

McPHUN'S GUIDE  
THROUGH  
GLASGOW

1834

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# M'PHUN'S GUIDE

THROUGH

# GLASGOW.

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SECOND EDITION

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GLASGOW:

*Published at the*

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1834



GLASGOW:  
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

TO THE  
HONOURABLE  
JAMES EWING, Esq., M.P.,  
LATE LORD PROVOST  
OF THE  
CITY OF GLASGOW,

THIS GUIDE IS,

WITH EVERY MARK OF RESPECT,

**Dedicated,**

BY HIS OBDT. SERVANT,

THE PUBLISHER.





"*What are the Lions of Glasgow, and where are they to be seen?*" is the first question asked by every Stranger on his arrival in the City. In this little book they are *all* to be met with, and if you only follow our "*Guide*" you will arrive at the whole of them much more easily, and in much less time, than you can by any other means find them out. With a view of enabling the visitor to improve his opportunities as much as practicable, we have, in a route which we have laid down, given a description of all the objects that are worth seeing, in the order in which they are to be met with, and we think there is nothing worthy of notice omitted in the course we have taken.

Should this little work meet with the approbation of the Public, the Editor intends immediately following it up, in an equally portable volume, by "*A Guide to the Picturesque Scenery of Scotland,*" and a "*Tourist's Guide,*" which will contain Directions for Travellers both by sea and land, and which will, therefore, be found a complete Itinerary of Scotland; both of which works he conceives are at present a desideratum. Meantime, should the traveller wish to possess himself of the Views of the Scenery the Publisher intends describing in his forthcoming works, he recommends him to a most splendid volume just about completed, entitled "*Swan's Views of the Lakes of Scotland;*"—without exception the most beautiful volume of the kind ever produced in Scotland.

86, TRONGATE, }  
 June, 1833. }

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## M·PHUN'S GUIDE THROUGH GLASGOW.

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THIS great City is beautifully situated on the Banks of the Clyde, in North Latitude  $55^{\circ} 51' 35''$ , and  $4^{\circ} 16' 10''$  West Longitude from Greenwich.

The site of this ancient City formed a part of the Roman province of Valentia, but it does not appear to have been distinguished as a Roman station. St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, the tutelar Saint of the City, was born in 514, and founded a church at Glasgow in 560. His name is derived from three Gaelic words *ceann-tigh-tighearna*, the *chief or ruler of the Lord's house*.

The principal part of the City occupies a plain on the north bank of the river, from whence it rises by a gradual ascent till it is terminated on the north by the Cathedral. The suburbs extend to the opposite bank, with which they communicate by three elegant bridges, and diverge also in every direction from the city.

The length and breadth of the City are partially ascertained by two main-streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal street runs nearly east and west, acquiring at different points the names of Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle Street, and is two miles long, and about

80 feet broad. The street, which runs south and north, bears successively the names of Salt-market, High Street, Kirk Street and Castle Street, and is about a mile long and 50 feet broad. The general width of the streets is about 60 feet. The Public Buildings, and Houses fronting the streets, are built wholly of stone. These are frequently four or five stories in height, and accommodate several families under the same roof, but a great part of the modern houses are in the English style, and possessed only by one family.

There are three principal streets which run parallel with Argyle Street, and are intersected as in the latter, by cross streets running north and south. These are Ingram Street, St. Vincent Street, and George Street.—George Street runs west from the High Street, at the point where Duke Street branches off to the east, and were it not that its progress westward is interrupted by St. George's Church, this Street would, from its great lineal extent, exhibit one of the finest vistas in the kingdom. St. Vincent Street commences at the southwest corner of George Square, and, passing St. Vincent Place, proceeds westward in a gentle acclivity over Blythswood Hill. The street architecture here is beautiful, and is finely diversified by the introduction of centre and wings in some of the principal compartments.

The City is well supplied with provisions of

every kind. The consumption of animal food is considerable, but has not increased in an equal ratio with the population. In 1793, the population was 67,000, the slaughter of cattle, including the smaller animals, 89,713. In 1822, the population was 147,043, the cattle killed were 155,819, of which the value, including the tallow and hides, is computed at about £304,000.

The supply of fish is plentiful, derived from the Firth and inlets of the river, from the adjacent Scotch and Irish coasts, and occasionally from the east coast. A great quantity of salmon and oysters are imported from Ireland.

The Regent Murray, in 1568, made a gift to the Corporation of Bakers, of the Mills at Partick, and in 1771 they purchased from the Magistrates the Mills of Clayslap. To these, large additions have been made; and now the Clayslap Mills are not inferior to any in the Kingdom, in management or internal arrangement. The machinery is moved by two steam engines of 42 and 32 horse power; and a regular supply of flour is secured throughout the whole year. There are four large granaries, calculated to contain from 30,000 to 35,000 bolls of Grain; and the Mills are capable of grinding 3000 bolls per week, or 156,000 per annum. The gross supply from these Mills, and from other sources, is calculated to be equal to 64,855 sacks of flour.

The number of cows kept within the royalty, estimated some years ago by Dr. Cleland at 586,

and supposing the suburbs to have at least an equal number, and one-tenth of the whole to be added for milk brought into the city from the neighbouring parishes ; the total quantity may be assumed as equal to the produce of about 1,230 cows, which at an average of 6 pints each per day, is 2,693,700 pints per annum, amounting, at 6d. each pint, to £67,342 : 10s.

There are five principal Fairs throughout the year, which are held on the second Wednesday of January ; the Thursday before Easter ; the last Monday of May, the whole of the second week of July ; and the first Wednesday after Martinmas.

Glasgow is the seat of a Presbytery, consisting of the City Clergy, and those of the neighbouring parishes of the Barony, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Calder, Campsie, Govan, Kirkintilloch, Kilsyth, Cathcart, and Eaglesham.

The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, comprises the Presbyteries of Hamilton, Irvine, Paisley, Ayr, Glasgow, Lanark, and Dumbarton. It meets in Spring and Autumn, and sits twice at Glasgow, for once at Ayr, or Irvine.

The patronage of the City Churches belongs to the Magistrates and Town Council, except that of the inner High Church and Barony, which pertains to the crown. The patronage of the Gorbals' Church belongs to the heritors or feuars, who purchased it from the College.



The stipend of the City Clergy, is £425, per annum. The Inner High Church and Barony are exceptions, the stipends of these being derived from the parish teinds, and varying according to the price of grain. They however average above £500.

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### POPULATION.

THERE are no authentic records of the population before the year 1610, but at the period of the Reformation in 1560, there is reason for believing it was about 4,500, and in 1610, 7,644. From that time, for about a century and a half, it advanced in a slow and regular progression, but as soon as the City, in 1785, turned its attention to the cotton manufacture, the population began to make rapid and gigantic strides.

The population was then 45,889

In 1791, . . . 66,578

1801, . . . 83,869

1811, . . . 110,460

1821, . . . 147,043

1831, . . . 202,426

Dr. Cleland has, with that great care and accuracy, for which he is celebrated, drawn up the lists of Marriages and Deaths of the city, which are published in an elaborate folio volume. As these lists afford the most correct data for calculations for Life Insurances in large towns,

besides being of very general interest, as showing the progress of the city, we have transcribed them from the Doctor's work.

	Marriages.	Burials.
1821	1,465	3,686
1822	1,470	3,690
1823	1,650	4,627
1824	1,732	4,670
1825	1,982	4,898
1826	1,576	4,538
1827	1,635	5,136
1828	1,866	5,942
1829	1,829	5,452
1830	1,919	5,185

Glasgow is 42 miles west from Edinburgh ; 22 east from Greenock ; 34 north from Ayr ; 29 south from Stirling ; 144 from Aberdeen ; 293 from John-o'-Groat's house ; 95 from Carlisle ; 213 from Manchester ; 214 from Liverpool ; 397 from London, and 196 from Dublin.

#### RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

St. Kentigern founded a bishopric at Glasgow in the year 560, before which period, the place seems scarcely to have ranked as a town ; but the establishment of the cathedral, naturally rendered the situation of some importance, and with the sanctity attached to St. Kentigern's

character, would induce many to fix their abode here.

It was, in the year 1165, created a Royal Borough by William the Lion, king of Scotland; who in 1190, granted another charter, appointing a fair to be held at Glasgow every year for ever, commencing on the second Monday of July, and to continue the whole week. King William granted also in 1176, the privilege of holding weekly markets on Thursdays. These were afterwards changed to Mondays; and again in 1642, to Wednesdays; *which continues up to this period, to be the market day in Glasgow.*

In 1268, the town first began to be governed by a Provost and Baillies, who held courts and transferred property, and were possessed of a common seal, distinct from the one made use of by the bishop and chapter.

In 1345, Stockwell Street bridge was built by Bishop Rae, the pious Lady Lochow, at her own particular request, paying the expense of one of the arches.

Previous to this period, the principal street of the City was the Drygate; near the head of which, on the south, stands the old town lodging of the noble family of Montrose, commanding an extensive prospect. This house belonged formerly to the Rector of Eaglesham, and came into the Montrose family in 1586, by whom it was afterwards disposed of, and is now converted into small dwelling-houses, and weavers' shops.

The Rottenrow was also a principal street at that time, and still retains some vestiges of its ancient importance. The name has been erroneously ascribed to the mean appearance of the houses, or to the vermin, by which they were said to be infested. It signifies, *the row or street of processions*, and may be either traced to the French word *routine*, or to a synonymous German word *rottengasse*, which is the name of a street in Ratisbon, and has precisely the same signification. *Rottmeister*, is a name given to the canon, who walks first in a procession.

• In the time of Edward I. the Castle was garrisoned by the English, and the See of Glasgow possessed by a creature of that prince. To rescue the City from this degradation, the patriot Wallace, accompanied by a devoted band of friends, crossed the river, opposite to the Town Hospital, and attacked and defeated the English. The battle took place in the High Street, near the present site of the College; Wallace is said to have cleft the Earl Percy, with one stroke of his sword. This was called the *Battle of Glasgow*, which the Scottish bards and historians record with rapture.

According to the bishops' chartulary, the plague raged in Glasgow, with great severity, during the years 1350, 1380, and 1381.

In 1450, James II. erected the City and Barony of Glasgow into a regality, in favour of the Bishop; who, after this had the nomination

of the civil authorities, and, on the eve of the Reformation, in order to secure the obedience of his tenants, vassals, and other inhabitants, appointed powerful nobles to be their baillies of regality. James II. also gave to Bishop Turnbull 20 acres of ground for the behoof of the community, which now forms a part of the low green, and was the commencement of that beautiful park.

In 1451, Pope Nicholas V. issued a bull from Rome, constituting a University in the City of Glasgow, on the plan of that of Bononia. At first the College was on the north side of the Rottenrow, and remained there till 1459, when James Lord Hamilton bequeathed for it a tenement lying on the north side of Blackfriars' Church, together with four acres of the lands of Dowhill.

The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, or Tron Church, was built in 1484.

In 1527, Jeremiah Russell and John Kennedy were burned alive, for adhering to the principles of the Reformation. Kennedy was only 18 years of age.

The High Church was first opened as a presbyterian place of worship in 1572, Mr. David Wemyss, Minister.

In 1638, the Magistrates began to purchase the ground now forming the higher portion of the public green, and by subsequent purchases in 1699, 1772 and 1773, the whole was com-

pleted. There is now a good carriage way round the whole of this beautiful park, affording to strangers a very pleasant drive.

In 1649, the plague re-visited the City, accompanied with famine.

In 1652, an alarming and destructive fire broke out, which nearly ruined the City. The loss exceeded £100,000, and so severely was it felt, that to enable the proprietors to rebuild, a loan of money had to be got from some of the neighbouring boroughs. In 1677, another, but less destructive fire, took place. Although very injurious at the time, these fires were productive of great good ultimately, in so far as that part of the town, having entirely to be rebuilt, was reared in an elegant and uniform range of buildings.

In 1662, a commodious harbour was formed near the mouth of the Clyde, and harbour and dry docks, in conjunction with Glasgow, were erected about 20 miles farther down the river, at Newark, under the name of Port Glasgow.

In 1712, the Clyde rose to a height never before known. The perpendicular rise was  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

When the standard of rebellion was raised in 1715, Glasgow sent, at its own expense, 600 men to join the royal army; and the citizens, for their protection, formed a ditch round the town, 12 feet broad, and 6 feet deep, which however was never completed.

The City had at this time five of the original ports, viz., the Gallowgate Port, near St. Mungo Street; the West Port, near the Black Bull Inn; the Water Port, near the Old Bridge; the Stable Green Port, near the Infirmary; and the Rottenrow Port, at the western extremity. The Gallowgate Port, and West Port, seem to have been taken down in 1749.

In 1763, Mr. James Watt made his first model of a Steam Engine in a private room near the Broomielaw, where he shut himself up with a single assistant, and commenced his glorious career of experiments.

In 1768, there was a severe frost; the thermometer stood at  $34^{\circ}$  below the freezing point. In the same year Jamaica Street Bridge was built, and the Great Canal begun, which was completed from sea to sea, in 1790.

The City, in 1775, raised a battalion of 1000 men, which cost the citizens about £10,000.

In 1777, the first foot pavement in the City was laid, between the Trongate and Bell Street.

On the 14th of January, 1780, the cold was so intense, that the thermometer stood at  $46^{\circ}$  below the freezing point, or  $14^{\circ}$  below zero.

The Tontine buildings and the Coffee Room were built in 1781, and next year St. Enoch's Church was built, and the Square begun.

On the 12th of March, 1782, the Clyde rose 20 feet bigger than in ordinary tides. Boats were plying in the Bridgegate, and the lower

parts of the city. The height to which it rose, is still to be seen on a house, near the foot of the Saltmarket. It presented a most terrific, and at the same time magnificent, appearance. The village of Gorbals is said to have appeared as an island in the midst of an estuary.

A meteor was seen to fly over Britain, nearly at the same instant, on Monday, August 18th, 1783. At nine o'clock in the evening, it was seen at Glasgow, where it caused general alarm. It resembled a fiery ball, with a conical tail, and moved, from northeast to southwest, with inconceivable velocity. Its light was so strong and brilliant, that a pin might have been picked up on the street.

In the winter of 1784, there was a great frost. The river was covered with ice four months, during which time, booths and dram shops, with fires in them, were erected on it.

On the 11th of August, 1786, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the City, and in other parts of the kingdom.

On the 7th of July, 1790, the first Mail Coach from London by Carlisle, arrived in Glasgow.

In 1791 and 1792, several public buildings were erected, such as the Infirmary, Trades' Hall, and Surgeons' Hall, and the City began to assume a degree of splendour which it had not hitherto arrived at. In 1793, the Tron Church was destroyed by fire, together with a



great part of the records of the General Session.

At the commencement of the war with France, in 1794, the City raised a fine body of young men, as volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Corbett. As the war advanced, the spirit was more extensively diffused, and, in a few years after, there were no less than nine of these voluntary associations. The Green, at this time, assumed the appearance of a great military encampment.

In 1795, some workmen found, in the ruins of an old house, in the south end of Taylor Street, where some of the Popish clergy resided, an earthen pot with about 900 coins of different sizes in it, none of them bearing date later than the time of Queen Mary. The greater part of them were Scottish, of the reigns of James III., IV., V., and Queen Mary; the remainder English coins, of the reigns of Henry IV. and VIII.; and French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Imperial and Popish.

The Andersonian Institution was established in 1796. Professor Anderson, the founder, died on the 13th of January, leaving his apparatus and effects to the Institution. An addition of 360 feet was made in 1797, to the Broomielaw Quay.

In 1798, the citizens raised by voluntary contribution, £13,938 : 14 : 6d. which they remitted to Government to assist in carrying on the war. In consequence of a general failure

of crops throughout Scotland, in 1799, and 1800, the chief articles of food became so scarce as to be procured with difficulty, even at triple the ordinary prices. This occasioned the greatest distress to the labouring classes, for the relief of whom a subscription was raised by the Corporation and some benevolent individuals, and a committee appointed for its management. They procured grain from various places, at home and abroad, to the amount of £117,000 which was sold at a loss of nearly 15 per cent.

In 1803, Hutchesons' Hospital was rebuilt, and in the year following, the Theatre and the Hunterian Museum.

The foundation stone of Nelson's Monument was laid, with great masonic pomp, on the 1st of August, 1806, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir. A company was established this year, with the view of supplying the City with filtered water from the river, and another, two years after, for the same purpose.

In 1808, the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia. The Volunteers were in consequence disbanded, and six corps of Local Militia were raised in their place. These amounted to 4060 rank and file.

A great sensation was produced in February, 1809, by the arrival of intelligence from Spain, of the death of Sir John Moore, who was a native of Glasgow, and fell in the battle of Corunna on the 16th of January, during a charge

at the head of his army. A subscription was opened for raising a monument to the memory of that illustrious General, which in a few days amounted to above £4000.

In 1810, the Jail and Public Offices, the Observatory, and the Lunatic Asylum, were built. Lord Nelson's Monument was struck with lightning, on the 5th of August, a great part of the shaft rent, and some of the stones thrown down.

The year 1812 was a remarkable era in the history of Glasgow, for it gave rise to navigation by steam, which, though discovered many years before, was first practically applied upon the Clyde.

In 1813, the citizens subscribed £5,204, towards the relief of the sufferers by the campaign of Napoleon in Russia, where a noble stand had been made to his ambition, and to which a death blow was given, in October, by the battle of Leipsic.

There was an illumination in April, 1814, for the successes of the Allies in France, and their triumphal entry into Paris. At this time, the sum of £4,554 : 7 : 8d. was contributed to assist the sufferers in Germany, a country which has been so repeatedly the theatre of war and desolation.

The year 1815 gave permanent peace to Europe by the battle of Waterloo. On this occasion also the citizens of Glasgow came for-

ward with their usual beneficence, and remitted £7,558: 19: 4*d.* to the Fund instituted in London, for the relief of the widows and children of such as fell in that memorable engagement. The Roman Catholic Chapel was built this year; and a Provident Bank established.

In 1816, the Botanic Garden was instituted and incorporated and Dr. Hooker appointed to the Professorship.

The year 1817 was most unpropitious for commerce; but, as in all cases of general or local distress, the noblest efforts were made to assist the destitute. A fund of £12,871: 1: 7*d.* was formed by subscription, to give temporary relief to the unemployed, and premiums for the procuring of work. St. John's Church was built this year, and the Bazar.

In 1818 a Company was formed for lighting the city with gas, and the subscription was filled up to the amount of £30,000. Typhus fever prevailed to a great extent this year and the following, chiefly amongst the lower classes. A temporary fever hospital was erected to the north of the Royal Infirmary, and upwards of 5000 apartments in the city were fumigated. A committee of citizens was appointed to take the management, and £6,626: 14: 1*d.* was raised by voluntary contribution.

On the 13th of September, about dusk, a number of persons collected, became riotous, and seemed resolved on mischief. Some injury was

done, and it was found necessary to read the riot act, and call out the military, by whom the multitude was dispersed, and peace restored about midnight. Towards the middle of December, matters seemed fast approaching to a crisis. Various rumours of the most serious nature were afloat. All the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland were in a state of the greatest fermentation. This was particularly the case in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, where great numbers of the military were concentrated. The City, for several days, was in a state of great agitation, and under the most fearful apprehension of a general rising of the lower orders. Treasonable proclamations were posted up. Every one became suspicious of his neighbour, and the respectable part of the community considered their persons and property in immediate danger. The whole, however, passed over without any great mischief being done. A number, suspected of sedition, were secured, and afterwards tried for high treason, when one individual was condemned to death, and a few to transportation. The principal ringleaders, it is supposed, escaped.

In 1821, it was judged necessary, for the better preserving of the peace, to erect Barracks for a regiment of cavalry. With this view an area of about four acres of ground was feued from the Trades' House on the south side of the

river, and buildings were erected by government at an expense of £15,000. The horologe of the Tron steeple was this winter illuminated with gas. The hour is seen after dark at a quarter of a mile's distance.

The Quay at the Broomielaw was extended, in 1822, 482 feet, chiefly for the accommodation of steam-boats.

In February, 1823, there was an unusual fall of snow. The London Mail was in some instances two days over due. On the 9th November this year Dr. Chalmers preached his last sermon in St. John's Church, previous to his removing to the University of Saint Andrews. The crowd assembled was so great that the Police, assisted by a party of the 73d Regiment, were stationed at the doors and in the passages to preserve order. At a public dinner given to that gentleman on the Tuesday following, Professor M'Gill took occasion to propose the erection of a Monument in Glasgow to the memory of John Knox, the great Scottish Reformer. The proposal was followed up by the calling of a public meeting a few months after in the Town Hall, and, subscriptions having been raised, the Monument is now erected on the summit of the Fir Park, where the Merchants' House has for this purpose gratuitously assigned a piece of ground.

This year was remarkable for the commencement of the Mechanics' Institution, by which

the city has acquired so much foreign and domestic celebrity.

On the 24th November a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, with the view of raising a subscription for a monument to the memory of the late James Watt. Monuments had already been proposed in London and other places, and the want of such a public testimonial in the city where he had been educated and brought up, was held up even by foreigners as a matter of reproach. The subscriptions for the above laudable design amounted to upwards of £3,000.

In the beginning of 1825, while some workmen were digging a sewer in London Street, near the cross, they found their progress at the depth of nine feet below the surface, impeded by some hard substance. This obstruction turned out to be a boat, lying in a vertical position, with the prow uppermost. Its length was computed to be about 18 feet, and it was imbedded in a body of stiff clay, while its inside was filled with sand and shells. It was very substantially built of oak, which from age had become as black as ebony. No ribs were used in its construction, and wool in place of hemp was used in the composition of its oakum. A relic of this kind found in the very centre of the city, so far below the surface of the ground, has given rise to various conjectures, and furnished a wide field for antiquarian research. On the 22d of Sep-

tember the foundation-stone was laid of the Monument to the memory of John Knox. A metal plate was deposited in the foundation-stone which contained the following inscription:—

To testify Gratitude for inestimable Services  
In the cause of Religion, Education and Civil Liberty:  
To awaken admiration  
Of that Integrity, Disinterestedness, and Courage,  
Which stood unshaken in the midst of trials,  
And in the maintenance of the highest objects:

FINALLY,

To cherish unceasing Reverence for the Principles and  
Blessings of that Great Reformation,  
By the influence of which, our Country, through the  
Midst of Difficulties,  
Has risen to Honour, Prosperity, and Happiness:  
This Monument is Erected by Voluntary Contribution,  
To the Memory of

JOHN KNOX,

The Chief Instrument under God,  
Of the Reformation of Scotland.

By the favour of Almighty God,  
The Foundation Stone was laid by  
STEVENSON MACGILL, D. D.

Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow,  
On the 22d day of September, MDCCLXXV.  
And 6th year of the Reign of our Most Gracious Sovereign,  
GEORGE THE FOURTH.

Having thus finished our historical summary of the rise and progress of the City, we come now to the more immediate object of this publication, to guide the stranger in his perambulations throughout the City, to those objects most worthy of his attention. To save his time as much as possible, in place of drawing his atten-



tion to the more striking edifices which adorn the City, we will conduct him by a route in which he will meet with each in the order in which they stand—and as the best commencement, in such a peregrination, we would ask his presence at the Cross, from which, looking towards the west, he will see one of the finest and most regular line of streets, to be met with out of London. But before entering upon any thing to be seen in the Trongate, we would, in the first place, request him to ascend the High Street with us. On ascending the hill a little, the first object that meets his view, is the

#### COLLEGE BUILDINGS,

Situated about half-way up the street, on the right hand, which, from their antiquated appearance, with their balconies in front, will at once arrest attention. The gilded bas relief of the royal arms placed between the two vases above the gate, renders the general effect striking, and not devoid of grandeur; further than this, however, to the modern eye, there is not much to call for remark. Entering by the centre gate, which, although narrow and contracted, is the principal one, and the one by which all the students enter, we come to the first quadrangle. The Faculty Hall is here situated, the fine antique stair on the right, leading up to which, forms a prominent object of attraction. This Hall contains some rare historical paint-

ings, and numerous portraits of eminent characters, among whom are those of Martin Luther, John Knox, George Buchanan, Napier of Marchieston, Dr. Smollet, and others.

The steeple, which is 135 feet in height, has nothing very attractive about it, but derives some interest from the thunder-rod which was erected on it in 1772, under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Franklin. The second quadrangle is approached by a narrow passage under the steeple. It is much larger than the former, and is surrounded on three sides with buildings exhibiting the low towers, and curtains of the old monastic architecture; but the antique effect has been considerably injured, if not spoiled by the erection of modern buildings in 1810, at an expense of £8000. To the southeast stands the old library, an insulated handsome building, the north end of which is ornamented with an enriched pediment, Corinthian pillars, and two spacious niches. The new library at the south end of the anatomical theatre, is a plain edifice. The chapel, or common hall, in which Divine Service is performed, during the Session, is furnished with taste, and can accommodate nearly 1000 persons.

At the west end, immediately over the entrance, is an inscription, and above it a niche, containing an alto-relievo bust of the Rev. Zacharias Boyd, a distinguished benefactor to the University, and in his day a man of no

ordinary standing in the literary world. At the back of the buildings and surrounding a portion of them, there is attached to the building for the use of the students a spacious garden enclosed by a high wall, and well laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies. Near the east end of this park stands the Macfarlan Observatory; and at the western extremity, where it forms the east boundary of the College buildings, stands

#### THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

This edifice is justly admired as exhibiting one of the happiest and most pleasing specimens of classical building in Great Britain. It was erected in 1804, from designs by Mr. Stark. The principal front forms a Roman Doric portico of six columns; and behind the portico is formed a recess, separated from it by a second row of columns like the pronaos of an ancient temple. The beauty of this structure is not confined to the portico. Its general proportion, the simplicity of its parts, and the elegance of its form, render several views of it, from the College Garden, not, perhaps, inferior to that of the principal front;—and in simplicity and elegance, the interior deserves equal admiration.

The Museum was left, in trust, by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter of London, a native of East Kilbride, to the professors of the College of Glasgow. It consists of rich collections of

minerals and fossils; of plants; of shells, fishes, beasts, birds, and reptiles of various kinds; of rare and valuable manuscripts and printed books; of coins and medals, together with many other productions of Nature and Art. The collection of coins and medals is supposed to be the most valuable in the world, the Royal Collection of Paris excepted. It originally cost Dr. Hunter £100,000. The gallery for paintings is particularly beautiful in its forms, proportions, and decorations. It is partly comprehended within the dome of the building, which is constructed of free stone, and confers on it an unusual degree of dignity and stability. It contains about sixty Pictures, most of which are by eminent Masters, such as Titian, Guido, Domenichino, Domenicho Fetti, Rubens, Rembrandt, &c., with labels under them, mentioning the subject of the Picture, and the Artist's name. In the middle of this gallery stands a very handsome octagonal table, corresponding to the figure of the room, containing an arranged collection of fine specimens selected from the extensive mineralogical collection contained in the Cabinets, in the Lower Room already mentioned. There is also exhibited in this Room, a very splendid collection of shells.

Leaving this splendid edifice behind, and pursuing our course up the High Street, we come to Duke Street on the right, near the commencement of which upon the left, is the

## CITY AND COUNTY BRIDEWELL,

Surrounded by a high strong wall. This is quite a modern superstructure in the Gothic style, and is reared upon the best models any where to be found. It is four stories in height, each of which contains suitable working apartments on the ground floor, and in the three upper floors 120 cells, arranged so as to be under the *ad libitum* view of the governor, and to afford the means of complete classification and seclusion. A portion of the building is set apart for female delinquents. The institution is under the management of eight commissioners from the City, and eight from the County; the Lord Provost, and Dean of Guild, and the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of the County being commissioners, *ex officio*. The expense of erecting the buildings, as well as the future support of the establishment, is by an assessment of the City and County. But as the work done in the house goes far to defray the expense, the annual assessment is not heavy. The architect, Mr. Herbertson, has great merit in following out so judiciously the wishes of the committee, and in so planning the exterior as to combine the severe character of the building with a suitable degree of grandeur and embellishment.

In 1830, 293 persons, viz., Males, 121—Females, 172—were maintained in the Bride-

well of Glasgow, at an expense of £945: 17: 4, while, in the Penitentiary, at Millbank, the maintenance of 566 persons, during the same year, amounted to £17,983: 7: 0. The average expense of a culprit, in the Hulks, is £34 per annum; in Millbank Penitentiary, £56: 15: 0. During the period of 7 years, ending 31st December, 1831, 19 prisoners died in the Glasgow Bridewell; the deaths in the Penitentiary are not enumerated in 1831; but, in the year 1821, 17 persons died in it. Having inspected this drear abode (which may be seen any day from 10 to 4), we pursue our journey still farther up the High Street, which leads us to

#### THE CATHEDRAL.

This splendid edifice is one of the most entire specimens of our ancient Ecclesiastical architecture, with which our forefathers beautified the land. It was founded in 1123, by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, during the Reign of David I., in whose presence it was consecrated. By bishop Jocelyn it was dedicated to St. Mungo, or Kentigern, on the last day of May, 1197, as expressed by the inscription, *DEDICATA FUIT HÆC ECCLESIA GLASGUENSIS, ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CENTESIMO NONAGESIMO SEPTIMO, FRIDIE CALENDAS JUNII*, on a stone immediately above the door of the Choir.

It is built in the form of a cross, whose greatest length is from east to west, and the transepts

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

There is no record or inscription on the building to ascertain who was the architect; but, from an inscription in Melrose Abbey, dated 1146, his name seems to have been John Murdo. He appears to have intended the Cathedral to assume the form of a cross, although the original transepts are extremely short. A large addition was made to the south transept by Bishop Blackadder, about 350 years after, but this part of the edifice has been carried no higher than the first tier of arches, and is now used as a cemetery for the city clergy. The greatest length of the building is from east to west, being 319 feet, the breadth 63, the height of the Choir 90, and of the nave 85 feet. It is

1090 feet in circumference, supported by 147 pillars, and lighted by 157 windows, of various dimensions, many of which are of exquisite workmanship. The elevation of the floor of the choir above the level of the Clyde, at the foot of Saltmarket Street, is 104 feet.

The south and north fronts are divided into compartments by projecting piers or buttresses, between which are placed the principal windows, with various tracery and decoration. After the first range of windows, the wall terminates in a battlement, from which the lower roof springs to meet the receding wall, that contains a second range of windows, and then terminates in a manner similar to the under one, receiving the main roof, which is 85 feet in height and covered with lead. About the centre of the building is the great square tower, rising 30 feet above the roof, supported by four pillars, each more than 29 feet in circumference: from this tower rises a tapering octangular spire, with diminishing battlements. The spaces between the battlements are enlivened by painted windows, and relieved by mouldings and pinnacles, the whole terminating in a ball and vane, 225 feet above the floor of the choir. On the west end of the Cathedral is another square tower, less ornamented than the former, and off which it rises only to a level with the first battlement. It is surrounded with lead, and is terminated by a ball and vane. The first stone roof is sup-



ported by very rich groined arches, with a large circular opening in the centre, admitting a stair to pass through it to the upper compartment. The tower contains a bell and clock. The bell is nearly twelve feet in circumference.

Previous to the Reformation, the west end of the edifice was the grand entrance, and it were to be wished, that amongst other improvements which the Cathedral has undergone, this ancient entrance were restored. One good effect would arise from it, by the lowering of the churchyard to the west, where the earth has been accumulated to such a degree as to subject the outer church to repeated attacks of the dry rot. The usual entries are now on the south, and the whole building is arranged into four divisions—the Choir, Outer Church, Inner Church, and the Vaulted Cemetery.

The Cathedral of Glasgow is the only church of ancient Scotland—cathedral, collegiate, or monastic—which has survived the desolations of time, neglect, or misguided zeal, with the exception, perhaps, of St. Magnus, the Cathedral of Kirkwall, in Orkney. Its destruction is said to have been determined about the year 1579, by some furious Reformers who engaged a numerous band of persons to pull it down. The design was frustrated by the timely interference of the deacons and craftsmen of the City, who assembled and threatened death to the person who should dare to remove the first stone. It

is related also that the magistrates concurred in this sacrilegious attempt, and that the celebrated Andrew Melville, who was at that time Principal of the College, instigated the mob to proceed. There seems, however, to be no rational ground for believing either the one story or the other. It is equally inconsistent with the character of Melville, and with the contemporary records of the City, from which it appears, that the magistrates were particularly anxious to preserve the building, and had voted several sums to keep it in repair. Some time after the Reformation, the Cathedral was divided so as to contain three places of worship, of which one has been since converted into a cemetery, but the external appearance of the building has undergone no material alteration.

In consequence of the elevated situation of the Cathedral, its battlements, which are much too difficult of access, command an extensive, and greatly diversified prospect. The survey embraces, towards the east, the beautiful vale of Clyde—the lofty towers of Bothwell—the modern palace of Hamilton—the town of Lanark, and Tinto hill;—towards the south and west, Paisley—the castles of Mearns and Cruikstone, noted for the temporary residence of Queen Mary—the mountains of Argyle, and the ancient fortress of Dumbarton;—while the view towards the north is bounded by the Campsie bills.

To the east of the Cathedral you will be struck with the imposing figure of the celebrated Scottish Reformer, John Knox, planted in a prominent part of what is known by the name of the Merchants' Park. This is a very becoming mark of respect to so eminent an individual as the noblest of the Scottish Worthies.\* It is a colossal statue, placed on a fluted Doric column, 58 feet in height, with an appropriate inscription on the base, which has been given at p. 20. The statue, including the height of the column, is 250 feet above the level of the Clyde, and is consequently seen from a great distance. The likeness is taken from a painting in the Glasgow University, and the modeller, Robert Forrest, of Lanark, has very faithfully preserved it.

The ground surrounding this has been recently very tastefully laid out as a cemetery, and, much to the credit of the citizens, has met with very general support. If the stranger's time admit of it, he will be gratified by ascending this interesting spot. It commands one of the finest views of the city and surrounding country, any where to be met with, particularly of the City, which lies spread out before you as it were at your feet. A considerable portion of the vale of Clyde is to be seen stretching far in

\* For a very interesting biographic sketch of the life of this illustrious individual, see "*M'Gavin's Edition of the Lives of the Scottish Worthies*;" a work of great interest to every Scotsman.

the distance, till the scene is closed by the hills of Renfrewshire.

In the *Chancel* and *Choir* of the *Cathedral*, are numerous tablets and sculptures to the memory of celebrated Individuals, of which the most remarkable are those to the memory of BISHOP LAW; the STEWARTS OF MINTO; PROVOST COCHRAN; PROVOST BOWMAN; PROFESSOR HAMILTON; JOHN WILSON OF KELVIN-BANK; JOHN ORR OF BARROWFIELD; and COLONEL CADOGAN of the 71st Regiment of Foot, who fell in 1813, at the battle of Vittoria, and another to the memory of PROFESSOR YOUNG a very eminent individual in Glasgow, who held the Professorship of Greek for forty years.

The *Choir* is  $74\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 63 wide, and 90 high, with pillars 75 feet, and windows 40 feet high. The organ gallery projects into the *Choir*, and is ornamented with some curious figures, which are said to represent the twelve Apostles. This gallery was fitted up in 1809, for the reception of an organ belonging to the Sacred Music Institution, but that institution having soon after dissolved, the organ was withdrawn.

The *South Transept* has been long used as a burying-place for the City Clergymen and their families. The spandrils, and upper lead of the arches of this transept, were filled with earth, which, for many years, was used as a flower garden. This being found to injure the arches and walls, was removed in 1812, and a stone

pavement, concealed by a parapet, was substituted in its place. The *North Transept* was formerly the vestry, but is now occupied as a private burying-place.

The *Nave* was anciently fitted up with stalls for the dignified clergy, and is at present the Inner Church. Closely connected with the nave was the *Chancel*, or space behind the east partition of the Church. This contained the altar, and its grand roof is supported by massive pillars. The terrace walk, on the roof, being considered too heavy for the arches, was removed in 1797, and a flat roof substituted. The space beneath the Chancel is said to have been a repository for relics, and a Cemetery for the bishops: here the effigy of St. Mungo, who died in 601, is exhibited in a mutilated state. The *Chapter House* was at the north end of the Chancel, and has been long used as a vestry and session-house.

The *Consistory House* projects from the southwest corner of the Cathedral. It is 25 feet long and 23 wide, and is fitted up with an ancient bench of seats. The bishops held here their ecclesiastical courts; and the room was, till lately, occasionally used by the Commissary of the district.

Immediately underneath the nave, is the great *Cemetery*, which is entered by a flight of steps at the east end of the choir. Its roof is supported by 65 pillars, with capitals of curious work-

manship. It was opened as a church for the Barony parish in 1595; but in 1801, the seats were removed, and it was converted to its original use—a depository for the dead. Here the monuments of art, and those erected to the memory of departed worth, are only visible by the glimmering light of some small apertures retained from the former windows, which gives to the place a peculiar and appalling solemnity.

#### THE INNER CHURCH.

This part of the Cathedral underwent a thorough repair, in the year 1811, under the direction of Mr. Stark, Architect. The entrance is now on the west; new galleries have been constructed; and the east window has been opened, and filled with painted glass. The work on the capitals has been executed so much in the manner of the old carving, that the difference can scarcely be perceived; in the small vestibule, and the fronts of the galleries, the pulpit, and, indeed, all the modern additions, the Gothic style is perfectly preserved. In all these arrangements, Mr. Stark has as usual shown an exquisite taste.

#### THE OUTER CHURCH.

The whole interior of this place of worship was also renewed in 1811, in a manner suited to the magnificence of the building. The pulpit was removed from the south side to the west

end; and in 1812, the great western window, immediately over the original grand entrance, was opened at the expense of upwards of £500.

Near the entrance of the Cathedral is the

#### BARONY CHURCH,

A lightsome and more comfortable place of worship than the Cathedral, which we have just left, but very little entitled to rank among our architectural edifices. From the appearance of the stone and lime mixture which it possesses, it will not attract much attention from the visitor, more especially situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the adjoining splendid edifice. This Church is remarkable, however, as having by far the most extensive parish of any of the churches connected with the city.

A little to the northwest stands the

#### ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The general form of the building is that of a parallelogram, running east and west, with bold projections in the centre and at each end. It consists of four stories above ground, and one beneath. The first story above ground is wrought in rustic, and the upper one is an attic. The front of the central projection has in the basement the principal entrance to the building, and above it a lofty Venetian window. The front portion of this central basement supports four Corinthian columns, two of which

are placed on each side of the Venetian window. Behind the columns the wall is ornamented with pilasters, and above is a pediment, on the tympanum of which the royal arms are sculptured in high relief. The whole is crowned with a light and graceful cupola, the spaces between the ribs of which are glazed, and which rests on a circular base, ornamented with sculpture. The Infirmary was erected from designs, it is said, by Messrs. Robert and James Adam; but, from many circumstances, it may be very safely stated to have proceeded from the genius of the former brother. It is a structure of much beauty and elegance, and justly considered one of the chief ornaments of the city. Yet some have held that its claims on public admiration have been overrated, and it has been said that "the whole composition wants breadth." Were we inclined to find fault, however, we should be more inclined to object to the taste which was prevalent during the earlier and middle period of Robert Adam's career, than with his designs for the Infirmary. The architecture of Greece, during the time alluded to, was but little known, and its beauties were not appreciated. The course of Mr. Adam's studies, as of others of his time, was turned into the channel of Italian antiquities, and the general style of his works was founded on an imitation of Roman architecture in its most florid period.

The internal arrangements of this noble in-



situation, are well adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. The original building contained eight wards with seventeen beds in each, affording accommodation for 136 patients. It was found, however, that this was quite inadequate to supply the wants of daily increasing applicants; in 1816, therefore, a large addition was erected at the back of the building, which, without injuring the general appearance, furnishes four additional wards, or seventy-two beds; so that at present the Infirmary can accommodate 208 patients. A further addition of considerable extent, has since been completed. It is appropriated for the accommodation of fever patients, who unhappily have been on the increase among the poorer classes in Glasgow for some time. The sunk story contains cells for the temporary confinement of insane patients, baths, (one hot and one cold,) a laboratory, or apothecary's shop, the kitchen, and some other apartments. In the different stories of the central compartment are contained a large and elegant committee-room, apartments for the house-surgeons, &c., and under the dome is a spacious circular operation-room.

Passing by the west side of the Infirmary and going north, we come to the

#### GARNKIRK RAILWAY,

Which was opened in 1831, for the purpose of conveying passengers through the country, but

the object the proprietors had then particularly in view was the conveying to the city the coal which abounds, to a great extent, in this district. To those who have not seen any of the more extensive railways in England, this is an object by no means to be overlooked. This railway extends  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the journey is performed in about 40 minutes.

We now retrace our steps to the City, by what may be termed the *north approach*. This, until very recently, was by far the most dangerous and difficult entrance to it; but as will be seen, from the surrounding property, no small labour has been bestowed in bringing the road to a level. On drawing near to the Infirmary, on the right, is the

#### DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM,

A neat, plain and commodious building, erected on part of the Glebe attached to the Barony Church, recently under notice. It was erected by the Society for educating the deaf and dumb. It is enclosed from the street by a parapet wall and railing, and is surrounded by an extensive play ground. In March, 1831, there were forty persons in the Institution. A little farther to the west, you come to the

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Which, with the airing grounds, occupies about four acres. It consists of an octagonal centre,

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

The exterior of the building is of rubble work, and the four fronts of the central part are decorated with pilasters, the cornice of which runs

round the whole building. Over the octagonal centre rises a circular attic story in which are infirmary rooms, and apartments for servants. From the top of this rises an octagonal compartment, of a smaller diameter, in which is a neat chapel, surmounted by a dome, supported in the inside by columns. In the sides of the dome are eight large windows, which light the chapel and the great staircase to the bottom.

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

This Asylum is supposed to be the only building of that form in the kingdom, and the best adapted to its purpose of any in Europe.

#### MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

It contains suitable accommodation for the Matron, Committee, and the female inmates. The chapel, exclusive of the gallery, admits 150 persons. A high wall encloses the building,

and about an acre of ground, and there is an abundant supply of water for washing clothes, which forms the chief employment of the penitents. This institution was erected in 1812, from designs by Dr. Cleland, a gentleman who has done more for the advancement of the public institutions of Glasgow than any individual that ever preceded him.

Not far from this, in a southern direction, is the

#### LOCK HOSPITAL,

A plain, but simple edifice. It is scarcely worth the stranger's while visiting, as it is so completely enclosed that nothing can be seen from without, but the wall that surrounds it, and admission to it is by no means desirable either to the inmates or the visitor.

Continuing our route along the Asylum Road, about a quarter of a mile to the northwest, you come to

#### PORT-DUNDAS,

The scene of a good deal of activity and business. It derives its name from Laurence Dundas, the first governor of the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, of which this is the western harbour. The extreme length of the Canal is 35 miles, and its summit-height above the level of the sea 156 feet, the rise from the East requiring 20

locks, and the descent to the West 19. Its medium width at the surface is 56 feet, and at the bottom 27; depth throughout the whole, 8 feet. It is supplied with water from six large reservoirs. The Canal runs nearly in the line of the Roman wall, with which, at many points, it comes into contact. About three miles from Glasgow it crosses the Kelvin, where a stupendous bridge of four arches is erected. The Canal Stock is divided into 1297 shares, which were originally £100 each. They afterwards fell to about half that sum, but in progress of time the trade on the Canal increased so much, that, in 1799, their value was £325. At present it is £500. Passage boats leave Port-Dundas at 8 and 11 forenoon, and 4 afternoon. There are some extensive granaries, distilleries, and other public works in this vicinity worthy of the stranger's attention—particularly the distillery of Messrs. Goulay, one of the best managed and most extensive connected with the City. On the banks of the Canal, a little to the east, are the works of Messrs. Charles Tennant & Co., at St. Rollox, which are allowed to be the greatest of the kind in the world, covering many acres of ground. About 1000 large carboys of concentrated sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, are manufactured weekly, besides a corresponding quantity of bleaching powder, or oxymuriate of lime, crystals of soda and soaps, &c., &c.

## THE UNION CANAL.

A water communication between Glasgow and Edinburgh had been long a matter of desire; one was commenced on the 4th March, 1818, and the Canal was opened in 1822. The Capital is £245,000, and is appropriated in shares of £50 each. It proceeds from the Lothian road near Edinburgh, at Port Hopeton, and joins the Forth and Clyde Navigation at Lock, No. 16. In the line of this Canal, besides a great deal of interesting scenery, there are three splendid aqueducts over the Avon, the Almond, and the Water of Leith. The latter is near the village of Slateford, and consists of nine arches, presenting a scene of the most sublime and magnificent description. The bridge over the Avon is still more extensive. The Canal passes through a tunnel, near Falkirk, of nearly half a mile in length, a great part of which is cut through the solid rock. Passage boats leave Port Dundas daily, at 11 forenoon.

We now return towards the City, and, after passing the Cowcaddens Toll Bar, on the right, we come to Sauchiehall Road, by far the best entrance to visit the more modern portion of the City. At the east end of this road are the only PUBLIC BATHS which the City can boast of. All the principal inns have now got Baths erected inside, but for a very considerable time, these public Baths were the only establish-

ment of the kind in the City. They are to be had either hot or cold, and on very reasonable terms. At the other extremity of this road is the

### BOTANIC GARDEN,

A spot well worthy of the visitor's resort. The Garden is open for admission the whole of the day, and strangers residing five miles from Glasgow may visit it at any time for one shilling. Not so residents in town, who are only admitted on becoming shareholders, or annual subscribers.

Up to the present period the collections have gone on progressively increasing, and in species and varieties afford numerically upwards of 12,000, among which are to be seen most of those plants possessing interest in the arts, medicine, or domestic economy. Such are Coffee, Cotton, Tea, Sugar-Cane, Chocolate, Cocoa-Nut, Dates, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Clove, Bread-Fruit, Plantains, &c., &c., so that it is not too much to assert, that, as a whole, it is not surpassed by any in the kingdom. As a place of recreation, its importance will be readily admitted, when it is known that four and even five hundred visitors in a day is by no means an unfrequent occurrence in spring and early summer, before families leave town for sea-bathing quarters; and at the weekly Promenades, when a band of music attends, twice that number has often been in the Garden at one time.



A Course of Lectures on Botany is annually delivered in the Hall of the Institution at the Garden, during the months of May, June, and July, at eight o'clock every morning, except Saturday, by Dr. Hooker, of whom our University may be justly proud, since, as a Botanist, he stands unrivalled, and, as a gentleman, is an important acquisition to society. A Course of Popular Lectures to ladies and gentlemen, is also occasionally delivered during the latter part of April and all May, at three o'clock, P.M., by the Professor.

About half-way from the Garden, on the left of the road in returning, there is now in progress of erection, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent, which promise for splendour and magnificence, to be the finest in, or connected with, the City. The general effect cannot yet be judged of, one-half of the crescent only being formed. A little way further on this pleasant walk, to the right, is the street leading to

#### BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE.

This and the streets immediately in the neighbourhood, comprise the finest, most commodious, and extensive town houses, of the Glasgow Nabobs. It is a very beautiful Square, and is built with admirable uniformity; the centre is occupied by delightful shrubbery laid out in walks for the use of the inhabitants of the surrounding houses. On crossing the Square

we come to Douglas Street, conducting us to St. Vincent Street, in which are also some very magnificent buildings. Having descended nearly to the extremity of this Street we are introduced to Renfield Street on the left, nearly at the entrance to which is

#### ST. MARY'S CHAPEL,

A new Episcopal place of worship, a very chaste and elegant building, reared in what is called the light or pointed Gothic, such as prevailed in the 14th or 15th century. The front extends about 96 feet, and the most prominent features, are two octagonal towers, one on each side of the principal entrance, which rise about 30 feet above the roof. These are terminated by pinnacles in the form of mitres, with a cornice showing a band of roses, and decorated with crockets and finials. There are two lower towers at the angles, in which are placed the stairs leading to the galleries, in one of which there is a fine toned organ. The plan is taken from St. George's Chapel at Windsor which is admired for the chasteness of its style and character.

Having arrived at the conclusion of St. Vincent Street, we reach Buchanan Street, at the corner of which are the rooms of

#### THE WESTERN CLUB.

These are most commodious apartments kept up by a society of Gentlemen, under the above

designation. The members have free admission at all times, and have the privilege to order such entertainments as they choose—in fact, all the comforts and luxuries of social life are enjoyed here to the utmost satisfaction. The members are admitted by Ballot, each paying on admission, a fine of £20, as entry money, which entitles him to an interest in the property, and Five Guineas annually, to defray the expenses of the establishment. The number of members is limited to 300, and the society is very select. The great proportion of the members are Country Gentlemen, to whom the building affords all the conveniences and comforts of a place of domicile and of a convenient town residence—in it literary as well as convivial entertainments abound. In Buchanan Street, very little to the left, is

#### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,

Which is rather unfortunately situated, as it breaks the line of what would have been the finest Street in Glasgow, but which at the same time gives a termination to the Street with good effect, an effect for which the stranger must have remarked that Glasgow is celebrated. The church is of itself rather an elegant building, and is constructed after the designs of Mr. Stark, although not without considerable alterations upon his original plan, and, so far as the proportions of the building are concerned, very

injudicious ones. The principal object is the Steeple which, it will be observed, is in the Roman style of Architecture, and, from the variety and richness of its mouldings and decorations, has a grand and impressive appearance. The height is 162 feet; its general aspect is that of a square tower faced at the angles with pilasters, which are formed at the summit into octagonal turrets. On the four upper extremities the architect meant to place statues of the four Evangelists, instead of which, slender and ill-proportioned obelisks have been substituted, which do not well accord with the beautiful little peristyle rising from the centre. Every person of taste must regret that the design of the ingenious architect has not, in this as well as in other respects, been more rigidly adhered to. The tower ought to have projected from the façade of the building, instead of which it seems to rest on the top of it, which has injured its proportion and its graceful appearance. Near to this Church on the east is

#### GEORGE STREET CHAPEL,

An Independent place of worship, erected in 1819. This building is much admired for its chasteness and grandeur. It is constructed in the Grecian style of art. The basement story is rusticated work, and the central projection contains three spacious arched entries into the vestibule, at each end of which are stairs lead-

ing to the galleries. This compartment is surrounded by four handsome fluted Doric columns and a pediment, and the angles of the building are faced by a pair of fluted pilasters. The interior harmonizes well with the outside. It is fitted up with great neatness and elegance, particularly the roof, which is formed into a magnificent groined arch, with an elliptical opening in the centre, which acts as a ventilator. This beautiful edifice cost about £10,000, and was designed by Mr. Gillespie of Edinburgh. Situated as it is and forming the corner of two streets, it has a grand effect, and is seen to much advantage. It reflects credit on the taste and ability of the architect. A few paces to the west we are introduced to

### GEORGE'S SQUARE,

In making a circuit of which we reach, at the western corner, the monument of the celebrated James Watt, the great improver of the Steam Engine. It is a very fine bronze statue, placed on a granite pedestal, and is executed by Chantry. A little farther on, and in the centre of the Square, is another monument, erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, a Glasgow hero, who, at the head of the British army fell gloriously, fighting in the cause of his country, on the plains of Corunna. This is a colossal bronze statue, on an Aberdeen

granite pedestal, and has the following inscription.

TO COMMEMORATE  
THE MILITARY SERVICES OF  
LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE, K. B.,  
NATIVE OF GLASGOW,  
HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS  
HAVE ERECTED  
THIS MONUMENT,  
1819.

The shrubbery surrounding these monuments gives a very pleasing appearance to the whole. It is intended to erect monuments round the Square, which will add much to its splendour. Returning to the north side of it, and reaching the centre, we come to North Hanover Street on the right, which conducts us to

### THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The Society to which this building belongs, was formed in 1823, by the Mechanics themselves, with the view of disseminating literary and scientific knowledge among their fellow-operatives, particularly those branches more immediately connected with their daily employment. It had its origin in a dispute betwixt the Managers of the Andersonian University, which although attended with a good deal of bad feeling at the time, has ended much to the credit of all parties, in the formation of an Institution likely to be productive of great benefit to the indus-

trious classes of the City. The building at present under notice, was built at the expense of Mr. John Leadbetter, and is now the property of the Mechanics. Every year gives further proof of the utility of such an institution, by the great accession of students that attend. There are Lectures delivered on Chemistry, Mechanics, Popular Anatomy, Philosophy and Mathematics. As an appropriate ornament to such a building, a colossal statue of James Watt, is placed on a pedestal constructed for that purpose. Having descended again to George Street, and proceeded a little to the east, on the left, we have

#### ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY.

This University, founded by the late John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, on 7th May, 1795, and endowed by him with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, Museum, and Library, was incorporated by a seal of cause from the Magistrates and Council of this City, on 9th June, 1796. The University is subject to the inspection of the Lord Provost and other official persons as ordinary visitors, and is placed under the immediate superintendence of 81 Trustees, who are elected by ballot, and remain in office for life, unless disqualified by non-attendance. The Trustees consist of nine Classes of Citizens, viz. :—1st. Tradesmen.—2d. Agriculturists.—

3d. Artists.—4th. Manufacturers.—5th. Physicians and Surgeons.—6th. Lawyers.—7th. Divines.—8th. Philosophers ;—and 9th. Kinsmen, or Namesakes.

Although the views of the venerable and celebrated founder embrace a complete circle of liberal education, adapted to the improved state of Society, it was found convenient at first to limit the plan to Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Geography.

The affairs of the University having become so prosperous, the Trustees have been enabled to purchase from the City, the extensive range of Buildings now before you, formerly occupied as the public Grammar School. Considerable additions and alterations, having been made, the premises now contain numerous Halls for the Professors, and for the Museum, which of late has become very rich in its several departments, not inferior indeed to the Hunterian Museum already described. The University Buildings were opened in November, 1828, since which time the Classes have been well attended, and *soirées* have been introduced with the happiest effect, which continue during the winter months, and are attended by numerous and fashionable audiences. The Museum is open from 11 till 3, and admission may be had for One Shilling, by application to the keeper at the Institution. In this University are now taught by most eminent Professors, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics,



Rhetoric, Mathematics, Natural History, Modern Languages, Oriental Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colours, Popular Lectures on the Veterinary Art, Surgery, Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Theory of Medicine, Anatomy and Physiology, Midwifery. At the back of the University, and situated on the top of the hill, stands the public

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This Institution is of very remote origin, and has all along been conducted in the most respectable manner. There are generally from five to six hundred pupils attending it, under the management of four teachers—and a four years' course qualifies them in the Latin Language. Proceeding a little further to the east on the right hand is Montrose Street, down which if you proceed with us half-way, you will have a fine view of Blythswood Hill, and at the bottom you come to Ingram Street. Here on the left you have

#### SAINT DAVID'S CHURCH.

This building is indisputably one of the greatest ornaments to the City. The architects have displayed a most correct and chaste taste in all parts and proportions. It is in the Gothic style, from designs by Rickman and Hutchinson of Birmingham. It is reared in the form of a cross, it having been found necessary from

local circumstances to retain the precise shape and dimensions of the old church, which stood on this site.

The tower, which is constructed so as to contain a complete set of bells, is 120 feet in height, and has a grand and impressive appearance. The front of the church is adorned with embrasures and pinnacles, and the munnions and tracery of the windows are peculiarly light and graceful. Indeed there is a degree of beauty and symmetry stamped in every feature of this building which is very rarely to be met with. There is a vaulted cemetery below, which is one of the most complete, for its size, of any in the kingdom. It is constructed with groined arches, which are supported by pillars of cast iron; and light and air are introduced by means of small Gothic apertures in the basement of the building. The Church and Tower cost the City not less than £4000, the gross expenditure was above £7000, but the burying-places in the crypt under the church were sold for about £4000.

A little to the west of this building, on the same side of the street, is

#### HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL,

Which formerly stood in the Trongate, and which was re-erected here, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The basement is rusticated, and is surmounted by Corinthian columns and entablature, over which is an ornamented attic.

From the back part rises a handsome octagonal spire, 156 feet in height. The great hall and committee-rooms are elegantly fitted up. The former has been allotted for the accommodation of Stirling's Public Library. Between the lateral pilasters, in two appropriate niches, are placed two antique statues of the founders of the Institution.

This institution was founded and endowed by George and Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, writers in Glasgow, in 1639 and 1641. The former amassed a large fortune by his profession, although his charges are said to have been so moderate that it appears scarcely possible. M'Ure states it is a credible report, "that he would never take above sixteen pennies *Scots* (three halfpence sterling) for the writing of a common ordinary bond, be the sum ever so great!!"

Still further to the west, and on the north side of the street, also, you will perceive a very splendid building,

#### THE ASSEMBLY AND CONCERT ROOMS,

Which were built by Tontine shares of £20 each. The foundation was laid on the 11th of March, 1796. The basement story is rusticated, and has a very deep square projection from the middle of the front, supporting four Ionic columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablature. Between these columns

is placed the large centre Venetian window, which, with the two others on each side of the projection, gives light to the hall. Four similar pilasters, with those immediately behind the central columns, ornament the building at the corners, and rise to an equal height; so that the same cornice, which is very deep, runs along the top of the whole. The front rises a few feet above this cornice, and terminates in stone balusters.

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

Between the windows are placed columns, and a number of fine emblematical figures, in the attitude of dancing. The ceiling is also ornamented with fancy work in the angles, which a large ellipse, drawn longitudinally, occasions. On this flat, and in that immediately

above there are several other rooms used as retiring apartments, to which two smaller staircases lead, from the first flight of the great staircase, as well as from the flat below. It cost in building £4,800. The wings, which were built in 1807 from designs by Mr. Henry Holland, are in unison with the main building, and connected to it by an ashler screen.

At the western extremity of Ingram Street, stands prominently before you, the most magnificent of modern improvements which Glasgow has to boast of—

### THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The principal object of this erection, was to afford to the Merchants in the west end, a like convenience to those in the east—a public news-room, and place of meeting for business; and that they have here obtained on a scale and in a style perhaps not surpassed if equalled any where in the world. The Room is plentifully supplied with Newspapers, and has obtained the most liberal support, by a very numerous list of Subscribers, who are admitted at the annual subscription of Two Guineas. Strangers have free ingress and egress here at all times. No visitor should leave the City, without taking a turn through this splendid Room. At the back of it is the

**ROYAL BANK,**

The principal establishment of the kind in Glasgow. Until lately that we have had two new local Banks, the great bulk of the banking business was done at the Royal. When the buildings round the Square are finished, it will give this scene a very splendid appearance. Proceeding by the through-going passage at the back of the Square, and crossing the street, we come to Gordon Street, in which are several Dissenting Chapels, only remarkable however for their plain sombre appearance. Proceeding down Union Street we come to the

**HORSE BAZAR,**

On the left of the Street going south.

This establishment is the property of Messrs. Burn, Scott and Company, and is intended for the sale and livery of horses. The front of the building is in a neat style of architecture, with a handsome arched gate-way in the centre, over which is placed the figure of a horse, looking toward the south, which has a striking effect when viewed from Argyle Street. The yard is very spacious, and is roofed over in a superior style, and lighted from the top. The stables are finished with a more than ordinary attention to neatness and comfort, and are capable of containing 100 horses. There are also

sheds and a gallery for the reception and sale of private carriages. The economy of the whole establishment is very much admired, and it is believed to be the most complete thing of the kind hitherto attempted in Scotland.

We now proceed to Argyle Street, and turning into it on the right, a little way on we come to Wellington Street on the right, near the lower part of which is

#### WELLINGTON STREET CHAPEL,

Another Dissenting place of worship. This is a very beautiful piece of Architecture, complete in all its parts, and the uniformity of it is admirably preserved throughout. Below are crypts for burial places, which yield to the proprietors of the chapel a very handsome return for the capital sunk, as well as afford to the community, a place of interment secure from the spoliation of the resurrectionist. The practice of having these crypts beneath churches has now become much more common than was wont to be the case, it having been found to be attended with no bad effects on the health of the frequenters of the church; and to yield a very handsome return for the investment of capital.

Proceeding in our route west Argyle Street, we come to a building placed in the centre of the Street. The right leads to Partick and Finnieston, where may be seen very extensive Flour Mills, from which the city receives its

principal supplies. There are also some extensive Cotton and other Public Works. This is the west approach to the city, and is, perhaps, the best approach that we have to it. The left leads to the Broomielaw, the scene of much bustle, business, and activity. Proceeding down Washington Street we may visit the Engineering Establishment of Mr. Robert Napier, justly celebrated for the production of some of the most powerful, most complete, and swiftest Steam Boat Engines plying on the Clyde. Mr. M'Nair's Sugar House in this street, is also an extensive establishment, and several other Machine Works, all of which are well worth visiting. Proceeding along the front of the Broomielaw Quay to the west, we have at Lancefield Mr. David Napier's Engineer and Smith premises. There is an immense business done at this place in consequence of the great number of Steam Boats in which the proprietor holds an interest, or possesses of his own. There is also a forge here, the only one in the West of Scotland, which, when in operation, is well worthy of inspection. Mr. Napier's business is so extensive in the Steam Boat trade, as to have induced him for convenience and security to erect Wet Docks into which vessels are hauled previous to repair. A very little farther on is Barclay's Slip, on which have lately been built some very splendid Vessels, both for Home and Foreign trade. About a



mile farther to the west are now in progress of erection, both Wet and Dry Docks, on a very extensive scale by Messrs. Hunter and Dow, Ship builders. Looking across the river here, we have a fine view of the Village of Govan, with its neat little church, in the midst of a cluster of green oak. From this spot, a very fine view of the city might be taken, it would be one of the finest and sweetest any where to be met with. We must now retrace our steps to the city, and having arrived at the quay, it is impossible not to be struck with the immense length to which it is extended, arising from the great increase of business which is here transacted. This has been very greatly extended in consequence of the spirited exertions made by the River Trustees, in making improvements on the embankment, and deepening it so as to enable large Vessels to come up nearly to the Bridge. There are at present, betwixt this and Dumbarton, three Dredging Machines constantly employed in deepening the river, and latterly it has been found necessary to establish a diving bell on it, for the purpose of lifting some large stones, which were found to obstruct the passage of Vessels up the River. The City is much indebted to the indefatigable exertions and ingenuity of the late Mr. Spreull, who long held the office of City Chamberlain, and whose services during a long period of years, were closely directed to this most important object. He had the

merit of first suggesting means for the effectual adoption of the Dredging Machine, and also for embanking the River by parallel dykes. The River has been very considerably widened, and now that the operation of erecting additional quays on both sides is completed, the harbour is not only much more commodious than heretofore, but more dignified in its appearance, and more in unison with the advanced commercial eminence of the City. The depth of the River is here from 12 to 13 feet, and vessels considerably above 300 tons burden, may often be seen discharging their cargoes from foreign shores at our port. Latterly the Bridge has been found of by far too small a construction for the great increase of trade, and more especially in consequence of the extensive erection of quays on the south side of the River; this is being built on a most magnificent plan, and is intended to be nearly quite level, similar to the New London Bridge.

To supply the want of accommodation to the west end of the town, a temporary wooden bridge of light construction has been thrown across the Clyde a little farther up the river; before proceeding to which, if you turn into Dixon Street, you will be introduced to St. Enoch Square, in which is

#### ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH,

Standing on the south side. This Church has

lately undergone great repairs, and is much improved by them. It is decorated on the north front with a portico of the Doric Order. Its Steeple is finely proportioned, and upon the whole it is rather an elegant edifice. On the east side of the Square stands the

### SURGEONS' HALL,

A handsome building two stories high, having a rusticated basement supporting a range of pillars, entablature and balustrade. Here the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons hold their meetings and transact their business. The Physicians and Surgeons were first formed into a corporate body, by a charter from James VI. in 1599, upon an application of Peter Low, Surgeon in Glasgow, in conjunction with Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine in the City. This Charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. in 1672, contains very ample privileges, particularly a right which the Faculty still exercises, of granting diplomas, after examination, to students in Medicine and Surgery. Individuals practising within the boroughs of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and the Sheriffdoms of Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham, without such diploma, become liable in a fine of £3 : 6 : 8 sterling, for each offence. Likewise, by a special privilege, the members of Faculty are exempted from all " weapon-schawing, redes, hosts, bear-

ing of armour, watching, warding, stenting, taxations, or assize inquests, justice courts, in actions civil or criminal, excepting in giving their counsel in matters appertaining to the said arts." \*

The freedom fine of admission into the Faculty is £150. Licentiates within the City or suburbs pay twenty, and those who practise in the country five guineas. For every diploma taken out, five guineas is paid by students, after examination. From their ordinary funds, the Faculty, in 1792, set apart £1300 as a fund for the support of their widows and children, which, with the annual payments by the members who chose to contribute to the first and second rates, was calculated to afford an annuity of £20 to widows on the first rate, and £100 to children, when no widow was left; on the second rate, £15 : 12 : 6 to widows, and £78 : 2 : 6 to children; and on the third rate, £11 : 5 to widows, and £56 : 5 to children. The free stock of this fund, at Whitsunday 1817, amounted to £13,611 : 9, affording an annuity of £46 to widows on the first rate, £40 to those on the second, and £34 to those on the third; with a provision to children, where no widow is left, if under twenty years of age, on the first £322, the second £280, the third £238, or the balance

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

of these sums, if the mother shall die or marry before the whole sum is drawn as her annuity; and to children above twenty years of age, the first £215 : 12 : 6, the second £182 : 5 : 3, and the third £150, or the balance as above.

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

From the admission money exigible from entrants with the Faculty, £87 : £15 is applied to the Widow's Fund, which entitles the widow of the entrant to be placed on the third, or lowest, rate of the Fund, by which she will receive £34 per annum, during the period of her widowhood; for the second rate, which entitles the widow to receive £40 per annum, the member must pay the sum of £1 : 2 : 6 annually; and for the first rate of £46 per annum, the sum of £2 : 5 yearly. No person above sixty years can be admitted to an interest in the Fund; and if above twenty-eight years of age at entrance, he must pay an additional rate conformable to an equitable scale.\*

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

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

The following regulations respecting the granting of diplomas, were instituted by the Faculty on the 10th September, 1811. Every candidate for a diploma must, previously to his being taken on trial, produce satisfactory evidence that he has studied medical science three complete winter sessions, either at a University, or under resident members of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, London, or Dublin, or under members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; and that, during that period, he has attended public lectures on the following subjects, namely, two courses of Anatomy and Surgery, delivered in different sessions, one course of Chemistry, one of *Materia Medica*, one on the Theory of Medicine, one on the Practice of Medicine, and one on Midwifery; and that he has attended one year in a public hospital, and studied practical Pharmacy in a regular Surgeon's or Apothecary's shop, during at least six months.—Candidates, who have served an apprenticeship of three or more years to a regular practitioner, must produce evidence of their having attended all these

lectures, and a public hospital during the above-mentioned period; but the duration of their studies may be abridged to two winter courses.

The Faculty is governed by a President, Visitor, Collector, two Box-keepers, a Seal-keeper, Librarian, and two Inspectors of Drugs. On the West side of this Square is the

### CUSTOM-HOUSE,

A building plain enough, considering the importance of it to the City, and the extent of the business which is now done in it. We understand more suitable apartments are in contemplation of being immediately erected.

Retracing our steps to the front of the Clyde, and passing along the bridge before spoken of, we enter upon the South side of the river, and into

### THE BARONY OF GORBALS,

Which occupies about 400 acres, and runs along the bank of the Clyde, nearly a mile parallel with the City. The whole property was feued from Archbishop Porterfield, in 1571, by George Elphinston, merchant in the City, who procured it to be erected into a borough of barony and regality. In 1647, it was purchased from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, by the united funds of Hutchesons' Hospital, the City, and the Trades' House, who for many years

received and divided the *cumulo* rents in *pro indiviso* proportions, the Hospital having a half, and the City and the Trades' House a fourth each. The property being divided by lot in 1790, the jurisdiction, and a portion of the lands, were obtained by the Town Council. The government of the Barony is vested in a principal and four resident baillies, and four birleymen; and extends over the old village of Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston. The Magistrates and Town Council appoint one of their number to be the senior or principal baillie. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 26,000, who emulate the citizens of Glasgow in their public spirit, the elegance of their buildings, and the prudence and liberality which characterize their local institutions. In 1807, the Barony obtained the benefit of a Police Establishment. The Act was renewed and amended in 1823. The Board of Police comprehends the principal and resident magistrates, and 17 commissioners chosen by the inhabitants, who appoint a superintendent and other officers, and otherwise manage the affairs of the Barony. The Barony have lately erected a new set of public offices, containing a Court Hall, Police Office, and apartments for other public purposes. The building is situated in Portland Street, and is upon a very elegant plan by Mr. Reid. It cost about £4,000.



## HUTCHESONTOWN,

Was begun in 1794, on a regular plan, and now contains many spacious streets. It stands on the level tract of the Barony of Gorbals, in the division of land which belongs to Hutchesons' Hospital. One of the principal streets is a kind of terrace, called Adelphi Street, which fronts the river, and has a number of fine buildings. A compartment called Millfield contains an immense number of public works, some of them very large and extensive. The wages paid to workmen out of this compartment amount to above £2000 per week.

## LAURIESTON,

Is situated between the old village of Gorbals and the New Bridge, and is so named from Messrs. Laurie the conjunct feuars of the ground. This must undoubtedly appear to a stranger one of the finest parts of the City. The view all around is of the most splendid description. The river Clyde with the handsome row of buildings on each side of it, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Gorbals' Church with its lofty spire, the old steeple of the Merchants' House, and in the distance Nelson's Monument, successively fill the eye of the spectator, and cannot fail to command his admiration. The principal street is Carlton Place, which is a magnificent range of buildings, com-

menced in 1802, and finished in 1818. Portland Street contains also a number of handsome houses, and, from its great width and extent, has a noble appearance. The steeples of St. George's and St. Enoch's Churches are fortunately so situated as to form a fine distant termination to it.

### TRADESTON

Is situated west of Laurieston, on ground feued in 1790, from the 'Trades' House and Incorporations of the City. The principal street faces the river, and is named *Clyde Buildings*. Another fine street runs south from the bridge, which contains in its course the Basin of the Ardrossan Canal, and, at its extremity, the Cavalry Barracks.

### KINGSTON

Is immediately to the West of Tradeston. It contains an elegant row of buildings called Maxwellton Place, which have a commanding view of the river and the harbour.

There are several very extensive public works on this side of the water, well worthy of a visit from the curious. We would mention particularly the Wellington Cotton Mills, and those of Messrs. Thomson and Son; the power-weaving Factory of Mr. Tod; the Machine and Engineer Works of Mr. Girdwood, celebrated for the production of high pressure

steam engines, and those of Mr. Cook, equally celebrated for the efficiency and elegance of his productions; the Veneering and Patent Flooring Machinery of Messrs. Muir; the extensive Cotton Mills of Messrs. Sommerville — access to all of which may be easily obtained by application being made to the proprietors, and the object of the visit made known to them. This last point is essentially requisite to be attended to in establishments of the kind above-mentioned, when so many improvements are making, and new mechanical inventions are daily being made by the ingenuity and skill of the workmen employed in these establishments. Retracing our steps to the other side, along the same bridge by which we passed, and turning to the right, we come to the

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

This building was erected in 1815, and as it is placed in an open and favourable situation, it cannot fail to gratify the attention and curiosity of all strangers. It is elegant in structure, ample in accommodation, and highly ornamental to the city. It is built in the pointed Gothic style, and consists of a nave and side aisles. The outside walls are supported by large massive buttresses with embrasures, and two larger double ones at each angle rising higher into a crocketed pinnacle. The nave wall and the buttresses are pannelled, pinnacled, and

ornamented with crockets. The side windows are simple and elegant, of which there are six on each side, with mullions and deep labels over the tops, sixteen feet in height, and eight feet in breadth. The south, or principal front, consists of two large octagonal towers, projecting some feet from the side aisles, with buttressed and pointed arched pannels in four divisions; the top of each tower being embrasured, and eight ornamental pinnacles rising above to the height of ten feet. In the centre, between the towers, is the grand entrance, by a richly ornamented door, nineteen feet high, with deep Gothic mouldings, and five semi-pillars receding, ornamented at the capitals with foliage, and finished on the top with a label and double leafed crockets. Above the door is a large pointed window, of very rich mullions and tracery, designed with great taste; the whole ending above with a Gothic balustrade and niche, with buttresses and pinnacles, containing a colossal statue of St. Andrew. On each side of the towers are the elegant pointed windows of the side aisles. The whole front exhibits a beautiful harmony of design. The north end is an octagonal projection, with a large pointed window in the centre. The recess formed in the inside, contains the altar-piece. The centre window is enriched with painted glass, by Mr. Eginton of Birmingham; the subject is the ascension of our Saviour;

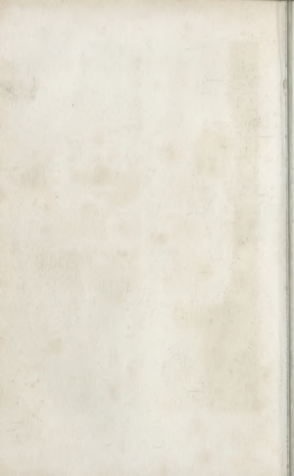


ornamented with brackets. The side windows are simple and elegant, of which there are six on each side, with mullions and deep labels over the tops, sixteen feet in height, and eight feet in breadth. The south, or principal front, consists of two large octagonal towers, projecting some feet from the side aisles, with buttresses and pinnacles in four directions; the top of each tower being unbuttressed, and eight octagonal pinnacles rising above the height of the butt. In the centre, between the towers, is the grand entrance, by a richly ornamented door, nineteen feet high, with deep Gothic mouldings, and five semi-pillars receding, ornamented at the capitals with foliage, and finished on the top with a label and double leafed brackets. Above the door is a large piece of sculpture, with figures of angels and the Virgin Mary, and the infant Jesus; the whole is supported by a column with a balustrade and pinnacles, and is surmounted by a pinnacle, containing a figure of St. Andrew. On each side of the door are two elegant pointed windows, with labels and brackets. The whole front is finished with a cornice of design. The north tower, with a conical projection, with a small pointed window in the centre. The interior of the tower, contains the altar-tomb. The north window is enriched with painted glass by Mr. Lighton of Birmingham; the subject is the ascension of our Saviour;



Swan St.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL.





and, on the two sides, upon the smaller windows, the figures of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. The arrangement of the interior corresponds with the exterior beauty of the chapel. A row of elegant pillars runs on each side the whole length of the church, and supports with pointed arches the nave and the roof; the capitals of the pillars richly foliaged, the roof Gothic pannel work, ornamented with lies of leaves and other figures. The Chapel is calculated to contain 2,300 persons in the pews. An elegant organ is placed at the south end, which cost six hundred guineas. The tones of this instrument, deep and full, harmonize with the impressive appearance of the interior of this splendid place of worship. The dimensions of the chapel are as follows: length 109 feet, breadth 84 feet; height, including the roof, 61 feet; height of the towers to the top of the pinnacles, 83 feet. The foundation-stone was laid on the 23d June, 1814; and divine service was performed for the first time in the chapel, on Sunday, 22d December, 1816. The plan was furnished by Mr. Gillespie, an eminent architect of Edinburgh; and the work was executed by Mr. Thomas Smith, mason, Glasgow. The whole building and ground cost upwards of £13,000; the greater part of which was raised by contributions, from persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, in the city and neighbourhood.

Immediately adjoining the chapel, to the east, is

#### THE TOWN HOSPITAL,

An establishment of charity work-houses. Glasgow was the *first* place in Scotland where an hospital was erected, and the earliest intimation that remains on record, regarding the adoption of the plan, is a minute of the Magistrates and Council, dated 7th January, 1731. The present buildings were erected in 1733, from voluntary contributions, by the inhabitants of the city. They form a quadrangle, the area in the centre being used as airing ground for the paupers. The principal range fronting Clyde Street, consists of a centre compartment, with two projecting wings, of three stories, and contains the great hall where the inmates assemble for family worship, the committee room which is adorned with portraits of several of the benefactors to the institution, and a monument in marble to the memory of the late William Craig, Esq., who was preceptor twenty-two years. There are other apartments for the use of the hospital. On the other sides of the quadrangle are disposed those parts of the building which are fitted up chiefly for the reception of the sick, and fatuous persons, of the establishment. The insane were removed to the Lunatic Asylum, in 1814. The interior disposition of the house is suited for the

accommodation of upwards of 400 persons. At present there are 471 paupers in the hospital. The expenses of the establishment are defrayed by an assessment upon those inhabitants who do business in the town, and who have an income of £300. A considerable sum is also contributed by the Town Council, Merchants' House, Trades' House, and General Session.

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

The extent of ground on which the present hospital stands, including the open area, is upwards of 5,500 square yards; and, with the materials, the whole is calculated to be worth £7000.

Although the hospital seems to have been judiciously arranged, and sufficiently large for the population of this city at the time of its commencement, 100 years ago, yet it is not in plan or arrangement found suitable to the present improved system of polity as to the

maintenance and management of the poor, nor in extent at all adequate to the increased population of Glasgow. The situation does not possess the advantages which it had in 1733; at that time it stood in the centre of the Old Green, now it is surrounded on three sides with houses. It is therefore under contemplation to erect new buildings in a more airy situation about town.

Proceeding a little farther, we come to

#### STOCKWELL STREET BRIDGE.

Originally there stood here a Timber Bridge across the Clyde, which having gone into decay about the year 1340, Bishop Rae built in its place a Stone Bridge in 1345. The pious Lady Lochow, it is said, paid the expense of the centre arch. The bridge was originally 12 feet wide, and consisted of eight arches. In 1777, an addition of ten feet was made to its breadth, and two of the northmost arches built up for the purpose of confining the River within narrower bounds. The intercourse between the City and the southwest parts of Scotland, was by this Bridge for more than 400 years. In 1820—21, it was greatly improved by the formation of footpaths, suspended on very tasteful iron framings, from a design by Mr. Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer. The Bridge as it now stands, is 415 feet long, and 34 feet

wide, within the parapets. This may be considered the entrance to the city from the south.

A little to the northeast is the Bridgegate, one of the most ancient streets in Glasgow. At one time many of the most respectable merchants had their residences here, and Oliver Cromwell even is said to have made this his temporary abode while on a visit to the city. The Montrose family had also a mansion here; and a house but recently taken down was the birthplace of a Duchess of Douglas. The Ship Bank and the Glasgow Arms Bank both occupied houses in the Bridgegate. The Merchants' or Guild Hall was situated on the north side of the Bridgegate; it was removed, however, some years ago, and an extensive range of buildings, called Guildry Court, erected in its stead. The steeple which is one of the finest in the city, was allowed to stand, and was gifted by the Merchants' House to the community at the time the Hall was taken down. This ancient Hall of the Merchants was erected in 1651, and was finished in 1659; the designs were furnished by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to King Charles II. It was a venerable old pile, the façade of which presented two stories of architecture; the steeple, which is 164 feet in height, rose from the middle of the back part of the edifice. In the centre of the under story of the front, there was a spacious door, or rather gate, of entrance, opening

beneath a rustic semicircular archway, with a wrought entablature, supported by Doric columns, which also flanked the entrance. From the centre of the entablature rose two Ionic columns, ornamented at the top by graceful scroll work, and by two globes placed on the capitals of the Doric columns below. Between the Ionic columns, which supported a pediment, on the apex of which rested a second pediment, were two compartments of sculpture. On the lower of these were carved the city arms, and the appropriate emblem of a ship in full sail; on the upper, in allusion, no doubt, to the charitable part of the institution, three old men, clad in the habit of pilgrims, and meant to represent decayed members of the House. The whole upper part of the edifice, the length of which was 82 feet, and the breadth 31 feet, consisted of a spacious hall, well lighted, having two fire-places, and ornamented with portraits of some of the more eminent benefactors to the poor of the Merchants' House, and by the model of a full rigged ship, which was hung from the centre of the roof. At one time, but not for some years previous to its being taken down, a board was fixed to the wall, on which were inscribed in gilded letters, many pithy aphorisms and scripture phrases, containing directions for buying and selling with a safe conscience. The grounds behind the Merchants' Hall, and on which Guildry

Court is built, were formerly laid out as a flower garden, and surrounded by a high stone wall.

Running north is King Street, in which until very recently our principal Beef, Mutton, and Fish Markets were situated, and are still kept up, although not to the same extent. South from this is Market Lane, conducting to

### THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

It contains seventy-seven separate killing rooms, and cattle yards, and two alleys, with accommodation for the searchers and scavengers. The areas are all paved with square stones. Abundance of water is conveyed to all parts of it, in pipes, which keeps it constantly clean and free from all nuisance. On the east, are

### THE JAIL AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

The chief front, facing the east, is divided into five compartments, with a portico in the centre. Two recesses, with wings, are at each extremity. The portico is 58 feet in length, and 15 from the plane of the wall. It is executed in the Grecian style of architecture, consisting of a double row of fluted columns, six in the front, and four with corresponding pilasters in the inner row. The columns are set upon a flight of massy colossal steps, and the inner wall of the portico has five doors in the first story, leading into the courts; in the second

are moulded pannels, corresponding with the openings below. The columns are covered by a massy and highly ornamented frize and cornice, with a pediment, in the tympanum of which are carved in stone, the city arms and other emblematical devices, in bas-relief. The two recesses on the sides of the portico are each 47 feet in length. These compartments are all plain work, except the centre window, which is decorated with a cornice and a pair of massy trusses. A plain Doric frize and cornice, with blocking course, finishes this part of the building. The two wings are each 31 feet in length and ornamented by two pair of pilasters, coupled with fancy bases and capitals, and covered with a Doric frize and cornice, having channelled triglyphs and plain metops, over which rises a dado with moulded base and cope. The under windows of the wings are also decorated with a dressing, consisting of a pair of trusses and a pediment. The whole of this front is executed in polished, and, except the inside of the portico, rusticated work. The Justiciary Hall is in the centre of the range, behind the portico, through the middle of which is the entry to it. This is a spacious apartment, and laid out with great taste. It is enlighthened by seven very large windows, on the west end which is circular, of 30 feet radius. In the east end is the Judges' bench, appropriately decorated, and elevated considerably above the floor. On the right of



this, are seats for the jurymen; those for the magistrates are on the left. In a line with these, other seats are ranged all round the circle, the back of which forms a separation from that part of the room appropriated to the use of the audience, which is more elevated. The interior of the circle is set apart for the reception of those connected with the court. The pannel's box, into which he comes from the prison by a private passage, is situated in front of the Judges' bench. The walls of the rooms are ornamented with columns, of the Ionic order, with an appropriate frieze and cornice. The ceilings are handsomely executed in stucco, corresponding with the whole.

Immediately to the north of the Justiciary Hall is that of the Borough Court, being a room of considerable dimensions, and furnished with a circular bench for the Judges. Of the same size, and on the south of the Hall, is situated the Council Chambers, arranged in the same order. The remainder of the ground floor of the front range is occupied by the clerks' apartments for criminal business, and rooms for the accommodation of the jurymen and witnesses during the circuit sessions. A door in the north, and another in the south front, lead, by two great staircases, to the second story of the public offices, which contains the Lord Provost's room, and other apartments for transacting the public business. The under windows are dressed

In the same manner as those in the front wings. The east wings are connected with the public offices, and the west, together with the recessed parts, are constructed for the confinement of debtors. There are four stories in each part, divided into rooms each about 10 feet square, and having a fire-place, window, and conveniences for a bed, in each flight. That farthest to the west, being considerably larger than the rest, is constructed into a day-room, for social intercourse between the prisoners of that flat. In the south range there is a separate stair, by which female debtors may be lodged in the upper stories, without passing through the apartments occupied by the men.

The west front is the most gloomy, having no openings except in the centre, which is a projecting compartment, having three recesses within each other. Two of these are arched. This compartment is executed in droved rustic work, and in it is the principal entrance for prisoners of every description. This front, likewise, has wings on the south and north ends, with recesses between them and the centre, and built of plain solid work. This part of the prison is appropriated for the confinement of felons, and is neither lighted from, nor has any communication with, the street. In the centre of this front and on the ground flat, are situated the turnkey's lodge, jailor's writing office, guard-room, felons' kitchen, &c. From this there is a back jamb,

which, with a projection from the bow of the Justiciary Hall, divides the opening in the centre into two courts, to which the debtors from each front have occasional access. From these courts, the felons' prison and the debtors' galleries are lighted. On the underground story of the back jamb, are two cells for prisoners under sentence of death. These are entirely constructed of cast-iron, and built round with a stone wall, through which the cell is lighted by a window towards the court. As the prisoners are to be unfettered in these cells, there is a small outer room, into which only those who are allowed to converse with them are admitted. This apartment, being separated from each cell by an open grated door of longer dimensions, through it the conversation must at all times be carried on. Over it, and extending towards the front, in the second story, is the jailor's dwelling-house. The entrance to it and the apartments above it, is from the west by a separate stair. The flat immediately above, and of the same dimensions, is converted into an hospital for the sick; and the flat above that, is a chapel for worship. The whole of these apartments occupy all the centre compartments of the west range, with the back jamb. In the remainder of this range, on the right and left of the centre, are constructed the prisons destined for felons, composed of cells of equal dimensions, divided by strong parapet walls. They are also

arched and paved with stone, and cramped with lead and iron. All the ground floor of the prison is strongly arched, which not only adds to its strength, but is the means of keeping it dry and comfortable.

The situation of this stately edifice is well chosen, and the arrangements judiciously made for the purposes to which it is designed. It is much more healthful and airy than most buildings of the kind, in being separated from all other houses by streets. In its construction much attention has been paid to the health and comfort of the unfortunate; and, while it is to be lamented that the crimes of men render such a structure necessary, it is at the same time agreeable to reflect that, in promoting security, humanity has not been overlooked.

The superintendence of building the Jail was intrusted to Dr. James Cleland, whose zealous exertions on the public account have been eminently conspicuous on many occasions. From his judicious suggestions, the cells for the reception of criminals under the sentence of death, were constructed. Before the final arrangements had been made, he also visited, at his own expense, the principal jails in England and Ireland, from which he received many useful hints. Immediately to the south of the Court House, is the very splendid

## HUTCHESONTOWN BRIDGE,

Now the best, although not the principal approach, from the other side of the water. On this site stood a very slight timber bridge, till within these few years, when, being found quite insufficient, it was taken down for the purpose of giving place to one of greater strength and extent. This has been accomplished after three years' labour, at a great expense to the City. It is to be regretted, that when erecting a structure of the kind, likely to last for ages to come, greater care was not taken to have it near to the level of the streets adjoining. Instead of this having been attended to, it will be perceived that it stands considerably above the level of the street, and is consequently very difficult in the approach; besides it throws the Court House so much below the level as to hurt the appearance of the southeast front. On the other side of the Court House, approaching to the City, is the Saltmarket, celebrated by the notice taken of it by Sir Walter Scott, in the novel of Rob Roy, as the residence of the celebrated Baillie Nicol Jarvie, of "praise be wi' his memory" celebrity. Taking the north side of the green and proceeding east a very little way, we come to the old

## EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

This Chapel was erected by subscription in 1750, and is a neat oblong building ; but, from its low situation, when the river overflows its banks, it is inundated. It contains an elegant well-toned organ, and an orchestra, situated at the east end, above the altar. The fronts of the galleries are finely pannelled and covered with green cloth : the eastern window is ornamented with Scriptural devices. At a little distance, in front of the altar, and looking towards the west, is placed a mahogany pulpit, adorned with a canopy and mitre, and supported by a pillar of the Composite order.

Proceeding through the arched entry which runs parallel with the front of the chapel, we are introduced to

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

This building is a complete specimen of the Composite order, and resembles that of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, with some alterations, especially in the steeple. It was constructed by Mungo Nasmith, an eminent mason. The front, towards the west, has a pediment, in the tympany of which is a bas-relief of the City Arms, and forms an elegant portico of six columns of the Composite order,

to which the ascent is by a magnificent flight of steps. Around the building the same order is continued in the form of pilasters, between each of which are placed arched windows, and the whole is crowned with a balustrade and vases. The interior of the church is very elegantly finished. A double row of Corinthian columns extends throughout its length, and parallel to the walls, from which they are several feet distant. A kind of open gallery is thus formed on each side. These columns have corresponding pilasters in the walls, with which, above the capitals, they join, by a groined roof ornamented with emblematic devices in stucco, done by Mr. Clayton. The pulpit and front of the galleries are of pannelled mahogany. The steeple, which contains a clock, is heavy and ill-proportioned, and surmounted by an ungraceful dome terminating in a vane.

We come now to speak of

### NELSON'S MONUMENT,

Placed on the top of a slight ascent in the front of the Green. This was the first monument erected to the memory of the illustrious hero, and, although plain, is a very neat pillar. It consists of a well-proportioned obelisk 143 feet high, surrounded with a massive and ornamented railing. On the four faces of the pedestal are recorded the birth and death of the

Hero, and the battles of Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar.

During an alarming thunder storm in 1810, the lightning struck the top of the Monument, and although it has since been repaired, the effects of the rent are yet quite visible.

### THE PUBLIC GREEN,

On which we now stand, is a very fine park, deservedly the pride of the citizens, who look upon it as the great ornament and privilege of the City, and guard it with a jealous eye against every injury or encroachment. In fine weather it is a delightful promenade, and is then thronged by citizens of every rank, in search of pleasure or amusement, or relaxation from business. The military belonging to the garrison are here occasionally drawn out and exercised. Many are seen playing at the games of cricket and golf. Numbers of the gentler sex are seen employed in washing clothes, an operation sometimes performed in a manner that must be rather novel and amusing to a stranger, and of which the *mixantix* are well portrayed in Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk. In summer the river is resorted to for bathing, and in winter for skating and other healthful recreations. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. To the southeast rises the beautiful hill of Dychmont, beyond which, in a clear day,





Spain, and the battles of Albuera, Corunna, and Trafalgar.

During an alarming thunder-storm in 1810, the lightning struck the top of the Monument, and although it has since been repaired, the effects of the stroke are yet quite visible.

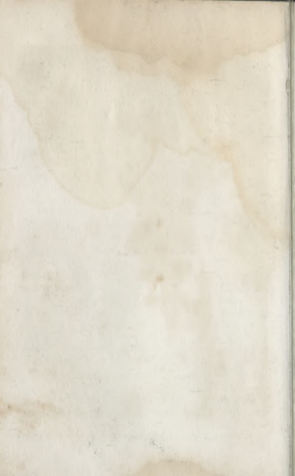
### THE PUBLIC GREEN.

On which we now stand, is a very fine walk, generally the pride of the citizens, who still regard it as the great ornament and privilege of the city; and regard it with a jealous eye against any change or improvement. In this walk there is a beautiful pavement, and is often ornamented with many fine works of sculpture or architecture, or monuments from London. The various flowers, or the gardens are kept remarkably clean, and are attended to with great care. The grass is cut and put in a heap, and the cattle are not permitted to stray there, as a general rule, and in a manner that must be necessary according to a statute, and as which the citizens are well pleased to enjoy. There is a fine view of the city, and the river is very well seen, and is often very beautiful. The surrounding country is equally beautiful, and the view from the Monument is the beautiful Hill of St. Andrew, beyond which, in a clear day,



Swan Sc

VIEW OF GLASGOW FROM LITTLE COVAN.



may be seen, blue in the distant horizon, the towering top of Tinto. A little more to the south, and embosomed in the woods, appears Cathkin House, the seat of Mr. Ewing Macclae; and, lower down, the ancient house of Castle-milk, where the unfortunate Queen Mary spent the night before the fatal battle of Langside. The eye is cheered with the view of numerous villas, gardens, and cultivated fields; the river Clyde and the bridges; the City with her towers and tapering spires; and, in the distance, the Renfrew and Kilpatrick hills.

The Green not only possesses a fair and beautiful exterior, but derives additional value and importance from its *internal resources*. These, it has been ascertained by the indefatigable Dr. Cleland, consist of some extensive and valuable strata of Coal. The experiment of boring to ascertain this fact was altogether satisfactory, but the idea of injuring the Green, by digging it out has hitherto prevented any effectual means from being adopted to bring this hidden treasure to light.

On the north is a beautiful range of buildings, Monteith Row, which, from being built nearly uniform, and at one time, have a very pleasant appearance.

At the upper part of the Green are some very extensive Cotton Factories and other public works, well worthy the attention of the curious. Among these we may particularly notice

the Dyeing and Discharging Works of Messrs. Henry Monteith & Co., where much ingenuity and skill are displayed. The manufacture of Bandanna handkerchiefs was first introduced by this establishment. In this beautiful manufacture the cloth is first dyed a fine Turkey red, and a pattern or figure in *white* is produced by discharging the colour from that part of it by a solution of *chlorine*. For this purpose a piece of cloth is folded up to the size of a handkerchief, and placed between two leaden plates, which are each perforated with the pattern or figure intended to be produced, the upper plate corresponding, at every part of the figure, with the one beneath. By the action of a hydrostatic engine, or otherwise, a great pressure is applied, in order to prevent the liquor from spreading over other parts of the cloth. The chlorine is then diffused over the upper lead plate, from whence it percolates through the figure or pattern, extracting in its passage the Turkey red dye. The operation may be aided or accelerated by forming a vacuum beneath the under plate. By this process, however, only coarse patterns could be produced, such as spots, squares, or thick lines, the nature of it rendering very minute objects impracticable. But in 1813 a patent was obtained by an English Calico printer, for producing the same discharge in the ordinary way of printing with the block. Here the chlorine is not at once applied to the cloth, but

a vegetable acid is stamped upon it in the ordinary way of Calico printing; and, by passing the cloth thus printed through a solution of the chloride of lime, the chlorine is evolved only on those parts where the acid had been applied. By this means any pattern whatever can be produced.

An important modification of this process was discovered in 1820, when an ore of *chrome* was found in abundance in North America, and a beautiful salt formed from it by Messrs. Turnbull and Ramsay of this city. By mixing a salt of lead with the vegetable acid already mentioned; applying this mixture to the Turkey red cloth; passing it through the solution of chloride of lime, and afterwards through a solution of the bi-chromate of potash;—a *chrome yellow* is produced in the place of the white, and the Turkey red on other parts retains all its original brilliancy. *Green*, also, by another alteration of the process, may be substituted for yellow. The manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs is, we believe, peculiar to Glasgow. There are various establishments of this description, but the one we have referred to is the first and the most extensive.

The extensive Cotton Works of Messrs. Hussey, Campbell and others, in this neighbourhood, should also be visited. This district of the Suburbs is called

## BRIDGETON,

And extends nearly half a mile in length ; it is now very thickly inhabited chiefly by the working classes. Proceeding towards the east, we come to the

## CALTON,

Another of the suburbs of the town. This is also chiefly possessed by the working classes. It has been erected by a charter from the crown, a Burgh of Barony. There are a number of good houses and streets in it, and it contains about 40,000 inhabitants. Proceeding directly north, we reach the Gallowgate, to the east of which is another of the numerous surrounding villages, called

## CAMLACHIE,

And here there is deserving of a visit the Camlachie Foundry, the property of Messrs. Napier, which, until the more recent erection of similar establishments at the west end of the town, near to the Broomielaw, produced the greater proportion of the steam engines and boilers for the vessels on the Clyde. Several other public works are here, if the stranger's time will permit his inspecting them.



On our return to the City by the Gallowgate, which is the eastern approach, on the right, we have the

### LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

Prior to 1818, the principal fleshers in this City were frequently obliged to travel a circuit of seventy or eighty miles, to purchase cattle in lots, and to rent expensive parks in the neighbourhood of the City to graze them in; but, since the erection of the Live Cattle Market, the mode of supply is completely changed. In 1818, the Magistrates fitted up this spacious Market Place, in which are a commodious Inu, Stables, Sheds, a Byre to hold 120 Bullocks in view, and 260 Pens to contain 9,360 Sheep. This Market Place, said to be the most complete in the Kingdom, occupies an area of 29,561 square yards, or rather more than six imperial acres, is paved with whinstones, and enclosed with stone walls. Since its formation, graziers and dealers from Aberdeenshire to Dumfries-shire, and from Berwickshire to Argyleshire, find it their interest to send their Cattle to this Market, where they find a ready sale and return in cash. It is admitted, that this Market has been of great use to all classes of the community, except, perhaps, the more wealthy fleshers. The dealers are benefited by a regular sale, without running the risk of bad debts. The public have

a more regular supply of butcher meat of the best quality. The flesher is saved the trouble, and the public the expense of travelling. The flesher of small capital, who formerly had not the means of getting good meat, can now go to market, and if his capital be equal to the purchase of a Bullock, and a dozen of Sheep or Lambs, he can compete with his more wealthy brethren. This is another of the many improvements in the City, for which the inhabitants are indebted to the indefatigable Dr. Cleland, in projecting and carrying them into execution on so splendid a scale.

Proceeding westward, on the same side, we come to the

#### INFANTRY BARRACKS.

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

rooms. Behind the barracks are built a neat well-aired hospital and apartments, for the use of the sick soldiery.

A very little to the west of this is

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

One of the largest places of worship in Glasgow. It was built during the time the celebrated Dr. Chalmers was resident here, with the view of accommodating the inhabitants in the east with a church convenient to their residences, as well as admitting the crowds that always were in attendance, when he preached. The exterior is of chaste Gothic, with a magnificent tower 138 feet high, so spacious as to contain a complete ring of bells. It can accommodate nearly 1600 sitters. Since the opening of London Street the Gallowgate, formerly the principal entrance from the east, has been much neglected. Towards the west end of it there is a steep hill which, although much reduced, was always felt to be a great inconvenience to carriages passing along. The principal route now taken is by London Street. This street was commenced in 1824, by a numerous Joint Stock Company, with the ostensible object of improving the eastern district of the City, and also for the accumulation of wealth. It was soon found not to answer the purpose, and a loan from Government to carry it

through was obtained, but, even with this, it remains in its present unfinished and unseemly position. Now that Government have put it in the power of all parties to realize their own by disposing of the whole of the street and property therein by Lottery, it is to be hoped, that it will soon be completed, and prove another embellishment to the eastern portion of the City. We are now arrived at our original starting point,

### THE CROSS.

And as we have in our route only omitted to take notice of the Trongate and part of Argyle Street, we now proceed to do so, and finish our detail. Until within these few years that the town has extended so much to the west, this was the nucleus of trade and commerce. The place in which almost all business appointments were made, and where a great proportion of the business was transacted.

The statue of

### KING WILLIAM III

Placed in front of the Exchange Rooms is the first object of notice here. It is erected on an ashler pedestal, and was presented to the City in 1736, by an old citizen of Glasgow, James

Macrae, Esq., then Governor of Madras. On the pedestal is the following inscription :—

OPTIMO PRINCIPI  
 WILLIELMO III. BRITANNIE REGI, PIO, FORTE, INVICTO,  
 CUIUS VIRTUTE CONSILIO ET FELICITATE  
 IN SUMMO REVO DISCRIMINE SPECTATIS,  
 FEDERATI BELGII CIVITATIBUS TANTUM NON DELETIS,  
 INSUPERATA PARTA EST SALUS ;  
 BRITANNIE ET HIBERNIE  
 RELIGIO PURIOR, JURA, LIBERTASQUE  
 SUB LEGITIMO PRINCIPUM BRUNSVICENSIIUM  
 IMPERIO SUNT TRANSMISSA ;  
 INTENTATUM DENIQUE GALLO TOTI EUROPE  
 SERVITUTIS JUGUM EST DEPULSUM ;  
 HOC IMMORTALIUM MERITOSUM MONUMENTUM,  
 LABENTE SEPTIMO POST OBITUM LUSTRO,  
 SUMMO SENATUS POPULIQUE GLASGUENSIS  
 PLAUSU ACCEPTUM,  
 POSUIT CIVIS STRENUUS ET FIDUS  
 JACOBUS MACRAE,  
 COLONIE MAORASSIANÆ EXPREFECTUS,  
 MDCCLXXXV.

Entering under the piazzas here, we have before us the original

#### PUBLIC COFFEE ROOM,

The only public place of the kind in Glasgow, until the erection of the one mentioned at p. 57. This is a very splendid room also, and is only surpassed in magnificence by its more modern rival of the west. Considering, however, that this building has occupied its present site, and that too with very little repair, since 1636, we

would be inclined to say, that it is an object much more deserving of attention than the other reading-room. On each side of the door are placed two large windows, from the floor to the roof, which communicate the light to the room from the street. About half-way down the Coffee Room is a very large Venetian window upon the east, and on the other side, exactly opposite, is another, looking into the bar, upon the north side of which is a door communicating with the Hôtel. The extremity of the room northward, is in the form of a bow, divided by pillars, making one complete magnificent window from side to side. Near to the main entry, the roof, which is very high, is supported by columns of the Doric order, with correspondent pilasters upon the walls, and in this place a dome of glass enlightens, with the other end windows, the south side of the room. From the roof also, are hung several elegantly gilt lustres, which, when lighted, give an air of grandeur to the place, pleasantly demonstrative of the riches and taste of the City.

Strangers are here also, with a liberality peculiar to this City, invited and freely permitted to avail themselves of all the advantages that so spirited an institution affords its supporters. The Tontine Hôtel consists of a suit of apartments handsomely fitted up, immediately above the Coffee Room and Exchange, and to which the main entry leads from the south.

## THE TOWN HALL

Is situated here also. The entry to it is by the first opening to the east, and is immediately adjoining the Exchange. The Hall is 24 feet in height, and 55 by 27 in length, with a coved ceiling. Its walls contain trophies and several portraits of the kings of Great Britain, and a masterly one, by Ramsay, of Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in his robes, as Lord Justice General. The bust of George III. in bronze, is placed over the mantle-piece, and the statue of Pitt, in marble, by Flaxman, between two columns, in representation of porphyry, at the east end of the Hall. A little to the west in the Trongate on the right, is Nelson Street, up which a little way is

## THE POST OFFICE,

A building by no means commensurate with the improvement which has taken place on the City generally, or with the increase of business which is now done in it. We understand it is in contemplation to erect a splendid range of Public Offices immediately to the west of King Street, in the Trongate. This will be a great improvement as well as convenience to the City, and the less time that is lost in their erection

the better. Immediately adjoining the Post Office is

### THE LYCEUM,

A plain building at one time occupied as a reading-room, but now almost solely used as a place for public meetings, and a sale-room. Further up the street we come to Stirling Square, a very confined and plain set of buildings, by no means entitled to notice, as an ornament to the City. Crossing this Square, however, and a little to the north in Albion Street, we reach on the right

### GREYFRIARS' CHAPEL.

The situation chosen for this building, is by no means happy, for from the confined position it occupies, its architectural grandeur is completely hid. It is however, a great ornament to this part of the City. It is partly built on an area of ground which belonged to a convent of Grey Friars, from which circumstance this name has been conferred on the adjoining property. It is attached to the Secession, and was built by the oldest congregation in that connexion, in 1821. The portico in front is one of the finest in the City. It is composed of four fluted Roman Doric columns, with corresponding pilasters, supporting a massive



entablature and pediment. The internal arrangements are plain and judicious, and at the extremity of the west gallery there is a central recess, which is at present occupied as a Library, but seems peculiarly well adapted for an organ. At the east end of the building, there is a lofty and well proportioned session house, which is used also as a hall for the students of theology in connexion with the Secession Church. In this hall there is a full length portrait of the late Professor Lawson, and it will soon be adorned also with a portrait of the late respectable incumbent Dr. Dick. The whole building is of polished ashler, and is in every respect finished in a handsome and substantial manner. It is from designs by Mr. John Baird, and with the ground cost about £9,000. Nearly opposite this is a handsome though plain building, occupied by Mr. Campbell, who made some noise while connected with the Kirk of Scotland, from the peculiar views he took up in regard to the assurance of faith, and some other doctrines. On returning to the Trongate we pass in South Albion Street, the

#### POLICE OFFICE,

Whose buildings form a quadrangle, and are 116 feet in length, 74 in breadth, and three stories in height. The principal entrance consists of a massive archway with Tuscan columns



and entablature. At each end of the inner court, which is 50 feet by 28, there is a handsome entry and staircase, the one leading to the prison departments, and the other to the magistrates' and clerks' rooms. At the bottom of this Street and turning into Bell Street, on the right we have excellent Beef and Mutton markets, contemporary with those we visited in King Street; and going to the west end of this Street, we come to the Candleriggs, on the right of which is

#### THE BAZAR.

The present erections are from designs by Dr. Cleland, and the whole area is divided into two parts. In one of these, the weekly market for butter, poultry, eggs, and other articles is held, where the country people are accommodated, free of expense, under an arcade. The other is formed into 19 shops, in the Bazar style, with projecting roofs or verandas, wherein purchasers may walk under cover. The whole is well paved, and kept remarkably clean, having an uncommonly neat appearance. Each shop lets at from £6 to £15 per annum, and three shops fronting the street at from £40 to £50. A paved alley twelve feet wide has been lately opened from the east side of the Bazar, forming a communication with the Police Office and South Albion Street. Retracing our steps

to the Trongate, we perceive on looking east that we have omitted to notice

### ST. MARY'S OR TRON CHURCH.

The Steeple of this Church has undergone great improvements within these few years. It stands in rather an awkward position, projecting as it does so far into the front street. It has one advantage, however—the hour is seen at an immense distance, and, lighted up as it is at night with gas, is of much benefit. The Church at the back was built in honour of the Virgin Mary, in 1484, and destroyed by fire in 1793.

Nearly opposite to this steeple, is

### THE LONDON NEWSPAPER OFFICE,

An establishment that has been of great utility and convenience to the inhabitants of Glasgow. In passing along the Trongate, the stranger cannot but be astonished at the number of splendid shops with which it is filled. At the corner of Glassford Street, and Argyll Street, is

### THE SHIP BANK,

Whose buildings are formed into centre and flank compartments, and extend 222 feet in front. The central division, 66 feet in length,

is that which is occupied by the Bank, the flank compartments containing elegant shops and warehouses. It has a handsome principal entrance composed of a Doric portico, with flank pilasters, intermediate columnus, entablature and pediment. The basement is rusticated, and over it are six pilasters with ornamented capitals and appropriate entablature, surmounted with a parapet, and pedestals finished with antique ornaments, and intermediate spaces with fretted pannels. The windows in the five interpilasterations have appropriate dressings, architraves and pediments. The ornaments and details are taken from the best Greek specimens, and the whole range exhibits much simplicity and unity of design, contributing in no small degree to the general embellishment of the city. The banking offices upon the street floor contain a large and handsome entrance hall, and a public business room 42 feet by 24, lighted in a very commodious and somewhat new manner, with a lofty and elegant ceiling. The stone safes and other requisite apartments, with lobbies, passages, and closets, form an excellent arrangement. The sunk floor contains apartments for printing offices, strong depots for plate, and other valuable property, also a heating stove; the whole being strongly vaulted and fire proof. The two upper floors contain a commodious lodging for the cashier.

## THE TRADES' HALL,

Is of modern erection, from designs by Messrs. Adam, and is situated on the west side of Glassford Street. The front consists of a centre building and two wings, supported by a rusticated basement, having a central projection, on which are placed four Doric columns, supporting an entablature. The façade, relieved by various mouldings, and decorated with handsome Venetian windows, terminates in a balustrade and pediment, which is surmounted by the city arms in *alto*, supported by two handsome female figures in a recumbent posture. From the roof rises a magnificent dome, covered with lead, and terminating in a lantern. The Hall, one of the finest rooms in the city, is 70 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 24 high, exclusive of the dome, from the centre of which an elegant gas chandelier, enriched with appropriate mottoes and devices, has been lately suspended. It is very tastefully finished; and on the walls and staircase are hung portraits of persons of the Trades' Rank, who had conferred donations on the House, tablets on which are the names and designations of the Conveners of the Trades' House from the commencement in 1605 to the present time, and the arms of the fourteen incorporated bodies. The other apartments are suitably fitted up for committee-rooms,

and other useful purposes. Immediately adjoining this building is the Hall of the Trades' House Free School, which is admirably adapted for the object to which it is appropriated.

Proceeding to the west in Argyll Street, we come to Dunlop Street, on the left, in which is

### THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Until within these few years the Theatre Royal was situated in Queen Street, near to the Exchange. It was a very splendid building, in fact by far too much so for Glasgow. In 1829, it was destroyed by fire during the forenoon, and in a few hours nothing but the bare walls were left standing. The spirited proprietor of the establishment now under notice, has done much to improve and advance the taste for theatricals in this city. It is believed that he is the only individual who has made money by the profession in Glasgow, and his industry deserves it. He is most indefatigable in producing novelties, while generally speaking, his company is highly respectable, and to the stranger will afford a very agreeable night's amusement. The House has lately undergone very great repairs, solely we understand at Mr. Alexander, the manager's expense, who when he got this place into hands, laid it down as a rule to deserve public support, both by unceasing ex-

ertion, and laying out large sums to make the house in every way comfortable and convenient. To the west of Argyll Street, and at the corner of Buchanan Street is

### THE ARGYLL ARCADE,

Which runs from Argyll Street into Buchanan Street. This is a very fine erection, covered in with glass, and containing a number of very fine shops.

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## LIST

### OF THE MAIL AND STAGE COACHES

WHICH RUN FROM GLASGOW.

#### *Mail Coaches.*

From J. Bain's Mail Coach Office, 64, Trongate.

London, by Doncaster, Newark, Grantham and Stamford, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 7 a. m.

Leeds by Penrith, Catterickbridge, Boroughbridge and Wetherby, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 7 a. m.

Carlisle by Hamilton, Douglas Mill, Beatoch and Ecclefechan, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 7 a. m.

Liverpool,  
Manchester, } See the Carlisle Mail.

Perth, by Stirling and Crieff, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 2 p. m.

Edinburgh, by Airdrie and Bathgate, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 10 p. m.

From Black Bull Inn.

Edinburgh, by Holytown, Whitburn and Mid-Calder, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 12 noon.

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### *Stage Coaches.*

Aberdeen, Tontine Hotel, and Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 6 a. m. in Summer, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 a. m. Winter.

Aberdeen, Black Bull Inn, and Mail Coach Office, 64, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 7 a. m.

Ayr, J. Bain's Mail Coach Office, 64, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 7 a. m.

Ayr, Black Bull Inn, and Mail Coach Office, at 4 p. m.

Ayr, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, and Tontine, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 p. m.

Airdrie, by the Edinburgh Stage Coaches.

Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway.—The Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway Company, start one of their Locomotive Engines, with a train of Carriages, for the conveyance of Passengers from the Railway Depot, to Airdrie, &c., at the following Hours:— $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 o'clock a. m. 11 o'clock, a. m. 2 o'clock, p. m. 5



o'clock, p. m. and 4 in winter.—At Gartsherrie, where the Engine and train stop, there is an Inn for the accommodation of Travellers; and the Engine Starts, on its return to Glasgow, an hour and a half after the above hours of leaving town.—Passengers, proceeding farther than Gartsherrie, are conveyed in Carriages, drawn by horses, to near Airdrie, &c.

Airdrie, Murdoch's, Nile Street, Gallowgate, Monday, Wednesday, Tuesday, Saturday, at 5 p. m.

Alloa, Lyon's, Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 p. m. and Eagle Inn, Maxwell Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 4.

Annan, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, Independent, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  before 6 a. m.

Annan, Black Bull Inn, Independent, at 6 o'clock a. m.

Ardrossan, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, Fair Trader, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 4 p. m.

Ardrossan, Tontine Hotel, at 4 p. m.

Balfron, Forresters, 98, Candleriggs, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 p. m.

Barrhead, Reid's, Clyde Terrace, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 4 p. m. in Summer, and 4 p. m. in Winter, daily (except Thursday.)

Beith, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, Fair Trader, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 4 p. m.

Beith, Tontine Hotel, at 4 p. m.

- Campsie, Mein's, Blackfriars' Street, daily at 10.30 a. m. and 5 p. m.
- Carlisle, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, Independent, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 6 a. m.
- Carlisle, Black Bull Inn, Independent, at 6 a. m.
- Carlisle. See Lanark.
- Crieff, Mail Coach Office, at 2 p. m.
- Crieff, Black Bull Inn, and Mail Office, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 2 p. m.
- Cumbernauld, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate. See Falkirk.
- Cumbernauld, Black Bull Inn, and Mail Coach Office, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 7 a. m. and 2 p. m.
- Cumbernauld, Tontine Hotel, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 a. m. in Summer,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 a. m. in Winter.
- Cumnock, Lyon's Coach Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 6 a. m.
- Cumnock, Black Bull Inn, at 6 a. m.
- Cupar Fife, Tontine Hotel, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 a. m. Summer, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 a. m. Winter.
- Dalry, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 4 p. m.
- Dalry, Tontine Hotel, at 4 p. m.
- Drymen, Munn's, 38, Ingram Street, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 p. m.
- Dumblane. See Perth.
- Dumblane, Tontine Hotel, at 8 a. m.
- Dumfries, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 6 a. m.

- Dumfries, Black Bull Inn, and Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at 6 a. m.
- Dundee, Tontine Hotel, and Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 a. m. in Summer, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 a. m. in Winter.
- Dundee, Black Bull Inn and Mail Coach Office, 64, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 7 a. m. and 2 p. m.
- Dunfermline, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, Aurora, at 7 a. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
- Edinburgh, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, Express, at 6 a. m. in 4 hours.
- Edinburgh, 144, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 6 a. m. Mail Coach Office, at 6 a. m.
- Edinburgh, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, Regulator, at 12 noon, by Airdrie, Bathgate, &c.
- Edinburgh, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, Enterprise, at 4 p. m. by the same route.
- Edinburgh, 144, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 12 noon, Mail Coach Office and Black Bull Inn, at 12 noon.
- Edinburgh, 144, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 3 p. m. Mail Coach Office, and Black Bull Inn, at 3 p. m.
- Edinburgh, 144, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 4 p. m. Mail Coach Office and Black Bull Inn, at 4 p. m.

Edinburgh, 144, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  before 6 a. m.  
and Black Bull Inn, and Mail Coach Office,  
at 6 a. m.

Edinburgh, Black Bull Inn, Express, at 6 a. m.

Edinburgh, 144, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  before 10  
a. m. Black Bull Inn and Mail Coach  
Office, at 10 a. m.

Edinburgh, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, Pen-  
man's, 74, Trongate, and Tontine Hotel, at  
2 p. m. through Cumbernauld, Falkirk and  
Linlithgow.

Falkirk, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past  
4 p. m.

Hamilton, Whitelaw's, 182, Gallowgate, at 9  
a. m. and 4 p. m.

Hamilton, M'Kinnon's, 80, Gallowgate, at 9  
a. m.  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Hamilton, Penman's, 74, Trongate, at 9  
a. m. and 5 p. m.

Holytown, Edinburgh Mail, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 12 a. m.  
Commercial Traveller, at 4 p. m. Black Bull  
Mail Office.

Irvine, M'Kendrick's, 49, Stockwell, at 4 p. m.

Kelso, from the Mail Coach Office, at 6 morn-  
ing.

Kilmarnock, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and  
Buck's Head, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  before 6 a. m.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 p. m. Mail Coach Office, at 7 a. m.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  before 4 p. m. Tontine, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 p. m.  
Black Bull, at 4 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Kincardine, Lyon's Office. See Kirkaldy.

- Kilsyth, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate. See Stirling.
- Kilwinning, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 4 p. m.
- Kirkaldy, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 a. m.
- Kirkintilloch, Cameron's, 20, Stirling Street, daily, at 5 p. m.
- Kirkintilloch, Mein's, Blackfriar's Street, at 10-30 a. m. and 5 p. m.
- Kilbride, (East,) Murdoch's, Nile Street, Gallowgate, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, at 5 p. m.
- Kippen, Mein's, Blackfriars' Street, Tuesday and Thursday at 12 noon, and Saturday at 1 p. m.
- Lanark, Mail Coach Office, 6 morning, Tontine Hotel, at 7 a. m. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3 p. m.
- Liverpool, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 6 a. m.
- Liverpool, Black Bull, at 6 a. m.
- London, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 6 a. m.
- London, Black Bull Inn, at 6 a. m.
- Manchester, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  before 6 a. m.
- Manchester, Black Bull Inn, at 6 a. m.
- Milnathort, Tontine Hotel, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 a. m. in Summer, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 a. m. in Winter.
- Milngavie, Mrs. Munn's, 38, Ingram Street, daily at 4 p. m.

Paisley, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, 18 times a-day.

Peebles, from the Mail Coach Office, at 6 morning.

Perth, Black Bull and Mail Coach Office, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  before 7 a. m.

Perth, Tontine Hotel, Defiance, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 a. m. in Summer, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 a. m. in Winter.

Pollokshaws, M'Kendrick's, 49, Stockwell, at 4 and 8 p. m.

Renfrew, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 p. m.

Saltcoats, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at 4 p. m.  
Saltcoats, Tontine Hotel, at 4 p. m.

Sanquhar, Lyon's Offices, 78, Trongate, and Buck's Head, Argyll Street. See Dumfries.

Sanquhar, Black Bull Inn. See Dumfries.

Stewarton. See Irvine.

Stirling, Lyon's Office, 78, Trongate, at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Stirling, Black Bull and Mail Coach Office, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 7 a. m.

Stirling, Tontine Hotel, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 a. m. in Summer, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 a. m. in Winter.

Strathaven, Whitelaw's, 182, Gallowgate, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, at 5 p. m. in Summer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 in Winter.

Strathaven, Penman's, 74, Trongate, and Whitelaw's, 182, Gallowgate, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, at 4 p. m. by Hamilton and Stonehouse.

Strathaven, Murdoch's, Nile Street, Gallowgate, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 p. m.

Strathaven, M'Kinnon's, 80, Gallowgate, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 p. m.

Strathblane. See Balfroun.

Thornhill, Lyon's Offices. See Dumfries.

Greenock, Conveyance for Parcels by Mail Gigs, at 3 a. m.  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 afternoon, and 4 afternoon, from the Mail Coach Office.

*A List of Cotton Mills and Spinners, and the number of Mule and Throstle Spindles in Lanarkshire, taken in November, 1831. These Mills are all in Glasgow, or its immediate suburbs, with the exception of Blantyre and Lanark.*

Names of Firms,	Districts in which the Mills are situated.	Spinners.	Mule Spindles.
Aitken & Co.	Hutchesontown,	16	10,080
Hogle, Peter, & Co.	Bridgeton,	27	20,304
Bartholomew, John, & Co.	Calton,	32	18,540
Clark, John, jun., & Co.	Calton,	12	7,756
Cogan, John & Robert	Graham Square,	14	6,552
Couper, Maitland & Co.	St. Hellox,	12	6,336
Dennistoun, John, & Co.	Calton,	41	21,024
Dunlop, James, & Sons	Calton,	48	24,192
Duke Street Spinning Co.	Duke Street,	27	14,448
Ferguson, William	Mile-End,	12	5,628
Gemmell, William	Bridgeton,	14	6,180
Graham, William, & Co.	Tradeston,	16	7,256

*(List of Cotton Mills, Continued.)*

Graham, James Maxwell	Calton,	39	25,272
Hussey, William, & Son	Bridgeton,	69	44,520
Hunter, William	Bridgeton,	16	9,504
Houldsworth, Henry	Anderston,	66	36,312
Houldsworth, Henry	Woodside,	28	8,784
Leishman, Dunlop, & Co.	Port-Dundas,	22	10,508
Lancefield Spinning Co.	Lancefield,	29	15,312
Monteith, Henry, & Co.	Blantyre,	51	23,752
Mitchell and Norris	Bridgeton,	18	10,368
Mile-End Spinning Co.	Mile-End,	52	19,968
May and Dennistoun	Calton,	15	6,120
Monach, James and Andrew	Burnside,	20	9,696
Marshall, Robert, & Co.	Port-Eglinton,	10	6,480
Millar, John	Hutchesontown,	36	12,768
M'Naught, Patrick	Rutherglen,	12	5,520
M'Naught, Patrick	Anderston,	18	7,356
M'Naught, Patrick	Calton,	16	8,610
M'Phail, Dugald	Greenhead,	14	7,896
M'Phail Daniel	Greenhead,	20	11,880
M'Gregor, Coll	Glasgow,	20	8,616
M'Laren, Robert, & Co.	Glasgow,	20	7,704
M'Auslin, John	Hutchesontown,	12	5,496
M'Leroy, Hamilton, & Co.	Calton,	17	10,200
Oswald, James, & Co	Barrowfield,	32	33,520
Perry, William	Mile-End,	12	3,660
Sommerville, John, & Sons	Little Govan,	7	4,200
Thomson, & Stewart,	Calton,	12	7,488
Thomson, Robert, & Son.	New Adelphi,	47	26,928
Thomson, Robert, & Son	Old Adelphi,	33	19,800
Todd, Charles, & Co.	Springfield,	26	15,204
Walker & Co.	Lanark,	284	15,000
One small Mill omitted, for want of the necessary information: it may be taken at 3,000 spindles.			
Totals,		1344	591288

The above table is taken from Dr. Cleland's latest Statistical work, and was prepared by him from information received from Mill Proprietors, Managers, or Engineers. At Lanark the wheels are small, and the spinners are young lads and girls.

THE END.



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