, ...... 27,401 Lambs, ...... 44,107 Swine,.....

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

Total,..... 89,713

2000

Population at this period, 40,000 souls. | Population at this period, 67,000 souls.

The following information connected with the slaughter of Cattle in Glasgow, has been received from three respectable Fleshers who have been connected with the trade for upwards of fifty years. "The smallest Bullock slaughtered in this market (for now there are but few Cows,) is about 14 stone, and the largest about 50, averaging about 26 stone, of 16 lib. 221 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.

<sup>\*</sup> The managers of the Royal Infirmary have contracted for the supply of Beef for the year 1823, as follows: Shoulders, Spalds, and Neck Pieces in equal proportions at 4s. 7d. per stone, being rather less than 5½d. 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 282,334 Stones, at				TO POLICE OF
		9/6 per Stone,		13	0	Bullocker
Calves,	7128	at 38/	13,543			
Sheep,		at 24/	45,763	4	0	
Lambs,	39683	at 8/	15,873	4	0	Hiden author
Swine,	4194	at 48/	10,065	12	0	
				-	-	Calf Skins
	100,000	Carcases,	Valu	ie,		£219,353 17 0

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

Bullocks,	10859	averaging	3 Stor	e each,		
		32577 S	tones,	at		
		11/6 per	Stone,	£18,731	15	6
Hides,				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. e	each,			
		114,408				
er amuy quent		per lib.	9d	4290	6	0
Sheep Skins,	38136	3	. at 2/6	4767	0	0
Heads and Offals	, 38136	······	. at 9d.	1430	2	0
Lamb Skins,	39683	3	. at 2/	3968	6	0
Heads and Offals	, 39683	3	at 4d.	661	7	2

Value of Tallow and Hides, &c.

£50,706 5 8 £270,060 2 8

Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. 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.

Royalty.	Suburbs.	Total.							
Bullocks, 13009	1557	14566							
			28 Sto	nes					
			40784	8at					
			7/	£1	142,74	6 16	6 0		
Calves, 7927		8557	† at	36/	15,40	2 19	2 0		
Sheep, 48896	8624	57520	at	20/	57,59	20 (	0 0		
	9213	68637	at	6/	20,59	1 19	2 0		
Swine, * 5899	640	6539	at	20/	653	9 (	0		
Total, 135,155	20,664	155,819		4			£242,800	0 0	0
	Tallow	, &c. bel	onging	to thes	e Car	cases	CONCE N		
Bullocks, †	1456	6 averag	ring 31	and a second					
, 1	0 4	Stones							
				£17.8	49	7 0			
Hides,	14566	3							
Heads and Offa	ds. 14566	3	at 8/	58	26 8	3 0			
Calf Skins,	855	7	at 2/	8	55 14	1 0			
Heads and Off	als. 855	7	at 1/6	6	41 1	5 6			
Sheep Tallow,	57520	0 averag	ing 31	0	TI I	, 0			
onech zunon,		b. 20132			94 5	3 4			
Sheep Skins,					14 (				
Heads and Offa	ls. 5759	0	at 7d	16	67 13				
Lamb Skins,					89 16				
Heads and Offa	le 6869	27	at 1/3	11	43 19				
ricaus and Ona	15, 000.	(1)	at Tu.		TO 15	_	61,169	4	5
									-
Total value of	The second secon					2002	£303,969	4	5
	Populat	ion at th	is perio	d, 147	,043	souls	Carried Land		

<sup>\*</sup>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 Glasgow Market during the same period being 14,566, and the population 147,043, gives one Bullock to ten persons, and  $\frac{95}{1000}$  parts of a person, but if Calves are included with Neat Cattle, then there is one Neat to six persons, and  $\frac{550}{1000}$  parts of a person.

The Sheep sold in Smithfield Market in 1822, amounted to 1,340,160, the population being 1,225,694, gives one Sheep and  $\frac{95}{1000}$  parts of a Sheep to each person.

The Sheep sold in Glasgow Market in 1822, amounted to 126,157, and the population, 147,043, gives  $\frac{85795}{10000}$  parts of a Sheep to each person, or rather more than seventeentwentieths.

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

#### 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. Halfpenny 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 17 Sacks of Flour daily, equal to 35,056 Sacks in the year. When the Flour is of an ordinary quality, each Sack which contains 280 pounds Avoirdupois, will bake 82 Quartern Loaves; supposing the whole Flour was baked into Quartern Loaves, the produce in the

year would be 2,874,592

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

1,129,304

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

> 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 The millstones used in these premises, are bolls of Grain. from 4 feet 8 inches, to 4 feet 10 inches diameter, and

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

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

# Analyzing Bread.

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

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

" College, 12th August, 1820.

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

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

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

These Loaves were purchased from twenty Bakers,—Auth,

- "3d. The next object which I attempted to ascertain, was the relative goodness of the Flour in making the respective Loaves. For this purpose, I had recourse to two expedients. 1st. I digested each Loaf in water for some days, pressed out the water, filtered it, evaporated it to dryness, and weighed the residual matter left from each Loaf. Good Flour does not dissolve so readily, nor in such great quantity in water as bad Flour, hence I considered the goodness of each Loaf as inversely proportional to the residual matter left by the water. 2d. My second experiment was to reduce each Loaf to ashes, to weigh the quantity of ashes left, and to ascertain its composition, by subjecting it to chemical analysis. Different Wheats differ very much from each other in the proportion of earthy matter which they contain, and I conceive that the difference is connected with the soil in which they have vegetated; but in general, the best Wheat leaves the smallest residue of ashes, when subjected to a complete combustion. Hence, I considered the goodness of the Loaf, as inversely proportional to the quantity of earthy matter left.
- "The difference in the amount of the soluble matter, and of the ashes yielded by the different Loaves was very great. But I conceive it to be unnecessary to exhibit the results themselves; it will be sufficient to give a view of the relative goodness of the various Loaves, deduced from these trials. This goodness has nothing to do with the skill of the Baker, but depends solely on the quality of the Flour, so that it is independent of the whiteness, and other sensible qualities of Bread, as far as these are to be ascribed to the skill of the Baker.

Quality.	Number of Loaf.	Quality.	Number of Loaf.	Quality.	Number of Loaf.
1st	2	8th	12	14th	14
2d	3	9th	8	15th	16
3d	7	10th	13	16th	11
4th		11th	6	17th	9
5th		12th	19	18th	20
6th	M NOSSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	13th	18	19th	17
7th	10		The state of the state of		

- "The ashes from No. 1, were accidentally lost before they could be weighed; judging from the quantity of soluble matter abstracted by water, No. 1 would occupy the fourth place in point of goodness, or it would stand immediately before No. 5 in the Table.
- "4th, My next object was to endeavour to ascertain whether any of the Loaves contained any other article besides Flour, Water, and common Salt, the ingredients of which it ought to be composed.
- "I must mention in the first place, that I am in possession of no method of determining whether Potatoes exist in a Loaf or not. Potatoes consist almost entirely of Starch; now Starch is one of the constituents of Wheat Flour, of course, Potatoes may be put into Bread, without being detected by

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

- "The only foreign matters which I had it in my power to detect, were Chalk, Whitening, or Stucco, or Clay, which have been occasionally mixed with Bread; or Alum, or any other Salt which Bakers may be in the habit of employing, besides common Salt.
- "I examined the residual ashes of all the Loaves, without detecting in them any thing except substances which exist in Wheat; namely, Phosphate of Lime, Silica and Oxide of Iron. Hence, I have no evidence that any of the Bakers have added any earthy matter on purpose.
- "Two only of the Loaves contained any other saline matter besides common Salt, except in such minute quantities, that it was obviously derived from the Flour, or from the Yeast.
  - " No. 14 contained some Salammoniac.
  - " No. 20 contained some Alum.

(Signed) THOMAS THOMSON."

#### MILK.

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

In 1733, when the Town's Hospital was opened, Sweet Milk was sold at 15d. 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

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

	Cows.	Pints.	Valu	e.	
In the Royalty:—on the average of 6 pints to each Cow,	586	128,340 at 6d.	£32,083	10	0
The quantity of Milk produced in the Barony and Gorbals Parishes, is probably more than in the Royalty, owing to a part of these					
Parishes being landward, but as Cow-keepers in the Royalty supply some families in the Suburbs with Milk, it may be near the truth to take the Suburbs as equal to the Royalty.	586	128,340 at 6d.	32,083	10	0
As the adjoining Parishes of Ruth- erglen, Cumbuslang, Cathcart, Govan, and even Parishes far-					
ther distant, send a considerable part of the produce of their dairies to Glasgow. The quantity sent to that City may be estimated at one-twentieth part of the whole.	58	12,834	3,208	7	0
Totals,	1230	269,514 at 6d. £	267,375	7	0

<sup>\*</sup> 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 £4110 to £5115 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.

<sup>†</sup> 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	Suoi	uros
	in 1822.			
Bread.		111,200	10	0
			7	0
Total value of	Meat, Bread and Milk,	£548,611	2	1.

# Commerce and Manufactures.

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

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

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

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

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

West and East India Trade: - Attempts were successfully made to open a connexion with the West Indies .- In 1775, the imports from that quarter into the Clyde, were as follows:-Sugar 4621 hhds. and 691 tierces; Rum 1154 puncheons and 193 hhds.; Cotton 503 bags. The great increase of trade since that period, will appear from the following excerpt taken from the Custom-house books for the year ending 5th July, 1815. Sugar 540,198 cwt. 2 qr. 25 lb. Rum 1,251,092 gallons; Cotton-wool 6,530,177 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 The exports during the same period to Great Canal. America, the West Indies, and Europe, amounted to £4,016,181, 12s. 21d.—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 mulejennies. 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, here 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 Colonics. 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 over-production, to occasion more frequent gluts in distant markets, and consequently to give rise to greater vicissitudes in trade, than the system which formerly prevailed.

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

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

In	1813,£14,487		In 1818,£15,346		
	1814,	13,635		1819,	14,110
	1815,	13,177	100	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 intituled, "A bill for ascertaining and establishing uniform and certain Standards of Weights and Measures throughout the kingdom of Great Britain." The second, "A Bill for enforcing uniformity of Weights and Measures to the Standards thereof by the law to be established."

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

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

the uniformity of Weights and Measures, together with a specification of the Weights and Measures used in every county in Scotland. In June 1789, Sir John Riggs Millar, M.P. having moved the House of Commons to take the matter of a general uniformity of Weights and Measures into their consideration, requested the Merchants' House of Glasgow to give him their opinion and advice; after mature consideration, the House transmitted a paper approving of the measure generally, and particularly recommending the formation of Tables by which the Aliquot proportion of the standard Weights and Measures would be 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-chesnuts, 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 alteration 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-

<sup>\*</sup> 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, con"sidering 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 recog"nized by Law, and used in this City, and also a specification of the particular Weights and Measures by which
"the different kinds of Commodities are sold in this City,
"according to established usage."

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

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

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

# " Dean of Guild Court Hall, 20th December, 1821.

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

# \* MEMBERS OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, Dean of Guild.

BRETHREN OF COUNCIL.

JOHN WARDROP, Esq. JOHN M'CALL, Esq. ROBERT D. ALSTON, Esq. ARCHIBALD LAWSON, Esq.

ROBERT HOOD, Esq. JOHN ALSTON, Esq. JAMES GRAHAM, Esq. ARCHIBALD MURRAY, Esq.

JAMES REDDIE, Esquire, Advocate, Assessor.

#### WEIGHTS.

## AVOIRDUPOIS, OR ENGLISH WEIGHT.

The following articles are sold by English Weight, to wit: Groceries, Drugs, Flour, Bread, Boiling Pease, Beans, and Barley, Field Turnips, Fruit, Soap, Candles, Salt, English Cheese, (English and Irish Butter in 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	1			
437.625	16	1 Ounc	e		
7002. *	256	16	1 Po	und	
98028.	3584	224	. 14	1 Sto	one
784224.	28672	1792	112	8	1 Cwt. +
15684480.	573440	35840	2240	160	20 1 Ton

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>†</sup> The Hundredweight was gradually raised from 100 to 112 lbs. In the time of Edward I., in the year 1305, 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.

Grain	ns	ill mile was
24	1 Per	nnyweight
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	Grai	ns		
	20	1 Scr	up	le	
	60	3	1]	Dran	1
	480	24	8	1 Ou	ince
	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 periots 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 Dr	am	
437.625	16	1 Ounce	n de la serie
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	2012 0		
27.3515625	1 Dr	am	
437.625	16	1 Ounce	Se bright
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.

<sup>†</sup> 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	Cubic	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperat. of 52 °.			
a Gill.	Inches.	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 4125	

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

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

In 1800, John Robison, LL.D., the learned and Scientific Professor of Natural Philosophy, late of the University of Edinburgh, having been requested by the Dean of Guild, to make an Exemplification of the Wine Gallon of that City, in exact accordance with the Wine Gallon of Excise; after the most minute investigation, the Professor found that the Quartern, or the 32d part of a Gallon, contained exactly 1828 Troy Grains, he then directed a piece of metal to be prepared to represent the Quartern, on which he caused the following words to be inscribed "Quartern 1828 Troy Grains, compared with the Standard by Professor John "Robison." This quartern containing 1828 Grains as aforesaid, multiplied by 52, 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 Bellmetal. 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.

		Weight of Water at a temperature of 52°							
Parts.	Cubic Inches.	Ib.	oz.		Drams.	Grains.			
1000	231. 115.5 57.75 28.875 14.4375 7.21875 3.609375	8 4 2 1 0 0	2 1 0 8 4	TOLEGETOOR	1069.20057775 534.600288875 267.3001444375 133.65007221875 66.825036109575	58488.61285478904 29244.30642739452 14622.15321369726 7311.07660684863 3655.538303424315 1827.7691517121575 913.8845758560787			

## 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 54 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.

	Cor	ntains	Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered rive water, at a temperature of 52°			
Measures.	Pints. Gills.		Inches.	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	
	1	5.25	139.453125	5	-	10.9375	
Forpet, Half Forpet,		10.62		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.

No contract of	Con	ntains	Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52 °.			
Measures.	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.	
Firlot,	32	4.704	3390.87	122	9	13.768	
Half Firlot,	16	2.352	1695.435	61	4	14.884	
Peck,	8	1.176	847.7175	30	10	7.442	
	4	0.588	423,85875	15	5	3.721	
Half Peck,	2	0.294	211.929375	7	10	9.8605	
Forpet, 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.

ATT DO MINISTER	Co	ntains	Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52 °.			
Measures.	Pints. Gills.		Inches.	Lib. Ounces.			
Firlot,	22	13.5	2398.59375	86	11	12.125	
Half Firlot,	11	6.75	1199.296875	43	5	14.0625	
Peck,	5	11,375	599.6484375	21	10	15.03125	
Half Peck,	2	13.687	299.8242187	10	13	7.515625	
Forpet,	1	6.843	149.9121093	5	6	11.7578125	
Half Forpet,	-	11.421	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	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.	_ c	ontains	Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52 o			
	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib.	Ounces	Drams.	
Peck,	7	13.	820.3125	29	10	9.75	
Half Peck,	3	14.5	410.15625	14	13	4.875	
Forpet,	1	15.25	205.078125	7	6	10.4375	
Half Forpet,	-	15.625	102.5390625	3	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. 31.

<sup>\*</sup> A Peck of Green Pease contains 5 Pints and 5 Gills.

### TABLE FOR POTATOES.

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

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

	Con	tains	Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered rive water, at a temperature of 52°.			
Measures.	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.	
Half Firlot,	29	12	3123.75	112	15	5.	
Peck,	14	14	1561.875	56	7	10.5	
Half Peck,	7	7	780.9375	28	3	13.25	
Forpet,	3	11.5	390-46875	14	1	14.625	
Half Forpet,	1	13.75	195.234375	7	-	15.8125	

### TABLE FOR FRUIT.

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

Measures.	Contains		Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52°.			
	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.	
Sleek,	21	4	2231.25	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.

	Contains		Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered rive water, at a temperature of 52°			
Measures.	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.		Ounces.	Drams.	
01 1	17		1785.	64	8	12	
Sleek,	8	8	892.5	32	4	6	
Half Sleek,	4	4	446.25	16	2	3	
Quarter Sleek, 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 59 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 43 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 Pints. Gills.		Contents in Cubic Inches.	water	Weight of pure filtered riv water, at a temperature of 52° 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 halfinch 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 cyllinder, 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 jetter 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.	17325
Difference in cubic inches,	525

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

18.5625 18.5625	344.56640625
928125	Decimal, .7854
371250 1113750 928125 1485000 185625	137826562500 172283202125 275653125000 241199484375
ied up, 344.56640625	270.622455468750 Depth of vessel, 8

Carri

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.

7885440	1971360	788544	49284	1369 -	1296	144	English Inches 78.8544
100000	25000	10000	625	17.361	16.435	1.826	Sco
54760	13690	5476	342.25	9,506	9	1.826   English Foot	And and the same of the same o
6084.444	1521.111	608.444	38.027	1.056	1 English Yard	190	
5760 160 10	1440 402.5	576 161 Scotch Chain	38.027 361 Scotch Fall	1.056 1 Scotch Ell	Yard		
6084.444 5760 160 10   4 1 Scotch Acre	1521.111 1440 402.5 1 Scotch Rood	cotch Chain	Fall		in the second	long.	

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  $\frac{444}{1000}$  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.

71040	8880	. 888	222	37	36	12	8.88	English Inches
8000	1000	100	25	4.166	4.054	1.351	8.88 1 Scotch Link	inches
5920	740	74	18.5	3.083	3	1.351 1 English Foot	Link	
1973.333	246.666	24,666	6.166	1.027	1 English Yard	Foot		
1920 32	240 4	24		1.027 I Scotch Ell	Yard			
1973.333 1920 320 80 81 Scotch Mile *	240 40 10 1 Scotch Furlong	4 1 Scotch Chain	6 1 Scotch Fall	EII				

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

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

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

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

TABLE.

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

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

			-		-		-					-
63360	7920	792	198	72	60	36	18	-12	9	7.92	8	Inches
21120	2640	264	66	24	20	12	6	4	3	2.64	1 Palm	
8000	1000	100	25	9.091	7.575	4.545	2.272	1.515	1.136	2.64 1 Gunter Link		
7040	880	88	22	8	62	4	2	13	1.136 1 Span	Link		
5280	660	66	$16\frac{1}{2}$	6	Ci	S	12	1 1 Foot				
3520	440	44	11	4	31	2	1½ 1 Cubit			910		
1760 1056	220	22	51	10	1 140	1 Yard						
	132	181	3 3	13	1 2 1 Pace							
880	110	=	2年1	1 Fathom								
320 80  8 1 Mile	40 10 1 Furlong	4 I Gunter Cha	10	thom								

# TABLE OF ENGLISH WINE MEASURE,

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

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

Solid Inches	5	in a								
28.875	1 Pir	nt							r woll	
57.75	2	1 Qu	art							
231.	8	4	1 Ga	llon			(21)			
4158.	144	72	18	1 R	un	dle	t			
$7276\frac{1}{2}$	252	126	$9I_{\frac{1}{2}}$	1 3	1]	Baı	rrel			
9702	336	168	42	$\frac{-}{2\frac{1}{5}}$	1 1/3	1 '	Γie	rce		
14553	504	252	63	31/2	2	11/2	1 I	Но	gshead	
19404	672	336	84	42/3	$2\frac{2}{5}$	2	1 1/3	1 ]	Punche	eon
29106	1008	504	126	7	4	3	2	11/2	1 Butt	t
58212	2016	1008	252	14	8	6	4	3	2 1 T	un

### 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."

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 collossal 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 approven 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 firerooms, 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

Years.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
all about the state of	9	42	28	41	49	59	67	55
January,	5	42	56	- 28	61	67	59	70
February,	11	50	65	38	63	58	69	74
March,	30	37	46	29	63	59	90	71
April,	32	43	15	25	68	77	77	57
May,	28	47	39	19	57	60	71	48
June,	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	55	36	. 26	76	55	76	78
July,	48	21	29	10	78	65	59	78
August,	63		29	26	76	65	57	83
September,	54	27	41	24	67	64	69	82
October,	. 38	28	50	30	58	44	62	79
November,	. 38	27	100	24	65	69	82	64
December,	. 49	39	39	24	00	-		
Total,	405	458	433	320	779	742	838	839

# Table.

		with a						
253	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	ns	1	170	Number of Person Imprisoned.	ns		
83	1 Month.	Imp not	U	27	1 Month.	not	d T	De
6	3 Months.	Period of Imprisonment not exceeding	ebts f	1	3 Months.	mprisonment not exceeding	Period of	bts no
10	6 Months.	of nent, ding.	rom =	0	6 Months.	nent,	of	ot exc
10	Days after Impris- ment, when entitle to Aliment.	ed	Debts from £5 to £20.	10	Days after Impris ment when entitle Aliment.	on- ed to	Ali	Debts not exceeding
1/3	Lowest Rate per d	Aliment.	20.	1/3	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment.	£1.
2/	Highest Rate per			2/	Highest Rate per	day.		
180	Number of Person Imprisoned.	ıs		219	Number of Person Imprisoned.	ns		
71	1 Month.	Imp	В	48	1 Month.	not	P	De
9.	3 Months.	Period of Imprisonment not exceeding	Debts from	Cr	3 Months.	not exceeding	Period of	bts no
01	6 Months.	of nent, ding		03	6 Months.	ding	of	ot exc
10	Days after Impris ment, when entitl to Aliment.	ed	£20 to !	10	Days after Impris ment, when entit to Aliment.		Al	Debts not exceeding
1/5	Lowest Rate per	day. Aliment	50.	1/3	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment	£3.
2/	Highest Rate per			2/	Highest Rate per	day.		
241	Number of Person Imprisoned.	ıs		148	Number of Person Imprisoned.	ns		
47	1 Month.	Imp		30	1 Month.	Imp	P	D
7	3 Months.	Period of Imprisonment, not exceeding	Deb	4	3 Months.	Imprisonment not exceeding	Period	Debts no
6	6 Months.	of ing	ts abo	0	6 Months.	ment, ding	of	
10	Days after Imprisonment, when entitle to Aliment.	ed	Debts above £50.	10	Days after Impris ment, when entitl to Aliment.		Al	exceeding
1/5	Lowest Rate per	Aliment.		1/3	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment.	£5.
2/	Highest Rate per			2/	Highest Rate per	day.		
674				537				
1211	Year, 404 Total.	Average of one						70

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

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

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

		day.	Highest Rate per	12					
:52.	Aliment.	day.	Lowest Rate per	1/					
Debts not exceeding £5.	Alin	pa	ment when entitle to Aliment.	10				posed marchine	10
xceed		-uos	Days after Impri	-			TE I	Total.	171
not e	Jo l	Imprisonment, not exceeding	6 Months.	0.1		1			
ebts 1	Period of	exce	5 Months.	6		it.	· day.	Highest Rate per	2
D	H.	not	.dinoM. 1	81		Aliment.	day.	Lowest Rate per	11
- Control of		su	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	95	Debts above £50.	A	pa	ment when entitl	10
		day.	Highest Rate per	2	bove		-	6 Months.	19
25	Aliment	lay.	Lowest Rate per	1/	ebts a	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	25 1
ing A	Alin	De	ment, when entitle	10	Ď	Peric	opriso		-
reeed		-uo	Days after Impris		3	-	1 2	Imprisoned.	9 85
t ex	Jo	ling	6 Months.	10			su	Number of Perso	129
Debts not exceeding £3	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	4			day.	Highest Rate per	12
Del	Pe	Impr not e	1 Month.	151	20.	Aliment,	day.	Lowest Rate per	1/
	Number of Persons Imprisoned.			158	F of	Alin	n	ment when entitle	10
	Highest Rate per day.			107	6201		-uo	Days after Impris	1
	ent.	-	Lowest Rate per	1/	Debts from £20 to £50.	Jo	Imprisonment, not exceeding	6 Months.	=
17 8	Aliment.		to Aliment.		bts fi	Period of	rison	2 Months.	28
edin			Days after Impris	10	P	P	Imp	I Month.	84
t exc	Ju	ing ing	6 Months.	0			su	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	123
Debts not exceeding £1.	Period of	Imprisonment not exceeding	5 Months.	4	1		-Aup	Highest Rate per	100
Deb	Pe	Imprisonment, not exceeding	I Month.	68	0.	Aliment.	ay.	Lowest Rate per c	1-
	-		Number of Person Imprisoned.	120	0 #2	Alin	-	ment when entitle	10
-		1	Highest Rate per o	12	£5 t		-uo	Days after Impris	-
	ent.		Lowest Rate per c	1/1	Debts from £5 to £20.	Jo	Imprisonment, not exceeding	6 Months.	10
g 10s	Aliment.		to Aliment.	-	obts 1	Period of	rison	5 Months.	21
eding		pa -uc	Days after Impriso	10	Ã	P	Imp	1 Month.	134
Debts not exceeding 10s.	J.	-	6 Months.	0			su	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	160
ts no	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	1					
Deb	Pe	Impr not	1 Month.	26					
1	-		manneridmi	T	1				

Number of Persons Imprisoned.

27

Exclusive of 771 Persons incarcerated for Debt, there were 8 for Bastardy, where the Debt was not constituted. One Person was imprisoned above

6 months for a Debt above £50. The Debts under 10s. vary from 2s. 6d. upwards.

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

1			day.	Highest Rate per	1/4	45							
	.5.	Aliment.	day.	Lowest Rate per	1/								
	Debts not exceeding £5.	Alir	Days after Imprison- ment, when entitled to Aliment.		10				- 1	01			
1	t exce	, J	. 1	The second secon				Total.	825				
	ots no	Period of	Imprisonment not exceeding	5 Months.	13			day.	Highest Rate per	1/4			
	Del	Pe	Impr not e	1 Month	86		Aliment.	lay.	Lowest Rate per o	1/			
			su	Number of Person Imprisoned.	113	£50.	Ali	pə	ment, when entitle	10			
			day.	Highest Rate per	1/4			-	Days after Impris	13			
1	:22.	Aliment.	day.	Lowest Rate per	1/	Debts above	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	6 Months.	16 1			
	Debts not exceeding £3	Alin	pa	ment, when entitle to Aliment.	10	De	Peric	nprisc of exc	5 Months.	52 1			
	xceed		-uo	Days after Impris			,	HH	Imprisoned.				
	not e	Jo p	nmen	ethnoM 9	0 1				Number of Person	18 81			
	ebts	Period of	Imprisonment not exceeding	5 Months.	6 10		ıt.	day.	Highest Rate per	1/4			
	а	Imprisoned.		206	950.	Aliment.	-Yaf	Lowest Rate per o	7				
1066.		Number of Persons			1/4 217	0 to £50	A		Days after Imprisonment, when entitle	10			
1		ıt.	day.			Highest Rate per da		n £20	f.	-	6 Months.	68	
	£1.	Aliment.	day.	Lowest Rate per	1/	Debts from	Period of	ceedi	5 Months.	25			
	Debts not exceeding £1.	A	pə -uo:	Days after Impris	10	Debt	Per	Imprisonment, not exceeding	I Month.	19			
	ot exc	Jo	ling,	edinoM 8	0			st	Number of Person Imprisoned.	121			
	bts no	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Month.	10			Highest Rate per day.		1/4			
	De	d	Imp	1 Month.	69	0.	Aliment.	ay.	Lowest Rate per d	1/			
			Number of Persons Imprisoned.					79	to £20.	Ali	pə	ment, when entitle	10
		1	lay.	Highest Rate per o	1/4	1 25	-	100	Days after Imprise	10			
	10s.	Aliment.	ay.	Lowest Rate per d	1/	Debts from £5 to	Jo po	Imprisonment, not exceeding	6 Months.	7 13			
	ding	All	pa	ment, when entitle	10	Debt	Period of	nprisc ot exc	5 Months.	7 37			
	хсее	-		6 Months. Days after Impris	10	-	-	1 2	Imprisoned.	7 127			
	Debts not exceeding 10s.	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	0	-		S	Number of Person	177			
	Debts	Perio	nprisa		10								
		-	In	Imprisoned.	4 43	-							
	_		81	Number of Person	44	1							

the same as in 1819. Owing to the cheapness of provisions, the Aliment for this year has not exceeded 1s, 4d. per day; in a number of instances it is as low as 6d. 8d. and 10d. per day, but the general rate is 1s. In this year the confinement of some of the prisoners has considerably exceeded six months, and are still in Jail. The Debts under Ten Shillings are much

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

## Act of Grace.

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

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

soners, for an indefinite time; whereon the Parliament bassed an Act, which, while it relieved the Burgh funds, nfused 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 in 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 Crelitor shall within the space of ten days, provide the alinent and give security for it, the amount not being unler Three Shillings Scots per diem. 4th. That after the apse 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.

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

# Bill of Health.

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

# Squalor-Carceris.

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

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

## DELINQUENTS.

Number of Persons incarcerated for Delinquency in Glasgow Jail.

Years.	1815	1816	1817	1818*	1819	1820	1821	1822
Tonuous	71	94	90	82	132	98	122	91
January,	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 Of 87 Ur At Of ti 427 Ur At 993	the criminals there were males, 6 Do. females, 4  nder 17 years of age,	52 -78 -78 -74 -77 -77 -77 -76 -76 -76	1572 1152 1152 579
Do. do. in bridewells,  Total in both,	579			

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

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

# Table.

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. POLICE CASES.

		CONTRACT TO A MADELLA PLANTAGE OF THE STATE	-	,	
1	nber.	4. 在部份的名称的图象由保持在2000年的公司的经验的的企业的公司的	176 176 144	1549	8760
1	December	go & & o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	880	880	71
-	nber.	表 1888年 1888年 1988年 198	1479 1771 80	1745	ns,
-	November.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3	3965	396	Total Cases, .
I	ber.	######################################	1871 180 60	1611	Total
1	October.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	894	168	
T	nber.	**************************************	1157 153 91	1401	no.
-	September.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	728	728	
-	Angust.	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	1200 208 84	1498	
1	Aug	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	726	796	
-	·y.	4 \$4888328888848288988988880038888888	9911 169 179	1517	
-	July.	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	806	80%	1000
	ne.	4821388125548233333542888354841 4821388235548	1155 952 974	1681	
-	June.	2	745	745	9082 1524
-	у.	######################################	1051 120 722	1400	
1	May.	28 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	710	710	ce Court,
1	47.	F8888188844488844448888344884488460481	182 182 182	1217	in the Police Court,
1	April.	28 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	618	618	
	March.	# £882∞5883385148888651483488958882929	1030 133 193	1954	ngistrat
1	Ma	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	899	899	the Magi
-	ary.	ず	139	1047	before fore th
-	February.	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	503	503	taken ken be
-	ary.	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	191	1956	stitutes gars to
-	January.	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	574	574	Total Prostitutes taken before the Magistrates Total Beggars taken before the Magistrates in
-	Days.	このもようらてあるいはははははははははははははないない。			To
-			Prostitutes,	Totals,	

The actual number of Prostitutes and Beggars in the City, cannot be accertained 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 10d 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 1856, to 1876. In 1820, to 1876. In 1821, to 1761, and in 1822, as above, to 1624. Total Beggars apprehended within the Beggars, to opinion that the above 200 persons who pass an apprehended apprehended by the City in 7 years, 10,444. Serjeant Henderson, who has the charge of apprehending Beggars, to opinion that

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

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

Do. do. on the streets,	For being disorderly in houses, 185	Brought forward, 895
Fighting on the streets,		
Found drunk on the streets,		
Encumbering the streets with articles for sale,	Found drunk on the streets, 69	
cles for sale, 61 Petty thefts, 46 Old offenders found under suspicious circumstances, 44 Being concerned in picking pockets, 42 Not cleaning foot pavements, 40 Encumbering the streets with barrows, 27 Keeping dirty closes, 23 Molesting watchmen, 18 Having chimneys on fire, 17 Publicans keeping houses open till one or two o'clock on Sunday morning, 15 Offering to sell stolen goods, 15 Found lying on stairs during the night, 11 Indecent conduct, 13 Obstructing the foot paths, 10 For not keeping portable lamps burning at materials for buildings lying on the streets, 9 Leaving horses and carts unattended, 7		
Petty thefts,		
Old offenders found under suspicious circumstances,	Petty thefts 46	
cious circumstances,	Old offenders found under suspi-	
Being concerned in picking pockets, 42 Not cleaning foot pavements,		
Not cleaning foot pavements,		
Encumbering the streets with barrows, 27 Keeping dirty closes, 23 Molesting watchmen, 18 Having chimneys on fire, 17 Publicans keeping houses open till one or two o'clock on Sunday morning, 15 Offering to sell stolen goods, 15 Found lying on stairs during the night, 11 Indecent conduct, 13 Obstructing the foot paths, 10 For not keeping portable lamps burning at materials for buildings lying on the streets, 29 Leaving horses and carts unattended, 7  Service, 5 Keeping houses of bad fame, 4 Riding on carts without reins, 3 Stealing lead from houses, 3 Housebreaking and theft, 2 Acting as porters without badges 2 Keeping a biting dog. 2 Swine going at large on the streets, 2 Bad pavement, 2 Watchmen insolent on duty, 1 Fighting dogs, 1  Total, 961  Of whom were males, 686 and females, 275		
Keeping dirty closes,		
Molesting watchmen,		Keeping houses of had fame 4
Having chimneys on fire,	Molesting watchmen,	
Publicans keeping houses open till one or two o'clock on Sunday morning,	Having chimneys on fire	
one or two o'clock on Sunday morning,		Housebreaking and theft
morning,		
Offering to sell stolen goods,		Keening a biting dog 9
Found lying on stairs during the night,	Offering to sell stolen goods, 15	
night, 11 Indecent conduct, 13 Obstructing the foot paths, 10 For not keeping portable lamps burning at materials for buildings lying on the streets, 9 Leaving horses and carts unattended, 7  Watchmen insolent on duty, 1 Fighting dogs, 1  Total, 961  Of whom were males, 686 and females, 275  — 961		
Indecent conduct,		Watchmen insolent on duty
Obstructing the foot paths,		Fighting dogs.
For not keeping portable lamps burning at materials for buildings lying on the streets,		- 9mm9 m99
ing at materials for buildings lying on the streets,		Total 961
lying on the streets,		2000,
Leaving horses and carts unattended, 7 and females, 275		Of whom were males
<del>-</del> 961		
	8 months and carrie districtions 7	
	Carried over, 895	961

#### ABSTRACT

Of Imprisonments and Police Cases during the Year 1822.

Imprisoned in I	Jail for delinque Bridewell for deli	ncy,nquency,	1150
Taken before the		t the Police Court,	13564
Prostitutes,	do.	do.	2082
Beggars,	do.	do.	1524

Table.

*80	Total Execution	101010000000000000000000000000000000000
	Hamesneken	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Housebreaking.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
CRIMES.	Hoppera.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
0	Forgery.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Murder.	00*010000000000000000000000000000000000
	Lords of Justiciary on the Circuits.	Auchinleck and Pitfour.  Auchinleck and Coalston.  Auchinleck and Coalston.  Auchinleck and Coalston.  Auchinleck and Coalston.  Justice Clerk and Kames.  Coalston and Kennet.  Justice Clerk and Kames.  Auchinleck and Pitfour.  Justice Clerk and Kames.  Auchinleck and France.  Coalston and Kennet.  Auchinleck and Pitfour.  Justice Clerk and Kames.  Hailes and Gardenston.  Hailes and Braxfield.  Justice Clerk and Hailes.  Justice Clerk and Hailes.  Justice Clerk and Hailes.  Kennet and Braxfield.  Justice Clerk and Hailes.  Justice Clerk and
	Provosts.	John Bowman.  George Murdoch. James Buchanan. Colin Dunlop. Arthur Connell. James Buchanan. James Buchanan. James Buchanan. James Buchanan. Hobert Donald. Robert Donald. William French. William French. William French. William French. John Campbell. John Riddell. John Riddell. John Riddell. John Campbell, Jun. John Campbell, Jun. John Campbell, Jun.
	Peace or War.	Peace. War. War. War. War. War. War. War. Peace.
	Year	1765 1766 1766 1769 1770 1771 1772 1775 1777 1778 1779 1778 1778 1779 1779 1779

## Table.

THE ROLL OF THE PERSON OF THE	
200011001010201120000211044242	101
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1-
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	22
-00000000000000000000000000000000000000	26
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	9
***************************************	12
Swinton and Dunsinnan.  Eskgrove.  Justice Clerk and Craig.†  Swinton and Dunsinnan.  Eskgrove and Methven.  Craig and Armadale.  Dunsinnan and Cullen.  Justice Clerk and Methven.  Cullen.  Justice Clerk.  Cullen and Hermand.  Justice Clerk and Meadowbank.  Armadale.  Hermand and Boyle.  Armadale and Gillies.  Justice Clerk and Succoth.  Flitmilly and Succoth.  Pitmilly and Succoth.  Pitmilly and Meadowbank.  Justice Clerk and Hermand.  Justice Clerk and Reston.  Pitmilly and Succoth.  Pitmilly and Meadowbank.  Justice Clerk and Hermand.  Justice Clerk and Hermand.  Justice Clerk and Reston.  Pitmilly and Succoth.  Pitmilly and Meadowbank.  Justice Clerk and Hermand.	Fitmilly and Meadowbank
kgrove and stice Clerk unsinnan a stice Clerk aig	Pitmilly and Succoth
Gilbert Hamilton. John Dunlop. James M'Dowall. Laurence Craigie. Laurence Craigie. Laurence Craigie. Laurence Craigie. Laurence Craigie. Laurence Craigie. John Hamilton. John Hamilton. James Mackenzie. James Black. John Hamilton. John Thomas Alston. John Thomas Alston.	William Smith
Peace & War. War. War. War. War. War. War. War.	Peace.
1793 1794 1795 1795 1796 1799 1799 1799 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1800 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1815 1816 1817 1816 1816 1817 1816 1817 1816 1817 1816 1816	1822

During ten years preceding 1820, of those who received sentence of death, 18 persons had their punishment commuted to transportation, viz. 1 for murder, 2 for forgery, 2 for 14 years, bery, and 13 for bousebreaking and theft. During five years, ending September 1819, 141 persons were transported from Glasgow to New South Wales, viz. 20 for life, 57 for 14 years, and 64 for 7 years. The above convicts, although tried at Glasgow, belong to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew and Dumbarton.

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

† The four crimes of any description on the western circuit, except the trial of a man for rioting at Inverary, which Lord Craig directed to be remitted to the Sheriff, as too triffing for the circuit court.

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

| It appears from the works of Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen and Mr. Howard, The Special Commission for trying persons accused of high treason in Scotland, was ton 30th August, 1820, James Wilson was executed and headed for high treason. The Special Commission for trying persons accused of high treason in Scotland, was

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

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 Arraigns, 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.

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,  Bedding, washing, use of furniture, &c. to  1150 delinquents at one penny per day, on	403	12	4
the supposition that the average period of confinement is forty-five days,	215	12	6
Expense in 1822, exclusive of repairs, &c.	1827	3	10

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

#### Bridewell.

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

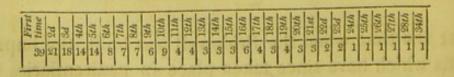
The Bridewell, although of sufficient size at first, is now deficient in accommodation, and its construction unfortunately such, as to retard, if not entirely to prevent the great purposes of solitary confinement and distinct classification.

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

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

Year.	30 Days and under.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	12 Months.	18 Months.	24 Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average in each Day.
1810	46	40	75	26	135	9	14	30	4	7	128	258	386	90
1811	- 54	43	87	30	166	8	13	34	5	6	144	302	446	98
1812	70	46	127	33	196	7	14	33	6	6	170	368	538	116
1813	96	41	107	31	208	10	15	34	6	6	200	354	554	120
1814	160	40	222	41	198	8	14	31	5	4	230	493	723	13
1815	194	33	232	61	216	12	21	53	3	0	290	515	805	14
1816	329	64	262	51	190	0	11	27	0	0	316	618	934	16
1817	543	142	518	41	138	0	9	16	4	0	489	722	1211	17
1818	797	127	263	81	135	0	12	24	4	0	601	842	1443	21
1819	630	179	258	102	160	0	17	20	5	0	598	773	1371	22
1820	701	201	250	86	127	1	27	23	9	0	663	762	1425	18
1821	546	479	189	74	87	0	19	25	6	0	493	930	1423	20
1822	270	636	195	76	93	1	17	17	5	0	457	853	1310	21
Total in 13 years.	4436	2071	2585	733	2049	56	203	345	62	29	4779	7790	12569	15

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



### Table.

200 210 220 220 183 200 210 Average daily in the house. 8184 1425 1493 1212 1371 Total committed. 725 842 775 762 950 855 4885 Females. 598 665 495 457 2301 489 Males. 1 8 93 State Prisoners. 17 12 37 Courts Martial. ing to their crimes. ed under the different heads, accordbelong to the Town, and are includ-150 126 40 25 25 17 and convicted at the Circuit Court, The other prisoners tried Counties. Justiciary prisoners from different 95 75 90 90 51 51 tion or fines, not sentenced to work. -animaxs rot beniated evamina-49 109 95 90 128 114 585 Begging and extorting charity. 258 545 508 295 342 564 1908 Prostitution and disorderly. 9 11 11 11 8 Keeping disorderly house. 17 family. Exposing children or deserting 118 224 199 132 166 137 916 rants, pests, &c. rogues, vagabonds, disorderly, vag-Assault, outrage, breach of the peace, 8 1 6 1 4 8 Issuing base money 4 Imposition, fraud, embezzlement, swindling, breach of trust, &c. 25 25 25 25 25 197 robbery, and attempting to steal. 555 547 525 256 1825 Theft, reset, pocket-picking, street-293 282 526 1900 been formerly convicted of theft, &c. Returning from banishment, having 1817 1818 1819 1820 Year.

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.

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

148 carried forward to 1817.—159 carried forward to 1818.—166 carried forward to 1829.

# TABLE

Some of those who appear so often on this list, were inmates in Bridewell in 1792-5, when that Institution was in College-Street, their times are carried forward For 8 years, ending 31st December, 1822, shewing the number of times the Prisoners have been committed to Bridewell. on each fresh commitment, and constitute a part of this Table.

en to	.4	182	0	008	0101		1443		1425	1425	2 1 1 1510	1.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
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	-	2911	-	:	:	÷	:	÷	÷	i	01	T	04	
		P22		:	÷	:	:	÷		-	0.1	1	63	
		P32		÷	:	÷	i	:	:	04	10		10	
	-	2131	-	İ	Ť		:	:	:	10	4		7	
		2014	T	:	:	:	1		-	5	5		=	1
	_	4163	Ī	1	:	:	:	:	-	8 6	6 5		512	1
		4188		:	:	:	:	20 1	2 1	6			22 16	
		4112	1	10	:	:	-	01	4	- 6			01	
	-	4197		:	_	C1.	01	10	4	100			49 46 41 52 27	-
	-	4198		-	50	10	10	10	- 00	-			10	
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					ear 18	18	18	18	18	-				comm
					e Year 18	18	18	18	15	1	-			tal comm
					In the Year 1815, there were	18	18	18	16	-			1022) 100 mones 35861984832653497447336297	Total comm

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,	51
Theft, reset, pocket-picking, street-robbery, and attempting to steal,	
Their, reset, pocket-picking, street-robbery, and detempting to	50
&c.	
Assault, outrage, breach of the peace, rogues, vagabonds, disorderly,	20
vagrants, pests, &c.	
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.				
	Below 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.	Total.		Below 17 years of age.	Above 17 years of age.	Total.
Males, Females,	40 18	30 112	70 130	Males, Females,	24 8	46 122	70 130
	58	142	200	THE COLUMN	32	168	200

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

## Value of Labour and Expenditure.

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

Expense of victualling the prisoners,	£773	5	5
Coal, candle, bedding, clothing, cooperage, tin-work, spoons, cooking utensils, &c.	292	3	10
Oil, candle, machinery utensils, dressing-flour, &c. for manu-	225	9	5
facturing department,	387	7	0
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	1678	5	8
Received for weaving, winding, tambouring, sewing, twisting, cotton picking, &c £1730 18 11  For board of prisoners, viz. from County, £76, 19s.; City, £18, 9s; beggars, £12, 9s.			
4d.; Prisoners from the County of Dumbarton, &c. £14, 17s			
1853 13 3			d
Deduct paid to prisoners for extra work performed by them,	1578	10	2
Balance, viz. difference between the value of labour and expenditure,	99	15	6
er's, £13, 15s.; Precentor's, £2, 10s.; Water, £5; Stationery,	Die To		1
Painter's work for the buildings, £88, 2s. 7d	155	8	7
Total expense paid from the Corporation funds,	£255	4	1

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

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

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

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

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

A careful perusal of the foregoing Tables, will satisfy the speculative philanthropist, that in this, as probably in other great Towns, crime succeeds crime in the same individuals, to a very alarming extent; and as soon as he can divest himself of former prejudices, he will find that coercion of such characters is necessary for the well-being of society. As a melancholy proof of the depravity of human nature, and proofs are not awanting, 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-

<sup>•</sup> 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.

State (SE	Number	r of perso be whi	ons senter	nced to	Number of persons who have suf- fered the punishment of whipping.					
Specien b	Pub	lic.	Private.		Pul	olic.	Private.			
In the year ending the 5th Jan- uary,	20 years	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.	20 years		
1817, 1818,	0 4	0	0	0	0 4	0	0	0		
1819,	4	0	0	o	4	0	0	- 0		
1820, 1821,	2	. 0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
1822,	0	2†	0	0	0	2	0	0		
1823,	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0		
Total in 7 years,	14	2	0	0	13	2	0	0		

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

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

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

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

#### POOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### KIRK-SESSION POOR.

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

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

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 MR. ARCHD. NEWBIGGING, Convener of the committee alluded to, than whom, there is none in this community who has bestowed more valuable time, religion-widows, unmarried persons, females deserted by their husbands, number of children, &c.

After 55 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. Newbloging was elected Session Clerk in 1825.

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, T. T.	Number, who were born Ireland.	8 2 4 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	06
·pu	Number, who were bor other Parishes in Scotla	134 109 109 106 81 77	787
	natives of Glasgow.	57 44 44 59 59 59 59 17 11	305
	church.	2000:0101	53
pe-	Number, who say they	2010 10 11 10	(0)
-sa nters.	Number, who say they long to Protestant Disser	19 41 29 29 25 15 11 6	186
	lished church.	178 141 141 1146 1110 81 49	196
-day	Number of poor who	8 9 1 4 1 1 9 8	00
0	Number of Females wh	28 116 117 117 118 8	128
10 "	Number of Widows.	121 130 135 122 115 89 71 44	825
патр	Number of do. with chil above 10 years.	52 65 65 51 51 15 15 15	344
	children under 10 years	112 112 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	78
-	by their husbands.	011-011001014:	01
perted	wards.   Number of Females des	2 1 1 2 2 4 7 2 1 2 2 4 7 2 1	61
TOW	Above 60 and under 70.	9 1 0 0 4 9 9 1	46
les.		2042121:	25
Males.	Above 50 and under 60.	-:001-::	80
	Above 40 and under 50.	- : - : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	9
	Under 40 years old.		-
non I	70 years old and up-	45 25 25 31 31 20 20 21 21 13	222
1	Above 60 and under 70.	75 66 66 66 66 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	288
Females	Above 50 and under 60.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	282
E	Above 40 and under 50.	6 19 15 19 19 8 8	105
1	Under 40 years old.	401-844:0	41
səjr	General number of Fema on each Parish.	151 151 153 158 111 87 87	146 1036
	on each Parish.	18 10 10 11 11 11 10 10	146
	General number on roll each Parish. General number of Male	199 194 182 180 149 125 97	1182
-			:
	PARISHES.	St. Mungo's St. Mary's. Blackfriar's. St. Andrew's Outer High St. George's St. Enoch's.	Totals
1.		St. 1 St. 1 Blac St. 0 Outs St. C St. F Ram	

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

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

Parishes. Poor. Annual Sum.
Tron,£487 16 0
Blackfriars,
St. Enoch's,
St. Mungo's, 148
St. Andrew's, 141
St. John's, 125
Outer High, 122
, St. George's,
Ramshorn,
Number of poor, 1259 Sum expended, £2266 4 0
the state of the s
The Session funds are as follows:
In the year ending 31st December, 1818, the collections
amounted to£1896 19 94
Fees for proclamations of marriages,
Legacies and donations at funerals,
Interest of money lent,
Rent of a building in Greyfriars' lane, 12 0 0
Extraordinary collections through the year at the Tron
Church, &c. &c
A STATE OF THE PARTY AND A STATE OF THE PARTY
£2518-18 11½
DEDUCE TYPENCES
DEDUCT EXPENSES.
Treasurer's salary,£50 0 0
Presbytery and Synod Clerk's salary, 20 3 0
Beadles' salaries,
Expense of tolling bells at funerals,
Expense of lighting the Tron Church at the
Evening lecture,
Incidental expenses,
CAR THE PARTY OF T
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. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>a</sub>d. 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

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

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

## Mode of supplying the Poor from the Town Hospital.

When the largest sum allowed by any of the Kirk-Sessions is not sufficient for the pauper, the Minister of the parish, on receiving from the Elder of his proportion, a written statement of the pauper's case, recommends him to the weekly Committee of the Town Hospital. 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 thoughs to what has been called parochial establishments. 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.

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

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

The parish of St. John's not only renouncess all claim to the general annual assessment and funds of the General Session, (with the exception of a proportion of the free funds arising from proclamations of marriages, &c. which go to defray the Beadles' salary, and other parochial expenses unconnected with the poor,) but have built two school-houses, where the children of the lower orders in the parish are educated at a very low rate. These schoolhouses 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.

	-	and the second		
		Balances on hand, 1st Nov. 1822.	£   s.   d.   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	0 1195 13 42
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		ion, 1821, 1822,	4. 8 8 8 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	115
	-	Collection, 1st Nov. 1821 to 1st Nov. 1825	3. 17 10 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	4
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	1st November, 1822	Average.	2/9 2/9 2/114 2/9 3/2 2/10 <sup>2</sup> 2/10 <sup>2</sup> 2/10 <sup>2</sup> 3/8 <sup>2</sup> 3/8 <sup>2</sup>	
	1st N	Maximum	848744779 000000000000000000000000000000000	
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	February, 1821.	. Sgorsah	2/9 3/6 3/6 2/10 2/10 3/2 3/2 3/2 3/2 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3 3/3	
	414	unuixoją	8440404000 0000000000000000000000000000	
	10.4	Session Poor 1825	251 153 148 132 132 130 97 89 73 89	1244
	T2	Session Pos	258 148 187 187 162 105 108 59 31	1327
		Ministers.	Blackfriars, Rev. Doctor Lockhart, St. Enoch's, Doctor Wm. Taylor, St. James', John Muir, St. Mungo's, Principal Taylor, Doctor Gibb, James Marshall, John Smyth, John Smyth, John Smyth, Boctor Rankin,	Totals, 1327 1244
		Parishes.	Blackfriars, St. Enoch's, St. Mary's, St. James', St. Mungo's, St. Andrew's, St. John's, St. John's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's,	

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

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. 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

<sup>\*</sup> 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 poors' roll are sometimes to be found among the common beggars.

in the proportion of £1, 18s. 1\frac{109}{311}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<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>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

<sup>† &</sup>quot;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

<sup>• &</sup>quot;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 approven 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 end- ing 1st July	New Accounts opened.	Deposit					ud-	Interest allow- ed to Deposi- tors.			
1816	1230	£7,862	19	0	£5,475	0	0	£61	11	9	
1817	437	5,257	8	15		9	21	89		5天	
1818	801	8,281	6	2	4,385		111	III a continue o	400		
1819	837	12,271	19	7	8,055		1			2	
1820	534	9,365	3	- 7	10,725		1			11	
1821	622	11,119	2	9	8,065	15	45	448	12	10	
1822	720	11,419	12	5	10,292	11	01			5½	
In 7 years	5181	65,577	11	71/2	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, Ss.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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.

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\* In 1774-5, the assessment amounted to £1,305, 10s. 104d. In 1776, to £670. In 1777, to £762. In 1778, to £761, 12s. 1d. In 1779, to £978. In 1780, to £1,108, 10s.; and in 1781, to £985. + On 8th February, 1811, being a period of distress, when work could not be found, an extra assessment was laid on the inhabitants to the extent of one-third of the annual assessment. The fiars for the County of Lanark, for crop, 1822, was as follows: Oat Meal, 13s. 10d.; do. 2d quality, 13s. 4d.; Oats, 13s. 8d.; do. 2d quality, 12s. 0d. The fiar for Oat Meal in the County of Ayr, in 1822, was only 12s. 94d.

## RENTAL, PROPERTY, TAXES, &c.

## Rental of Houses and Places of Business within the Royalty.

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> 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 n 13 n 4 sterling, viz. Mr. John Spreull's own house and cellars, £10 n 3 n 4; Lady Glencairn's, £9; George Stirling, £7 n 13 n 4; Lady Auchinbrock, £6 n 15 n 4; James Cleland, £6; Lady Craignish, £5 n 10; John M'Aulay, £4 n 6 n 8; William Wallace, £5; James Chapman, £2 n 6 n 8; and Mrs. Hamilton, £2.

<sup>†</sup> 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 cast 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 1823 there are 230 in the Trongate, and only 121 in the Saltmarket. The highest rent of a shop in 1712 was Five Pounds, and the lowest Twelve Shillings: the average a little more than Three Pounds.

In 1803-1804, from Government Surveyor's books, £ 81,484	0	0
1804–1805, do do 148,661	0	0
1805–1806, do do 152,738	0	0
1806–1807, do do 165,418	0	0
1807–1808, do do 174,422	0	0
1808–1809, do do 176,644	0	0
1809–1810, do do 187,179	0	0
1810–1811, do do	0	0
1811–1812, do do 207,358	0	0
1812–1813, do do	0	0
1813–1814, do do 222,285	0	0
1814–1815, do do	0	0
1815–1816, do do	0	0
1816–1817, do do 251,392	0	0
1817–1818, do do	0	0
1818–1819,* do do	0	0
1819–1820, do do 286,340	0	0
1820–1821, do do	0	0
1821–1822, do do	0	0
1822-1823, not completed, but the decrease supposed to be		
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.

From To	Houses and places of business.		ouses and s of business.
£5£10	2665	Brought up,	
10 15	1675	£60 £70	
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
	eging white	Total at £5 and upwards,	8963

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

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

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

#### PROPERTY.

Supposed value of Heritable Property within the Royalty.

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

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

£5,264,700 0 0

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

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

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

On 9th January, 1799, the Royal assent was given to a bill for raising part of the supplies by a tax on income, on a scale rising to 10 per cent. This tax remained till after the peace, which took place on 1st October, 1801. On the breaking out of a new war, a tax on property and income was imposed at the rate of 5 per cent. from 5th April, 1803, to 5th April, 1805; at the rate of 61 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 threefourths on rental, payable by the proprietors.

Levied within the Royalty.

			1000		1000000	-								L	and Ta	r.			
I	Period.	Property 10 per			Income 10 per		_	Propert Income			Assesse	d Ta	ıx.	Rate per Pound of Rent.	Sum paid to the Crown.				
	806-1807		13	0	37,730	15	0	56,093	8	0	20,643	1	5 <u>1</u>	2 <u>I</u>	2125	10	0		
-	807-1808		9	3		7	6		16	9		15	01	21	2125	10	0		
-	808-1809 809-1810		15	1000	43,877	12	6	Control of the	7	6		12	34	21	2125	10	0		
	810-1811	The second second	10		48,323	5	3	67,247	8	7	21,608	3	4 3	21 21	2125	10	0		
-	811-1812	DOMESTIC STREET, STREE	9		34,623	3	1		15	3		18	1	2d.	2125 2125	10	0		
100	812-1813	Section 19 Section 19	10		34,931	12	- 31	56,409	2		25,918	19	4	2d.	N. W. S. S.	10	0		
	813-1814	The second second	9		49,166	3		71,614	100000		24,995	0	5		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	10	0		
1	814-1815	23,555	18		58,663	17		82,219			27,983	5	81		2125	10	0		
1	815-1816	24,999	18	6	41,735	10	0	66,735	8		31,180	12	10		2125	10	0		
	816-1817										30,811	16	11	13	2125	10	0		
	817-1818										31,609	15	4	15	2125	10	0		
	818-1819						••••				31,402	15	4	15	2125	10	0		
	819-1820	••••••									30,585	5	101	- 4	2125	10	0		
	820-1821			••••							29,518	5	81	15/8		10	0		
-	821-1822			•••							28,373	1	7	15	2125	10	0		

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

## Statistical Table,

Applicable to the City of Glasgow, originally prepared at the desire of His Majesty's Government.  Statement of the Average Rate of the Wages of Labour in Glasgow, and the Price of the principal Articles of Provision, during ten years preceding 1820.  see, the Average Rate so the various kinds of Labour for each year have been taken from the Books of the most extensive Manufacturers of each kind of work; and see, the Rates have been submitted to Operatives.—The Provisions are of that quality which are generally used by Workmen; and the Rates which are taken at scertained from the Books of extensive Dealers.	Average Rate of Wages, per Day through the Year. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819.		S. a.	9 working hours, 2 10 2 10 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 4	9 do 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2	9 do 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 6 3 6	9 do 2 9 3 4 3 4 3 4 8 4 3 6 3 4 3 4 3 4	10 do 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 5 9 5 9 8 9 8 9	9 do 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2	10 do 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0	10 do 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0	9 do 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	12 do 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6	12 do 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 8 4 8 4 8 4	12 do 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9	10 do 2 4 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 8 2 8 2 10 2 10	12 do 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 6 8 6 8	10 do 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	10 do 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8	10 do, 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6	10 do 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6	11 do 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4	10 do 3 22 3 22 3 22 3 22 3 22 3 22 3	2 74 1 3 1 6 2 0 2 6 2 0 1 9 0 104 1 8 0	2 7 1 8 1 115 2 35 2 11 2 65 1 8 1 25 1	1 0 1 0 1 6 1 74 2 04 1 83 0 103 0 94 1	2 0 1 0 1 8 2 2 2 4 1 8 1 1 1	white, 1000,	2 41 110 2 01 2 8 2 8 2 8 1 21 1	ims, 1500,	
The following is a Statement of the Average Rate of the With W It is proper to state, that the Average Rates of the various kinds in the more important cases, the Rates have been submitted to Retail Prices, have been ascertained from the Books of extensive De	Average Rate of Wages, per Day th	WACES	WAGES.	Masons, per day, average,	Bricklayers,	Plasterers,	Slaters,	Plumbers,	Painters,	Joiners and House Carpenters,	Sawers,			Bootmakers,	Boot-closers,	Blacksmiths,	Tailors,	Cabinet-makers,	Coopers,		Gardeners, 10	Porters in Shops and Warehouses,	Machine-makers,	Weavers of 4-4ths cambrics, 1300,	Do. 6-4ths book-muslin, 1400,					ıms, 1300,	m.

## Statistical Table.

6. 1817. 1818. 1819.	4.     8.     4.     8.     4.     8.     4.       134     10     10     110     110     110     110       73     0     23     0     22     0     22       73     0     82     0     0     0     0     0       6     0     6     0     6     0     6     0     6       1     0     14     1     2     0     11     0     1       1     0     14     1     2     0     11     0     1       1     0     1     0     1     0     1     0     1       1     0     1     0     1     0     1     0     1       1     0     1     0     1     0     0     0     8       1     0     1     0     1     0     0     0     0     0       24     0     24     0     0     0     0     0     0     0       1     0     0     0     0     0     0     0     0     0     0     0     0       1     0     0     0     0 </th <th>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 1383-19, the period has been reduced to 12 hours. The former Acts regarding white-washing, cleanlines, &amp;c. have been scrupulously attended to here.</th>	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 1383-19, the period has been reduced to 12 hours. The former Acts regarding white-washing, cleanlines, &c. have been scrupulously attended to here.
1815. 1816.	3. d.	#5885 #th
3. 1814.	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	to 300 spindles, 4s. 6d. per day.
1812, 1813.	8. 4. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.	Coarse Numbers. At Wheels from 180 to 500 spindles, earn from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per day. Earn 1s. 2d. per day. Earn 8d. per day. Earn 8d. per day. Earn 4d. per day. Coarse Numb. from 2s. to 3s. a-day.
1811.	100 001 100 00 100 100 100 100 100 100	
1810.	#: # :	mbers. from 252 to 300 spin- day. ge, earn 1s. 4d per day. age, earn 10d. per day. earn 5d. per day.
Average Rate of Prquisions through the Year, S.c.	Dat-meal, per peck,  Barley, per lb.  Bordtoes, per peck, (sold before washed,)  Beef, Good Boiling Pieces, per lb.  Do. Coarse Pieces, per lb.  Bread, Wheaten, per quartern loaf,  Do. Household or Brown, per do.  Sweet Milk, per Scotch Pint, containing 16 gills or 2 quarts,  Butter Milk, per Scotch Pint,  Salt Herrings, per lb.  Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb.  Scotch Cheese, per lb.  Irish Butter, per lb.  Salt, per lb.  Salt, per lb.  Salt, per lb.  Candles, Common Wick, per lb.  Soap, White, per lb.  Do. Brown, do.  Coals, per cart, containing 12 cwt.  Black Tea, Ordinary, per lb.  Do. Goals, per cart, containing 12 cwt.  Brown Sugar, Ordinary, per lb.  Tobacco, Common Twist, per oz.  Brown Sugar, Ordinary, per lb.  Tobacco, Common Twist, per oz.  Snuff, Black Rappee, per oz.  Snuff, Black Rappee, per oz.  Snuff, Black Rappee, per oz.  Fee, for teaching reading to the children of the working classes at 3s 3d. per quarter, equal, per day, to  House-Rent of 2 apartments for a Tradesman's family per annum,	Women Reelers and Winders,  At Wheels containing from 252 to 300 spin dies, earn 4s. 6d. per day.  Earn 1s, 4d. per day.  Erom 14 to 17 years of age, earn 18, 4d per day.  God,  do,  do,  do,  do,  do,  do,  do

#### 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-looms 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 81d. and Snuff at 73d. 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. 13d.; potatoes per peck of nearly 40 lib. 6dd.; salt, 2dd. per lib., now reduced to 1d. in consequence of a reduction in the tax; coals per cart of 12 cwt. 5s; housement of 2 apartments, 8ds. Articles of provision not here enumerated, remain at the same price as in 1819, or the price quoted in some other part of the Work.

## APPENDIX,

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

04 persons had 1896 sufficient Weights and 1167 deficient.	
40 persons had 6331 sufficient Measures, and 3137 deficient.	*
Tumber of Weights examined,	8199
of which were sufficient 7032, deficient 1167.	
umber of Measures examined,	13456
of which were sufficient 10,319, deficient 3137	
otal 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

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;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.

<sup>†</sup> 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."

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

<sup>&</sup>quot;Severe penalties are to be inflicted on persons who use false Balances, or fraudulent Weights." In the case of Tobacconists, the fine is £200. Act 29 Geo. III. 1787.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Just Balances, just Weights shall ye have."—Lev. "A false Balance is an abomination to the Lord; but a just Weight is his delight."—Prov. xi. 1.

To this Letter Mr. Cleland returned the following Answer.

" Council Chambers, 5th February, 1822.

"GEORGE PINKERTON, Esq.

" DEAR SIR,

"I am just favoured with yours of yesterday's date, informing me that yourself, and three other Gentlemen concerned 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 compared 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 advocation 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 advocation 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 advocation, 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 advocation for Mr. —. In short, their plea was one of contingency, a plea never before heard of in a Criminal Court,—for what contingency could there be between the crime of one man and that of another? The complaint of these last persons was the more preposterous; for so far as regarded them, there had been no procedure, further than giving them a citation to appear before the Magistrates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Having exemplified the Weights and Measures of Glasgow in a most scientific manner in the body of his work, Mr. Cleland, in the Appendix, without any reference whatever to tables of liquid contents, gives the linear dimensions of several Dry Measures, so as to enable Coopers to make the Dry Measures used in the sale of various kinds of Grain, Fruit and Potatoes, as near the truth as possible, preparatory to their being taken to the Adjuster's office for correction. \* This arrangement became necessary, as Mr. Cleland discovered that some of the heaped Measures were so small at the mouth, that the poor and those who purchased in small quantities did not get a just proportion of the larger Measure, and for the express purpose that no ignorant person might consider the gross linear dimensions of Coopers' vessels thus given, as having any reference to liquid contents; the following words were introduced in page 3d of the first edition of the Exemplification. ' The gross dimensions of all the Dry Measures are narrated solely for ' the purpose of uniformity. In those which are to be heaped the diaf meter 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, requiredmore 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

<sup>\*</sup> 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 advocation.

LORD SUCCOTH 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 advocation was wholly incompetent as to Mr. ——, and the advocation 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-

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>†</sup> 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.

#### CERTIFICATE.

" JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.

"The Weight and Measure Office,
"Guildhall, Westminster.

"SIR,
"The Pewter Pots used in London for the Sale of
"Beer, are not relative to the Wine Gallon, but of a larger dimension,
"as the Beer Gallon contains 282 cubic inches. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant, (Signed,) M. MARCHANT."

4th November, 1822.

· A Quart or Pot is the fourth part of a Gallon .- Auth.

# Lanarkshire Jury List,

FOR THE

### CIRCUIT COURT OF GLASGOW.

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

My Lord,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

" Lincoln's Inn, June 26, 1810.

"As far as I am acquainted with the usage upon this subject, neither "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 Juryman. 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 Juryman 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 Juryman 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, Ath March, 1823.

#### POOR

# IN GLASGOW.

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

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

#### QUERIES.

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

A. The annual average for the last ten years, is £1652 6s. 10d., particulars as under: In 1807, the collections amounted to £1532 14s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; in 1808, to £1605 15s.  $5\frac{5}{4}$ ; in 1809, to £1543 12s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1810, to £1574 7s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; in 1811, to £1624 10s. 2d,; in 1812, £1503 1s. 2d.: in 1813, £1675 0s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1814, to £1715 14s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1815, £1905 6s.  $3\frac{5}{4}$ d.; in 1816, £1843 6s.  $9\frac{5}{4}$ d.

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:

Proclamations.					Donations.			Proclamations.					Donations.			
In	1807.	£139	13	0	~~~~	£128	17	0	Brt. ford	£704	11	0		£952	3	11
	1808,	111	6	0		299	5	9	In 1812,	155	8	0	******	145	12	6
	1809,					251			1813,	142	16	0	*****	149		
	1810,								1814,	158	12	0	******	195	0	0
	1811,	130	4	0	-	132	5	2	1815,	164	0	6	******	225	9	0
1		_	_	_		_	_	_	1816,	162	9	6	women	145	7	0
		£704	11	0		£952	3	11		in —				TO 100 TO	100	-
									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
4.44	1809,	 	 	1132		1814,				***	1291
	1810,	 2.0	 	1097		1815,	***	***	***		1202
				1170	2 10	1816,					
				1190	10 mg	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. 14d.

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

<sup>\*</sup> 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 pennics Scots, or £2 8s. 134d. 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
- 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 of 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

<sup>\*</sup> On the 20th August 1817, there were 1501 paupers receiving aliment from the Hospital, as out-door pensioners, who described themselves to the Superintendent of the Poor, as belonging to the following religious denominations, viz.—The Eight Established Churches, 943—Gaelic Chapel, Queen-Street, 150—Do. Duke-Street, 88—Do. Gorbals, 30—Total connected with the Establishment, 1211—Relief, 63—Episcopalians, 50—Methodists, 50—Roman Catholics, 46—Old Light Burghers, 34—Burghers, 21—Tabernacle, 6—Baptists, 6—Antiburghers, 5—Glassites, 5—Reformed Presbyterians, 4.—Total, 1501.—In January 1820, Mr. Scott, the Roman Catholic clergyman in this city, estimated, and reported to me, that, connected with his chapel, there are in all Lanarkshire, and parts of Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire, about 20,000 souls.

more liberal, although from their nature, it is not easy to specify the amount.

- Q. 29. What is the number in the parish,
- 1. Of persons Blind?
- 2. Of persons Deaf and Dumb?
- 3. Of persons Deaf and Dumb, and Blind?

If any of these three classes are poor, how are they employed and supported?

- A. In a City such as Glasgow it would require much longer time than is given, to answer this Query with any degree of precision. When the parties are poor their wants are supplied as other paupers in a similar situation in life.
- Q. 30. Can you state the sums raised in 1816—17 for the occasional relief of the industrious poor, the way in which the relief was given, and the number of those relieved?
- A. A very large sum was voluntarily subscribed, and £9653 6s. 2d. actually distributed to 23,130 persons, by a Committee of the Subscribers, acting gratuitously.
- Q. 31. Is there a Savings Bank in your parish? when was it established? and what is the number of depositors?
- A. A Savings Bank was established on 3d July, 1815. On the 26th of that month 157 Accounts were opened, and 773 deposites 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?

<sup>\*</sup> On 30th June, 1819, there were within the Royalty 109 Sunday Schools, 161 Teachers, and 4747 Scholars, viz. boys 2260, girls 2487. The greater part of these Schools have Libraries attached to them.

- A. There are a number of such Mortifications and Charitable Institutions.\*
  - a. What is their object?
- a. Their objects are the relief of the old and indigent, and the clothing and education of youth.
- b. What is the amount of their funds, as nearly as you know, or can compute?
  - b. The amount distributed in 1816, was £21,334 13s. 9d.
- \* There were within the Royalty, in 1819, 12 Mortmains, and 57 benevolent institutions, whose managers gave relief to persons fallen into narrow circumstances, for curing their diseases, or educating or clothing children, amounting in whole to £21,162 12s. 4d. The Benefit Societies for Operatives, during the same year expended £1800 in Aliments.

# Society

FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR DEBTORS.

An Account of the Nature and proceedings of the Society in Edinburgh for Relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors.

# 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 £30:12:101, 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 aliment. If he should have a young or distressed family, suffering from want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of his incarceration, some temporary assistance is also given to the family, especially if they appear industrious and well behaved.

The next object, if the debtor should not have acted fraudulently or culpably, is to get him liberated from Jail; and this is generally accomplished by applying to, and reasoning with the Creditor. If the debtor be obviously poor and destitute, it is not often difficult to satisfy the Creditor, that his only chance of obtaining payment is, by giving liberty to his debtor; and, in most cases, this is done upon an arrangement, by which the latter agrees to pay the debt by such instalments as his wages, or other means, can reasonably afford. Nothing is ever done for a debtor who does not shew the utmost readiness to discharge his debt to the best of his abilities; but the instances in which any backwardness has been shewn

by these unfortunate persons, to do all that could be desired of them, have been rare indeed, not amounting to twelve out of more than four hundred, and, generally speaking, there has been most reason and fairness on the part of the debtors, the greater part of whom have honourably fulfilled the engagements come under by them while in Jail; that is to say, they have in most instances paid their debts in the manner agreed upon. The visitors of the Society do every thing in their power to bring about an understanding or reconciliation between the debtor and Creditor; and in many instances they have been successful, to the manifest advantage of both parties. But when the debtor appears to be dishonestly inclined, or unwilling to do what is in his power to discharge a just debt, he is left to himself; and, on the other hand, if the Creditor appear unreasonable or inexorable, from irritation or heart-heartedness, or from a hope that the Society will pay the debt or a part of it, and refuse to listen to a reasonable arrangement, the debtor and his family, (if he have one) are supplied with necessaries, and application is made, at the Society's expense, for the benefit of the Act of Grace. It has been found necessary to have recourse to that process in about one hundred and twelve instances out of four hundred and fifteen. As the debt is not extinguished by an Act of Grace liberation, the debtor continuing bound in law to pay as soon as his circumstances are changed for the better, there does not seem to be a possibility that mischief can arise from such interference. On the contrary, the obvious tendency of this charity is to bind man to man; and to lead the unfortunate debtors themselves to attach more consequence than ever to character and industry.

To the Creditors, on the other hand, the consequences are still more salutary. Those who set a value on reputation are made thus to reflect before they throw a poor labouring man into prison. They consider how their conduct will appear in the eyes of those neighbours who are sure to investigate the case of their debtors. This leads them to inquire into their debtors' circumstances; it ensures something like candour in the course of the inquiry; and it cannot be doubted, that the mere existence of such an association will prevent more imprisonments, than it will procure liberations. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of STIRLING. A similar Association was instituted in that Burgh; and at the time when it was formed, there were a considerable number of poor debtors in the Burgh Jail; but it was found in the course of a few months, that the mere institution of the Society had entirely removed the necessity for its continued existence. In so great a city as Edinburgh, where persons in business are less known to each other, and where there are necessarily a greater number of persons less alive to the value of a good name than in smaller communities, the same complete success is not to be looked for; but there can be no doubt that the same principle does operate in this city to a considerable extent, and will operate less or more wherever such an Association is instituted.

After the statement and explanations now made and given, it appears to be quite unnecessary to dilate on the evils prevented, or the good accomplished by Societies for the relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors. -They hold out, indeed, the gratifying prospects of doing away, at no distant period, perhaps, the practice of imprisonment for small debts altogether. At all events it is manifest, that if debtors generally were made sensible that they could not by allowing themselves to be thrown into Jail, get rid of a debt, which they certainly cannot do under the Act of Grace; and, if Creditors were convinced generally, that incarceration, instead of forwarding their views, is sure to defeat them in all cases where their debtors are honest men;-there would be no occasion for imprisoning any one willing to give a fair account of his circumstances, and to pay whatever his means could afford. An arrangement between the parties would thus become a substitute for imprisonment; one of the great objects of societies of this nature being to facilitate and bring about such arrangements.

Such is the plan, and such is the object of the Association for Relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors; the plain and simple exposition which has just been given, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the public in regard to its nature and tendency, but also, from its producing a conviction of its being calculated to prevent and alleviate much misery, without encouraging improvidence, induce other towns to follow the example of Edinburgh.

#### EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1822.

In the course of this year, the Committee have investigated one hundred and seventy-eight cases. During the same period one hundred and sixty-six individuals have been liberated from Jail; ninety, on promises to pay; fifty-six, by means of proceedings under the Act of Grace; thirteen, in consequence of the debts having been paid by friends, masters, magistrates, or others, who became interested through the inquiries set on foot, or information given by the members of Committee; three, upon security being found for the debts by the friends or masters of the parties; and four, in virtue of unconditional liberations granted by the creditors. In eight instances the debtors, after the cases had been investigated, were left to themselves on account of bad character or conduct; and in a very few of the cases the record is accidentally imperfect. In by far the greater part of these cases, aid was given to the debtors, and very often to the families also, either in money, or in provisions purchased with the funds of the Society. The

disbursements made directly in favour of debtors and their families, amount to

But there has been paid to the City, Canongate, and
Jail Clerks and officers, for proceedings under the
Act of Grace,

Together, 78 9 8

The rest of the expenditure for the year, is for printing, advertisements, &c. and amounts to

Total expenditure for the year, £. 104 0 1

In one hundred and twenty-two of these cases, the debtors had families, varying in number from three to ten individuals. In one family there were eight children; in four instances there were seven children in each family; in ten, six children; in twenty-five, five children; in sixteen, four children; in twenty-two, three children; in thirty-one, two children; and in thirteen cases only, one child in each family; so that in these families, there were five hundred and seventy individuals, exclusive of seventeen widows and widowers, and twelve other married persons. Of the principal debtors, four were 70 years of age and upwards; fifteen, sixty and upwards; twenty-seven, between fifty and sixty; forty-one, between forty and fifty; forty-three, between thirty and forty; thirty-three, between twenty and thirty; and three only, under twenty. About three-fourths of the whole debtors, were married persons; upwards of two-thirds had children in their families.

In thirty-five instances the debts on which imprisonment followed were under one pound, in one instance it amounted only to one shilling and ninepence; in another, to only four shillings; and in four instances the debts were between five and six shillings; in another instance, where the debt was only seven shillings and ninepence, there were six children in the family; in another, where the debt amounted to exactly the same sum, there was a family of five children; in another case, a widow was thrown into Jail, for not paying seven shillings; and in the one shilling and ninepenny case, there was a family of four children.

Only two or three cases have occurred of re-incarceration; and upon investigation it has been found that these have arisen either from palpable oppression on the part of the creditors, or from the debtors having engaged to pay more than their circumstances could afford. The expenditure for 1822, has been heavy; but that is to be accounted for in a great measure by the circumstance, that not a few individuals threw their debtors into Jail, in the belief that his Majesty would liberate all the poor debtors by paying off their debts.

The Society is supported by Members paying One Guinea at entrance, and five shillings yearly;—or Two Guineas at entrance, and relieved from annual payments.

## HISTORICAL SCRAPS,

Taken from the Public Records and other authentic sources of Information, arranged in chronological order, by which a pretty accurate account of the State of Society, and other matters connected with Glasgow, at different periods of its History, may be obtained. Although this Collection has been in a state of preparation for several years past, there is no doubt but that the curious reader may be able to add to it and otherways improve it. The Ecclesiastical part of the Information has been taken from the Records of the Kirk Session, which for a considerable period after the Reformation had assumed very extensive powers. The Ecclesiastical Excerpts are verbatim.

YEARS.

560 Bishopric of Glasgow Founded by St. Mungo:—St. Mungo died 13th January, 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground where the Cathedral is built, and where his Tomb is still shown.

1115 See of Glasgow:—David, Prince of Cumberland, refounded the See of Glasgow, and having in 1124 succeeded his brother Alexander I., to the Crown of Scotland, he promoted his Chaplain, John Achius, to the Bishopric in 1129. Achius commenced rebuilding the present Cathedral, which before had been a mean building.

1133 The Cathedral Consecrated:—The Cathedral was solemnly consecrated this year in presence of the king, who endowed it with the lands of Partick.

1165 Papal Bull:—Pope Alexander III. issued a Bull, commanding the faithful to visit the Cathedral of Glasgow.

Weekly Market, and Annual Fairs appointed:—In this year, William the Lyon, King of Scots, granted a Charter to the Town for holding a Market on Thursday; and in 1190, his Majesty granted another charter, wherein it is said, that a Fair is to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the Apostle Peter, (29th June,) and for the space of eight days complete. The Fair commences on the second Monday of July, and continues the whole week. A Horse Market is still held near the Cathedral, called St. Mungo's Fair, or the twenty days of Zuill fair, commencing at Christmas and terminating on the 13th of January, St. Mungo's day.

1176 · Cathedral\*:—Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow, enlarged the Cathedral, and rebuilt a part of it in a more magnificent form than it had been formerly. Having finished all that he intended, the Cathedral was again consecrated in

1180 Glasgow erected into a Royal Burgh:—William the Lyon, granted a Charter, erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh.

1210 Grey Friars' Monastery:—This Building was at the foot of the Deanside Brae. Little more is known of it, than that the citizens of Glasgow, at this date, went in a body, on the last day of the Fair, to pay their respects to the Abbot of Melrose, who lived in the Monastery, and had been instrumental in procuring the Fair.

1233 Cathedral:—Bishop Bondington on being appointed to the see, took down the old part of the Cathedral, which had been left by Jocelyn, and rebuilt it in the manner in which it now is.

1268 Magistrates:—This is the first year where it is said that the Town was governed by a Provost, and Baillies, who held Courts, and transferred Property, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> Most of the ancient ecclesiastical edifices, when complete, were built in the form of a cross, with a tower, lanthorn, or spire, erected at the intersection. The interior space was usually thus divided:—The space westward of the cross is called the nave; the divisions outward of the piers are called aisles; the space eastward of the cross is generally the choir; the part running north and south is called the cross or transept. The choir is generally enclosed by a screen, on the western part of which is usually placed the organ. The choir in cathedrals does not generally extend to the eastern end of the building, but there is a space behind the altar, usually called the Lady chapel. The choir is only between the piers, and does not include the side aisles, which serve as passages to the Lady chapel, altar, &c. The transept has sometimes side aisles, which are often separated by screens for chapels. Chapels are attached to all parts, and are frequently additions. The aisles of the nave are mostly open to it; and in cathedrals both are generally without pews. In churches not collegiate, the eastern space about the altar is called the chancel. To the sides are often attached small buildings over the doors, called porches, which have sometimes vestries, schools, &c. over them. The font is generally placed in the western part of the nave, but in small churches its situation is very various. In large churches the great doors are generally either at the west end, or near the end of the transept, or both. To most cathedrals are attached a chapter house and cloisters, which are usually on the same side.—Cleland's Risc and Progress of the Public Institutions of Glasgow, p. 243.

YEARS, 1270

Convent of Black Friars:—This Convent, of which there is now no trace, said to have been near the Church. This religious Fraternity had been increased by Bishop Malvoisin, in 1201–2, and patronized by Sir Matthew Stewart of Castlemilk, who granted them an annuity on his Estate, "on condition of "their saying Mass forever, for the soul of the said Mathew, and for his Mither, and Bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian souls perpetually." This ancient family has always been respectable. In 1398, Sir Walter Stewart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stewart of Derneley, was named one of the sureties, on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace, between England and Scotland.

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 Drammond, Knight, (a Scot), being taken prisoner by Sir John Sengrave.

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.

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 Scotorum Villa de Glasgow Dominus Protector.

1408 Tower of the Cathedral: -Bishop Lauder in this year commenced building

the great tower of the Cathedral with Stone.

Grey Friars Convent:—This Convent is supposed to have been erected some where about the west end of the Old Grammar School Wynd. The Friars were patronized by the celebrated, but unfortunate Isobel, Dutchess of Albany, cousin to James, afterwards I. of Scotland, who, on the 18th May, 1431, at Inchmyron, mortified the Lands of Balagan to the Convent of the Grey Friars at Glasgow, for the express purpose of "the salvation of our souls, and "that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our dear Husband, "and also for Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our Father, and of Walter, James, "and Alexander, our Sons." It is worthy of remark, that this Lady received as a present from the King, her cousin, the heads of her Husband, her Father, and her Sons, Walter and Alexander, James having fled into Ireland.

1420 Salmon and Herring Trade: - Mr. Elphinston is mentioned as being engaged in the Trade of curing Salmon and Herrings for the French market;

YEARS.

and Principal Baillie, states that this Trade had greatly increased in Glasgow, between the years 1630, and 1666.

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.

Cathedral:—Bishop Cameron soon after his induction, established the commissariot court, and filled up the Prebendaries to 32. In 1438, he commenced building the great Tower of his Episcopal Palace, where he placed his Arms, surmounted by a Salmon. This Bishop also carried on the building of the Vestry, which had been begun by his predecessor.\* The Bishop's Arms are to be seen on this part of the building.

1441 St. Enoch Church:—Was built in this year; it was situated within St. Enoch's Gate, (now the Trongate,) and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Michael. It had a Principal and eight Prebends; and a large burying

ground. (I do not know when this Church was taken down.)

1450 Patrimonies of the Church:—Bishop Turnbull obtained a Charter from James II., erecting the Town and Patrimonies of the Bishopric into a regality.

University:—Pope Nicholas V. issued a Bull from Rome, 7th January, constituting a University in the City of Glasgow, on the plan of the University of Benonia. At first the College was on the north side of the Rottenrow, and remained in that situation till 1459, when James, Lord Hamilton, ancestor of the ancient and noble family of Hamilton, bequeathed to the College of Arts, a tenement lying on the north side of the Blackfriars' Church, together with four Acres of the lands of Dowhill, on condition that the Regents and Students, should after dinner and supper, stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James, his Spouse, the Countess of Douglas, his ancestors and successors, and all those from whom he had received benefit, and had not made a proper return. In 1486, an adjoining tenement was bequeathed to the college by Mr. Thomas 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 840, and thirteen acres of land, which, with the four acres given by Lord James Hamilton, now forms what is commonly called the College garden. The Town Council likewise enacted, "That the said Col-"lege, and the 15 persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be "Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted from all " ordinary taxation, from all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and "charges imposed, or to be imposed, within the city." It is understood to be in consequence of a stipulation in the charter alluded to, that the Magistrates of Glasgow occasionally inspect and audit the accounts of the old revenue of the College. An inspection took place in the year 1807, which, it is believed, was the last. I was present, and signed the doquet.

Among the many eminent persons whose names are enrolled as benefactors of this College, that of the Duke of Chandos, is prominent. The noble family of Chandos has long been distinguished as patrons of learning; and the present successor to the estates and title of Chandos upholds the true dignity of that noble family. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos inherits extensive estates and princely demesnes handed down from a long line of ancestors, and his Sovereign has raised him to ducal honours. If it be noble for a man to inherit and possess constitutional principles in church and state, a thorough knowledge of the laws of his country, a conscientious discharge of the duties of the magistracy, urbanity, and condescention to inferiors, then his Grace of Buckingham and Chandos is noble indeed.

<sup>\*</sup> According to M'Ure, there are in the Vestry, Chapter House, and the Inner and Outer Churches in the Cathedral, 329 pillars, 218 springs, and 96 keystones, in all 643; and in the Barony Church, 126 pillars, 510 springs, 127 keystones and apprentice knots, being in all 763; so that within the walls of the Cathedral there are 1406 pillars, springs, keystones and knots.

1546

Cathedral: - Soon after Bishop Muirhead's induction he founded Clerical 1455 Vicars, and built Manses for them on the north of the Cathedral (now the

High Church new burying ground).

St. Nicholas' Hospital :- Was founded and endowed this year by Bishop 1456 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.

Tron Church . - The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, (Tron) dedicated to

the blessed Virgin, was built this year.

Cathedral: - In this year the See was made Archiepiscopal when Bishop 1488 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.

Chapel of St. Roque: - Belonged to the Black Friars. It stood without 1496 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.

Cathedral: - Soon after Archbishop Beaton was installed, he enclosed the 1508 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.

Martyrs Burned:-Jeremiah Russell, and John Kennedy, were burned 1527 alive in Glasgow this year, for adhering to the principles of the Reformation, Archbishop Dunbar, and the bishops of Dunkell, Brechen and Dum-

blane, &c. were present at the trial, and agreed to the sentence.

Communion: - The Session enacted as follows: Those that are absent from 1545 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.

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 annov

those belonging to Henry VIII. of England, the Queen's Uncle.

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.

Cathedral .- At the Reformation an order was given by the Privy 1560 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.

<sup>\*</sup> In 1560, the numerous altars which had been in this Church before the Reformation, were \* In 1560, the numerous altars which had been in this Church before the Reformation, were thrown down, conformable to the following order, issued to Provost Lindsay and the Magistrates, by the Protestant Lords, Argyle, Ruthven, and Stewart, viz. "We pray you fail not to pass incontinent to your kirks in Glasgow, and take down the hall images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk zyard, and burn them openly. And sicklyk, cast down the altaris, and pure the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ye will do us singular emplesur; and so committis you to the protection of God; but ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either in glasswark or iron wark."

1560

1560

The Magistrates, Deacons, and other sober minded inhabitants having protected the Cathedral from destruction, the zealots were so much exasperated, that they went in bands to Paisley and Kilwinning, and destroyed the Abbey Churches there. At that period, Archbishop Beaton went to France, and carried with him all the valuables which belonged to the See; among others, the entire Records from the origin of the See, all the Vestments, an Image of our Saviour in beaten gold, the twelve Apostles in silver, gold and silver crucifixes, chalices, platters, candlesticks, maces, &c. &c.

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.

Armorial Bearings of the City :- Since the Reformation, the armorial bearing of the City is, " Or, a field parti. p. fess, argent aud 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 plausable compendium of the whole, the following may be taken: "The Tree is emblematical of the spreading of the gospel, its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. The Bird is also typical of that glorious event, so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being past, and the rain over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers were considered so important in matters of religion, that the rite of consecration was conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Romish church. As to the Salmon, it may refer to the tradition of the Lady's marriage ring being lost, and afterwards found in the mouth of a Salmon, at the prediction of St. Mungo, in the year 600; or it may have reference to the staple trade of the town, which was fishing and curing salmon from a very early period. A Society of Fishers was formed in the year 1201, when Malvoison was Bishop, being 144 years before the Stone Bridge was built. These persons lived in a row of houses fronting the river, which was called the Fishersgate till the Bridge was built, when the name was changed to Bridgegate. Salt for curing the Society's fish having been sold in the vicinity of the Fishersgate, gave name to the Saltmarket-street.

Dearth :- In this year there was a general dearth in the county, approaching to a famine. In Glasgow articles of provision were more than tripled in price. In Scotch Money, a boll of Wheat, cost Six Pounds; a boll of Meal, Four Merks, a boll of Oats, Fifteen Shillings, an Ox to draw the

Plough, Twenty Merks, and a Wedder, Thirty Shillings.

King Henry Darnley: - In this year the husband of Mary Queen of Scots 1566 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.

Battle of Langside: - Mary Queen of Scots, having effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassilles, Rothes, and others, who marched with their forces to destroy the Regent Murray, and to re-establish the Queen in her Royal authority. The Regent at that time was holding a Justice Court in Glasgow, and was soon joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Marr, and Monteith, with the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, a great number of the citizens of Glasgow, and as strong a re-enforcement as circumstances would admit. Having taken an advantageous position on a hill near the village of Langside, about two miles south of Glasgow, the armies met on 13th May; the Queen's forces being defeated, the Regent returned to Glasgow, where he offered up public thanks for the victory, and was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and Council. Having expressed his obligations to the Deacons of Crafts, he desired to know if he could be of use to any of them. On this, Matthew Fawside, Deacon of the Bakers, informed his Highness that the Corporation which he represented, hadli berally

supplied the army with Bread; that the mill at Partick, belonged to the Crown, and that the Tacksman exacted exorbitant multures, on this, the Regent gave a grant of the Mill and Mill lands, to the Bakers.

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.

Earl of Lennox made Lord Provost :- On 30th September of this year, 1578 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.

Confession of Faith: - The Confession of Faith was subscribed in this 1581 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.

Banquets:-November 14th.-Elders or Deacons present at Banquets, to

pay a fine of eighteen-pence.

1583

1584 - 85

Respecting Banquets .- Nov. 14th. The session enacted, that there should be 1583 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.

Session Register .- The first session register began at this period.

Celebration of the Communion .- The communion was celebrated once this year in Glasgow, and for several years after it was twice celebrated. 1617, 18 and 19, it was celebrated once a year during three Sundays running. 1620, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1621, 22, 23, 24, the communion was celebrated once a-year, during three Sundays running. 1626, and from this to 1631, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1632, the communion was again celebrated twice in the year; the first time, it was given three Sundays running, and the second time, two Sundays running. 1633 to 1637, it was twice given, and two Sundays running at each time. 1638 to 1646, it was only once given, and two Sundays running. During the troubles in the latter end of the reign of Charles I. and the greater part of the reign of his successor, Charles II. the communion was but seldom administered in Glasgow; and not at all in 1646, 47, 51, 52, 53, 58, and 59. 1660 to 1676, the communion was occasionally given once in the year. From 1693 to 1705, it was regularly given once a-year.

1585 Lepers' House .- October 20th .- The Session ordains some to visit the Leper folk's house, or hospitel, beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be

reformed; and appoints the Water Baillie to give the rental of the Lepers'

House this day eight days. 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.

Excommunication .- July 14th. The session enacted, that a man excommuni-1586 cated for relapse in adultery, upon tryal of his behaviour, is relaxed in manner following: he is to pass from his dwelling-house to the Hie kirk, every Sunday at six in the morning, at the first bell, conveyed by two of the elders, or deacons, or any other two honest men, and stand at the kirk door bare-footed, &c. with a white wand in his hand, bare-headed, till after the reading of the text, and then, in the same manner, to repair to the pillar till the sermon be ended, and then go out to the door again, till all pass from the kirk, and after this, be received.

Pipers Prohibited: - December 22d. - Persons are prohibited from going 1586 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.

Pews in Churches: —October 20th. —Ordains the pulpit stones to be removed 1586 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.)

Divorcement: - May 13th. - Sir Bernard Peebles, Vicar of Inchinnan, di. vorced 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.

Poor to be Marked :- May 5th .- Appoints all the poor to be marked with 1586 the Town's mark, that they have been within this Town remaining and lodging for five years by past. All that are marked to compear 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.

Lepers' House: - October 20th .- Ordains some to visit the Leper folk's 1586 house, or spittal beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be reformed. 25th .- Appoints one to oversee the building of the dykes of the yards of the Leper house, and to see that none be received but Town's folks, and all Lepers banished the Town. December 9th .- The Session requests the Magistrates to put all Lepers out of Town for fear of infection like to rise by it.

Montrose Lodgings: - The large suite of buildings, near the west end of the 1586 Drygate, which formerly belonged to the Rector of Eaglesham, came into the ancient and noble family of Montrose, and was used by them as a town residence for a number of years. The kitchen is so large, that at present a family of four persons live within its chimney, which serves them for bedroom, kitchen, parlour, and hall. The original kitchen is a weaver's shop.

1587 Church Clock :- May 7th .- Mention is made of a Smith in Blantyre, that

must be agreed with about mending the Hie Kirk Knock.

1587 Bowing the Knee in Time of Prayer :- June 21st .- The Session enact that

all persons in time of Prayer, bow their knee to the ground.

1587 Precentor: -- July 7th .- Ordains that Mr. William Struthers, Teacher of Music, shall be in the Hie Kirk, in the morning from ringing of the first Bell to the Minister's coming in, and appoints 4 men to sit beside him, beneath the Pulpit, [was this a Band?] and in the meantime, that the Chapter be read by the reader, successively to the singing. 1587

Persons Suspected of Papistry:-July 27th .- The Session ordains the Minister, and a Baillie, and another, to pass through the whole Town, to all that are suspected of Papistry, and certify them of their duty to come to the

Communion next Sunday.

Fines to be Exacted :- August 16th .- The Session appoints that in all 1587 time coming these fines be exacted. That Servant women for single fornication, pay 20bs. for her relief from Cross and Steeple. The man Servant 30bs. or else be put in prison 8 days on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the Jugs. As for the richer sort of Servants, to be exacted at the arbitriment of the Kirk. This act not to extend to honest men's Sons and Daughters; but they to be punished as the Kirk shall proscribe. Men Servants release to pay 40 shillings, Women 30bs, or else to be fed fifteen days with bread and Water, and to be put in a Cart one day, and ducked in Clyde, and in the Jugs at the Cross on a Monday, (Market-day), and the richer sort of Servants fined higher. The Jugs are still appended to the Steeple at the Cross. 1587

Ministers to be Grave in their Apparel :- The Presbytery admonished their Ministers to be diligent in their studies, grave in their apparell, and not vain

with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothing.

1587Magistrates 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 McClelland were glaiking and dancing. The Baillies to take order with the Piper .-- (Did the Piper belong to the family of Baillie

Nicol Jervie!!!)

Markets in High-Street .- This year the inhabitants of Gray-friars' wynd, 1587 (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.

Seats in Church: - April 25th. - Appoints some Ash trees in the Hie Kirk 1588 yard to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the Kirk.

Baptizing of Children :- May 22d .- Those who have Bairns to Baptize, 1588 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.

Elders: -October 24th.-The whole elders and deacons sworn with uplifted 1588 hands, to reveal nothing that shall be voted in the Session, nor the voters.

Cathedral: - December 7th. - Some to confer with the Wrights, the Session 1588 appoints a Commissioner to the general Aesembly, to desire a Commission with the licence from the King's Majesty, for reparation of the Hie Kirk of Glasgow. February 29th .- Appoints some persons to value what money will repair the said Kirk. March 7th .- The Commissioners appointed by the King's Majesty anent repairing the Hie Kirk, and hail brethren of the Kirk Session thinks gude that the Laigh Steeple be taken down to repair the Mason work of the said Kirk, and that the Bell and Knock be transported to the High Steeple, and that the Kirk have a quienzie left at the Steeple aforesaid for relief thereof. April 25th .- Appoints some to go to the Laigh Kirk, beneath the Hie Kirk, (Old Barony Church,) and see what of the pavement are unstolen away, which the Session thinks gude should be transported to the Laigh Kirk of Glasgow, to pavement the said Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk called Blackfriars.

1588 Excommunication .- December 13th .- An act of the privy council, or letter from the king's registrar arrived, requiring the magistrates to expell forth of

the town all excommunicate persons.

1588 Ministers' Stipend .- The stipend of the minister of the second charge in the High church, was £16, 13s. 4d.; and the first charge, £27, 15s.  $6\frac{2}{3}$ d.

1589 Beggars and solitary Women .- Jan. 23d. The session desire the magistrates to prohibit masters of families, from setting their houses to beggars or to

solitary women, keeping house together.

Blackfriars' Church :- February 20th .- Some go to the Principal and 1589 Masters of the College, that they may repair the Blackfriars Kirk, and hold the same windfast and waterfast. July 10th .- The Town pays their part, and the Parish their part of a Thousand Pound Scots for repairing the Quire of the Hie Kirk. November 2d .- The Session enacted, that all money exacted from offenders, shall be employed in repairing the Kirk, and Kirk work hereafter.

Seats in Church :- July 10th .- The Session ordains that no woman sit 1589upon or occupy the forms men should sit on, but either sit laigh, or else bring stools wi' them.

Communion: - August 9th .- Walter, prior of Blantyre, taxman of the teens 1589 of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the Communion, he was spoken to provide a Hogshead 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

Sun to Sun, no work to be done between light and light in Winter, and between Sun and Sun in Summer. On 18th August, 1640, the Brethren declare the

Sabbath to be from 12 on Saturday night, to 12 on Sunday night.

1591 Alms House Men:—July 15th.—The Session ordains the Crafts' Alms House Men to be present in the Kirk in the forenoon, and every day at prayers morning and evening, to be said to them by their minister, Sir Bartholomew Simpson, otherwise to want their Week's wages, following their being convict thereof.

Beadles:—November 2d.—Beadles were to have staffs for keeping quietness in the Kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they get 4d., and 2d. for each baptism. All this for ringing the Bell and rowing up the Knock, and for setting the furms 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.

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.

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 liberallity 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.

Smothering Children.—April 27. The presbytery advised, and resolved, that smoorers of children make their repentance two Sundays in sack-cloth, standing at the kirk door. On the 24th Jan. 1594, the standing place was approved to be above the pillar, near the new bigged wall; sometimes the man appeared, and was rebuked for being art and part in smooring 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 hospital.

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, be-

side St. Enoch's gate, (Trongate,) or in it.

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.)

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, probibited.—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

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.

Assessment for the Poor .—July 3d.—The Session appointed a committee to consider the roll of the people who were able in the Town to be stented for helping the poor, and that the money collected on Sunday shall be given to Poor householders, this, on the margin of the record, is called Buttock Male, for Poor householders. (This seems to have been the first assessment.) The Session appoints the Deacon of the Websters to help the poor of their own trade.

1595 Catechism:—August 27th.—Mr. Weems and Mr. Cooper, offer to teach the Catechism, and cast lots who shall begin first. At this time the Town

and the Barony were one Parish.

1595 Barony Parish:—September 10th.—The Synod appointed the Parish of Glasgow without the Town, to have a Minister of their own, and resort to a Kirk of their own. Mr. Alexander Rowat was appointed minister of the Barony parish this year.

1595 Fast Day:—A Fast is to be kept for both days of the Communion, that the Lord's day be not profaned by pastimes and plays. The Magistrates gave intimation that no games nor plays were to be used in the Town for two

weeks before the Communion.

1596 Presbytery of Glasgow.—The general assembly annexed Carmunnock, Eaglesham and Cathcart, to the presbytery of Glasgow, and restored Kilbride to Hamilton.

1597 Banners and Swearers.—July 27th. Appoints some noters of banners and swearers, and appoint the ministers and magistrates to note the swearers and banners at the Broomielaw.

1597 Cathedral:—The Provost, Baillies, and Council, Deacons of Crafts, and Ministers of Glasgow, convene in the College Kirk to give their advice in Judgment, about repairing the Hie Kirk.

Physicians and Surgeons .- Sept. 14th. The session thinks good, that the university, 1598 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.

Physicians and Surgeons .- The physicians and surgeons of this city were incor-1599 porated 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 deaconty 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.

Midwives :- February 8th .- The two Midwifes in the Town, are discharged to go 1599 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.

Magistrates made Elders: - October 4th .- The Session enacts that whosoever shall 1599 be chosen Provost or Baillies after this, shall be enrolled as elders of the Kirk for

the year to come.

Plague .- April 17th. After the morning preaching, the session consulted how the infection of the glengore within this city may be removed. Some sent to the council to deplore the infection that's in this city by the glengore, and some to convene again in the Blackfriars kirk anent it, and the whole chirurgeons and professors of medicine in town to be present. So much given to a man for bigging a lodge without the Stable green port to the women that hath the glengore.

Enumeration of the Inhabitants .- July 10th. Appoints a minister and a baillie to visit 1600 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.

Week day Sermons .- Sept. 25th. For as much as the king's majesty by advice of his 1600 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

Absentees from Church .- Nov. 13th. The session ordains the deacons of the crafts 1600 to cause search for absents from the kirks in their craft of all the freemen, the

one half of the fine to go to the kirk, and the other to the craft.

Searchers .- Nov. 27th. The session directs searchers on the Sabbath to pass into the houses to apprehend absents from the kirk.

Poor .- Dec. 11th. This is the first time the distribution of the poors' money is 1600

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.

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.

Great Fire. Sept. 16th. The council desired to help those that suffered by the 1601

great fire that nearly destroyed the town.

Bridge of Partick.-Captain Crawford of Jordanhill was provost of Glasgow, and 1601

built the bridge over the river Kelvin at Partick, this year.

Plague .- March 18th. The session make mention of the pestilence which seems to have been here, but partly removed, the prayers had been interrupted for some time, and mention of some that were passing to the muir.

Plague.—May 13th. The session direct that a thanksgiving be made for preserving the town from the plague. On 16th August, 1604, another public fast was kept; also, on 23d December, a thanksgiving for preserving the town from pestilence, that was entering in; the last thanksgiving was on 19th September, 1605, viz.

for three Sabbaths.

Pestilence.-June 18th. If any person in this city be found to have been faulters in the time of the pestilence, from such a time to such a time, they shall, beside their ordinary repentance, appear the third Sabbath at the pillar, with sackcloth.

Paunders.-That whatever person shall be found a paunder or resetter of w-s, 1602 or w-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.

Old Jail .- The old jail, which was built at the Cross in 1603, was pulled down in 1814. It was a handsome gothic building, with turrets and embrasures, and of the same style of finishing as the original steeple, which still remains at the Cross. On the south side of the steeple the archbishop's arms are cut in bas relief, saint Mungo's head appears mitred on a shield, &c. with two salmon for supporters. On the north side of the steeple, crowns and other emblems of royalty are displayed, along with the letters C. R. the jail having been built during the reign of Charles I. Before the erection of this jail, principal culprits were confined in the bishop's castle. From 1603 till 1740, the town hall was on the middle floor of the west end of the jail, it had a lofty ceiling, an antique ornamented chimney piece, and the appearance of having been well finished. When the present town hall, adjoining the tontine, was opened in 1740, the old hall was fitted up into prison rooms. The justiciary court hall was originally on the first, or one pair of stairs, floor of the jail, but removed to an adjoining building in the High-street, in the year 1795.

No Street Dances at Banquets .- Jan. 7th. The session enacted that at banquets, 1604 there should be no dancing openly on the street, playing on bagpipes, beating drums,

or losing the consignation money.

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 ma-

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.

Confinement in Steeple .- July 7th. The session, on 7th September, appoints a ward-1604 house to be made in the Blackfriars steeple. One person was steepled for eight days, the beddal was instructed to let steeplers get nothing but bread and water, or small drink, so long as they continue in the steeple, under the pain of 40 shillings.

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.

Cathedral.—April 18th. Repairs to be made on the Hie kirk, particularly on the 1605 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.

Stewarts of Minto .- In the nave of the cathedral, a monument is erected to the 1605 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.

Punishment inflicted .- Dec. 5th. The session enacted that fornicators should not 1605 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.)

Letter of Guildry .- The letter of guildry was signed on 6th Feb. in this year. The

decreet was confirmed by the king in parliament in 1612.

Plague .- May 9th. Prayers made for the inhabitants of Ayr afflicted by the pes-1606

tilence. Cathedral .-- Archbishop Spottiswood repaired the episcopal palace, which had 1606 been damaged at the reformation, and commenced covering the roof of the cathedral with lead, which was finished by his successor archbishop Law.

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

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.

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.

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 as burials; the session and magistrates discharge the bringing out of bedstraw 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 punds. 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.

613 Dyers Regulations.—Feb. 15th. The session ordains that the litsters do not big on their fires beneath their vatts, till after 4 o'clock on Sunday's night.

1613 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

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.

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 High 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 Catheart .- 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.

Gomedians.—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.

Sabbath, observance of .- Sept. 15th. The session enacted, that no markets be held on 1625 Sabbath afternoon after the ports are opened.

Christmas Day .- Jan. 19. All the travellers in town are summoned, and accused 1626 of travelling on Sabbath, and yet not travelling on Zuill day, though a week day.

Marriages .- Feb. 23. Proclamation of marriage stopped for two persons, till they 1626 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.

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.

Relapsers .- Relapsers in fornication appear four times at the pillar in white sheets, 1629 and two days at the Cross.

Glasgow was again declared a free royal burgh. 1630

Antinuptial Fornicators .- Jan. 26. It is ordinary for antinuptial fornicators to stand 1630 only once in their own clothes.

Ministers Censured .- The presbytery censure the ministers of Glasgow for dispens-

ing with public repentance for money.

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.

Marriages .- May 26. The session, with the advice of the magistrates, enacts, that 1631 parties to be proclaimed for marriage, shall come on Saturday's night after the evening prayer, to the New kirk, and there be booked, and a minister and some elders to wait for that end.

1634 Prison in Blackfriars Church .- May 14th. The ordinary prison for kirk delinquents, for some time past, has been the back gallery of the Blackfriars kirk.

Separation .- Oct. 22. Compeared 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.

Blackfriars Church.-This church was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to Charles I. in 1634, who declared it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that "the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it."-On 6th June, 1635, a contract was entered into between the archbishop, with consent of the chapter, on the first part, the magistrates on the second, and the college on the third part, reciting, that the Blackfriars kirk was in ruins; and that the college had redisponed it to the town, who meant to repair or build it, and who had raised a sum of money to endow a minister with the stipend of 1000 merks; the college were to receive a certain number of the second best seats in the new church. This contract was confirmed by charter, Charles I. on 1st July, 1636. The same charter conveys to the magistrates and council the patronage of the Blackfriars and St. Mary's churches, and nominates the magistrates justices of the peace within the burgh.

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.

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.

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 magis-1636 trates 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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YEARS.

Sabbath, observance of .- Aug. 18th. The session enact, that the ports be shut on 1637

Saturday's night, and watchers set to observe travellers.

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.

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.

Public Green .- The magistrates commenced purchasing ground for the high green 1638

this year. The last purchase was the Haugh, in 1792.

Beadle.—Provost Cunningham informed the session that the town council presented 1639 a beddal, on this, the session did vote and choose said beddal.

Subscribing the Covenant .- All persons who declined to subscribe the covenant 1639

were debarred from ordinances.

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.

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 conveen after the afternoon sermon, and instruct them in the

groundsof the christian religion.

Destroying Crucifixes .- Jan. 8th. In pursuance of an act of assembly held at Aber-1641 deen, 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.

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.

Hutcheson's Hospital .- The foundation stone of the hospital, which stood on the 1641 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 1736, the 12 old men who lived in the hospital, went to the Tron church on Sundays, in dark gray cloaks, green necks and sleeves. On the south side of the intended quadrangle, statues of George and Thomas Hutcheson, were placed in niches. The statues are now in the vestibule of the new Hospital, fronting Hutcheson-street.

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.

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 colar.

Market day altered .- On 27th Sept. in this year the market day which had been some time ago changed from Thursday to Monday, was now changed to Wednesday.

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 furm before the pulpit, for the third at the pillar, beside the fine.

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.

Women in Church .- Aug. 3d. The session ordained, that a woman for giving the searchers ill language, and for being absent from the kirk on the fast day, shall pay

5 pounds and appear at the form and be rebuked.

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.

Communion .- June 20th. The session directs that the magistrates shall attend the 1644 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.

Barony Church .- July 24th. An act of session, discharging the town's people 1644 from going to hear sermon in the barony kirk on the Sabbath day. And Mr. Zach-

ariah Boyd desired to inhibit them also.

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.

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.

A Parliament summoned to be beld 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.

Prisoners Executed .- Sir Walter Rollock, Sir Phillip Nisbet, and Ogilvie of Inverquharity, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.)

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.

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.

Ports to be shut .- The session enact, that the ports be well kept in time of sermon,

because of the highlandmen.

Ministers' Burial Place .- Nov. 30th. The ministers apply for a burial place in the 1648 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.

Outer High Church .- May 15th. The session earnestly desire the magistrates may 1648 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

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. 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,

at Whitehall on 30th January, 1649. Sabbath, observance of .- June 7th. All keeping cattle out of doors on the Sabbath,

that in ten days, they sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots .- Charles I. was beheaded

except by the town herd, forbidden on pain of censure.

1649 Parochial Sessions first appointed .- On 13th of April this year, parochial sessions were first appointed; but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of government, his majesty Charles II. put them down by royal proclamation, and it was not till April, 1662, that the legal restriction was removed.

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.

Plague and civil war .- The city of Glasgow was afflicted this year with the plague, 1649 civil war and famine.

Poor .- Oct. 9. The whole poor in the several quarters combined, and allowed 1649 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.

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

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.

Barony of Gorbals.—The magistrates and council of Glasgow purchased the lands of Brigend and Gorbals, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerston, in 1647, for the sum of £81,333, 16s. 8d. Scots, the one half for Hutchison's hospital, and the other half between the corporation of the city and the trades' house. The magistrates of Glasgow in 1650, received a crown charter to the lands of Gorbals, together with the heritable office of bailliery and justiciary within said bounds, formerly held by the duke of Lennox. The duke's commissioners confirmed this charter on 8th Sept. 1655.

1650 Oliver Cromwell .- Oliver Cromwell having been appointed captain general of the forces, the English parliament sent him down to make war upon the Scotch. Having arrived at Dunbar, an engagement took place on 3d. Sept. which gave him immediate possession of Edinburgh; having marched to Glasgow, he took up his lodgings and held his levees in Silver Craigs' house, on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite the Bridgegate, now used as a sale-room for old furniture. Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the minister of the Outer High church, at that time had the chief sway in ecclesiastical affairs; Cromwell having sent for him, gave him a long prayer; on the following Sunday, Cromwell went in state to the cathedral church. Mr. Zac. Boyd, the distinguished paraphrast, took occasion to inveigh against Cromwell, on which, Thurlow, his secretary, said he would shoot the scoundrel. " No, no," said

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.

51 Session Books.—The session books that had been keeping in the castle of Dumbarton brought back.

1652 Boys breaking the Sabbath.—April 1st. A committee was appointed, who brought boys and servants before the session for breaking the Sabbath, and other faults:—they had clandestine censures, and gave money to some for that end.

1652 Great Fire.—In this year there was a great fire in Glasgow, by which, a great part of the houses in the Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate and Bridgegate were destroyed, being nearly one-third of the city. It began on Thursday, 17th June, at 1 o'clock, p. m. and lasted till Friday.

1652 Collection for Glasgow.—There was a collection through the kingdom for Glasgow, on occasion of the great fire. The session empowers a committee of council to distribute all such money, for the use of those that suffered by the fire.

Milk Sellers.—July 1st. The session appointed a clandestine committee to go about searching for persons who sell milk on the Sabbath; the committee to be four elders, and they to get two-pence a-week each of them, from the treasurer.

1652 Enumeration of Sick .- Aug. 5th. One gets ten pounds yearly, for writing and taking up the names of the sick in town.

1652 Poor assessment.—Dec. 27th. The whole roll of the poor is 457 lib.; the magistrates only stent the town with 300 lib. and refer the rest to the ordinary collections.

1652 Lands of Provan.—The city acquired the lands of Provan from Sir Robert Hamilton of Silverton hall.

1652 Magistrates.—The magistrates and council continued in office three years.

1653 Oliver Cromwell.—Cromwell, in 1652, got his friend Mr. Gillespie promoted to the principality in the College. On his being appointed protector of the kingdom, and supreme magistrate of the commonwealth, he showed great respect to the principal, and granted several favours to the college.

653 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 allenarly the payment of the medicines, which will be at a rate not considerable.

1654 Sabbath, observance of.—The session enacts that the ministers, time about, after sermon on Sabbath nights, do visit the bridge with one elder, and exhort the people that flock there, to go home.

655 Suspension of Censure.—Jan. 8. The west session resolves, that so long as the English continue in town, they will put no person upon the pillar, because they mock at them, this the other kirks have also determined.

1655 Preaching days.—The fast is to be on the Thursday before the communion, there are to be sermons on Saturday and Monday at the three kirks, and on Sunday at the Blackfriars, to such as will repair thither. The doors will not be open on Sunday

till 6 in the morning.

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'Ure says, the entry to the hall, was very fine and splendid; above the top thereof there were three old men resembling the decayed members of the merchants' rank, and a ship with full sails and arms of the city, all purely cut out of freestone and well illuminated. When provost Aird was dean of guild, he caused a board to be put up in the hall, on which there were scripture directions how to buy and sell with a safe conscience. The provost's dwelling-house was opposite the hall, having one front to the Bridgegate and another to the Goosedubs, formerly called Aird's wynd.

Edinburgh, Collection for .- May 1. A collection made for Edinburgh for a late 1656

fire there; gotten 900 lib. and some odds.

Galleries in Churches .- Aug. 7. The session request the magistrates to make more 1656 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.

Fines of scandalous Persons .- Sept. 4. The session spoke to the magistrates anent 1656 converting the fines of scandalous persons for the use of the poor. Reported after-

wards that the magistrates slighted it.

St. Andrew's Bridge .- May. 7. The session reported that 1015 lib. had been ga-1657

thered for St. Andrew's bridge and the distressed people of that town.

Poor's Money .- June 10. The elders report, that when they had gathered the col-1658 lection 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. Oliver Cromwell .- The protector Cromwell, in a letter to the lord provost, dated

50th Sept. desired that the election of the magistrates should be delayed till he had

time to make up his mind on the subject.

College .- Dec. 2. Mr. John Young and Mr. Burnet, from the college, desire in 1658 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.

Dumbarton Harbour .- The magistrates of Glasgow being desirous to make a har-1658 bour 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.

Blackfriars Church .- Jan. 27. The session directs that the magistrates be spoken

to about repairing the Blackfriars kirk, which is like to be ruinous.

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.

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 beddal the keys of the kirk, and suffering him to go about his calling. Soon after this, the principal declared his willingness to preach in the Outer kirk, as his health would permit him, and he would have the college to hear him in any of the kirks. At this time the magistrates appointed a kirk officer, and took the bason, &c. from the former officer in the Outer kirk; on this the session appointed that no baptisms be in the Outer High kirk till the plate and cloth, &c. be restored.

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.

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

Scotland, the earl of Middleton and a quorum of the privy council, were sent to Glasgow to enforce obedience. The court sat in the fore hall of the College, on 26th Sept. when they were waited upon by provost Campbell and the magistrates. Archbishop Fairfoul complained that the ministers did not acknowledge his authority as bishop, on which an order was made for all the clergymen of the district to acknowledge Fairfoul as the archbishop, under the pain of ejection. In a few weeks, more than 400 ministers in Scotland were turned out and took leave of their flocks in one day; among whom there were 14 belonging to the presbytery of Glasgow, of these were principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rodgers of Glasgow, and Mr. Donald Cargill of the barony parish.

1662 Port-Glasgow.-The magistrates of Glasgow purchased 13 acres of land from Sir Robert Maxwell, near the village of Newark, on which they built harbours, and the

first dry or graving docks in Scotland.

Calder and Monkland .- Charter in favour of the college of the patronages of the 1664 churches of Calder and Monkland.

Barony Glebe .- The presbytery ratify and approve the designation of four acres 1665 in Parson's croft to be a glebe to the Barony, but delay consideration of the manse

Non-conformists.—Several persons were hanged in the streets of Glasgow, merely 1666

because they would not conform to episcopacy.

Conventicles .- The magistrates of Glasgow were fined £100 for allowing Mr. 1667

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.

Communion .- The presbytery, on 17th August, directed that the day of prepara-1669 tion 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

1669 Sugar-house.- The wester, or Stockwell sugar-house, was built this year.

Arch of Bridge fell .- The southmost arch of the bridge at Glasgow fell on the 1671

Wednesday of the annual fair, without doing injury to any person.

1673 Conventicles .- Feb. 20. A man referred to the presbytery for frequenting conventicles. A woman imprisoned because she keeps not the kirk; after dealing with her, and after further imprisonment, she engages in a bond to observe the kirk, under pain of losing the benefit of Hutchison's hospital, and that she shall not go to any conventicles.

Whale Fishing and Soap manufacture.-Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. 1674 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.

Conventicles .- Mr. James Dunlop of Househill, on the information of archbishop 1676 Burnet, was summoned before the privy council and fined 1000 merks for neglect of duty as baillie depute of the regality of Glasgow, in allowing conventicles to be held at 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.

Great Fire .- A great fire took place in Glasgow, 130 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.

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

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.

Whig and Tory .- The parliament determined to check the growth of popery. In this year they excluded the duke of York from the crown of England and Ireland. They then voted the king's standing army and guards to be illegal. It was at this period that the famous statute, "The habeas corpus act" passed, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive power. At this period the country was divided into two political parties, which, for the first time, were called whig and tory, as terms of reproach. The whigs were so denominated from a cant name given to the sour presbyterian conventiclers, (whig being milk turned sour.) The tories were denominated from the Irish banditti so called, whose usual manner of bidding the people deliver, was by the Irish word "toree," or "give me."

Conventicles .- The privy council prepared a bond, obliging the subscribers, their 1678 wives, servants, tenants and cottars, to abstain from conventicles, and not to associate with what they called the vagrant ministers who had forfeited their places; this bond was subscribed at Glasgow by provost Campbell, and baillies Johnston, Campbell and Colquhoun, the whole council, and several merchants and tradesmen, amounting in whole, to 153. 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 plun-

dering those who would not sign the bond.

Stage Coaches .- A coach was agreed to be run this year between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. William Hume, merchant in Edinburgh, contracted with provost Campbell and the other magistrates of Glasgow, that he the said William Hume, should have in readiness, ane sufficient strong coach, to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Glasgow ilk Monday morning and return again ilk Saturday night, God willing.

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

Conventicles .- Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards viscount Dundee, having pur-1679 sued 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.

Magistrates election deferred.—The election of magistrates was deferred, because 1681 James, duke of York, (afterwards James II.) who was then in Glasgow, had not

made up his mind who should be elected.

Minister of Barony Parish Executed .- Mr. Donald Cargill, minister of the Barony 1681 parish of Glasgow, was executed at Edinburgh on 27th Feb. for being somehow

concerned with the battle of Bothwell bridge.

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."

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.

Quay at Broomielaw .- The quay, or harbour at the Broomielaw, was built at the 1688 Revolution, it cost 30,000 merks.

Private Marriages .- Nov. 19. The session enacted, that no marriages be in private 1689

houses, being contrary to act of assembly.

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.

Scotch Cameronians-On the abdication of James II. the city of Glasgow raised 1689 a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh under the command of the earl of Argyle, to guard the covenanters. This regiment then got the name of the Scotch

Cameronians, and afterwards the 26th regiment of foot.

Poll Election .- The magistrates were elected by a poll vote of the burgesses.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Students attend the Session .- Oct. 1st. The session allows all young students, whom 1691 Mr. Woodrow recommends, to sit in the north quarter session, so that they may wit-

ness discipline, upon their promise of secrecy.

Marriage .- Dec. 3. That all marriages shall be celebrated between eight in the 1691 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Elders Visitation .- Dec. 5th. The ancient and laudable custom of elders visiting the

families once a quarter renewed.

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.

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.

Bowling Green .- The town council disposed of a piece of ground in Candleriggstreet 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.

Tax on Carters.-The town council passed an act laying a tax on the carters for 1696

repairing the streets.

Rope Manufactory .- Mr. William Crawford of Jordanhill, Mr. James Corbet of 1696 Kenmure, and others, entered into a copartnery for manufacturing ropes. It is probable that the premises had gone into decay, as the buildings for the rope-work company were not erected till the autumn of 1766. In 1698, an act of parliament was passed for the further encouragement of the manufacture of ropes and cordage in Glasgow, laying on a duty on all ropes imported from the Sound or elsewhere, and in return, the company were to advance a capital of £40,000 Scots, and to bring in foreigners to the work.

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.

Warlocks and Witches .- The magistrates of Glasgow, on 12th March, granted an 1698 allowance to the jailor for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the lords commissioners of justiciary.

Drinkers .- July 14th. The session recommended to the elders and deacons two 1698 and two to search the change-houses in their proportions, on Saturday nights at 10,

and delate drinkers and houses to the magistrates.

Milk Sellers .- The order of the session for searching the milk market on Sunday 1699 put in force. Buyers noticed as well as sellers.

Darien Speculation .- The city of Glasgow having entered deeply into the Darien

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YEARS. speculation in south America; the Stewarts of Minto, and several others connected with this city were ruined.

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.

Bishop's Castle stormed by the Mures of Caldwell .- In the records of the lords of 1699 council, vol. 30th, folio 219, there is a decree at the instance of James, archbishop of Glasgow, against John Mure of Caldwell, for damages on account of his said ancestors taking the castill of Glasgow, prior to the year 1517, and breaking down of the samyn with artalzary." (artillery.) It contains a long list of the Bishop's chattells which were destroyed. The decree is dated the 4th of March, 1517.

Flesh Market, Bell-street.—This market was built ten years before Bell-street

was opened, for the exclusive accommodation of fleshers who were not members of the corporation; at first they brought in sheep and lambs in carcases 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.

Showing 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.

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.

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 towne offishers, 36 punds." "For mackin cot and wascot for highland piper, a lad 3 days at 4 shillings a day." The Dutch thread was charged at 3 pound per lib.

Poor's Box.—July 1st. The session, with consent of the magistrates, appoint that

a box with a bell shall stand at the entry to the Hie kirk at burials, to receive what

used to be given to the poor at burials.

Barrowfield and Bridgetown .- The lands of Barrowfield and Bridgetown began to

be fued by Mr. John Walkinshaw; in 1724 he had only fued 19 small lots.

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 Callowgate 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 with-out 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.)

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.

Elected on 1 Sir John Johnston, knight, 23d June, 1707 2 Robert Rodger, lord provost of Glasgow, 8th July, 1708 3 Thomas Smith, dean of guild of Glasgow, 25th Nov. 1710 4 Thomas Smith, 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, 28th Nov. 1727 8 Colonel John Campbell of Croombank, 13th June, 1734 9 Neil Buchanan, 25th June, 1741 10 Lieut - colonel John Campbell of Mamore, 13th Aug. 1747 11 Lieut-colonel John Campbell of Mamore, 31st May, 1754 12 Lord Frederick Campbell, 19th May, 1761 13 Lord Frederick Campbell, 10th May, 1768 14 Lord Frederick Campbell, 29th Nov. 1774

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	1.5	John Crawford of Auchenames,						
				1200			31st Oct.	
	10	Ilay Campbell of Succoth,		-	-	-	18th May,	1784
	17	John Crawfurd of Auchenames, -		-			26th Feb.	1700
	18	William M'Dowall of Garthland,	-					
		William M'Dowall of Garthland,		113219			12th July,	
			The state of	-			27th Sept.	
	20	Boyd Alexander of Southbar, -				- 12	16th Nov.	1802
	21	Archibald Campbell of Blythswood,		-	-	_	15th Dec.	
	22	Archibald Campbell of Blythswood,	The second	0.0	307 P			
	93	Alexander Houstonn of Clerkington,		170. 11		-	22d June,	1807
	04	Windows Find of Clerkington,	and the same		200	-	30th June,	1809
	24	Kirkman Finlay of Castletoward, lord	provost	of C	lasgov	V.*	30th Oct.	1812
	25	Alexander Houstonn of Clerkington,	-	-			11th July,	1919
	26	Archibald Campbell of Blythswood,	71 10 10	200				
0		Dir Data Friday	1.35	4. 1000	Buddon Ed	11/200	S1st Mar.	1820

Riding Post to Edinburgh .- On 7th November application was made to parliament

for a riding post between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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.

Coal in Gorbals muir .- Mr. Robert Dreghorn, tacksman of the Gorbal 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.

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.

Scotch Episcopalians .- The Scotch Episcopalians met this year in Glasgow for public worship, for the first time since the revolution, Bishop Alex. Duncan, minister.

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 1783, 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 1813 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, 1823.

In April, 1823, 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.

Society of Friends .- The society of friends (quakers) have had a meeting-house 1716 here since this period.

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.

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

Court Dress .- The town council enacted that provost Bowman and his successors in office should wear a velvet court dress. Candlerigg-street was opened this year.

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.

Surgeons and Barbers.—The union between the surgeons and barbers was dissolved

this year. The barbers retaining the right of deaconry.

Impost.—The British parliament continued an impost of two pennies Scots upon each pint of beer brewed, inbrought or sold within the city of Glasgow. This tax had been granted by the Scotch parliament in 1693, in aid of the burgh funds.

King-street and Prince's-street were opened this year. 1724

Light Women .- The session enact that the elders and deacons go through their pro-1725 portions and take notice of all young women that keep chambers alone, especially

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

them suspect of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and

advise them to get honest men, or take themselves to service.

1725 Shawfield's Mob.—Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, member of parliament for the city, having voted for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence. On 23d June, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons paraded the streets, and began to obstruct the excisemen in the exercise of their duty; they then commenced to demolish Mr. Campbell's house, which was in Argyll-street, fronting Stockwell-street, now the site of Glassford-street. On the arrival of the military, the mob attacked them, on which Captain Bushel desired his men to fire in their own defence, when two of the citizens were killed on the spot. In an after affray, the mob was defeated, so that in the whole, there were nine men killed and seventeen wounded. When this matter was represented to the secretary of state, the lord advocate came to Glasgow, and after precognition, committed the magistrates, viz. Provost Millar, Baillies Stirling, Johnston, Mitchell, Dean of Guild Stark, and Convener Armour, to their own jail, and afterwards to the common jail in Edinburgh, for neglect of duty. Nineteen other persons were also committed.

On 20th July, the lords of justiciary directed the magistrates to be liberated on bail, and on the 21st, they returned to Glasgow. When about 6 miles from the city, they were met by upwards of 200 of the inhabitants chiefly on horseback, who conducted them into the city, where they were received with open arms, ringing of bells and every demonstration of joy. Of the 19 persons sent to Edinburgh, some were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, some were banished, and others released.

Mr. Campbell having applied to parliament for indemnification for his loss, the parliament allowed him  $\pounds 6400$  sterling out of the local tax of two pennies Scots on the pint of beer; this sum, together with other damages and expenses occasioned by the riot, amounted to about £9000, no part of which the town could advance in cash.

1725 Anderston.—This village was formed by Mr. Anderson, out of one of his farms of Stobcross. The lands of Stobcross having became the property of Mr. David Watson, banker, remained in that family till Mr. Watson's death, when the executors of his will sold them very unadvisedly, which turned out to the great prejudice of his children.

1725 Town's Mill.—The inhabitants of Glasgow agreed to be restricted to the town's mill, in consideration of the magistrates keeping the mill in repair, and repairing the

quay at the Broomielaw.

1725 Fire Engine.—The first fire engine was purchased for the community this year.
1727 Profane Ballads.—Jan. 5th. The session made application to the magistrates anent

discharging profane ballads from being sung on the streets.

1727 Highland Society .- The Glasgow Highland society was instituted this year.

1728 Dean of Guild Court.—The town council passed an act prohibiting all builders and others from building or altering houses, till they applied for and obtained authority from the dean of guild court.

728 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 £5374, 8s. 8d. sterling, besides a feu duty of £103, 8s. sterling. The Lands of Petershill were sold to Mr. William Stobbo about the same period.

730 Hamiltonhill.—The town council sold the wester common, now called Hamilton-

hill to Mr. James Rea.

1730 Bottlehouse,-The first bottlehouse in Glasgow was erected this year.

1732 Inkles.—Inkles began to be manufactured this year, by Mr. Alexander Harvie, who brought two inkle looms and a workman from Haerlem, at the risk of his life. Glasgow was the first place in Britain where inkles were made.

1755 Reformed Presbyterians.—The reformed presbyterians had their first meeting house in Glasgow this year. Mr. Innes, minister.

1733 Town's Hospital .- The town's hospital in Clyde-street was built this year.

1734 Baillie of Provan.—The magistrates and council elected a baillie of Provan this year, which practice they have continued ever since.

1735 Statue of King William.—Mr. James M'Crae, governor of the presidency of Madras, and citizen of Glasgow, made a present to the community of an equestrian statue of William III. It was set up at the Cross during this year.

1735 Town Hall and old Assembly Room.—The town purchased some old houses and vacant ground near the cross from Mr. John Graham of Dougalston, for the purpose of building a town hall, assembly room, &c. on their site.

1735 Bell's Park .- At this period, the town's herd drove the cows belonging to the

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.

1736 Town Hall.—The foundation stone of the town hall at the Cross, and the old assembly room was laid this year by provost Coulter. The hall and assembly room were opened in 1740. Although deacon Corse was the master mason, his foreman, the celebrated Mungo Neasmith, carried on the work, and carved the caricature

heads on the key stones of the arches in the arcade, so justly admired.

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.

St. Andrew's Church.—The foundation stone of this elegant church was laid this year, by Provost Aiton. Deacon Corse was also the master mason to this building, which is a near copy of the church of St. Martin's in the fields, London, but the whole erection was conducted by Mungo Neasmith. The formation of the portico is allowed by professional persons to be unique. The architrave lintles over the columns have perpendicular joints without any appearance of support. This is effected by internal juggles, while an iron bar sunk into the stones, prevents the lateral strain. When this master-piece of masonry, which occupied seven years, was completed, the magistrates presented Mr. Neasmith with the freedom of the city, and gave him a burying place in the north-west burying ground near the gate. Mr. Neasmith was grandfather to Mr. Mungo Neasmith, now a mason in this city. In the portico of St. Martin's church, a beam of wood, covered with stone, represents the arch.

Dr. William Craig, father to the late Lord Craig, was the first minister in St. Andrew's church; he was admitted on 16th March, 1763. As disputes had arisen about the patronage of this church, the duty was done by probationers for several

years, before a regular minister was appointed.

1739 Searchers of Hides .- The first searchers with a salary, were appointed for the city

during this year.

1740 Type-founding.—Mr. Alexander Wilson (afterwards professor of astronomy in this university,) introduced the art of type-making to Glasgow; till that period type-making was scarcely known in Scotland. Mr. Wilson lived to see his manufactory in Glasgow the most extensive and celebrated of any in Europe.

1741 Burghers.—Their first meeting-house was built in Glasgow during this year, Mr.

James Fisher, minister.

1742 Printfield.—The first printfield which belonged to Glasgow, was fitted up at Pollockshaws, by Messrs. Ingram & Co.

744 Slaughter-House.-The first slaughter house was built this year, on the north

side of the river, a little east from the Stockwell-street bridge.

1744 Printing.—Mr. Robert Foulis brought out his celebrated immaculate 12mo. edition of Horace from the university press during this year. This work was so accurately executed, that the sheets as they were printed were hung up in the College, and a reward offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy.

1745 Glasgow Regiments.—At the rebellion, the city of Glasgow raised two regiments of 600 men each. One of these battalions was engaged, and behaved gallantly at

the battle of Falkirk.

1748 Deacons' Choosing .- On 13th Sept. the Trades' house enacted that in all time coming, the deacons should be elected on the Friday, betwixt the 16th and 24th of

Sept. yearly.

Delftwork.—The first delftwork in Scotland was erected this year near the west end of the Broomielaw. Provost Dinwiddie and his brother the general, were two of the first partners. Mr. James Watt, of Boulton and Watt, was a partner in this company for a number of years, and remained so till his death, which happened on 25th August, 1819.

1749 Shoe Shop.—The first shop for the sale of shoes in Glasgow was opened this year by Mr. William Colquboun.

1749 Ship Bank.—The Ship bank was opened this year; this was the first bank belong-

ing 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

ruined by the exactions of the rebels; that the corporation had actually advanced the sum of £9056, 10s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. all of which they were under the necessity of borrowing; that with interest since the date of the bonds, their pecuniary loss amounted to £10,093; they therefore prayed that parliament would grant them relief. Lieut.-col. John Campbell the member for Glasgow, presented the bill, and moved, that "A sum not exceeding £10,000 be granted to his Majesty to reimburse the magi"strates and council of Glasgow, the sum extorted from them by the rebels, upon account of their loyalty, during the late unnatural rebellion, for the raising of which the said magistrates and council were obliged to grant their bonds."

Provost Ingram's evidence at the bar of the House of Commons was so conclusive, that it was not thought necessary to call in baillie George Murdoch, who was in attendance. After some discussion, the Commons agreed to the grant of £10,000.

The bill having been sent to the Lords, was passed on the 31st of May.

1750 Literary Society.—This society was established in the College about this time, by Principal Leechman, then professor of theology; Messrs. Adam Smith, Trail, Reid, and Miller, were among its distinguished members.

750 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.

751 The Episcopal Chapel was opened this year. Mr. James Reddoch, minister.

1751 Gallowgate Port .-- The Gallowgate port was taken down this year.

1752 Gentleman's Carriage.—Mr. Allan Dreghorn, timber merchant, was the first person who run a four wheeled carriage in Glasgow. This gentleman's family were tacksmen of the Gorbals or Govan colliery, when it belonged to the Town, the Trades' house, and Hutcheson's hospital. (See 1714.)

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.

Theatre.—The first theatre in Glasgow was placed against the wall of the Episcopal palace; dress parties going to this unpopular place of amusement, were escorted by a military guard. In 1754, this temporary theatre was demolished by a congregation, who had been hearing Mr. George Whitefield preach in the High-church yard. In 1764, the theatre in Alston-street was opened, and at 1 o'clock in the morning of 16th April, 1782, it was burned to the ground. I was present at the fire, and recollect the firemen receiving orders to protect the adjoining property, and leave the devil's house to its fate. The theatre in Dunlop-street was opened in January, 1785; and in 1804, the theatre in Queen-street was opened. The expense of this building and the scenes exceeded £18,500. Provost Craigie laid the foundation stone of this theatre, in presence of the committee. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the large sums which have been laid out in this city for building theatres, none of the tacksmen have succeeded.

1753 Glasgow Arms Bank .- This banking company commenced business about this

1754 Flesh Markets.- The markets in King-street were built this year.

1754 Silver-Smiths.—Mr. Robert Leckie was the first silver-smith that opened shop in Glasgow.

1755 Green Market .- The Green market in Candlerigg street, was opened this year.

1756 Cathedral Steeple destroyed by lightning.—The steeple of the cathedral church, above the upper battlement, was destroyed by lightning this year. At the time of the storm, a party of recruits were at drill in the nave of the cathedral, immediately under the steeple, when, unfortunately, a serjeant and one of the recruits were killed by the falling of some stones. Mr. Neasmith shewed great genius in the erection of a scaffold and repairing the steeple. Virginia-street was opened during this year.

756 Hat-Shop.—Mr. John Blair was the first person who had a front shop in this city,

for the sale of hats; it was opened in the Saltmarket during this year.

1758 Coaches between Edinburgh and Glasgow.—In this year, a heavy coach began to run between Edinburgh and Glasgow, it was drawn by four horses, and was twelve hours on the road. After running about thirty years, the heavy coaches were succeeded by diligences drawn by two horses, which were generally about eight hours on the road. On 10th January, 1799, Mr. John Gardner, late of the Buck's head hotel, Glasgow, started the Royal Edinburgh telegraph with four horses, which

runs through in six hours. Since 1802, stage coaches are not allowed to go out

nor come into Glasgow on Sunday. The Royal mails excepted.

In 1819, there were only 15 street coaches in Glasgow, and of that number, six only plyed regularly on the streets. On 6th March, 1818, Mr. Angus 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.

Glasgow Marine Society - This society was instituted this year. 1758

River Clyde.—An act of parliament was procured this year for rendering the river 1759 navigable for large vessels by means of locks. In 1770, an act was procured for deepening the river, and laying on tonnage dues.

Thistle Bank -This banking company commenced business this year. Some time

after this, the Merchant bank, and Messrs. Thomsons' bank were opened.

Woollen Draper .- Mr. Patrick Ewing has been a woollen draper in Glasgow for 1761 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.

Burying Ground.-The ground on the north side of the High church was pur-1761

chased for a burying ground this year.

College Chapel .- At this period, the professors and students began regularly to at-1765 tend divine service in their own hall. Jamaica-street and Havannab-street were open-

ed during this year.

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.

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.

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.

Burying Ground .- The North west burying ground was formed this year.

1767 Gold Chains .- The lord provost, baillies, dean of guild, and convener, first began to wear gold chains. Provost Murdoch, baillies Buchanan, Bannatyne and Clark, dean of guild Campbell and convener Jamieson were the first persons who wore the chains. The convener's chain was made by Napier and Bain, and cost £40010011 1.

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.

Forth and Clyde Navigation .- Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. on 10th June, dug out the first spadeful of earth for the canal. On 3d Sept. 1773, 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 en 11th Nov. the basin at Port-Dundas was finished. The canal from the Forth to the Clyde is 35 miles long.

Monkland Canal.-Although this canal was projected in this year, it was not till 1769 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.

Finnieston.-The village of Finnieston was laid out this year by the proprietor of Stobcross. The name was given in honour of the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who was chaplain in the family.

- 1770 Relief Meeting-bouse.—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.

776 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.

776 Stockwell-street Bridge.—This bridge was widened ten feet on the east side dur-

ing this year.

John Brown, master of works. It was on the east side of the Candleriggs-street, from the Trongate to Bell-street. It was not however till 1800, when the first police act was obtained, that footpaths became general, though there were instances of a single row of stones being put in front of a few houses as far back as the year 1764. Before side pavements were made, persons walked on the middle of the street, hence the term walking on the crown of the causeway.

777 Arns Well.—The Arns well, in the green, was opened to the public this year, under the auspices of provost Donald. This well took its name from the arn trees (alder)

which were planted beside it.

1777 Gaelic Chapel.—The Gaelic chapel in Ingram-street was opened this year, Mr. Hugh M'Diarmet, minister. Queen Street was opened this year.

1777 Chrystal.—The manufacturing of chrystal was introduced to this town by Messrs.

Cookson of Newcastle during this year.

77 Cudbear. - Messrs. George M'Intosh & Co. established a manufactory of cudbear

in this city during this year.

1778 Episcopal Palace.—The ruins of this once famous structure were removed this year; the west wall hung over Kirk-street so very considerably, that Mr. C—l—r could never be advised to go near it, from the belief in the story, that whenever the wisest man in the city came in contact with it, it would fall and smother him!!!

1778 Tallow Searchers. Tallow searchers first appointed in this city.

1779 Charlotte Street was opened this year.

1779 Methodists.—The meeting-house in Stockwell-street, opposite to Jackson-street, was opened this year by Mr. John Wesley, who first visited Glasgow in April,

1751. The first conference was held in London, on 25th June, 1744.

1780 Rev. Doctor Hamilton.—The Rev. Doctor John Hamilton, 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.

780 Street Lamps.—On 16th August, the town council instructed the master of works to put up nine lamps on the south side of the Trongate-street, from the Laigh kirk steeple to the Stockwell-street, in consideration that the proprietors of houses had just

laid a foot pavement similar to that on the opposite side of the street.

Buchanan Street was opened this year, (north end in 1804.)

1780 Popish Bill.—A bill having been brought into parliament to repeal certain penal statutes against the Roman catholics, a numerous body of the citizens of Glasgow determined to oppose it. 85 societies, consisting of 12,000 persons, were formed against it. Mr. John Paterson, spirit dealer, was convener of the heads of the societies, and corresponded with Lord George Gordon, who had put himself forward on this occasion. At this period a mob destroyed a shop in King-street, and a pottery in Tureen-street belonging to Mr. Bagnel, merely because he was a Roman catholic. Soon after this, a bill was brought into parliament for repealing the duty on French cambrics; when the news of this reached Glasgow, the weavers met in great numbers and burnt the minister in effigy. Mr. George Dempster, who had opposed the bill in parliament, having come to Glasgow, was highly applauded,

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.

Ingram Street was opened, and the tontine rooms and coffee room, built this year. 1781 St. Enoch's Church .- This church was opened this year. Dr. William Taylor, 1782

minister. St. Enoch's square was opened at the same period.

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.

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.

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.

Campbell Street was opened this year. 1784

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, 1813.

Great Frost .- On the 14th March, the ice on the Clyde broke up after four 1785 months frost. During the time of the ice, booths and dram shops, with fires in them,

were erected on the river.

Balloon .- During this year Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, ascended in a balloon 1785 from St. Andrew's square, and in 24 hours descended at Hawick, a distance of about 70 miles. In a second attempt he descended in the neighbourhood of Campsie.

Turkey Red -Messrs. George M'Intosh and David Dale commenced dyeing

yarn turkey red this year.

Coal .- The town council resolved that coal brought into the city should be sold by weight and not by measure, in all time coming.

Weigh-house .- This building was removed from Candlerigg-street to Ingramstreet, south-east corner of Montrose-street. It was pulled down in 1822.

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.

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.

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.

Cochran Street, Frederick Street, Montrose Street, George Square, and St. Andrew's

Square, were opened during this year.

Lining of Streets .- On the 23d April the magistrates and council remitted to the 1788 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.

Grammar School - The grammar school fronting George-street was built this year. 1789 London Mail .- On 7th July the first mail coach from London, by the way of Car-1790

lisle, arrived in Glasgow.

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,

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.

Brunswick Street, Hutcheson Street, and Wilson Street, were opened this year.

Trades' Hall was built this year, the foundation stone was laid by convener M'Aslan. 1791 The Surgeons' Hall built, Stirling's Library, Hamilton Street, west, opened this year. 1791

- Royal Infirmary-The foundation stone was laid on 18th May, by provost M'Dow-1792 all, in presence of the public bodies. The infirmary was opened on 8th Dec. 1794; betwixt that time and 31st Dec. 1822, there have been admitted, 28,562 patients, of that number, 19,155 have been completely cured; exclusive of in-door patients, 63,000 persons have come to the infirmary for medical advice, so that during the time above specified, 91,562 persons have been cured, relieved, or received advice.
- Roman Catholics.- The first place which the Roman catholics had in Glasgow 1792 for public worship was the Tennis court in Mitchell-street, it opened this year. Mr. Alex. M'Donald, priest.

George Street, Dempster Street, Balmanno Street and Weaver Street, were opened this

year.

Steam Engines .- Mr. Robert Muir was the first person who made an engine in 1792 Glasgow for moving machinery; it was put up in Messrs. Scott & Stevenson's cotton mill in Springfield, exactly 10 years after Messrs. Boulton and Watt obtained their patent. The first engine made under this patent was put up at Bradly iron works in 1782. It was not, however, till 1789, that steam engines were used for spinning cotton; at that period, Messrs. Boulton and Watt erected an engine in Manchester for Mr. Drinkwater.

Tron Church burned .- This church was destroyed by accidental fire, on 8th Feb. 1793 in this year. Glassford-street and Garthland-street were opened at the same period.

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.

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.

Volunteers .- At this period, the revolutionary principles of France had made such 1794 rapid progress in this country, that an act of parliament was passed, authorising the system of volunteering. On this occasion a regiment of Royal volunteers was raised in Glasgow. In 1797, three regiments were raised, viz. Royal volunteers; Royal volunteer light horse; and armed association. Soon after the peace of Amiens, in 1803, 9 corps of volunteers were raised here, viz. 1st regiment of Glasgow volunteers; 2d, or Trades' house regiment; 3d, or Highland regiment; 4th, Sharpshooters; 5th, Grocers corps; 6th, Anderston volunteers; 7th, Armed association; 8th. Canal volunteers; and 9th, Glasgow volunteer light horse. In 1808 the volunteer system gave place to Local Militia, when the Glasgow corps were all disembodied, and 6 corps of local militia embodied in their place. These corps, now disembodied, consisted of 58 companies, and 4060 rank and file.

Taylor-street was opened during this year. In pulling down an old house fronting 1794 Rottenrow-street, for opening Taylor-street, (where churchmen formerly resided,) the

workmen found a number of ancient coins, &c.

Infantry Barracks .- The infantry barracks were built in the Gallowgate, and 1795 Barrack-street opened this year.

Anderson's Institution commenced operations this year. Dr. Wright, president. 1796

Assembly Rooms .- The assembly rooms in Ingram-street were erected in this year. 1796 the foundation stone was laid by provost Gilbert Hamilton.

Virginia-street (north) was opened this year. 1796

Quay at the Broomielaw .- An addition of 360 feet was made to the quay this year. 1797 Riding School .- The riding school in York street was built this year, Capt. John 1797 Orr (town clerk) laid the foundation stone. Stirling-street was opened this year.

Barony Church.-This church which was built this year, is situated a little to the 1798 south of the cathedral.

Contributions to Government .- The citizens of Glasgow remitted £13,938, 14s. 6d. 1798 as a voluntary contribution for carrying on the war.

Gaelic Chapel .- The Gaelic chapel in Duke-street was opened this year, Mr. John 1798 M'Kenzie, minister. Nelson-street was also opened this year.

1798 Catheart-street was opened this year. Before this street was opened or the road

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.

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 1799 1800 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.

Police .- The first police bill was procured this year. Alpin-street, Brown-street, 1800 and Carrick street, were opened this year.

Baillies .- Two additional baillies were added to the magistracy this year, under 1801 the auspices of provost John Hamilton.

Power-Loom Mill .- Mr. John Monteith erected a power mill for 200 looms in this 1801 year. Mr. Monteith has contributed greatly to the improvement of the manufacture of cotton goods.

Bandana Manufactory .- Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle & Co. established a man-1802 ufactory for bandanas this year.

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 1802 this year.

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 1803 foot of the Saltmarket, by Mr. Peter Nicholson, architect.

Glasgow Fire Insurance Company was instituted this year. It was dissolved in a few years afterwards.

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 £384, 18s. 1d., to the parent society, Mr. Dale's distinguished family made a present to the society of 500 Arabic bibles, value, £375, exclusive of £50 annually.

The Hunterian Museum was built this year, and the Glasgow Public Library opened. 1804

Richmond-street, and St. Vincent-street were opened this year. 1804

Literary and Commercial Society .- This society commenced on 27th March. 1805

Stirling Place and Brunswick Place were opened this year. 1805

Ardrossan Canal .- An act of parliament was obtained this year for making this 1805 canal; it is not executed farther than 11 miles, viz. from Glasgow to Johnstone.

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 heds, 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.

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'Queston for bringing water into the town from certain neighbouring springs and reservoirs. As the estimate was greater than was contemplated, and as the public was not yet fully sensible of the inestimable advantages to be derived from a plentiful supply of water, the scheme was relinquished.

In 1804, Mr. Harley erected a large reservoir in Upper Nile-street, and sent a supply of water through the town in carts, from springs in the lands of Willowbank,

on the Blythswood estate.

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 monoply 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.

St. George's Church.-The foundation stone of this church was laid by baillie 1807 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 im-

pressive and appropriate prayer.

Glasgow Observatory. The subscribers to this institution were erected into a cor-1808 poration 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.

Sir John Moore's Monument .- Upwards of £4000 was subscribed in a few days by 1809 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 Corunua, 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.

Glasgow Bank .- The Glasgow banking company commenced business this year. 1809 Lock Hospital .- The Lock hospital was instituted this year, and St. Vincent-street, 1809

west, opened.

Green Market .- The gardeners were this year admitted into the market which 1809

had been erected on the site of the Wynd church.

Jail and Public Offices .- The foundation stone of the jail and public offices, at the 1810 west end of the laigh green, was laid this year by provost Black, in presence of the magistrates and council. The Slaughter Houses were rebuilt this year. 1810

Post Office and Lyceum .- The post office and Lyceum in Nelson-street were built

this year.

Lunatic Asylum .- The foundation stone of this building was laid by provost Black. in presence of the public bodies, with great masonic solemnity. Previous to the procession, a very suitable sermon was preached in St. George's church, by the Rev. Doctor M'Gill, one of the directors and eminent promoters of the institution. When the foundation stone was laid, Mr. Robert M'Nair of Belvidere, the humane projector and zealous promoter of the institution, replied to provost Black, in an energetic speech; after which, the Rev. Doctor Gibb, acting grand chaplain, of-

fered 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.

Lancastrian Schools .- A society was formed in this city for establishing Lancastrian 1810 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.

Gold Chains .- Mr. Joshua Heywood was the first baillie of the river who wore a 1810 gold chain. St. George's Place was opened this year.

College Buildings .- The east range of the College buildings was rebuilt this year, Quay at the Broomielaw .- The quay was extended 900 lineal feet this year. 1811

Mr. Pitt .- The citizens of Glasgow erected a marble statue to the memory of Mr. 1812 Pitt, from the chisel of Flaxman; it was put up in the town hall this year.

Magdalane Asylum .- The foundation stone of the asylum was laid this year by

Mr. Cleland, in presence of the directors.

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 33 steam boats plying from Glasgow to Liverpool, Ireland, the Highlands and elsewhere. The mail is now carried in a steam boat to Ireland and the Highlands. Is Mr. Bell entitled to no public reward for his valuable invention?

Unitarians .- The chapel in Union-street was opened this year, Mr. James Yates 1812

minister. Dundas-street was opened this year.

Gold Chains .- Mr. William Rodger was the first chief magistrate of Gorbals who

wore a gold chain.

Great Hamilton-street .- When this street was opened, the magistrates and council 1813 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.

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.

Pawnbrokers .- The business of pawnbroking did not commence in Glasgow till 1813 this year. Mr. John Graham was the first regular pawnbroker in this city.

Old Fail .- The jail at the Cross was taken down this year, the ground on which it 1814 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. Roman Catholic Chapel .- The Roman Catholic chapel in Clyde-street was built

this year. Mr. Andrew Scott, priest. Book Publishing Trade .- The periodical book publishing trade was not known in 1815 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.

Methodist Chapel in Great Hamilton-street (now St. James' church) was built this 1815

year. The Provident Bank commenced business in Glasgow during this year. Balloon -On 22d Dec. Mr. Saddler, jun. ascended in a balloon from the grammar 1815 school grounds, and descended at Milngavie. M'Farlane-street was opened this year. Flood in Clyde .- On 30th Dec. the Clyde rose about 17 feet higher than in ordi-1815

nary tides. Botanic Garden .- The subscribers to the Royal Botanic garden, were erected into YEARS. a corporation by the prince regent and council; Dr. William Jackson Hooker, so

justly distinguished for scientific acquirements, is the first professor.

Distress of the Working Classes .- In the latter end of 1816, and beginning of 1817, the working classes were so distressed from the want of employment, that it was found necessary to raise a large sum of money for their relief by voluntary subscription; of this sum, the committee of management actually distributed £9653, 6s. 2d. among 23,130 persons. In times of general or local distress, this city is liberal to a proverb; among its citizens there are many to be found engaging in every work of benevolence, labouring for the public good, and the true interests of their less fortunate brethren. The names of Dalglish, Monteith, M'Gavin, Templeton, Ewing, Ellis, and many others, will long be venerated by those who have languished under disease, or felt the chilling cold of poverty.

India .- The first ship that was despatched from Scotland direct to India, was

from the house of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. of this city.

St. John's Church .- The foundation stone of St. John's church was laid this year, by provost Monteith, in presence of the magistrates and council, and the ministers of the city. When the ceremony was completed, the Rev. Principal Taylor offered up an impressive prayer. The procession was guarded by a detachment of the 42d regiment, under the command of capt. James Stirling, son of major-general Stirling, our gallant and highly respected townsman.

Bazar .- The bazar was built during this year. Mr. Cleland, superintendant of public works gave the design and laid the foundation stone. Oswald-street was

opened this year.

Live Cattle Market .- The ground originally intended for Graham's Square has 1818 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.

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.

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 hedding. 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.

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.

Distress of the Working Classes .- The working classes were again thrown into great distress from want of employment. The seeds of discontent which had been widely sown and had taken deep root in this part of the country, had now begun to shoot vigorously in all the variety of radicalism. At this alarming crisis, when thousands of workers paraded the streets in organized form, demanding employment or bread, upwards of 600 persons were almost instantly employed at spade work or breaking stones for the roads. Exclusive of the exertions of the authorities and individuals in the suburbs, the magistrates of Glasgow simultaneously employed 340 persons, chiefly weavers, nearly the whole of whom remained at work for upwards of four months in the green; the entire management of these persons having been given to the superintendent of public works, he had great satisfaction in observing, that by a constant superintendence, and an earnest desire to add to the comforts and alleviate

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, 271 years; 96 were born in other places of Scotland, of whom 39 had families, average residence 185 years; 101 belonged to Ireland, of whom 47 had families, average residence 121 years; 2 from England, average residence 21 years, and I 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.

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. 355 vests. 288 pairs breeches. 84 pairs stockings. 1980 women's gowns. 540 petticoats. 132 wrappers.

654 shawls. 210 silk handkerchiefs. 294 shirts and shifts. 60 hats. 84 bed-ticks. 108 pillows. 222 spencers and frocks. 262 pairs blankets.

90 pelises.

300 pairs sheets. 162 bed covers. 36 table cloths. 48 umbrellas. 102 bibles. 204 watches. 216 rings. 48 Waterloo medals.

123 duffles. 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.

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.

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 591 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,

1822 Quay at the Broomielaw.—During this year, the quay was extended 482 feet.

This part of the quay which is made of timber, is chiefly intended for the accommodation of steam boats. The quay from the west side of the bridge to the west end of the timber wharf extends to 2562 feet, or 26 yards less than half a mile. The distance from the west end of the steam boat quay to the head of the Old wynd, Trongate, is one mile. From the west end of said quay to the south end of M'Farlane-

street, leading up to St. John's church, is one mile and a half.

Goal in the Green .- The magistrates having been informed that there was every 1822 reason to believe that coal in great quantity and of excellent quality would be found below the surface of the green, the town council on 15th Nov. 1821, resolved to make the experiment of boring; and having previously consulted professional coalminers, a particular spot for the bore was condescended on. The charge of conducting the bore, and drawing up a detailed journal, devolved on the superintendent of public works. That officer in the execution of the important duties assigned him, was successful in boring through various strata to the uncommon depth of 366 feet 1 in. During the progress of the bore, he found several seams of coal. Preparatory to printing a journal exhibiting the strata through which the bore passed every working day from 15th November, 1821, to 17th Sept. 1822, Mr. Robert Simpson an experienced practical coal-miner who frequently visited the bore during the operations, gave his unqualified professional opinion, that 5 seams of workable coal would be found in the green, similar to what has been found in the adjacent grounds, and that there are at least sixty acres of that park where coal would be found of very great value. Mr. Simpson's opinion of the quantity of coal in the green, is strongly corroborated by the fact that from the Govan colliery which joins the green, there was shipped at the Broomielaw, during the year which ended on 1st March, 1823, (exclusive of retail sale,) no less than two bundred and eighty-three vessels of coals; supposing each vessel to contain 50 tons, the whole would amount to 14,150 tons, which at a profit of three shillings per ton, amounts to £2122, 10s .- this profit is moderate when the present low price of coals and other circumstances are taken into account. The outlay per ton being only four shillings and sixpence, viz. coalier, for putting out, 1s. 8d. cartage and tollage, 1s. 10d. expense of sinking pits, providing engines and keeping the work in repair, 1s. In the green, where there is no toll and the cartage short, the profit will of course be increased in proportion, as the cartage, &c. is decreased.

The circumstance of coal being found in the green, taken in connexion with the capabilities for supplying the town with water, formerly alluded to, is of great importance to the community; for if ever the managers of the water companies or the coalmasters exact unreasonable profits for the supply of these necessary articles, the magistrates and council can readily put a check to overcharge, and prevent

monopoly.

2 King's Visit to Scotland.—The magistrates of Glasgow have long been distinguished for loyalty to their Sovereign. When King George 1V visited his ancient metropolis of Scotland, the magistrates and council, and the merchants' and trades' houses of this city sent deputations of their number to welcome His Majesty to Scotland, and to present loyal addresses.

On Saturday the 17th August 1822, His Majesty held a Court in his palace of Holyrood, when the deputations, (introduced by Mr. Peel, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State,) were most graciously received, and had the honour of

kissing the King's hand.

Deputation from the Magistrates and Council. The Hon. John Thomas Alston, Lord Provost,

Baillies.

Laurence Craigie, jun. Esq. James A. Brown, Esq. William M'Tyre, Esq. William Snell, Esq.

William Graham, jun. Esq. Stewart Smith, Esq. B. R.

James Reddie, Esq. advocate, James Spreull, Esq. city James Browne, Esq. legal assessor. chamberlain. councillor.

Robert Thomson, Esq. James Cleland, Esq. super- James Lumsden, jun. Esq. intendent of public works\* councillor.

Joseph Reid, Esq. William Lang, Esq. chief Archd. M'Lellan, jun. Esq. magistrate of Gorbals. councillor.

<sup>\*</sup> On this occasion the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, (in addition to former polite attentions) did the compiler the honour of requesting the King's acceptance of a folio copy of the Enumeration and Statistical Tables of Glasgow. In accepting the gift His Majesty was most graciously pleased to express his approbation of the work, and to admire the Glasgow typography of Wilson and Hedderwick, and binding of Carse.

Deputation from the Merchants' House. William Smith, Esquire, Dean of Guild,

James Ewing, Esq. Kirkman Finlay, Esq.

Robert Findlay, 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 hodies, there were Lieut. Col. D. Alston, Glasgow sharpshooters; Mungo Nutter Campbell, Andrew Ranken, Colin Campbell, William Hamilton, Charles Stirling, Jun. Esquires, &c. &c.

Glasgow Directory .- This publication was begun by Mr. Nathaniel Jones in 1789, but was soon discontinued. It was resumed in 1799 by Mr. Walter M'Feat, and has been continued annually ever since. In 1789, the names of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders and Shopkeepers published in the Glasgow directory, amounted only to 1539, while in 1822, they amounted to 6678, viz.

DEF G C B In 1789.— 74—165—145—149—19— 55— 96— 78— 25— 21— 67—114 In 1822.—262—594—546—302—68—258—422—363—130—134—241—548 M<sup>c</sup> N O P R S T U V W Y Z In 1789.— 95— 22— 9— 65— 75—135— 44— 7—1— 79— 8—1 In 1822.—820—114—27—222—344—581—196—29—7—413—51—6

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.

Fall of Gibson's Land .- A half past 8 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, 16th Feb-1823 ruary, 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 con-"form to the direction of that great architect, Sir William Bruce. The entry con-" sists of four several arches towards the court thereof. This magnificent structure

" is admired by all foreigners and strangers."

Principal Taylor's Funeral -On the 5th April, the mortal remains of principal 1823 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; prefessor 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

neighbourhood; the session of the Cathedral church where the principal was minis-

ter; 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 M'Farlane, 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 M'Farlane 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.

The state of Society in Glasgow, at various periods, may be drawn from a careful perusal of the foregoing occurrences.

Prior to this time, the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood were go-From 1500 to 1550 verned 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.

During this period the reformation took place. The great body of the From 1550 to 1600 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.

The distinguishing character of the people during this division of time, is From 1600 to 1650 marked by malignity of disposition. Their belief in, and treatment of witches, second sight, &c. afford strong symptons of superstition, grounded on ignorance; and the profanation of the Sabbath, by working and rioting on

that day, display gross profanity.

During the beginning of this period and the latter end of the former, the From 1650 to 1700 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.

The union with England, which took place in the beginning of this period, From 1700 to 1750 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.

Towards the beginning of this period, the trade and commerce of the town From 1750 to 1823 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

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-i-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 improven; 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 awanting. 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 useful-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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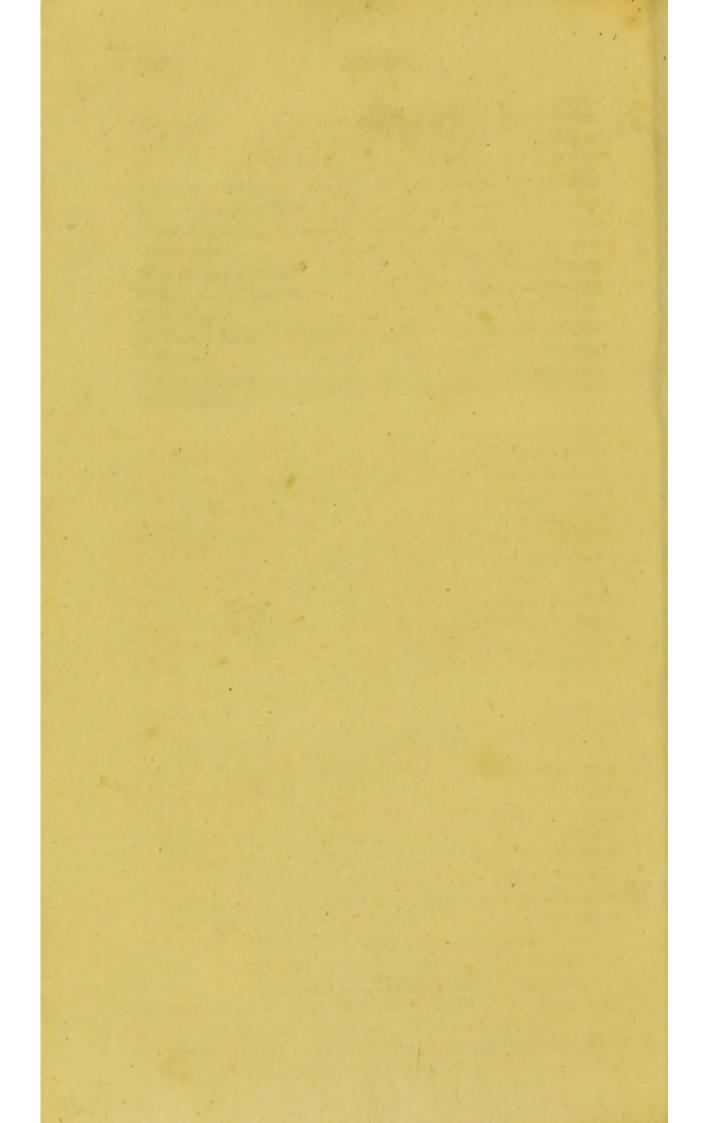
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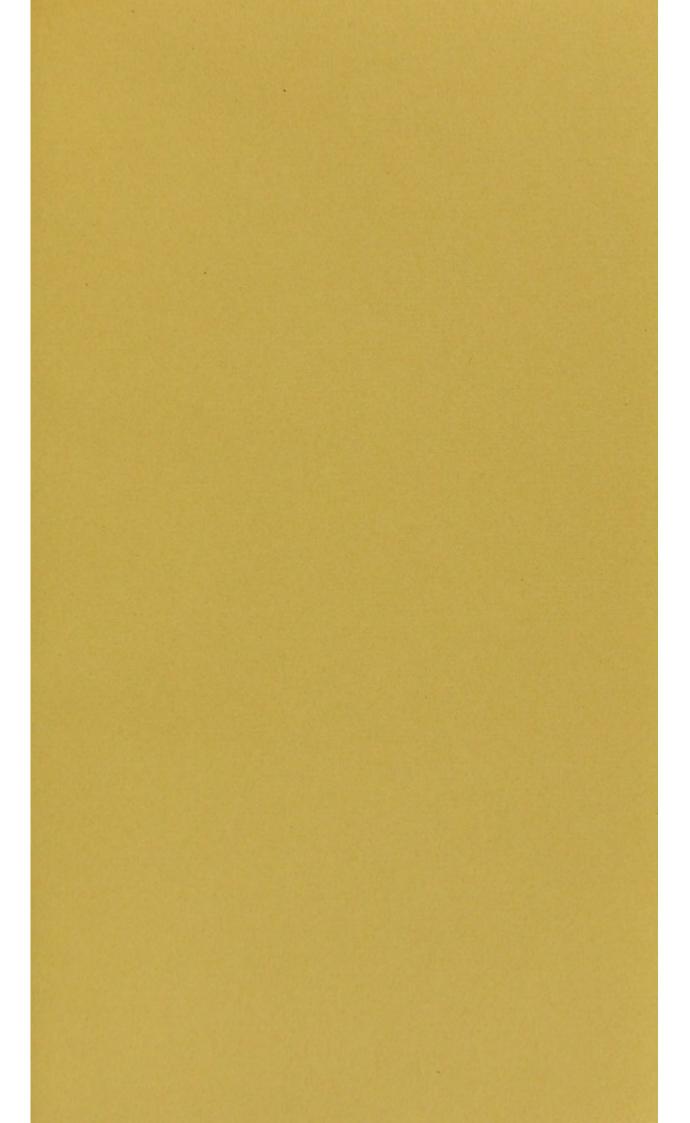
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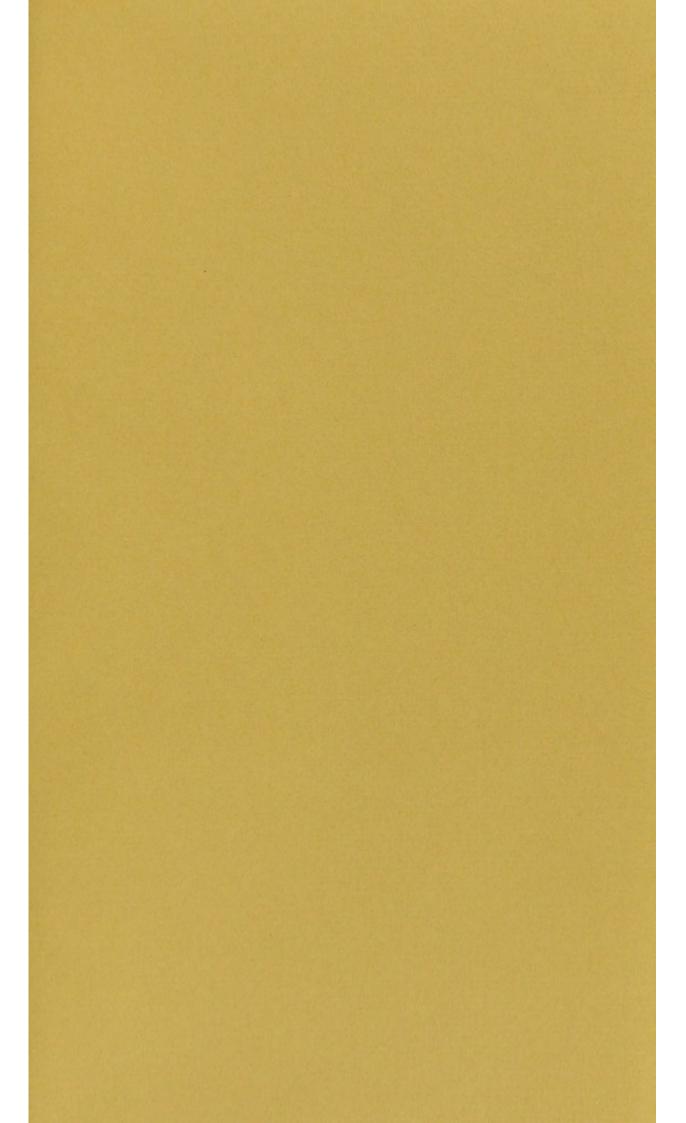
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