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*Taken from the Roof of the Court House.*



RECORDS AND CHARTERS  
OF  
THE BURGH OF GLASGOW.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS  
OF  
**THE BURGH OF GLASGOW**

WITH CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

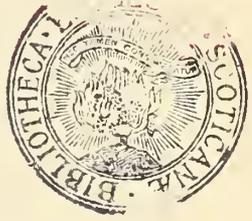
VOL. XI.

A.D. 1823-1833.

EDITED BY

ROBERT RENWICK, LL.D.,

DEPUTE TOWN-CLERK.



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**PREFACE AND CONTENTS.**

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## PREFACE.

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**B**Y the issue of the present volume the publication of Glasgow Charters and Records, as designed by the late Sir James Marwick, is brought to a close. On the completion of "Charters and Documents relating to the city of Edinburgh," prepared by him for the Scottish Burgh Records Society, Sir James (then Mr. Marwick, town clerk of Edinburgh) began the compilation of a companion volume applicable to Glasgow. Owing to the ecclesiastical origin of the latter city its early history is woven in with that of the bishopric, and as the ancient muniments connected with the see had already been made accessible through the publications of the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, some progress was made with the work before it became necessary to resort to original research.

At that time Mr. Angus Turner, whose appointment as depute town clerk happens to be recorded in the following pages, held the town-clerkship of Glasgow, and with the view of obtaining information as to material procurable from the city's archives, I had an interview with him in the Wilson Street chambers, and was shown some of the old parchments and documents, selections from which can now be perused in print. How from such unambitious preliminaries the scheme for the publication of Glasgow charters and records was extended in scope, and how investigation resulted

in the discovery of important books and documents formerly supposed to have been lost, Sir James Marwick has himself explained in his letter to Sir William Bilsland, lord provost, prefixed to the second volume of Glasgow Charters, and in Prefaces to the volumes edited by him. As regards the limits of the work, it was decided that an effort should be made to bring the selections down to the date of passing the Burgh Reform Act of 1833, the period which has now been reached.

The change which, by the Burgh Reform Act, was effected in the constitution of Royal Burghs was preceded and hastened by a more urgent and extensive measure, that of parliamentary reform. Under the electoral system which prevailed previous to 1832 Scottish members of parliament could lay no claim to be representatives of the general body of the people. The population of the country was two and a half millions, and there were only about three thousand electors, one half of whom, it has been estimated, possessed the vote on a qualification no more substantial than an ostensible title to property which they did not really possess. In counties the statutory qualification of an elector was the possession of a title to lands held direct of the crown, and consisting either of (1) a ploughgate, otherwise called a forty shilling land, extending in area to about 104 acres, or (2) lands liable in public burdens assessed on £400 Scots of valued rent.<sup>1</sup> According to the rules of feudal tenure all land in Scotland is held of the crown as ultimate

<sup>1</sup> The "old extent," a forty shilling land of which qualified for a vote, dates from the thirteenth century. The "valued rent" is that of the year 1681, when the alternative qualification was introduced, and it was not affected

by any subsequent fluctuation in real rent or value. The subject is fully dealt with in Alexander Wight's "Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of Parliament" (1806), vol. i., pp. 158-203.

superior, but by the process of subinfeudation there may be any number of mid-superiors between the crown and the actual owner of the soil. Most of the large landowners had the crown as their direct superior, and each on that account was entitled to one vote, but if a landowner in this position chose to dispose of his estate in forty shilling lots, or in lots of the valued rent of £400 each, he could create as many votes as these lots would number. But few landed proprietors wished to part with their lands absolutely, and with the view of creating votes and still retaining their estates, the device was resorted to of conveying to the intended voter the requisite extent of land under an obligation to restore it to the original owner in the shape of a subfeu, so soon as the formal investiture of the new voter was complete. The manufacture of votes in this way and their constitution into a saleable commodity, became a recognised feature in estate management, and it has to be observed that the magistrates and council of Glasgow, as crown vassals in some of their lands, took advantage of the practice by putting their superiorities into the market. A report was obtained as to the number of votes which could be created out of the city's superiorities, and instructions were given for the sale of this freehold interest, the proceeds to be applied in the purchase of lands, or in payment of debts due by the city (pp. 352-5). The whole of the saleable superiorities were not disposed of, probably on account of the Reform Bill beginning to loom too distinctly in view, but portions of the Gorbals lands, sufficient for the creation of two votes, were sold to Lord Douglas for the cumulo price of £3,204 (pp. 676-7). So far as consisting of lands in the town's actual

possession, and not of midsuperiority,<sup>1</sup> all the property conveyed to Lord Douglas was redispensed by him to the town, the only change being the substitution of his lordship for the crown as the town's superior (pp. 646-52).

By the Reform Bill eight additional representatives were assigned to Scotland, making in all 30 for counties and 23 for burghs or districts of burghs, and in the redistribution two seats were given to Glasgow, while the three burghs of Rutherglen, Renfrew and Dumbarton, with which the city had been electorially associated since the Union of the kingdoms in 1707, were grouped with Port-Glasgow and Kilmarnock in returning a member. In counties the franchise was given to proprietors and leaseholders with varying qualifications, and in burghs the electoral privilege was transferred from town councils or their delegates to the occupiers of premises of the yearly valuation of £10 or upwards. Special electoral boundaries were assigned to each burgh by commissioners who were instructed to keep in view the prospective increase and spread of population. The parliamentary area thus fixed for Glasgow, and which was adopted as the extended municipal area in 1846, covered 5,791 acres, with a population, according to the census of 1831, of 202,426. The number of £10 houses, each of them qualifying a voter, was estimated at 6,677 (pp. 683-4).

Municipal Reform, the demand for which had been before

<sup>1</sup> The midsuperiority included those sections of the Gorbals lands which had been assigned to Hutchesons' Hospital and the

Trades House, respectively, to be held of the magistrates and council for payment of nominal feu duties.

the public for about fifty years, was now undertaken in earnest, and was brought to a successful issue. Owing no doubt to the long and careful consideration and judicious maturing of plans, the result was in the main beneficial; but it would be a mistake to assume that the new administration was always a change from mismanagement to a state of organized efficiency. The periodic complaints made to the government by dissatisfied burgesses, and reported upon by royal commissions, usually represented defects and grievances in an exaggerated form, and even the speeches of government politicians in introducing and supporting the bill were often phrased in stronger language than was altogether justifiable. It was comparatively safe for those exponents of the necessity or desirability of Burgh Reform to declaim against corrupt corporations in the abstract, but care had to be taken in any allusion to particular towns, and it is satisfactory to find Lord Brougham, while expatiating "with all the weight of his powerful eloquence" against the prevailing impurity of burghs in the mass, admitting that Glasgow was one of the exceptions to the general rule (p. 577).

On many points of detail different views were expressed, but by general convergence of opinion it was conceded that broadening of the municipal constituencies was essential; and the adjustment of the parliamentary franchise, whereby town owners and occupiers of premises, of the yearly value of £10, were entitled to join in the election of a member of parliament, afforded not only a precedent but also a ready-made roll of voters. In Glasgow the three bodies in which municipal management had

hitherto been centred, viz., the Town Council, the Merchants House, and the Trades House, backed by a large number of influential citizens, were unanimous in asking that all municipal voters should be burgesses; and in this claim they had the support of the Duke of Wellington, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, and other prominent members of the peerage, but the utmost concession which could be obtained from the government in that respect was the provision that the Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener should *ex officiis* be members of the town council.

The statement in the preamble of the act to the effect that the right of electing common councils and magistrates appeared to have been originally in large classes of the inhabitants indicates that the extension of the municipal franchise was regarded as restoration rather than innovation. The allusion is to the provisions in the ancient burgh laws directing that the aldermen and bailies should be chosen by the community, and to the practice which followed on that early legislation <sup>1</sup> till its statutory abrogation in the middle of the 15th century.<sup>2</sup> Since the latter period "the close system of election," under which town councils appointed their successors, had prevailed throughout the several burghs, though in varying forms, each burgh having its own peculiar "sett" or election rules. The earliest election in Glasgow, of which the record is extant, took place in October, 1574. The archbishop nominated the provost, to whom the bailies and council ordained a formal commission under the burgh seal to be given. The newly appointed provost and the bailies and

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Laws and Customs (Scottish Burgh Records Society), vol. i., pp. 34, 81.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 32. A.D. 1469.

council of the previous year then presented to the archbishop a leet of eight persons, out of which his lordship nominated three bailies for the ensuing year, to whom a formal commission was likewise granted. These and similar commissions, not retained in the city's archives but delivered to the respective nominees, and thus widely dispersed, have mostly all disappeared, but fortunately one of them has been secured, and is printed in the series of Glasgow Charters.<sup>1</sup> This was the commission given to the bailies chosen in October, 1626, and it bears to have been granted by the "burgesses and whole community of the burgh and city," a style which was probably a survival of the mode of election practised in the period prior to that in which the "close system" was introduced. Experiencing the usual fate of Scottish statutes the act of 1469 did not meet with more than partial compliance, and even that in a dilatory way, the old system being continued in some burghs for more than a hundred years after the act was passed. At what time Glasgow began to comply with the new rules cannot be ascertained, as by the time of the 1574 election already referred to the practice of town councils, old and new combined, electing their successors was already in operation. After the provost and bailies of Glasgow had been chosen in the way above indicated they, along with their predecessors of the preceding year, selected the members of the new town council. This mode of choosing councillors subsisted till 1637, in which year it was agreed that the magistrates of the two preceding years should be conjoined with the new magistrates

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Chart., vol. I., pt. i., p. dcxxii.

in making the selection, and this practice was continued till the passing of the Reform Act. At the Michaelmas election in 1832 the town council consisted of nineteen merchants, viz., the lord provost, three bailies, treasurer, dean of guild, master of work and twelve councillors, and of thirteen craftsmen, viz., two bailies and eleven councillors, one of whom was chosen deacon convener. Had the deacon convener been chosen outside the body of councillors, as could competently have been done, the craftsmen would have numbered fourteen, and the total membership of the town council would have been thirty-three instead of the restricted number of thirty-two for that year. Under the Reform Act and relative Report by the Commissioners who divided the royalty into wards, the town council was composed of thirty-two members, six of whom were to be elected by the ten pound householders within each of the five wards, the remaining two being the dean of guild and deacon convener of the trades who were declared by the act to be members of council *ex officiis*. No distinction was now made between merchants and craftsmen, thus avoiding for the future those troublesome questions of precedency which had so often been the cause of contention between the rival classes.

Of the councillors elected at the poll in 1833 only four bore the names of members of the town council in the preceding year, so that even assuming, as was probably the case, that the four names applied to the same individuals, the change in the composition of the town council was of a somewhat thorough description. As might have been expected in such circumstances, the "reforming" spirit was speedily manifested, and it is interesting

to note that, at the first meeting, so soon as a chairman was appointed, a resolution to admit the reporters for the public newspapers to the meetings of council was agreed to, and arrangements were made for their accommodation. Next came the motion by a councillor, whose reforming ideas seem to have run in a rather superficial groove, that the magistrates should discard the three cornered hat, and that the gold chains "and other expensive toys" should be sold and the proceeds put into the city treasury, but after less than a week's experience of official routine this eager innovator intimated that "he would not press the matter further at present."<sup>1</sup> Inquiries were made as to entertainments at annual elections, inductions of ministers, the annual fair, sittings of the circuit court, and on other occasions, and it was proposed that no member of council should be connected with the furnishing of articles for the corporation or the river trust. More important matters, such as the desirability of abolishing the ladle duty and multure dues, the patronage of the city churches, the levying of poors rates, additional gaol accommodation, and the proposed union of the water companies, were brought up for discussion, but the particulars of their adjustment and final disposal belong to a later period in the city's history.

By the Reform Act of 1832 the right of sending, or contributing to send, members to parliament was conferred on several burghs and towns which were not royal burghs, and in some of

<sup>1</sup> At a subsequent meeting one of the councillors objected to the designation of "lord" provost, "conferred," as he said, "on their chief magistrate in former times, under the close burgh

system." The matter is not referred to in the council minutes, but an amusing account of the discussion may be read in the *Glasgow Herald* of 14th February 1834.

those places there were no proper magistracies or councils, while in others where such existed the system of election was not satisfactory. To remedy those defects an act of parliament, passed simultaneously with the Burgh Reform Act, provided for the appointment and election of magistrates and councillors for the newly-enfranchised burghs and towns, each person qualified to vote for a member of parliament being entitled to vote in the election of a councillor for the burgh or town in which he was a householder. In Port Glasgow, one of the towns coming within the scope of the act, there were to be nine councillors, one of whom was to be chosen provost, and two were to be bailies (pp. 689-90). The Town Council thus constituted took the place of the bailies and trustees appointed for the government of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark, under the act of parliament passed in 1775.<sup>1</sup>

Based on the census of 1821 and that of 1831, and assuming an approximate uniformity in the rate of increase, the population of the city of Glasgow and its suburbs may be held to have risen from about 150,000 in 1823 to about 215,000 in 1833. Large numbers must have resided beyond the bounds of the royalty, but to what extent is not definitely known. Of the outsiders the greater number dwelt in the burghs of Calton and Anderston and the Gorbals district, and for these police supervision was provided by special acts. But the rising suburb of Blythswood remained in an unprotected condition, and in November, 1828, a number of the feuars and inhabitants being, as they said, satisfied

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. vii., p. 655, No. 1333.

that the least expensive and most effectual means of securing for themselves and their properties advantages of a good police would be by union with the city, desired the magistrates and council to take the proposal into consideration, with the view of a measure for securing that object being carried into effect. At the same time a letter was read from Mr. Campbell, superior of the lands of Blythwood and then member for the parliamentary district of burghs, expressing his decided opinion that the creation on his lands of an independent jurisdiction would be attended with manifold inconveniences, and asserting that he could sanction no measure which might be adopted by the feuars, unless it met with the approbation of the lord provost and magistrates of Glasgow (pp. 302-3). Another section of the feuars, as well as many of the citizens, opposed the scheme, but eventually an act was passed whereby the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates and the burgh and dean of guild courts, and also the supervision of the city police, were extended over Blythwood and other lands, but in respect of poor's rates and public or parish burdens the new area was to remain a part of the barony parish, and proprietors and occupiers were to have no claim over the common good, customs or revenues belonging to the community and comprehended within the royalty (pp. 677-8). In the negotiations preliminary to the passing of the Burgh Reform Act a clause was proposed for extension of the municipal constituency and jurisdiction to such suburban parts of the different burghs as had no separate magistracy of their own. The provision would have had the effect of including Blythwood grounds in the municipal dis-

trict of Glasgow, and for that reason was approved of by the lord provost on behalf of the city (p. 563), but its insertion in the act was not secured, and Blythswood was not fully incorporated with the city till 1846.

The stipulation in the Blythswood Extension Act as to poor's rates was no doubt suggested by the unsatisfactory consequences which had followed in the working out of the provision in the Municipal Extension Act of 1800, to the effect that the magistrates and council should, from the funds of the community, relieve the holders and occupiers of houses and lands in the extended royalty of the poor's rates payable by them to the barony parish. At that time the poor's rate in the barony parish was levied from the heritors on the old valued rent, and the amount raised from the annexed lands must have been small, but on account of the "stagnation in trade, the want of employment at the works and manufactories and other causes," whereby the poor upon the parish roll had greatly increased, and the sums necessary to be raised for their support were consequently much extended, it was found necessary, in the year 1811, to levy the assessment from the householders as well as the heritors of the parish, according to the real rent of their lands and houses. This change in the mode of assessment pressed heavily on districts such as Ramshorn and Meadowflat, where numerous new buildings had been planted or were in course of erection, and the real rent had been largely augmented and was still on the increase. The amount of rate payable from the common good in the first year under the new system amounted to £538 14s.<sup>1</sup> In 1831 the demand by the

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., pp. 112-4.

barony heritors had risen to £1,520, but by this time doubts were entertained as to the validity of such claims, some of the lawyers consulted by the town being of opinion that the separation of the extended royalty from the barony parish was complete, and that the heritors were only entitled to the rates payable at the date of the act. A settlement by new legislation was proposed by the town council, but the heritors resorted to proceedings in the law courts, through which the case dragged on till 6 June, 1839, when the House of Lords, reversing a judgment of the court of session, decided that the heritors were not entitled to raise an assessment for the maintenance of the poor out of the lands annexed to the city in 1800, nor were they on the other hand liable for the relief of the poor within that district.<sup>1</sup>

Under the authority of an act of the Scottish parliament passed in 1574, and subsequent statutes, with the usage which had followed thereon, magistrates of burghs were entitled to stent or tax the inhabitants for the maintenance of the poor, and this right was occasionally exercised in Glasgow previous to 1774, since which time a yearly assessment had been regularly imposed. Thus, in 1639, the sum of £600 required for support of the poor was directed to be raised by an addition to a stent imposed for other purposes<sup>2</sup>; and in 1696 the merchants and trades ranks made arrangements for maintaining their respective poor, and, with the approval of the town council, “stented themselves to that effect.”<sup>3</sup> But in these early times money for the relief of the poor was

<sup>1</sup> MS. Council Record, vol. 57, pp. 119-22.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 197.

<sup>2</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. i., p. 396.

chiefly obtained through voluntary agencies. A minute, dated 19th February, 1653, sets forth that the magistrates and council “ does all unanimuslie most willinglie condiscend that the poore of the towne be menteaned, as formerlie, on the contributiones, colectiones, fynes of delinquentis and moneys gottin for liberteis of buriallis ”; and they undertook to neglect no opportunity for advancing so good a work, doing “ these things that the magistrates of Edinburgh or of any brugh doethe for interteining of thair poore.” The ministers and kirk sessions were also earnestly enjoined to be as active in the cause as their predecessors had been.<sup>1</sup> In the year 1697 the town council approved of a commission being granted to twenty-one persons, known as supervisors and overseers of the poor, with power to maintain hospitals and infirmaries for the poor and otherwise attend to their interests, and the system of management thus proposed to be established was approved of by his Majesty’s privy council.<sup>2</sup> If this scheme took effect and continued long enough in operation, it must have been superseded by the Town’s Hospital, a movement for the institution of which is heard of in 1729, and the powers and rules for which are set down in an act of council dated 4 January 1732.<sup>3</sup> The directors of the Hospital were constituted a legal society and incorporation on 3 January 1744, with power to collect and apply the hospital revenues, but reserving to the magistrates and town council of Glasgow their right “ to stent and uplift from the inhabitants of the said city what may be further necessary, yearly, for the maintainance of the poor.”<sup>4</sup> A deficiency

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. ii., p. 260.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. iv., pp. 232-5, 237-8, 250-1.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. v., pp. 331, 368.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vi., pp. 155-60.

in the Hospital's funds having been reported in 1774, the magistrates and council, in the exercise of their reserved power, imposed an assessment on the inhabitants "according to their wealth, circumstances and abilitys," and appointed stentmasters to allocate the amount required.<sup>1</sup> Subsequent to that time assessments were regularly imposed to meet yearly deficiencies; but with the spread of buildings and increase of population the stentmasters were finding it more and more difficult to assess the inhabitants on "means and substance" in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and they suggested that a change should be made to assessments on property rentals. In 1828 the stentmasters presented a memorial, reiterating and emphasising their difficulties, pointing out that when, in 1774, the assessment was first imposed the population of the city and suburbs did not amount to 40,000 individuals, and that perhaps no plan of assessment more suitable to circumstances as they then existed could have been devised, as the means and substance of the inhabitants were familiarly known to each other. But the case was widely different in 1828, with a population in the city and suburbs bordering on 200,000 individuals, of whom sixty to eighty thousand lived beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrates and outside the assessable area. The difficulties of making an accurate assessment, the unavoidable injustice to which some ratepayers were subjected, and the undesirability of obtruding into the secrets of mercantile capital and credit were commented on, and it was urged that a mode of raising the money, more adapted to the change of circumstances in the community should be

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. vii., p. 651, No. 1325A.

devised (pp. 279-81). To accomplish these objects, however, it was considered that either legislative or judicial sanction would be necessary. But the want of unanimity in the adoption of a substituted system, as well as the litigation with the barony heritors, led to the postponement of procedure for securing a change in the mode of assessment, and latterly it seemed likely that the expected reform of the poor laws in general would render a local scheme unnecessary. This anticipation was justified by the result, as under the Poor Law Act of 1845 the administration of the laws for relief of the poor was transferred to Parochial Boards, and the town council of Glasgow thereupon ceased to have farther responsibility in that direction.

In consequence of an ambiguous remark by an eighteenth century historian,<sup>1</sup> and its repetition in amplified form by subsequent chroniclers, currency was obtained for the erroneous notion that the original market cross of the burgh was placed at the intersection of the High Street, Rottenrow, and Drygate. A misconception of this nature could only have been formed at a time when the peculiarities which in early days existed with regard to the residences of the different classes of the community had been almost wholly forgotten. At the period when historical know-

<sup>1</sup> Andrew Brown's *History of Glasgow* (1797), vol. ii., p. 66. "The ancient site of the cross, at the head of the Bell of the Brae, intersected by the Drygate and Rotten Row, represents the plan of the city formed by Bishop Cameron." At p. 77 Brown says: "From Bell's Wynā the traveller proceeds southward to the cross of Glasgow. Here he meets the High

Street, intersected by the Gallowgate and Tron-gate." Then, at p. 82, describing Trongate, he alludes to the "third cross" at the intersection of King Street and Candleriggs and the "fourth cross" at the intersection of "the Stockwell and Glassford Street." Brown seems to have been thinking not of a market place but simply of street formation.

ledge opens, churchmen and their dependents were the chief occupants of the dwellings in the vicinity of the cathedral, while fishermen, artisans, and traders dwelt in the little town on the banks of the Clyde which, in the twelfth century, and acting on royal authority, Bishop Joceline constituted a burgh, with its market and all the other privileges of a royal burgh, entitling the newly created burgesses to rank on an equality with their neighbours, the freemen of Rutherglen and Renfrew. Besides these two classes, the ecclesiastic and the civic, occupying their respective localities, there seems to have been a third community, latterly composed in the main of small crofters, occupying Provanside and adjoining lands, over which the sub-dean exercised a bailiary jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> How this jurisdiction originated is not ascertainable from any extant record, but it is not unlikely to have been a survival of that remote period when the earthen mound, which, in the 16th century, was removed as being an obstructive “know of grummell,” flourished as a place for the administration of justice.<sup>2</sup> Crossing this district was the street called Ratounraw, an archaic designation which, though believed to be of military significance, still waits a perfectly acceptable solution. The bailiary jurisdiction ceased when the area throughout which it had been exercised was, under the name of the Tenandry of Ratounraw, annexed to the burgh of Glasgow, in 1613.<sup>3</sup> Some years before this, but subsequent to the Reformation, changes were likewise experienced in the locality where the

<sup>1</sup> Glasgow Memorials, pp. 16, 215-6; Protocols, vol. I., pp. xii., xxiii.

<sup>2</sup> Memorials, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Glasg. Charters, vol. I., pt. ii., pp. 284-91.

cathedral dignitaries and other clerical ranks had so long been predominant. Deserted by the chief of their former occupants, many of the "sumptuous buildings" were falling into decay, and the remaining inhabitants were being faced with destitution from want of trade and withdrawal of church revenues. An attempt was made to mitigate the evil by the transfer of markets from the lower to the upper parts of the town, but, owing to the steepness of the street and the distance from the river and usual business locality, the experiment resulted in failure.<sup>1</sup>

The original line of the High Street was not adapted for wheeled traffic, and from the time when that mode of transit came into use various schemes were formed for overcoming difficulties. An alternative road from George Square to the Monkland Canal was tried, by the opening of John Street and its connection with Stirlings Road. Then in 1783, the summit of High Street was lowered by the removal of soil to the depth of about four feet. Forty years later, a number of proprietors of tenements adjoining the Bell of the Brae, as the higher part of the street was called, represented to the Town Council the urgency for a more thorough improvement. Money was subscribed for the purpose by interested parties, and a contribution was promised by the Town Council, but subsequent negotiations with road trustees for an improved approach to the city from the north produced suggestions for a rather extensive scheme. It was proposed that a new street, of 50 feet in width, should be opened from Castle Street, turning eastward and passing by the south-west corner of the old

<sup>1</sup> Early Glasgow, pp. 224-5.

Barony Church, thence taking a sweep to the south-east, by the back of Drygate Lane, till it crossed Drygate Street, near the north wall enclosing the ground at the back of Bridewell, and from that point proceeding in a south-westerly direction till it joined the east side of the High Street, a little above its junction with George Street and Duke Street. In this way it was believed that the acclivity would be so much relieved as to render the approach to the city both safe and convenient; and the Town Council, approving of the plan, offered to contribute £1,000, being nearly a third of the estimated expense, but on conditions which were not acceptable to the other subscribers. The original proposal for reducing the steepness of the High Street was accordingly reverted to, and the sum of £500 was contributed out of the city's funds towards the work, the remainder of the expense being borne by the adjoining proprietors, aided by the statute labour trustees.<sup>1</sup> More recently the Glasgow Improvements Trustees, acting under the powers contained in their acts of 1866 and 1897, have still more effectually reduced the gradient by removal of soil and by diverting the upper part of the street some distance towards the east, the latter device being an improvement which, though on a much restricted scale, was in the same direction as that projected in 1823. By a process of widening and levelling, the approach to the city northward of the High Street was likewise improved, the Town Council, in this case also, contributing towards the expense, on the ground not only of the work being of material advantage to the public but also of its facilitating the cartage to and from the town's mills.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 8, 46, 52, &c. See "High Street" in Index.    <sup>2</sup> Pp. 215, 273-4.

Between this northern road, on the east, and the Garscube Road, going in a similar direction on the west, the needs of a rising suburban population were making greater facilities in cross communication desirable, and in an act of parliament, obtained in 1825, for establishing additional market places and opening certain streets and communications, the opportunity was taken of securing a clause authorising the formation of a thoroughfare between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch Roads (pp. 660-1). A committee was appointed to carry through the work, and, after some delay, in consequence of an alternative route being under consideration and more time being lost in protracted proceedings for the acquisition of ground, Parliamentary Road, as the new street was named, was completed, at a cost of about £13,000, eight years after the passing of the act which authorised its formation.<sup>1</sup>

Passed through a "tunnel" underneath the centre of the newly-constructed road, the burn forming, so far, the northern boundary of the royalty, and named St. Enoch's or Glasgow Burn, was henceforth lost to view through that part of its course. Towards its western end the road traversed part of the sub-deanery lands already referred to (p. xxiii.), and from the title deeds of the purchased ground some interesting particulars are gathered regarding the early owners (p. 690).

Other provisions in the act of 1825, relating to streets, included authority for the widening of Ingram and North Albion Streets, restrictions and conditions being imposed on the appropriation of parts of Ramshorn burying ground. In 1824, the

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 163, 167, &c. See "Parliamentary Road" in Index.

Town Council had resolved to take down and rebuild Ramshorn Church, and it was proposed that, for enlarging the church and widening the street opposite to the churchyard, part of the adjacent lairs or ground formerly occupied as graves should be obtained in exchange for burying vaults to be formed under the new church. The proposal for construction of burying vaults was abandoned, on account of expense and other difficulties, but the superintendent of public works was authorised to acquire the lairs or areas of burying ground situated to the south of the line of the south front of the church, either by purchase or by excambion for other burying ground in the crypt of the new church or elsewhere. Subsequently, a committee was appointed to carry into effect the provisions of the act of parliament for continuing Ingram Street eastwards to High Street, widening the same by the purchase of houses and grounds, and of areas of burying ground, and for disposing of burying places in the crypt of the church by excambion or sale; and the work seems to have been successfully accomplished.<sup>1</sup> Part of the Free Presbyterian meeting-house, erected in 1767,<sup>2</sup> at the corner of Ingram and Albion Streets, was removed, and the severed area thrown into the widened thoroughfare, under an arrangement which relieved its owners of an inconvenient restriction on the disposal of their remaining property (p. 305). The new St. David's Church, with regard to which it was agreed that the alternative names of "Northwest" and "Ramshorn" should thenceforth be discarded (p. 173), was finished and opened for public worship in

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 70, 71, 73, &c. See "Ingram Street" in Index.      <sup>2</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. VII., p. xxii.

January, 1826, the gross expenditure on church, tower and crypt, being a little over £7,000, of which upwards of £3,000 were recouped from the proceeds of the sales of burying places in the crypt (pp. 194-6).

By an act of parliament passed in 1820, the magistrates and council were authorised, by themselves and their deputies, workmen and servants, to form and open a new street from Great Hamilton Street, or Monteith Row, westward, in a line between the north side of St. Andrew's Square and the south side of Gallowgate, and terminating at or near the Cross.<sup>1</sup> Grounds and buildings on both sides of the proposed street could be acquired to an extent not exceeding 60 feet on each side, and the ground so purchased might be sold towards reduction of the expenditure. At that time city funds were not available for carrying out the scheme, but a number of citizens being of opinion that the proposed street would not only be of great ornament and utility to the city, but would increase the value of property in its neighbourhood, associated themselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of carrying out the work, under the superintendence and control of the magistrates and council (p. 38). The proposed method of procedure, which was brought under the consideration of the town council in May, 1823, met with their approval, they having been advised that the powers conferred by the statute could be delegated to the joint stock company as their deputies, though they could not divest themselves of responsibility for the operations without additional powers from parliament. Seeing that the

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 753, No. 1737.

new street was likely to prove not only beneficial to the public at large and ornamental to the city, but also advantageous to the property of the corporation situated between Great Hamilton Street and Monteith Row, £1,000 of the town's funds were invested in the shares of the company, to whom the magistrates and council granted a seal of cause, thus endowing them with all the powers and privileges of a corporation or body politic. A supplementary act of parliament was obtained on 28 May, 1824, authorising the commissioners appointed under these arrangements to form the street, obtain subscriptions, acquire property, sell surplus lands, borrow money, raise capital stock, and carry through the purposes of the original act. The foundation stone of the first building had been laid by the lord provost in the preceding month, and thereafter the erection of tenements went on simultaneously with the purchasing of old properties; but the financial resources fell far short of the requirements, and in May, 1826, another act was obtained, extending the borrowing powers of the commissioners and also authorising the throwing of arches over St. Andrew's Lane and Molendinar Burn. In the course of the next five years the commissioners had formed and causewayed the street and opened it for the use of the public, but debt had been incurred in the purchase of properties, and it became necessary that a further sum of money should be raised for the purposes of the undertaking. The unsold steadings could not be utilised by the commissioners in their corporate capacity, and being unoccupied and unproductive it was essential that they should be sold, or otherwise converted into money, in order to meet interest on

the debt and other yearly charges. It was impracticable to divide the property among the shareholders, because it consisted of vacant building ground, and of shops, warehouses, dwelling-houses and other subjects, which were not divisible into portions exactly corresponding to the interests of the several persons who held shares in the capital stock. Arrangements were accordingly made for having the whole property and assets divided among the shareholders "by lot," preparatory to which the capital stock was to be increased, the original shares were to be divided into smaller amounts, and sufficient money was to be secured to defray the debts and engagements of the undertaking. The practice of raising money for public purposes by lotteries had been suppressed by parliament in 1826, but, notwithstanding the existence of that statute, the commissioners succeeded in obtaining an act of parliament which, though of innocent-looking phraseology, was sufficient to enable the promoters to launch and carry through three successive lotteries (p. 681). Members of the legislature were startled by the announcement, "Glasgow Lottery, by authority of Parliament," and a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to ascertain how the law of the land had been so ostentatiously infringed. After inquiry, the Select Committee reported that, in obtaining the London Street act "concealment was intended and practised throughout, and that such concealment was highly blameable," but, as another act of parliament had been passed on 25 July, 1834, putting a stop to the lotteries, no further action was recommended.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A fuller account of the Glasgow Lotteries is given in "Glasgow Memorials" (1908), pp. 38-47.

The act of 1820, above referred to, likewise authorised the formation and opening of a new street from Stockwell Street to King Street, and thence across Saltmarket Street to the Molen-dinar Burn; but no steps seem to have been taken for proceeding with the work. A somewhat similar scheme was planned in March, 1824, by a few citizens, who proposed to form themselves into a joint stock company and, with the approbation of the magistrates and council, to apply to parliament for authority to open a street running parallel to Trongate, from King Street to Stockwell Street, and also other streets between Stockwell Street and Dunlop Street. Convinced that the new streets would not only be ornamental to the city, but also tend to diminish the risk of infectious diseases and contribute to the general salubrity of that part of the town, the magistrates and council approved generally of the proposed measure, and resolved to concur in the application to parliament (p. 91). An act of parliament was obtained in June, 1825, whereby commissioners were authorised to form the new streets, with power to raise money, acquire and sell property, and generally to carry out the undertaking (p. 661). These commissioners, however, were probably deterred by the financial difficulties encountered by the London Street commissioners in a similar enterprise, and little more is heard of the new streets intended for access east and west of Stockwell. At last, in December, 1826, in a report on the King Street fish market, which building had been destined for removal for the formation of the east street, it was incidentally mentioned that the "project" had been "given up" (p. 234). The resources at command of a

joint stock company were apparently inadequate for an undertaking of that sort. Taxation had not yet been tried for such purposes, and, apart from money raised under ordinary police administration, other forty years elapsed before a special assessment was resorted to as the only effective way of securing the full benefits of street improvement and sanitary reform.

As the site of the old bowling-green in Candleriggs, on which the magistrates and council fitted up a bazaar or market-place, with connected shops and warehouses, was possessed on no more permanent tenure than a lease for nineteen years,<sup>1</sup> the half of which period had nearly run, statutory authority was obtained in 1825 for the purchase of the property, and negotiations to that end were successfully concluded in 1829. The police commissioners had by that time erected their office on an adjacent site, and they and the magistrates and council adjusted their boundaries so as to accommodate each other in their respective requirements.<sup>2</sup>

Owing to the great increase of business in the live cattle market established in Graham Square, to the north of Gallowgate, in 1818,<sup>3</sup> additional accommodation became necessary, and an adjoining park, containing about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, having come into the market in 1824, the town council became the purchasers, they being of opinion that the acquisition of the ground would be beneficial to the town, especially as part of it was indispensable for increasing the size of the market-place and getting an entry from Duke Street (p. 121). By the act of parliament passed in 1825, authority was

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. xxxii.

<sup>3</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. X.. pp. xxxiii.,

<sup>2</sup> Pp. 163, 190, 232, 242, 306, 330, 526, 670, 681. xxxiv.

obtained for establishing a market between Gallowgate and Duke Street for the sale of horses and sheep, and also for the enlargement of the existing markets. Under the act of 1820, authorising the establishment of the live cattle market, the prohibition against selling cattle on the streets was relaxed during the time of Glasgow Fair in July; but this exemption was now withdrawn, and the sale of live cattle was strictly confined to the limits of the market (p. 163). The work of fitting up the new markets was at once proceeded with, and in December, 1826, it was announced that the horse market would be held weekly (p. 233-4). That market seems to have been previously held on vacant ground adjoining the Royal Infirmary,<sup>1</sup> and in July, 1829, the infirmary directors memorialised the town council "relative to the enclosing of that part of the ground in front of the infirmary which was formerly left vacant for the accommodation of the horse market, now removed to the live cattle market." A committee was thereupon appointed to confer with the directors, and to do what might appear to be proper, taking care not to interrupt the access to or view of the cathedral (p. 331).

In 1822 the market day for the sale and purchase of live cattle had been changed from Monday to Thursday, "to prevent as much as possible the profanation of the Sabbath,"<sup>2</sup> but the former practice must have been reverted to, as it was reported to the town council in September, 1833, that with the view of preventing the driving of cattle on the streets of the city on the Sabbath, the magistrates had been considering the practicability of changing the live cattle market from Monday to Thursday.<sup>3</sup> As the result of

<sup>1</sup> The horse market was removed to Town-head in 1634 (Glasg. Rec., vol. ii., p. 21).

<sup>2</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 685.

<sup>3</sup> Article 4 of the Regulations referred to on

p. 292 runs thus:—"The gates shall be shut on Saturday nights at ten o'clock and not opened again till one o'clock on Monday morning."

resumed negotiations and conferences, Thursday was again fixed as the market day, the sale and purchase of sheep and lambs beginning at four o'clock, and of large cattle at six o'clock in the morning.<sup>1</sup>

In previous years, and from time to time, much work had already been expended in laying out the New Green, ornamenting it with trees and forming roads and walks for the benefit of the inhabitants,<sup>2</sup> and in February, 1826, a committee was instructed to adopt such measures as might appear to them expedient for adapting it to wider use as a place of recreation, so far as could be done consistently with the pasture of cows and sheep. As on some former occasions, the contemplated improvements were designed to serve the double purpose of improving the Green and also of providing work for the unemployed. Subscriptions were then being raised for the relief of the operative weavers and others who were unable to procure employment, in consequence of the depressed state of trade and manufactures, and the proposal of forming a carriage drive and ride round the Green having been revived, the sum of £600 was subscribed for the purpose. To that sum the magistrates and council added £400 from the town's funds, and the subscription paper was kept open, the estimated expense being £1,600. It was intended that each subscriber of £20 should have a free ticket *ad vitam* for carriages and horses, and that a subscriber of £10 should have a similar ticket for horses and two-wheeled carriages, with permission to admit strangers or friends who lived at not less than ten miles from Glasgow (p. 207).

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 584, 591-2.

<sup>2</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. X., pp. xii., xxxviii.

Parliamentary sanction to carry out this plan was obtained by an act passed on 28th May, 1827, in which it was narrated that the magistrates and council and a number of the inhabitants had agreed to contribute £2,050 towards the formation of the carriage road, chiefly for the purpose of giving work to operative weavers who could not otherwise procure employment, and upon condition of private subscribers being allowed the use of the road during their respective lives. In order to raise a fund for the completion and future maintenance and improvement of the road, power was given to levy tolls for using it, so as to give that benefit to the other inhabitants of the city and suburbs who had not already subscribed. On such terms the road was to be open for passengers, and no person was to be allowed to trespass along the Green in carriages or on horseback, or to use it for exercising horses or otherwise without the consent of the magistrates and council (pp. 671-2)

On 15th May, 1828, the "ride and drive" round the Green was opened to the subscribers, and to such of the public as chose to pay toll duties, at the rate of one shilling for a carriage with two horses, and sixpence for a saddle horse, duties which, in the course of about two years and a half, had only produced the small amount of £95 5s. In accordance with the general opinion that the duties were too high, the town council, in September, 1830, reduced them to the extent of one-half. By this abatement a result seems to have been anticipated similar to that experienced by the let of the grazing. By reducing the charge for each cow, from £4 6s. to £3 3s., the cows on the Green had increased in number, from 39 to

70, and the year's revenue received from that source was raised from £139 to £215.<sup>1</sup>

In view of the early opening of the new bridge over the Clyde, the town council, in March, 1833, appointed a committee to consider the desirability of extending the parapet and iron railing in front of the court-house, for the purpose of affording enlarged accommodation to the public in witnessing exhibitions and amusements during the annual Fair<sup>2</sup> and otherwise, and of placing all such amusements in the Green and within the railing (p. 529). The course thus suggested was adopted in the following year, when it was resolved that the shows should be kept within the railing, and that a stile should be erected at the entrance to the Green at the north end of Hutchesontown Bridge.

In June, 1824, Mr. Cleland recalled the attention of the town council to the result of the inquiry as to the workable stratum of coal on the Green,<sup>3</sup> and submitted a proposal for working the coal from a pit on the south side of the river (p. 107). In connection with a valuation of the town's heritable property, obtained at a later period, the preliminary reports were supplemented by further particulars, all leading to the conclusion that there were valuable seams of coal in the Green, which could be worked without injuring

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 391-2. For particulars as to wells on the Green, walks, accesses, tree planting, &c., see pp. 391, 433-7, 439, 470, 489. Toll duties were discontinued in 1857.

<sup>2</sup> William Heath's picture of "Glasgow Fair" has been reproduced by photographing the original engraving which appeared in No. 4 of "Glasgow Looking Glass," a periodical which, in its 6th number, was changed in name to "Northern Looking Glass." For calling his attention to this artistic and historic sketch, as

well as for advice in the selection of other illustrations, the editor was indebted to the kind thoughtfulness of his now departed friend, the late Mr. William Young, R.S.W. As in everything else associated with the history and antiquities of Glasgow, Mr. Young took a keen interest in the publication of these volumes of city records, and it was a real pleasure to him to assist in their embellishment.

<sup>3</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. X., p. xxxix.

its surface (p. 284); but the magistrates and council seem to have been still indisposed to enter upon the working of the coal, and the consideration of the reports at this time concludes with a vote of thanks being awarded to Mr. William Dixon, of Govan colliery, "for the disinterested, scientific, and luminous exposition which he has given of this subterraneous portion of the property of the city" (p. 296).

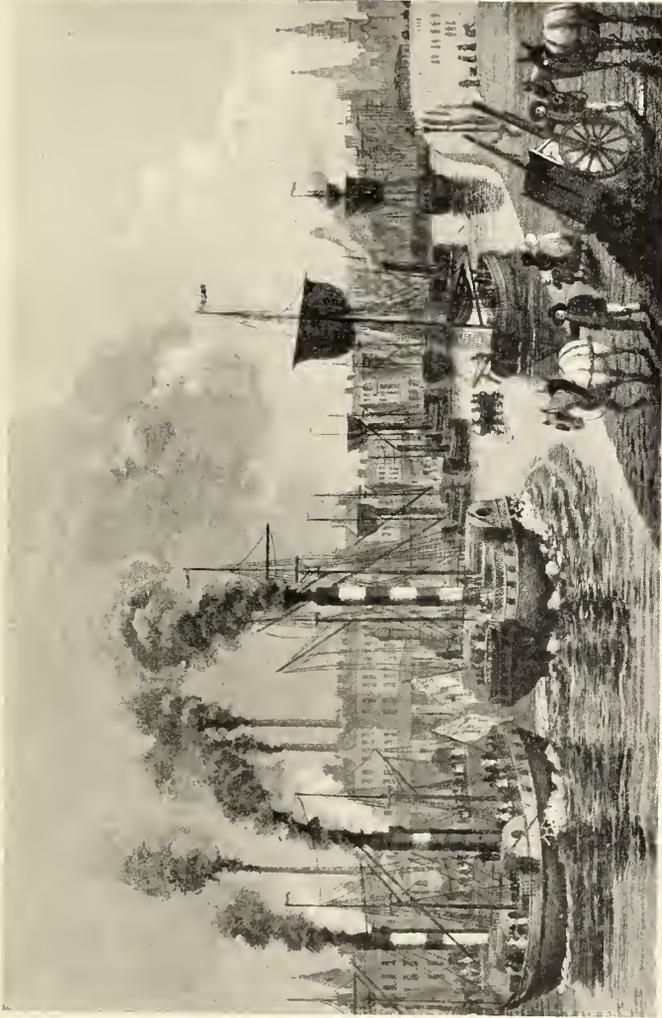
For many years the Clyde Navigation acts had been administered by the magistrates and council as a separate trust, and since 1809 the proceedings relating thereto had been entered in a separate book,<sup>1</sup> but the first step for enlarging the constitution of the trust was secured by an act of parliament obtained in 1825. In February of that year it was reported to the town council that various discussions on the subject had taken place in different public bodies of the city, and that the trades house had passed resolutions approving of the trust remaining vested in the magistrates and council, but that the committee appointed by the chamber of commerce viewed the matter differently. After a conference with that committee, the town council representatives, desirous of conciliating all parties, and unwilling that the public should be disappointed by the postponement of the expected improvements in the harbour and river, recommended that there should be assumed into the trust five persons interested in the navigation of the river, and nominated annually either by the magistrates and council or by the merchants' house, the trades' house, and the chamber of commerce. This recommendation, which likewise

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 27.

accorded with a resolution of the merchants' house, was adopted by the town council, and a bill was introduced into parliament for effecting that object and authorising new works (pp. 151-3). Considerable diversity of opinion prevailed among the different public bodies and private owners of property as to provisions of the bill relating to navigation above the Broomielaw, and it was specially urged that the bridges and the works of the water companies should be protected from injury.<sup>1</sup> As passed on 10th June, 1825, the act provided that the magistrates and council, along with five persons interested in the trade and navigation of the river, and to be annually appointed by them, should in future be the trustees for carrying the purposes of the Clyde Navigation acts into effect. Power was given for enlargement of the harbour and quays, the deepening of the channel of the river, and the execution of other works for improvement of its navigation. Above the harbour the trustees were authorised to work improvements as far as the south-east extremity of the New Green. The act also provided for the institution of a board to license pilots employed in the navigation of vessels on the river and firth trading to and from the harbour of the Broomielaw (pp. 661-3).

Accommodation for passengers frequenting the steamboats having been somewhat unsatisfactory, the attention of the council was, in April, 1825, called to the inconvenience and danger occasioned to those passing to and from the boats, in consequence of the latter being obliged to lie outside of luggage vessels occupying berths along the wooden wharf. It was urged that, with the

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 154-5, 157, 158, 160-1.



Drawn and Engraved by J. Scott

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**BROOMIELAW, FROM SOUTH SIDE.**



exception of one berth, the wharf should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the passage steamboats; but this extreme demand was not insisted on, and eventually the harbour master was instructed to appropriate two inside berths at the wharf for the exclusive use of the "luggage steamboats" in landing and taking on their passengers (pp. 160, 162).

At this time only thirteen years had elapsed since Henry Bell had launched the "Comet," the first vessel propelled by steam power which had ever been tried on the river Clyde. Bell had not realised much, if any, pecuniary advantage from his invention, and he appears to have been induced to apply for state recognition and reward, as, in October, 1826, he asked the town council for a certificate of his services to the public to accompany a memorial proposed to be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This request was readily complied with, and the lord provost was instructed to recommend Mr. Bell in strong terms to countenance and support, as an engineer of great ingenuity and as the person who first introduced the practical application of the steam engine to the navigation of vessels on the river and firth of Clyde, whence it had been gradually extended to all parts of the empire (p. 227). It having been ascertained that application ought to be made not to the treasury but to parliament, the magistrates and council presented to the House of Commons a petition in terms similar to those of the proposed certificate, pointing out the important benefits derived from the adoption and extension of Mr. Bell's plans, without his having received any emolument in return, and praying that he

might be rewarded for his public services and afforded a comfortable subsistence for the remainder of his life (pp. 235-6). Similar petitions were forwarded from other towns, but all that could be obtained from the government was a donation of £200. A considerable sum, however, was raised by public subscription on Mr. Bell's behalf, and he received from the Clyde Trustees a life annuity of £100, which he enjoyed for several years.

Communication with the Hutchesontown district and beyond was much hampered for want of a bridge over the Clyde suitable for all purposes, and the wooden structure which had been placed across the river for the convenience of foot passengers<sup>1</sup> was getting into a frail condition, after more than twenty years' service. In December, 1824, conferences took place regarding the erection of a permanent bridge, such as that which was begun in 1795, but the foundations of which were destroyed by a flood, and as the result of further negotiations and effort an act of parliament was obtained, in 1826, for making a road from the foot of Saltmarket to the Kilmarnock or Cathcart Turnpike Road, and for building a bridge in that line across the river to Hutchesontown. In the preamble it was narrated that such a communication would be attended with great advantage to the public in general, and specially to the proprietors of lands in the barony of Gorbals. The magistrates and council, and the preceptor and patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, along with subscribers to the funds raised to meet expenditure, were appointed trustees for carrying out the undertaking, and authority

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. VIII., p. xiv. ; vol. IX., p. xx. ; *antea*, pp. 241-2, 249.





Drawn by J. Fleming and Engraved by Joseph Swain.

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**BROOMIELAW BRIDGE, CARLTON PLACE, CLYDE STREET, &C.**

was given for the exaction of tolls or pontages to be applied for the purposes of the act. About two years later the subscriptions, including a contribution of £2,500 from the town's funds towards "this great public improvement," appear to have reached a satisfactory figure, plans were approved of, and a beginning was made with the erection of the bridge, which was completed and opened in 1833.<sup>1</sup>

In view of the great increase of traffic since Jamaica Street bridge had been opened in 1772, a proposal was made, in 1823, to improve the accommodation by widening the bridge and lowering the steep gradient. A plan was obtained from Mr. Telford, showing how the widening could be effected and the ascent in the approaches to the bridge on the north and south reduced, and an act of parliament authorising the alterations was passed in May, 1827. But, on further consideration, it was thought that, instead of enlarging the existing bridge, and improving its accesses, it would be more expedient to have the old structure taken down and a new bridge built, of suitable dimensions and upon an improved plan. In 1829, accordingly, power was obtained by another act of parliament for carrying out the new scheme, and in consideration of the advantages which would thereby arise to the harbour and navigation of the river, the Clyde trustees were authorised to contribute £6,000 towards the expense. The construction of the beautiful new bridge, designed by Mr. Telford, was completed in 1836.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 137, 290, 301, 518, 529, 623, 668. This bridge was taken down and replaced by the present Albert Bridge, which was opened in 1871.

<sup>2</sup> Pp. 23, 28, 30, 60, 181-2, &c. See "Bridge" in Index. Telford's bridge (a reproduction of the elevations, plans and sections of which is inserted at the end of the Preface)

The old bridge between the foot of Stockwell Street and Gorbals village, so old that we do not know the century in which it first spanned the river, had been widened and strengthened, at a cost of about £6,000,<sup>1</sup> and thus put into a highly efficient condition. In a communication from the dwellers in Carlton Place, in 1819, complaining of the inconvenience caused by the concourse of people who filled up the north end of the old bridge upon particular market days and every Fair day, that being the place allotted for the hiring of servants,<sup>2</sup> it was stated that the bridge was "one of the great inlets to the town, and the principal channel of communication between the population of the north and south sides of the river."<sup>3</sup> In December, 1824, it was reported that the foot pavements on the bridge were so far worn down that they would require to be renewed in the spring, and it was thereupon agreed that this should be done, Arbroath stone being used for the purpose. As the paving stones were to be laid on the top of the existing footpath, the parapet would be made proportionately deficient in height, but this defect was intended to be overcome by the placing of a handrail a few inches above the top stones (p. 138).

On the approaching expiry of the period appointed for the endurance of the police act for the barony of Gorbals, passed in 1808,<sup>4</sup> steps were taken for obtaining a renewal act. The local

was superseded by the existing bridge which was opened for traffic in 1899. (See Sir James Marwick's "Water Supply," &c. (1900), pp. 91, 92, 218, 223, 237.)

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., pp. 28, 465, 472, 556, 563, 566, 595, 659. The foundation stone

of Victoria Bridge, which replaced the old structure, was laid in 1851.

<sup>2</sup> See Dr. Strang's "Glasgow and its Clubs" (1864), pp. 228-9.

<sup>3</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 472.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. IX., pp. xlii.-xliv., 705-6.

commissioners, without consulting the magistrates and council, who, as superiors of the barony, were responsible for all matters connected with judicial administration, prepared and introduced into parliament a bill which, on being examined by a town council committee, was found to be objectionable in several of its clauses. In conjunction with the chief heritors of the barony, the committee revised the bill and suggested amendments of which the town council approved, and at the same time authorised the committee to take the necessary measures for having the bill passed into law, as amended (p. 33). One of the changes proposed was the division of the barony into wards, "to prevent the undue influence of the old village over the other divisions." As passed on 30th May, 1823 (pp. 652-3), the act, in its preamble, bore that the provisions of the former act had produced the most beneficial consequences to the barony and its inhabitants, and that it was of great importance that still better and more effectual powers should be granted. The barony was divided into five districts, and four of these were subdivided into four wards each, making seventeen wards in all, the occupiers in each of which were to be represented by one commissioner, and the principal bailie and four resident bailies, to be chosen by the magistrates and council, were to be commissioners *ex officiis*.

Shortly after the new commissioners entered upon office they applied to the magistrates and council for their concurrence and support in a plan for raising money to carry into effect various public improvements, such as lighting the barony with gas, erecting

weighing-machines for coals, establishing fire plugs, and repairing the police office or building a new one (p. 65). On further consideration, the commissioners had decided on the erection of a new police office, and they applied to the town council for aid towards the erection of a new court house for the accommodation of the magistrates of Gorbals and of those connected with the administration of justice; and it was added that this assistance was desired "in addition to the price which may be obtained for the present court house or chapel, the property of the corporation of Glasgow" (p. 130). In explanation of this allusion, it may be stated that a chapel, founded in the year 1494 in connection with the Leper Hospital, and an adjoining tower and fortalice of later construction, had, for a long time, afforded the accommodation which served the purpose of the prison and court-house of the barony.<sup>1</sup> It was now estimated that the old buildings would realise about £800 on a sale, and, after full consideration of all the circumstances, the town council agreed to contribute £1,000 towards the proposed new court-house and police office, on condition that the plan of the building, particularly that part of it designed for the court hall, should be previously submitted to and approved of by them, and that the bailies of the barony should have the uncontrolled use of the court hall for judicial purposes (pp. 141-2). A site for the new police office and relative buildings, at the north-east corner of Norfolk Street and Portland Street, was purchased by the commissioners in the beginning of 1825, and the requisite

<sup>1</sup> Regality Club, vol. iv., pp. 45, 46.

buildings were erected thereon. The old chapel, tower, and fortalice, being no longer required for judicial purposes after the new premises were ready for occupation, were sold and conveyed to the purchaser in 1827 (p. 672). In connection with a movement about this time for disjunction of the barony of Gorbals from the rest of the parish of Govan, it was stated that its population was upwards of 20,000, and was rapidly rising (p. 177).

When the increased parliamentary representation of Scotland was under discussion, preparatory to the introduction of the Reform Bill, several of the heritors and inhabitants of Gorbals desired to have a representative of their own, and memorialised the government with the view of having the constituency of the barony separated from that of Glasgow and independently enfranchised, but, in consequence of the completion of other arrangements, those in charge of the bill could hold out no prospect of the request being complied with (pp. 427-9).

In a report submitted to the town council in February, 1823, on the better regulation of the expenditure of the city, it was recommended that, instead of the uncertain expense which it had been the practice to incur, the fixed sum of £40 should be placed at the disposal of the magistrates of Gorbals for defraying the charge of their installation, the annual dinner, and the meeting on the King's birthday; but the town council disapproved of this part of the report, "leaving the matter to the discretion of the magistrates" (pp. 21, 30). Five years later, however, the subject was reconsidered, with a different result. The sum of £50 was to be placed annually at the disposal of the magistrates, in full of the

allowance for the purposes referred to, and it was also resolved that the entertainment hitherto given, before dinner, at the installation of the magistrates, should be discontinued in future (p. 299). Subsequent to the first election under the Burgh Reform Act, though perhaps not in any way under the influence of that measure, the principal bailie of Gorbals, after communication with his colleagues, repaid the sum of £50 allowed that year for entertainments, stating that they considered it improper that any such sum should be accepted by them when no similar allowance was made to the magistrates of Glasgow (p. 618).

Mr. Farie of Farme and others who were apparently dissatisfied with some parts of the existing county and city bridewell act, which had been passed in 1822,<sup>1</sup> sent to the town council, in the following year, the heads of a bill for its alteration and amendment, but, on the recommendation of a committee to whom the subject was remitted, the council declined to concur in the proposed measure. The act was found to be working successfully and economically. At the end of the first year, during which there had been 1,148 prisoners, of whom 409 were males and 739 females, the total expense to the city, including tradesmen's accounts, chaplain's and surgeon's salaries, had been £236 16s. 5d., and that expenditure was less than it had been in any former year (p. 68). In 1824, Mr. Farie again communicated to the town council the heads of an amendment bill, and though the latter were still of opinion that any alteration was unnecessary, they authorised a committee to have a conference on the subject with the county

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. X., p. xxx.

representatives by whom the bill was to be promoted (p. 76). These negotiations resulted in an amendment act being passed on 21st June, 1824 (p. 657), whereby slight changes were made in the constitution of the bridewell commissioners, and it was provided that these commissioners should transfer to the magistrates and council fifty cells in the new buildings, in exchange for the grant by the latter to the former of the old bridewell and adjoining grounds.<sup>1</sup> In April of the following year the cells were reported to be ready for the reception of prisoners, and they appear to have been occupied from about that time. In a valuation of the properties belonging to the town, in 1830, the “ jail cells in bridewell, acquired in consideration of conveyance of old bridewell and adjoining ground to commissioners of bridewell,” were valued at £2,700 (p. 374).

With the view of securing additional accommodation for the transaction of increasing mercantile business, it was considered desirable that a new exchange should be erected, and a committee, appointed at a general meeting of the inhabitants in January, 1827, recommended three sites from which to make a selection. One of these sites was on the north side of Argyle Street, between Virginia Street and Miller Street, another was at the head of Glassford Street, where the premises occupied by the Star Inn were situated, and the third was the property of the Royal Bank, on the west side of Queen Street, opposite the termination of Ingram Street. The town council, by a majority, approved of

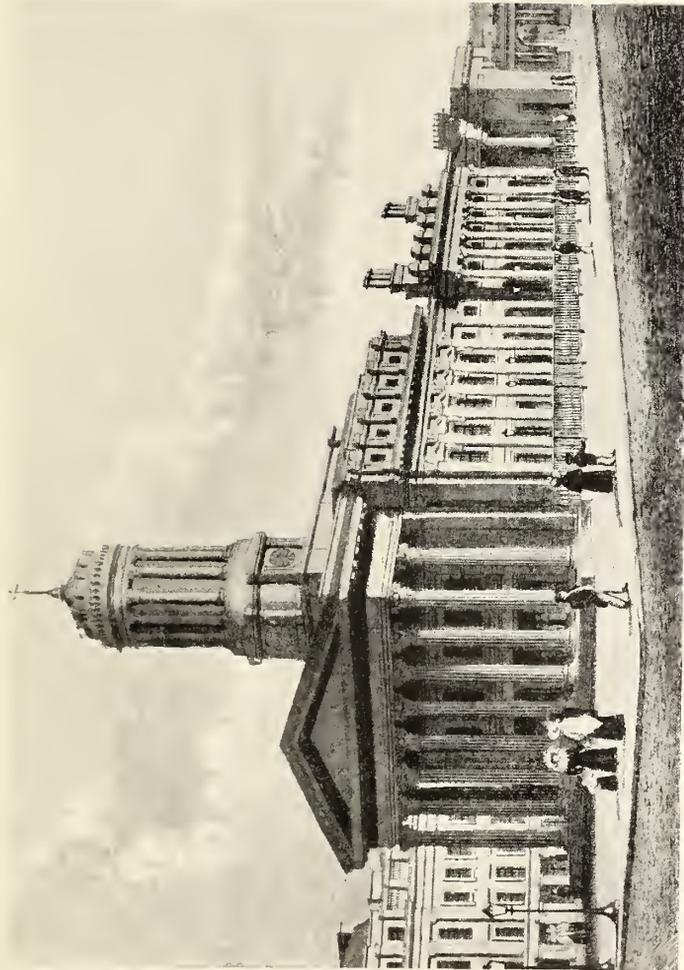
<sup>1</sup> Though this bargain was finally concluded in 1824, and thenceforth acted upon, the formal conveyances were not executed till 1837. (See Burgh Register of Sasines, No. 213, fol. 153, 187.)

the site in Argyle Street, "the principal street of the city," as being the most central and as likely to prove most conducive to the general interests of the community (p. 258). The subscribers to the new exchange, however, selected the Queen Street site, the chief part of which had been occupied formerly by the fine mansion erected by Cunningham of Lainshaw, in 1779, and latterly by the buildings of the Royal Bank. The purchase was made in September, 1827, the price being £14,000, and the property was conveyed to trustees "for behoof of the Proprietors of the Royal Exchange Buildings of Glasgow," in November, 1833.<sup>1</sup>

A "number of respectable inhabitants" who frequented the coffee room at the Cross, having in July, 1829, complained of inconvenience arising from the entrance by the area under the piazza of the old exchange not being properly lighted, the town council, for the accommodation of the public and in consideration of the town hall being situated in the buildings, authorised the erection and lighting of additional lamps. Four years later the Tontine Society, with the approval of a number of subscribers to the coffee room and of proprietors and tenants in the neighbourhood, memorialized the town council for removal of the piazza. It was represented that the structure was originally intended to serve as an exchange, in which the respectable merchants, bankers and other citizens might meet for the transaction of business, but was never used for that purpose, or at least for a short time only,

<sup>1</sup> Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 18th January, 1834, No. 183, fol. 255. The new Exchange was opened on 3rd September, 1829. The view reproduced at p. 258 shows the Bank

buildings and also, a little to the north, the Theatre which was destroyed by fire in January, 1829 (MacGregor's History of Glasgow, p. 414).



Drawn and Engraved by J. Scott

Reproduced for Glasgow Records, Vol. XI.

### THE NEW EXCHANGE.



the coffee room being no sooner opened than it immediately superseded the use of the exchange. Of late years the piazza had become an intolerable nuisance. Instead of being a place for respectable merchants to meet in, it was at that time a receptacle in which a concourse of people of the "lowest description" congregated from morning till night, and frequently in such numbers, more especially in wet weather, that the entrances to the coffee room and hotel were so completely blocked up that gentlemen could not, without the greatest difficulty, get access to either of them, and ladies were frequently deterred from even attempting to enter the hotel. As the exchange had been removed to Queen Street, the piazza could not in future be used for its original purpose, and by such removal the profits of the coffee house had been diminished, and the society asked that the vacant space under the piazza should be converted to some useful purpose, "by which means the nuisance complained of may be removed and the society in some degree compensated for the loss sustained by the removal of the exchange." This representation, having been carefully considered by the magistrates and council, and they having also consulted the contract with the society, in 1783, whereby it was stipulated that the area under the piazza should always continue open "as the public exchange of the city," it seemed to them doubtful if the area could be lawfully applied to any other purpose without the authority of an act of parliament, and even if lawful they did not consider the change expedient.<sup>1</sup>

An unofficial letter having been circulated by Mr. Cleland,

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 331, 336, 564, 571, 588.

superintendent of public works, suggesting the removal to the site occupied by St. George's church of the public offices, then in the new court-house buildings at the Green, a number of property owners, burgesses and traders, in April, 1829, petitioned the town council to disapprove of the proposal and to take into consideration the best means of procuring accommodation for the magistracy and for the dispensation of justice at the Cross, or in some other spot in its immediate neighbourhood. This application was followed, in June, by a letter from proprietors of tenements situated in the eastern parts of the city, intimating their desire to confer with the town council on the expediency and propriety of removing the council and court halls and other public offices of the city to the Cross, or its vicinity, with a view to the maintenance of the prosperity of the eastern districts of the city. The magistrates and council, while consenting to a conference and assuring the applicants of their desire to promote the welfare of all parts of the city, without partiality or preference, also reminded them that, independently of the opening of George Street and Duke Street, and improvement in the High Street, they had, in the course of the last twenty-five years, opened East Clyde Street, built the new court house and jail, enclosed and otherwise improved the public Green, widened Great Hamilton Street and opened Monteith Row, concurred in the formation of London Street, founded and endowed St. John's church and St. James' church, and constructed the large and commodious live cattle markets, all in the eastern districts of the city, and all for the accommodation, ornament, and promotion of the prosperity of these districts.

At the conference which was subsequently held the part taken by the town council in promoting and contributing towards the erection of Hutchesontown bridge was also referred to, as well as the circumstance that in the late discussion as to the situation of the new exchange they unsuccessfully opposed its being placed so near the western boundary of the royalty. Notwithstanding all this, however, the town council committee who attended the conference was convinced that a great depreciation had gradually taken place of late years in the value of heritable property in the eastern districts of the royalty, chiefly from the very general and strong disposition of the more wealthy inhabitants to migrate westward. The measures proposed to be adopted with the view of diminishing or counteracting the fall in the value of property in the "more antient parts" of the city were (1) the removal to the Cross, or its vicinity, of the council hall, court hall, and the other public offices of the city, by the adaptation of the tontine buildings for these purposes, or the erection of other new and elegant buildings, reserving the vacated apartments in the existing court house for the extension of the jail for debtors and criminals; and (2) the concentration, in elegant buildings, at or near the Cross, of chambers for the accommodation of the sheriff and his substitutes, the sheriff clerk and procurator fiscal, of apartments for the accommodation of the justices of the peace and clerk of the peace, of a merchants' hall, a hall and library for the faculty of procurators, apartments for the general session clerk, and accommodation for the general post office. It was arranged that the bill for accomplishing these objects, and for authorising an

assessment to cover expenditure, should be promoted by the proprietors concerned, with concurrence of the town council, who subscribed £100 towards the expense of the bill. But this concurrence had been promised on the express condition of the proposed assessment being generally agreed to and acquiesced in by the inhabitants of the city at large, and accordingly when, in February, 1830, a representation was received from "a great number of respectable proprietors of tenements in the city" against the proposed bill, and complaining of the intended assessment as oppressive, the town council recommended the promoters to drop the measure. The only subsequent reference to the scheme is contained in a minute authorising the payment of the council's share of the expense which had been incurred.<sup>1</sup>

Protracted negotiations for procuring from the crown a grant for the urgently needed repair of the cathedral<sup>2</sup> were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in 1823, and in March of the following year the sum of £3,000 was set aside for that purpose, and instructions given for the necessary work being executed, under the superintendence of the King's architect (p. 85). The work was accordingly proceeded with, but, after the amount of the grant had been expended, it was reported that the further sum of £3,986 would be required to complete the repairs and improvements. In these circumstances the town council memorialised the treasury to aid in completing the repairs, "as a national object," and the members of parliament were also approached on the subject (p. 167). This was in August, 1825, and later on the application

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 321, 325, 336, 342, 349, 350, 355, 360, 385-6.

<sup>2</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. X., p. xxii.

was repeatedly renewed, but it was not till May, 1829, that a definite reply was received. The lords of the treasury were of opinion that the expense of preserving the roof and external fabric of "this antient cathedral" should be defrayed out of the "tythes," or, in other words, crown revenues, but that the expense of "adorning the building in the inside, as well as the outside, or of rendering it serviceable or commodious as a presbyterian kirk," should be defrayed by funds to be otherwise provided for by the corporation and inhabitants of Glasgow. The King's architect was therefore instructed to furnish a specification and estimate of expense of the work necessary "for the sole purpose of preserving the fabrick of the building from ruin" (pp. 322-4). This pronouncement the town council regarded as a "favourable communication," and authorised it to be followed up by application to the barons of exchequer, or the King's remembrancer, in Edinburgh.

With the interior of the cathedral, and specially with that part of the nave which was fitted up as the Outer High Church, much dissatisfaction was now felt and expressed. Notwithstanding the great expenditure incurred in experimental improvements, the church was still in such a condition as to be prejudicial to the health and comfort of the congregation, and on these, as well as on economic grounds, the opinion was generally entertained that a new church, in another situation, should be provided. Fortunately this view coincided with an awakened interest in the restoration and renovation of the cathedral, a way for which was opened up by the erection of St. Paul's Church, and its occupation by the "Outer High" congregation in 1836.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 193, 240, 275, 283, 322, 569-71, 588, 603.

On account of the spread of population to the west and north of the royalty, near the borders of which St. Enoch's and St. George's churches stood, the accommodation in these places of worship became inadequate to the demand, and in October, 1826, "a number of the respectable inhabitants" of that district memorialised the town council to build an additional parish church within the bounds of the royalty, but as far west as the limits of their jurisdiction would permit (p. 225). The memorial was reserved for consideration, and at a subsequent meeting it was announced the desire could not be complied with. Perhaps the council, in arriving at this decision, were influenced by the fact that for some time the rebuilding and enlargement of St. Enoch's Church had been under discussion, with every prospect of accomplishment. A resolution to go on with the work, affording an additional accommodation of 500 sittings, was passed in the beginning of 1827, and in the end of the year completion of the building was reported.<sup>1</sup>

Reference has been made to the rebuilding and enlargement of the Ramshorn, or St. David's, Church, in connection with the widening of Ingram Street and encroachment on the burying ground (p. xxvii.). The movement towards rebuilding originated in a representation by the minister to the town council in April, 1823. The church had stood for about a hundred years, and the seats having remained with little alteration during that time, these, as well as most parts of the church, were in urgent need of renewal or repair (p. 34). After giving the matter full consideration, it

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 159, 161, 164, 246, 275, 277.

was resolved that a new church and tower should replace the former church and steeple, and plans and elevations, prepared by Thomas Rickman, architect, Birmingham, were selected for the work, which was carried through and, as already mentioned, the new church was opened in January, 1826.<sup>1</sup>

Seeing that there was no prospect of more city churches being planted or supported out of city funds, any extension was thenceforth dependent on private benevolence and congregational effort. New places of worship connected with the Church of Scotland were at first usually designated chapels of ease, and of that class St. Thomas' Chapel was opened in 1823, and St. George's Chapel in 1824.<sup>2</sup> In February, 1823, the minister of St. James' parish intimated to the town council that two individuals had made to him a generous offer of £1,000, for erecting a chapel of ease in the Bridgegate district of his parish, in connection with the established church, and he asked if assistance could be extended to the design by the granting of a site for the chapel. The magistrates and council, "as representative heritors," resolved to afford every facility and to give every encouragement in their power to this "highly laudable undertaking," and promised to resume consideration of the request for a site (p. 19), but the subject is not again referred to in the council records.

A proposal for disjoining from St. George's parish that part connected with the chapel of ease, and erecting it into a separate and independent parish, the magistrates and council being patrons of the new church in the same way as they were patrons of the

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 70, 73, 78, 92, 96, 111, 113, 173,  
189, 194-6, 198, 266.

<sup>2</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. X., pp. xx., xxi.

other churches, was submitted to the town council in 1826. After being discussed and reported upon by a committee, a decision on the subject was delayed (pp. 203-4), and, like the Bridgegate chapel scheme, drops from further notice.<sup>1</sup>

Care was always taken to have the town clocks, turret bells, and the music bells at the Cross in fairly good repair and working order, and in 1827 a considerable sum of money was expended in a general overhaul and putting them into an effective condition. From a report presented to the town council in September, 1830, it appears that the music bells were played each "lawful" day from two to three in the afternoon, and on special occasions, such as the election of the magistrates and the celebration of the King's birth day, extra performances were given. There were nine turret bells, one being in each of the eight city church spires, and the ninth in the Bridgegate steeple, and these were rung at six o'clock, morning and evening, each lawful day, and oftener on Sundays. The ringer of St. Mary's bell received an additional allowance for ringing for divine service on Thursday mornings and Sunday evenings; and upon particular occasions, such as the arrival of the Judges on circuit, each bell ringer received one shilling per hour for his services. When the bells were tolled one hour at funerals, each ringer received one shilling from the session clerk. The clocks were under the charge of Messrs. Mitchell & Son, clockmakers, who received a stated allowance for winding them up and keeping them clean and in proper time

<sup>1</sup> St. George's in the Fields was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish by act of the General Assembly, 31st May, 1834, and erected as such by the Court of Teinds, 23rd May, 1866 (*Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ* (1868), vol. ii., p. 35).

(pp. 392-3). In 1833 the preceptor of Hutchesons' Hospital proposed that the corporation should in future take charge of the hospital clock, "of which the public had the entire advantage." To this course the town council were willing to agree, provided the hospital first put the clock into a complete state of repair and then made it over in property to the corporation, but these terms do not seem to have been acceptable to the hospital.<sup>1</sup>

Spring Gardens, the property adjoining the Royal Infirmary which was purchased by the directors of the Town's Hospital as a site for their contemplated new buildings, but not applied for that purpose,<sup>2</sup> had been acquired by the directors of the Asylum for the Blind. The latter body opportunely held a surplus area, extending to nearly two acres, just at the time the magistrates and council were in urgent need of additional burying ground. A purchase and transfer were thereupon arranged, and the acquired ground was laid out as the cemetery called St. Mungo's burying ground.<sup>3</sup>

About the year 1830 the Merchants' House resolved to convert the precipitous and unproductive western portion of the lands of Wester Craigs into an "ornamental burying ground,"<sup>4</sup> subsequently named "the necropolis;" and after some progress had been made in laying out the grounds, arrangements were concluded with the town council for obtaining a commodious access (p. 543).

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 587, 594. Dr. Hill's History of the Hospital (1881), p. 137.

<sup>2</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. X., pp. xiii., xiv.

<sup>3</sup> Pp. 484-6, 516, 523-4, 529, 531, 553, 559, 688, No. 1845.

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Hill's "View of the Merchants House

of Glasgow" (1866), pp. 347-9, 361. Wester Craigs in early times formed part of the prebend of the subdean, and by a series of transmissions, subsequent to the Reformation, came into the possession of the Merchants House in 1650 (Glasgow Memorials, pp. 212-5).

Kirk Lane, along the south side of the Cathedral burying ground, was widened and heightened, a new bridge over the Molendinar Burn and Subdean Mill lade was constructed and other improvements for beautifying the approach and its surroundings were effected (pp. 687-8).

Previous to the passing of the Anatomy Act of 1832<sup>1</sup> there were no sufficient legal means in this country for procuring bodies for anatomical purposes, and the high prices given for these tempted unscrupulous persons to become "resurrectionists," and to sell their spoils to the surgical profession. In 1823 there seems to have been unusual activity in this gruesome traffic, and about two thousand inhabitants formed themselves into the "The North Quarter Friendly Churchyard Guard Association," with the object of protecting the High churchyard from such depredations (p. 36). The association were not to be trusted with the use of firearms or swords, but were allowed to watch and guard the churchyard during the night in such numbers as to overpower and seize any band of persons who might attempt to violate the tombs or graves, and for that purpose to use batons or cudgels (p. 50). Two years later similar permission was given to an association for protection of the graves in the "Ramshorn and Northwest churchyards," where there had been "recent depredations to a great extent" (p. 153).

In 1824, and for a few years later, there was considerable activity in the promotion of railway schemes, chiefly at first for the conveyance of minerals. These schemes were sometimes intended to compete with existing canals and at other times

<sup>1</sup> 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 75.

were put forward as their adjuncts or feeders. A number of inhabitants and proprietors of public works in the city and neighbourhood solicited the support of the magistrates and council to a joint-stock company, which had been formed for the construction of a railway from the Monklands coal fields to Kirkintilloch, on the Forth and Clyde Canal. It was urged that if the parliamentary authority which had been applied for was obtained the supply of coal would be increased and prices reduced, the expense of carriage would be diminished by competition with the Monkland Canal proprietors, and the revenue of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, in which the corporation were stockholders, would be increased. The town council, who, on the other hand, were asked by the Monkland company to oppose the measure, preserved a neutral attitude. They were of opinion that any measure of which the tendency was to increase the supply of coal, or to diminish the expense of that commodity to the citizens, deserved the support of the council, and they thought the proposed railway might prove beneficial to Glasgow, inasmuch as it might tend to reduce the rates of carriage by creating a competition which did not then exist, but they likewise apprehended that it would be chiefly beneficial in promoting the exportation of Monkland coal to the eastern rather than the western parts of Scotland, and as regarded the interest of the corporation in the stock of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, that circumstance would not influence their decision (pp. 86, 90, 91). An arrangement was come to between the Monkland Canal Company and the railway company as to rates, and the act was passed in 1824.

In May, 1827, the magistrates and council resolved to petition parliament in favour of a bill for enabling the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway Company to form a direct communication or railroad from the Monkland coal fields to Glasgow, as being likely to promote an increased supply of coal and be the means of "counteracting the effects of future combinations amongst the workmen employed in producing that article, and as holding out the prospect of employment to at least a portion of the labouring classes in their present distressed state" (pp. 255-6). This company had obtained their first act in 1826, and the railway, with its Glasgow station at St. Rollox, was opened for mineral traffic in May, and for passengers on 27th September, 1831.<sup>1</sup> A railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh was projected in 1832 (p. 469), but it was not till 1838 that parliamentary authority was obtained for that line, which was opened on 18th February, 1842.<sup>2</sup>

In disposing of sites around George Square no obligations were imposed regarding the maintenance of the vacant area or the mode of its enclosure, these matters having apparently been left for settlement by voluntary arrangement. The magistrates and council had conveyed the several steadings to the purchasers, with the streets as their boundaries, but reserving the open square, which remained the town's property (p. 156). In April, 1824, the proprietors of houses fronting the Square undertook the erection of an enclosing parapet wall and iron railing, the expense to be defrayed out of money raised by subscription, and the town council, being satisfied that a considerable public improvement

<sup>1</sup> "Water Supply and City Developments" (1900), p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 107. For other railway schemes see "Railway" in Index.

would be thereby effected, agreed to contribute £100 (p. 101). Subscriptions were again resorted to in the following year, for the purpose of putting “ the central area or parterre ” into proper order, the initiative in this case being taken by the town council, who appointed a committee to endeavour to raise the necessary funds. The work, including planting and dressing, attended to by the curator of the Botanic Gardens, cost over £900, nearly one-half of which was paid out of the town’s funds (pp. 164, 194, 274).

Since 1820, when adjoining premises to the northward were occupied as the new Grammar School, the former buildings in George Street, which had been used as the school from the year 1788, had been waiting a purchaser, and they were acquired by the trustees of the Andersonian Institution, in 1828, at the price of £3,000. To cover the expense of new buildings and making an extension to the library and museum, the trustees opened a public subscription, obtaining from the town council a contribution of one hundred guineas (p. 422).

On the suggestion of Mr. James Ewing, accompanied by a donation of twenty guineas,<sup>1</sup> a library was founded for the use of the scholars in the newly-built Grammar School, and a committee was appointed to draw up regulations for its management (p. 16). A small annual contribution was to be made by each boy, and the sums so gathered, with occasional donations, such as that of ten guineas from the Lord Provost in December, 1825 (p. 184), appear to have provided funds to the amount required in the early years of

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 698.

the library. In 1826, the old-established custom of pupils bringing Candlemas offerings to the teachers was abolished, as being "degrading to the masters and offering to the boys temptations to dishonesty." The masters were compensated for the loss of the voluntary donations by an addition to the fees claimable by them (pp. 190, 198).

A diminution of the numbers attending some of the classes led to an inquiry into suggested improvements on the system of education followed in the school. The teachers who were consulted on the subject were of opinion that the system was too limited to meet the views and wishes of the community, and that a public seminary, in order to be popular, must include within itself the means of affording those branches of education which were considered necessary, not merely for entering the university with advantage, but which might also be requisite to qualify for the various kinds of business which young men might have occasion to pursue in a large commercial city. As a beginning, the town council committee recommended the appointment of a teacher of arithmetic (p. 149). This was in the early part of the year 1825, but no new arrangement seems to have been made till November, 1826, when the town council approved of the establishment of a separate class for instruction in mathematics, and authorised the experiment of appointing Dr. Lorrain, one of the masters, to teach such branches as might appear proper, the rates of admission for the scholars attending the Grammar School and for strangers being fixed by the committee (p. 230).

On the concurrence of the resignation of one of the masters and the accidental death of the rector, the town council, in September, 1830, abolished the office of rector and reduced the establishment of the school to four masters, but under reservation of their right to restore the office of rector if that course should be considered desirable<sup>1</sup> (p. 386).

Between the years 1823 and 1831 four important mortifications for educational purposes were intimated to the town council. In February, 1823, they were informed that John M'Lachlan, late of Calcutta, had directed the residue of his estate to be applied for the establishment of a free school for the education of poor Highlanders resident in or near Glasgow. With the funds thus bequeathed, realising in all £8,972 4s., "The M'Lachlan Free School" was established (p. 14). In June, 1825, it was announced that James Maxwell, late of Lisbon, in Portugal, who had died suddenly when in Glasgow, had expressed to his medical attendant his intention to bequeath, subject to his wife's liferent, a considerable sum of money for the purpose of endowing a school for the education of poor children in the city. With the view of carrying this intention into effect, Mr. Maxwell's widow, who lived till 1850, deposited the sum of £2,000 with the city chamberlain, stipulating for £100 being paid to her yearly during her lifetime. The nett amount at the credit of the trust, in 1853, was £2,848 8s. 7d. (pp. 164, 170, 172). James Murdoch, merchant in Glasgow, left £5,000 "for the maintenance of a school for boys, for reading and

<sup>1</sup> In 1834 the system of education was entirely remodelled, and the name changed from Grammar School to High School (Cleland's

Historical Account of the School, with continuation Sketch" (1878), pp. 58, 59).

writing and arithmetic." The proceeds of this bequest, and of another bequest for charitable purposes, amounting together to £5,767 18s. 10d., were applied in the establishment of "Murdoch's Boys' School," under the care of the magistrates and ministers of the city (pp. 236-7). Dr. Andrew Bell gave to five towns, including Glasgow, £120,000 of Bank Stock to be employed for the founding and maintenance of schools for the instruction of children in the ordinary branches of education, but so that the tuition should be upon the system of mutual instruction and moral discipline known as the Madras System, of which Dr. Bell was the originator. The amount received for the Glasgow bequest was £9,007 os. 10d.<sup>1</sup> The Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board now administer the funds of all these mortifications, with the exception of those of "M'Lachlan's Free School," which were transferred to the Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board.

Mrs. Gibson, widow of the late William Gibson, merchant, Edinburgh, as intimated by her in a letter which was produced to the town council in March, 1828, deposited in the hands of the magistrates and council £100, the yearly interest of £5 payable on which was to be given annually to some popular minister of the Church of Scotland for preaching, on a Sabbath day in March, a sermon against cruelty to animals (pp. 282-3). Mrs. Gibson was a niece of Dr. Hugh Blair, professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, in Edinburgh University, whose published volumes of

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 427, 430, 448, &c. See "Bell's tional and other Mortifications connected with Bequest" in Index. Also "Notes on Educa- the City of Glasgow" (1878), pp. 51-61.

sermons long retained much of the popularity they secured in the eighteenth century. The sermon provided for by the bequest is regularly preached each year, the city magistrates being represented on the occasion, and the directors of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the funds of which society are benefited by a congregational collection, also attend. The minister entrusted with the sermon this year was the Rev. Gordon Quig, who delivered it in St. Paul's Church on 26th March last.

Bailie John Smith, who presented to the Maitland Club the volume of Glasgow Burgh Records, 1573-80, issued by the club in 1832, and who also got other selections printed for private circulation,<sup>1</sup> took some trouble in procuring a transcript of the decaying portions of a MS. Record containing council minutes and other proceedings for the period 1588-90 (pp. 509, 623). Authority for the transcript was obtained in January, 1833, and about the same time steps were taken for improving the accommodation in the public offices for the keeping of important documents and records, instructions being given for fitting up the necessary presses and shelving (p. 518).

In November, 1832, Principal Macfarlan addressed a letter to the Lord Provost, in which he referred to the Presbytery records from 1592 to 1688, after having disappeared for a century, having been with great difficulty recovered, and in a few years afterwards having been so much injured by the fire which destroyed the Tron Church as to be almost entirely useless for the purpose of consulta-

<sup>1</sup> See Preface to Glasgow Records, vol. I.

tion. An attempt had been made by the Presbytery to have some of the more ancient volumes transcribed, and two volumes, extending from 1592 to 1627, had, notwithstanding their damaged condition, been copied in a fairly intelligible form. As the presbytery had no funds for proceeding with the transcripts, contributions were being collected to defray the expense, and it was hoped that the magistrates and council would assist (p. 506). It was estimated that the cost would be about £400, and the town council, impressed with the opinion that the volumes possessed special interest for the city, and "sensible of the importance of preserving such documents," agreed to contribute £30 towards the expense of transcription (pp. 515-6, 521-2).

Besides the seal of cause which, as already mentioned, was granted to the London Street joint stock company (p. xxix.), the magistrates and council, in a similar way, constituted into corporations or bodies politic (1) "The Company of Stationers in Glasgow," in 1823 (p. 43); (2) "The Glasgow Mechanics' Institution for the Promotion of the Arts and Sciences," in 1824 (p. 93); and (3) "The Society of Sons of Freemen Bakers in Glasgow," in 1831 (p. 437).

During the period between 1823 and 1833 the following names were added to the roll of Honorary Burgesses:—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, in 1824 (p. 114); the Marquis of Tweeddale, in 1826 (p. 231); and Charles Douglas, member of parliament for the county of Lanark, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, in 1830 (pp. 401-2).

King George IV. was born on 12th August, 1762, but the time for celebrating the anniversary of his birth-

day was not dependent on that date. On 18th April, 1823, arrangements were made for calling out the special constables on "the evening of the approaching anniversary of the celebration of his Majesty's birth," and that evening was 23rd April. When adjusting the terms of the bill which authorised the exaction of toll for the carriage drive round the Green, the town council resolved that no toll should be levied on the King's birthday, "or the day appointed for the celebration thereof" (p. 251). The citizens were always ready to join in any demonstration of loyalty to the throne, and this feeling must have been strengthened by what the Lord Provost aptly called "the munificent donation" of £1,000 which, in April, 1826, his Majesty gave in aid of the local subscriptions which were being raised for the relief of unemployed operatives (p. 205). In January, 1827, an address of condolence was presented to the King on the lamented death of his royal brother, the duke of York and Albany (p. 237). King George died on 26th June, 1830, and on 1st July the magistrates and council walked in procession, with the other public bodies of the city, the sheriff and other magistrates and deputy lieutenants of the county, from the Courthouse to the Cross and Town Hall, at both of which places the sheriff and the chief magistrate of the city read the proclamation of King William's accession to the throne. At the next council meeting, held on 6th July, the members of council and the officials took the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, with the assurance, and thereupon adopted an address to King William IV. "of condolence on the death of our late beloved Sovereign, and of congratulation on the accession of

his Majesty, and of his Royal Consort, to the throne of these realms ” (pp. 378-80).

King William's coronation, on 8th September, 1831, appears to have been duly celebrated in Glasgow, but, unfortunately, the minutes of proceedings have not been preserved (p. 440). In October, 1831, the magistrates and council presented an address to the King, on the occasion of the House of Lords rejecting the Parliamentary Reform bill (p. 445), and on 29th June thereafter an address of a more personal nature, expressing their “ mingled indignation and abhorrence ” at an “ atrocious assault ” which had been made on his Majesty at Ascot races, and congratulating him on his “ escape, under Divine providence, from more severe injury.” In concluding their address, thus evoked under very exceptional circumstances, the magistrates and council did not fail to embrace the opportunity of conveying to the King renewed assurances of firm and steady loyalty and of zealous and warm attachment to his royal person and government.

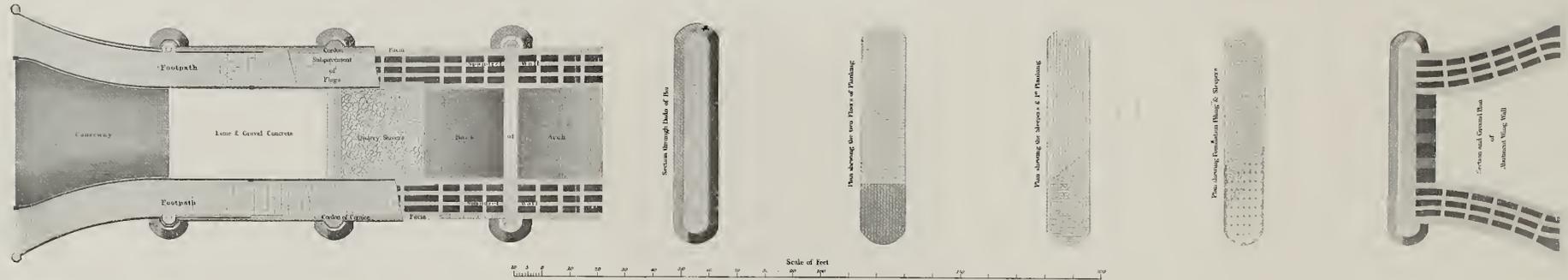
R. RENWICK.

GLASGOW, *July*, 1916.

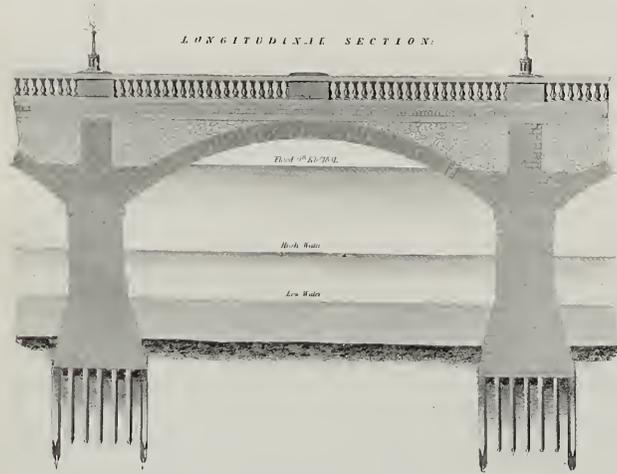
ELEVATION OF THE GLASGOW BRIDGE.



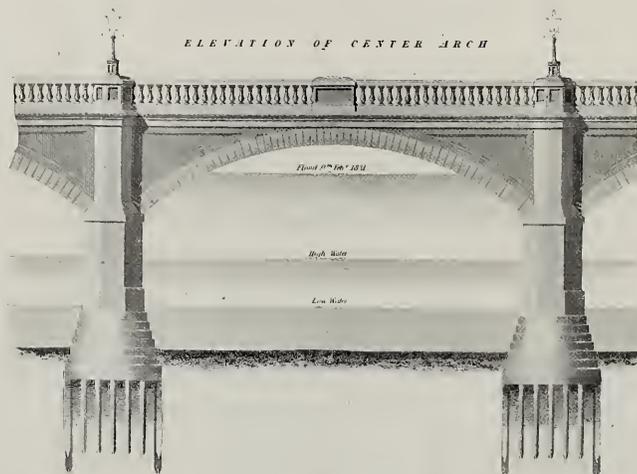
PLANS SHewing THE PROGRESSIVE STAGES OF THE WORK.



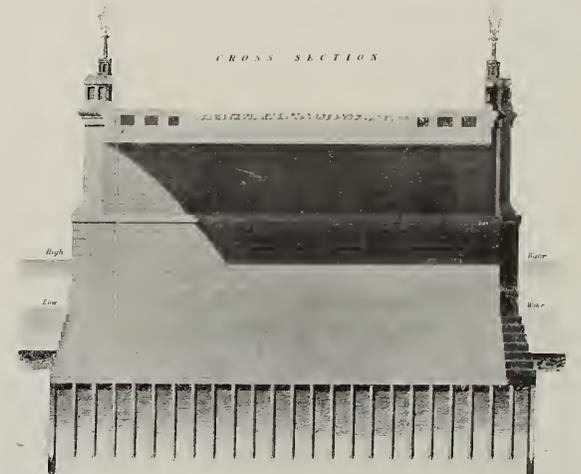
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



ELEVATION OF CENTER ARCH.



CROSS SECTION.





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## CORRECTIONS.

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Page 146, line 27, for “church” read “Street.”

Page 323, line 22, “1825,” though so written in Record, should be “1829.”

Page 605, line 17, insert as footnote:—“James Grahame was a councillor in virtue of his appointment as deacon convener of the trades.”

EXTRACTS.



# EXTRACTS

FROM THE

## RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF GLASGOW.

— ❖ —  
2 January 1823

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the vacancy in the situation of an ordinary master of the Grammar School, occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Pyper to the High School of Edinburgh, resolve that on the present occasion the said office shall be conferred and accepted upon the same footing and under the same condition and burden as were fixed by the act of council of date the 19th September, 1820,<sup>1</sup> prior to Mr. Pyper's appointment.

Terms of  
appointment  
of Grammar  
School  
master.

The committee on the Grammar School then presented the following report:—

“ Report of the committee on the Grammar School upon the applications of candidates for the situation of master lately held by Mr. Pyper. The committee have attentively examined the qualifications of the various candidates whose names are annexed, all of whom are highly respectable, but they have particularly selected Mr. William Cowan, rector, Darlington, and Mr. Alexander Harkness, rector, Dumfries, as the two gentlemen whom they consider particularly fitted for the important office now vacant, from their classical acquirements and experience. They think it proper also to mention that six of the committee preferred Mr. Cowan as the individual they should particularly recommend to the council, and two of the committee were in favour of Mr. Harkness. Glasgow, 2nd January, 1823.”

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., pp. 581-2.

Mr. William Cowan appointed in room of Mr. Pyper.

Which report having been taken into consideration, with the testimonials of the different candidates, the magistrates and council, by a large majority, nominate and appoint Mr. William Cowan, rector of the Academy, Darlington, to be one of the ordinary masters of the Grammar School of Glasgow, during their will and pleasure, with full power to the said Mr. William Cowan to exercise the duties and to enjoy the privileges and emoluments of the said office from and after the 6th day of January instant, when his entry thereto is to commence, in as full and ample a manner as the same were exercised and enjoyed by his said predecessor, but under the condition and burden that the said Mr. William Cowan shall, in terms of the resolution of council of this date, pay to Mr. James Gibson, late one of the masters of the Grammar School, the sum of £100 sterling per annum.

Vacant situation of council officer.

The magistrates presented the following report on the applications of the candidates for the vacant situation of council officer:—

“The magistrates having, in obedience to the remit of council, considered the applications of the several candidates for the office of council officer as disjoined from that of chamber keeper, in terms of the minutes of council of the 26th December last, unanimously recommend that Edward Laurenceson, butler to Alexander Campbell, esquire, Buchanan Street, be appointed to that situation. Glasgow, 1st January, 1823.”

Edward Laurenceson appointed council officer.

On considering which report the council approve thereof and nominate and appoint the said Edward Laurenceson to be council officer from this date, during pleasure, with a salary of £60 per annum, and a dress coat. Farther resolve, enact and ordain that the following shall be the duties of the council officer in time coming:—

Duties of council officer.

1. To summon, when directed, all meetings of council and to attend these meetings.
2. To summon all meetings of committees of council and to attend them.
3. To give intimations, weekly in rotation, to individual councillors to visit the jail and bridewell.
4. To summon and attend all meetings of the magistrates, to attend in dress the magistrates in procession to church, in procession to the court of judiciary, at meetings of council, and on all other public occasions.
5. To attend the lord provost or chief magistrate every day, at ten o'clock,

to receive orders, and at all other times when required; as also to wait on the lord provost or chief magistrate at dinner when required.

6. To call every day at the first town clerk's office, about eleven o'clock, to receive directions about council business, and to be in attendance at the public offices, when not otherwise employed on duty, to be ready to execute orders.

7. To procure carts for conveyance of soldiers' baggage.

8. To perform all such other duties as may be required of him by the magistrates and council, and particularly to issue the orders of the magistrates to the town officers, and to see that they wear their official clothing during business hours.

9. He shall not attend at taking infetments, or act as a civil officer before the magistrates, or perform any criminal or police business, or practise directly or indirectly as an officer or constable before the sheriff, justices of the peace, or any other inferior court, or do any other public business.

10. He shall reside in the vicinity of the public offices, and shall not by himself or his wife, or any other person for his behoof, keep a tavern or public house of any description whatever, or retail spirituous liquors, under the penalty of immediate dismissal from office.

Having resumed consideration of the act of council of the 26th December last, by which it was resolved that the office of chamber keeper shall for the present be conjoined with that of first criminal officer, on the motion of the lord provost, appoint Matthew Legat, first criminal officer, to be chamber keeper from this date, during pleasure, with a salary of £30 per annum, the use of the apartments in the court house formerly occupied by William Murray, coal and candle and the small fees for affixing the town's seal. Farther enact and ordain that the following shall be the duties of the chamber keeper in time coming:—

The chamber keeper shall, by himself, his wife, or servant, clean the furniture of the public offices every day, wash the floors when necessary, and put on such fires as may be required.

After the business of the public offices is finished, before dinner and in the evening, the chamber keeper shall go round the whole court house and see the windows properly secured and the doors locked, and he shall be responsible that no person other than his own family enter any of the public offices after business hours.

Matthew Legat to be chamber keeper.

His duties specified.

He shall assist the council officer, when [not] otherwise necessarily occupied, in calling meetings of committees or other official business, when required by the magistrates or other official gentlemen.

He shall keep in safe custody such stolen goods or other articles put under his charge by the public prosecutor, and deliver them up when ordered by him, and shall affix the town's seal to documents when required.

On the evening previous to public executions he shall assist in putting up the apparatus.

Salary of gaol chaplain augmented.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the gaol, on the application of the chaplain of the gaol for an augmentation of salary, presented on the 19th November last, approve thereof and resolve that in future the salary of the chaplain instead of £20 shall be £30 per annum, the augmentation to commence at 1st February next.

Precentor's salary augmented.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report on the application of the precentor of the gaol for an encrease of salary:—

“The committee have considered the application of the precentor, William Eadie, and beg to recommend to the council to agree to the suggestion of the sub-committee, contained in the minutes of council of date the 1st March last, by encreasing the precentor's salary from £5 to £7 per annum, so long as his attendance is required both on Sundays and other days of the week. Glasgow, 25th December, 1822.”

On considering which report approve thereof and resolve and agree that the salary of the precentor shall in future be £7 per annum while his attendance is required on Sundays and other days of the week.

Report by town clerks of the state of the law processes.

The town clerks presented the following report relative to the processes in which the corporation is engaged:—

“Agreeably to the directions of the magistrates and council, contained in the minute of the 8th March last, we beg leave to submit a short report of the state of the processes in which the city is engaged, and we have the satisfaction of being able to mention that the number of these processes has in the course of the present year been considerably reduced.

I. Some years ago it was deemed necessary to prevent an encroachment upon the right of thirlage belonging to the Provan mill, by the tenant of Mrs. Rae Crawford's adjacent mill. The court sustained the right of thirlage to the extent of the antient usage, and made a remit to an engineer to see the

machinery of Mrs. Crawford's mill so altered as to prevent any farther infringement. It seemed unnecessary to incur the expense of carrying this remit formally into execution, as the tenant of the Provau mill was satisfied on the subject, and this process, tho' stated by the Edinburgh agent as delayed, may be considered as concluded.

II. The vexatious and expensive litigation in which the city has been involved for a series of years by the tenants of two of the mills belonging to the city has at last been brought nearly to a close.

In the action at the instance of Tassie & Co., tenants of the subdean mill, concluding for damages to an enormous amount, the city has been assoilzied, and in the process of suspension raised by Messrs. Tassie & Co. of the charge of payment of the rents due in terms of their lease the court gave judgment for the rents with interest, and awarded expenses.

In the action at the instance of Mr. Aitchison, tenant of the old malt or file mill, also concluding for damages to a large amount, the court assoilzied the city, with expenses. In the action against Mr. Aitchison for payment of the rents due in terms of the missive of lease, the court decerned for the rents with expenses. And in the process of advocacion of the original application to the sheriff for having Mr. Aitchison ordained to find caution in terms of the express stipulation in his missive of lease, or to remove from the premises, the court have ordained him to find new caution, all his previous cautioners to the number of five having become bankrupt, and remitted the process to the sheriff that if he cannot find caution he may be ejected. In this process Mr. Aitchison has also been subjected in expenses, and justice being thus at last obtained it remains to recover by diligence from Mr. Aitchison and his cautioners what they may be able to pay.

III. In the process of declarator at the instance of Dawson and Mitchell, they and a number of other proprietors and tenants resist payment of ladle dues, &c., and claim an exemption not only from burgage tenure, but from almost all the public burdens to which the inhabitants of the city are liable. The plea of these parties cannot be conceded without injuring to a great extent the antient revenue of the city. The lord ordinary having, on account of its importance, taken the question to report to the inner house, a very able paper has been prepared by Mr. Blackwell, and there is a reasonable prospect of a favourable issue.

IV. In the action of relief at the instance of Mr. Ludovick Houston and others against the proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan canal,

the city merely concurs in the measures of the other proprietors, and no proceedings have taken place this year, the process being asleep.

V. The process at the instance of Peter Bryson for reparation of damage sustained from a mob was allowed to be instituted, chiefly in the view of obtaining a judgment by the court fixing the mode in which the magistrates should proceed in assessing the inhabitants for the relief of the corporation under the Riot Acts. The court decerned against the magistrates and council, as representing the community, and reserved to them their relief against the community for the recovery of the damages and all consequent expenses according to law, but the judges declined expressing any opinion how the magistrates should proceed in enforcing their relief. As a clause was about this time inserted in the present Police Act for regulating the mode of assessment in all future cases of this description, it seemed unnecessary to incur farther expense in this process, and after merely stating the legal objection to the loss alleged to have been sustained by the pursuer in bank notes, the cause was left to the decision of the lord ordinary, who sustained the objection; and the matter ought now to be settled upon this footing and the sum added to the assessment for subsequent damages.

VI. The petition for a new tack of the teinds of the parishes of Glasgow was refused by the barons of the exchequer, except upon payment of a grassum to the amount of three years' free teind. The unwillingness of the heritors to pay this grassum has hitherto prevented the renewal of the tack, but the lord provost is at present in correspondence with the King's remembrancer on this subject, and it is hoped that out of the teinds a sum may be obtained adequate to the repair and support of the fabric of the Cathedral church.

VII. In the process, before the sheriff, between James Buchanan and John Aitchison, it was necessary for the magistrates to make comppearance for the protection of the supply of water for the old malt or file and subdean mills and a favorable judgment has been obtained.

VIII. Mrs. Binnie and daughter and Robert M'Cummons lately instituted, before the sheriff, separate actions of damages for bodily injury sustained by falls from the raised part of Saltmarket Street into the low ground on the east sold to Messrs. J. & W. Carswell. It was considered necessary to resist these actions until at least the real circumstances were ascertained by proof, but upon investigation it has been thought prudent by those acting for the city and by Mr. William Rodger, as trustee on Messrs. Carswell's estate, to avoid the expense of farther litigation and to quash these processes by paying small sums of

money, reserving the question whether the corporation or the trustee on Messrs. Carswell's estate be ultimately liable.

IX. M'Kinlay, late tacksman of the washing house, having refused payment of his rent on the ground of the late improvements on the Calton Green and of Mr. Cleland having placed shows of wild beasts on the Low Green, the dispute was expected to be amicably settled by a reference. But Mr. M'Kinlay having withdrawn from the reference, it became necessary to raise an action against him in which he has been allowed a proof of his allegations.

It has also been necessary to do ultimate diligence against M'Farlane and others, late tacksmen of the beef and mutton market dues, but without success.

X. A number of the alleged defaulters in liquid measures having carried the late proceedings against them by advocacy to the court of justiciary, the procurator fiscal has been compelled to follow out the prosecution and a favorable judgement is soon expected.

XI. Of late it has become necessary to raise actions before the sheriffs of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire against defaulters in payment of the duty of two pennies in the pint on ale and beer.

Besides these processes in which the magistrates and council are engaged in their corporate capacity they are also engaged in the following processes as trustees :—

I. As trustees on the bridges they are competing in a process of multiple-poining with the other creditors of M'Luckie, cautioner for the tacksman of the tolls, for a share of the sum *in medio* due by M'Kendrick, and there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining payment of part of the debt.

II. As trustees of Port Glasgow harbour they have obtained decree against Mr. Anderson, ordaining him to remove the timber which had occasioned damage, with expenses.

III. As trustees on the harbour of Glasgow, they have obtained decree against Mr. Napier, engine maker, for the disputed harbour dues, with expenses.

IV. As trustees for enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, they have instituted a process before the sheriff for the valuation of the ground lately taken for the construction of the wooden wharf.

The rates of charge in Mr. Dickson's account appear to be the ordinary rates charged by writers to the signet in Edinburgh, but it may be proper to adopt a suggestion lately made by Mr. Dickson himself that in future his accounts should be taxed by the auditor of the court of session as the accounts of the persons who happen to be employed as agents in Glasgow are taxed by the

auditor of the local court. It may also be proper to direct that in future, instead of stating in his accounts the different articles of business performed in different processes in the order of time as they occur, mingling them with one another, he should distinguish and separate the different processes and pieces of business from each other, so as to exhibit at one view the expenses incurred in each in the course of the year. 24th December, 1822. (Signed) Jas. Reddie, Rob. Thomson.”

Which report having been read the magistrates and council approve thereof, and particularly of the suggestions therein contained, and authorize the town clerks to give instructions to the effect proposed to the Edinburgh and Glasgow agents. Farther instruct and authorize the committee on processes to take the necessary measures for recovering the rents and expenses for which decree has been obtained against Mr. Aitchison from him and his cautioners, so far as practicable.

Proposed  
improvement  
of the High  
Street.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Bogle, writer, agent for a number of proprietors of tenements adjoining the High Street, at the bell of the brae, representing the urgency of now improving that part of said street before new buildings are erected on the west side thereof. Which letter having been read remit the same to Laurence Craigie [and others], as a committee, to enquire into the matter and report.

Communica-  
tion from  
presbytery  
relative to  
manner of  
taking the  
sacrament.

There was produced the following communication from the revd. presbytery of Glasgow:—

“We, the ministers and elders of the presbytery of Glasgow, in presbytery assembled, in following up the injunctions of our ecclesiastical superiors, the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, beg leave to transmit to you the lord provost, magistrates, and town council of the city of Glasgow, a copy of the overture and judgement passed thereon by the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in October last, relative to the manner of communicating at the sacrament of the Lord’s supper, praying and trusting that you, as representative heritors and patrons of nine parish churches within the city (exclusive of the Inner High church), will be pleased to take the said overture and judgment into your serious consideration, convinced from your known attachment to the government and worship of the Church of Scotland as at present by law established, that you will use your influence and authority that no innovation shall take place in the worship of God.”

Which communication having been read, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till a future meeting of council.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

“The committee of finance beg to recommend to the council to authorize the chamberlain to subscribe, on the part of the corporation, for the twenty additional shares in the new stock of the Gas Light company to which they are entitled, in terms of the resolutions of that company and of the late act of parliament. The committee recommend this measure as obviously tending to improve the finances of the city. Glasgow, 27th December, 1822.”

Additional  
shares of Gas  
Light com-  
pany new  
stock.

Which report having been considered the magistrates and council, by a great majority, approve thereof, resolve to take the twenty additional shares in the new stock of the Gas Light company to which as former stock holders they are entitled, and authorize the chamberlain to subscribe for the said shares in behalf of the corporation accordingly.

#### 4 February 1823

There was produced the following report of the committee of directors of the town's hospital for the last year:—

“We have taken into our consideration the minute of council of the 8th November last, requesting to be informed whether the reduction which has taken place in the assessment has arisen from the mode of separate parochial management or from the great cheapness of provisions or from any other and what causes. In endeavouring to answer this question we should be inclined to say that the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the hospital has arisen from the absence of many of those causes which tended to its increase during the last five years of the war and for several years after its termination rather than from the mode of separate parish management lately introduced. During the last two years many of these causes have ceased to operate, and the natural consequence is that the expenses are returning to their former rate. Although the circumstances alluded to must be familiar to many gentlemen, it may be necessary for the information of others here to refer to some of these more particularly. In the last years of the war the drain from this place of recruits for the army was large, beyond all former precedent, and the wives and families of many of them were left altogether destitute and

Report from  
directors of  
the town's  
hospital and  
returns from  
kirk session.

unprovided for. About the same time also the improvements which took place in several branches of manufactures, by which machinery was substituted for manual labour, particularly in those branches performed by females, deprived many for a time of the usual means of obtaining a livelihood, and from these sources numbers were thrown upon the hospital funds for support who would otherwise not have been burdensome. At the close of the war, and for some years afterwards, the revolutions which took place in trade, and the stagnations thereby occasioned at different periods, threw many operatives totally out of employment, and the typhus fever which for more than a twelvemonth raged so fatally in the town increased the distress. Notwithstanding the public subscriptions, which on these occasions were so liberally contributed for the immediate relief of these calamities, still many families were thereby so far sunk in poverty that they became unavoidably a burden on the hospital. So many adverse circumstances, superadded to the very high prices of all sorts of provisions during the same period, produced the heavy expenditure which in these years tended to raise the assessment to an amount which has been so severely felt by the public. Other circumstances of a more direct kind further contributed to the rise in the assessment. About the beginning of the period alluded to an assessment on the barony parish took place, and they for the first time began to draw from the city assessment the proportion to which they were entitled from the extended royalty, and which has continued ever since. Arrangements also took place in some parts of the management of the hospital which, altho' they may be attended with benefit in some points of view, have nevertheless affected its pecuniary concerns. Among these may be mentioned the maintenance of the insane poor in the Lunatic Asylum, where they have cost nearly three times the sum they cost in the hospital. The appointment of district surgeons for the benefit of the indigent throughout the city, with a corresponding increase of medicines, also added to the expense, and the resolution not to admit boarders and adopted children into the hospital upon the same terms as formerly has cut off a source of revenue. In so far, therefore, as these are of a permanent nature, they will continue to form a burden on the assessment. Within the last two years the state of the country as every one knows has been materially improved, in so far at least as the working classes are concerned. All of these now readily find employment and the prices of provisions are extremely low. Hence there has been a decrease in the number of claimants for relief and in the general expenditure of the hospital, though, perhaps, not corresponding to the cheapness of provisions, there being a considerable part

of the expense that is not affected thereby. These circumstances will, in our apprehension, sufficiently account for the great rise which took place in the assessment from 1812 to 1820, and for its diminution in the two last years, independently of separate parochial management recently adopted. We would, however, observe that under this system those parishes whose collections are inadequate to the support of the poor draw on the hospital for funds to make up the deficiency, while those where the collections exceed the demands upon them, as is the case in several parishes, retain their surplus, at least no account thereof has hitherto been rendered to the hospital. In so far, therefore, as their surplus is retained and not applied in aid of the assessment, to that extent there can be no doubt that the mode now in operation has been unfavourable to the hospital funds. 1 January 1823. By Order of the Committee. (Signed) David Crawford, preceptor."

There were also produced returns from the kirk sessions of the different parishes of the city, with the exception of those of the Outer High church and St. James's, in answer to the queries lately proposed by baillie Ranken. Which report and returns remit to baillie Anderson [and others], as a committee, to enquire into the effects of the separate parochial management lately adopted and to report, with power to the committee to call for such farther information as may be deemed necessary.

There was produced a memorial from Mr. James Paton, late collector of statute labour conversion money, narrating his services in that capacity and requesting aid in his old age. Which memorial remit to the committee of finance to consider and report. Memorial for  
Mr. Paton.

The committee on the renewal of the tack of the teinds presented the following report:— Report as to  
renewal of  
the tack of  
the teinds.

" Referring to their former reports, your committee beg leave to state what has since occurred and what they have now to suggest for the adoption of the council. On the one hand, the heritors of the barony parish still delayed taking a new lease of the teinds in terms of the agreement of February, 1815, from a reluctance to pay the high grassum now required in exchequer in consequence of a recent regulation by the lords commissioners of the treasury, viz., three years free teind upon a lease of 19 years, and in their last communication the heretors plainly intimated their determination not to abide by the agreement of 1815

unless they obtained a renewal of the tack upon the same easy and low terms as formerly. On the other hand, your committee were fully aware that the equitable claim which the corporation might have to repayment of the extra stipend paid to the first minister of Glasgow, during the currency of the former lease, beyond the sum fixed by the tack, so as to place him on a level in that respect with the other ministers of the city, was not of such a nature as to admit of its being enforced in a court of law, and that when by the agreement of February, 1815, the heritors consented to the repayment of this extra stipend under the new lease of the teinds the high grassum required by the barons of the exchequer, in consequence of the late regulation by the lords of the treasury, was not in the contemplation of either of the parties. In these circumstances, and as it was ascertained by the late report of Mr. Robert Reid, his Majesty's architect for Scotland, that a large sum would soon be required to preserve the fabric of the Cathedral church from rapid decay if not actual ruin, your committee considered it would be advisable to take the merit of giving up the equitable claim to repayment of the extra stipend, upon condition of obtaining from the crown such a grant out of the grassum to be paid for the new lease of the teinds as would be adequate for this important purpose, and in this view the lord provost lately went to Edinburgh, accompanied by Mr. Reddie and Mr. Cleland, to have a conversation on the subject with Mr. Henry Jardine, King's remembrancer, and the other official gentlemen of the exchequer. In the course of this conversation it was ascertained that no new lease of the teinds would be granted, except on payment of the grassum now usually required in such cases, amounting in the present instance to about £7,000; that the crown would not be inclined, out of this grassum, to reimburse the corporation for the extra stipend ultroneously paid under the former tack, however equitable the claim might be against the heritors, who were thereby enabled to retain so much more of the teinds in their pockets, but that the crown would probably be disposed to grant, out of the grassum exigible for the new lease, such a sum as might be requisite for putting the external fabric of the Cathedral church in repair, at the sight of his Majesty's architect, that a petition should be presented to the lords of the treasury for such a grant to the extent of £3,000, and that if the heritors still persisted in their delay to take a new lease the proper compulsitor was for the magistrates and council to apply for a renewal of the lease of the teinds in their own favour, upon the usual terms, in which case, upon payment of the ordinary grassum, they would probably at the same time obtain a warrant to apply a large part thereof in repairing the cathedral

and would be authorised to levy the full grassum from the heritors. In consequence of the information thus procured, your committee proposed to intimate to the heritors that as five years had now elapsed since the expiration of the former tack of the teinds, the magistrates and council would, in the event of any farther delay on the part of the heritors, be under the necessity of applying to the barons for a renewal of the lease in their own behalf, on such terms as the crown might be disposed to grant. Last week, however, your committee learned that the directors of the Royal Botanic garden and several other heritors had lately resolved to apply for a new lease upon the footing of the residue of the grassum, after what may be required for the repair of the cathedral, being appropriated by the munificence of the crown partly for the behoof of that institution, partly for the behoof of the heritors themselves. To such an arrangement your committee do not see any material objection, provided it does not interfere with the primary and legitimate purpose to which the grassum is confessedly applicable. At the same time, your committee are of opinion that a petition, of which they submit a draft, should without delay be presented to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, praying a grant out of the grassum for the repair of the cathedral, so as to anticipate any application from any other quarter, and your committee would also recommend that if the heritors and directors of the Botanic Institution do not now seriously come forward and take the lease the magistrates and council should apply for it in their own behalf, upon the ordinary terms, as the only way of obtaining a sum adequate to the repair of the High church in which this city is so deeply interested. Glasgow, 4 February, 1823."

Which report and the draft of the petition to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, therein referred to, having been read the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorise the lord provost to subscribe the said petition in their name and on their behalf, and to transmit the same to the treasury without delay.

The lord provost having laid before the council the heads of a bill for altering the existing county and city bridewell act, which had lately been delivered to him by Mr. Fairlie of Farme and Mr. Thomas Falconer, the magistrates and council remit the same to the former committee on the county and city bridewell act, with instructions to have a conference on the subject with the commissioners under the present act, to adopt such measures as may appear to be expedient, and to report.

Heads of new  
bill for alter-  
ing county  
and city  
bridewell act.

Letter from  
Calcutta  
respecting the  
will of Mr.  
Maclachlan.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Mr. J. W. Hogg, registrar of the supreme court of Calcutta:—  
“Calcutta, July 12th, 1822. Sir,—I have the honor to transmit for your information, an exemplification of the will of John Maclachlan, deceased, late of Calcutta. It was at first supposed that he died intestate, and I, as registrar of the supreme court, obtained letters of administration to his estate. On examining the papers I found a will, and as the executors in India declined acting, I annexed the will to my letters of administration. There was no schedule or list of the property annexed to the will, and I have had considerable difficulty in realizing the assets, which I think will amount to Sic. r's 110,000.<sup>1</sup> As soon as I have realized the assets and paid the debts and bequests in India I shall remit the balance to you, to be administered as directed by the will. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) J. W. Hogg, Registrar and administrator to the estate of John Maclachlan, deceased.”

From the exemplification it appears that the leading bequest of Mr. Maclachlan is for the establishment of a free school for the education of the children of poor highlanders resident in or near Glasgow.

Marble tablet  
to the  
memory of  
Mr. Robert  
Potter.

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from Mr. David Bryden, as president of a meeting of the students of theology in this university, requesting permission to erect a marble tablet in the choir of the cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. Robert Potter, who by his eminent talents had at an early age acquired extensive celebrity as a scholar, and by his high moral excellence had engaged the very affectionate esteem of his companions in study; which letter having been considered the magistrates and council willingly comply with the request, so far as they have any interest in or control over the choir of the cathedral, and remit to the committee on churches to fix the position of the tablet.

Application  
of superin-  
tendant of  
streets for re-  
muneration.

The lord provost produced the following letter from Mr. Robert Ferrie, superintendant of streets:—

“Glasgow, 3 February, 1823. My lord,—When I was appointed, in June 1818, to be superintendant of statute labour and superintendant of streets, I had a

<sup>1</sup> The Sicca Rupee was valued at 2s. 2d. British currency. The sums which, under the testator's will, came into the hands of the magistrates, as administrators of “The Maclachlan Free School,” amounted in all to

£8,972 4s. (See particulars in “Notes on Educational and other Mortifications connected with the City of Glasgow.” Printed for the Magistrates and Council, 1878, pp. 29-49.)

number of duties annexed to the latter, some of them entirely new, such as taking cognizance of all ruinous houses and dangerous chimney tops within the city which at that time were very numerous, many of which were condemned by the dean of guild court and many of them were privately repaired at my recommendation, which was considered by many as an essential service done the public. Before commencing my office I was informed by several members of the committee that they had agreed not to raise the salary of Mr. Cleland, namely £300 as superintendant of works and £200 as superintendant of statute labour, which I was to receive, and for the services in the dean of guild court and connected with it I was to receive an equivalent at the end of the year when the extent of these could be ascertained. From various causes this still remains unsettled. If agreeable, be pleased to lay this statement before the magistrates and council, and whatever they may judge proper will be cheerfully acceded to by your lordship's most obedient humble servt. (signed) Robert Ferrie."

Which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee of finance with instructions to consider the matter, and to report.

There was produced a letter from Mr. John Gillies, teacher in the gaol and bridewell, resigning his situation and recommending Mr. John Fisher as his successor, which letter remit to the committee on gaol and bridewell to consider and report. Resignation of teacher in gaol and bridewell.

There was produced a letter from Messrs. George and Thomas Binnie, builders, offering 23s. per square yard as the upset price for the steadings Nos. 7, 8, and 9 of the east compartment of Monteith Row, the first payment of the ground rent to commence at Martinmas, 1824, for the half year preceding, with duplication at the end of every nineteenth year, and to be redeemable as in the previous conveyances of other steadings in the said Row. Which letter and the report of the committee on landed property recommending the acceptance of the offer having been read, the magistrates and council, considering that the steadings in the said Row are expressly authorized by act of parliament to be disposed of at ground rents for building areas, and have been advertised as such in the public newspapers for several years past, empower the committee on landed property to expose the said steadings to sale by public roup or auction at the upset price offered, after advertisement at least 20 days preceding the date of the said sale, in the public newspapers as Offer for three steadings in Monteith Row.

usual and by notices affixed and continued on three conspicuous places in the city, the door of the principal church being one.<sup>1</sup>

Library for  
scholars in the  
Grammar  
School.

The committee appointed on the 18th October last to consider what may be the most proper measures to be adopted for promoting the foundation of a library for the use of the scholars in the Grammar School presented the following report:—

“Glasgow, 4th February, 1823.—Your committee having taken every means in their power to make themselves acquainted with the subject referred to their consideration, and in particular having availed themselves of the information afforded to them by some of the professors of the college, have unanimously come to the resolution of proposing to the magistrates and council that a library should be founded for the use of the scholars in the Grammar School, and that Mr. Ewing’s handsome donation towards that beneficial establishment be thankfully accepted of. They need not enter here minutely into the various reasons which induced them to come to this resolution. The one most material, perhaps, for the council to be acquainted with is that it will put the corporation to no expense whatever. In Edinburgh such an establishment has been formed for some time past, and has been found from experience to have been attended with the most beneficial results and has now come from small beginnings to be a very valuable library. It is proposed that the boys contribute each one shilling per annum, which will raise a fund of about £25 a year. The library to consist of books of voyages, travels, biography, history, tales, perhaps some of the most approved and instructive novels, &c., which may incite the boys to read for amusement and thereby induce a habit of reading which may prove most useful to them in after life. The masters in Edinburgh, in rotation, take the charge of it, which does not occupy more than an hour of their time on Saturdays, and on consulting with Dr. Chrystal and some of the masters your committee have no doubt but they will cheerfully take the charge of it here. Should the magistrates and council approve of this report, your committee beg leave to suggest that a remit be made to them to draw up rules for the proper management of the library as well as to select such books as it should be composed of.” Which report having been read the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve accordingly, and remit to the committee to draw up regulations for the management of the library and to select proper books.

<sup>1</sup> In compliance with provisions in Sir William Rae’s act of 1822 (See Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 705).

Farther, on the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by the lord provost, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their best thanks to Mr. Ewing for his late handsome donation of twenty guineas towards the foundation of a library in the Grammar School of this city.

The lord provost stated that he had lately received the following letter from the revd. Dr. Chalmers:—

“Glasgow, January 20th, 1823. My lord,—I take the earliest opportunity of apprizing your lordship that I had the offer of the vacant chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews and that I have resolved to accept of it. I request of your lordship that you will convey to the bonble. body over which you preside the expression of my gratitude for the aid and countenance which they have afforded to my parochial arrangements. They are arrangements which I never would have attempted did I not believe that from their permanent adaptation to our nature they carried in themselves the principles of their own endurance and were fitted to abide all the fluctuations to which the history of a parish is liable from the death or removal of its clergymen. More particularly do I feel assured that my own personal presence is in no way indispensable to their success, and that nothing more is requisite for the production of all the good which is expected from them than simply that they should be perpetuated and let alone. I can have no doubt that, with a few modifications and the guarantee of that protection under which they were originally founded, even the remaining doubts of those who have misunderstood them will speedily be set at rest, and my confidence of this serves in some measure to lighten the regret which I feel in relinquishing the scene of my present labours. I can truly say that I would not exchange the office which I now hold for any parish or congregation in Scotland, though in the present state of my health and my urgent need of rest and of retirement, I have found the offer of a peaceful academic retreat in my native county to be altogether irresistible. I cannot conclude without a fervent prayer for the choicest favours of heaven on the magistrates and council of Glasgow and that they may be honoured instruments in the hand of providence for a blessing to its parishes and its families. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) Thomas Chalmers.”

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Chalmers intimating his acceptance of the chair of moral philosophy, St. Andrews.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“The committee on churches beg leave to report that from the particular circumstances of the case they would now recommend to the council to accede

St. James' church to be fitted up with communion tables.

to the request of the rev. Mr. Muir for having St. James' church fitted up with tables for the celebration of the sacrament. It will be recollected that the church in question was fitted up in the present manner before Mr. Muir's appointment, and that from the very first he has always urged his anxious wish for the present alteration. This the former committees never refused but only requested delay, in the hope that Mr. Muir might become reconciled to the present mode. At their last meeting with Mr. Muir, previous to the last annual election, the members of the committee then present were unanimously inclined to have recommended the wished for alteration to the council, but begged a farther delay, solely on the ground that the time was so short that it could not be done in a satisfactory manner previous to the next celebration of the sacrament. In this delay Mr. Muir, for the reasons stated, very readily acquiesced, understanding that the committee would support his proposal when again brought before them. For these reasons the committee consider themselves called upon to support the present application, and they do not think that when the particular circumstances of the case are considered it can be brought forward as sanctioning any alteration of a similar kind in other churches."

Which report having been read the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, and remit to the committee to procure estimates of the expense of the proposed alterations, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing orders.

Vote of  
thanks to Mr.  
Cleland.

The magistrates and council having taken into consideration the earnest zeal for the good of the community manifested by Mr. Cleland, superintendant of public works, in undertaking some time ago, at the request of the dean of guild, the laborious task of adjusting the different weights and measures used in this city, according to the legal standards, and of preparing a minute and accurate exemplification of all these different measures and a specification of the particular weights and measures by which commodities are sold according to established usage, and also the great ability, accuracy, and research displayed by him in the preparation of these documents, and of an historical account of the regulations adopted in this country at different times for the proper adjustment and equalization of weights and measures, on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by Henry Monteith, esquire, unanimously vote

their best thanks to Mr. Cleland and resolve thus publicly to express the high sense they entertain of Mr. Cleland's services on this occasion and of the great public utility of the work before mentioned.

25 *February* 1823

There was produced the following letter from the revd. Mr. Muir, minister of St. James' parish:—

“Glasgow, 28th January, 1823. My lord,—I have the honor to acquaint your lordship and the other magistrates of Glasgow that about a year ago there was a generous offer made to me, by two individuals, of the sum of £1,000, to bear interest, for erecting a chapel of ease in connection with the established church in what may be called the Bridgegate district of the parish of St. James, of which I am the minister. I am now about to apply to the general assembly, through the organ of the presbytery of Glasgow, as the law directs, for authority to erect that chapel, and as your lordship and the other magistrates are the representative heritors of the parishes of Glasgow, whose consent to the erection must be obtained, I take the liberty of troubling your lordship in this early stage of the business with this letter, hoping and requesting that the magistrates will put no bar in the way of this intended useful erection. Nay, I would even humbly and respectfully crave that your lordship and colleagues in the municipal functions of the city would be pleased to take into consideration whether or not you might not forward the design by granting ground for the erection, perhaps somewhere near the jail, as the perambulated bounds of this chapel of ease may be defined on the east by the centre of Saltmarket Street, on the south by the centre of the river Clyde, on the west by the centre of Stockwell Street, and on the north by the centre of Goosedub Street and the centre of the Bridgegate, forming a compact and continuous territory, removed at some distance from the rest of the parish, and containing a population of about 3,000 souls. I have the honor, &c.”

Which letter having been read and deliberately considered, the magistrates and council resolve, as representative heritors, to afford every facility and to give every encouragement in their power to the highly laudable undertaking proposed by the revd. minister of St. James's parish, but delay consideration of the request made by the revd. minister for ground for building the chapel till a future meeting of council.

Letter as to  
chapel of  
ease in St.  
James'  
parish.

Report on  
Mr. Paton's  
application.

The committee of finance presented the following report on the application of Mr. Paton:—

“We have considered the memorial presented by Mr. Paton, and we are of opinion that the magistrates and council cannot with propriety allow Mr. Paton any aid out of the funds under their management. Glasgow, 21st February, 1823.”

Report on  
Mrs. Murray's  
application.

The committee of finance presented the following report on the application of Mrs. William Murray:—

“We have considered the application of Mrs. Murray, the relict of the late council officer and chamber keeper. We have also enquired into her pecuniary circumstances, and are happy at being enabled to state that she is possessed of some means wherewith to subsist herself and her young boy. We nevertheless think it right to recommend that the sum of £25 be allowed to the petitioner to cover the loss she may sustain in consequence of being obliged to remove between terms, with a servant left on her hands, and as a small mark of respect for the memory of a meritorious servant of the corporation. Glasgow, 20th February, 1823.”

Which report having been read, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council.

Report of  
committee of  
finance regu-  
lating ex-  
penditure.

The committee of finance presented the following report on the better regulation of the expenditure of the city:—

“The committee who reported on the 2nd July last as to the regulations which ought to be adopted to check the expenditure or to increase the income of the corporation have now to propose the following resolutions founded upon that report, for the adoption of the council:—

1st. That no proposal for any new operation, or any improvement of one already existing, which may involve an outlay of £50 or upwards, shall be received without a written report from the committee where it originated stating the benefits to accrue from the measure, and accompanied with a specification of the particulars and an estimate of the whole expense so far as it can be ascertained. That it shall also be the duty of the committee to state, with as much precision as possible, the present situation of the funds, the balance as it stood at the Michaelmas preceding, and the amount of funds which have been subsequently voted, so as to exhibit as nearly as circumstances will permit the

ability of the corporation to enter on the work without encroaching on the capital stock. That when a diminution of this capital has taken place in the previous year no new operations shall be afterwards commenced, no new offices created, nor any addition to salaries made till such time as the deficiency is supplied and the stock restored to its former state, excepting in cases where the urgency is obvious and the additional outlay appears unavoidable, and that even then the outlay, according to the best estimates that can be formed, shall be strictly regulated by a reference to the state of the town's funds at the time. That after the report of the committee is read, and the propriety of embarking in any new operation thus brought into view, the members of council shall deliberately consider the proposal, but no resolution shall on any account be formed till a subsequent meeting. That in the notices calling such subsequent meetings the matter to be decided shall be specified in the requisition, and after the council shall have deliberated thereon the name of each member shall be called over and the question put to each, approve or disapprove. That even after all these forms have been observed, it may be competent for any three members to require that the final decision shall be postponed to a third meeting. That when the business has thus terminated in favour of the measure proposed, it shall not be in the power of any committee entrusted with its execution to make any deviation from the resolution or instruction of the council, or to incur any additional expense beyond the limited estimate, without again bringing a written report before the council, in which the grounds for the alteration, the cause for the excess, and an estimate of the amount shall be fully stated, and this report, if the further outlay amounts to £50 and if it admits of the delay, shall be disposed of in the same manner and be subject to the same control as the first report. That it shall be the duty of the clerk to see that those forms in the procedure are pointedly attended to. And, lastly, that this shall not alter the act of council of 20th January, 1774,<sup>1</sup> whereby no public work, the expense whereof exceeds £10, is to be undertaken without the authority of the council.

2nd. That the whole expense of the commissioner and his assessor in attending the convention of royal burghs shall be limited to £30. That the dinners to the Shotts and Airdrie road trustees, and the supper on the Friday of the Fair week, shall be discontinued. That the refreshments to the magistrates at the circuits shall not exceed £10 at each circuit, and that the sum of £40 shall be placed at the disposal of the magistrates of Gorbals for

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. vii., p. 415.

defraying the charge of the installation, the annual dinner, and the meeting on the King's birthday, instead of the present uncertain expense.

3rd. That the supply of stationery shall be discontinued to those public offices in which a regular charge is made for business done.

4th. That furnishings of all kinds shall be made by contract, taking estimates annually from at least three respectable dealers, and no member of a committee on that particular department shall be a competitor.

5th. That the city clock-keeper shall also keep the clocks in repair for a fixed annual sum.

6th. That the city surveyor's office shall not be renewed, and that upon the decease of the present exchange-keeper no person shall be appointed to fill that situation.

7th. That the system of retaining labourers permanently shall be done away with altogether.

8th. That every tradesman shall have a pass-book, in which each furnishing is to be initialled at the time by the person who ordered it. That their accounts shall be settled half yearly, and finally passed by the committee within one month after they are given in.

9th. That the officer by whom the burgess fines are collected shall deposit in a bank the sums he shall receive from time to time whenever the same amounts to £20.

10th. That no money shall be borrowed by the corporation without a report from the committee of finance, or a statement by the chamberlain, shewing the purposes for which it is wanted, besides conforming to the recent act of parliament on that subject.

11th. That bills or promissory notes in place of bonds shall be granted by the chamberlain for money borrowed, accompanied by an extract of the council minute authorizing the same. 22nd February, 1823."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council delay coming to a final resolution on the subject till next meeting of council.

Dinners to  
presbytery.

On the motion of Mr. M'Tyer, seconded by baillie Anderson, remit to the committee of finance to consider and report as to the propriety of discontinuing the dinner which has usually been given to the presbytery at the admission of ministers to the different churches of the city.

Report as to  
heads of  
bridewell bill

The committee on the county and city bridewell presented the following report:—

“ The committee to whom the proposed heads of a bill for altering and amending the act of parliament passed last session, for erecting a bridewell for the county of Lanark and city of Glasgow, was remitted at last meeting of council, beg to report that in their opinion the magistrates and council ought to decline having anything to do with the proposed bill and to avoid incurring any expense in relation thereto. Glasgow, 21st February, 1823.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and resolve accordingly.

The committee on the gaol and bridewell presented the following report:—

“ The committee on gaol and bridewell having taken into consideration the remit from the council relative to the resignation of Mr. Gillies, the teacher, and the application of Mr. John Fisher for the situation, unanimously recommend that the resignation of Mr. Gillies be accepted, and being perfectly satisfied with the qualifications of Mr. Fisher, they also recommend his appointment till the annual election at Michaelmas, with a salary of £15 per annum from each establishment. Glasgow, 22nd February, 1823.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and nominate and appoint Mr. John Fisher to be teacher of the gaol and bridewell till the annual elections at Michaelmas next, with a salary of £15 per annum from each establishment.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Mr. Ewing:—

“ Glasgow, February 10, 1823. My lord provost,—I am extremely sensible of the acknowledgements of your lordship, the magistrates, and council for my donation to commence a library for the use of the Grammar School. I had no expectation of such an honour for so trifling a testimony of my interest in that valuable institution, but I shall be happy to encrease my contribution whenever it may be required. In the meanwhile and with sentiments of respectful regard for all my late associates in the council I have the honor to remain, &c., (signed) Ja. Ewing.”

There was produced the following application for the improvement of the new bridge or bridge opposite to Jamaica Street:—

“ To the trustees upon the bridges of Glasgow. We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Glasgow and of the barony of Gorbals, and proprietors of

for county  
and city.

Teacher of  
gaol and  
bridewell.

Letter from  
Mr. Ewing.

Application  
for widening  
and improv-  
ing the new  
bridge.

ground on the south side of the river Clyde, having been informed that the pavements upon the sides of the new bridge are about to be renewed, we beg leave to suggest that a great improvement might be made upon the bridge by widening it in the same manner as has been done with the old bridge, which gives such general satisfaction. We would likewise suggest that a great improvement might be made upon the pull of the bridge by raising it at each end and lowering it in the centre, which cannot be properly done while the parapets remain in their present state. If these improvements were to be carried into effect we feel assured it would be both advantageous and highly ornamental to the city. We therefore humbly request the trustees to take these hints into their serious consideration.” [Here follow 76 signatures.]

Which application having been read, the magistrates and council, as trustees on the bridges, remit the same to the dean of guild, the deacon convener [and others], as a committee to enquire into the matter and to report.

Report as to  
superin-  
tendant of  
streets.

The committee of finance presented the following report on the application of Mr. Robert Ferrie, superintendant of streets:—

“ Agreeably to the remit of council of the 4th February instant we have considered Mr. Ferrie’s letter to the lord provost, and have ascertained from Mr. Monteith, and other gentlemen in the magistracy at the time, what took place when Mr. Ferrie was appointed superintendant of streets on the resignation of Mr. Cleland. We find from the minutes of council that by the arrangement adopted on the 5th June, 1818, the superintendant of streets was to receive a salary of £200 out of the statute labour funds, and was in future to perform the duties formerly discharged by the master of works, and lately by the superintendant of works, in attending the dean of guild court and all linings of new tenements in the public streets, in taking care that the public foot pavements be kept in repair, and generally in superintending the police of the city connected with the erection and repair of buildings. At this time it was understood by the committee of council that there were also several other branches of duty which it would be of importance to the public to have performed by the superintendant of streets, and for which no allowance could be made out of the statute labour funds, such as attending to the state of old buildings, chimney stacks and canns, so as to prevent danger to the lieges from their becoming ruinous, attending to the proper construction of dungsteads so as to prevent the generation of disease from that source, &c., but

as it was not easy to calculate before hand what might be the extent of labour requisite for the discharge of these additional duties, or what would be an adequate remuneration for the additional trouble, any resolution or even proposal on the subject was postponed until the matter could be ascertained by farther experience.

In these circumstances, as the superintendant of streets has already had a great encrease of occupation and trouble in the performance of the additional duties before referred to, and as his general business as representing the community in the dean of guild court has encreased with the enlargement of the city, and is likely still to encrease, we recommend to the council that Mr. Ferrie should receive 150 guineas for his extra services since his appointment in 1818, and that from this date he should be allowed a salary of £50 per annum from the corporation funds. Glasgow, 21st February, 1823."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council.

Authorize the committee on the Green to hold a conference with the Sand taken statute labour trustees, with a view to an arrangement of the consideration from to be paid by the latter for the sand taken by their directions from the Fleshers' Haugh. Haugh. Fleshers' Haugh for causewaying the streets of the city.

The committee lately appointed to enquire how the nuisance arising from the smoke of steam engines and other works in the city and neighbourhood may be abated, presented the following report:—

"The committee on burning smoke take leave to report that they have made the necessary enquiries on the subject remitted to them by the council, and they are of opinion that it is practicable for the magistrates to oblige the proprietors of furnaces, &c., to adopt measures for the consumption of their smoke. In order to enable the council to judge at the same time of the expediency of adopting coercive measures for the above purpose, your committee have had a meeting with the proprietors of public works in Hutchesontown to enquire how far the different plans hitherto adopted for the burning of smoke had proved successful. After considerable discussion these gentlemen agreed to form a committee of their own number to consider the subject more fully, and your committee now submit to the council their report, signed by the convener Mr. Girdwood. 25th February, 1823." The report referred to, after stating objections to the plans of Messrs Park and others, concludes with stating that "the principle of consuming smoke in the furnace of a steam

Report of committee as to burning smoke.

engine is by mixing common air with the smoke, and this has been put in practice by several proprietors of public works, by the very simple expedient of introducing the air through small openings in the back part of the ash pit to communicate with the furnace. We believe Mr. Humplry was the first to put this in practice at his mill in Hutchesontown, and it has succeeded in our opinion as far as can be expected, and if such a plan was generally brought into use it is our conviction no well grounded complaint could exist for the non consuming of smoke where steam engines are used, and as this can be attained at a very trifling expense and is not attended with any additional consumpt of fuel, we can have no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of your committee as the best plan yet known. (Signed) Claud Girdwood."

Which report having been read, delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting of council.

Parapet walls  
of Drygate  
bridge and  
Duke Street.

Baillie Anderson reported, verbally, from the committee on landed property, that the parapet walls of the Drygate bridge and also the parapet wall on the north side of Duke Street had lately been much injured and partially thrown down. On considering which report authorize the committee and superintendant of public works to get the said walls repaired without delay, to prevent danger to the inhabitants, but remit to the committee to enquire whether the expense of upholding the Drygate bridge ought not to be defrayed by the statute labour trustees and whether the wall on the north side of Duke Street ought not to be upheld by the adjacent proprietors.

10 March 1823

Memorial for  
repeal of  
cottage tax.

The lord provost submitted to the council the propriety of again making a strong representation to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, urging the total repeal of the cottage tax, in the present more prosperous state of the public revenue, of which proposal the magistrates and council unanimously approve, and the draught of a memorial having been read, the magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to subscribe the memorial in their name and on their behalf, and to transmit the same to the member for the city to be presented by him personally.

The committee on the applications for the vacant situation of keeper of the old college library, and for the vacant bursary on Mr. Zachary Boyd's foundation, presented the following report:—

“The magistrates, in terms of the remit of council of the 25th February last, have considered the various applications for the two vacant bursaries and beg to recommend as in their opinion most deserving and best qualified—1st Hugh Lockhart to the office of keeper of the old library of the college, and 2nd John Morrison to the vacant bursary on Mr. Zachary Boyd's foundation. Glasgow, 7th March, 1823.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof, nominate and appoint Mr. Hugh Lockhart, student of divinity, to the said office of keeper of the old library of the college, and Mr. John Morrison, student of divinity, to the vacant bursary on Mr. Zachary Boyd's foundation, with power to them to enjoy the whole privileges and emoluments of their respective offices in terms of the deeds of mortification.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance on the application of Mrs. William Murray, approve thereof, and authorize the chamberlain to pay Mrs. Murray the sum of £25 thereby recommended.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches relative to the construction of communion tables, strictly so called, in St. James's church, the committee produced an estimate by Mr. John Galloway, offering to make the necessary alterations in the seats in St. James's church and also in the High church, as pointed out by Mr. Cleland, for the sum of £22 10s. Which estimate having been considered, the council authorize the committee to get the work formerly and now recommended by them executed, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of £25.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance on the better regulation of the expenditure of the city, and part thereof having been read on the motion of Mr. J. T. Alston, Mr. Craigie moved that the report should be read again this day twelvemonths, and Mr. William Hamilton seconded the motion;

which motion having been debated, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration of the report till next meeting of council.

Report of committee on application for widening and improving the new bridge and consideration of report delayed.

The committee on the application for widening and improving the bridge opposite Jamaica Street presented the following report:—

“ We have considered the application remitted to us and judging from the successful experiment made on the decayed structure of the old bridge, we think it quite practicable and at less expense to widen the bridge in question in a similar manner and thereby to afford the additional accommodation so much and so earnestly requested by the public. We have examined into the state of the trust accounts and are happy at being enabled to report that at first balance in July next the debt is likely to be reduced so low as £5,300. We therefore see no difficulty in a pecuniary point of view in the trustees undertaking the expense of the proposed improvements, and recommend that Mr. Telford be forthwith employed to report whether the proposed widening can be executed with safety to the bridge, and if so to furnish a plan and specification of the necessary works, taking special care to preserve the original external appearance of the bridge as well as providing sufficient strength for supporting the additional footways. We are also of opinion that the approaches to the bridge may be and ought to be much improved (even tho’ the bridge were not widened) by commencing the ascent at both ends at a greater distance from the summit. Glasgow, 5th March, 1823.”

Which report having been read, delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting of council.

Communication respecting the poor funds.

There was produced the following communication from Dr. M’Lean, minister of Gorbals:—

“ Dr. M’Lean begs leave to hand the lord provost of Glasgow a copy of minutes of the kirk session of Gorbals relative to the poor, as the city council have a deep interest in the question which the heritors of the village of Gorbals have thought proper to agitate on that head, namely, whether they shall seize on all the collections for the poor of the village to the exclusion of the poor of the annexation and be justified in charging the kirk session with misapplication of these in distributing impartially to the general poor. Gorbals, 7th March, 1823.”

Which communication having been considered, remit the same to Mr.

Browne, baillie of Gorbals, and to baillie Lang [and others], as a committee, to attend to the matter and to report.

The committee of finance to whom the motion made by Mr. M<sup>r</sup> Tyer at Dinner to last meeting of council for the discontinuance of the entertainment usually <sup>clergy at</sup> given to the presbytery, at the settlement of the ministers of the city, <sup>ordination of</sup> ministers. was remitted, made the following report:—

“ We have considered the matter remitted to us and beg to report that we see no good reason for discontinuing the entertainment to the presbytery at the admission of ministers to the city churches, and think the magistrates, as formerly, may be safely entrusted with exercising their discretion in such cases. Glasgow, 8th March, 1823.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance, on the application of Mr. Robert Ferrie, superintendant of streets, on the motion of Mr. J. T. Alston, seconded by Mr. Michael Miller, approve of the first part of the report recommending that Mr. Ferrie should be allowed 150 guineas for his past services, and authorize the chamberlain to pay him the said sum accordingly, but delay coming to any resolution on the latter part of the report, relative to the salary to be allowed in future, till the first meeting of council in June next.

There was produced a memorial from the corporation of gardeners, requesting upon various grounds a reduction of the rent of the greens market, which memorial remit to the committee on markets to enquire into the matter and report.

There was produced an application from James Oswald [and others], proprietors of tenements in Clyde Street and Maxwell Street, requesting aid towards the subscription proposed to be raised by them for purchasing the two old houses which project into Maxwell Street, and which are expected to cost about £700. Which application remit to the committee on landed property to consider and report.

25 March 1823

The lord provost, referring to the resolution of council of the 3rd Commissioner to

general  
assembly.

April, 1821, relative to the choice of a commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, moved that in future the election of such a commissioner should not be held subject to any other restrictions than those imposed by the laws of the church. Bailie Stewart Smith seconded the motion, and the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting.

Proposed im-  
provement of  
bridge.

The council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the application for widening and otherwise improving the bridge opposite Jamaica Street, the lord provost produced a letter he had received from Mr. John Wilson, chairman of a committee appointed by the magistrates of towns and trustees on the turnpike roads in Renfrewshire, objecting to any extraordinary expenditure on the bridge, and requesting a meeting with the magistrates to-morrow; which letter having been read, the council delay coming to any resolution relative to the improvement of the bridge till next meeting of council.

Resolutions  
founded on  
finance  
report.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance, relative to the regulation of the expenditure of the city, presented at the meeting of council of the 25th February last, Mr. Craigie withdrew the motion made by him at last meeting, with the view of the resolutions proposed in the report being considered and voted upon seriatim; and the magistrates and council having proceeded to vote upon the said resolutions in succession (the lord provost declining to vote on any of them), approve of the 1st resolution by a majority of thirteen to twelve votes, and enact and ordain accordingly. Disapprove entirely of the 2nd proposed resolution, leaving the matter to the discretion of the magistrates. Approve of the 3rd and 4th resolutions, and enact and ordain accordingly. Disapprove of the 5th proposed resolution, as inapplicable to the case, and allow the matter to remain on its present footing. Approve of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th resolutions, and enact and ordain in terms thereof.

Collecton of  
burgess fines.

Mr. Templeton then moved that the officer who collects the burgess fines should be allowed a sum equal to the interest which had previously arisen on the collection in the course of the year, and which he had from time immemorial been allowed to retain as a remuneration for his trouble. Mr. Michael Miller seconded the motion. Mr. J. T. Alston moved delay,

when it was determined, by a majority, thirteen votes to twelve, to delay the farther consideration of the matter till next meeting.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

“ We have considered the application of the subscribers towards the fund for the removal of the old buildings which project into Maxwell Street, remitted to us at last meeting of council. We have also ascertained from the superintendant of streets that the funds raised from proprietors who have been allowed to occupy small portions of ground in front of their old buildings, and between them and the building line of the street, with their new buildings, under the authority conferred by the Police Act, amounts to about £170. We therefore would recommend to the council to authorize the sum of £50 being subscribed by the superintendant of streets from the funds alluded to towards the removal of the obstructions in Maxwell Street, in which the public at large are interested. Glasgow, 20th March, 1823.”

Report as to  
obstruction  
in Maxwell  
Street.

Which report having been read, delay farther consideration thereof till next meeting.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Robert Ferrie, superintendant of streets:—

Letter from  
Mr. Ferrie as  
to salary.

“ Glasgow, 21st March, 1823. My lord,—I request your lordship will be so good as state to the magistrates and council, at their meeting on Tuesday next, that as some trouble has already arisen from the salary not being paid for my attendance in the dean of guild court and for inspecting all ruinous houses and taking cognizance of all the side pavements within the city, &c., &c., I am desirous of having it specified, and that I will be satisfied with the sum recommended by the committee. I have the honor to be, &c., (signed) Robert Ferrie.”

Mr. Rodger moved that the council do now consider the matter, and baillie Lang seconded the motion. Mr. J. T. Alston moved that the resolution of last meeting of council be adhered to, by delaying the consideration of this matter till the first meeting in June, and Mr. Michael Miller seconded the motion. Thereafter Mr. Rodger withdrew his motion and the council delay the consideration of Mr. Ferrie's letter till the month of June.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Archibald Campbell, esquire, of Blythswood, relative to the memorial

Letter  
respecting  
repeal of  
cottage tax.

lately transmitted to the lords of the treasury urging the repeal of the cottage tax:—

“ 18 Pall Mall. 15th March, 1823. My dear lord provost,—I lost no time in submitting the memorial of the city of Glasgow to the consideration of the chancellor of the exchequer and last night received the enclosed from Mr. Herries. The members for Scotland had previously made many applications for a total repeal of the cottage tax, but all we have been able to obtain was the modifications to which Mr. Herries alludes, viz., a reduction of one half, under the assessed tax act, and a total exemption in consequence of three children or of poverty, certified by the minister of the parish. I am, &c., (signed) Archd. Campbell.”

18 April 1823

Minister of  
Inner High  
church.

The lord provost stated that, on the death of the rev. principal Taylor, minister of the Inner High church, he had called a meeting of the magistrates and had with their approbation made an application on behalf of the council to his Majesty's ministers, thro' Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, member for the city, requesting permission, agreeably to the practice in former vacancies in the cure of the said church, to recommend a fit minister as the presentee of the crown, the patron of the church; that in this application, Mr. Henry Monteith, member for the Lanark district of burghs, had concurred, but that yesterday the following letters had been received from Mr. Campbell and Mr. Peel, secretary of state for the home department:—

“ 18 Pall Mall, 13th April. My dear lord,—In transmitting to your lordship the enclosed letter from Mr. Peel I must express my sincere regret that his decision with respect to the High church of Glasgow does not accord with the wishes of my constituents, which you may be assured I brought under his consideration in the strongest way I possibly could. I am, &c., (sigd.) Archd. Campbell. Whitehall, April 11th, 1823. My dear sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you with reference to your letter of the 1st instant that I think it desirable that Dr. M'Farlane, who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Taylor as principal of the university, should also succeed him as minister of the High church of Glasgow, and I have therefore recommended Dr. M'Farlane to his Majesty for the latter appointment. I am, &c., (sigd.) Robert Peel.”

There was produced an application from the session of the Inner High church, stating that the rev. presbytery of Glasgow have appointed Mr. Napier, who for sometime had assisted the late principal Taylor, to preach on each alternate Sabbath till their next meeting, and requesting the allowance of such a sum as may enable them to defray the expense of a preacher during the vacancy. On considering which application the magistrates and council agree to allow Mr. Napier the ordinary sum of £1 10s. for preaching in the Inner High church, on each alternate Sunday, till the vacancy is filled up.

Mr. Napier to  
preach on  
alternate  
Sundays.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the motion made by the lord provost at last meeting relative to the choice of a commissioner to the general assembly of the church, approve of the said motion, agree to rescind the resolution on the said subject passed on the 3rd April, 1821,<sup>1</sup> and resolve that in future the election of a commissioner from this city to the general assembly shall not be subject to any other limitations or restrictions than those imposed by the laws of the church.

Qualification  
of commis-  
sioner to  
general  
assembly.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on landed property, relative to the application of the proprietors of tenements in Maxwell Street for aid towards their subscription for the removal of the old houses which project into the said street, approve of the report and authorize the superintendant of streets to pay out of the separate fund under his custody the sum of £50 towards the accomplishment of this public object.

Sum voted  
towards re-  
moval of old  
houses.

The committee on the Gorbals police bill presented the following report relative to its progress:—

Report on the  
Gorbals  
police bill.

“ We have perused the bill in question which has now been introduced into parliament, read a first time and ordered to be read a second. And in order that the council may be aware how matters stand it seems necessary for us to narrate what has been done in relation to this bill.” [Here follows report, MS. Record, pp. 698-703.]

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the committee to take the necessary measures for having the bill passed into a law as amended, agreeably to the report of the general or joint committee from the proprietors and

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 619.

inhabitants of the different districts of the barony, and from the commissioners of the police, and as approved of by the great body of respectable proprietors and inhabitants of the barony, who have subscribed the declaration laid before the council.

Representation as to the seats of the Northwest church.

There was produced the following representation from the rev. Dr. Ranken, minister of the Northwest or Ramshorn church:—

“Glasgow, 15th April, 1823. The said church was built and opened for public worship above a hundred years ago; that the same seats remain in it with little alteration since that time. For some years they have been so uncomfortable and many of them in so dangerous a state in the gallery that the people have with reason loudly complained of them. This year several who came to pay for their seats went away without doing it unless they were repaired. The whole church except the walls and front galleries requires to be renewed. All the other churches in town have been made comfortable, but this one has been much and too long neglected. It is hoped that the magistrates and council will without any unnecessary delay order said church to be wholly renewed as to its seats in a neat and commodious form. (Signed) Alexander Ranken, minister. *N.B.*—It would be a most convenient time to do it when Dr. R. goes to attend his duty in the general assembly, and when about the same time the people go to the country and to sea bathing.”

Which representation having been read, remit the same to the committee on churches, with instructions to ascertain what extent of repairs will be necessary and what the estimated expense thereof and to report.

King's birthday, special constables to be called out.

The lord provost intimated that the magistrates thought it would be expedient to call out the special constables on the evening of the approaching anniversary of the celebration of his Majesty's birth, and that a certain expense would be thereby incurred, but only to a small amount.

20 May 1823

Report as to cellar in Bell Street.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
“Your committee beg leave to inform the council that the cellar in Bell Street which has been used for a number of years past by Mr. Drummond, lamp contractor, for holding his oil, at a rent reduced to £15, is gone into a state of great disrepair, and that your committee have got a person who will take a lease of this cellar for ten years, at the rent of £25, and be at the whole

expense of fitting it up as a shop, and leaving the same so fitted in a tenantable condition at the end of the lease. As the offers which your committee received from other persons were less than the above they would have closed with the offerer but for the clause in a late act of parliament,<sup>1</sup> which makes it necessary to let leases of corporation property by public roup. They therefore request that the council will authorize them to let this property in the manner prescribed by the act at the upset price of £25.

Your committee beg leave farther to mention that some weeks ago, when they feued three steadings in Monteith Row to Messrs. Binnie, they were induced from particular circumstances not to insist on the feuars paying the price of the iron railing in front of their steadings, which would amount in whole to about £44. They were, however, taken bound to keep said railing in repair in all time coming. As this deviation was made for the purpose of completing a bargain which the committee thought was much for the interest of the corporation, they request the sanction to this deviation from the common practice. Glasgow, 19th May, 1823.”

Steadings in  
Monteith  
Row.

On considering which report the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorise the committee to expose the cellar or shop mentioned in the report to lease by public roup, and authorise the committee to conclude the bargain for the steadings in Monteith Row, which had been previously exposed to sale by public roup.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

“Your committee have taken into their consideration the petition of the incorporation of gardeners for a deduction from the rent of the greens market and for repairing the roof of the east range of said market. The present rent is £130, from which the gardeners crave a deduction of £40. Your committee are of opinion that under all the circumstances of the case a deduction of £20 should be made, commencing at this term of Whitsunday, and that the east range of the roof should be reslated on sarking. Glasgow, 17th May, 1823.”

Report of  
committee  
respecting  
greens  
market.

On considering which report the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the deduction of rent therein recommended, and agree also to the repairs reported as necessary, a previous estimate of the expense being procured.

There was produced a letter from Mr. William Dixon, of the Govan colliery, to the superintendant of public works, enquiring whether the

Ground for  
quay to ship  
coals.

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Rae's act. See Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 705.

council would be disposed to let or sell a piece of ground on the south bank of the river for the construction of a quay for shipping coals; which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. J. T. Alston, seconded by baillie Anderson decline the proposal.

Petition of stationers for seal of cause.

There was presented the following petition from the company of stationers of Glasgow, with the regulations of the society therein referred to:—

“ 20th May, 1823. Unto the honble. the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Glasgow. The petition of James Lumsden, junr., president; John Blackie, treasurer; James Hutchison, late president; Duncan Forrester, late treasurer; Archibald Henderson, Robert Hutchison, George Smith, William Fisher, Robert Weir, Maurice Ogle, and John M'Fadyen, directors of the company of stationers in Glasgow, humbly sheweth,—That the society which the petitioners represent was instituted in the year 1740, and their funds will now enable them to give charitable relief to those members of the society who from old age or poverty may require it. That in the year 1817 a set of regulations was framed for the management of their affairs, a copy of which is herewith produced, and in order that the society may have the benefit of those privileges which your honors can confer by a seal of cause, the petitioners are instructed to make the present application. May it therefore please your honors to incorporate the petitioners, and their successors in office, under the name and stile of “ The company of stationers in Glasgow,” by granting them a seal of cause in the usual form according to justice. (Signed) Will. Aitchison, for the petitioners.”

Which petition having been read, remit the same, with the said regulations, to the town clerks to examine and report as to the legal propriety thereof.

Petition respecting the watching of the High church yard.

There was presented a petition from Messrs. John Leechman, William M'Lean, John Brownlie, and others, denominating themselves “ The North Quarter Friendly Churchyard Guard Association,” stating that the object of the association is to protect the High churchyard from the depredations of a set of individuals who have commenced a sort of trade of selling dead bodies to students and others, and that the number of persons disposed to associate for this purpose may be about two thousand,

submitting certain regulations for the association and requesting the magistrates and council to sanction these regulations and to allow a proper place in the churchyard, with a fire, for the guard to assemble in. Which petition having been read, the magistrates and council delay the consideration thereof till next meeting of council.

The committee on clocks presented the following report:—

“ Your committee beg leave to inform the council that one of the principal beams which supports a number of the hammers of the music bells has given way from being long exposed to the storm. Your committee are sorry to say that one of the smaller beams to which some of the hammers are attached will also require to be replaced, and that the whole of the exposed iron and timber work connected with the machinery will require to be repaired and painted. The council are aware that repairs of this nature cannot be estimated, nor can the committee with any degree of accuracy mention the sum that will be necessary for these repairs. As there can be no performance on the music bells till the repairs are finished, the committee request the advice of the council how they should proceed. Glasgow, 19th May, 1823.”

Report as to  
machinery of  
music bells  
requiring re-  
pairs.

Which report having been read the magistrates and council delay the consideration thereof till next meeting, and appoint the superintendant of works to ascertain in the meantime the probable expense of the proposed repairs.

There was produced a petition from Alexander Taylor, town officer, praying for remuneration for his services while employed to assist the late William Murray during his illness; which petition remit to the magistrates to consider and report.

Petition of  
Alexander  
Taylor, town  
officer, for re-  
muneration.

There was presented the following petition from Messrs. Kirkman Finlay, Robert Finlay, Patrick Playfair, and the other managers of the joint stock company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the Cross of Glasgow,

Petition of  
joint stock  
company for  
opening up  
new street.

shewing that by an act of parliament entituled “ an act for amending an act of his late Majesty, King George the Third, relative to the conversion of the statute labour within the royalty of Glasgow, and another act of his said late Majesty relative to the sale of live cattle in the city of Glasgow, and for opening certain streets and otherwise improving the said city,”<sup>1</sup> your honors

<sup>1</sup> 1 George IV., c. 88, 24 July 1820. Glasg. Rec., vol. x., pp. 752-3, No. 1737.

are authorized and empowered, by yourselves, your deputies, agents, workmen, and servants, to open, form, causeway, and pave a new street, not exceeding seventy feet in breadth, running from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row, westward, in such a line between the north side of St. Andrew Square and the south side of the Gallowgate as your honors may think proper, and terminating at or near the cross of Glasgow, and to purchase the grounds and buildings on both sides of the proposed street to an extent not exceeding sixty feet on each side of the said street, and to sell the ground so purchased on each side of the said street for the purpose of erecting thereon houses, shops, warehouses, and other tenements, according to a plan to be made out and approved of by the said magistrates and town council; and the said act of parliament confers certain powers and privileges upon your honors to enable you, by yourselves and your foresaid deputies, agents, workmen, and servants, to carry the said enactments into execution.

That your petitioners and certain other persons, their constituents, being of opinion that the said proposed street will not only be of great ornament and utility to the city, but will increase the value of property through which it may pass and in the neighbourhood thereof, have associated themselves into a joint stock company for the purposes, under the superintendance and controul of your honours, of carrying into execution the enactments of the act of parliament relative to the said street; and at a meeting of the subscribers to the said company, held on the 13th current, the petitioners were authorized to make the present application for powers to that effect. A copy of the resolutions adopted at that meeting is now produced. May it therefore please your honors to appoint the managers of the foresaid joint stock company, and their successors in office, to be your deputies and agents for the purposes of carrying into execution, under the controul of your honors, the enactments of the said act of parliament relative to the said street.

Which petition having been read the magistrates and council remit the same, with the minutes therein referred to, to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to enquire into the matter and to report.

The superintendant of works having reported that the expenses attending the calling out of the special constables on the celebration of the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, on the 23rd April last, amounted to £29 19s. 10d., authorize the chamberlain to pay the said sum.

Subscribe disposition to James and John Somervell of steading sold to them in Monteith Row.

Expense of calling out special constables at King's birthday.

Steading, Monteith Row.

19 June 1823

The committee on the petition of the managers of the joint stock company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the Cross of Glasgow presented the following report:—

Report as to  
proposed new  
street from  
Monteith  
Row to Cross.

“ We have considered the application of the joint stock company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the Cross, with the minutes of the company therein referred to, and as the new street will obviously be a great convenience to the public and prove an ornament to the city, we are of opinion the magistrates and council should afford every facility and encouragement to the undertaking, consistent with a due regard to the funds of the corporation. We have perused the terms of the act of parliament for opening this street, 1 Geo. IV, c. 88, and we understand from the legal advisers of the city that the magistrates and council may delegate to the joint stock company, as their deputies, the powers granted by the statute for carrying this undertaking into effect, but cannot so assign and convey away these powers as to divest themselves of the risk and responsibility which may attach to the proceedings and operations necessary for the accomplishment of the object. So far as the requisite purchases can be effected by private arrangement the obligation for the price, of course, will attach only to the company, but in the cases of compulsory sales by jury valuation and of damage occasioned by or resulting from the proposed operations it appears the magistrates and council will become jointly responsible to the parties interested for the amount of their claims so far as well founded, and we therefore recommend that the delegation of the necessary powers for opening the street should be granted only upon condition of the joint stock company finding adequate and satisfactory security to indemnify and relieve the corporation of the city from all claims which may be brought against it for purchase money, damages, or otherwise, on account of the proceedings or operations of the company in opening the said proposed new street. Farther, as the proposed new street is likely to prove not only beneficial to the public at large and ornamental to the city, but also advantageous to the property of the corporation situated between Great Hamilton Street and Monteith Row, we beg leave to recommend that the council should take shares of the joint stock company, to the amount of £500. Glasgow, 5th June, 1823.”

Which report having been read, baillie Anderson moved that instead of £500 the council should take shares of the joint stock company to the

amount of £1,000, and Mr. Rodger seconded the motion, and the magistrates and council having considered the report and motion delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council; and on the suggestion of the town-clerks remit to the committee to see that the terms of the standing orders lately established so far as applicable to the matter be properly complied with.

Shares held in Gas Company and Forth and Clyde navigation.

On the motion of Mr. M'Tyer, remit to the committee of finance to consider how far it may be expedient to dispose of the shares held by the corporation of the stock of the Gas company, and also of the stock of the Forth and Clyde navigation, and to report.

Sum to be allowed town officer.

The magistrates reported, verbally, as to the remuneration claimed by Alexander Taylor for the services performed by him during the last illness of the late William Murray, council officer; on considering which report authorize the magistrates to allow Alexander Taylor a sum not exceeding £10.

Report as to Ramshorn church.

The committee on churches made an interim report of their progress in the investigation of the state of the Ramshorn church, and submitted to the council reports by the superintendant of public works, and also by Mr. John Sands, architect, relative to the disrepair of the said church, with estimates of the expense of repairing the church according to two different plans or of rebuilding the same. Which reports having been read, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till the committee make a final report.

Cellar or shop in Bell Street let.

The superintendant of works stated that it had become unnecessary to let the cellar or shop in Bell Street by public auction, as authorized at last meeting of council, in consequence of the proposed tenant having dispensed with a lease for ten years and agreed to make all the repairs formerly stipulated upon a lease from year to year, at a rent of £25 per annum, of which proceeding the council approve.

Farther report respecting tack of teinds.

The committee on the application for a renewal of the tack of the teinds of the burgh and barony of Glasgow and for a grant out of the grassum for the repair of the cathedral church presented the following farther report:—

“ Referring to our former reports for a detail of previous proceedings, we have now to state that in consequence of the conference which the lord provost

had in January last with the King's remembrancer a memorial was transmitted to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, praying a grant of £3,000 out of the teinds of the burgh and barony parishes of Glasgow for the repair of the cathedral church, that the memorial has, agreeably to the usage in such cases, been remitted by the lords of the treasury to the barons of exchequer, and that it is at present under the consideration of the barons and King's remembrancer, who, there is reason to believe, will make a favourable report, but that no report has hitherto been made, chiefly owing to their being as yet no fund out of which the grant can properly be made, in consequence of the heritors still declining to take a lease of their teinds and pay the grassum of three years' free teind now required by the crown. Every endeavour has been used to push on this measure, rendered more necessary from the fabric of the cathedral having in the course of last winter fallen into still greater decay, and the gentlemen of the exchequer have now recommended, as the only certain means of bringing the matter to a close and of obtaining the requisite grant, that the magistrates and council should themselves apply for a renewal of the tack of the teinds in their own names upon payment of the ordinary grassum. Your committee formerly wished to avoid the advance of money and the trouble attending a new lease, and agreed at the expiration of the former lease that the heritors should apply for the new tack in their own names, but as nearly six years have now elapsed without the heritors coming forward to take a new lease upon such terms as the crown will grant, and without their paying even the former small annual allowance of 1,000 merks towards the support of the church, the magistrates and council cannot be blamed for again making an application in their own behalf, and of the success of such an application your committee entertain sanguine hopes, partly because the magistrates and council have held leases of these teinds since the Union, partly because the support of the cathedral cannot fail to be considered by the barons as a primary object and of national as well as local importance. If the grant could be otherwise obtained your committee would still wish to avoid the advance of the large grassum, which will amount to about £7,000, but as there is no prospect of otherwise obtaining the grant, and as the grassum and expense of collection will be recovered during the currency of the lease, your committee consider the interim advance as upon the whole expedient, otherwise the cathedral must be allowed to fall into decay or must be repaired at the expense of the corporation funds. In this view your committee have intimated to the heritors that they have now no alternative but to apply for the new

lease of the teinds, and they beg leave to recommend that a signature should be presented to this effect, as suggested by the gentlemen of the exchequer, it being always in the power of the magistrates to withdraw their application in the event of the heritors being thus forced to take a new lease on the ordinary terms. Glasgow, 13th June, 1823.”

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to adopt the necessary measures for obtaining from the barons of exchequer a new lease of the teinds of the burgh and barony parishes of Glasgow in the name and behalf of the magistrates and council as formerly, and upon payment of such a grassum as is now required by the crown in similar cases, it being understood that out of the grassum the crown is to grant the sum of £3,000 for the repair of the cathedral church, to be expended under the direction of his Majesty’s architect for Scotland. Farther, having considered a communication made to-day in behalf of Mr. Colin Dunlop and certain other heritors of the barony parish, requesting the concurrence of the city in a petition to the lords commissioners of his Majesty’s treasury, praying a renewal of the lease of the teinds upon the same terms as formerly and without payment of the grassum now required in such cases, the magistrates and council resolve that such a concurrence would be inconsistent with the application made by them some months ago to the lords of the treasury, and is inexpedient in the existing circumstances.

Report as to  
expense of  
proposed re-  
pairs on  
machinery of  
music bells.

The superintendant of works, as directed at last meeting, presented the following statement of the expense of the repairs proposed on the machinery of the music bells:—

“ Agreeably to the desire of the council I have endeavoured to procure an estimate of the expense of putting in two beams in the upper part of the steeple at the cross, and making new springs, sockets, bolts, and wires for the hammers of the music bells, and repairing the hammers and the music barrel, and for painting iron and wood work, &c. Although I have not been able to get an exact estimate of some parts of the work, I am of opinion that the expense will run from £40 to £50, and certainly not exceed the latter sum. Glasgow, 19th June, 1823. (Signed) James Cleland.”

Repairs to be Which statement having been considered, with the report of the

committee on the public clocks presented at last meeting, authorize the committee to get the repairs executed, the expense not to exceed the sum of £50. executed on music bells.

Having resumed consideration of the application of the president and directors of the company of stationers in Glasgow, presented to the council on the 20th day of May last, and heard the report of the town clerks as to the legality of the printed rules and regulations of the company, the magistrates and council are of opinion that the said company is highly deserving of the protection of public authority, Seal of cause to the company of stationers in Glasgow.

and therefore did and do hereby create, erect, constitute, and unite into a corporation or body politic, by the name, style, and title of “ The company of Stationers in Glasgow,” the following persons and their successors in office, vizt., James Lumsden, junior, president; John Blackie, treasurer; James Hutchison, late president; Duncan Forrester, late treasurer; Archibald Henderson, Robert Hutchison, George Smith, William Fisher, Robert Weir, Maurice Ogle, and John Macfadyen, directors of the said company, and all such other persons as now are or may hereafter be admitted members thereof, and the said corporation shall be and is hereby made subject to the regulations, and shall be vested with the rights, capacities, and powers for the management and government thereof hereinafter contained:—[(1) power to receive donations and contributions; (2) to have perpetual succession, with power to hold and dispose of property, &c.; (3) to have common seal; (4) power to make bye-laws, rules, and regulations; (5) magistrates and council may revoke seal of cause if powers misused; and (lastly) town-clerks to give extracts of seal of cause].

Subscribed supplementary contract of feu between the magistrates and council and Adam Reid and James Johns of the lot of ground fronting Ingram Street and Montrose Street, upon which the public weigh house formerly stood. Ground formerly occupied by weigh house.

25 July 1823

The lord provost stated that nothing of importance had occurred at the late meeting of the convention of royal burghs except an application from the town of Dumfries for a grant of £700 towards the improvement of its harbour and of the navigation of the river Nith, and that Proceedings of convention of royal burghs.

this grant had been carried to the extent of £400 by the union of the smaller burghs, who contribute very little, against the larger burghs, who in reality bear the burden.

Farther report respecting tack of the teinds.

The committee on the application for a renewal of the tack of the teinds and for a grant out of the composition or grassum for the thorough repair of the cathedral church presented the following farther report:—

“ Referring to our report, dated the 13th June last, we have now to state that under the authority conferred upon us we proceeded to take the necessary measures for obtaining a renewal of the lease of the teinds in favour of the magistrates and council, and in this we have succeeded, in opposition to a number of the heritors who were heard by counsel before the barons of exchequer, upon payment of the ordinary grassum or composition now required by the crown in such causes, amounting in the present instance to £6,458 3s. 8d. For the purpose of expediting the business we thought it right that, as the lord provost was going to Edinburgh at any rate to attend the convention of burghs, Mr. Cleland and Mr. John Spreull should accompany his lordship, and the personal pressure of the lord provost and a strong additional report by Mr. Cleland on the ruinous state of the cathedral, we are happy to state, had great influence in accomplishing the object in view. Before paying the grassum every endeavour was made to obtain a pledge from the barons, or the King’s remembrancer, that a considerable part of it would be allowed for the repair of the cathedral church. They positively declined, however, coming under any such engagement. But they at the same time expressed a favourable opinion of the application for a grant for the repair of the church, and altho’ the precise sum has not yet been officially communicated, we have reason to believe the report of the barons to the lords of the treasury recommends a suitable and adequate grant, vizt., £3,000, and of £25 a year for ordinary repairs. In addition to this favourable report of the barons, Mr. Campbell of Blythwood and Mr. Monteith have, at the lord provost’s request, written to the treasury in support of the application. The formal lease containing all the powers vested in the crown for enabling the lessees to recover out of the teinds the advances made in name of composition and the other expenses will be soon extended, and at present we have only farther to suggest the propriety of authorizing your committee to adopt the necessary measures for enforcing under the lease reimbursement of the advances which have been made, and if necessary to employ a person to ascertain the pro-

portions respectively due by the numerous heritors and to collect the teinds. Glasgow, 23rd July, 1823.”

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council approve of the proceedings of the committee, and authorize and empower the committee to take the necessary measures proposed by them for enforcing reimbursement from the heritors out of the teinds due by them to the lessees of the advances made for the purpose of obtaining the lease.

The committee on the application of the managers of the joint stock company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the cross presented the following farther report:—

Report, new street from Cross to Great Hamilton Street.

“ Agreeably to the remit made to us at last meeting of council, we have particularly considered the standing orders lately established, and as a diminution of the capital of the corporation took place last year and the act of becoming a partner of the joint stock company for opening the proposed new street is manifestly a new operation or undertaking of a speculative and contingent nature, of which the urgency is not obvious nor the outlay unavoidable, we are of opinion it is clearly embraced by the general prohibitory terms of the first standing order and does not fall under the exception therein contained. We regret that such an obstacle should exist to a measure which seems to be otherwise judicious and expedient with a view to the melioration of the property of the corporation, and if the present impediment can be removed we are of opinion the magistrates and council should delegate their parliamentary powers to the company only to the effect of carrying the new street to Great Hamilton Street, not to Monteith Row, and instead of taking shares in the stock of the company should agree to give the company £500 or £1,000 upon the street being opened, in consideration of the advance in the value of the building ground in Great Hamilton Street and Monteith Row, which is likely to be the result of this public improvement. Glasgow, 23rd July, 1823.”

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council.

On the statement of the lord provost that the adjustment of the claims and counter claims of several counties and of the cities of Edin-

Accounts of militia men's

wives and families.

burgh and Glasgow relative to the sums respectively advanced by them for the maintenance of the wives and families of militia men had not been completed, and that he had received intimation from the collector of cess of certain proceedings having been recently adopted in the court of exchequer against this city for payment of certain balances of which the justice was not apparent, nominate and appoint Archibald Lawson [and others], as a committee, to resume this business from the last proceedings of the former committee, to adopt such measures as may be necessary under the acts of parliament in that behalf for protecting this city against unjust claims, and to report.

Repairing of butcher market in King Street.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

“ The committee feel it their duty to inform the council that the markets in King Street, particularly those for the sale of butcher meat, are very much out of repair, the ashlers of the walls fronting King Street are greatly decayed by the weather, the pavements of both areas and stalls are nearly worn out, and the timber and slate work of the roofs are in a state of great disrepair. On the whole your committee are of opinion that the markets must undergo such a thorough repair as to require a considerable sum of money. They therefore take leave to suggest that the council would authorize the necessary repairs and direct the committee to receive estimates, but before incurring any expense to report the amount thereof to the council. 25th July, 1823.”

Which report being read appoint the committee to procure estimates of the expense of the repairs which may be necessary, and to report farther.

Report as to improving the bell of the brae, High Street.

The committee on the application for aid towards the improvement of the High Street at the bell of the brae presented the following report:—

“ Since the remit to us in January last we have had many meetings and communings with those more immediately interested in the proposed improvements, and have visited the spot and seen and considered the plan recommended, and we have now to report that there appears to be no prospect of this most desirable public improvement being carried into effect unless the magistrates and council contribute £150 to make up the deficiency in the private contributions for this purpose. The expense estimated, after taking into view the obligation come under by the statute labour trustees to cart away

the soil and to recauseway or metal the street, is about £600. Of this sum about £350 has already been subscribed, and it is hoped that £100 more will be obtained in that way, provided the magistrates and council come forward with a donation to the amount before specified. We would therefore earnestly recommend to the magistrates and council to contribute the sum required, and thereby insure to the public the great public improvement contemplated. Glasgow, 24th July, 1823.”

Which report having been read and the standing order lately established having been taken into consideration on the suggestion of the town clerks, agreeably to the imperative requisition on them in the said order, Mr. Templeton moved that £50 should be granted for the said purpose, and Mr. J. T. Alston seconded the motion. After deliberation the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

“ In obedience to the remit of council, at last meeting, we have to report that after making the necessary enquiries respecting the current prices of the stock of the Forth and Clyde navigation and the Glasgow Gas company, it is our opinion it would be injudicious to sell at the present time the shares held by the council in the Forth and Clyde navigation, the stock of that company having been rather on the decline of late but likely to improve, while, on the other hand, we think it would be right for the council to seize the present favourable opportunity and dispose of the stock held of the Gas company, by which the city will most probably realize the double of the capital invested, in addition to the high rate of interest which has already been received as dividends. We are the more induced to recommend the sale of the Gas company shares from knowing that the most intelligent of the managers of that company do not anticipate any further rise in the value of their stock. We beg leave also to recommend to the council to adopt measures, without delay, so as to reduce the rate of interest payable by the corporation on borrowed money to 4 per cent. from and after Martinmas next, a saving which we think there can be no great difficulty in effecting in the present state of the money market. Glasgow, 24th July, 1823. (Signed) Mungo N. Campbell, Andrew Templeton. Approve of all except the sale of Gas stock. (Signed) J. T. Alston, Wm. Rodger.

Report as to  
sale of Canal  
and Gas  
stock.

Rate of in-  
terest.

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve not to dispose at present of the shares of the stock of the Forth and Clyde navigation held by the city, but resolve that it is expedient to realize the profit now made on the shares of the stock of the Gas company held by the corporation, lest the market price thereof should fall, and authorize the committee to dispose of the said shares by public auction if required by the Act 3 Geo. IV., c. 91, or if the expense of a public and formal sale can be avoided by such public notice as may insure a fair competition. Farther authorize the committee and chamberlain to take the necessary measures for effecting a reduction of the rate of interest payable by the corporation to its creditors to 4 per cent. from and after Martinmas, by an intimation to the creditors that if they do not agree to this reduction in future the debts due to them will be paid up.

Rate of  
interest.

Remunera-  
tion to super-  
intendant of  
streets.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the application from Mr. Robert Ferrie for additional remuneration for the extra services performed by him in the dean of guild court and otherwise, as superintendant of streets, and of the report of the committee of finance thereon, presented on the 25th February last, and having also taken into consideration the standing order lately established, submitted by the town clerks agreeably to the imperative requisition on them in the said order to be applicable to the present case, except in so far as the said application and report thereon were made prior to the establishment of the standing order, Mr. J. T. Alston moved that Mr. Ferrie should be allowed £50 as a remuneration for his service for the current year, and the dean of guild seconded the motion, but on the vote being put the magistrates and council negative the motion, and, on the motion of the lord provost, delay the farther consideration of the report till next meeting.

Motion for  
repeal of first  
standing  
order lately  
adopted.

Mr. Laurence Craigie, junr., then moved generally the repeal of the first standing order or resolution recommended in the report of the finance committee, presented on the 25th February last and lately adopted by the council, and Mr. William Hamilton seconded the motion. Of which motion delay the consideration till next meeting.

Painting of  
the court

The committee on the court houses presented the following report:—

“ The committee having taken into consideration the present very dirty state of the court rooms, council chamber and offices, are of opinion that they should be painted, some of them in oil and others in water colour. As it is very desirable that some of the apartments should be painted before the meeting of the ensuing circuit court, the committee take leave to recommend that the council would allow them to lay out £100 for that purpose. The work will be done by estimate. Altho’ the committee are aware that the sum specified will not be sufficient for painting all the apartments of the public offices, yet it is not their intention to propose any additional sum to be laid out for painting this year. Council chambers, 23rd July, 1823.”

Which report having been read delay the consideration thereof till next meeting.

There was presented an extract from the minutes of the presbytery of Glasgow containing a vote of thanks for the allowance to Mr. Napier for preaching every alternate Sunday in the Inner High church during the present vacancy.

The committee on the old bridge presented the following report:—

“ We, the committee entrusted with the superintendence of the improvements lately made on the old bridge of Glasgow, beg to recommend to the trustees to contribute the sum of £50 towards compensating the proprietors of three old houses at the south end of the bridge, for the ground given up by these proprietors towards widening and improving the approach to the bridge, by their withdrawing the front walls of their houses to the line of the front wall of the large corner tenement in Main Street and Adelphi Street of Gorbals. The new line adopted by the said proprietors has the effect of widening the approach at one point no less than 9 feet, which is obviously a very great improvement. Glasgow, 23rd July, 1823.”

Which report having been read the magistrates and council approve thereof, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till the next meeting of the trustees.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

“ Having been informed by Mr. Cleland that the incorporation of skinnners have made an offer of their property lying at the bottom of Market Lane, called the Houffe, for the sum of £150, which is at the rate of 25s. 6d. per yard, including the old materials of the house. As this property is completely indented with

halls and public offices.

Allowance to Mr. Napier.

Report of committee on old bridge, widening approach.

Report recommending the purchase of Skinnners' houffe.

property belonging to the town the committee are of opinion it would be for the interest of the corporation of the city to purchase it at the price specified, which is less than the one half of what was asked for it about six years ago when the town wished to purchase it. Council chambers, 23rd July, 1823."

Which report having been read delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting.

Association  
for protection  
of High  
church yard.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the application from the association formed in the north quarter of the city for the protection of the graves in the High church yard, the lord provost stated the association were now convinced they could not be allowed the use of fire arms or swords, but would be satisfied with permission to watch and guard the church yard, during the night, in such numbers as to overpower and seize any band of persons who may attempt to violate the tombs or graves, and for that purpose to use batons or cudgels; and the magistrates and council, deeming it right to give their countenance to any legal measures for the prevention of the violation of the graves of the dead, as not only distressing to surviving relatives, but as dangerous to the peace of the city, allow the association to watch the High church yard, in the manner and to the effect before mentioned, and direct the superintendant of public works to assign the association a piece of ground, as craved by them, for the erection of a temporary wooden guard house, at their own expense, and removable at the pleasure of the magistrates.

21 August 1823

First stand-  
ing order  
lately  
adopted re-  
pealed and  
new remit to  
committee to  
prepare  
modified  
order.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the motion made by Mr. Laurence Craigie and seconded by Mr. William Hamilton at last meeting, Mr. Craigie stated the grounds of his objection to the first standing order adopted by the council on the 25th March last, and submitted the draught of a new standing order to be substituted for it. Mr. Templeton objected to the terms of the standing order suggested by Mr. Craigie, and moved as an amendment that the subject should be remitted to the reconsideration of the committee of finance to prepare a modified standing order, and Mr. J. T. Alston seconded the motion. Mr. Craigie persisted in his original motion for the repeal of the standing order, with a remit to a committee to prepare a modified

standing order to be adopted in its stead. And the vote being put the magistrates and council by a great majority approve of Mr. Craigie's motion, agree to repeal and hereby repeal the first standing order, and remit to the committee of finance to prepare a modified standing order, and to report.

There was presented a petition from the preses and directors of the joint stock company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the cross of Glasgow, praying the magistrates and council to grant a seal of cause in favour of the petitioners and their successors in office and the joint stock company whom they represent and all who may hereafter become members thereof, incorporating them as a company under the denomination of "The joint stock company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the cross of Glasgow," and conferring upon them all the rights and privileges in use and wont conferred on companies so incorporated. Which petition being read, remit the same with the regulations of the company to the town clerks to examine and report on the legal propriety thereof.

Having resumed consideration of the report and farther report of the committee on the original application of the joint stock company for opening a new street from the exchange to Monteith Row or Great Hamilton Street, approve of the said report in general, reserving to the magistrates and council the power of fixing the line and direction of the new street; and, on the motion of the lord provost, agree that an aid of £1,000 shall be contributed towards the opening of the new street, but remit to the committee to consider and report in what way this aid should be given, whether by taking shares of the stock of the company or without taking any interest in the adventure by agreeing to give the sum upon the communication being opened, in consideration of the benefit which will thence result to the building ground belonging to the corporation in the Calton Green.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the repairs of the beef and mutton markets in King Street, the superintendent of public works submitted to the council specifications of the repairs and estimates of the expense thereof, amounting, according to the lowest

offers, to £1,014, with a letter from the deacon of the incorporation of fleshers, agreeing to contribute £200 towards the proposed improvements, in the event of the council expending £1,100 in repairing and improving the butcher markets in King Street. Which specification, estimates and offers and letter having been read, the council remit the same to the committee, with instructions to consider the propriety of the proposed repairs and improvements, and to report specially thereon by next meeting.

Improvement  
of bell of the  
brae.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the proposed improvement of the High Street at the bell of the brae, agree to contribute £100 towards the said improvement.

Mr. Ferrie's  
salary as  
superin-  
tendant of  
streets.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance on Mr. Robert Ferrie's application, resolve and agree that for the services performed by him on the part of the public in the dean of guild court and otherwise, as superintendant of streets and of the state of the buildings within the royalty, Mr. Ferrie, in addition to the salary allowed him by the statute labour trustees, shall have a salary of £50 per annum, payable out of the funds of the corporation, commencing from the 25th February, 1823, and that his appointment shall be annual, like that of the other public officers of the corporation.

Court halls,  
&c., to be  
painted.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the court house, as to the painting of the court halls, council chamber and public offices, approve thereof and authorize the committee and superintendant of works to direct the execution of the work at such time as may be most suitable, the expense not to exceed £100 at present.

Sum voted  
for widening  
the approach  
to old bridge.

The magistrates and council, as trustees on the bridges, having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the propriety of contributing the sum of £50 towards the widening of the approach to the old bridge from the south, resolve this measure is obviously for the benefit of the public, and authorize the treasurer to pay the said sum.

Procedure as  
to skimmers'  
houffe.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on landed property, recommending the purchase of the old house or houffe belonging to the corporation of skimmers, at the price of £150 lately proposed by them, Mr. Cleland produced a letter on the part of the corporation withdrawing the offer formerly made by them. On considering

which matter authorize the committee to conclude the bargain with the corporation upon the footing formerly proposed.

There were produced an offer by Thomas Binnie, builder, of 27s. per square yard for the steading No. 6 of Monteith Row, on condition that the payment of the ground annual should commence at Martinmas, 1825, for the half-year preceding, and a report by the committee on landed property recommending the acceptance of the offer, provided the payment of the ground annual should commence at Martinmas, 1824, for the half year preceding. On considering which report and offer, approve of the report and authorize the committee to expose the lot or steading to public sale at the price offered.

[An offer of £50 per share for the city's forty shares in the stock of the Glasgow Gas Light Company having been under consideration, the town council, by a majority,] resolve that only one-half of the shares of the stock of the gas company held by the city shall be disposed of at present, and authorize the committee to proceed with the sale to the said extent at the best price which can now be got after public advertisement.

Subscribed contract of ground annual with George Binnie, builder, of one-half of the three steadings in Monteith Row lately sold to him and Thomas Binnie, numbered 7, 8, and 9.

### 17 September 1823

The committee on the public markets [under the remit of 21st August, reported their opinion that the repairs and improvements on the markets in King Street were necessary and proper, and ought to be executed]. The magistrates and council approve of the said report, resolve and agree to expend the sum of £1,100 in repairing and improving the butcher markets in King Street, upon the condition of the corporation of fleshers contributing, in terms of the said letter, the sum of £200 towards the said improvements, to be paid upon the completion of the work, and authorize the committee and the superintendant of public works to proceed immediately with the proposed operations.

The committee on the application of the joint stock company for opening a new street from the Cross to Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row presented the following farther report:—

Offer for  
steading in  
Monteith  
Row.

Authority to  
sell out half  
of gas shares.

Contract with  
George  
Binnie.

Report as to  
repairs on the  
markets in  
King Street.

Street from  
Cross to  
Great Hamil-  
ton Street.

“ We have had a conference with the committee of the directors of the joint stock company and it affords us satisfaction to be enabled to state that there is now a fair prospect of this great public improvement being accomplished, and that the directors seem to concur with us in preferring the line No. 1 of the plan made out by Mr. Weir. We would therefore beg to suggest to the council to take shares in the stock of the company to the extent of the £1,000 voted at last meeting, and to assign the powers vested in the magistrates and council by the act of parliament to the directors of the joint stock company for opening and forming the said street, upon condition of being relieved of all responsibility in consequence of the exercise of said powers, of the line No. 1 being adopted in general, and of the magistrates and council having liberty at any time they may think fit to place a barrier or gate at the east end of Monteith Row to prevent the same becoming a public thoroughfare. Glasgow, 16th September, 1823.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve and agree to take shares in the stock of the said company to the extent of £1,000, and authorize the chamberlain to subscribe the same. Resolve also and agree to delegate to the directors of the said company the parliamentary powers vested in them for the opening of the said street upon the conditions specified in the said report. And upon the verbal report of the town clerks agree to grant the said joint stock company a seal of cause, with the usual clauses if required.

Approach to  
the old  
bridge from  
the south.

There was presented to the magistrates and council, as trustees of the old and new bridges of Glasgow, a petition from William Hutcheson, on behalf of himself and the other proprietors of a tenement situated at the corner of Kirk Street of Gorbals, which projects into Main Street about eight feet and greatly impedes the approach to the old bridge, offering to take down the tenement and to rebuild in a straight line with the plane of the front wall of Mr. Taylor's tenement on the north, provided compensation was made for the ground occupied by the said projection. There was also submitted with the petition a statement of facts from which it appeared the petitioners would be losers unless they received the sum of £500 for the ground proposed to be given up for widening the approach to the bridge, to which statement [was annexed a recommendation by the commissioners appointed for auditing the bridge trust accounts approving

of the taking down of the projecting part of the tenement in Main Street and rebuilding in a straight line with the plane of the front wall of Mr. Taylor's tenement, even though it should cost the trustees £250 or £300. The trustees approved] in general, but delay final resolution on the subject till next meeting.

The committee of finance reported the sale of one-half of the shares of the stock of the Gas Light Company held by the corporation, at the price of £50 10s. per share. Of which proceeding the council approve.

Sale of gas  
shares.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

Standing  
order.

“ 17th September, 1823. The committee have taken under their consideration the remit by the council of the 21st August last, and have agreed upon the following modified resolution in place of the standing order repealed at that date:—

That no proposal for any new undertaking or establishment or for the improvement of any such already in process or existing, which may involve an outlay of £50 or upwards, shall be received without a written report from the committee where it originated, stating the benefits to accrue from the measure and accompanied not only with a specification of the particulars of the proposal and an estimate of the expense in so far as practicable, but also with a statement of the various sums that may have been expended or voted since the preceding balance not connected with the ordinary annual expenditure, that the members of council may compare the same with the annual printed statement of the town's funds, so that they may be in possession of the necessary information to enable them to judge how far the corporation funds are in a situation to admit of the proposed expenditure; and no proposal for the creation of any new office or for any addition to salaries shall be received without a similar report from a committee stating the reasons which render the proposal necessary or expedient and accompanied with a similar statement of the funds of the corporation.

That the proposal in either case thus submitted to the council may be taken into consideration and deliberated upon at the meeting at which it is presented, but no resolution thereon shall be adopted till a subsequent meeting, and in the notice to the members of council to attend such subsequent meeting the matter to be decided shall be mentioned generally in the requisition.

That at the determination of the question at such second meeting, when the expenditure in the preceding year has exceeded the revenue, or when the

surplus of the prior year is already absorbed by previous votes, then the proposed measure shall only be resolved upon and adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the council, and at this meeting, in the event of there being no surplus, it shall be competent to any seven members to require that the final determination of the question be postponed to a third meeting to be then decided by a like majority of two-thirds.

That when the measure has been thus adopted and passed by the council it shall not be in the power of any committee entrusted with its execution to make any deviations therefrom or to incur any additional expense beyond the limited estimate without bringing the matter again before the council in a written report containing the grounds of the alteration, the cause of the excess, and an estimate of the amount to be disposed of in the same manner as the first report. And that it shall be the duty of the town clerks to see that this standing order be observed."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve and agree that the modified standing order now recommended by the committee shall be adopted and substituted in the place of the first standing order repealed at last meeting and enact and ordain accordingly.

Library to  
Grammar  
School.

[With reference to the resolution of 4th February last, "authorising a committee to take farther measures for carrying into effect the formation of a library to the Grammar School, and to the delay which has taken place in that matter," the magistrates and council appointed a new committee for the purpose.]

30 *September* 1823

Election of  
provost,  
baillies, &c.

[William Smith, provost; James A. Anderson, and James Browne, of the merchants rank, and William Lang, of the crafts rank, bailies; William Hamilton, youngest merchant bailie; William Knox, youngest trades bailie.]

3 *October* 1823

Election of  
councillors.

[Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen councillors for the ensuing year.]

7 *October* 1823

Port Glasgow  
and Newark.  
Memorial  
against re-

[John M'Murtrie, eldest baillie of Port Glasgow and Newark.]  
The lord provost and dean of guild called the attention of the council to the recently promulgated report of the commissioners of revenue

enquiry, from which it appears the commissioners, in the view of diminishing the public expenditure, recommend the subjection of Port Glasgow to the port of Greenock in the collection of the duties of the customs. The dean of guild, after pointing out the ruinous consequences of the proposed measure to the community of Port Glasgow, to the parliamentary trustees of the harbour and to many individuals, adverted also to the effect of the proposed measure in the diminution of the facilities of trade at present enjoyed by the merchants of Glasgow from the existing competition between the two ports, and suggested the propriety of the magistrates and council, in compliance with the request of the magistrates and council of Port Glasgow, presenting a memorial to the lords of the treasury against the adoption of the recommendation of the commissioners, and the draft of a memorial having been produced and read, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the lord provost to sign and transmit the memorial to the solicitor for the city to be presented to the lords of the treasury, along with two representations on the subject from the town of Port Glasgow.

### 8 October 1823

[Mungo N. Campbell, dean of guild; William M'Tyer, deacon convener; Gilbert Watson, treasurer; Lawrence Craigie, junr., water bailie; Robert Paterson, depute water bailie; William Mitchell, bailie, and John Pollok, John Turner, Gabriel Walker, and Robert M'Gregor, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; John Morrison, bailie of Provan; Andrew Templeton, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of public works; Robert Ferrie, superintendent of streets; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, town clerks; Joseph Reid and William Davie, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; John Hutcheson, visitor of maltmen; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to the gaol and bride-well; Mrs. Gartley, matron to the female prisoners in the gaol; Laurence Craigie, collector of assessed taxes; William Davidson Blair and Horatius Blair, sub-collectors.]

[Appointments of committees on finance, chamberlain's books, tradesmen's accounts, landed property, public markets, churches and churchyards, public clocks, mills and quarries, inland communications, public green, law processes, court house and gaol, bridewell and Grammar School, directors of town's hospital, Clyde commissioners and bridge commissioners.]

21 October 1823

Ground given  
up to improve  
approach to  
old bridge.

Having resumed consideration of the application of William Hutcheson, on behalf of himself and others, proprietors of a tenement at the corner of Kirk Street and Main Street of Gorbals, for remuneration from the trustees of the bridges for the ground given up by them towards widening the said Main Street and improving the approach to the old bridge, with the proceedings following on said application, engrossed in the minutes of council, of date the 17th September last, the magistrates and council, as trustees of the old and new bridges, approve of the arrangement recommended by the commissioners for auditing the accounts of the trust, and authorize the superintendant and treasurer, Mr. Spreull, to pay to the petitioners the sum of £300 for the ground so given up by them towards improving the approach to the old bridge from the south.

Report as to  
the statue of  
King William  
and pro-  
cedure  
thereon.

The superintendant of public works presented the following report:—  
“ I beg leave to inform the council that the statue of King William at the Cross has lately been observed to incline considerably forward on the horse. On inspection I found that part of the back drapery which fixed the statue to the horse had given way. To enable me to recommend the best mode of repairing the statue I have consulted Messrs. William Rodger, Robert Ferrie, and Claud Girdwood, who all agree with me that the statue should be set erect on the horse and re-soldered. To enable tradesmen to do this it will be necessary to erect a sufficient scaffold. The council are aware that in a matter of this kind a specific estimate cannot be made; the repair will, however, be done at as little expense as possible. Having this opportunity, I farther beg to inform the council that the iron rail which incloses the pedestal of the statue is so much corroded that it will require to be renewed. Superintendent's office, 20th October, 1823. Humbly reported by (signed) James Cleland.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council authorize and direct the necessary repairs to be executed forthwith to prevent farther injury to the statue, and remit to baillie Browne [and others], as a committee, to consider whether it is necessary or expedient to place a rail about the pedestal of the statue and to report. Farther, in the event of the committee considering the rail necessary, direct them to procure a plan and estimate of the expense of erecting the same, to be produced with their report.

The superintendant of streets produced the following offer, and stated that the ground proposed to be given up to the public amounted to about eighty square yards:—

Ground given  
up for widen-  
ing Rotten-  
row.

“To the hon. the lord provost, magistrates and council of Glasgow. Messrs. M’Farlane and M’Innes, manufacturers, being about to build a tenement at the corner of Portland Street and Rottenrow, are willing to line their intended building by the planes of the front walls of the tenements on the south side of Rottenrow, belonging to Mr. Crawford, on the east, and that lately belonging to Mr. John Wright, coach maker, on the west, on condition of being paid the sum of £10 sterling. I am, &c., (signed) Andw. Cross, agent for M’Farlane and M’Innes. Glasgow, 21st October, 1823.”

Which offer and statement having been considered, the magistrates and council accept of the said offer and direct the superintendant of streets to pay Messrs. M’Farlane and M’Innes the sum of £10 out of the fund appropriated for such purposes.

There was presented a memorial from the committee of the association lately formed for the protection of the graves in the High churchyard requesting the magistrates and council to sanction the officer of the association attending in the churchyard at funerals to receive contributions and the placing of a board on the outside of the principal gate, containing an intimation that the night guard was supported by voluntary contribution and had the authority of the magistrates and council. Which memorial having been read, the magistrates and council refuse the desire thereof, approve of the conduct of the baillie of the churchyard referred to in the memorial, and direct an answer to this effect to be returned to the committee, and intimation also to be made to the baillie of the churchyard for his government in future.

Memorial  
from High  
churchyard  
association  
refused.

The deacon convener, adverting to the council chamber and public offices being in course of painting, as formerly authorized, moved that a sum not exceeding £21 sterling be voted for a marble chimney piece to the lord provost’s room and Mr. Craigie seconded the motion. After some deliberation the magistrates and council delay resolution on the subject till next meeting of council, in terms of the standing order.

Marble  
chimney  
piece to lord  
provost’s  
room.

14 November 1823

Resolution as  
to Glasgow  
and Port  
Patrick road. Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of council on inland communications relative to the report of the committee of the house of commons on the state of the road from Glasgow to Port Patrick and relative to the application of Mr. Kennedy of Dunure, M.P., on that subject, the magistrates and council, while they perfectly concur in the general expediency of improving all the principal lines of road throughout Scotland, are of opinion the city of Glasgow has only a very remote interest in the amelioration of the part of the road leading from Ayr to Port Patrick, particularly referred to in the report, and resolve to oppose the proposed application to that purpose of any part of the tolls for the maintenance of the bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow.

Marble chimney piece to lord provost's room. Having resumed consideration of the motion made at last meeting for placing a marble chimney piece in the lord provost's room, authorize the expenditure of £21 for that purpose.

Intimation of Water Company to lay pipes along old bridge. There was produced an intimation from the Glasgow Waterworks Company of their intention to lay pipes along the bridge opposite to Stockwell Street; which intimation having been read, remit the same to the committee on bridges, with instructions to do in the matter what may appear necessary.

To consult Mr. Telford as to Jamaica Street bridge. On the motion of the lord provost, authorize the committee on bridges to take the opinion of Mr. Telford, civil engineer, who is now in this part of the country, with regard to the general improvement of the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street and particularly what operations may be proper for ensuring the safety of that bridge in the event of it being necessary to open a passage for vessels, in consequence of the improvement of the navigation of the Clyde above Glasgow, now proposed by the duke of Hamilton and other proprietors.

Memorial of commissioners of police of Gorbals. There was presented a memorial from the magistrates and commissioners of police of the barony of Gorbals, requesting the renewal of an allowance out of the impost on malt liquors brewed and consumed within the bounds, towards defraying the expense of lighting the streets; which memorial having been read, remit the same to the committee of finance to consider and report.

There was produced a letter from Mr. George Crawford, clerk to the incorporation of skinners, stating that if the magistrates and council would give £170 sterling for the houffe (or old house situated to the north of the slaughter houses), “the committee would recommend to the trade to close by private bargain at that sum.” On considering which letter the magistrates and council authorize the superintendant of public works to treat with the corporation of skinners for the old tenement at a sum not exceeding £170 sterling.

To treat with  
skinners for  
houffe.

5 December 1823

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from the rev. Dr. Dewar, moderator of the presbytery, intimating the vacancy which has taken place in the cure of St. John’s church and parish, by the resignation of the rev. Dr. Chalmers, with an extract of the minute of presbytery, accepting with much regret of that resignation. The lord provost also produced a letter from Mr. Henry Paul, on behalf of the kirk session of St. John’s parish, requesting the magistrates and council as patrons to apply to the presbytery to have Mr. William Muir and Mr. William Pinkerton, preachers of the gospel in this city, appointed to preach in St. John’s church when the vacancy is not supplied by the presbytery. On considering which letters, the magistrates and council resolve to recommend to the presbytery to authorize Mr. William Muir and Mr. William Pinkerton, preachers of the gospel, to officiate in St. John’s church during the present vacancy on the alternate Sundays when public worship shall not be supplied by the presbytery, and agree to give the allowance usual on such occasions.

Resignation  
of Dr. Chal-  
mers of St.  
John’s church  
and parish.

[Inhabitants assessed in the sum of £8,600 for maintenance of the poor of the town’s hospital with the other necessary provisions connected therewith.]

Assessment  
for the poor.

On the motion of the deacon convener remit to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, with the assistance of the town clerks and superintendant of public works, to consider how far the present mode of assessment for the maintenance of the poor may not be altered, so as to render the enquiry by the sworn assessors into the circumstances and private fortunes of individuals unnecessary and so as to reduce the assessment by extending it more generally, and particularly by embracing non-resident proprietors, and to report.

Committee to  
consider  
present mode  
of assessment  
for poor.

Submission to Professor Davidson respecting Greenock road, &c. On the recommendation of the committee of council on the affairs of the Greenock road trust, of new authorize the lord provost, on behalf of the magistrates and council, to subscribe a submission to Professor Davidson of the matters in dispute among the trustees of the Greenock road and the different towns and county gentlemen who interposed their security for the sums borrowed for the improvement of that road and the rebuilding of Inchinnan bridge.

Application of Mr. David Lawrie relative to statute labour of Gorbals. There was presented an application from Mr. David Lawrie relative to the improvement of the streets of the barony of Gorbals and a new arrangement of the statute labour trust and funds within the barony, with the draft of heads of a bill for the purpose; which application remit to baillie Mitchell [and others], as a committee, to consider the matter and to report.

Report of committee respecting rail round King William's statue. The committee on the statue of King William presented the following report:—  
 “The committee beg leave to report that in considering the remit from the council they are of opinion that under all the circumstances of the case the iron rail which surrounds the pedestal of the statue and also the stone work which supports the rail, should be taken down and replaced by a new stone wall and railing. Under this impression your committee have directed Mr. Cleland to draw up a specification of the work. The new railing to be of the same pattern as the present rail, but to be only four feet high above the stone. Your committee, having received five estimates for the work, beg leave to recommend to the council those given in by Messrs. William Lang and Sons, smiths, and John Baird, senr., mason, being the cheapest, amounting in whole to £30 13s. Glasgow, 3rd December, 1823.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Action of declarator respecting toll bar within the royalty. There was produced a letter from the clerk to the trustees of the Shotts road intimating that the trustees had lately resolved to raise an action of declarator, calling the statute labour trustees, the magistrates and council and the proprietors and possessors of ground between the toll bar and the eastern boundary of the royalty, to have it found and declared either that the exaction of toll dues at the present site of the toll bar is

legal and that the trustees are entitled to take all ordinary means for enforcing payment and preventing evasion, or in the event of this being found illegal and the bar removed, that the trustees are not bound to support any part of the road within burgh which shall thus be declared no part of their trust. Which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee on inland communication, with instructions to attend to the subject thereof and to take such measures as may appear to be necessary or expedient in the business in conjunction with the statute labour trustees.

On a statement by Mr. Templeton of the progress which has been made in the measures for improving the access to the city on the north, between the Infirmary and George's Street, and of the result of the conferences with the trustees of the Inchbelly Road and with Mr. Charles Stirling and the other county gentlemen who are interested in the improvement of this approach to the city, and who have offered to subscribe liberally towards the expense of the undertaking, remit to the committee on inland communications to consider the propriety of the corporation also contributing a sum towards the accomplishment of this desirable object and to report.

Approach to  
city from  
north.

Mr. Ranken submitted the propriety of soon voting to Mr. Cowan, who was appointed one of the masters of the Grammar School in January last, in room of Mr. Pyper, the sum formerly agreed by the council to be allowed to the successor of Mr. Gibson, until the commencement of a new class, and moved that the allowance should be increased from £75 to £100. Mr. Craigie seconded the motion, and the magistrates and council having taken the matter into consideration delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting.

Allowance to  
Mr. Cowan of  
the Grammar  
School.

On the motion of baillie Anderson remit to the committee on landed property to consider the expediency and propriety of selling to the adjoining proprietors the small piece of ground on the south side of Duke Street and east side of Barrack Street belonging to the corporation, as not being applicable to any separate purpose, and to report.

Ground at  
Duke Street  
and Barrack  
Street.

19 December 1823

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on

Sum voted  
for rail, &c.,

to statue of  
King  
William.

Petition of  
elders and  
deacons of  
St. John's  
parish.

the statue of King William, approve thereof and authorize the repairs therein recommended, the expense not to exceed £30 13s.

There was presented a petition from the elders and deacons of St. John's parish, alluding to the expediency of persevering in the internal arrangements which Dr. Chalmers had introduced into the parish with regard to the management of the poor and otherwise, and recommending to the choice of the magistrates and council, as patrons, the revd. John Russell of Muthill, and the revd. Thomas Brown of Tongland; which petition having been read, the lord provost stated that since he received it he had been waited on by a gentleman on the part of Mr. Russell, and had been authorized to intimate that Mr. Russell declined being a candidate for St. John's church; and the magistrates and council delay farther consideration of the matter till a future meeting of council.

Report as to  
approach to  
city from the  
north.

The committee on inland communications presented the following report:—

“ We have deliberately considered the proposed improvement of the approach to the city from the north, as delineated on a plan prepared by Mr. William Kyle, land surveyor, under the direction of Mr. Cleland, superintendant of public works. By this plan a new street of 50 feet in width is proposed to be opened from Castle Street, by the south west corner of the barony church, taking a sweep to the south east, by the back of Drygate Lane, till it crosses Drygate Street near the north wall enclosing the ground at the back of Bridewell, and thence extending to the south west thro' the Duke's garden, now the properties of Mrs. Ralston and Misses Pettigrew, till it joins the east side of the High Street a little above its junction with George Street. In this way the acclivity will be so much reduced as to render the approach both safe and convenient. The improvement will also be accomplished at the least practicable expense, as the proprietors of the ground thro' which the street is to pass are to give the area of the street without any other consideration than the value it may add to the property; and if the requisite funds can be raised we have no hesitation in recommending the immediate adoption of the plan, as the state of the access from the north has long been a disgrace to this city.

We find that, after reducing the expense of opening the proposed new street as much as possible, it will still amount to about £3,500. The county gentlemen interested in the improvement of this approach, particularly Mr. Charles Stirling, have offered to contribute liberally, and a number of the

inhabitants in the north quarter of the city are also expected to come forward with subscriptions. But it does not appear that the object can be accomplished unless the magistrates and council also agree to contribute liberally from the funds of the corporation, and for doing so we think they have strong grounds. The proposed new approach is one of the most necessary and will be one of the most beneficial improvements which have taken place in this city for many years. It must afford great satisfaction to the public in general, and particularly to the inhabitants of the royalty to the north of George Street, and it is clearly a legitimate appropriation of the corporation funds. It will also benefit the property of the corporation in that quarter, particularly the town mill and Provan mill. Indeed, the improvement of the approach may be reasonably expected to produce a rise of from £30 to £40 on the rents of these mills, besides an addition to the value of the burying ground in the High Church yard still to be disposed of; and as the revenue of last year has considerably exceeded the expenditure, we are of opinion the corporation ought to contribute the sum of £1,000 towards the attainment of so desirable an object. Glasgow, 18th December, 1823."

Which report having been read delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

Having resumed consideration of the motion made by Mr. Ranken at last meeting for an encrease of the allowance to Mr. Cowan, as the successor of Mr. Gibson as one of the masters of the Grammar School, the magistrates and council agree to continue to Mr. Cowan the former allowance of £75 received by Mr. Pyper but not to give more.

Allowance to Mr. Cowan, one of the masters of the Grammar School.

There was presented an application from the magistrates and commissioners of police of the barony of Gorbals requesting the concurrence and support of the magistrates and council in a plan for raising certain sums of money for carrying into effect various public improvements, such as lighting the barony with gas, erecting weighing machines for coals, establishing fire plugs, and repairing the police office or building a new one. Which application remit to the committee to whom Mr. David Laurie's application relative to the statute labour funds of the barony was formerly referred, with instructions to consider the same and to report.

Application of magistrates and commissioners of police of Gorbals.

The committee on the returns formerly ordered from the kirk sessions of the different parishes of the city relative to the management of the

Report as to sessional poor

and system of poor presented the following report with the tables therein referred to:—

“Glasgow, 17th December, 1823. Your committee having had under their consideration the returns from the different kirk sessions of the city relative to the poor, and having also had laid before them returns from the town’s hospital showing the number of paupers received from the different parishes in the city as well as from other sources into the hospital, for the three last years, find (1) That the number of enrolled poor on the 4th February, 1821, when the new system began, was 1,250, and on the 1st November, 1822, 1,244, showing a decrease in 21 months of 6. (2) That the maximum of monthly allowance during the year ending 1 November, 1822, is 6s., the minimum 1s. 6d., the highest average of any session 3s. 8d., the lowest average of any session 2s. 9d. (3) That the amount of ordinary collections from the 1st November, 1821, to the 1st November, 1822, is £2,033 4s. 11d., exclusive of the St. John’s evening collection of which no return has been made. (4) That the amount of expenditure of both enrolled and occasional poor on the sessions for the same period is £2,413 19s. 4d., exclusive of those on the deacons’ fund in St. John’s, the number of whom is stated at 16, but no return has been made of their expense. (5) That in the same year the expenditure in five of the sessions on 814 paupers is £1,604 19s. 10d., while the collections in these five sessions is only £581 3s. 9d., leaving a deficiency of £1,023 16s. 1d., which is supplied from the hospital. That in the other five sessions the collections for the same period amount to £1,452 1s. 2d., and in these the expenditure on 430 paupers is only £808 19s. 6d., leaving a balance in their hands for that year of £643 1s. 8d., and by the returns there is a balance of former years also in their hands of £505 18s. 5d., making the total sum in the hands of these five sessions, at 1 November, 1822, £1,149 0s. 1d.

The particulars of these returns are thrown into a tabular form, and will be found in the Appendix A (not copied, however, but produced with report).

It is evident to your committee, from an inspection of these returns, that whatever apparent benefit may at first sight be supposed to have arisen from a separate parochial management, in as far as that some parishes have not burdened the town’s hospital with any addition to the number of paupers during the 21 months under consideration, yet in point of fact a separate parochial fund has had the effect of increasing the burden of assessment to the extent of £1,100 and upwards, and that some of the parishes which appear in a flourishing

state with respect to the poors funds are more indebted to local circumstances than to any other cause, namely, a wealthy congregation and consequently large collections, with a small number of paupers and consequently small disbursements.

Supposing the parishes which make the greatest collections were also to have the most numerous list of paupers, and those with small collections were also to have the fewest paupers, and all the parishes to be placed on a somewhat equal footing, there might be some room for emulation among them, but to expect the same result from the management of 260 paupers with an annual collection of £100, as in the College parish, and from that of 90 paupers with a collection of £450 or £500, as in St. John's, is to expect what we fear cannot be accomplished.

The number of paupers received upon the hospital funds from the different parishes during the three years preceding 1st September, 1823, appears from the returns to be as follows :—From 9 parishes, from 1st September, 1820, to 31st August, 1821, 131; from 8 parishes, 1821-2, 104; 1822-3, 118. Total, 353. There have also been sent to the hospital, by order of the magistrates, during these three years, persons who were either insane or destitute, children exposed, or whose parents were in confinement, or have been transported, &c., some of whom remained for a short time only, others became a permanent burden, to the number of about 50. Total in three years, 403. These returns are also put into the form of a table, distinguishing the parishes and the different classes of inmates, outdoor, and children, and will be found in the Appendix B.

Your committee thought it right to have these statements from the hospital to show the state of admission thereto from the several parishes, with the view of ascertaining how far the hospital was relieved by the new system. These show that from the five parishes where the collections are more than adequate to the expenditure the number received into the hospital have been, as was to be expected, very few. St. John's, of course, send none. The Northwest has sent none for two years. The Outer High none for the last year. St. George's only four, and St. James' only two in the last year. But in the other five parishes, where the funds have been deficient, no greater diminution is perceptible than might have been looked for from the altered circumstances of the times and the improved conditions of the working classes.

Your committee are unwilling to enter into any controversial disputation on the subject, under the altered circumstances in which they make this report compared with what they were when the motion for the sessional returns was

made, or from giving any opinion upon the effects of the present system, but they have no hesitation in recommending to the council that the surplus of collections which have been accumulating in several parishes ought to be expended as far as it will go towards the relief of those paupers who are already supported by the hospital from those parishes, and they would further recommend to the council to call on the several kirk sessions, annually, for returns of the same kind, thereby keeping alive a wholesome system of controul over the expenditure of the poors funds, which, as representing the heritors, it is their bounden duty to do."

Which report having been read the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting.

Letter of rev.  
Mr. Marshall  
respecting his  
precentor.

The lord provost produced a letter from the revd. Mr. Marshall of the Outer High church, complaining of the conduct of the precentor of that congregation; which letter remit to the committee on churches, with power to concur with the kirk session in enquiring into the conduct of the precentor and in adopting such measures as may be necessary, and to report.

Report of  
sub-commit-  
tee on  
bridewell.

The sub-committee on bridewell presented the following report, with the statement of accounts therein referred to:—

“The reporters have to lay before the council a statement of the affairs of bridewell for the year ending 30th September last, by which it appears that the expense to the city arising out of the commitment of 1,148 prisoners, of whom 409 are males and 739 females, is for this year £119 9s. When to this sum is added the amount paid by the chamberlain for tradesmen’s accounts, chaplain’s and surgeon’s salary, &c. (viz., £117 7s. 5d), they have the satisfaction to state that the total expense of the establishment is less for the last than any former year, being £236 16s. 5d. in all.

The reporters have the pleasure to say that Mr. Brebner continues to pay the most assiduous attention to the different concerns of the institution, and the favorable result of the statement which they now submit to the council must in a great measure be attributed to his excellent management. They have now only to add that they have compared the vouchers of payments with the different books, and found them all correct. (Signed) A. G. Shand, John Alston.”

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, and unanimously vote their best thanks to

Messrs. Shand and Alston for their zealous attention to this department of criminal police.

Authorize Mr. Ferrie, superintendant of streets, to pay out of the fund for removing obstructions and otherwise improving the public streets £7 10s. to Mr. John Galloway for ground given up by him in taking back his new building in Buns Wynd, so as to correspond with the general line of the street.

Ground given up in Buns Wynd.

13 *January* 1824

The lord provost stated that it was with deep regret he performed the painful duty of intimating the vacancy in the council, occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Machen. The magistrates and council delay filling up the vacancy till a future meeting of council.

Death of Mr. Machen intimated.

There was presented a petition, subscribed by 14 of the elders and 21 of the deacons of the parish of St. John's, strongly recommending the revd. Mr. Thomas Brown of Tongland to the choice of the magistrates and council as patrons of that church, and mentioning that if there should be any delay in the presentation there was a probability of Mr. Brown accepting a call to the chapel of ease in St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh, vacant by the removal of Dr. Gordon. There was also presented a petition to the same effect, subscribed by a great number of the members of the congregation of St. John's church, amounting with the elders and deacons before mentioned to 330, who with their families were computed to represent nearly 1,200 sittings. There was likewise produced a letter to the lord provost from Mr. William Collins, chairman of the meeting of elders and deacons. Which petition and letter having been read and considered, Mr. Lawson moved that the magistrates and council should now appoint a meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 20th instant, for electing a minister to be presented to the church of St. John's, and baillie Anderson seconded the motion. Mr. William Graham stated his opinion that some farther time should be allowed to elapse before coming to any resolution on the subject, and moved for delay. Mr. Stewart Smith seconded the latter motion, and the vote having been put the magistrates and council, by a majority, resolve to proceed to the election of a minister to be presented to the cure of the

Petition of elders, &c., St. John's.

church and parish of St. John's, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, and appoint a meeting to be held for that purpose at two o'clock afternoon of that day.

Letter re-  
specting  
vacant  
stipend, &c.,  
Inner High  
church.

There was produced a letter from the revd. Dr. Ranken, as moderator of the presbytery, relative to the collection of the vacant stipend of the Inner High church or St. Mungo's parish, and of the allowance for communion elements and feu duties or ground rents of the glebe; which letter having been read the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on churches, with the assistance of the town clerks, with instructions and power to do in the matter what may be proper, and to report.

Proposal for a  
chapel in  
Partick.

There was produced a letter from the revd. Mr. Leishman, minister of Govan, recommending to the magistrates and council, as heritors of that parish, a proposed plan for the erection by subscription of a chapel in the village of Partick in communion with the established church. Which letter and proposal having been read, remit the same to the committee of finance to consider and report.

Report re-  
commending  
rebuilding  
Ramshorn  
church.

The committee on churches presented the following report relative to the Ramshorn church:—

“The committee on churches beg leave to inform the council that since they made their interim report on the 19th June last they have had several meetings respecting the Ramshorn church, and after mature consideration are of opinion it will be for the interest of the corporation to take down and rebuild that church. Having come to this conclusion, it became the duty of your committee to consider the best mode of rebuilding it, and having taken a variety of schemes into view, which naturally suggested themselves, are of opinion that the church should be rebuilt on its present site, and that the building should be plain, with pointed windows, to correspond somewhat with the steeple. As church accommodation is much wanted in this central situation, your committee became anxious to have this church above the average size, and are happy to inform the council that they have succeeded in this, having got a plan made, under their direction, which will contain 1,300 sittings, being 117 more than the present church. This additional number is procured from the mode of seating the galleries, from thinning the walls, which are unnecessarily thick, and from having only two stairs to the galleries instead of six, as at present.

As the seats in the Ramshorn church have been in a very insufficient state for a great length of time, the rents have always been proportionally low than in most of the other churches. Your committee are therefore of opinion that even in the new church it would not be expedient to raise the seat rents as high as some of the other churches, at the same time a suitable increase might be reasonably expected. At present the seats in St. John's and St. James' churches average 10s. 6d. per sitting; St. George's, 10s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; St. Enoch's, 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; St. Andrews, 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the Tron, 9s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and it is proposed to make the sittings in the new Ramshorn church average 8s. 9d. In the under part of the church the seat rents will be from 8s. to 11s., and a few of them at 12s., and in the gallery from 3s. 6d. to 8s., and 16s. for the front seats. At these rates the rental of the church will be £568 15s., from which deduct rental of the present church, £428 7s., leaving a difference of £140 8s. As your committee have reason to believe that the new church, including the materials of the old one, will not exceed the sum of £3,000, therefore deduct interest at the rate of 4 per cent., £120, [leaving] £20 8s. If the seats in the new church were valued at the same rate as St. George and St. Enoch, there would be 1s. 6d. additional on 1,300 sittings, £97 10s. In this view, the saving per annum would be £117 18s.; besides an indefinite saving in annual repairs, which the old church would require more than the new one.

On the whole, your committee have no hesitation in recommending to the council to direct the old church to be taken down and rebuilt in the way which has been described. If the council agree to this recommendation, the superintendant of public works will draw up a specification of the work, and estimates will be procured and submitted for the approbation of the council, and the necessary details enumerated in a subsequent report."

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing order, and in the meantime remit to the superintendant of public works to ascertain how far the adjacent lairs or ground formerly occupied as graves can be obtained for the purpose of enlarging the church and widening the street opposite to the churchyard in exchange for vaults for burying to be formed under the new church, as also what may be the expense of constructing these vaults.

Feu contract,  
lot Buchanan  
Street.

Subscribe feu contract with James M'Ruer, Hugh M'Ruer, and John M'Ruer, wrights, of lot of ground in Buchanan Street adjoining St. George's church.

20 *January* 1824

Election of  
minister to  
St. John's  
church de-  
layed.

The lord provost stated that the present meeting had been called for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a minister to be presented to the cure of St. John's church, in terms of the resolution of council of the 13th instant, but that yesterday he was informed by a gentleman who had taken a lead in the application in favour of the revd. Mr. Brown of Tongland that Mr. Brown had declined coming forward as a candidate either for St. John's church or for the chapel of ease in St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh. On considering which statement the council delay proceeding to the election of a minister to St. John's church, and resolve at a future meeting to fix a day for that purpose.

New ap-  
proach to city  
by north.

The council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on inland communications, relative to the improvement of the approach to the city from the north, presented on the 19th December last, the lord provost moved that the report should be approved of and Mr. Monteith seconded the motion. Mr. Templeton pointed out the benefit which would result from the proposed new approach to the different mills belonging to the town, and suggested the propriety of the mills, as a distinct property of the corporation, being specially debited with the half of the grant which might be agreed upon, of which proposal the council approve and direct accordingly. Mr. Craigie enquired whether £500 would not be a sufficient subscription on the part of the corporation. Mr. Templeton replied that unless the city subscribed £1,000 the improvement would not proceed. Baillie Anderson stated his reasons for dissenting from the proposed grant. Mr. Monteith replied, and after farther deliberation the existing standing order having been complied with, the magistrates and council finally approve of the said report and resolve and agree to contribute the sum of £1,000 towards the formation of the new approach delineated in the said report and plan therein referred to, upon condition that a sum adequate to the expense of effecting and completing the proposed new street shall be subscribed within six months from this date.

The council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the Ramshorn church, presented at last meeting, the superintendent of public works presented the following report, in terms of the remit then made:—

Farther report as to Ramshorn church and burying ground.

“ In reference to the remit of the 13th current, I beg leave to inform the council that it will necessarily be a considerable time before I can ascertain whether all the persons having burying places adjacent to the south front of the Ramshorn church will be willing to sell or exchange them for other burying places, so as to enable the council to widen the street. I will lose no time in making the necessary applications. With respect to forming vaults for burying under the intended church, the committee on churches who had the matter fully before them join me in opinion that there are objections against the formation of vaults nearly insurmountable, and even if these objections did not exist, the expense of erecting them would be so great as to prevent their being adopted. (Signed) James Cleland.”

Baillie Anderson having suggested the propriety of acquiring the lairs or areas of graves adjacent to Ingram Street by purchase or exchange, when they can be procured, the council approve of this proposal, and authorise and direct the superintendent of works to proceed accordingly, and after farther deliberation the council, before coming to any final resolution on the subject of the report, remit to the committee to reconsider the matter, to enquire and ascertain whether another and more appropriate situation for the proposed new church may not be obtained at a moderate price, to procure elevation plans of the proposed new edifice adapted either to the present site or to such other site as may appear eligible, and to report farther.

There was produced the following representation from the assessors for the poor:—

Representation by assessors for poor.

“ Bull Inn, Glasgow, 17th December, 1823. The assessors of poors rates for the city having finished their sittings for the present year and performed the duty committed to them, to the best of their judgement, agreed before separating humbly to represent to the honble. the lord provost, magistrates, and council, their conviction that the mode of apportioning the sum to be levied is on many accounts extremely objectionable, that from its inquisitorial nature (frequently requiring gentlemen to make otherwise unnecessary disclosures of their affairs,

or submit to be over rated) the assessors feel the business entrusted to them becoming every year more unpleasant to themselves and they believe more odious to the public, and that it tends greatly to depreciate burgage property, inasmuch as wealthy persons whose business does not require residence within the city are induced thereby to invest their property and establish their domicile in the country, or in the suburbs, where the poors rates are charged upon a different principle, and if not less burdensome are at least found to be free from what is most objectionable and odious in the mode of assessment so long practised within the city. The assessors do therefore humbly request the lord provost, magistrates and council, to take this matter into their serious consideration, and adopt such other mode of raising the sum necessary for the support of the poor as to them shall appear most proper."

Which representation having been read, the council remit the same to the committee appointed on the 5th December last to consider that important subject.

Report as to  
entry of  
feuars.  
Lawrieston.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
“The committee have considered the application of Messrs. Laurie, Reid and Fyfe and have to report it as their opinion that it ought to be acceded to, on condition of Mr. Laurie's giving up the said superiority created by him over the different building areas into which he has divided and sold the ground referred to, and the applicants agreeing to a prohibition against subfeuuing except to be held of the town.

Gorbals and  
Port Glasgow.

Your committee have further to report that they have been informed a great many of the feuars, both in Gorbals and Port Glasgow, are in non entry, and that none of the feuars of either of these places have been called on to enter and pay the casualties of superiority for a number of years. They would therefore recommend that the town clerks be instructed to take the necessary steps for enforcing these entries and payment of the casualties due to the town thereon. 20 January, 1824.”

Which report having been considered, the council approve thereof, resolve and agree accordingly and authorize the committee, with the assistance of the town clerks, to take the necessary measures for obtaining payment of the casualties due by vassals in non entry.

Seal of cause  
to joint stock  
company for

The magistrates and council, in council assembled, having resumed consideration of the application of the preses, vice preses, treasurer and

other directors of the joint stock company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the Cross of Glasgow, presented to the council on the 20th May last, and heard the report of the town clerks as to the legality of the object and design of the company, are of opinion that the said company is highly deserving of the protection of public authority,

and therefore did and do hereby create, erect, constitute and unite, into a corporation or body politic, by the name, style and title of “The Joint Stock Company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the Cross of Glasgow,” the following persons and their successors in office, viz., Kirkman Finlay, esquire, preses, Robert Findlay, esquire, vice preses, James Dennistoun and Michael Rowand, esquires, treasurers, and Henry Monteith, Patrick Playfair, James Lumsden, junior, John Bartholomew, William M’Tyer, James Oswald, William Hussey, Thomas Laurie and Thomas Bain, directors of the said joint stock company, and their successors in office, and all such other persons as now are or may hereafter be admitted members thereof, and the said corporation shall be and is hereby made subject to the regulations and shall be vested with the rights, capacities, and powers for the management and government thereof hereinafter contained. [(1) corporation to have power to receive contributions; (2) power to acquire, hold and sell heritages and goods in corporate name; (3) to have common seal if thought fit; (4) power to make byelaws and regulations; (5) magistrates and council, in certain events, to be entitled to revoke seal of cause; (lastly) town clerks to give extracts].

6 February 1824

[The magistrates and council appointed a meeting to be held on Friday, 5th March next, for the purpose of electing a minister to be presented to the cure of St. John’s church.]

The committee of finance presented the following report on the application for aid towards the erecting of a chapel in Partick:—

“We have considered the application of the revd. Mr. Leishman of Govan in favour of a proposed plan for the erection, by subscription, of a chapel in the village of Partick, in communion with the established church, and beg to recommend to the magistrates and council, as heritors within the parish of Govan, and interested to a certain extent in the amount of the collections at the church doors

opening new street to the Cross.

Day fixed for electing minister.

Report respecting a chapel in Partick.

for the maintenance of the poor, to authorize the lord provost and dean of guild to subscribe on behalf of the magistrates and council, a sum not exceeding £40 sterling towards the erection of the proposed chapel, if, after farther communication with Mr. Leishman, the measure appears likely to be attended with advantage to the parish in general. Glasgow, 28th January, 1824.”

Which report having been considered, the council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting.

Precentor of  
Outer High  
church  
resigns his  
office.

Baillie Hamilton reported from the committee on churches, to whom a remit was lately made to enquire into the complaint against the precentor of the Outer High church, that the precentor had resigned his office and that the kirk session had accepted his resignation. Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the proceedings of the kirk session.

Proceedings  
as to proposed  
bill to amend  
bridewell act.

The lord provost stated that he had lately received from Mr. Farie of Farm the heads of a bill, proposed by the committee of the county of Lanark to be introduced into parliament this session for the ostensible purpose of amending the existing act for the erection of a county and city bridewell, with a letter requesting him to lay the heads of the bill before the bridewell commissioners. The lord provost also stated that he had since received a letter from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood intimating that an application had been made to him to take charge of the bill for amending the bridewell act, and requesting to know what were the views of his constituents on the subject. Which heads of a bill and letters having been considered, and the nature of the proposed alterations having been explained by Mr. Templeton, the magistrates and council are of opinion and resolve that the proposed bill is unnecessary and uncalled for, and will occasion an additional assessment upon the inhabitants for defraying the expense of it without any corresponding increase of the funds provided for the accomplishment of the important object for which the existing statute was passed, and request the lord provost to communicate their sentiments on the proposed measure to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, member for this district of burghs. Farther appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to meet and hold a conference with the committee of the county on the subject of the proposed bill for altering the existing county and city bridewell act.

The committee on landed property presented [letter from Messrs. James M'Ruer & Sons, whereby, "in consideration of the magistrates and council allocating the 1,513 square yards of ground, as mentioned in their letter of 4th December last and plan therein referred to," they offered to pay 4s. per square yard upon the remaining 2,092 $\frac{6}{9}$  square yards, on receiving a discharge for that amount; of which offer the committee on landed property recommended the acceptance]. Which letter and report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, agree to accept of the offer made by Messrs. M'Ruer and Sons, and authorize the town clerks to prepare the necessary deeds.

Mr. Rodger submitted to the council the propriety of relinquishing and departing from that stipulation in the feu contracts of the Meadow-flat lands and other lands feued by the town, by which, after the lapse of ten years, redemption of the feu duty is not allowed except at the rate of 25 years purchase. Which proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the finance committee, with instructions to enquire farther into the matter and to report.

There was produced a letter from the elders of the Barony parish, requesting the concurrence of the magistrates and council, as heritors of that parish, in the appointment of an assistant to the rev. Dr. Burns, which letter having been read, the magistrates and council approve generally of the proposal, and remit to the committee on churches to ascertain the amount of the contribution to be made by the city, along with the other heritors, towards the salary of the assistant, and to report.

20 February 1824

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the finance committee, presented at last meeting, relative to the rev. Mr. Leishman's application for a contribution towards the erection of a chapel in Partick, in communion with the established church, approve thereof and authorize the lord provost and dean of guild to subscribe the sum of £40 therein recommended, either towards the erection of a new chapel or for the purchase of one of the buildings for divine worship now erecting by dissenters in that village, if upon farther enquiry it shall appear to be expedient for the parish to do so.

Report from committee on churches. The committee on churches presented the following series of detailed reports relative to different matters and subscribed by all the members :—

Ramshorn church.

“ First.—Conformably to remit your committee have looked at various pieces of ground as a site for a new church in place of the Ramshorn church, and now report that they cannot find any so suitable in every respect as the present site. The committee have farther to report that they have requested Mr. David Hamilton, architect, to make a set of elevations for the church, and being informed that Mr. Thomas Rickman, architect in Birmingham, who has had great experience in church building, is now in Glasgow, they have felt it their duty to take a set of elevations from him also. Both these gentlemen have recommended that the steeple should be taken down and a tower put in its place as more suitable to the intended church. Under these circumstances your committee have given directions to keep economy in view as much as possible in the designs of the church and tower.” Of which report approve and authorize the committee to proceed in procuring plans, specifications, and estimates.

Assistant to revd. Dr. Burns.

“ Second.—In considering the remit respecting an assistant to the revd. Dr. Burns, altho’ your committee have not been able to ascertain the exact proportion of the expense which will fall on the town, as heritors of the Barony parish, yet being satisfied that the town’s proportion will be very inconsiderable, they have no hesitation in recommending that the town should pay the proportion of the expense of procuring an assistant corresponding to its interest.” Of which report approve, resolve to contribute, along with the other heritors of the Barony parish, towards the appointment of an assistant to the revd. Dr. Burns, and authorise the lord provost or any of the magistrates to attend any meeting of the heritors that may be called for that purpose.

St. Andrew’s church.

“ Third.—The steps connected with the portico of St. Andrew’s church, and the die walls by which the stair is bounded, has got into such a state of decay as to make a thorough repair necessary. The council are aware that the portico of this church has no rail to protect it from injury. It is also known to them that from its comparative isolated situation the whole area is frequently covered with filth to such a degree as to make it offensive to the congregation and disreputable to the town. Your committee have therefore directed the superintendant of public works to make specifications for repairing the masonry, and for making an iron rail with a gate and two doors to enclose the portico. Estimates have been received, by which it appears that the whole

can be executed for the sum of £125. Under all the circumstances of the case, the committee can have no doubt but that the council will direct the work to be done without loss of time. The committee have farther to call the attention of the council to the state of the church itself. It is now a great number of years since it was cleaned. The ceiling and walls are in a very dirty state, and the portico doors leading to the vestibule are nearly worn out. The committee have therefore to recommend that the council direct the superintendent of public works to make specifications and procure estimates of the work, so as to have it executed during the course of the ensuing summer." Which report having been considered, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till another meeting of council, and in the meantime, on the motion of bailie Anderson, remit to the committee to consider whether the proposed railing may not be more advantageously placed at a greater distance from the church, and to procure estimates of the expense according to this altered plan.

" Fourth.—The council will recollect that for several years past repeated complaints by the sitters have been made of the extreme cold in the Outer Heating of the Outer High church. The council being aware that the pecuniary interest of the corporation is intimately connected with the comfort of the sitters, agreed on the 13th October, 1820, to lay out the sum of £120 towards heating this church, provided the congregation would raise £160 among them, the estimate of the whole, as given in by Mr. Silvester of London, being £400. At first it was thought that the congregation would raise their part of the money, but it was afterwards found that this could not be done. The scheme was therefore abandoned. About a year before Mr Silvester submitted his plan Mr. Cleland suggested a scheme, by which the sharpness of the cold air could be taken off and the church rendered less uncomfortable at a moderate expense. Being aware of the great height of the column of cold air in the church and the insufficient state of the windows, Mr. Cleland did not then feel himself authorized to ask the council to hazard the experiment, but since that time his opinion has been fortified by several persons of skill, and he now informs us that for a sum not exceeding £60 he will put up an apparatus on the outside of the north front of the church which will warm the air in the church during frost to 45 or 50 degrees heat without at all injuring the appearance of the building. As your committee are satisfied that something must be done towards the heating of this church, they beg to recommend the council to authorize Mr. Cleland to put his scheme in execution, the expense

not to exceed £60." Which report having been considered, approve thereof, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

New burying  
ground.

" Fifth.—The committee have the pleasure of informing the council that the lairs adjoining the wall which was built in the High church new burying ground about four years ago are now all sold but four. It will therefore be necessary to build another wall without loss of time. As the expense will be about £500, and the price of the lairs adjoining the wall £1,176, and the accommodation much wanted by the public, the committee have no hesitation in recommending that specifications for the work be made and estimates procured, to be laid before a future meeting of council. From arrangements which the committee have lately made it is expected that at least £50 per annum will be added to the funds for the use of common burying ground above what has been formerly received." Which report having been considered, approve thereof, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Proceedings  
regarding the  
sessional  
poor.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the returns of the sessional and hospital poor presented on the 19th December last, delay till a future meeting of council coming to any resolution on the general question of the expediency of the arrangement lately adopted for the distribution of the poors fund and the supply of the poor, but in the meantime approve of the recommendation at the close of the said report. In terms thereof direct that the funds which have been accumulated by particular kirk sessions shall be applied in paying the allowances to the poor of these parishes who have been admitted upon the roll of the hospital and that the different kirk sessions of the city shall be called upon to make an annual return of the poor on their rolls and of their funds. Farther, on the motion of baillie Anderson, recommend to the different kirk sessions to make a careful and minute scrutiny of the rolls of the poor of their respective parishes.

Report of  
committee on  
Grammar  
School.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report:—

" The committee having taken into consideration the hardship experienced by Mr Cowan, in consequence of the burden imposed upon him in the payment of an annuity to Mr. Gibson, his predecessor, earnestly recommend the

magistrates and town council to relieve him entirely of that burden, and altho' it is with reluctance they make this second appeal to the council, in consequence of the failure of the first, yet circumstances have come to their knowledge which, altho' they do not consider it expedient to state them in the report, are of such a nature as to impress them with a sense of the propriety and they might also say necessity of the measure. Glasgow, 19th February, 1824."

Which report having been considered, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till a future meeting of council.

The committee on landed property presented the following offer from Offer for old Grammar School.  
Mr. James King, writer, for the old Grammar School buildings, and report thereon:—

"Glasgow, 20th February, 1824. Sir,—I hereby make offer to the magistrates and council of the sum of three thousand pounds sterling for the old Grammar School in George's Street, including the space within the boundary walls on the north, east, and west, the two latter walls to be my property and the former to belong to the town; £500 to be paid of the price at Whitsunday first, when I enter into possession, and the balance to be converted into a feu duty at five per cent., redeemable upon the usual terms in the town's feus, or in your option not redeemable for ten years after Whitsunday but at any time after that period upon payment of twenty years' purchase. It is understood the property will be sold under the same provisions and restrictions as the steadings to the east and west, and I agree that the magistrates shall have an entry to the new Grammar School along the west extremity of the property, nine feet in width, either open or covered in my option, and if covered to be twelve feet high, but they are to give up and remove that servitude upon my procuring for them a similar entry from John Street. As part of the property is let for five years after Whitsunday, I take it subject to that lease and to any verbal sets which may have been granted for next year. I am, &c., (signed) Ja. King. James Cleland, esq." "It is understood that the magistrates are to have free ish to the stair leading up to the property in front of the janitor's house, which stair is to be altered by you so as to encroach as little as possible upon the court. In the event of an entry being provided from John Street, it is to lead into the ground between the front of the school and the north end of the janitor's house. I am also to have liberty of raising your south wall to the extent of ten feet above its present height at

my own expense. (Signed) Ja. King." "Glasgow, 20th February, 1824. The committee on landed property recommend to the council to accept the preceding offer."

On considering which offer and report the magistrates and council agree to expose the property to sale at the price offered, provided a clause be inserted in the conveyance to prevent the construction or use on the premises of any work of any description which may prove noisome or in any respect hurtful or detrimental to the new Grammar School and adjacent ground, and authorize the committee to expose the said property to public auction at the upset price now offered as soon as previous notice of the sale can be given, in terms of the Act 3, Geo. IV., cap. 91, sec. 6.

Offer for  
steading,  
Monteith  
Row.

The committee on landed property presented [offer from Mr. John Weir, architect, for steading in Monteith Row marked No. 14 on the plan, being the west corner steading of the centre street leading into Great Hamilton Street, of 27s. per square yard, to be converted into a ground annual at 5 per cent., and report by the landed property committee recommending acceptance of the offer, "on condition that the ground rent be redeemable at 25 years' purchase only, and that Mr. Weir agrees to pay for the iron railing of the area at the same rate as paid by Messrs. Sommervilles, who purchased the former steading."] Which offer and report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee to expose the steading therein mentioned to public auction at the upset price now offered on the terms recommended by the committee and acceded to by Mr. Weir, after previous notice in terms of the Act 3, Geo. IV., c. 91, there being now occasion to wait till next exchequer term, as the steadings in Monteith Row are feued in terms of a special act of parliament, and public notice of the sale of the said building ground has been given on various former occasions.

Notice re-  
specting  
county and  
city bridewell  
bill and Port-  
patrick road  
bill.

There was produced a letter from Mr. John Richardson, solicitor to the city in London, stating that he had declined taking charge of the proposed bill for altering the existing county and city bridewell act, and that he understood Mr. Kennedy's bill for the improvement of the road to Port Patrick would not be proceeded in.

Ground ad-  
joining Gram-  
mar School.

Baillie Anderson stated that there was a small piece of ground to the north of the new Grammar School which it was desirable should be pur-

chased to prevent the introduction of nuisance, and Mr. Cleland stated there was another small piece of ground belonging to Mr. Nicol Brown and adjacent to the school house, which it was also desirable should be purchased to exclude nuisance and to afford space for the erection of a hall for the annual distribution of prizes, which statements having been considered, on the motion of Mr. Rodger, seconded by Mr. Ranken, remit to the committee on landed property to enquire on what terms the said areas of ground can be procured, and to report.

5 March 1824

Mr. Archibald Lawson stated, with reference to the resolution passed at last meeting of council, directing the funds accumulated by the different kirk sessions to be applied in payment of the allowances to the poor of these sessions admitted to the roll of the town's hospital, that on farther consideration he was apprehensive this direction might induce some of the kirk sessions to give up the plan of separate management now in progress with a view to the reduction and eventual abolition of the compulsory assessment. On considering which statement the magistrates and council delay coming to any farther resolution on the subject till a future meeting, and in the meantime direct intimation to be made to the session clerk that the operation of the said direction is superseded till farther notice be given.

Resolution as  
to sessional  
poor.

The magistrates and council then proceeded, agreeably to the resolution passed on the 6th of February last, to the election of a minister to be presented to the church and parish of St. John's, vacant by the resignation of the rev. Dr. Chalmers. The lord provost proposed the rev. Mr. Dunoon of Kingarth as a minister well qualified to fill the charge. Mr. Rodger seconded the proposal, and the magistrates and council unanimously elect and resolve to present the rev. Mr. Dunoon of Kingarth to the church and parish of St. John, and authorise the town clerks to prepare a deed of presentation to be submitted at next meeting.

Minister of  
the church  
and parish of  
St. John's.

The magistrates and council authorise the lord provost to subscribe a petition to the revd. presbytery of Glasgow to fix an early day for moderating a call to the rev. Mr. Dunoon, and to take the other steps

Lord provost  
to sign peti-  
tion to pres-  
bytery.

necessary for his admission to Saint John's church according to the rules of the church.

Committee.

[Committee also appointed to take such measures as may be necessary] and to sign the call on behalf of the magistrates and council.

Report as to  
St. Andrew's  
church re-  
specting rail  
at portico.

The committee on churches presented the following additional report, relative to St. Andrew's church:—

“ In obedience to remit the committee on churches have taken into their consideration the motion made by baillie Anderson at the last meeting of council for placing the proposed iron rail at St. Andrew's church at a greater distance from the portico. The committee, having reconsidered the matter, are of opinion, with baillie Anderson, that the rail would have a better effect if it were placed on a parapet wall and at a greater distance from the portico. They have therefore directed the superintendant of public works to make a plan and specification of the work, by which the rail is to be placed at the distance of 6 feet 6 inches from the undermost step of the stair leading to the portico, and to return on the north and south ends of the portico at the same distance of 6 feet 6 inches, and when they arrive opposite to the centre of the west pilasters of the church to be returned into it at right angles. Your committee have procured four estimates, by which it appears that the expense of the parapet wall and rail and repairing the stair, &c., will amount to £201 12s. Altho' this is considerably more than the former estimate, where the rail was to have been placed on a cope stone and connected with the die walls of the portico, yet your committee have no hesitation in recommending that the work be executed conformably to the present plan, because while it preserves the effect of the portico it puts into the power of the council at any future period to carry the parapet wall and rail round the church. 5th March, 1824.”

Which report having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Agree to ex-  
pense of heat-  
ing the Outer  
High church.

Having resumed consideration of the report presented by the committee on churches at last meeting, relative to a plan for heating the Outer High church, approve finally of the said report, and authorize the committee and superintendant of public works to proceed with the construction of the apparatus according to the plan therein recommended, the expense not to exceed the sum of £60, specified in the report.

Having resumed consideration of the report presented by the committee on churches at last meeting, relative to the erection of an additional wall in the new burying ground in the High churchyard, approve thereof and authorize the committee and superintendant to procure estimates and to proceed with the work, the expense not to exceed the sum of £500 specified in the report.

There was produced a letter to the lord provost from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, M.P., enclosing a letter from the treasury, London, intimating that the lords commissioners had directed a minute for granting out of the grassum for the new lease of the teinds of the burgh and barony parish the sum of £3,000 for the repairs of the cathedral of Glasgow, and had instructed the barons of the exchequer to cause the work be proceeded in, under the superintendance of the King's architect; and that their lordships had also determined to submit a warrant to his Majesty for the application of a farther sum of £2,000 out of the same fund to the Royal Botanic Institution of Glasgow.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Richardson, solicitor for the city in London, to Mr. Reddie, intimating that from the favorable impression he had made on Mr. Robinson, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Herries, and other public men, Mr. Kennedy was induced to proceed with his bill for the improvement of the road to Port Patrick, and stating his, Mr. Richardson's, own determination, notwithstanding the connection he had formerly had with this bill, to discharge his duty faithfully as the agent of the city in opposing it, but at the same time suggesting that if all idea of appropriating to this road any part of the pontages of the bridges of Glasgow were abandoned, and if by an arrangement with the Gorbals trustees and the expected aid of exchequer bills there were a probability of the tolls near Glasgow being sooner reduced under the Port Patrick bill than under the Gorbals Acts it could not be an object for Glasgow to oppose the measure. Which letter having been considered the magistrates and council resolve to oppose decidedly the application of any part of the tolls of the bridges of Glasgow to the Port Patrick road, and also the application to this road of any part of the Gorbals and other tolls on the south and in the vicinity of Glasgow, unless there be a reasonable prospect under the new bill of reducing the Gorbals and other

Wall to be erected in new burying ground High church yard.

Grant for repairing the cathedral.

Proceedings as to Mr. Kennedy's bill for improving Port Patrick road.

tolls sooner than under the existing local acts and of securing at the same time an adequate fund for keeping this line of road in the vicinity of the city in a proper state of repair, authorize the lord provost to request Mr. Campbell of Blythswood to support this resolution in parliament, and authorize Mr. Reddie to write Mr. Richardson to the same effect.

Bill for railway from Monkland coalfields to Kirkintilloch.

There were produced a petition from a number of inhabitants and proprietors of public works in the city and neighbourhood and also letters from Mr. Kirkman Finlay, governor of the company of proprietors of the Forth and Clyde canal navigation, and from Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, stating that a joint stock company had been formed for the construction of a railway from the Monkland coal fields to Kirkintilloch on the Forth and Clyde canal, and requesting the magistrates and council to give their support to the bill lately introduced into parliament for that purpose, on the ground of the measure being calculated to encrease the supply and reduce the price of coals throughout this part of the country, and particularly in Glasgow, to diminish the expense of carriage by competition with the Monkland canal proprietors and to encrease the revenue of the Forth and Clyde Navigation Company, of which the city is a stockholder. Which petition and letters having been considered, remit the same to the committee on inland communications, with instructions to enquire farther into the matter and to report.

Proposed change of mail to Carlisle to be objected to.

The lord provost produced a copy of a letter from the duke of Hamilton to Francis Freeling, esquire, of the general post office, London, stating his grace's objections to an application lately made by some county gentlemen on the east side of the Clyde, interested in a new road from Cumbernauld to Lanark, for having the mail coach now running between Glasgow and Carlisle removed from the present line of road to the east side of the river, so as to pass for a considerable distance on the new road just alluded to. Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously resolve to oppose the proposed alteration of the course of the mail coach, as obviously encreasing the distance and thereby defeating the object for which the present line of road was formed, and for the attainment of which the corporation of the city became bound as surety for part of the debts of that road trust, viz., the earlier arrival of the mail at and the later departure of the mail from Glasgow, and

authorize and request the lord provost, on behalf of the council, to write the postmaster general or the secretary to the post office on the subject.

The lord provost submitted to the council a letter from Patrick Anderson, esquire, provost of Dundee, enclosing a copy of a petition to the house of commons relative to the salmon fishery and requesting the concurrence and assistance of the corporation of this city in the application made by that burgh to parliament for enquiry into the expediency of the existing laws applicable to the salmon fishery and for the establishment of such improved regulations with regard to both the times and modes of fishing as the result of that enquiry may show to be proper. Which letter having been read, the council remit the same, with the enclosed petition, to baillie Craigie [and others], as a committee, to consider the matter and to report.

Salmon fishery, letter of provost of Dundee as to existing laws.

There was produced a petition from the proprietors of tenements in Monteith Row for having that street causewayed so far as built. Which petition having been read, remit the same to the committee on landed property to enquire into the matter, to have a conference with the statute labour trustees on the subject, and to report.

Petition of proprietors in Monteith Row for causeway.

There were produced a petition from the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution, requesting the magistrates and council to incorporate that society by granting it a seal of cause, and also a copy of the regulations proposed to be adopted by the society, which regulations remit to the town clerks to examine the same and to report as to the legal propriety thereof.

Petition from Glasgow Mechanics' Institution.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the Grammar School, recommending that the last appointed master, Mr. Cowan, should be relieved entirely of the payment stipulated by Mr. Gibson upon his resigning his office, the council, on the motion of the lord provost, approve of the said report and authorize the chamberlain to make the necessary payment.

Mr. Cowan of Grammar School relieved of Mr. Gibson's annuity.

On the motion of Mr. Templeton, remit to the committee of finance to consider and report as to the unsettled accounts for levelling and improving the Green in the years 1816 and 1817.

Unsettled accounts for levelling, &c., Green.

23 March 1824

The lord provost produced the following letter from the rev. Mr. Denoon

Letter from Mr. Denoon

declining to  
accept pre-  
sentation.

Denoon declining to accept of the presentation to St. John's church:—  
 “ My lord,—I had the honour of acknowledging your lordship's letter of the 5th current, and took the liberty of requesting the delay of a few days before I returned a final answer on a subject so important as my election to be minister of St. John's. After giving the matter the most attentive consideration of which I am capable, I feel myself compelled to decline an appointment every way so respectable. It would occupy too much of your lordship's time were I to enter into a particular explanation of those reasons which have guided my decision in this case, but were I to do so I am persuaded that whatever opinion your lordship might form of my understanding you would be disposed to give me credit for right principle. To succeed a minister of Dr. Chalmers' splendid talents is enough to fill any mind with painful apprehension, and to fail in carrying forward, with spirit and activity, those plans in which the revd. Dr. and his able agency were engaged, plans which promise results so highly interesting to the general prosperity of the country, would be sufficient to destroy any reputation however creditably it might otherways be sustained. While I most cordially approve of the exertions which have been made in the province of political economy, I am not, I confess, prepared to sacrifice every other consideration to ensure the success of those exertions. I conceive the successor to St. John's, as well as the agency, to be pledged to the country for the prosecution of this experiment. I confidently hope your lordship and colleagues in council will find no difficulty in supplying the present vacancy, and should regret exceedingly if the days now lost should be attended with any material inconvenience to the magistrates and council in their future arrangements respecting the parish of St. John's. May I request your lordship to convey to the magistrates and council the expression of my best thanks for their kindness. Allow me to express the deep sense which I entertain of your lordship's polite attention, and I have the honor, &c., (signed) James Denoon. Kingarth Manse, 16 March, 1824.”

Answer to  
minute of  
kirk session.

The lord provost also produced an extract from the minutes of the kirk session of St. John's parish, just transmitted to him, intimating that the session are satisfied that Mr. Brown of Tongland would be a most desirable minister, if his difficulties could be removed, and that the session are willing to use their best exertions for this purpose, provided there is no prejudice against him in the minds of the patrons, from the circumstance of his name having been formerly enrolled as a candidate and

withdrawn. Which minute having been read, the magistrates and council decline giving any farther opinion on the subject thereof than that they entertain no prejudice whatever against Mr. Brown, and appoint a meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 6th of April next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing a minister to be presented to the church and parish of St. John, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chalmers.

Having resumed consideration of the farther report of the committee on churches, presented at last meeting, relative to the railing in front of St. Andrew's church, approve finally of the said report and authorise the committee and superintendant to proceed finally with the work, the expense not to exceed £201 12s.

The lord provost stated that, agreeably to the resolution of council at last meeting, he had addressed to Mr. Freeling, secretary to the general post office, a representation against the proposed change in the route of the mail coach between Glasgow and Carlisle, and had received an answer, now produced, intimating that no application had yet been made to such an effect to the postmaster general, and that in the event of such a request being made the lord provost's representation would be duly adverted to by his lordship, the postmaster general, in deciding on the route best calculated to promote the general interests of the public. The lord provost also stated that he had communicated the preceding information to the duke of Hamilton and had received a polite answer from his grace.

The committee on the revisal of the existing laws relative to the salmon fishery presented the following report:—

“The committee to whom was referred the letter from the provost of Dundee requesting the concurrence and assistance of this corporation in the application made by that burgh to parliament for enquiry into the expediency of the existing laws applicable to the salmon fishery and for the establishment of such improved regulations with regard to both the times and modes of fishing as the result of that enquiry may shew to be proper, take leave to report that they have given the subject that due consideration which its importance demanded, and can have no hesitation in recommending that the council should lose no time in giving their most cordial support to a measure which has for its object such improvements in our salmon fishery laws as may eventually prove of inestimable national benefit. Glasgow, 23rd March, 1824.”

Railing in front of St. Andrew's church.

Proposed change in route of mail.

Report as to the salmon fishery laws.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve to petition parliament in support of the measure, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the petition in their name and on their behalf.

Report as to terms on which feu duties are redeemable.

The committee on finance presented the following report:—

“ In obedience to the remit of council of the 6th February last, we have considered the propriety of relinquishing and departing from that stipulation in the feu contracts of the Meadowflat lands and other lands feued by the town, by which, after the lapse of ten years, redemption of the feuduty is not allowed except at the rate of twenty five years purchase. In the present state of the money market we are of opinion it would be highly inexpedient to depart from the stipulation in question, which has the effect of securing to the town over a considerable portion of most valuable property not only five per cent per annum, but duplications of the feu duties every 19th year. Glasgow, 19th March, 1824.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and resolve accordingly.

Bill for a railway from Monkland coal fields to Kirkintilloch.

The committee on inland communications presented the following report:—

“ Report of the committee on inland communications on the application relative to a proposed railway from the Monkland coal fields to Kirkintilloch. We have considered the petition from the proprietors of manufactories in this city and neighbourhood, the letter from the governor of the company of proprietors of the Forth and Clyde canal navigation and the letter of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, all requesting the support of this corporation in favour of the bill for the construction of a railway from the Monkland coal fields to the great canal at Kirkintilloch. We have also considered an application from the company of proprietors of the Monkland canal navigation, transmitted to the lord provost since last meeting of council and requesting the aid of the corporation of this city against the proposed measure. We are of course of opinion that any measure of which the tendency is to encrease the supply of coal or to diminish the expense of that commodity to this city deserves the support of the council, and we think the proposed railroad may prove beneficial to Glasgow, inasmuch as it may tend to reduce the rates of carriage by creating a competition which does not now exist. But we apprehend the proposed railway will be chiefly

beneficial in promoting the exportation of Monkland coal to the eastern rather than the western parts of Scotland, and altho' we must all feel a lively interest in the general prosperity of the country we do not consider the city as in any way peculiarly called upon to come forward on the present occasion. Neither do we think that in such a public matter the circumstance of the corporation holding a few shares in the stock of the Forth and Clyde Navigation ought to influence the determination of the magistrates and council of Glasgow, and upon the whole we would humbly recommend that the magistrates and council should remain neutral, and not present any petition to parliament in favor of either party, leaving them to support or oppose the measure on proper parliamentary grounds. Glasgow, 16th March, 1824."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve to interfere no further in the matter than to secure by a special provision in the bill an equality of charge for transport on the railway between the coals carried eastward and those carried westward, and remit to the committee to take such measures as may appear necessary for accomplishing this fair and equitable object.

There was produced a letter from Mr. James Miller, tenant of the Provan mill, requesting a deduction of rent, such as other landed proprietors have allowed their tenants, and also a new barn and byre. Which letter remit to the committee on mills and quarries to consider and report.

There was produced a letter to the lord provost, subscribed by James Oswald [and others], proposing to form a joint stock company and with the approbation of the magistrates and council to apply to parliament for a bill for opening a street to run parallel to the Trongate from King Street to Stockwell Street, and also certain other streets between Stockwell Street and Dunlop Street. Which application and plans therewith produced having been considered, the magistrates and council being convinced that the proposed new streets will not only be an ornament to the city, but will tend to diminish the risk of infectious diseases, and contribute to the general salubrity of that part of the town, approve generally of the measure, and resolve to concur in the application to parliament, reserving to the magistrates and council such controul as the interests of the public may seem to require.

Application  
of tenant of  
Provan mill.

Proposal for  
street from  
King Street  
to Stockwell  
Street.

College chapel suggested for accommodating congregation of Ramshorn parish.

There was produced a letter from the rev. Dr. Rankine, relative to the accommodation of his congregation while the Ramshorn church is rebuilding, and suggesting the College chapel for that purpose; which letter having been read the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on churches, with authority to make such application to the professors of the college or otherwise as may appear proper.

Farther reports as to plans and estimates.

The committee on churches presented the following farther report relative to the Ramshorn church:—

“Agreeably to the remit of council we have procured plans of a new church to be erected on the site of the present Ramshorn church from Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Rickman, architects, and we have also procured an estimate by Mr. John M’Ewan of the comparative expense of the masonry of the principal elevations and towers delineated on these plans, from which it appears the masonry of Mr. Hamilton’s plan will cost £1,474 8s. 2d., and the masonry of Mr. Rickman’s plan £1,247 8s., making a difference of £227. We have carefully considered both plans, and we are of opinion that upon the whole Mr. Rickman’s is preferable, provided a small addition be made to the height of the tower and perhaps a little additional ornament in front; and as the season is now advancing and it is of great importance that no time should be lost in the commencement of the work, we would recommend to the council to authorize the committee to adopt Mr. Rickman’s plan, with the modifications now suggested, and to lay it immediately before him that he may encrease the elevation of the tower and add to the ornaments in front in such a manner as may appear to him most consistent with the original design. When this is done your committee will proceed to procure detailed specifications and estimates in terms of the former remit.”

Which report having been considered, with the elevation plans of the proposed building therein referred to, baillie Anderson moved that instead of building a new church at so great expense as it was likely to cost, the present church should be repaired, and Mr. Michael Miller seconded the motion, and the magistrates and council, while they approve generally of the report, and authorise the committee to proceed in getting Mr. Rickman’s plan improved in the manner suggested, and in procuring a specification and estimates of the expense of rebuilding the church agreeably to that plan, reserve thereafter to determine whether it may be

expedient to rebuild the church at such expense as may be thus ascertained, or more prudent merely to repair the present church.

There was produced a letter from the secretary of the chamber of commerce of Forfarshire, suggesting arrangements for remedying the delay which now takes place in forwarding the mail from the north to the south of Scotland; which letter remit to the committee on inland communications, with power to them to do in the matter what may appear to them to be proper.

Letter as to delay in forwarding mail.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Cowan, one of the masters of the Grammar School, returning his thanks for the relief afforded him by the council from payment of any part of the salary stipulated by Mr. Gibson in his retiring from office.

Mr. Cowan of Grammar School.

On the motion of Mr. Templeton, resolve to present a petition to parliament against the bill lately introduced into the house of commons for amending the county and city bridewell act, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe a petition to that effect in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates and council.

Petition against county and city bridewell act.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

“ 23rd March, 1824. We have been informed that the amount of the outstanding accounts for the operations in the Green, during 1816-1817, is only £20 5s., besides some interest. We have therefore to recommend that the council will authorize payment of these accounts.”

Outstanding accounts for operations in Green.

Which report having been considered, approve thereof and authorize the chamberlain to pay the balance therein specified.

Having resumed consideration of the application from the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution, presented to the council on the 5th day of March instant, and heard the report of the town clerks as to the legality of the rules and regulations of the institution, are of opinion that the said institution is highly deserving of the protection of public authority, and therefore did and do hereby create, erect, constitute and unite into a corporation or body politic, by the name, style and title of “ The Glasgow Mechanics' Institution for the promotion of the arts and sciences,” the following persons and their successors in office, viz.:—George Loudoun, president; Hugh Barclay, treasurer; and Alexander Marshall, secretary, of the said institution, and all such other persons as now are or may here-

Seal of cause to The Glasgow Mechanics' Institution.

after be admitted members thereof. And the said corporation shall be and is hereby made subject to the regulations and shall be vested with the rights, capacities and powers for the management and government thereof hereinafter contained: [(1) power to receive contributions; (2) power to hold and dispose of heritages and goods in corporate name; (3) power to use common seal; (4) power to make bye-laws and regulations; (5) power to magistrates and council to rescind seal of cause if powers misused; (lastly) town clerks to give extracts.]

6 April 1824

Minister to  
St. John's  
church and  
parish.

The magistrates and council having taken into consideration the resolution passed at last meeting of council to proceed to-day to the election of a minister to St. John's church, resolve still to delay the election, and appoint a meeting to be held on Tuesday, 20th April instant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for electing a minister to be presented to the church and parish of St. John, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chalmers, and direct the town clerks to have the deed of presentation prepared with blanks to be filled up on that day.

Candidate for  
office.

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from the rev. Mr. John Black, minister of Shotts, offering himself as a candidate for the cure of St. John's parish.

Precentor,  
Outer High  
church.

There was produced an extract from the minutes of the kirk session of the Outer High church, recommending John M'Farlane as a proper person to be appointed precentor of that church. On considering which minute, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the said John M'Farlane to be precentor of the Outer High church during the will and pleasure of the magistrates and council, with power to him to enjoy the whole privileges and emoluments of the said office.

Outer High  
church re-  
ported to be  
heated.

The superintendant of public works stated that he trusted he had succeeded in the plan for heating the Outer High church and at an expense below the sum formerly estimated.

Death of Mr.  
Spreull,  
chamberlain.

The lord provost intimated the much lamented death of Mr. Spreull, chamberlain of the city and superintendant of the river, and stated that he felt himself called upon to pay the tribute so justly due to Mr. Spreull's memory, in noticing not only the integrity and ability with which he had

all along discharged the duties of the office of chamberlain, but also the high mechanical talents and great zeal and energy displayed by him in conducting the operations for contracting and deepening the Clyde, with such success as to have realized a degree of improvement in the navigation of the river beyond what almost any person had anticipated at the date of his appointment.

The lord provost then proposed that Mr. John Spreull, who has for many years assisted his late father in performing the duties of chamberlain and treasurer of the river funds, should be appointed interim chamberlain of the city and interim superintendant and treasurer of the Clyde trust, with power to carry on the business of these departments in the meantime until the vacancies in these offices be permanently supplied. Which proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and nominate and appoint Mr. John Spreull interim chamberlain of the city and interim superintendant and treasurer of the Clyde trust, with the ordinary powers requisite for conducting the business of these departments in the meantime, and under the ordinary obligations attached to these offices.

Farther, on the motion of the lord provost, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to investigate the state of the books of the corporation of the city and of the Clyde trust down to the date of Mr. Spreull's death, with a view to the discharge of his representatives and cautioners, to prepare a statement of the different offices held by the late Mr. Spreull and of the endowments attached to each respectively, and to consider deliberately and report whether any alteration ought to be made in the arrangement and tenure of these offices, and if so what mode of arrangement appears to them to be most expedient and proper.

The lord provost laid before the council applications from Alexander Brown for the vacant offices of chamberlain and superintendant of the river and from Mr. Hugh Baird, engineer, and Mr. John Hutcheson, of Renfrew, for the vacant office of superintendant of the river.

The lord provost reported that an amicable arrangement had been effected between the subscribers to the Monkland railroad and the Monk-

Mr. John Spreull to be interim chamberlain.

Committee to investigate chamberlain's books, &c.

Applications for offices held by Mr. Spreull.

Notice as to railway from Monkland.

land Canal Company, by which it was agreed the maximum rate for the carriage of coals on the railway should be twopence per ton per mile, and that the charge should be per quarter of mile instead of per mile.

Application for repair of road leading to town's mill.

There was produced an application from Francis Orr [and others] requesting the magistrates and council to take measures for having the road leading from the Howgate to the town's mill, which is now in a ruinous state, repaired and improved, which application remit to the committee on mills and quarries, with instructions to enquire into the matter and report.

Estimates of repairing and rebuilding the Ramshorn church.

On the motion of baillie Anderson instruct the committee on churches and the superintendant of public works to procure a specification and estimate of the expense of repairing the Ramshorn church, including new seating, as well as a specification and estimate of rebuilding that church according to Mr. Rickman's plan, as approved of at last meeting.

Proposed new street from King Street to Stockwell.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Robert Reid requesting the magistrates and council to contribute towards the expense of opening the proposed new street from King Street to Stockwell Street, or to take shares in the joint stock company proposed to be formed for that purpose, which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee of finance to consider and report.

Plan for street from Stockwell Street to Maxwell Street.

There was produced the following letter from James Oswald, esquire, of Shieldhall:—

“Glasgow, 2nd April, 1824. The honble. the lord provost of Glasgow. My lord,—With this I take the liberty of handing you the plan of the ground between Maxwell Street and Stockwell Street, on which you will find delineated in pencil a proposed street to run along the north side of the town's hospital. If it should appear to your lordship that such a street would be of advantage to the town, I am willing to purchase as much ground now belonging to the hospital as will be necessary to make the street. This, I believe, will be something about 300 square yards. With regard to the price, I am willing to refer it to a person mutually chosen. Mr. Pearson will hand this to your lordship along with the plan, and will give any explanation that may be necessary. I am, &c., (signed) James Oswald.”

Which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee of finance to consider and report.

There was produced an application from the proprietors of houses in George's Square, requesting a grant of from £100 to £200 in aid of their subscriptions towards the expense of erecting a new parapet wall and iron railing to enclose the centre area of that square. Which application having been read, remit the same to the committee of finance to consider and report.

Application from proprietors in George's Square.

Mr. Reddie produced a letter from Mr. John Richardson, solicitor, London, intimating it had been decided the Glasgow and Port Patrick road bill, introduced by Mr. Kennedy, should proceed, in consequence of government having undertaken to pay the costs of the bill. On considering which statement the magistrates and council instruct the committee on inland communications, to whom the matter was formerly remitted, to take such measures as may be necessary for opposing the provisions of this bill by which it is proposed to apply towards the formation or maintenance of a road in a distant part of the country the pontages of the bridges of Glasgow and those turnpike road tolls in the vicinity of Glasgow which are chiefly paid by the inhabitants of this city, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe a petition against the said bill in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates and council.

Measures for opposing Port Patrick road bill.

20 April 1824

The magistrates and council, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting of council, proceeded to the election of a minister to be presented to St. John's church and parish. The lord provost proposed the rev. Mr. Patrick M'Farlan, minister of Polmont, as well qualified to fill the charge. The dean of guild seconded the motion, and the magistrates and council unanimously elect and resolve to present Mr. M'Farlan to the cure of the church and parish of St. John. [Deed of presentation in favor of Mr. M'Farlan subscribed by the magistrates and council; the lord provost authorised to subscribe petition praying the presbytery to fix a day for moderating a call; and a committee appointed to take such measures as may be requisite for getting Mr. M'Farlan settled in Glasgow].

Minister of the church and parish of St. John.

The committee of finance presented the following report relative to the proposed new street from Stockwell to King Street:—

Report as to proposed street from

King Street  
to Stockwell.

“ We have considered the application of Mr. Robert Reid, presented at last meeting of council, requesting the magistrates and council to contribute towards the expense of opening the proposed new street from King Street to Stockwell Street, or to take shares in the joint stock company proposed to be formed for that purpose. We are also aware that the magistrates and council, on the 23rd March last, approved generally of the proposed measure, and in order to facilitate matters we think the corporation ought at once to agree to give up the fish market in King Street for the site of the proposed new street, upon condition of the joint stock company becoming bound to furnish to the corporation, on the south side of the proposed street, and close to King Street, accommodation of equal dimensions fitted up in a suitable manner for the sale of fish. When the plans are more matured the council will be better able to determine whether the corporation ought to become share holders in the joint stock company for opening the street or to contribute a sum of money in aid of the undertaking, on the ground of the great public improvement thereby to be effected. Glasgow, 14th April, 1824.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee, with instructions to enquire farther into the matter, to ascertain whether the new fish market may not be placed with propriety on the north side of the proposed street, as sufficient space cannot easily be procured on the south side, to hold a conference with the subscribers towards the formation of the new street and to report what sum the corporation ought to subscribe, either as shares of the joint stock of the proposed company or as a contribution towards such an useful public undertaking.

Report on the  
offices of  
chamberlain  
and superin-  
tendant of the  
river.

The committee on the offices of the chamberlain and superintendent of the river presented the following report:—

“ We are still occupied, agreeably to the remit of council of the 6th April instant, in proceeding with the investigation of the state of the books of the corporation of the city and of the Clyde trust down to the date of Mr. Spreull's death, with a view to the discharge of his representatives and cautioners. In the meantime we consider it our duty to make the following report with regard to the different offices held by the late Mr. Spreull, the emoluments attached to them, respectively, and the arrangements of these offices which we think it may be most expedient to adopt in future.

Beside the office of chamberlain of the city of Glasgow, Mr. Spreull also held the situations of superintendant and treasurer of the trust for improving the navigation of the Clyde and enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, of the Port Glasgow harbour trust, of the Cumray light trust, and of the city bridge trust, with an allowance for collecting the impost on ale and beer. The following is a statement of the permanent and variable emoluments attached to these different offices:—Chamberlain's salary, £100; allowance for clerk, £30; allowance for impost, £30; Port Glasgow harbour, salary £25; Cumray light, salary £25; city bridges, salary £25; allowance for clerk under river trust, £50; for horse, £30. Permanent income, £315. Per centage on annual amount of river duties varying from £313 to £415; house at Clyde bank, supposed annual value £50. Making an average income upon the six years of £694 16s. 8d., beside the house at Clyde bank.

Having thus specified minutely the different offices and emoluments attached to each, we now beg leave to state it as our decided opinion that in future there ought to be a separation of these offices, that the charge of the books and funds of the receipts and disbursements and in general of the cash or finance transactions, both of the corporation of the city of Glasgow and of the different parliamentary trusts held by the magistrates and council, should be vested in one person, with a suitable salary; in other words that one person should be chamberlain of the city of Glasgow as formerly, and also treasurer of the different trusts, and that the charge of the operations for the enlargement of the harbour of Glasgow and the improvement of the navigation of the Clyde, for the maintenance and repair of Port Glasgow harbour, for the maintenance and repair of the Cumray lights, and for the maintenance and repair of the city bridges, should be vested in another person or other persons with suitable allowances.

And upon this footing we think it will be expedient to appoint at no distant period a person to fill the offices and discharge the duties of chamberlain of the city of Glasgow and of treasurer of the different trusts vested in the magistrates and council, with a salary of not less than £410 per annum, to be paid as follows:—From the Corporation funds of the city, including the allowances for clerk and impost, £200; from the Clyde trust, £150; from the Cumray lights, £25; from the city bridges, £25; from Port Glasgow harbour, £10. [Total] £410. But we are not yet prepared to give any opinion what may be the proper course to pursue with regard to the appointment of a superintendant

of the river, vizt., whether it may be most expedient to employ an engineer of first rate character, talents, and experience, such as Mr. Telford, to inspect the river and works from time to time, perhaps once or twice a year, and to direct what farther operations, either upon the plan already adopted or upon a new plan, should be executed for the farther improvement of the navigation, and at the same time to appoint, as a constant resident superintendant, not a professional engineer but a person well qualified to see the directions of the first rate engineer carried into effect. Or to appoint, as a permanently resident superintendant, a professional engineer of less eminence, who may be disposed to accept such a salary as the trustees may consider it proper to allow. And we humbly conceive it will be better to delay coming to any determination on this subject, or the appointment of any such officer, until the plans now in progress be more matured, and until Mr. Telford has made a professional inspection of the river during the approaching summer and given a full report with regard to the operations to be pursued in future. In the meantime we think that Mr. John Spreull, as interim superintendant, and Mr. Clark should proceed with the operations already agreed upon, under the directions of the committee of management. Glasgow, 19th April, 1824.”

Which report having been read the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

Report as to  
proposed new  
street from  
Stockwell to  
Maxwell  
Street.

The committee on finance presented the following report on Mr. Oswald's letter relative to a proposed new street between Stockwell Street and Maxwell Street:—

“ We have considered Mr. Oswald's letter, presented to the council at last meeting, containing a proposal for opening a new street from Stockwell to Maxwell Street thro' part of the back ground belonging to the town's hospital, but as the directors of the hospital are so deeply interested, and the members of the town council who are directors form a small number of the whole, we would beg to suggest that Mr. Oswald should be requested to apply to the directors in the first instance, and that the council should reserve to consider the proposed measure when the plans are agreed on by the parties and the matter more advanced in progress. Glasgow, 14th April, 1824.”

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and

council approve thereof, and direct an extract of this minute to be sent to the preceptor of the town's hospital.

The committee on finance presented the following report relative to the proposed new parapet wall and iron railing in George's Square :— Report of committee, George's Square.

“ We have, in terms of the remit of council of date the 6th instant, considered the application from the proprietors of houses in George's Square for a grant in aid of the subscriptions towards the expense of erecting a new parapet wall and iron railing to enclose the centre area of that square. It appears to us that a considerable public improvement will be effected when the new parapet wall and railing are completed, and therefore beg to suggest to the council to contribute the sum of £100 towards the expense of the same, upon condition of the applicants completing the proposed improvements within twelve months from this date and the money not being called for till the operations are all finished. Glasgow, 14th April, 1824.”

Which report having been read the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

The lord provost stated that agreeably to the resolution at last meeting a petition against the Port Patrick road bill, so far as applicable to the pontages of the bridges of Glasgow and the turnpike road tolls leviable on the south and in the vicinity of Glasgow, had been transmitted to London to be presented to the house of commons. The lord provost also stated that in the course of the investigation relative to the Port Patrick road bill it had been ascertained that in the bill introduced into parliament by the Renfrewshire road trustees it was proposed to continue, even after the liquidation of the large debt already contracted by these trustees, the exceptionable provisions by which the trustees are empowered to levy the present high and unequal tolls at the turnpike gates on the great lines of road leading to Ayrshire and situated within 8 to 10 miles of Glasgow, and to apply these tolls in the formation or improvement of other roads in Renfrewshire which have no connection with these leading lines of road, in which the persons paying these high tolls have little or no interest and which are of little use to the public in general. His lordship, therefore, submitted the propriety of the corporation, on behalf of the community, petitioning parliament against Port Patrick and Renfrewshire road bills.

the Renfrewshire bill for the purpose of having these exceptional provisions done away, and the draught of a petition having been presented and read the magistrates and council unanimously approve of the measure, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the petition in their name and on their behalf.

Laying  
foundation  
stone, new  
London road.

The lord provost produced the following letter:—

“ Glasgow, 20th April, 1824. My lord and gentlemen,—It having been determined that the foundation stone of the first building to be erected on the line of the new London road should be laid with masonic honours, on Friday, the 30th current, I am instructed by the managers of the joint stock company to request that you will do them the honour of taking a part in the procession. As it is necessary that the arrangements be completed as soon as possible, your early answer will oblige, &c., (signed) Arch. Grahame, secretary, in the absence of Kirkman Finlay, esquire, preses.”

Which letter having been read the magistrates and council agree, in compliance therewith, to attend in a body and to form part of the proposed procession on the 30th instant.<sup>1</sup>

Repairs on  
cathedral.

The lord provost laid before the council a communication which he had received to-day from Mr. Robert Reid, his Majesty's architect for Scotland, intimating that the repairs of the Cathedral church had now been regularly authorized by the barons of exchequer and would be proceeded in without delay.

Letter as to  
Mr. M'Lachlan's  
bequest.

On the motion of Mr. Lumsden, the magistrates and council authorize the lord provost or the town clerks to address a letter to Mr. J. W. Hogg, registrar of the supreme court of Calcutta, requesting him with all convenient despatch to remit to this country the sum bequeathed by the late Mr. John M'Lachlan of Calcutta for the erection of a school for the education of the children of Highlanders resident in or near Glasgow, agreeably to the promise contained in Mr. Hogg's letter to the lord provost of the 12th July, 1822.

### 5 May 1824

Petition  
against bill  
for regulating  
relief to poor.

The lord provost laid before the council the bill lately introduced into parliament by Mr. Kennedy for “Regulating the relief granted to

<sup>1</sup> The foundation stone was laid by the lord provost (Glasgow Memorials, p. 41).

the poor in Scotland," and submitted whether it would not be proper to petition parliament against the provisions of this bill, as likely to be productive of injurious consequences in the present state of the population of this part of the country. Which bill having been read and considered, the magistrates and council unanimously resolve to petition parliament against it, and the draft of a petition having been produced they approve thereof and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the petition in their name and on their behalf, and to request Archibald Campbell, esquire of Blythswood, member for the district of burghs, to present the same to the house of commons. [Here follows petition.]

There was produced an application from Mr. James Oswald for the allocation of the ground rent of the Ropework Green. Which application remit to the committee on landed property to enquire into the matter, and to report.

Application  
for allocation  
of ground  
rent.

The lord provost reported, verbally, from the committee on inland communications that an amicable arrangement had been effected with the Renfrewshire road trustees, by their agreeing to the insertion in their bill now depending in parliament of certain clauses equalizing the rate of toll leviable at the Gorbals toll bar, establishing a sinking fund for the discharge of the large debts already contracted, and thereafter providing that the tolls levied upon each line of road shall be exclusively applicable to the maintenance and improvement of that road. Of which arrangement the magistrates and council approve.

Arrangement  
with Ren-  
frewshire  
trustees as to  
new bill.

The lord provost produced the following letter from Mr. Freeling, secretary to the general post office, in answer to the letter his lordship wrote him on the subject of the acceleration of the north mail:—

Letter from  
secretary to  
general post  
office.

“General post office, 26th April, 1824. My lord,—Having laid before my lord, the postmaster general, your letter of the 2nd instant on the subject of a more speedy conveyance of the mail from the north to the south of Scotland, I am commanded to acquaint you that in consequence of the various applications that have been received and the conflicting and complicated interests involved in the question, the superintendant of mail coaches will be directed to proceed to Edinburgh in the course of the summer to confer with the officers upon the spot, and to report whether any and what arrangements can be made which will afford greater facilities than those which have been already adopted. I have the honor to be, &c., (signed) J. Freeling, secretary.”

Relief of poor  
of district  
annexed to  
Gorbals  
parish.

On the motion of the lord provost, authorize the interim chamberlain to transmit to the principal baillie of Gorbals the sum of ten guineas to be paid by baillie Mitchell to the revd. Dr. M'Lean, in aid of the proposed collection at the Gorbals church for the relief of the poor of the district annexed *quoad sacra* to the Gorbals parish.

Communica-  
tion as to im-  
proving open-  
ing at Cross.

The lord provost produced the following communication from the committee of management of the London Street joint stock company:—  
“ 28th April, 1824. The committee being anxious to do everything in the power of the company towards the accommodation of the public at the Cross, resumed consideration of that subject. It appears to them that the best way to get over the dreaded abruptness of the turn will be to get the corner of the tenement opposite to the opening of the street taken down and rebuilt in a round form, if such an arrangement can possibly be made. The committee are decidedly of opinion that the plan just proposed will not only be the most economical but the most effectual mode of accomplishing the improvement of the turn. The secretary is instructed to communicate this suggestion to the lord provost, and to inform him that the London Street joint stock company will give £500 to begin a public subscription for that purpose. Extracted from the minutes by (signed) Arch. Grahame, secretary.”

Which communication having been read, remit the same to baillie Anderson [and others] with instructions to consider the matter and report.

Communica-  
tion as to  
street from  
King Street  
to Salt-  
market.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. John Weir, architect, and report of the committee on landed property thereon:—

“ Great Hamilton Street. James Cleland, esq. Sir,—I have been requested by the incorporation of fleshers of Glasgow to state to you their intention, along with Mr. Miller, of opening a street, chiefly for foot passengers, from King Street to Saltmarket Street, which will join the former street to the north of the beef market. Part of their property on the north side of their present entry having been recently built, and what remains to the north of it being already very narrow, they, with a view of being enabled to make the proposed street as wide as possible, are desirous of being allowed by the city to take down the stone wall forming at present the north wall of the market and north side of the hall, and to rebuild it again of brick 14 inches thick in the first storey and 9 inches in the second, and to place the face of it next to the market, 4 inches farther south than its present south line. This will

enable the incorporation to make the proposed opening 17 feet wide, affording a carriage road of 8 feet wide, with iron wheel ways, to their property to the east of the market, and a foot path of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide on each side for foot passengers. I am desired to beg the favour of your laying the matter before the magistrates and council, and to state that in the event of their granting permission to take down and rebuild the wall, it shall be done at the expense of the incorporation and to the satisfaction of the superintendant of public works. I am, &c., (signed) John Weir. 5th May, 1824. The committee on landed property recommend to the council to agree to the annexed proposal, no part of the expense being to come from the town.’’

Which letter and report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the report and agree to the arrangement proposed on behalf of the incorporation of fleshers.

3 June 1824

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report, presented by the committee of finance on the 20th April last, relative to the offices of chamberlain of the city and superintendant and treasurer of the river and harbour trust and of the other parliamentary trusts vested in the magistrates and council, unanimously approve of the recommendation in the said report that in future the charge of the books and funds, of the receipts and disbursements, and in general of the cash or finance transactions both of the corporation of the city of Glasgow and of the different parliamentary trusts held by the magistrates and council, shall be vested in one person. In other words, that one person shall be chamberlain of the city of Glasgow, as formerly, and also treasurer of the said different trusts, and that the chamberlain and treasurer of the different trusts shall have a salary of not less than £410 per annum, payable from the different funds mentioned in the report in the proportions therein specified, and resolve, enact, and ordain accordingly. Farther appoint a meeting of council to be held on Friday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for electing to the vacant offices of chamberlain of the city and treasurer of the different parliamentary trusts held by the magistrates and council.

Act as to  
chamberlain  
and treasurer  
of trusts.

The committee on the application of the London Street joint stock

Report as to  
the rounding

of street at  
Cross.

company presented the following report with the minute therein referred to:—

“ The committee on the proposed alterations at the top of London Street report that after much deliberation it has been deemed more advisable for the company to alter their plan by rounding off the corner of their own building on the north side of the new street, rather than retain their original design, and subscribe £500, which they offered to do, towards defraying the expense of rounding off the corner of the new building on the opposite side of Saltmarket Street. Had the matter been considered before the erection of this building there could have been no difference of sentiment as to the superior advantage to be derived from cutting off its projecting angle, which is obviously the principal obstruction, but the probability of effecting this object, now that the building is finished and inhabited, seems so slight that a preference has been given to the certain but inferior benefit, obtained by the alteration which has been adopted. The new street company have made a proposal that the city should withdraw the £1,000 subscribed to their stock, and place it to accumulate along with a public subscription proposed to be begun as a fund for effecting, at some future time, the alteration of the opposite building. A copy of the company’s minute to this effect, which was presented to the magistrates, is now submitted for the council’s consideration. Glasgow, 3rd June, 1824.”

Which report and minute having been considered, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council.

Mr. Ken-  
nedey’s bill  
given up.

The lord provost, in reference to the resolution at last meeting to petition parliament against Mr. Kennedy’s bill relative to the maintenance of the poor in Scotland, stated that the bill had been abandoned for the present session.

Report as to  
road to town  
mills.

The committee on mills and quarries presented the following report:—

“ The committee on mills and quarries beg leave to inform the council that they have examined the road leading to the town’s mill from the Kirkintilloch Road, and are of opinion that as the mill road is very much out of order, the council should subscribe £20 for repairing that part of it which lies between the Kirkintilloch Road and the road down to the mill, the money to be paid after the repairs have been executed to the satisfaction of your committee.

In making their survey they found that several parts of the walls which separate the mill property from the road have been broken down, by which the



Drawn and Engraved by J. Scott.

Reproduced for Glasgow Records, Vol. XI.

GLASGOW CROSS, FROM LONDON STREET.



public are in danger of falling into the steep ground immediately behind the walls. As these walls have been chiefly built with whinstones, without lime, they recommend that all those parts of the walls which are broken down should be rebuilt with stone and lime, and covered with hammer dressed cope stones. 18th May, 1824.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, agree to subscribe £20 towards the repair of the road leading to the town mill upon the terms therein mentioned, and to prevent the risk of any claim of damages authorize the committee and superintendant of works also to get the wall mentioned in the report repaired and rebuilt, the expense not to exceed £30 sterling.

The superintendant of public works presented a report relative to the strata of coal in the Green, recalling to the recollection of the council the result of the experimental boring in the years 1821 and 1822, stating that Mr. Nimmo has lately succeeded in finding a valuable field of coal in Mr. Hozier’s lands in Barrowfield, and is to pay a fixed rent, or a lordship of one seventh of the output, beside the expense of sinking the pit, that Messrs. Wilson of Hurlet have lately taken a field of coal from Mr. Playfair of Dalmarnock on similar terms, that Messrs. Dixon of Govanhill are now sinking a pit at the north end of Rutherglen bridge for the purpose of working the Shawfield coal, and have declared their willingness to work the coal in the Green by that pit at a reasonable rent or lordship, that Messrs. Dixon are also clearing out a pit opposite to the Fleshers Haugh, by which they could work the coal in the Green from the south side of the river, and have no doubt six seams will be found under the Green, one of 4 feet 3 inches, one of 3 feet 6 inches, one of 4 feet, one of 2 feet 3 inches, one of 3 feet 9 inches, and one of 7 feet, in whole 24 feet 9 inches, being 5 feet 9 inches more than the superintendant’s former report, and finally that the saving on cartage and toll duties will, on an output equal to that of some of the pits in the neighbourhood, amount to about £1,000 per annum. Which report having been read the magistrates and council remit the same to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to consider the matter and to report.

[On the recommendation of the committee on the statue of King William Expense of repairs on the

statue of  
King  
William.

the magistrates and council ordered payment of accounts, "amounting to £31 17s. 1d., which, with £30 13s. formerly paid for mason work and an iron rail, makes the whole expense amount to £62 10s. 1d., a sum considerably less than the committee had reason to contemplate."]

Subscribe  
deed of allo-  
cation for  
Ropework  
Green.

The committee on landed property reported, verbally, as to the security of the allocation of the ground annual upon the different lots into which the Ropework Green has been divided by Mr. Oswald. On considering which report the magistrates and council approve of the said report, and subscribe deed of allocation accordingly.

Compromise  
with Messrs.  
Carswell's  
trustees.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
"The committee have to report that a proposal has been made by the trustee and heritable creditor of Messrs. W. & J. Carswell for an amicable settlement of the damages and expenses incurred by certain law proceedings instituted against the corporation and them, in consequence of injuries sustained by different persons at the foot of Saltmarket Street. The proposal is that the whole amount (which will be nearly, but not above, £200), should be equally divided between the city and Messrs. Carswell's representatives, and upon this being done, Mr. Steele, the heritable creditor, agrees to take the small portion of ground belonging to the corporation, next the street, at the price formerly stipulated with Messrs. Carswell, namely £235, being at the rate of nearly two guineas per square yard. The committee recommend that this arrangement be acceded to by the council.

Ground near  
slaughter  
house.

The committee have been in terms for the purchase of a small piece of ground necessary to square the property north of the slaughter house, where a potatoe store is proposed to be erected, and they request that the sum of £60 or £70 be placed by the council at their disposal for the purpose of effecting this purchase. 2nd June, 1824."

Which report having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, so far as regards the proposed amicable arrangement of the question between the city and the trustee and heritable creditor of Messrs. Carswell, relative to the liability of the parties for damages awarded or allowed to persons who had sustained injury from the continuation of Saltmarket southward not having been properly enclosed on the east side, and authorize the committee to conclude the arrangement in the terms recommended. Farther approve of the proposed purchase of the small piece of ground to the north of the slaughter

houses, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting agreeably to the standing order.

There was produced a petition from a number of proprietors and possessors of tenements in the High Street, praying that the Cross well may be repaired and put in proper order. Which petition having been considered the magistrates and council delay interfering at all in the matter until the question at present depending in the dean of guild court relative to the vacant area in which the well is situated be determined.

Petition as to  
Cross well in  
High Street.

The committee of finance presented the following report relative to the account books, intrusions, and disbursements of the late Mr. Spreull, as chamberlain of the city and as treasurer of the river and harbour trusts, with the balance sheets therein referred to:—

Report as to  
accounts, &c.,  
of late  
chamberlain.

“Glasgow, 3rd June, 1824. We, the committee appointed to examine the books of the late city chamberlain both of the city and river trusts, from the period of last balance thereof to the time of his death, have accordingly examined the same and the entries therein, together with the vouchers, all which we have found to be correctly stated, and a balance sheet of each is made up as on the last day of March last, which are now signed by us as relative hereto. The balance of cash appearing from the cash account kept in the ledger, which was on hand at that period, has been handed over to the interim chamberlain, and forms a charge against him in his accounts.”

Which report and balance sheet having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, appoint the said balance sheets to be engrossed in the journals of the city and of the river and harbour trusts, and agree to exonerate and discharge and hereby exonerate and discharge the representatives and cautioners of the late Mr. James Spreull as chamberlain of the city of Glasgow and as superintendant and treasurer of the trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde and enlarging the harbour of the Broomielaw.

On the motion of the lord provost the magistrates and council unanimously vote their thanks to Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Smith, brigade major of this district, and resolve thus publicly to express the high sense they entertain of his character as a soldier and a gentleman, and of the important services rendered by him to this community in not

Vote of  
thanks to  
Lieut.-Col.  
Smith,  
brigade major  
of this dis-  
trict

only affording his aid to the civil power on all occasions during his residence in Glasgow, with polite and zealous attention, but also particularly in having materially contributed by his energetic exertions during a period of difficulty and insubordination towards the preservation of public tranquillity in this part of the empire.

18 *June* 1824

John Spreull  
elected cham-  
berlain and  
treasurer to  
parliamen-  
tary trusts.

The lord provost stated that, in pursuance of the resolution of the magistrates and council on the 3rd June instant, the present meeting had been called for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in the offices of chamberlain of the city and of treasurer of the different parliamentary trusts vested in the corporation, conformably to the arrangement of these offices agreed upon and established by act of council of the said date. Bailie Craigie stated he understood it would be agreeable that the election should be postponed to a future day, as many members of council had not made up their minds so as to be prepared to proceed. Mr. Lumsden seconded the motion, and the vote being put 15 members of council voted for proceeding to the election at this meeting and 14 for delay, Mr. John Alston declining to vote. The lord provost then proposed Mr. John Spreull, and was seconded by Mr. Ranken. Baillie Anderson then proposed Mr. Laurence Craigie, junr., and was seconded by baillie Knox. And the vote being put, 18 members of council voted for Mr. Spreull and 11 for Mr. Craigie, Mr. John Alston still declining to vote. And the magistrates and council did and hereby do nominate and elect Mr. John Spreull to be chamberlain of the city of Glasgow, during their will and pleasure, with a salary of £200 per annum, including the allowance for a clerk and for the collection of the impost on ale and beer; as also to be treasurer, during their will and pleasure, of the statutory trust for improving the navigation of the Clyde and maintaining and enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, with a salary of £150 per annum; and of the statutory trust for maintaining the bridges of Glasgow, with a salary of £25 per annum; and of the statutory trust for maintaining and improving the harbour of Port Glasgow, with a salary of £10 per annum. Declaring that by his appointment to the said offices the said John Spreull shall have the powers and shall come

under the obligations after specified:—[Here follow details of duties as (1) city chamberlain; (2) treasurer of the Clyde trust; and (3) as treasurer of bridges trust and Port Glasgow harbour trust. MS., Council Records, pp. 330-8.] With and under all which provisions and declarations specially before mentioned this commission is granted, and is to be accepted by the said John Spreull.

Thereafter appeared the said John Spreull, who accepted of his said offices of chamberlain and treasurer, gave his oath *de fidei administratione officii*, and intimated that he would immediately lodge the names of his cautioners.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. John Spreull accepts and qualifies by taking oath *de fidei*.

The committee on the Ramshorn church presented the following farther report:—

“The committee on churches beg leave to report that, agreeably to remit from the council, they have procured specifications and estimates for rebuilding the Ramshorn church. The specifications, which have been drawn up by the superintendant of public works, have been printed and circulated to the members of council and the various tradesmen who proposed to give estimates, and we now report that estimates have been received from eight respectable tradesmen, viz., from four masons and four joiners. The lowest estimate for the mason work is £3,898, and for all the other works £2,260, by which the gross estimate is £6,158. Although we have every reason to believe that the specifications have been very accurately drawn up, and containing everything necessary for rebuilding the church, yet it is thought proper to add a sum to cover the expense of plans and any additional work which the committee may afterwards find necessary to make. We take this sum at £500, making the gross sum amount to £6,658. But as the timber, slates, and lead of the present church are still to be disposed of, and also the burying places in the crypt, we are satisfied that the sum of £1,658 may be very safely taken from the gross sum, thereby reducing the ultimate expense to the sum of £5,000. We have, therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion that the council should accept of the estimates, and order the work to be proceeded in without delay, with instructions to the committee to take every step necessary for the completion of the work.”

Further report as to Ramshorn church.

<sup>1</sup> Note on Margin:—“Bond of Caution Spreull and another extract deposited among recorded in Edinburgh, an extract given Mr. Clyde writs.”

Which report having been fully and deliberately considered, with the plans and estimates therein referred to, the magistrates and council delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order, and appoint a meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of resuming consideration of this matter, the season for building being now far advanced.

Ground to be purchased for potatoe store.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on landed property presented at last meeting, authorize the committee to purchase the piece of ground as they propose, at the back of the slaughter houses, for the purpose of forming a potatoe market or store, the price not to exceed £70.

Parapet wall and iron railing, George's Square.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance on the application for aid towards the expense of erecting a parapet wall and iron railing round the centre area of George's Square, presented on the 20th April last, approve of the said report, and agree to contribute in terms thereof £100 towards this public object.

Offer for lot of ground in Monteith Row.

[There was produced an offer by Thomas Binnie, which, on the recommendation of the committee on landed property, the magistrates and council agreed to accept, and they accordingly resolved to set up for sale the corner steading of ground immediately to the west of the tenement built by the offerer, fronting Monteith Row, at the upset price of 27s. 6d. per square yard. "Front elevation to be conforming to that on the west side of the cross street, lately built by Messrs. Sommerville, and to pay for the iron railing erected on parapet wall opposite side of the street, so far as the said steading extends."]

Vote of thanks in relation to the Port Patrick road bill.

The lord provost reported from the committee on the Port Patrick road bill that the abandonment of the pontages, and the concession of some other points on which the committee deemed it right to insist on behalf of the inhabitants of Glasgow, had been obtained by Mr. Campbell of Blythswood and Mr. Monteith in the progress of the bill through the House of Commons, but that several other proposed modifications of the bill, which appeared to be perfectly just and of importance to Glasgow, had been resisted, particularly the equalisation of the rate of toll levied at the Gorbals toll bar and the nomination of some additional commissioners to represent Glasgow, that as Mr. Ewing was going to London on



Drawn by J. Fleming and Engraved by Joseph Swan.

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**VIEW OF GEORGE SQUARE, FROM THE SOUTH EAST.**



other business the committee requested his able assistance in this matter, and the lord provost addressed the duke of Montrose on the subject, that Mr. Ewing with the greatest zeal and ability made every possible exertion for the attainment of the object, and through the influence of the duke of Portland, aided by the opposition from Glasgow, the bill had been thrown out in the committee of the house of lords. The lord provost concluded with moving that the council should pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Ewing for his friendly, zealous, and able exertions on this occasion. Which report and motion having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the proceedings of the committee, and unanimously vote their best thanks to Mr. Ewing for his important services in relation to the Port Patrick road bill.

22 June 1824

Having resumed consideration of the farther report of the committee on the Ramshorn church, presented at last meeting, and having deliberated further on the subject, the magistrates and council approve of the said report, resolve that it is expedient to rebuild the said church, and authorise the committee to proceed to carry the work into immediate execution, agreeably to the plans and specification referred to in the report, and for that purpose to enter into the necessary contracts or agreements with the tradesmen who have made estimates and offers for the erection of the edifice; provided always that the expense shall not exceed the sum specified in the report.

On the motion of Mr. Rodger, instruct the committee formerly appointed to attend to the Port Patrick road bill and the Renfrewshire road bill to watch the proceedings of Mr. Kennedy and also of the Renfrewshire road trustees in attempting to bring forward any new bill by which an unequal rate of toll may be authorised to be levied at the toll bars in the vicinity of Glasgow, by which the revenue collected at these toll bars may be diverted to other distant roads of comparatively little utility to Glasgow, or by which the roads leading from Glasgow to Ayrshire may be burdened with any debt for which they are not at present legally liable.

6 July 1824

Duke of  
Buckingham  
and Chandos  
admitted an  
honorary bur-  
gess.

The lord provost, magistrates, and other members of council, in council assembled, unanimously admit his grace (*blank*) Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a freeman citizen of Glasgow, with all the liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging to an honorary burgess and guild brother of the said city, not only as a small mark of the grateful sense they entertain of the interest which his grace has kindly taken in the prosperity of Glasgow, but also in testimony of their high respect for the character of a nobleman who is at once the friend of his Sovereign and of his country, who has on all occasions evinced a liberal zeal in the promotion of art and science, and who is pre-eminently distinguished by the dignified example he exhibits of a great patriotic landlord, uniformly attentive to the welfare, and enjoying the affectionate attachment of his very numerous tenants.

6 August 1824

Meeting of  
convention of  
royal burghs.

The lord provost reported that no business of any material importance had occurred at the late meeting of the convention of royal burghs, but that no grant of money had been made to any of the burghs.

Inductions to  
Inner High  
church and to  
St. John's  
church.

The lord provost intimated the induction of the rev. Dr. Duncan Macfarlane as minister of the Inner High church, and of the rev. Mr. Patrick M'Farlan, formerly of Polmont, as minister of St. John's church and parish.

Proposed new  
street from  
King Street  
to Stockwell  
Street.

[The committee on the proposed new street from King Street to Stockwell Street, presented a letter from Mr. Robert Reid, making proposals on behalf of the subscribers towards the formation of the proposed street, and a report thereon. The letter and minute were approved of, but any resolution on the subject was delayed till another meeting.]

Proposed  
grant for im-  
proving the  
bell of the  
brac.

Mr. Templeton reminded the council that the grant of £1,000 made in January last, towards the formation of a new circuitous street from the Drygate, round by Bridewell, to the High Street, near Georges Street, had ceased to be obligatory in consequence of the condition thereto attached not having been complied with by the applicants and other subscribers, and after calling the attention of the council to the operations now going on for reducing the acclivity of the High Street,

at the bell of the brae, at the expense of the adjoining proprietors, aided by the statute labour trustees, and the small grant formerly made by the corporation for that purpose, and pointing out the great expediency of still farther reducing the acclivity, so as to make the approach safe and easy for carriages, moved that the half of the former grant for the circuitous street should now be allowed for the completion of the desirable object to which he had just alluded. Mr. John Alston seconded the motion. Bailie Anderson thought the grant should not exceed £250. Which motion having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council almost unanimously approve of the proposal in general as highly expedient in a public point of view, and merely delay coming to a final resolution on the subject till another meeting of council in compliance with the standing order.

There was produced a letter from the rev. Mr. Marshall requesting an allowance of £37 10s. 6d. as the rent for three months of a chapel in Great Hamilton Street for the accommodation of his congregation during the time the repairs which the King's architect is now making on the Outer High church are going on. With which request the magistrates and council unanimously comply and authorise the chamberlain to make the payment accordingly.

[There were produced an offer from Mr. George Binnie "for the steadings numbers 10 and 11 of the ground plan of the centre compartment of Monteith Row," of 23s. per square yard, to be converted into a ground annual at the rate of five per cent., the purchaser to pay the expense of the iron railing on the parapet wall erected on the south side of Monteith Row, so far as the same runs in front of the steadings, and to maintain the same in all time coming. On the recommendation of the committee on landed property, the magistrates and council authorised the steadings to be exposed to public sale at the upset price offered.]

The committee on markets presented the following report, with the application therein referred to:—

"The committee beg leave to report that they have received a memorial from the tacksman of the live cattle market, and twenty-seven dealers, stating that, owing to the great increase of business at this market, the present pens are quite inadequate, and requesting that additional pens may be put up.

Chapel in  
Great Hamil-  
ton Street.

Offer for two  
steadings in  
Monteith  
Row.

Additional  
pens to be  
erected in  
cattle  
market.

The committee being satisfied of the necessity of making additional pennis, beg leave to recommend that the council should grant the prayer of the petition, provided the expense does not exceed £60. 5th August, 1824."

Which report and application having been considered, approve of the report, and authorise the additional pennis recommended, provided the expense shall not exceed £60 sterling.

Sum advanced in loan to the town officers.

On the motion of Bailie Anderson and of the other magistrates, authorise the chamberlain to advance in loan to the town officers £70 sterling towards payment of the expenses of a process in which they engaged in support of their official privileges, so as to prevent the execution of ultimate diligence against them.

Minute of Renfrewshire road trustees.

Remit to the committee formerly appointed to attend to the Renfrewshire roads bill a minute of the proceedings of the Renfrewshire road trustees, dated 4th August instant, and transmitted by Mr. Laurence Hill, with instructions to attend to the matter and with power to do what may appear to be most expedient for the community of Glasgow.

Subscribe discharge to John Anderson.

Subscribe discharge to Mr. John Anderson, writer, of the price of the area of ground at the west end of Monteith Row, sold to him in the year 1814, amounting to £4,448 11s. 8d.

### 31 August 1824

New street from King Street to Stockwell Street.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the proposed new street from King Street to Stockwell Street, delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting of council, that the subscribers may have a farther conference with the committee if they chuse.

Sum voted for improving bell of the brae approach.

Having resumed consideration of the proposal made at last meeting to contribute £500 towards the expense of reducing the acclivity of the High Street, bailie Anderson moved the farther delay of any resolution on the subject until it should be ascertained that a sufficiency of funds was subscribed by the parties more immediately interested for the accomplishment of the object. But on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by Mr. Templeton, the magistrates and council approve of the proposed grant in aid of a public improvement of so great utility to the community at large and authorise the chamberlain to pay the sum of £500 for the said purpose.

The committee on landed property and on the public markets presented the following report, with the plan and specification and the estimates and offers therein referred to:—

Market  
adjoining  
slaughter  
house.

“ The committee on markets and on landed property have procured from Mr. Cleland a plan for the occupation of the ground joining the slaughter house on the north, which they now beg to submit, along with estimates of the expense of the proposed buildings, for the approbation of the council. As the ground is at present quite unproductive, the proposed outlay not large, and they have already had offers of a rental which will yield a very handsome return, with every prospect of an increase after the markets have been fairly established, the committees have no hesitation in recommending that this undertaking be immediately gone into. Estimate for mason work, £470; for wright work, £395; total, £865. Glasgow, 30th August, 1824.”

Which report, plans, and estimates having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the measure in general, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“ The committee beg leave to report that some of the churches are much in want of painting and cleaning, particularly St. George’s, St. Andrew’s, and St. John’s. Specifications of the work have been made out and the committee have received estimates from three painters, by the lowest of which it appears that St. George’s will cost £44 15s., St. John’s £46 10s., and St. Andrew’s £128 10s., including mastic for the repair of inside stone work, three new doors, and three fan lights in the portico, amounting in whole to the sum of £219 15s. The committee beg to recommend that St. George’s and St. Andrew’s churches be painted during this autumn, one of them immediately and the other as soon as the first is finished, and in consideration of the recent induction of the minister of St. John’s church, the committee recommend that the estimate be accepted, but that the work do not commence till early in the spring. The sum therefore to lay out this year will be only £173 5s.”

Report as to  
cleaning and  
painting  
churches.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, except as to St. George’s church, the proposed repairs on which authorise the committee to proceed with immediately, the expense not to exceed £44 15s.

Survey of  
road to  
London.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Henry Monteith, M.P., transmitting a letter from lord Lowther, suggesting the expediency of a sum being subscribed towards the expense of obtaining a survey by Mr. M'Adam of the great line of road from Glasgow to London between Carlisle and Greta bridge, with a view to the accomplishment of various improvements on that part of the road. Which letters having been considered, with the subscription paper therein referred to, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till a future meeting.

Salary to  
superin-  
tendant of  
works.

Mr. Templeton stated that it had been suggested by many members of council that the salary at present allowed to Mr. Cleland, as superintendent of public works, was too small and inadequate remuneration for the duties and important services performed by him, and moved that a committee be appointed to enquire and report from what source an augmentation may be made with the least burden to the funds of the corporation. Which motion having been seconded by baillie Anderson, the magistrates and council remit to the committee lately appointed on the office of chamberlain, with instructions to consider the matter and to report.

Allowances  
to representa-  
tives of the  
late chamber-  
lain.

The committee on the office of chamberlain presented the following report:—

“ We, the committee sometime ago appointed to report respecting the arrangement of the offices held by the late Mr. Spreull, having had a conference with the committee of management of the river trust as to the closing of their accounts for the year ending 8th July last, beg to report that we concur with that committee in opinion, and recommend to the council to continue to the late Mr. Spreull's representatives the allowances which would have been due to him as chamberlain had he survived to the term of Whitsunday last. It becomes necessary, in order to the adjustment of the accounts, to fix on some date at which the allowance to the late chamberlain should terminate and the present chamberlain should commence, and if Whitsunday is fixed on by the council we are authorized to state that no claim will be made for acting as interim chamberlain from the late Mr. Spreull's death till the date of the present chamberlain's appointment. Glasgow, 17th August, 1824.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council

approve thereof, agree to the arrangement therein recommended, and authorize the account to be settled accordingly.

There was presented a petition from a number of retail dealers, complaining of the scarcity of the copper coin, and praying for the interposition of the magistrates and council in their behalf; which petition having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the lord provost, in their name, to make such an application to his Majesty's government on the subject as may be calculated to procure a suitable supply of the copper coinage in this part of the country.

21 *September* 1824

There was produced the following letter from his grace the duke of Buckingham, which having been read, the magistrates and council appoint the same to be engrossed in the council record:—

“Glasgow, September 3, 1824. My lord provost,—I returned to this city yesterday, after my excursion to the Western Islands of Scotland, with the intention of paying my respects to your lordship previously to my return into England. Mr. Cleland, however, informed me that your lordship was in the country. I am, therefore, obliged to have recourse to this method of requesting your lordship again to accept my best thanks for your kindness to me, and to convey to the magistrates and corporation of the city of Glasgow the expression of the gratitude I feel for the honor conferred upon me by admitting me to its freedom, an honor enhanced by the gratifying manner in which your lordship was pleased to confer it. Mr. Cleland, at the same time, communicated to me that it was the wish of the magistrates to confer the honor again upon me in the accustomed manner within the walls of the city. I feel most sensibly the flattering motives which induced your lordship and your worthy colleagues to express this wish. But I felt also the inconvenience which would attend the summoning, at this season of the year, your lordship and the magistrates from the country merely for this purpose, and I beg that you will believe that no additional ceremony can impress upon my mind more strongly the value of the dignity which you conferred upon me when I had the honor of meeting you on your annual progress down the Clyde. My own affairs also imperiously demand my presence at home. In declining, therefore, the additional honor of again meeting my fellow citizens of Glasgow upon this occasion, I am persuaded that they will not attribute my conduct to any disrespect where my thanks and gratitude are so amply due.

Application  
for supply of  
copper coin-  
age.

Letter from  
duke of  
Buckingham.

I now, therefore, beg leave to take my leave of this great city, fully impressed with the magnificent importance of the situation which it fills in the commercial interests of the empire with its rising greatness; and, with the sincerest prayers for its continued and augmented prosperity, I anxiously beg that my situation as one of its freemen may not be considered as a sinecure, but that, honored by the confidence of the city, I may be allowed to receive its instructions and the communication of its wishes upon any subject in which its public interests may be involved. Of course, I feel there are others whose hereditary claims and local situation entitle them to the first place in your confidence. But if I may be permitted to co-operate with them in giving this city any assistance in parliament which I may feel enabled to afford I shall feel most sincerely grateful in being allowed thus to prove myself not unworthy of its goodness and its favour. I have the honor to be, my lord provost, your lordship's very obedient servant, (signed) Buckingham and Chandos."

Letter for  
supply of  
copper coin.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, stating that he had recommended the petition for an additional supply of the copper coinage, transmitted to him by the lord provost, to the favorable consideration of the chancellor of the exchequer, and was to have a conversation on the subject with Mr. Wallace, the master of the mint, from whom he expected a visit.

Models of  
weights and  
measures.

There was produced a letter from Mr. R. B. Bates, mathematical instrument maker to his Majesty's board of excise, intimating that he has been appointed by the lords commissioners of the treasury, under the Act 5, Geo. IV. c. 74, for establishing uniformity of weights and measures, to make the original standards and models of measures of capacity and weight to be deposited in the exchequer, and offering to supply a model of each of the standards. Which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee on markets with power to do in the matter what may appear proper under the act of parliament.

Authorize  
the erection  
of new  
potatoe  
market.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on markets, presented at last meeting, relative to the new potato market, the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve accordingly, and authorize the committee to proceed with the execution of the work, the expense not to exceed the sum of £865 specified in the report.

St. Andrew's  
and St. John's  
churches to

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches presented at last meeting, approve thereof, and authorise the

committee to proceed with the execution of the work, the expense not to exceed the sums specified in the report, the cleaning and other repairs of St. Andrew's church to take place immediately and the cleaning of St. John's church next spring.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

“21st September, 1824. The committee on markets beg leave to inform the council that, owing to the great number of cattle brought to sale in this city, the market place, spacious as it is, is not sufficiently large for the purpose. Having observed that the park adjoining the market, fronting Duke Street on the north, was for sale, we authorized Mr. Cleland to endeavour to procure an offer of it. After several attempts to purchase it privately, the trustees of the proprietors, who live in Edinburgh, brought it to public sale on Thursday last, at the upset price of £2,000. As the park contains about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. your committee authorized Mr. Cleland to purchase it at a considerable sum above the upset price, and are happy to say that he bought it for the sum of £2,170, besides the auction duty and expense of titles, which by the articles of roup the purchaser is taken bound to pay. As we consider this purchase very beneficial to the town, and a part of the ground indispensable for encreasing the size of the market place and getting an entry from Duke Street, we beg to recommend that the council accept of the property on the above terms.”

Report of the purchase of ground adjoining live cattle market.

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council, considering the purchase made by the committee as highly advantageous, resolve to accept of the same on behalf of the corporation of the city, and unanimously vote their thanks to the gentlemen of the committee for their attention to this business. Farther, reserve to allot such part of the ground so purchased as may be necessary for the enlargement of the live cattle market, and remit to the committee on markets to ascertain and report what enlargement of the live cattle market may be now requisite or expedient.

On the suggestion of the superintendant of public works authorize the committee on mills and quarries to get the fence on the south side of the road leading to the town mill, and to the east of the wall lately repaired, rebuilt where the enclosure is broken down, and put in a sufficient state, so as to prevent all claims of damages, the expense not to exceed £20.

Fence near town mill to be repaired.

Disposition to Thomas Binnie. Subscribed disposition of lot of ground in Monteith Row to Thomas Binnie.

5 October 1824

Election of provost, baillies, &c. [Mungo Nutter Campbell, provost; James Browne and Laurence Craigie, jr., of the merchants rank, and William Knox, of the crafts rank, bailies; Robert Paterson, youngest merchant bailie; Robert Hood, youngest trades bailie.]

Vote of thanks to William Smith, lord provost. On the motion of baillie Craigie, seconded by baillie Browne, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their warmest thanks to William Smith, esq., late lord provost, for the zeal, candour, and ability with which he discharged the various duties of his office, so much to the satisfaction of the council and of the community at large.

Also to late baillies. On the motion of the deacon convener, seconded by baillie Hood, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their best thanks to James A. Anderson, William Hamilton, and William Lang, esquires, who have just retired from the office of baillie, for the zealous, faithful, and important services rendered by them to the community.

Port Glasgow and Newark. [John M'Murtrie, bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.]

8 October 1824

Election of councillors. [Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen councillors for the ensuing year.]

13 October 1824

Election of dean of guild, &c. [Robert Dalglish, dean of guild; William M'Tyer, deacon convener; William Rodger, treasurer; Peter Mirrlees, water bailie; Archibald M'Lellan, jr., depute water bailie; Robert Hinshaw, bailie, and Gabriel Walker, Robert M'Grigor, James Stewart, and Archibald Edmiston, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; Charles S. Parker, bailie of Provan; Andrew Templeton, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of works; Robert Ferrie, superintendent of streets; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, first and second town clerks, and Joseph Reid and William Davie, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; John Hutcheson, visitor of maltmen; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to gaol and bridewell, and Mrs. Gartley, matron to the female prisoners in gaol.]

Committees, directors, commissioners. [Appointments of committees on finance, chamberlain's books and tradesmen's accounts, landed property, public markets, churches and church yards, public clocks, mills and quarries, inland communications, public Green, law processes, bridges, court house and gaol, bridewell and grammar school, and

also a committee to sign charters; directors of town's hospital, Clyde commissioners, and bridge commissioners.]

The committee on the proposed new street from King Street to Stockwell Street stated that since last meeting of council they had had a farther conference with the subscribers, and presented [their report and a letter from Mr. Robert Reid, on behalf of the subscribers, containing a modified arrangement now proposed to be agreed to between the corporation of the city and them, and of which the magistrates and council approved. The company was to pay £400 for the site of the fish market fronting King Street, a new site was to be provided, and lines of new streets were arranged].

Proceedings as to proposed street from King Street to Stockwell Street.

The committee on the augmentation of the salary of the superintendant of public works presented the following report:—

Report of committee on Mr. Cleland's salary.

“ We have had under our consideration, in terms of the remit to us by the council, the subject of an addition to the salary of Mr. Cleland. We are fully satisfied that his valuable services in the various affairs of the corporation, and in others connected with it, are inadequately remunerated, and that he is justly entitled to some encrease of revenue. To effect this in the most economical manner we would beg leave to recommend the following arrangements for the consideration and adoption of the council:—(1) That his salary as superintendant of public works be £325 per annum, payable from the corporation funds. (2) That he be appointed keeper or superintendant of the live cattle markets with such duties as shall be pointed out, at a salary of £100 chargeable on these markets. (3) That he be appointed to the vacant office of superintendant of the city bridges, with a salary of £25 chargeable on the bridge trust. These, together, will amount to the sum of £450 yearly, out of which his clerk falls to be paid. He will thus have an encrease to his present income of £100, which we trust will be considered by the council to be no more than reasonable.

We also recommend that the salary as superintendant of public works for the current year, ending 30th instant, shall be the same as formerly; that as the duties of superintendant of live cattle markets have hitherto been performed by Mr. Cleland, the proposed salary should commence from and after the 1st October last; and that the salary of superintendant of the bridges should commence from the date of the appointment. It is understood that Mr. Cleland shall continue to devote his whole attention to the various duties of these offices. Glasgow, 28th September, 1824.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

29 October 1824

Mr. Cleland's  
salary and  
appoint-  
ments.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the augmentation of the salary of the superintendant of public works, presented at last meeting, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. William Smith, seconded by baillie Craigie, approve thereof. In the first place, resolve that from and after the 30th September last the salary of the superintendant of public works shall be £325 per annum, payable from the corporation funds. In the second place, nominate and appoint Mr. Cleland keeper or superintendant of the live cattle markets, in terms of the Act 1, Geo. IV. cap. 88, with all the powers and all the duties attached to that office under the said statute, and with a salary of £100 per annum, chargeable on the revenue of these markets, and commencing from and after the 1st October, 1823. In the third place, nominate and appoint Mr. Cleland to the vacant office of superintendant of the bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow, under the acts of parliament for the maintenance of the same, with a salary of £25 per annum, chargeable on the bridge trust funds, and to commence from this date.

Two addi-  
tional com-  
munion cups  
for Tron  
church.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“ 29th October, 1824. The committee on churches beg leave to report that they have had an application from the revd. Dr. Dewar for two additional communion cups for the Tron church. Your committee understand that the greater part of the churches have four cups, while the Tron church has only two, and from a recent alteration in the mode of communicating the congregation find it necessary to have four. Your committee understand that the expense of the cups will be from £20 to £25. Under the circumstances of the case, your committee beg leave to recommend that the request of Dr. Dewar should be complied with.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorise the committee to procure the communion cups as therein recommended.

There were produced and read the following letter from Mr. John Irving, agent for the royal burghs, and minute of the annual committee of the convention :—

Proceedings  
of annual  
committee of  
convention of  
royal burghs.

“Edinburgh, 14th October, 1824. Sir,—I have been directed by the annual committee of the convention of royal burghs to intimate that a special meeting of convention is to be held here on Monday, the 22nd November next, at twelve o’clock noon, for the purpose mentioned in their minutes of the 12th instant, of which a copy is prefixed. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, (signed) John Irving, agent for the royal burghs. P.S.—If neither the commissioner nor assessor who represented the burgh at last convention can conveniently attend, it will be necessary to give a commission to some person properly qualified to represent the burgh at this special meeting of convention. Minute of meeting of the annual committee of the convention of royal burghs held 12th of October, 1824. There was laid before the meeting a letter from the provost of Brechin of the following tenor :—‘Brechin, September 30th, 1824. Sir,—You will probably have observed from the newspapers that the magistrates and council of this burgh were lately served with a summons of reduction and declarator, at the instance of his Majesty’s officers of state, for the purpose of having it found that the convention of royal burghs has no power to alter, vary, or modify the setts and constitutions of the royal burghs, and not only calling for reduction of the election made in the year 1820 and all subsequent elections, but also to have it declared that all warrants, civil or criminal, made or granted since that time are null, and their intronissions with the revenue of the burgh illegal, and that the burgh is at present without a legal magistracy. The purpose of my addressing you on this subject at present is to request that you would take the trouble of stating this matter to the annual committee of convention and favour us with their sentiments on the subject, whether the question involved and as affecting the convention of burghs as a public body, as much as the individual burgh, ought to be taken up and tried at the public expense, for, besides having to plead the sanction of the convention, whatever other well grounded defences the individual burgh may conceive they have to state upon the merits of their own particular case, neither the community of that burgh nor the public can expect that the individuals composing the council, who have little personal interest in the fate of such an action, will embark in any serious or expensive contest with the officers of the crown, from whom I understand nothing could be obtained in name of expenses although

the burgh were to obtain absolvitor from the action. As the sentiments of the existing committee of convention may in some measure determine the line of conduct which I and my brother magistrates and councillors may resolve to pursue in regard to the intended action, I shall be glad how soon I receive your answer, and beg that you and the committee will excuse this trouble. I am, &c., (signed), James Speid, provost. (Addressed) To Carlyle Bell, esq., clerk to the convention of Royal burghs.' Upon considering the preceding letter the committee are of opinion that a special meeting of the convention should be called to give directions in this matter, as being one striking in its consequences at the root of a power of convention which has been exercised for time immemorial, and thus involving the various burghs whose setts have been altered by that authority in most dangerous circumstances. The committee appoints this meeting to be held on Monday, the 22nd November next, at twelve o'clock noon, of which the agent shall give notice by letter to the provost or chief magistrate of each burgh, and also in three of the Edinburgh newspapers; and in the meantime direct the agent when the summons against the magistrates of Brechin is called in court to take it out to see on behalf of the convention."

Which minute having been considered, the magistrates and council appoint William Smith, esquire, and James A. Anderson, esq., the commissioner and assessor for this burgh for the current year, to attend the meeting of the convention to be held on the 22nd November next, and with the assistance of Mr. Reddie to adopt such measures as may appear most expedient, particularly in support of the appointment of the two additional magistrates of this city, the election of whom was sanctioned and authorised by the act of convention of the 16th July, 1801.<sup>1</sup>

Lands liable  
for repairing  
church of  
Govan.

The deacon convener having called the attention of the council to the question of the liability of the lands of the barony of Gorbals which are not included in the original erection of the parish of Gorbals for the expense of repairing or rebuilding the church of Govan, authorize the town clerks to make farther enquiry and ascertain whether the lands of the barony, which are usually called the annexation lands, have been really disjoined from the parish of Govan and annexed to the proper parish of Gorbals by any court possessing legal authority to that effect.

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., pp. 241-7.

18 November 1824

There was presented a letter from Mr. Cleland returning his thanks for the additional appointments conferred upon him at last meeting of council.

Mr. Cleland returns thanks.

Resolve to resume consideration, at next meeting of council, of the report of the committee on the returns from the different kirk sessions of the city relative to the parochial poor, as connected with the annual report from the directors of the town's hospital.

Report on returns from kirk sessions.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the offices of chamberlain and of superintendant of the river, remit to the same committee so far as the members thereof are still in council, with the addition of the present dean of guild and the present baillie of the river, with instructions to consider farther the appointment of a superintendent of the river, and to report.<sup>1</sup>

Superintendant of the river Clyde.

The lord provost stated that the magistrates had caused the necessary parliamentary notices to be given of a bill to be introduced during next session for affecting the following city improvements:—For acquiring a valid and effectual title to the ground occupied by the public market or bazar in Candleriggs Street; for establishing a horse market in the vicinity of the live cattle market; for establishing a market in the vicinity of the public slaughtering houses; for power to widen and continue Ingram Street eastward to High Street, and for that purpose to acquire certain areas formerly used as burying ground in Ramshorn and North-West church yards; for power to widen the lower part of North Albion Street, and to open a street from that street to College Street; for power to enlarge the dimensions of St. Enoch's church when it comes to be rebuilt; and for power to open a street from Garseube road to Kirkintilloch road, nearly in the line of St. Enoch's burn. Of which proceeding the council approve.

Parliamentary notices given for city improvements.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch to Mr. Reddie, objecting to the proposed acquisition of the burying ground in front of the Ramshorn church for the purpose of widening Ingram Street, on account of his predecessors having been interred there. Which letter having been read, remit to the magistrates to have a conference

Letter objecting to proposed acquisition of burying ground.

<sup>1</sup> Note on Margin:—"Report and appointment in minutes of trustees."

with Mr. Buchanan on the subject, in the view of removing his opposition to the proposed improvement.

Application  
of Dr. Taylor,  
of St. Enoch's  
church, for  
an assistant.

There was produced the following letter from the revd. Dr. Taylor, of St. Enoch's church:—

“Glasgow, 17th November, 1824. Gentlemen,—I come respectfully to you with a request which I trust will not be thought improper or unreasonable. I have been minister of St. Enoch's church and parish for the long period of 42 years complete. I have enjoyed during that time, thanks to God, a great measure of health. But of late I am sensible of the infirmities of old age, and feel my health very much giving way, being in the 77th year of my age. I have been during the long period of my incumbency, I may say, a constant preacher, and laboured to be no discredit to those who kindly placed me in the respectable situation which I now hold. I am sensible of many imperfections, but I hope my labours have in some degree been blessed of God. But these labours I am from infirmity no longer able fully to discharge. My respectful request therefore is that the magistrates and council would allow me funds for obtaining assistance in my ministerial labours, for which I shall never cease to be grateful.—I am, &c.”

Which letter having been read, baillie Paterson moved and Mr. William Smith and Mr. James A. Anderson seconded the motion, that as in the case of the late Dr. Porteous and of the late Dr. Balfour, an assistant should be appointed to Dr. Taylor, with a salary at the rate of £100 per annum. Which motion having been considered, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Report re-  
commending  
certain re-  
pairs in St.  
Andrew's  
church.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“The committee on churches beg leave to inform the council that the painting and repairs in St. George's and St. Andrew's churches have been executed very much to their satisfaction, and that the expense does not exceed the estimate.

“The committee have received a letter from the rev. Dr. Gibb, wherein he expresses his entire approbation of all that has been done for St. Andrew's church, at the same time calling the attention of the committee to the worn out state of the upholstery work of the pulpit, precentor's desk, and magistrates' seat, as also the curtain of the east window and the blinds of the windows of the south gallery. Having inspected the whole, the committee are satisfied

that the upholstery work ought to be renewed, and in earnestly recommending that it be done are happy to inform the council that from an estimate they have received the whole expense will not exceed the sum of £62."

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

On the motion of Mr. William Smith, remit to the committee on <sup>Outer High church.</sup> churches to enquire into the propriety of white washing the Outer High church before the scaffolding, erected for the repairs carried on under the direction of the King's architect for Scotland, be taken down, with power to the committee to order the work to be done if it should appear proper.

There was presented the following joint report from the committee <sup>Report as to</sup> on markets and on landed property:— <sup>potatoo</sup>

"Glasgow, 17th November, 1824. The joint committees of markets and landed property beg leave to report that, agreeably to instructions from the council, they have contracted for building <sup>market, &c.,</sup> potatoe markets, &c., and a public house at <sup>bottom of</sup> the bottom of Market Lane, and that the work is going on conformably to the plans, specification, and agreement. The council is aware that the ground on which these markets are building has been acquired at different times from various persons, and is of an irregular form, and that to complete the whole some old houses have been pulled down. From these circumstances an accurate plan of the ground had not been made, and it has turned out that the town has more ground than what will be occupied by the buildings contracted for. The committee have therefore procured a plan, specification and estimates for an additional building to be placed immediately to the south of the public house, which building they propose to fit up as a bazar for the sale of salt beef, &c., and which will contain eleven booths. The estimate amounts to the sum of £331 1s. 6d., for which the committee are informed a rent of about £66 per annum may be expected, that is £6 for each booth. As this addition to the market place will be a great convenience to the public, and produce a good return for the money laid out, the committee have no hesitation in recommending to the council to approve of the estimates and order the work to be done."

Which report having been read delay the further consideration thereof till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Memorial  
from Gorbals  
commis-  
sioners of  
police.

There was produced a memorial from the baillies and other commissioners of police of the barony of Gorbals, intimating their intention to erect a new police office, and requesting aid from the magistrates and council towards the erection of a new court house for the accommodation of the magistrates of Gorbals and of those connected with the administration of justice, in addition to the price which may be obtained for the present court house or chapel, the property of the corporation of Glasgow. Which memorial having been read, the magistrates and council, on the motion of baillie Browne, seconded by Mr. William Smith, remit the same to the committee of finance to consider and report.

Piece of plate  
to Mr. Hop-  
kirk of Dal-  
beth.

The lord provost having submitted to the council the minutes of a meeting of the heritors of the barony parish, resolving to present a piece of plate to Mr. Hopkirk of Dalbeth, as a mark of their high sense of his public services, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. William Smith, authorize the lord provost, in behalf of the corporation of the city as an heritor of the barony parish, to subscribe five guineas for the said purpose.

Remit as to  
value of ma-  
chinery in  
city bride-  
well.

On the motion of Messrs. William Smith and John Alston remit to the committee formerly appointed to treat with the commissioners of the county and city bridewell, relative to the disposal of the city bridewell in Duke Street and the ground thereto adjoining, to ascertain the value of the machinery and furniture in the city bridewell, and to state the same when they report their proceedings under the former remit.

#### 7 December 1824

Assessment  
for poor.

[On considering report by the directors of the town's hospital, with statement of revenue, lists of poor and estimates of expenditure, the magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in £9,498 Is. 10d. for the purposes specified in the estimate.]

Returns to be  
required from  
kirk sessions  
as to the poor.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the returns of the parochial poor, presented on the 19th December, 1823, and of the resolution of council thereon of the 20th February, 1824, suspended on the 5th March, 1824, till farther notice, the magistrates and council adhere to the said resolution, which appears to have been

complied with so far as regards the application of the charitable collections accumulated by certain kirk sessions towards the support of the poor sent by these sessions to the town's hospital, of new direct that the funds which may have been accumulated by particular kirk sessions shall be applied in paying the allowances to the poor of these parishes who have been admitted upon the roll of the hospital, and that the different kirk sessions of the city shall be called upon to make an annual return of the poor on their rolls and of their funds. Of new also recommend to the different kirk sessions to make a careful and minute scrutiny of the rolls of the poor of their respective parishes.

There was presented the following memorial from the revd. Dr. Macfarlane, minister of the Inner High church and North parish :—

Dr. Memorial re-  
specting the  
feu duties of  
the glebe.

“Unto the honourable the lord provost and magistrates of Glasgow. The memorial of Duncan Macfarlane, D.D., minister of the North parish of Glasgow, respectfully representeth,—That by the late protracted vacancy in the North parish, continuing from the 29th March, 1823, to the 29th July, 1824, the stipend due at Michaelmas, 1823, and Whitsunday, 1824, accrued to the Fund for the widows, &c., of ministers of the church of Scotland, as vacant stipend. That the benefice of the said North parish includes a glebe feued out, as the memorialist is informed, at feu duties amounting to £141 18s. yearly. That glebes and consequently feu duties arising from them are not included in the act of parliament appropriating vacant stipends to the widows fund, and therefore fall to be disposed of, according to the law which was in force prior to the passing of that act, for pious uses within the parish. According to the analogy of law, the feu duties of the North parish glebe due at Martinmas, 1823, and Whitsunday, 1824, should be at the disposal of the barons of exchequer, acting on behalf of the crown, as patrons. By the doctrine laid down in modern law books, the heritors of the parish have the right to uplift and lay out the produce of the glebe during a vacancy. If this doctrine be correct, a question arises, who are the heritors in the present instance? Whether the magistrates, as representing the community of Glasgow, or the proprietors of lands actually within the North parish, or lastly the heritors of the original parish of Glasgow, including the barony. Finally, the memorialist has been advised that as his admission ought to have taken place prior to Michaelmas, 1823, and was delayed under pretences which have been overruled as insufficient by the supreme ecclesiastical court, he has a title to every part of the benefice

except that to which some other person can establish a preferable claim, as being appropriated by express statute to some specific purpose. In these circumstances the memorialist proposes that, in order to obviate all difficulty and remove every ground of dispute, the feu duties which became due during the vacancy shall be collected by the authority of the magistrates, and applied towards the foundation and erection of a school in the North parish. To this application of the money he is satisfied no party will object, and he begs leave to recommend it earnestly as a measure calculated to promote the best interests of the numerous poor inhabitants of that district.

Application  
for improve-  
ment in Inner  
High church.

The memorialist takes this opportunity of submitting respectfully to the honourable the lord provost and magistrates the expediency of shutting in by sashed and glazed partitions, with doors, the two side passages in the Inner High church. This improvement he humbly apprehends is called for especially at the present time, when so much is doing for the preservation of the venerable fabric of the cathedral, and there can be no doubt of its contributing materially to the comfort of the congregation assembling there for public worship."

Which memorial having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, as representing the heritors of the parish, unanimously agree to and approve of the very liberal and laudable proposal made by the revd. Dr. Macfarlane to apply the revenue of the glebe of the North parish of Glasgow, during the recent vacancy, towards the establishment of a school in that parish, and concur in authorizing the feu duties or ground rents of the glebe which became due during the said period to be collected for the said purpose. Farther remit to the committee on churches to take into consideration the proposal at the close of the said memorial for having the two side passages of the Inner High church shut in by sashed and glazed partitions with doors, and to report.

Keeper of the  
gaol dis-  
missed from  
his office.

The lord provost and late lord provost shortly reported the investigations and proceedings which had taken place in the course of the last six months relative to the conduct of Mr. M'Gregor, keeper of the gaol of Glasgow, and there was produced and read a letter from Mr. M'Gregor declining to give in his resignation, as had been suggested, and requesting that the charges against him might be submitted to the council by whom he had been appointed. The magistrates then stated in detail the irregularities on the part of Mr. M'Gregor which had led them to consider his removal as indispensably necessary,

and the repeated reprimands and cautions which he had received. On considering which matters the magistrates and council resolve to dismiss and hereby dismiss Mr. John M'Gregor, keeper of the gaol of Glasgow, from his office, and ordain him forthwith to surrender the management of the gaol and the custody of the prisoners into the hands of the magistrates. In the meantime authorize the magistrates to adopt such measures as may appear to them proper for the due management of the gaol and the safe custody of the prisoners until a new gaoler be appointed, and authorise them also to take such steps as may appear expedient for obtaining a fit person to be appointed to the more permanent discharge of the duties of that office.

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, enclosing the following letter from Mr. Herries of the treasury relative to the late application for a supply of copper coin for this city:—

Answer from treasury to application for supply of copper coin.

“ My dear Sir,—My absence from London will account to you for the delay which has taken place in replying to your letter on the subject of the copper coin wanted in Glasgow. There is not at present any coin of this description in the mint, and we are therefore unable at present to forward an immediate supply, but we have it in contemplation to direct the mint to coin forthwith pence and halfpence in order that a stock may be always deposited there, and ready to answer the demands which may be made for those parts of the country in which there is a scarcity of copper coin, and the supply will then be forwarded, upon application to the mint, in such quantities as may be demanded, upon this condition only that the expense of the carriage be borne by the party to whom the coin is sent.—I am, &c., (signed), J. C. Herries, Treasury Chambers, 15th November, 1824.”

Mr. Smith, as commissioner for this city to the convention of Royal Burghs, held at Edinburgh on the 22nd ulto., presented the following report:—

Report of commissioner to convention of royal burghs.

“ Agreeably to the instructions of the council, I attended with Mr. Reddie the meeting of the convention of royal burghs, held on the 22nd inst., and I beg leave shortly to report the resolution adopted by the convention. Whether the convention of royal burghs have, by the constitutional law of Scotland, a power to alter the sets of particular burghs, even where all the members of the

corporation of the burgh are agreed, is a question of considerable difficulty about which able lawyers differ, and whether such a power ought to be vested anywhere except in the legislature of the country, is a question of state policy about which different opinions may be entertained. But that in point of fact the convention has exercised such a power on various occasions, in the course of the last two centuries, there can be no doubt. And it is equally true that on two occasions at least, viz., in the year 1748 and in the year 1801, the city of Glasgow applied for the exercise of such a power by the convention, and obtained certain moderate alterations of the set which have proved beneficial in practice.<sup>1</sup>

In these circumstances it did not appear to us that Glasgow could, with consistency or propriety, allow a decree to go out in absence at the instance of the officers of state, declaring that the convention has not the power of the exercise of which this city has twice availed itself. And although accustomed in general to oppose grants of money by the convention, I thought it right to concur with Edinburgh, and a majority of thirty to eight, in voting a sum not exceeding £500 for having the question tried and determined.

The alteration of the set of Glasgow in the year 1748 has now been followed by usage for so long a period as upon that ground to be placed beyond the reach of challenge, but as forty years have not elapsed since the alteration in the year 1801, and as the validity of the appointment of the two additional baillies which constituted all the change then made might be exposed to objection in the event of it being decided by our courts of law that the convention has no power to alter sets, I thought it right to wait with Mr. Reddie on the lord advocate and solicitor general for the purpose of ascertaining the views and intentions of the officers of state. We were not fortunate enough to obtain an audience of the lord advocate, but we saw Mr. Hope, solicitor general, and were assured that the officers of state had no intention whatever to call in question the alteration of the set of Glasgow, or to object to any such changes in time past, except the recent alterations in the sets of Brechin and Dundee. We were also led to believe that, in the event of its being deemed necessary or advisable, his Majesty's law officers would have no objections to the introduction of a bill into parliament for confirming the appointment of the two additional baillies of Glasgow. 29th November, 1824. (Signed) Wm. Smith."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. vi., pp. 275-81, 288; vol. ix., pp. 241-7.

council unanimously approve thereof, and vote their thanks to Mr. Smith and Mr. Reddie for their conduct in the business.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the proposal made at last meeting for the appointment of an assistant to the revd. Dr. Taylor of St. Enoch's church, on the motion of Mr. William Smith, seconded by Mr. Charles Stirling, agree to the proposal, resolve to appropriate a salary at the rate of £100 per annum for the remuneration of such assistant during the time he may officiate, and authorise the lord provost to request Dr. Taylor to suggest to the council a person agreeable to himself and to his congregation.

Sum voted  
for assistant  
to Dr. Taylor.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“7th December, 1824. The committee on churches beg to inform the council that a deputation from the sitters in St. John's church have informed them that the church is so very cold as to require a stove. The committee, considering that the lead windows of this very large church cannot be made so tight as entirely to exclude the cold air, recommend to the council to put up a stove in it, which from an estimate they have received will not exceed the sum of £60.”

Stove to be  
put up in St.  
John's  
church.

Which report having been read, delay the consideration thereof till next meeting.

21 December 1824

The magistrates and committee on the gaol presented the following report:—

“Agreeably to the authority contained in the act of council of 7th December instant, we immediately removed Mr. M'Gregor from his office of gaoler and from the custody of the prisoners, and in the meantime until a permanent keeper of the gaol be appointed we have entrusted the custody of the prisoners to Mr. Peter Langwell, under the general superintendance of Mr. Brebner, keeper of the county and city bridewell. This interim management we conceive may be continued with advantage for two or three months, and in this way the committee will have an opportunity of ascertaining what may be the average amount of the income arising not only from the fees payable by the incarcerators and debtors, but also from the sale of porter to the debtors, and from victualling the criminal prisoners. We shall of course delay presenting any detailed report on this subject until the experiment has been made. But from the investigation which has already taken place we are of opinion the council may, without

Report on the  
gaol; appli-  
cations for  
office of  
keeper.

increasing the burden on the funds of the corporation, agree to allow the person who may be appointed permanent keeper of the gaol a clear salary of £300 per annum, besides the expense of the clerk, turnkeys, and other servants required for the safe custody and accommodation of the prisoners. On being convinced of the necessity of removing Mr. M'Gregor, we consulted Mr. Brebner in the view of procuring a person properly qualified for the discharge of the different duties of this important office, and we have satisfaction in stating that Mr. James Watson is willing to undertake the office upon being allowed a fixed salary of £300 per annum with the prospect of a reasonable advance in the event of his exertions giving satisfaction to the magistrates. Mr. Watson acted for some time as an assistant in the bridewell of this city, and has for a number of years been keeper of the bridewell of Aberdeen. He has produced ample testimonials of his general good character, and of the able, energetic and judicious manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of the office he at present holds, and we can have no hesitation in recommending him as a person highly qualified to fill the situation of keeper of the gaol of this city. Glasgow, 17th December, 1824."

Which report having been read there were also presented and read applications from Mr. James Watson, Mr. James Hood, and Mr. A. R. Fotheringham for the vacant office of keeper or governor of the gaol of Glasgow. Which report and applications having been considered, delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order, but resolve to proceed to the appointment of a keeper or governor of the gaol at next meeting.

Mr. William  
Fleming  
assistant to  
Dr. Taylor.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the appointment of an assistant to the revd. Dr. Taylor, the lord provost laid before the council the following letter from that revd. gentleman:—

"Glasgow, 15th December, 1824. My lord,—It was with much gratitude that I felt the kindness of the magistrates and council in relation to the providing that I should have an assistant. I have now to say that, considering carefully the recommendations that are before me of those who have applied to be my assistant, their respective standing and experience, and as far as I am able considering their suitableness for the situation, I am disposed to prefer Mr. William Fleming, in which my session unanimously concur. Mr. Fleming is universally known as a good preacher, he has given much satisfaction in every

situation he has been, and I have the best hopes of his general acceptance with the congregation.—I am, &c.’’

Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. William Smith, nominate and appoint Mr. William Fleming to be assistant to the revd. Dr. William Taylor, of St. Enoch's church and parish, during the remaining years of Dr. Taylor's ministry, with a salary at the rate of £100 per annum, to commence from this date.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches, presented on the 18th November last, relative to certain repairs on the pulpit, precentor's desk, magistrates' seat, and window curtains and blinds, of St. Andrew's church, authorize the committee to get the repairs recommended executed, the expense not to exceed the sum of £62 specified in the report.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches, presented at last meeting, relative to the erection of a stove in St. John's church, authorize the committee to get the works recommended executed, the expense not to exceed the sum of £60 specified in the report.

Having resumed consideration of the joint report of the committees on landed property and on markets, presented on 18th November last, approve thereof and authorize the committee to get the additional buildings therein recommended erected upon the terms therein specified, the expense not to exceed £331 1s. 6d.

Appoint baillie Browne [and others] as a committee to act along with the committee of the other public bodies, proprietors of the barony of Gorbals, and to attend to the interest of the city as an heritor of that barony in relation to the rebuilding of Govan church.

There were produced minutes of a meeting of a committee of the patrons of Hutchesons Hospital, and of certain other intending subscribers, towards the erection of a bridge over the Clyde opposite to Saltmarket Street; which minutes having been read, remit to and authorize the committee on bridges to hold a conference and deliberate with the committee of the intending subscribers towards the erection of the proposed bridge, to attend to the interest of the existing bridge trust, and to report.

Report as to  
foot pave-  
ment of old  
bridge.

The committee on bridges presented the following report:—

“The committee on bridges beg leave to inform the council that the foot pavements on the Stockwell Street bridge are so far worn down that they will require to be renewed in the spring. As the committee are satisfied that stones from a particular quarry in Arbroath are best suited for the purpose, they propose to contract with the proprietor for the delivery of the stones, at a price per square yard conformably to a specification, and with a mason for laying them. As the committee intend to lay the Arbroath stones on the top of the present footpath it will be necessary to introduce an iron handrail a few inches above the parapet. Under all the circumstances of the case they have no doubt but that the council, as trustees of the bridges, will empower them to carry the repairs into effect. Glasgow, 20th December, 1824.”

Which report, having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof, so far as to authorize the superintendant in the meantime to take the necessary measures for procuring from Arbroath the necessary supply of proper stones for repairing or renewing the foot pavement of the old bridge, but delay the farther consideration of the report till next meeting.

Report as to  
books for  
Grammar  
School  
library.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report:—

“The committee on the Grammar School have had under their consideration an application from Messrs. Wardlaw and Cuninghame for payment of an account for books furnished to the Grammar School library, by order of the last committee. The committee, considering that Messrs. Wardlaw and Cuninghame had contracted to furnish certain books contained in a list given to them and other booksellers, for the purpose of estimating, and that in fact a considerable number had not been furnished, did not feel it their duty to request the council to order payment of this account till all the books were furnished or till they were satisfied that they could not be procured. In consequence of this Messrs. Wardlaw and Cuninghame have now sent the whole with the exception of a few volumes, and as it appears unreasonable to delay payment of the account till the amount is collected from the boys attending the classes, the committee suggest to the council the propriety of advancing the money in the meantime, to be repaid by the sums received annually from the students. The amount is £75 10s.”

Which report, having been considered, authorize the chamberlain to

advance in the meantime the price of the books therein mentioned, amounting to £75 10s., to be repaid out of the sums to be collected from the scholars.

There was presented a petition from a number of retail dealers praying the magistrates and council to undertake the risk and expense of bringing from London to Glasgow the supply of copper coinage now provided at the mint, in consequence of the late application to that effect from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, member for this city. Which petition having been considered, authorize the lord provost to contribute a sum not exceeding £10 towards the expense of bringing down to Glasgow a supply of copper coin to the amount of £2,000.

Mr. Stewart Smith moved, and Mr. Archibald M'Lellan seconded the motion, that the magistrates and council should subscribe one hundred guineas towards the erection of a monument to the late Mr. Watt. Of which motion delay the farther consideration till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

11 January 1825

There was produced a letter from the rev. Dr. Taylor, of St. Enoch's church, expressing the grateful sense he entertains of the favour conferred on him by the magistrates and council in appointing Mr. Fleming as his assistant during the remainder of his ministry.

The council, having resumed consideration of the report of the magistrates and committee on the gaol, presented at last meeting, the deacon convener proposed that the appointment should be delayed till a future meeting. Mr. William Smith objected to the proposal of delay, and the vote being put, it was carried by a majority to proceed to make the appointment at the present meeting; and the applications of the different candidates and the testimonials produced by them having been read, so far as not formerly done, the magistrates and council nominated and appointed and hereby nominate and appoint Mr. James Watson, at present governor or keeper of the Aberdeenshire bridewell, to be governor or keeper of the gaol of Glasgow, and that during the will and pleasure of the magistrates and council and their successors in office and no longer; with a clear salary of £300 per annum, besides the expenses of the clerk, turnkeys, and other servants required for the custody and

accommodation of the prisoners. Declaring, as it is hereby expressly provided and declared, that the said James Watson shall forthwith find sufficient caution to the satisfaction of the magistrates and council for his faithful administration of his office, and for keeping the magistrates and council and their successors in office skaitless and free from all losses and damage from the escape of prisoners and otherwise in the usual form. Farther, remit to the magistrates to fix with Mr. Watson the time of his undertaking the duties of his office at as early a day as possible, to procure from him a bond of caution to the effect aforesaid, and to take the said James Watson's oath *de fidei administratione officii*, and that he and his servants shall be subject to and strictly bound to observe the whole rules and regulations established or to be established by the magistrates and council for their government.

Representa-  
tion from  
assessors for  
poor.

The lord provost submitted to the council the following representation from the assessors for apportioning the assessment for the maintenance of the poor during the current year:—

“ To the honourable the lord provost, magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow. The subscribers, assessors for the maintenance of the city poor, having finished their labours for the present year, beg leave humbly to represent to your lordship that the difficulties of which they complained in their representation of last year have not in any way been diminished but considerably increased. That while the sum required to be raised is about £1,000 more than last year, the property assessable is about £150,000 less, which, in order to meet the exigency, would require an advance of 15 per cent. upon the rates of last year, which in the present state of public feeling on the subject the subscribers conceive ought if possible to be avoided in such a way as to your lordship and brethren in council shall appear most proper. It does not properly belong to the subscribers, in their character of assessors, to go beyond the line of duty prescribed to them by the act of council by which they are constituted, but as citizens to whom an important trust has been committed, and who are deeply interested in the prosperity of the city, they strongly recommend an alteration in the mode of assessment. As the suburbs are daily increasing by the erection of elegant and comfortable houses in the barony parish, where the poors rates are only a small per centage on the amount of rent, there is reason to expect that if the present mode is longer continued men of substance will abandon the city altogether and carry their business with them, which will greatly reduce

the value of burgage property and render the police and other public burdens intolerable to those who remain within the royalty. The assessors nominated four of their number to wait on the lord provost with the above representation. Bull Inn, Glasgow, 3rd January, 1825.”

Which representation having been read and deliberately considered, the magistrates and council resolve that the rate of assessment for the present year shall not be raised above what it was last year, and accordingly hereby restrict the total sum authorized to be assessed for the maintenance of the poor for the current year, by the act of council of the 7th December last, from £9,498 ls. 10d., to £8,300 6s. 8d. Appoint an extract of this act of council to be sent to the preceptor of the town's hospital, and recommend to such of the members of council as are directors of the hospital to urge the necessity of reducing the annual expenditure of that establishment. Farther, remit that part of the said representation which recommends an alteration of the present mode of laying on the assessment to the committee appointed on the 5th December, 1823 [and others], with instructions to proceed with their investigation of this important subject, and to report.

Having resumed consideration of the motion made at last meeting, <sup>100 guineas</sup> the magistrates and council unanimously vote the sum of one hundred <sup>voted for a</sup> guineas towards the subscription for the erection of a monument to the <sup>memorial to</sup> late James Watt, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of the important benefits which the inventive genius and mechanical discoveries of that distinguished individual have conferred upon his country. Mr. Watt.

There was produced a petition from the widow of Mr. James <sup>Petition from</sup> Gardner, formerly keeper of the gaol of this city, requesting the con- <sup>widow of</sup> tinuance of the sums formerly allowed for her two children still under <sup>James Gard-</sup> fourteen years of age, viz., each £10. Which petition having been con- <sup>ner, for-</sup> sidered, remit the same to the magistrates and committee on the gaol with <sup>merly gaoler.</sup> instructions and power to provide for the continuance of the said allow-  
ance out of the revenue arising from the gaol.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

“ We have, in obedience to the remit of council, of date the 18th November last, considered the application of the commissioners of police of Gorbals for aid

Report of  
committee as  
to new court  
in Gorbals,

towards the erection of a new court house, in connection with a police office, for the better accommodation of the magistrates and commissioners and the lieges attending the baron court. It appears from the report of Messrs. Rodger, Cleland and Ferrie, who at our request inspected the present court house of Gorbals, that that property is worth and might produce, if sold by public roup, and the price converted into a feu duty, £800 and upwards. We would therefore recommend to the council to contribute towards the proposed new court house and police office of Gorbals the sum of £1,000, on condition that the plan of the building, particularly that part of it designed for the court hall, be previously submitted to and approved of by the lord provost and magistrates of Glasgow, and the title to the property made out in such terms as to give the magistrates of Gorbals the uncontrolled use of the court hall for judicial purposes. Glasgow, 7th January, 1825.”

Which report having been considered, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting of council agreeably to the standing order.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

Ground in  
Barrack  
Street to be  
advertised  
for sale.

“The committee beg to call the attention of the council to a piece of property at the north end of Barrack Street. As this property is at present yielding a very inadequate return for what it cost, the committee beg to be authorized to advertise it for sale, fixing the upset price at £500, exclusive of a feu of £30 payable to the college, for the portion on the west side of Barrack Street, and £100 for the stripe on the east side bounding the property of the Glasgow water company. 8th January, 1825.”

Which report, having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee to advertise and expose to sale by public auction the areas of ground and subjects therein mentioned, at such upset prices as may appear to them most suitable and expedient.

Steadings in  
Monteith  
Row.

[On the recommendation of the committee on landed property, the magistrates and council resolved to expose for sale by public auction a steading in Monteith Row immediately to the east of the tenement built by Mr. Mathieson, for which Mr. George Duncan agreed to bid 23s. per square yard, and also steadings Nos. 15 and 16, for which another offer had been received.]

Petition for  
having Mon-  
teith Row  
causewayed.

There was produced and read a petition from the proprietors and inhabitants of Monteith Row, requesting the aid of the council to effect the causewaying of that street. Which petition having been considered,

remit the same to the committee on landed property, with instructions to represent the propriety and urgency of the measure to the board of statute labour trustees.

On the motion of Mr. James A. Anderson, seconded by Mr. William Smith, remit to the finance committee to enquire and report as to the application of the gift of £100 by the late Mr. Neale for the purposes connected with the gaol of this city.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Neale's gift for gaol purposes.

On the motion of Mr. William Hamilton, remit to the committee on landed property, to enquire into the state of the parterre or central area of George's Square, and to report. George's Square parterre.

Authorize the chamberlain to pay £62 10s. as the rent of the chapel in Great Hamilton Street, occupied by the rev. Mr. Marshall and the congregation of the Outer High church, from the 1st August last till the 1st January, at the rate of £150 per annum. Rent of chapel in Great Hamilton Street.

There was produced a letter from the former applicants for a supply of copper coinage now declining to take the supply lately provided at the mint, chiefly on the ground of the copper coin which has been recently collected in London with a view to transmission to this part of the country not being British coin, which letter having been read, request the lord provost to communicate this circumstance to the proper officer at the mint. Copper coin.

#### 4 February 1825

Mr. Ranken proposed that as some of the kirk sessions did not appear to understand exactly the particular returns required of them, under the resolution of council of the 7th December last, a more special circular should be addressed to each of them to the following effect:— Circular to be sent to kirk sessions.

“The returns required from the several kirk sessions of Glasgow relate to the following matters:—(1) The number of paupers on the sessional roll on the 1st November, 1823, and 1st November, 1824; (2) maximum, average and minimum of allowance at these two periods; (3) amount of *bona fide* ordinary collections between 1st November, 1822, and 1st November, 1823, and between 1st November, 1823, and 1st November, 1824; (4) the amount of the total expenditure on sessional poor during these two years stated separately and also stated monthly; (5) balances of ordinary collections on hand (if any)

<sup>1</sup> See Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 42.

accumulated at 1st November, 1823, and at 1st November, 1824; (6) if balances on hand, 1st November, 1822, or any part thereof, have been appropriated to any other purpose than the maintenance of sessional poor, to what purpose? and to what amount?"

Mr. Alston then suggested that the kirk sessions should also be required to state in their returns the names of women receiving parochial aid, whose husbands are pensioners, but who have deserted them or do not support them. Which proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and direct circulars to be transmitted to the different kirk sessions to the said effect.

Sum voted for  
new court  
hall and  
prison of  
Gorbals.

Having resumed consideration of the report presented by the committee of finance on the 11th January last, relative to the application from the magistrates and commissioners of police of Gorbals, for aid towards building a new court hall and prison for the barony of Gorbals, the magistrates and council approve of the report and agree to contribute the sum of £1,000 for the said purpose, upon the conditions specified in the report, and upon the farther condition that the magistrates of Glasgow shall be previously satisfied not only with regard to the plan of the proposed erections but also with regard to the provision of an adequate fund for completely finishing the buildings.

Sale of  
steadings in  
Monteith  
Row.

Mr. Anderson reported from the committee on landed property the sale of three steadings in Monteith Row, viz., No. 13 at 27s. 6d.; No. 15 at 27s.; and No. 16 at 23s. per square yard.

Provost to  
sign petition  
to parliament  
for market  
bill, &c.

Authorize the lord provost, in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates and council, to subscribe a petition to the honourable the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill for establishing certain additional market places in the city of Glasgow and for opening certain streets, and otherwise improving the said city.

Lord provost  
to sign peti-  
tion in favour  
of new street  
bill.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Robert Reid, on behalf of the subscribers for opening a new street from King Street to Stockwell Street and westward to Howard Street:—

“Glasgow, 4th February, 1825. My lord,—In a letter which we have received from Mr. Richardson, solicitor in London, to whom we sent the draft of Market Street bill, he recommends us to apply to the magistrates and council of the city, soliciting them to sign a petition in favour of the proposed bill, and to get

the seal of the city attached thereto. May I therefore beg that your lordship will be so good as propose this our request in council. We presume that Mr. Richardson has suggested to us to make this application not from any fear of private opposition, for we know of none, but solely for the purpose of drawing a distinction betwixt the bill in question and many bills which are about to be introduced purely of a private nature. If your lordship and the magistrates and council be pleased to support our application to parliament by petition, I respectfully crave that the terms of it may be as favorable as the nature of the case will admit.—I am, &c., (Signed), Robert Reid.”

Which letter, having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the lord provost, in their name and on their behalf, to subscribe the petition to parliament referred to in the said letter, provided he shall approve of the same, and upon condition that the corporation of the city shall not be subjected in any part of the expense which may be incurred in getting the said bill passed into a law.

There was produced a letter from the incorporation of fleshers objecting to that part of the heads of the city improvement bill which empowers the magistrates and council to establish a market for the sale of raw hides. Which letter, having been read and considered, remit to the magistrates to hold a conference on the subject with the committee of the incorporation, and to do in the matter what may appear to be reasonable and expedient for the public.

There were produced the following letter from the new Gas Light company and minute therein referred to:—

“Glasgow, 24th January, 1825. My lord and gentlemen,—A general meeting of the subscribers to the new Gas Light Company, which it is proposed to establish in this city, having been held upon the 18th inst., I have the honor to lay before you a copy of the minutes. It is universally admitted that oil affords a gas which is infinitely better adapted to domestic use, as well as for the use of jewellers, silk merchants, and other traders in fine wares, than coal; one of the leading objects of the proposed company is to manufacture oil gas, but at the same time it would be their endeavour to rival the existing company in the purity of its coal gas, and to serve the public with that article at such a reduced rate as will yield the company only a moderate profit. I am therefore desired, most respectfully, to request your countenance and support to the

Objection by  
the fleshers to  
the proposed  
market for  
raw hides.

Application  
of new Gas  
Light Com-  
pany.

present undertaking, and that you may be pleased to enrol the corporation among the number of our subscribers. My lord and gentlemen, I have the honor to be, &c., (signed), Andw. White, chairman."

Which letter having been read, the deacon convener moved that the council should decline taking any shares of the stock of the company, and baillie Browne seconded the motion. Mr. William Graham moved that the council should take shares to the extent of £1,000, but afterwards restricted his motion to the council merely giving its countenance to the new company by concurring in the petition to parliament in its favor, and Messrs. Rodger and Archibald M'Lellan, junr., seconded this motion. A letter from Mr. Templeton, member of council, was then produced and read. Mr. William Smith supported the original motion and maintained the propriety of not interfering at all in the matter, and the sense of the council being taken it was decided and resolved that they should not interfere in any way either in supporting or opposing the proposed new company.

No answer relative to the M'Lachlan legacy.

Authorize the town clerks to intimate to the revd. Mr. John M'Laurin that no answer has yet been received to the letter written in the month of May last to J. W. Hogg, esq., registrar of the supreme court, Calcutta, relative to the M'Lachlan legacy for the establishment of a school for the education of the children of Highlanders resident in or near Glasgow.

Lairs in front of Ramshorn church.

On the motion of the lord provost authorise Mr. Cleland, superintendent of public works, to proceed with his exertions for procuring the lairs or areas of burying ground, situated to the south of the line of the south front of the Ramshorn church, for the purpose of widening and continuing Ingram Street eastward to the High church, either by purchase or by excambion for other burying ground in the crypt of the new church or elsewhere.

Ground taken for improving bell of brae.

Authorize the superintendent of streets to pay, out of the trust fund for improving streets, £21 to William Jardane for ground taken for widening the High Street in the course of the recent improvements thereon.

Repairs on Outer High church.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—  
 "The committee on churches beg leave to report that in consequence of an

application from the rev. Mr. Marshall for painting or whitewashing the Outer High church, the council on the 18th November last instructed the committee to examine the church, and order the painting to be done if they thought proper. At the inspection the committee were of opinion that owing to dampness in some of the walls, in consequence of a part of the roof being lately taken off at the general repairs of the building, it was not then advisable to paint or whitewash the church. The committee were, however, of opinion that some of the windows were so very insufficient as to require to be renewed and others repaired. As Mr. Marshall was anxious to get back to the church, and as the corporation was paying rent for the place of worship where his congregation met during the repairs, the committee, after receiving an estimate from John Wood, glazier, of the probable expense, took on themselves to employ him, there being no time to refer the matter to council. The work has been executed to the satisfaction of the superintendent of public works, and the account herewith produced, amounting to £37 11s. 10d., the committee recommend to be paid. Glasgow, 3 February, 1825."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorise the chamberlain to pay the sum therein specified as the expense of the repairs on the Outer High church.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. William Pollok and report of the committee on bridges thereon:—

Approach to  
old bridge  
from south.

“Gorbals, 27th January, 1825. To the trustees upon the old and new bridges of Glasgow. Gentlemen,—As the Main Street of Gorbals, from about 20 feet to the south-side of Kirk Street to the old bridge, is at present in very bad repair, we, as trustees of the statute labour money, are therefore very desirous to have it raised so as to make the ascent to the bridge easier, particularly as the proprietors on the sides of the street have agreed to make the pavement opposite their respective properties harmonize with the street when so raised. And as it will be of great advantage to the trust upon the bridge to have this done, and by an estimate that we have got of the expense, we believe it will run somewhere from £90 to £100, but as the statute labour money is all expended for last year, and as our streets are in bad order, we will not be able to pay above one-fourth of that sum, which we will be willing to do so soon as we lift our statute labour money for this year, but as the raising of the street

would require to be done immediately, we hope that you will advance the whole money, and we will pay you back one-fourth of the amount laid out with interest. Should the above proposal meet with your approbation, we will be very glad to have your answer as soon as possible. We are, &c., (signed), William Pollok.” Report of committee on bridges:—“ We have considered the foregoing application, and beg to recommend to the magistrates and council, as trustees of the bridges, to undertake the improvement of the approach to the old bridge, provided the expense does not exceed £100, and also provided the trustees of statute labour for Gorbals give security for payment of £50 towards the expense of the proposed improvement within twelve months. Glasgow, 4th February, 1825.”

Which letter and report having been considered, the magistrates and council, as trustees on the bridges, approve of the report and authorize the execution of the improvement therein recommended, upon the conditions therein specified.

The committee on the Gorbals Statute Labour bill presented the following report:—

Report of  
committee on  
Gorbals  
Statute  
Labour bill.

“ We have, in obedience to the remit of council, of date the 5th December, 1823, perused the heads of the bill for regulating the statute labour conversion within the barony of Gorbals, and without going into the minute details of the bill, we think the magistrates and council, as superior of the barony, ought to countenance the petitioners in their application to parliament for power to levy and apply the conversion money within their own territory, which the bill proposes to grant, instead of allowing matters to remain as they are at present. It cannot be expected that the landed gentlemen in the parish of Govan, who are at present vested with the management of the conversion money, will take so deep an interest in the streets of the barony of Gorbals as the resident feuars. The bill proposes to transfer the powers from the Govan trustees to the feuars of the barony whose property is valued at £1000 sterling.

We have also perused a petition from certain proprietors of land and houses in the barony, addressed to the magistrates and council on the subject of the bill, and provided the magistrates and council are not to be burdened with any part of the expense of the application to parliament, we can see no objection to the lord provost signing the petition on the part of the superior. Glasgow, 4th February, 1825.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council

approve thereof and authorize the lord provost, in behalf of the corporation, as superior of the barony, to subscribe the petition to parliament for leave to bring in the said bill upon the condition mentioned in the report.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report, with the letter from Dr. Chrystal therein referred to:—

Report from  
committee on  
Grammar  
School.

“ We beg leave to report to the council that in consequence of the diminution of the numbers attending some of the classes, our attention has been directed to the system of education pursued in the school, with the view of ascertaining whether any improvements could, with advantage, be introduced. On a point so materially affecting the character as well as the interest of the teachers, we naturally requested their opinion, which they gave in writing to the following effect:—‘ We beg respectfully to state it, as our decided opinion, that the present system of education in our Grammar School is too limited to meet the views and wishes of the community, and that a public seminary, in order to be popular, must include within itself the means of affording those branches of education which are considered necessary not merely for entering the university with advantage, but which may be requisite to qualify for the various kinds of business which young men may have occasion to pursue in a large commercial city. If our patrons shall, after due deliberation, resolve to introduce any additional branches, they will no doubt include some of the following:— Arithmetic, mathematics, a complete English education from the elements of reading to classes for composition, &c., modern languages, geography, drawing, &c. These would require one or more able masters with a suitable number of ushers. The fee should be regulated, and cheaper than elsewhere, that the public might be induced to attend. The income should arise chiefly from the great number of pupils, as we see no good reason for paying as much for one hour of arithmetic, writing, or English grammar, as for four hours of Latin or Greek.’

We did not feel prepared to recommend so extensive a change of system as that suggested by the teachers, but after farther consideration with Dr. Chrystal we became convinced of the propriety of recommending to the council the appointment of a teacher of arithmetic qualified to instruct the more advanced students in the higher branches of the study.

It appeared to us that it would tend materially to facilitate the attainment of this object, if the teachers could make such an arrangement as would enable

them (without any alteration of their own hours of teaching) to spare each boy an hour for the purpose of being devoted either to arithmetic or to writing, as in that case the writing school could be kept open during a greater portion of the day than at present, and we requested the opinion of the teachers on this point. This opinion we now present to the council, contained in a letter from Dr. Chrystal, in name of his colleagues. While we are disposed to concur in the propriety of the arrangement suggested by the teachers, we feel it our duty, before taking any further steps, to report to the council what we have already done, and to request their directions for our future procedure. Glasgow, January, 1825."

Which report and letter having been read, delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting, and authorize a few copies thereof to be made for the perusal of the members of council.

Appeal to be prosecuted in case with Dawson & Mitchell.

On the recommendation of the committee on processes and of the town clerks, and upon the grounds stated in the able appeal case, of which the draught was laid upon the table, the magistrates and council resolve to prosecute before the House of Lords the appeal entered from the judgment of the First division of the court of session in the process of declarator at the instance of Dawson and Mitchell against the corporation.

Memorial relative to settlement of stranger paupers.

There was produced a memorial from the heritors of the barony parish relative to the measures which ought to be adopted for preventing or restricting the settlement of Irish and other foreign or stranger paupers in the parishes of Scotland, with the draught of a bill for the better regulation of that matter. Which memorial and bill remit to the committee reappointed at last meeting for the purpose of accomplishing an alteration in the present mode of assessment for the maintenance of the poor, with instructions to consider the subject and to report.

Governor of gaol.

The lord provost reported that the magistrates had arranged with Mr. Watson to enter upon the duties of his office as governor or keeper of the gaol on the 8th March next.

15 *February* 1825

Proposed bill for establishing market

The lord provost stated that the magistrates had had a conference with the corporation of fleshers relative to the clauses in the city improve-

ment bill for the establishment of a market for the sale of raw hides, and had agreed to limit the prohibition against the sale of hides in other places than the market proposed to be established to the public streets and other public markets, with which limitation the committee of the corporation appeared to be satisfied.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost, in their name and on their behalf, to subscribe a petition to the honble. the House of Commons, and also to the House of Lords if necessary, against the bill introduced into parliament for the renewal of the present Renfrewshire road act. Petition against Renfrewshire road act.

There was produced a letter from Mr. C. D. Donald relative to the repair and protection in future of the monuments erected by public subscription in the Green and in George's Square in honour of admiral lord viscount Nelson and of lieut. general Sir John Moore, K.B. Which letter having been read, remit the same to the magistrates, dean of guild, and deacon convener, with instructions to consider the same and to report.

*23 February 1825*

The lord provost stated that since last meeting various proceedings had taken place in the different public bodies of the city relative to the river and harbour bill now proposed to be introduced into parliament, that the trades house had passed resolutions approving of the trust remaining vested in the magistrates and council as at present, that the committee appointed by the chamber of commerce viewed the matter differently, and that after a conference with that committee, the committee of management, desirous of conciliating all parties and unwilling that the public should be disappointed by the postponement of the expected improvements in the harbour and river, had yesterday come to the resolution of recommending to the magistrates and council the assumption as trustees of five other persons interested in the navigation of the Clyde, to be nominated annually either by the magistrates and council or by the merchants house, the trades house, and the chamber

of commerce. The dean of guild then stated that in prosecution of these conciliatory views and to prevent delay in a great public improvement, he had deemed it his duty to intimate the resolution of the committee at the meeting of the merchants house held yesterday, and submitted to the council the following minute of the resolutions of that body:—

“ At Glasgow, the 22nd February, 1825, at an adjourned meeting specially called to consider the heads of a bill for ‘enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, and improving the navigation of the river Clyde,’ it was moved by Mr. Samuel Hunter, and seconded by Mr. William Hamilton, that the trust should continue as before; upon which motion the following amendment was moved by Mr. Robert Findlay, seconded by Mr. Daniel Mackenzie,—Resolve that this house receive with cordial satisfaction an intimation from the dean of guild that it is his intention and that of the committee on the river, whom he met to-day, to recommend it to the magistrates and council to assume into the management of the river trust five gentlemen from the trading part of the community in such manner as may be considered expedient by the magistrates and council. The vote having been taken, the amendment was carried by fifteen votes, there being ten votes for the original motion.”

The lord provost then moved the adoption of the recommendation of the committee of management to assume as additional trustees five persons interested in the navigation of the Clyde, to be nominated annually by the magistrates and council. Mr. William Hamilton felt it his duty to oppose this motion, and the deacon convener, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and Mr. William Mitchell concurred in this opposition. The dean of guild supported the lord provost’s motion, and after further deliberation, the vote being put, the magistrates and council by a majority of sixteen to nine resolved to admit five additional trustees upon the footing recommended by the committee. Farther, the magistrates and council resolve to proceed with the river and harbour bill during the present session, and authorize the lord provost, the dean of guild, and first town clerk to go to London to take charge of the bill in parliament, with discretionary powers to act in the matter as may appear to them to be proper and most expedient in the existing circumstances. Authorize Mr. Spreull also to go to London in the event of his presence being found necessary during the discussion of the bill in the committees of the two houses of

parliament, and authorize the first town clerk to take the assistance of his private clerk in London if he thinks fit.

Authorize the lord provost, the dean of guild, and Mr. Reddie, Charge of city improvement bill, &c. when in London on the business of the harbour and river bill, to take charge of the city improvement bill, the Renfrewshire road bill, the Gorbals statute labour bill, and the other bills now depending in parliament in which the community of Glasgow are interested.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost, if necessary, Petition against bill of coal proprietors. to subscribe in their name and on their behalf petitions to both houses of parliament against the bill introduced by the proprietors and lessees of coal mines to the east of Glasgow for improving the navigation of the Clyde above the Broomielaw, so far as the same may take powers to form quays, wharfs, or towing paths in the public Green of Glasgow, or between the old and new bridges, or may endanger the safety of the bridges, or may be otherwise injurious to the interests of the corporation and community of Glasgow.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost in their name and on their behalf to subscribe petitions to the House of Lords Magistrates acting as trustees on turnpike roads. and to the House of Commons against a rule stated to have been recently introduced into the practice of parliament, by which the magistrates of royal burghs are excluded from being nominated as trustees *ex officio* in all turnpike road acts.

There was produced an application from Messrs. William Batchelor, Petition of association for protecting Ramshorn and North-west church yards. George Burn, and Thomas Neilson, on behalf of themselves and other proprietors of lairs or areas of burying ground in the Ramshorn and Northwest church yards, complaining of recent depredations on these church yards to a great extent, and requesting the sanction and countenance of the magistrates and council to the association they have formed for the protection of their property and the prevention of such depredations in future. On considering which application the magistrates and council permit and allow the petitioners to watch the two church yards in question, during the night, in such numbers as to overpower and seize any band of persons who may attempt to violate the tombs or graves, and for that purpose to use batons or cudgels, but expressly prohibit the use of fire arms or swords.

Discussion  
respecting  
gas com-  
panies.

Mr. William Graham stated that he had intended again to submit to the council the propriety of supporting the proposed new gas company on public grounds, but that having learned since he came to the meeting the old gas company are willing to limit their profits to ten per cent. per annum he was satisfied that such an arrangement would secure the object which he had in view in making his proposed motion, and he therefore merely moved that the lord provost and dean of guild should be authorized, when in London, to get such a limitation clause inserted into the bill of the old company, and if this was not done to support the new gas company's bill, in the view of thereby creating a competition beneficial to the public. Mr. Rodger seconded the motion. Mr. Lumsden proposed that a committee should be appointed to arrange the matter with the old gas company. The lord provost, baillie Browne, the dean of guild, the deacon convener, and several other members of council expressed their sentiments on the subject. The lord provost then moved an adjournment, and the vote being put the motion for adjournment was carried.

18 March 1825

Death of Dr.  
Taylor.

Baillie Brown stated he was sorry to announce the death of the revd. Dr. Taylor, minister of St. Enoch's church and parish.

Rev. Mr.  
Fleming to  
officiate in  
St. Enoch's  
church  
during  
vacancy.

There was produced a letter from the members of the session of St. Enoch's parish, requesting the magistrates and council to recommend to the presbytery Mr. Fleming, who for a short time assisted the late Dr. Taylor, to be appointed to officiate in St. Enoch's church on the alternate days in which it is not supplied by the presbytery during the vacancy. Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council agree to the request therein made, and authorize baillie Brown, the acting chief magistrate, to communicate the recommendation to the presbytery.

Petitions of  
inhabitants  
against part  
of the river  
bill.

There were produced petitions subscribed by a number of respectable inhabitants of Glasgow, or owners of property on the line of the Clyde, praying the magistrates and council to abandon that part of the river bill, now pending in parliament, which relates to the improvement of the navigation of the Clyde above the Broomielaw, and to concur with them in opposing the bill for a similar purpose introduced by the owners

and lessees of coal mines to the east of Glasgow. Which having been read and considered, the magistrates and council direct the said petitions to be transmitted to London to the lord provost, and recommend them to the favourable consideration of his lordship and the other gentlemen intrusted with the management of the river bill in exercising the powers already conferred on them at last meeting of council.

On the motion of Mr. William Smith, remit of new to the committee on landed property to confer with the statute labour trustees as to causewaying Monteith Row, with the view of an arrangement being made for that purpose, and to report.

Remit to committee as to causewaying of Monteith Row.

12 April 1825

Bailie Browne stated that having received various communications from the lord provost, dean of guild, and Mr. Reddie on the subject of the bills for improving the navigation of the river to the east of the Broomielaw, he had called the present meeting that the council might again take that subject into its consideration, and determine whether the measure should be persevered in or abandoned and opposition made to the bill introduced by the duke of Hamilton and the other coal proprietors to the east of Glasgow. Bailie Browne accordingly laid before the council the different letters he had received, which having been read and a number of members of council having expressed their opinion, the council on the motion of bailie Browne, with the view of giving further time to consider it before coming to a final determination on this very important subject, adjourn till to-morrow, at two o'clock afternoon, and appoint the council to be summoned to meet again at that hour.

River bill proceedings.

The committees on landed property and on the public markets gave in the following report:—

Public markets, committee authorized to let them.

“Your committee have to report that the different buildings at the south end of Market Lane, intended as places of sale for potatoes and other articles, are now nearly finished, and different applications have been made for a lease of them. The committee would recommend that authority be given to them to let the buildings for one year from Whitsunday next, on such terms and under such regulations as may appear proper.”

Which having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the said committees to let the said buildings for one year from Whitsunday next at such rent and under such regulations as may appear to them necessary and proper.

Report as to area of George's Square.

The committee appointed to enquire into the state of the parterre or central area of George's Square gave in the following report:—

“ 12th April, 1825. Your committee have investigated and considered the matter remitted to them, and have to report that, in laying out the Ramshorn grounds for building, the area now forming the enclosed part of George Square was reserved as a square, and not to be built on, but no part of it appears to have been conveyed to the purchasers of any of the building areas around it. These areas are conveyed by specific descriptions as containing so many square yards bounded by the streets adjoining. The area therefore appears still to be vested in the corporation under a restriction against its being built on.”

Which having been read the magistrates and council delay farther consideration thereof till another meeting of council.

Memorial as to abatement of the Inner High church seat rents.

There was produced a memorial from the session of the North parish, requesting that an abatement from next year's seat rents might be allowed to the sitters in the Inner High church, in consideration of their having been deprived of the use of their seats during a period of about five months this year whilst the church was under repair. There was also produced a report thereon by the committee on churches recommending that an abatement of a fourth part of their seat rents should be allowed to such persons as paid for seats for the whole of the present year and who shall take them for the year about to commence. Which having been considered the magistrates and council approve of the said report and authorise the chamberlain to allow the deduction therein recommended.

Report of committee as to repairs in jail.

The sub-committee on the jail gave in the following report:—

“ Council Chambers, 12th April, 1825. The sub-committee on the gaol beg to inform the council that the ceilings of six of the lobbies in the felons ward are covered with lath and plaster, that of late these ceilings have been much broke by the prisoners. The sub-committee are therefore of opinion that it would be better to have the lath and plaster taken down, and the ceilings covered with

wood. Although this would incur an expense of £48, the sub-committee are of opinion that it would ultimately be a saving of the incorporation funds.”

Which having been read delay the farther consideration thereof till another meeting of council in terms of the standing order.

Authorize the treasurer to pay Messrs. Andrew Liddell & Co., smiths, £21 sterling for smith work conform to account produced.

Account for  
lamps at lord  
provost's  
door.

13 April 1825

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the bills now pending in parliament for improving the navigation of the Clyde to the east of the Broomielaw, bailie Craigie, after stating his opinion on the subject and submitting to the council the draft of two clauses which he would propose should be introduced into the bill, to provide for the safety of the bridges and the works of the two water companies, moved that the lord provost, dean of guild, and Mr. Reddie be instructed to introduce clauses into the bill for improving the navigation of the lower part of the river, authorizing the trustees to deepen also that part of the river from the new bridge east to Rutherglen green, clauses being also introduced similar to those now submitted by him to the council to protect the interest of the two water companies and to provide for the safety of the bridges. Bailie Knox seconded this motion. Mr. William Hamilton stated that being of opinion that, in deference to the decided disapprobation expressed by the public, this measure ought to be entirely abandoned, he moved as an amendment that the lord provost, dean of guild, and Mr. Reddie be instructed to withdraw from the bill introduced by the trustees on the river the whole clauses applicable to the deepening of it to the east of the Broomielaw, and reserved to himself afterwards to move, if he should see proper, that they be also instructed to oppose the bill introduced by the duke of Hamilton, and others, for the same purpose. Mr. J. A. Anderson seconded Mr. Hamilton's amendment. Mr. William Rodger, after stating his opinion on the subject, suggested that whilst the magistrates and council should limit the provisions of their bill to the improvement of the navigation from the Broomielaw westward, they should not offer any opposition to the other

River bill  
proceedings.

bill, and Mr. Michael Miller concurred in Mr. Rodger's suggestion. Mr. William Smith expressed himself in favour of Mr. Hamilton's motion. Bailie Craigie replied, and the votes being then put on the original motion and amendment, the latter was carried by a majority of thirteen to nine, and accordingly the magistrates and council resolve to abandon that part of the bill introduced by them which relates to the improvement of the river to the east of the Broomielaw, and appoint that part of their bill accordingly to be withdrawn.

Mr. William Hamilton then moved that the magistrates and council oppose the bill introduced by the joint stock company to empower them to deepen the river to the east of the Broomielaw. Mr. William Graham and Mr. Alexander M'Gregor objected to this motion. The magistrates and council, with the exception of Mr. Graham and Mr. M'Gregor, agree to Mr. Hamilton's motion, resolve to oppose the bill of the joint stock company, and authorize the lord provost, dean of guild, and Mr. Reddie to use all their exertions for that purpose.

Repairs in  
jail to be exe-  
cuted.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the sub-committee on the jail, presented at last meeting, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorise the committee to get the alteration suggested by them executed when from the state of the jail it can be done without inconvenience.

22 April 1825

River bill  
proceedings.

Bailie Brown stated that having communicated to the lord provost the resolution of council of the 13th instant to abandon that part of the river bill which relates to the navigation to the east of the Broomielaw, he had since received two letters from his lordship on that subject, in the last of which, dated the 19th of this month, his lordship pointed out strongly the reasons which should induce the council still to persevere in that part of the bill and the disadvantages which might result from abandoning it. Bailie Brown also stated that he had received a communication on the subject from Mr. Robert Findlay, in behalf of the joint stock company, and a memorial by the trades house requesting the council to reconsider the matter and still to proceed with that part of the bill, in consequence of all which he had called the present meeting,

and now submitted these communications to their consideration, all of which were accordingly read; and several members of council having delivered their opinions on the subject, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration of the subject till Friday next, the 29th of this month, on which day appoint a meeting to be again held for that purpose, and in the meantime authorize the parliamentary notices to be given referred to in the lord provost's letter of the 19th instant.

There was produced the following reports relative to St. Enoch's church:—

“ Superintendent's office, Council Chambers, 22 April, 1825. My lord and gentlemen,—In calling attention to St. Enoch's church, you will recollect that it has often been matter of regret to the council that this place of worship is so very small as to be quite inadequate for the accommodation of persons residing in the district in which it is situated. Although every one was satisfied of this, it was not thought expedient to increase the size of the church during the incumbency of the late venerable pastor, but now that the cure is vacant, I take the liberty of calling your attention to this very important matter.

Letter from  
Mr. Cleland  
as to rebuild-  
ing of St.  
Enoch's  
church.

You are aware that St. Enoch's is the smallest church in town, containing only 800 sittings. In proposing that it should be taken down and rebuilt to contain 1400 sittings, the corporation would not only add to their income but would confer a great benefit on the public, for whom there is a great want of church accommodation.

A church with ashler walls all round, ten feet wider than the present one, extending on the south to Howard Street, so as to contain 1400 sittings, would be built for £4500, over and above the value of the materials of the present church. The steeple to remain without alteration. The interest of the outlay at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. would be £157 10s., while 600 additional sittings would be got, which at 10s. 6d. each, being the average of the present sittings, would be £315, thereby producing an increase to the corporation funds of £157 10s. per annum, besides getting a new church for an old one.

Although it would be improper in me to say that the present church is insufficient as a place of worship, it is evident to every one that the external appearance of the roof is not what could be wished, and the ruble building and attached session house do not at all accord with the improving taste of the times.

Under these circumstances I have no hesitation in recommending to the council to rebuild this church during the present vacancy.

The following note of the number of sittings in some of the churches I am hopeful will satisfy the council that a church of 1400 sittings is an average size:—Tron, 1277; Outer High, 1362; St. James', 1400; Calton chapel, 1400; Gorbals church, 1600; St. John's, 1640; Chapel of Ease, Albion Street, 1696.—I am, &c., (signed) James Cleland."

"The committee on churches recommend this measure to the consideration of the council, without entering more particularly into the merits, which they reserve for further consideration."

Which report having been read, delay the consideration thereof till another meeting of council.

Regulation  
as to steam  
boats.

Mr Andrew Ranken called the attention of the council to the inconvenience which the passage steam boats experienced, and the danger occasioned to persons passing to and from them, in consequence of these vessels being obliged to lye outside of luggage vessels occupying the births along the wooden wharf. He moved as a regulation that, with the exception of one birth, said wharf should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the passage steam boats. The magistrates and council agree to take this subject into consideration at another meeting of council.

29 April 1825

Proceedings  
respecting  
river bill.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the river bill, bailie Browne laid before the council a letter on that subject from the lord provost, dated the 25th, and another from the dean of guild, dated the 26th instant. Petitions against the improvement of the navigation to the east of the Broomielaw, subscribed by a great many owners of property on the line of the Clyde, or inhabitants of Glasgow, were also presented and laid before the council, which, with the two letters above mentioned, having been read and considered, bailie Craigie moved that the lord provost, dean of guild, and Mr. Reddie be authorised to exercise their discretion in carrying thro' the bill as circumstances may direct, and bailie Knox seconded this motion. Mr. William Hamilton, after stating that his opinion on this subject remained unaltered, moved as an amendment that the lord provost, dean of guild,

and Mr. Reddie be instructed still to abandon that part of the bill which relates to the upper navigation, and Mr. J. A. Anderson seconded the amendment. Mr. William Smith also supported it. Mr. William Graham spoke in support of bailie Craigie's motion. Mr. Charles Stirling, junior, Mr. John Alston, Mr. William Rodger, and Mr. Alexander M'Grigor also supported bailie Craigie's motion, and stated the grounds on which they were now led to that view of the subject. Several other members of council having also delivered their opinions, the vote was put on bailie Craigie's motion and Mr. Hamilton's amendment, when the former was carried by a majority of seventeen to seven, and the magistrates and council accordingly authorize the lord provost, dean of guild, and Mr. Reddie to exercise their discretion in carrying thro' the bill as circumstances may direct; and appoint an extract of this minute to be transmitted to the lord provost. Appoint also the petitions before mentioned to be transmitted to his lordship.

Mr. John Alston stated that the county and city bridewell is now so far finished as to be fit for the reception of prisoners in that part of the building to which the corporation has exclusively the right.

County bride-  
well fit for  
reception of  
prisoners.

The committee on churches gave in the following report as to St. Enoch's church:—

Report as to  
rebuilding  
St. Enoch's  
church.

“The committee on churches, in compliance with the standing orders of the council, and in reference to the report presented by them at last meeting, beg to state that the capital stock of the corporation at last Michaelmas was increased £379 14s., and that the extraordinary outlay authorized since that time amounts to £188, a sum in their opinion not so great as to prevent the magistrates and council from undertaking to rebuild St. Enoch's church, as recommended at last meeting, more particularly as the corporation funds will not be injured in any way by so doing.

Altho' the standing orders do not make it necessary, your committee think it proper to state that no part of the £5000, which the rebuilding of the Ramshorn church was estimated to cost, was included in the accounts of last year, and although this circumstance does not bear upon the case in point, as the proposed operations will rather improve than diminish the funds, yet your committee are desirous to lay the whole matter before you.

As it is important on various accounts to have the church roofed before

winter, and finished before the time of letting the seats next year, your committee beg to recommend that in order to save time they may be empowered to employ an architect to make designs (in unison with the steeple) to be submitted to the council at an early meeting."

Which having been considered, Mr. J. A. Anderson opposed the measure, and Mr. Charles Stirling, junior, moved that the report be approved of, and that the committee be empowered to procure plans and estimates for rebuilding the church. Mr. William Smith supported this motion. The magistrates and council approve of the report so far as to authorise the committee to procure the necessary plans and to lay them before another meeting of council.

John Dalglisch  
appointed  
precentor of  
College  
church.

On the recommendation of the session of the College church, nominate and appoint John Dalglisch, weaver in Pollokshaws, to the vacant situation of precentor to said church, and remit to the committee on churches to enquire into and consult that part of Dr. Lockhart's letter, accompanying the said recommendation, which requests that the salary due to the late precentor at Whitsunday may be paid to Mr. Strang, session clerk.

Births for  
passenger  
steam boats.

Having resumed consideration of the motion submitted to the council at last meeting by Mr. Andrew Ranken as to the appropriation of the wooden wharf at the Broomielaw for the use of the passage steam boats, and Mr. Ranken having restricted his motion to two inside births at the said wharf, the magistrates and council agree thereto, and authorize and enjoin the harbour master in future to appropriate two inside births at the said wharf for the exclusive use of the luggage steam boats in landing and taking on board their passengers.

28 June 1825

Thanks voted  
to the deputation  
to  
London.

On the motion of bailie Browne, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their thanks to the lord provost, the dean of guild, and the other members of the deputation to London, for their zealous and judicious exertions in carrying thro' parliament the City Improvement bill and the Clyde Navigation bill.

Thanks voted  
to bailie  
Browne.

On the motion of Mr. James A. Anderson, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their thanks to bailie Browne for the able

manner in which he has discharged his duty as chief magistrate in the absence of the lord provost.

Authorize the commissioner and assessor to the convention of royal burghs to concur with the other members of the convention in the adoption of such joint measures as may be deemed expedient for obtaining relief from the burden of maintaining convicts, which has been found by a recent judgment of the court of session to be incumbent on the royal burghs.

The lord provost having reported the passing of the City Improvement bill, the magistrates and council remit to and authorize the committee on markets to take the necessary measures for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, so far as regards the horse market, the live cattle market, and the acquisition of the ground on the east side of Candleriggs Street on which the public markets or bazar have been erected, but delay enforcing for the present year the provisions of the act against the sale of cattle on the streets of the city during the approaching fair of Glasgow, as sufficient previous notice cannot now be given to the public.

There was produced the following letter from the agents for the joint stock company for opening a new street between King Street and Stockwell Street, with a copy of the act obtained for that purpose:—

“My lord and gentlemen,—Referring to the arrangement made by you with the subscribers for opening a street from King Street to Stockwell Street in the month of October last, we beg leave to enclose a copy of the act obtained to enable the subscribers to carry that purpose into execution, and by desire of the committee of management we have now to request that, keeping the terms of the arrangement referred to in view, you will decide upon the grounds which you propose to occupy as a fish market, and this with your earliest conveniency. We have the honor to be, &c.. (signed), Lumsden & Shortridge, clerks. 5 South Hanover Street, 22nd June, 1825. To the honble. the lord provost, the magistrates, and the town council of Glasgow.”

Which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee formerly appointed to attend to this business, with power to them to do in the matter what may appear to them to be most advisable for the good of the community.

Thanks voted to the duke of Montrose and others.

On the motion of the lord provost, the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow unanimously vote their thanks to his grace the duke of Montrose, to his grace the duke of Buckingham, to the right honorable earl Cathcart, to the most noble the marquis of Chandos, to Archibald Campbell, esquire, of Blythswood, M.P., to Henry Monteith, esquire, of Carstairs, M.P., to John Buchanan, esquire, of Ardoch, M.P., and to Marcus Beresford, esquire, M.P., for the aid and support these noblemen and gentlemen had the goodness to give in carrying thro' parliament the Glasgow Improvement bill and the Clyde Navigation bill.

Additional gas shares to be subscribed for.

There was produced the following circular letter from the clerk of the Glasgow Gas Light Company:—

“As a proprietor of the Glasgow Gas Light Company, you have the option of subscribing for one share of £6 5s. for each share which you at present hold in the undertaking, to be paid in five instalments of 25s. each, on the 1st of July, August, September, October, and November. The subscription paper lies at the company's office, where attendance will be given each day from 12 till 3 o'clock. —I am, &c., (signed), John Thomson, clerk. 51 Virginia Street, 1st June, 1825.”

Which letter having been considered, authorise the chamberlain to subscribe for the shares of additional stock therein mentioned, and to pay instalments for the same.

Sessional returns produced.

There were produced the returns sometime ago directed to be made by the kirk sessions of the different parishes of the city, which returns remit to the committee formerly named to consider and report.

Parterre in George's Square.

Appoint bailie Craigie [and others], as a committee, to endeavour to raise funds by subscription for putting the central area or parterre in George's Square in proper order, in the view of the corporation of the city affording some aid towards that public object.

Plans for rebuilding St. Enoch's church.

There were produced plans and estimate of the expenses of rebuilding St. Enoch's church.

Mr. Maxwell's charity school.

The lord provost stated that in the course of last winter a Mr. Maxwell, from Portugal, who died suddenly when in Glasgow, had expressed to Dr. Watson, his medical attendant, an intention to bequeath a considerable sum of money, after being liferented by his wife, for the purpose of endowing a school for the education of poor children in Glasgow, but had died without formally executing any deed to this

effect; that in consequence of a communication to this import from Dr. Watson, his lordship and bailie Brown had waited on Mr. Maxwell's widow, on her arrival in Glasgow, who appeared disposed to carry into effect her late husband's intention; and that the following letter had recently been received from Mrs. Maxwell:—

“Falmouth, 10th June, 1825. To the right hon. the lord provost of Glasgow. Sir,—I am just returned to England. On my arrival in London I received a letter to inform me that the consul would not give the will of my late husband to any person but myself. In consequence I was under the necessity of going to Lisbon. I request, honored sir, that you will be pleased to send a bond, bearing interest of £100 per annum, made payable to me only, independent of any future husband I may have. On receiving the bond I will immediately remit the £2000 to the right hon. the lord provost of Glasgow, together with the magistrates and their successors, on condition of my being entitled to have £100 per year, lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during my natural life, to be paid me or to my order, £50 every six months, in any part of England or elsewhere. At my decease I give and bequeath the said £2000 to open a free school in Glasgow, for the sole benefit of educating 40 or 50 poor boys of honest protestant parents or the church of Scotland, not for the burgesses' children. The teacher is not to be allowed to take any private scholars on his own account. It must be the indispensable duty of the teacher to take the boys, once on the Sabbath, to the church. The institution is to be nominated Maxwell School.

I appoint the lord provost of Glasgow, and also the two protestant English clergymen of the same city, and the Scotch clergyman of the High church, Glasgow, and their successors, as trustees, jointly, under the management of the magistrates of Glasgow. I have the honor to be, Sir, with due respect, your humble servant, (signed). Catherine Maxwell.”

Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council agree to take the sum of £2,000 upon the terms and in trust for the purposes specified in Mrs. Maxwell's letter, and to grant a bond or pass an act of council for the same as may be finally arranged.

12 August 1825

The lord provost laid before the council letters from his grace the duke of Montrose, from his grace the duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Letters from duke of Montrose, &c.,

acknowledg-  
ing vote of  
thanks.

from the right honorable earl Cathcart, and from Marcus Beresford, esquire, and John Buchanan, of Ardoch, esquire, acknowledging in handsome terms the vote of thanks to these noblemen and gentlemen for the support they had the goodness to afford in carrying through parliament the Glasgow City Improvement bill and Clyde Navigation bill.

Candidates  
for St.  
Enoch's  
church.

The lord provost having called the attention of the magistrates and council to the vacancy in the church and parish of St. Enoch's, occasioned by the death of the revd. Dr. William Taylor, laid on the table a letter and petition from a great proportion of the congregation of St. Enoch's church in favor of the revd. Mr. William Fleming, with certificates of Mr. Fleming's character and qualifications, and also an application from a number of other members of the congregation requesting that sufficient time may be allowed for hearing and judging of the merits of other candidates. The lord provost also stated that letters had been received in favor of the revd. Mr. Wilson, of Irvine, and of the revd. Mr. Rae, of Edinburgh, and that certificates of Mr. Rae's character and qualifications had been lodged and were also laid on the table, but that he was uncertain whether Mr. Rae's friends still wished him to be brought forward as a candidate. The dean of guild stated that without reference to the application in favour of Mr. Fleming, he thought it would be right for the magistrates and council to endeavour to find out an experienced clergyman to fill the vacant charge. Mr. William Smith and others concurred in the opinion expressed by the dean of guild, and the magistrates and council, considering that the greater part of the period allowed by law for the exercise of the right of patronage has expired, resolve at next meeting of council to fix a day for presenting a minister to the vacant cure of St. Enoch's church and parish.

Proceedings  
at convention  
of royal  
burghs.

The lord provost reported the proceedings at the last meeting of the convention of royal burghs, particularly that the processes at the instance of the officers of state against the recent alterations of the sets of the burghs of Dundee and Brechin, sanctioned by the convention, were in progress, that the only new grant of public money was £500 to the burgh of Craill, upon public grounds, and that the convention having taken into consideration the recent decisions of the court of session in

the case of Ramsay against the magistrates of Dundee and others, by which the aliment of prisoners after conviction is found to be a burden imposed by law on the royal burghs, had appointed a committee to consider the whole matter of aliment of prisoners confined in burgh jails for any cause, and to take such steps in the name of the convention as to them shall seem proper for having the royal burghs relieved of this burden.

Authorise the committee on the gaol and the chamberlain to pay in the meantime to the governor of the gaol the aliment to county prisoners confined after conviction, after being certified as correct by the superintendent of public works, but direct a separate account to be kept of such aliment in the view of afterwards obtaining reimbursement.

Aliment to county prisoners to be paid.

Nominate and appoint the dean of guild [and others], as a committee, to carry into effect the provisions in the late City Improvement act for opening a road from the Garscube road to the Kirkintilloch road.

Road from the Garscube to Kirkintilloch road.

Nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to carry into effect the provisions in the late City Improvement act for continuing Ingram Street eastward to the High Street, and widening the same by the purchase of houses and grounds and of the areas of burying ground in front of the Ramshorn church, so far as not already done, and disposing of the burying ground in the crypt of said church by excambion or sale.

Continuing Ingram Street eastwards.

The lord provost reported that he had lately had a communication from Mr. Henry Jardine, king's remembrancer, relative to the state of the cathedral, that the grant by the crown out of the grassum for its renewal of the tack of the teinds of the burgh and barony parishes, amounting to £3,000, had been already expended under the direction of Mr. Reid, King's architect, and that according to the estimate of Mr. Sands, architect, clerk of works, the farther sum of £3,986 would still be required to complete the repairs and improvements. On considering which statement, the magistrates and council authorise the lord provost to subscribe and transmit a memorial to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, praying farther aid for completing the repairs of the cathedral, as a national object, and to endeavour to interest the members of parliament connected with Glasgow in the matter.

Improvements on High church.

Letter from  
lord Belhaven  
as to wood  
yards in the  
bay of  
Newark.

There was produced the following letter from lord Belhaven to Mr. Reddie:—

“ Mr. Stewart has laid before me his last letter to you dated July, relative to the wood yards in the bay of Newark, to which he has received no answer. In consequence of which I now write you these few lines to request that the business may be brought to a conclusion. You must be aware that the enclosures to which I have alluded have been erected contrary to the original agreement between the trustees and my predecessors, and they are detrimental to my property. I therefore wish you would have the goodness to state to the trustees my wish to have them removed, and at the same time that I am ready to enter into some arrangement with them which may be beneficial to both parties.

You may inform the trustees that I am willing to make over to them all right which I may have to the bay or to purchase from them their right.

I have to request you will take the earliest opportunity of laying this letter before the trustees. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your mo. obt. servt., (signed), Belhaven & Stenton. Wishaw House, July 27, 1825.”

The lord provost also stated that he had had a conversation with lord Belhaven to-day, in which his lordship proposed the magistrates and council of Glasgow, as trustees of Port Glasgow Harbour, or otherwise, should concur with him in expending a certain sum for the improvement of the harbour and the construction of other works connected with the prosperity of Port Glasgow. Which letter and proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council remit to the committee on Port Glasgow harbour to have a further communication on these subjects with lord Belhaven, or his agent, to enquire into the matters and to report what measures it may appear expedient to adopt.

Magistrates  
of royal  
burghs  
trustees on  
turnpike road  
acts.

The lord provost stated that when lately in London he had with some difficulty succeeded in removing the grounds on which lord Shaftesbury, as chairman of the committees of the House of Lords on private bills, objected to the admission of the magistrates of royal burghs as trustees *ex officio* in turnpike road acts, and that accordingly the magistrates of Glasgow had been included in the Renfrewshire road bill and the other road bills connected with the city which were passed during last session of parliament.

Letter as to  
road in Ren-  
frewshire.

The lord provost produced the following letter from Mr. Laurence Hill:—

“ My lord,—I am desired to communicate to you that the plan and section of the improvements on that part of the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, which lies between Clarkston and Logan’s Well, in the county of Renfrew, have been finished and deposited in my hands.

The Renfrewshire road trustees will be happy if you, or any engineer that may be appointed by the town council, who have taken an interest in this matter, will take an early opportunity of examining these and making any observations that may occur upon the subject. It is the wish of the trustees that the above, or such improvements as may be most proper and expedient, should, if possible, be contracted for before the fall of the year.

I have also to communicate to you that instructions have been given for immediate repairs of the road from the Paisley Lone by Port Eglinton to Muirhouses. I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obt. humble servant, (signed), Laurence Hill. Glasgow, 5th August, 1825.’

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council remit to the members of council who are trustees under the Renfrewshire road act to attend to the business, and direct a letter to be sent Mr. Hill requesting him, as clerk of the trust, to give regular notices in writing to the members of council who are trustees of the meetings of the Renfrewshire road trustees.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. William Robertson, writer, as agent for the heritors of the parish of Govan :—

Letter as to  
expenses of  
Govan  
church.

“ No. 32 Dunlop Street, Glasgow, 6th July, 1825. Dear Sir,—On applying to Mr. Thomson, this forenoon, for payment of the proportion due by the town of Glasgow for the expense of Govan new church, I have been referred to you for an order to authorize the chamberlain to do so. I have therefore to solicit your attention to this with your earliest convenience. The valuation of the town of Glasgow in Govan parish is £250 Scots, which at 13s. 4d. stg. per pound Scots valuation, being the rate at which the assessment is laid on, makes the sum payable for the city of Glasgow £166 13s. 4d. stg. I am respectfully, dear sir, yours faithfully, (signed), Wm. Robertson. To James Reddie, esq.’”

On considering which letter authorize the committee formerly appointed to attend to this business to direct payment by the chamberlain, on being satisfied of the accuracy of the statement of the proportion due by the city as one of the heritors of the parish.

Subscription  
for plate to  
Dr. Burns.

Authorize the lord provost to subscribe ten guineas toward procuring a piece of plate to be presented to the revd. Dr. Burns, minister of the Barony parish.

Monteith  
Row.

Sign disposition in favor of Richard Morris to steadings numbers 13 and 14 of Monteith Row; also contract of ground annual with Mr. Thomas Binnie to steadings Nos. 15 and 16.

Bond for  
annuity of  
£100; charity  
school.

Sign bond to Mrs. Blackhurst, otherwise Maxwell, for payment to her of an annuity of £100 during her life, she having agreed to deposit with the city chamberlain £2,000 sterling and to mortify the annual produce of said sum after her death for the purpose of establishing a charity school in Glasgow, in the terms specified in the minute of council of date the 28th of June last.<sup>1</sup>

### 30 August 1825

Vacancy in  
St. Enoch's  
church.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the vacancy in the cure of St. Enoch's church and parish, occasioned by the death of the revd. Dr. Taylor, appoint a meeting of council to be held on Thursday, the 8th of September next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of presenting a minister to the said church and parish, and direct the town clerks to have a deed of presentation prepared, with blanks to be filled up, and the deed to be subscribed at the said meeting.

Additional  
application in  
favor of the  
rev. Mr.  
Fleming.

The dean of guild, with reference to what he had stated at last meeting relative to the vacancy in St. Enoch's church, intimated that he might probably propose at next meeting the translation of the revd. Mr. M'Farlane, of St. John's church, from that church to St. Enoch's. The lord provost laid before the council an application from two elders and several members of the congregation of St. Enoch's church requesting their names may be added to the petition in favor of the revd. Mr. Fleming.

Letter from  
Mr. Ferrie  
resigning  
office of  
superin-  
tendant of  
streets, &c.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Robert Ferrie:—

“Glasgow, 23rd August, 1825. My lord,—As I lately purchased a considerable area of ground for the purpose of erecting buildings which will

<sup>1</sup> See “Bursaries, Schools, Mortifications, and Bequests” administered by the magistrates, &c. (1861), pp. 53-69. The be-

quest is now embraced in the scheme of “The Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board.”

necessarily take away part of my time and attention from my public duties. I therefore beg leave to resign, from 1st of October next, the situation of superintendant of streets and buildings which I hold from the magistrates and council. With best wishes for the prosperity of the city, I have the honor to be, &c., (signed) Robert Ferrie. The honorable the lord provost, Glasgow.”

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council accept of Mr. Ferrie's resignation of the office of superintendent of streets and buildings, as on 1st October next, and resolve to fill up the vacancy at a future meeting of council.

There was produced a memorial from the managers of St. George's chapel in the fields, proposing that in terms of the 7th article of the constitution of the chapel, the magistrates and council of Glasgow and the kirk session of St. George's parish should fix the payment of a certain sum annually to the kirk session, in lieu of the collections at the doors of the chapel, and requesting that as the debt incurred in building the chapel of ease is still very heavy, and the only mode of discharging it is by extraordinary collections at the doors of the chapel, the composition to be paid annually to the treasurer of the kirk session of St. George's parish may be made as moderate as possible. Which memorial having been read and considered, the magistrates and council agree to the managers of the chapel paying £20 annually, from this date, to the kirk session of St. George's parish, in lieu of the collections at the doors of the chapel, the managers defraying the expense of the communion elements.

Mr. William Smith, as preceptor of Hutchesons' hospital, produced two offers which had been received from Mr. Thomas Baird and Mr. James Robertson, for a lease of the coals in the Gorbals lands, belonging *pro indiviso* to Hutchesons' hospital, the corporation of the city and the incorporated trades, with a letter on the subject from Mr. Laurence Hill; which proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council remit to the committee on landed property to consider the expediency of the measure, to hold a conference with the committees of the other public bodies having a joint interest in the minerals of the barony to ascertain to what extent and upon what terms a lease of these minerals may be safely granted, and to report.

On the report of bailie Browne, from the committee on the gaol. Expense of

new ham-  
mocks to  
prisoners in  
gaol.

authorize the chamberlain to pay the expense which has been incurred in providing new hammocks for the prisoners in the gaol, as authorized by the council on the 8th July last, when inspecting the river and light houses, the said expense amounting to £55 13s. 7d.

Chapel and  
court house of  
Gorbals, &c.

The magistrates and council authorize the committee to whom the application of the commissioners of police for the barony of Gorbals was formerly remitted, to expose to public sale the chapel or court house of Gorbals and buildings connected therewith, and in the meantime authorize the chamberlain to advance, by such instalments as may be necessary, to the commissioners of police of Gorbals, the aid of £1000 formerly voted towards the expense of the court house, gaol and other public buildings now erecting.

Gratings for  
chapel in  
gaol.

On the report of bailie Browne, from the committee on the gaol, authorize the superintendant of public works to procure an estimate of the expense of securing the windows of the chapel of the gaol with iron gratings.

Of new sign  
bond to Mrs.  
Maxwell.

In order to remove objections stated to the form of the bond, subscribed at last meeting of council, which has been given up and cancelled, of new sign bond to Mrs. Blackhurst, otherwise Maxwell, for payment to her of an annuity of £100 during her life, she having agreed to deposit with the city chamberlain two thousand pounds sterling, and to mortify the annual produce of said sum, after her death, for the purpose of establishing a charity school in Glasgow, in the terms specified in the minute of council of date the 28th of June last.

8 September 1825

The Rev. Mr.  
Patrick  
M'Farlane of  
St. John's  
church  
elected  
minister of  
St. Enoch's.

The magistrates and council, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, proceeded to the election of a minister to be presented to St. Enoch's church and parish. Bailie Brown proposed the rev. Mr. Fleming. Mr. Andrew Rankine seconded the motion. The dean of guild, agreeably to the intimation he formerly made, proposed the translation of the rev. Mr. Patrick M'Farlane from St. John's church to St. Enoch's church. Mr. William Smith seconded the motion. And the magistrates and council, by a majority of 18 to 11, elect and resolve to present the rev. Mr. Patrick M'Farlane to the cure of St. Enoch's church and parish. [Deed

of presentation subscribed; presbytery to be asked to fix day for moderating in call; and committee appointed to take measures for having Mr. M'Farlane translated from his present charge and settled minister of St. Enoch's church and parish.]

There was produced the following letter from the revd. Dr. Ranken:—

“ Glasgow, 8th September, 1825. The honble. the Lord Provost. My lord,—  
The church formerly called the Northwest and Ramshorn has been taken down and rebuilt in the most elegant style of architecture, by the authority and munificence of the magistrates and council of the city. It appears in every respect handsome and commodious, much to the credit of Mr. Rickman, the architect, Mr. Broom, the mason, and Mr. Cleland, the superintendant of works. From its situation in the centre of the city it cannot now with propriety be called the ‘ Northwest.’ and the citizens have expressed a prejudice against the name of ‘ Ramshorn.’ The court of teinds and of plantation of kirks only (I believe) can legally change its name, yet I propose that if your lordship and the city council approve of it, it shall be called ‘ St. David’s ’ church and parish in the meantime until a new decret be obtained from that court, and that the presbytery shall be requested to sanction this new nomination. I am, &c., (signed) Alexr. Ranken, minister.”

Letter from  
Rev. Dr.  
Ranken pro-  
posing new  
church build-  
ing to be  
called St.  
David's.

Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the proposal therein made, agree and resolve, so far as their legal power extends, that the church now rebuilt, and the parish which were formerly denominated the Northwest or Ramshorn church and parish, shall in future be denominated St. David's church and parish. Farther resolve, that in the event of any new division of the city into parishes, application shall be made to the court of session, as the parliamentary commission for the plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds, to sanction this change of name, and in the meantime request the presbytery to concur in adopting and recognizing the said new appellation.

There was produced by the superintendant of public works an estimate from Messrs. William Lang & Son of the expense of securing the windows of the chapel of the gaol with iron bars and cross rails, amounting to £37 8s. 6d.; which estimate and offer having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee on the gaol to accept thereof and to get the work executed immediately.

Estimate as  
to iron  
gratings for  
gaol chapel.

Memorial produced as to bursary founded by rev. Mr. Millar.

There was produced a memorial from the trust disponees of the late Mr. James Millar, preacher of the gospel in Edinburgh, requesting the magistrates and council to receive and pay interest at the rate of five per cent. for the sum of £600 mortified by the said deceased Mr. Millar in favour of "the minister of the parish of Kippen in the presbytery of Dumblane, in trust for the purpose of maintaining and educating a student intending the holy ministry in the College of Glasgow." Which memorial having been considered, the magistrates and council agree to receive the mortified sum, but only at the usual current rate of interest paid by the corporation of the city to its other creditors.<sup>1</sup>

4 October 1825

Election of provost and bailies.

[Mungo Nutter Campbell, provost; Laurence Craigie, junr., and Alexander G. Shand, of the merchants rank, and Michael Miller, of the crafts rank, bailies; Robert Hinshaw, youngest merchant bailie; Peter Mirrlees, youngest trades bailie.]

Port Glasgow and Newark.

[Archibald Falconer eldest bailie of Port Glasgow and Newark.]

7 October 1825

Election of councillors.

[Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen councillors for ensuing year.]

11 October 1825

Protests of deacon convener against election of magistrates.

The town clerks produced a document lodged with them yesterday by Mr. Benjamin Mather, bearing to be "Reasons of protest by William M'Tyer, esquire, deacon convener of the trades, and one of the members of the council of the burgh, against the procedure of the magistrates and council of said burgh in the election of magistrates, upon the fourth day of October current." Which reasons of protest having been read, Mr Hood said that in justice to himself he thought it right to state he had not before seen the said reasons of protest, and had had no share in the preparation of the document, and had not seen any of the recent publications on police matters previous to their appearing in the newspapers. The dean of guild then shortly observed that the statement contained in the reasons of pro-

<sup>1</sup> This mortification is still administered by the magistrates and council, and their intromissions appear in the yearly accounts under the heading "The Kippen Bursary."

test was incorrect in several important points, particularly in so far as it bears the protest taken by the deacon convener, at the election of the magistrates on Tuesday last, to have been applicable to the election of all the magistrates, whereas the objection and protest actually taken at the meeting on Tuesday were applicable to the election of the senior trades baillie only. Several other members of council expressed their distinct recollection to the same effect, and the magistrates and council reserve to answer the said reasons of protest, if it shall appear necessary or proper, in due time.

The lord provost likewise produced copy schedule of farther protest by William M'Tyer, esquire, deacon convener, which had been served upon him and the other magistrates against his lordship subscribing the minutes of the election of magistrates; which protest having been made, the magistrates and council reserve to answer the same, if it shall appear proper, in due time.

Sign partial discharge and renunciation in favor of James M'Ruer and Sons of part of feu duty affecting lot of ground in Meadowflat.

Partial discharge to Jas. M'Ruer, &c., signed.

12 *October* 1825

[Robert Dalglish, dean of guild; William Rodger, deacon convener; William Smith, treasurer; James Browne, water bailie; Charles Stirling, junior, depute water bailie; William Knox, bailie, and Alexander Stewart, Archibald Edmiston, James Martin, and Peter Hill, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; Charles S. Parker, bailie of Provan; Andrew Templeton, master of works; James Cleland, superintendant of public works; James Hunter, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, first and second town clerks, and Joseph Reid and William Davie, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to gaol and bridewell; Mrs. Gartley, matron to the female prisoners in the gaol. "Appoint James Hardie, superintendant of statute labour, to be superintendant of the streets and buildings of the city."]

Election of dean of guild, &c.

[Appointments of annual committees, commissioners, and directors.]

Committees, directors, commissioners.

14 *October* 1825

Having taken into consideration the resolutions which the majority of the members of the trades house appear to have passed on the 11th

Resolutions respecting the election

of magistrates.

October inst., and directed to be inserted in the public newspapers, resolved as follows:—

That although they do not feel themselves called upon in general to notice such publications, far less the late anonymous misrepresentation in the public newspapers, the magistrates and council deem it right on the present occasion thus publicly to state the proceedings alluded to as they actually took place.

That the meetings to which the magistrates did not invite the deacon convener and baillie Hood were those held for the purpose of considering the proceedings of the majority of the commissioners of police relative to the dismissal of the late superintendent, Mr. Hardie, and besides being contrary to all established practice in the conflict of parties, either in parliamentary or subordinate assemblies, it would have been little less than mockery to have consulted the deacon convener and baillie Hood about the best means of counteracting measures of which the former gentleman was the zealous and public promoter and the latter the general supporter, but of which the magistrates could not, in the discharge of their public duty, by any means approve. The magistrates know well what is due to the trades house, but they also know what is due to themselves. They feel anxious at all times to shew respect to the trades house and its representatives, but when these representatives shew so little courtesy they cannot reasonably expect much.

That the magistrates disclaim all intention of offering any indignity to Mr. Hood in not proposing his re-election as a magistrate for the current year, and the council equally disclaim any such intention in having exercised their undoubted right of electing any qualified member they thought fit to the vacant office. Mr. Hood's name, as well as that of every other councillor capable of being elected eldest trades baillie, was inserted in the leets, and the circumstance of his name not being placed in the first leet did not, as is unfairly insinuated, deprive the council of the power of electing him eldest trades baillie if they had chosen to do so.

That by electing gentlemen who were not likely to exhibit the unseemly and unsalutary spectacle of a divided police magistracy the council conceive they best discharged their public duty, and while they are conscious of not having acted illiberally or uncourteously in any instance, they feel themselves justified on the present occasion in repelling with indignation the groundless charge of attempting to prevent the free exercise of private judgement or of having done anything inconsistent with the high and honorable character which the magistracy of so large a community ought ever to sustain.

Lastly, that these resolutions be inserted in the public newspapers.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Andrew Mitchell:—

“ Glasgow, 27th September, 1825. My lord,—Your lordship is aware that in the bill for the statute labor for Gorbals a clause is inserted suspending the operation of the act, except in so far as regards the expences of obtaining it, until the barony should be disjoined from the rest of the parish of Govan *quoad civilia et quoad sacra*, or until the corporation of the city, as superiors, the preceptor and patrons of Hutchesons’ hospital, the trades house and incorporated trades of Glasgow, and Messrs. Lawrie, as heritors, should concur in an application to the proper legal authorities for effecting the said disjunction, in which case, although the application should be unsuccessful in consequence of opposition, the act should have force and operation. The object of my addressing you at present is to request the necessary concurrence on the part of the corporation. By this the barony of Gorbals will not only enjoy the full benefit of the statute labor act, but the deficiency of religious instruction will probably be supplied, the necessity of which will be quite apparent when I state to your lordship that at present, exclusive of old Gorbals, the barony contains a population of upwards of 20,000, rapidly increasing, while the only means of religious instruction within the pale of the establishment is the parish church of Govan, which will contain, as I am informed, only about 1,100 sitters. I have the honor to be, &c., (signed) Andrew Mitchell. To the honble. the lord provost of Glasgow.”

Application  
respecting  
disjunction  
of barony  
of Gorbals  
from Govan  
parish.

Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council remit to the lord provost [and others] as a committee, to consider the same, and to report, with power to the lord provost in the meantime to concur in the disjunction, if the committee shall be of opinion it is expedient to do so.

25 November 1825

Having considered a farther application from the patrons of James Miller’s bursary, refuse to grant a bond to these trustees for any higher rate of interest upon the sum proposed to be deposited by them than may in future be paid from time to time to the other holders of obligations by the corporation of the city.

Bond to  
patrons of  
James  
Miller’s bur-  
sary.

Induction of  
Rev. Mr.  
M'Farlane.

The lord provost laid before the council the minutes of the presbytery relative to the translation of the revd. Mr. M'Farlan from St. John's to St. Enoch's church, and stated the induction had taken place yesterday.

Salary of  
£100 allowed  
to Rev. Mr.  
Fleming.

Mr. William Smith moved that the revd. Mr. Fleming should be allowed a salary of £100 for the time he has officiated in St. Enoch's church as assistant to the late Dr. Taylor, and during the late vacancy, and the dean of guild seconded the motion: which proposal, having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

The Rev.  
Robert Craig  
recommended  
to officiate in  
St. John's  
church.

There was produced an application from the kirk session of St. John's church, requesting that the revd. Robert Craig, preacher of the Gospel, may be appointed to officiate during the vacancy in that church on the alternate Sundays, when no supply is provided by the presbytery. Which application having been considered, in compliance therewith, resolve to recommend Mr. Robert Craig to the presbytery as a fit person to perform divine service in St. John's church during the present vacancy, on the alternate Sundays when no supply is provided by the presbytery, with the usual allowance.

Defence  
against peti-  
tion and com-  
plaint of  
William  
M'Tyer, &c.

The lord provost having called the attention of the council to the petition and complaint and action of reduction of the elections at Michaelmas last, threatened to be instituted by Mr. William M'Tyer, and others, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to take charge of the defence against the said action, with the powers necessary for that purpose.

Observations  
by Mr. Hood  
in vindica-  
tion of his  
late conduct.

Mr. Robert Hood stated he had no concern whatever with the proceedings just alluded to by the lord provost, and had never been consulted in the matter. Mr. Hood then made various observations in vindication of his late conduct, and inculpatory of the conduct of the magistrates and council in the late election of eldest trades baillie, and in passing the resolutions agreed upon at last meeting, and Mr. William Smith [and others] severally expressed their disapprobation of Mr. Hood's conduct and observations

Parliament-  
ary notices  
for repeal of  
the statute

The lord provost intimated that parliamentary notices had been given by a majority of the commissioners of police, apparently for the repeal

of the statute labour act for the city, and for an alteration of the existing labour act, police act. &c.

On the motion of the lord provost authorize baillie Browne, the assessor at last convention of royal burghs, to attend in behalf of this city, the meeting which is to be held in Edinburgh on the 28th instant, of the committee appointed at last convention, with such gentlemen as may have been deputed by the different counties to attend, in consequence of the circular letter sent to the conveners of counties on the 10th August last, in the view of having the royal burghs relieved of the burden of alimentering prisoners. Relief from burden of alimentering prisoners.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
 “ The committee on landed property beg leave to recommend that the property fronting Duke Street and Barrack Street, which the corporation sometime ago acquired from the college for the purpose of improving Barrack Street, should now be sold by public roup, and that the necessary advertisements should be put in the newspapers and on the church doors during the ensuing exchequer term. The committee are not yet in a condition to give their opinion as to the upset price. The committee farther recommend that the shop in the under part of the Tron steeple should be let by public roup, on a lease of ten years from Whitsunday next, at the upset rent of one hundred guineas.”

Report as to sale of property in Duke Street, &c.

Shop in Tron steeple to be let.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve to expose to sale by public auction the ground and houses therein mentioned, as also to let the shop therein mentioned for a term of years, and authorize the committee to give the necessary public notices in terms of the Act 3, George IV., c. 91, to fix the time of sale and lease and upset price, and to proceed with the sale and lease. But remit to the committee to consider farther whether the shop mentioned in the report should be let for a coach office, and if so, under what limitations and regulations with regard to the stationing of such carriages in the public street or otherwise.

The committee on churches and on the continuation of Ingram Street eastward, presented the following report, with the regulations therein referred to:—

Report as to sale of the burying places in the crypt of St. David's church.

“ The committee on churches and Ingram Street beg leave to inform the council that the crypt of St. David's church is now finished. They therefore

recommend that the council authorize them to fix the upset prices, to make the necessary advertisements in the newspapers and on the church doors, and to sell the burying places in the crypt by public roup, conformably to a late act of parliament. The committee farther beg leave to submit regulations for the burying ground.’’

Which report and regulations having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the report, resolve to expose to sale, by public auction, the burying places in the crypt of St. David’s church, and authorize the committee to give the necessary public notices in terms of the Act 3, Geo. IV., c. 91, to fix the times of sale and upset price, and to proceed with the sale accordingly; but delay the farther consideration of the proposed regulations for the burying ground till next meeting.

Steadings of  
ground in  
Great Hamil-  
ton Street  
and Monteith  
Row.

There were produced the following letter from Mr. Stephen M’Kenzie and report of committee on landed property thereon:—

“ Glasgow, 23rd November, 1825. To the magistrates and town council. Gentlemen,—If you will expose to public sale that steading in Great Hamilton Street, bounded on the north by said street, on the east by a street of 40 feet wide running into the Green, on the south by property sold to Thomas Binnie, John Somerville, and others, and on the west by the wing attached to St. James’s church, I will bid one guinea per square yard [to be converted into a feuduty and on other conditions stated in the letter]. The committee on landed property having deliberately considered the foregoing offer, they are of opinion it ought to be accepted of by the council, and recommend it to their acceptance accordingly. 24th November, 1825.’’

Which offer and report having been read, the magistrates and council approve of the report, resolve to expose to sale by public auction the steading therein mentioned, and also the other steadings still unfeued in Monteith Row and Great Hamilton Street, agreeably to the act of parliament for feuing the same, and authorize the committee on landed property to give the necessary public notices in terms of the Act 3, Geo. IV., c. 91, to fix the time of sale and upset price, and to proceed with the sale accordingly.

Committee  
appointed to  
let the seats  
in St. David’s  
church.

Remit to and authorize the lord provost [and others] to let the seats in St. David’s church, now rebuilt, with the usual powers of the annual committee for letting the seats in the different churches of the city.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report:—

Report from  
committee on  
Grammar  
School.

“ The attention of the committee having been directed to the thin attendance at the examinations, they would recommend, with a view to procure fuller attendance, and thus to give greater importance to the examinations in the eyes of the scholars, that there should be only four annually instead of eight, but that the markings of places should be continued, as at present, eight times a year, also that besides endeavouring to procure a regular attendance of clergymen and professors of the university, notices should be sent to the magistrates in order that such of them as could make it convenient might honor the examinations with their presence.

The committee have taken into consideration the situation of the janitor whose emoluments of one shilling a year from each scholar, amounting at present only to about £20, seem to them inadequate to his office and deserts, and they therefore recommend that such an addition be made either by a salary from the corporation or an increase of his fee as to make his income at least £30 a year. Glasgow, 2nd November, 1825.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting.

Subscribe discharge and renunciation in favor of Andrew M‘Millan, merchant in Glasgow [and others], of a ground annual of £25 16s. 4d., exigible from a steading and pertinents in Monteith Row, disposed to them by Thomas Binnie; also appoint the lord provost [and others] to subscribe, on behalf of the magistrates and council, discharge and renunciation in favour of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of ground annual over steading in Great Hamilton Street.

Renuncia-  
tions of  
ground  
annuals.

### 9 December 1825

The lord provost laid before the magistrates and council, as trustees on the city bridges, the following letter from Mr. Telford, civil engineer:—

Letter from  
Mr. Telford  
as to improve-  
ments on  
bridge at  
Broomielaw.

“ London, 29th November, 1825. My lord,—On my return to town I have lost no time in taking the subjects connected with the Broomielaw bridge and harbour improvements into consideration, but previous to making out drawings, &c., I beg leave to submit the following observations, and to request

explanations and instructions:—(1) Amongst the documents made out by Mr. Smith and sent me I do not find any section from Jamaica Street on the east<sup>1</sup> along the present roadway of the bridge to Bridge Street, on the western<sup>2</sup> side of the river. Now it is material to enable me to judge in what way an improved roadway can be acquired that a very accurate section, marked with feet and inches, should be furnished, and it should be extended at least 50 yards along Jamaica Street and also Bridge Street, with cross sections, shewing the side pavement and floor lines of the houses on each side of these streets, and the surface of the connecting streets which would be affected by raising the approaches to the bridge. With regard to widening the bridge, as the present pier points do not as in the old bridge project sufficiently to allow pedestals being built upon them, and as these in the downward side stand on the edge of a precipice which will be increased by any further deepening of the river channel at the Broomielaw, I consider it inadvisable to meddle with the foundations on that side, and as it appears also imprudent to project iron work where it is possible that vessels may strike, it at present appears to me that the simplest mode will be to make the required additional width by means of masonry on the upper side, for if a drawing of this bridge sent me be correct the wooden platforms extend sufficiently beyond the pier points to afford a firm foundation for the body of the required addition, and a few piles if necessary beyond the platform would enable points of any shape to be constructed. In this way a few feet of additional breadth not being an object as to expense, the roadway upon the bridge might be made spacious, and there would thus be a substantial body of masonry placed on the upper or most exposed side of the bridge. The whole of this work may be performed without interfering with the intercourse. The external appearance may, if required, be improved. I wish also to be informed as to the length, breadth, and draught of water of such vessels as would navigate the river above the bridge, to enable me to draw a suitable lock under the southern arch of the bridge. I have the honor to remain, &c., (signed), Thos. Telford. To the lord provost of Glasgow.”

Which letter having been considered, the trustees remit the same to the committee of management, with instructions to furnish the information required by Mr. Telford, to investigate the matter deliberately, and to report.

Observations  
by Mr.  
William

Mr. William Smith, in reference to that part of the minutes of last

<sup>1</sup> Should be “north.”

<sup>2</sup> Should be “southern.”

meeting of council, which relates to the conduct of Mr. Robert Hood, Smith with regard to Mr. Hood's conduct. observed that if Mr. Hood had been in his place, he would have taken this opportunity of asking him whether he had furnished the statement which had appeared in one or two of the Glasgow newspapers of the proceedings at last meeting of council, and which contains such a gross misrepresentation of these proceedings. Mr. Smith farther observed that he would probably put the question to Mr. Hood at a future meeting, and added that he considered it quite unnecessary to enquire of any of the other members of council present whether they had furnished the statement alluded to.

Having resumed consideration of the motion made by Mr. Smith at last meeting, unanimously resolve and agree to allow the revd. Mr. Fleming a salary of £100 for his services in officiating in St. Enoch's church as assistant to the late Dr. Taylor and during the late vacancy in that church, and authorise the chamberlain to pay the same. The rev. Mr. Fleming allowed a salary of £100.

Having resumed consideration of the regulations proposed by the committee on churches and on Ingram Street, at last meeting, for the burying places in the crypt of St. David's church, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and direct the same to be inserted in the articles of sale of the burying places, and in the church yard book kept by the superintendent of public works. Regulations for the burying places in crypt of St. David's church.

Baillie Browne reported that the committee appointed by the last convention of royal burghs, for the purpose of obtaining relief from the burden of alimentering prisoners, had had a meeting at Edinburgh on the 28th ult. with the gentlemen nominated by the counties, that the counties of Renfrew, Selkirk and Dumfries, had stated that if the crown could not be induced to undertake the maintenance of prisoners after conviction, they had no objection to the plan of the burghs and counties being made respectively liable for the maintenance of their own prisoners, and that the meeting of the gentlemen from the counties had appointed a committee to co-operate with the committee of the royal burghs in order to ascertain, by opening a communication with the lord advocate, and if necessary with the secretary of state for the home department, whether the crown will undertake the maintenance of prisoners after conviction. Report as to meeting regarding relief from alimentering prisoners.

Annual assessment for poor to be delayed.

The dean of guild stated he had attended the court of session, of the petition presented for the collector of poors rates against lord Mackenzie's judgment in the question with Mr. C. S. Parker, that the court had ordered answers within 21 days, and had given reason to expect a judgment on the merits, or at least an interlocutor fixing the mode of assessment to be followed in the meantime, before the Christmas recess. The dean of guild therefore submitted the propriety of delaying the annual assessment for the maintenance of the poor until the expected judgment of the court be obtained, and the magistrates and council approve of this proposal.

Day for filling up vacancy in St. John's church.

The lord provost stated that it was desirable an early day should be appointed for filling up the vacancy in St. John's church, occasioned by the translation of the revd. Mr. M'Farlan, and intimated his intention of proposing at next meeting of council the fixing of a day for that purpose.

### 13 December 1825

Day fixed for electing a minister to St. John's church.

On the motion of the lord provost, agreeably to the intimation at last meeting of council, appoint a meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 10th of January next, at two o'clock afternoon, for electing a fit person to be presented as minister to the vacant cure of St. John's church and parish.

Emoluments of the janitor of Grammar School augmented.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, as convener of the Grammar School committee, stated that in consequence of a conversation with principal M'Farlane and several of the professors of the University, the committee were induced to withdraw the first part of the report presented by them on the 25th November last, and the magistrates and council, having resumed consideration of the second part of the said report, approve of the augmentation of the emoluments of the janitor of the Grammar School therein proposed; resolve that from the 1st day of January next the janitor shall be entitled to a fee of 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. from each scholar annually, and authorize the janitor to exact the said augmented fee accordingly.

Donation to library of Grammar School.

Mr. J. A. Anderson reported from the Grammar School committee the liberal donation of ten guineas lately made by the lord provost to the library of the school.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

“The committee on landed property beg leave to inform the council that the wright’s shop in Buchanan Street, belonging to the town, at present under lease to Mr. Thomas Burns, has been burned to the ground. The committee have received a letter from Mr. Burns requesting that no unnecessary time be lost in rebuilding the premises, and promising to pay ten per cent. on whatever sum may be necessary for completing the same beyond the £300 insured on the building. The committee, considering this offer to be advantageous to the town beg leave to recommend that it be accepted.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to get the wright’s shop in the timber yard on the west side of Buchanan Street, occupied by Thomas Burns under a lease, and which was lately consumed by fire, rebuilt upon condition that the outlay in rebuilding the said shop shall not exceed £450, including the sum of £300 insured on the premises, and that Mr. Burns shall, during the remainder of his lease pay ten per cent. per annum on the sum which may be expended in rebuilding above £300.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report:—

Report of the  
committee on  
gaol.

“The magistrates have to report to the council that they have lately had under consideration the affairs of the jail, consequent upon the vacancy of the office of jailor, which occurred on the 7th December, 1824. On that occasion the council will remember it was determined that instead of the jailor receiving the fees payable on the incarceration of debtors, and having a certain sum for the alimant of each prisoner, and a profit upon the sale of porter as formerly, he should be allowed a clear salary of £300, and that the person to be appointed in the meantime should take charge for two or three months, for the purpose of ascertaining the average amount of income from these sources. Mr. Langwell, clerk and assistant to Mr. Bremner of bridewell, was appointed interim jailor, with instructions to keep regular books with that view under Mr. Bremner’s direction and general superintendance, and he continued to perform the duties of the office till Mr. Watson, who was appointed governor, took charge of the jail upon the 10th of March. Accounts have been rendered of the receipts and disbursements during the interval of three months, and from these it appears that, independently of no part of the jailor’s former salary of £150 being drawn, a saving was realised of £28 2s. 9d. The magistrates had

every reason to be satisfied with the attention, care and diligence of Mr. Bremner and Mr. Langwell, during this period when there was no permanent keeper, and when the affairs of the jail which had gone into much confusion were arranged and put in order; and as a remuneration for their services and an expression of approbation, the magistrates would recommend the council to allow Mr. Bremner forty pounds and Mr. Langwell twenty guineas. The magistrates regret that experience has not confirmed the calculations that were made by the jail committee of the probable receipts of the jail to meet the expenditure of the establishment, but the decrease has been owing to circumstances which could not be contemplated, and it is satisfactory now to know that it has resulted from the operation of the statute recently passed amending the act of grace and from the exertions of the society for relief of imprisoned debtors, there being in consequence fewer incarcerations and the imprisonments which take place being of shorter duration. Besides the abatement which thence arises from the committee's calculation of these receipts the profit upon the sale of porter has also been considerably diminished, by the commendable exertions of the governor to exclude idle and dissolute visitors who were allowed freer access when the former jailor had an interest in the sale of that article. The magistrates have directed the governor to make out and render an account of the receipts and disbursements from the date of his entering into office till the 1st of January next, specifying also the additional expense entailed upon the corporation by the aliment of county prisoners after conviction, and from which the council will be enabled to contrast the result of the new arrangements and altered circumstances with that which existed under the former management; and they have also directed him to furnish such accounts regularly each quarter. [A sum of £10 recommended to be paid to the clerk of the jail to make up for decrease of fees.] The magistrates find that they cannot recommend any reduction of the number of the ordinary servants of the jail, altho' the number of imprisonments for delinquency as well as for debt has happily decreased, but the magistrates have no hesitation in recommending that, as there are few female prisoners, and as the matron cannot devote the whole of her time to the duties of her office, the services of the matron, whose salary is £40, be for the present discontinued. The only other topic connected with this subject to which the magistrates will at present advert is the desperate attempt made to break jail on the evening of Sunday, the 24th April, being the day preceding that on which the circuit court commenced its sittings. On this occasion there were more cases for trial than at any

former circuit, and many of them for crimes of great magnitude and interest, and as the consequences of the escape of any of the prisoners indicted might have been very serious the magistrates would recommend that Mr. M'Coll, the clerk, and Charles Watson, the turnkey, whose promptitude and exertions were mainly instrumental in repressing the attempt, should be rewarded by the council, the former with five guineas and the latter with three. Glasgow, 12th December, 1825."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the chamberlain to pay to Mr. Bremner and Mr. Langwell the allowances and remuneration for services therein recommended, as also the allowance to the clerk of the gaol and the rewards therein specified, resolve to dispense with the services of the matron of the gaol, upon the grounds stated in the report, after the lapse of the current quarter, and direct intimation to be made to Mrs. Gartley to this effect. Farther, unanimously approve of and authorize the magistrates to proceed with the system of classification now adopted by removing from the gaol such a portion of the prisoners as may be practicable to the apartments for solitary confinement which belong to the corporation in the city and county bridewell, under the arrangement with the trustees of that establishment, and which are declared to be a legal prison.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Robert Ferrie, late superintendant of streets:—

"Glasgow, 13th December, 1825.—The late superintendent of streets begs to inform the lord provost, magistrates and council, that some time ago Mr. James Graham obtained a lining of his property in Ingram Street, when he, at the request of the dean of guild court, agreed to fall back with his building on a line with those adjoining, on being paid at the rate of three guineas per square [yard], which amounts to £16 2s. He has also to inform the council that David Stewart and others agreed, at the request of the court, to recede with their buildings in Saltmarket Street upon being paid at the rate of two guineas and a half per square yard for the ground given to the public, which amounts to £20 1s. He therefore requests that the magistrates and council will permit him to pay over these two sums from the obstruction fund. He has the honor to be, &c., (signed) Robt. Ferrie. The hon. the lord provost, magistrates, and council, Glasgow."

Sums payable  
out of fund  
for removing  
obstructions.

Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize Mr. Ferrie to pay the sums therein specified out of the fund for widening and removing obstructions in the streets of the city. Farther, with a view to the payment of the expenses incurred in the late process with Mr. Buchanan relative to the vacant area in front of his tenement on the east side of Stockwell Street, authorize the chamberlain to transfer to the said trust fund the sum lately received by him for the stryep of ground in front of the tenements which lately belonged to Messrs. J. & W. Carswell, and which are situated on the east side of Saltmarket Street, and at the foot or south termination of that street.

Letter from Mr. M'Tyer requesting inspection of council records.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. William M'Tyer to Mr. Reddie:—

“Glasgow, 13th December, 1825. Dear Sir,—I wish to see the minute books of the magistrates and council for several years back, and therefore request you will inform me whether they will be shewn to me on my applying at your office, and also, as I am nearly confined to the house in consequence of an accident, whether they will be shewn to an agent on my behalf. I am, yours truly (signed) Wm. M'Tyer.”

Which letter having been read, the lord provost stated it did not appear there could be any objections to Mr. M'Tyer himself inspecting the minutes of council, as requested by him, but that the committee had thought it right to direct Messrs. M'Gregor and Murray, agents for the town in Glasgow, to consult the counsel employed in Edinburgh how far Mr. M'Tyer's request ought to be complied with otherwise.

City porters carrying luggage to Broomielaw.

There being produced a table of the rates now proposed to be enacted by the river and harbour trustees for porters plying at the Broomielaw, the lord provost and magistrates, with the approbation of the council, prohibit and discharge the city porters, when employed to carry down luggage or goods to any of the quays at the Broomielaw, from exacting more than the rates or fares for porters fixed by the trustees on the river and harbour, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence.

*10th January 1826*

Minister of the church and parish of St. John.

The magistrates and council having proceeded, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, to fill up the vacancy in the cure of St. John's

parish, occasioned by the translation of the revd. Mr. M'Farlane, the lord provost stated that the revd. John Russell, of Muthill, had been suggested by several gentlemen to the magistrates as a person well qualified for such a charge; that Mr. Russell had shewn considerable hesitation in leaving his present congregation, but that he understood Mr. Russell had now made up his mind to do so if he were presented to St. John's church. The dean of guild and Mr. Alexander M'Gregor then expressed their opinions that Mr. Russell would be a suitable minister for such a parish and would be acceptable to the great majority of the elders and congregation; and the magistrates and council unanimously make choice of and resolve to present the revd. John Russell, minister of Muthill, to be minister of St. John's church and parish, in the room of the revd. Mr. M'Farlan, and appoint the town clerks to prepare a deed of presentation in common form to be subscribed at next meeting of council.

Mr. William Smith, having taken up the council minute book, read from it the minute of 9th December last, which narrates the observations he then made relative to the publication which had appeared in two or three of the Glasgow newspapers giving an account of the speech delivered by Mr. Hood at the immediately preceding meeting, and having done so, stated that he had nothing farther to say on the subject. Mr. Hood then stated that he had not authorized and had no connection whatever either with the publication alluded to by Mr. Smith or with any other publication which had appeared on that subject.

The lord provost stated that St. David's church was now finished and ready to be opened for the celebration of divine service on Sunday next, and proposed a vote of thanks to the principal and professors of the university for the accommodation they had been so good as afford the congregation of St. David's parish in the College chapel, during the time the church has been rebuilding, of which proposal the magistrates and council unanimously approve and request the lord provost to communicate the vote of thanks to the principal and professors.

There was produced a memorial from the heritors of the parish of Govan urgently requesting the magistrates and council, upon various grounds, to adopt or to concur in the adoption of measures for having the

Publication  
in newspapers  
of Mr. Hood's  
speech.

Vote of  
thanks to  
principal and  
professors of  
university.

Iron gate at  
west end of  
Carlton Place.

iron gate erected some years ago at the west end of Carlton Place immediately removed. Which memorial having been considered the magistrates and council remit the same to the lord provost [and others] with instructions to enquire into the matter and to report, and with power to hold a conference with the parties with a view to the amicable adjustment of existing differences.

Dispositions of burying areas in crypt of St. David's church.

Authorize and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee of council, to subscribe on behalf of the council the dispositions of the burying areas in the crypt of St. David's church, and also the remaining contracts of excambion of these areas.

Remit to committee as to formation of a weigh house.

Remit to the committee on markets to adopt the necessary measures for carrying into effect the formation of a weigh house in the property situated to the east of the public markets in Candleriggs Street which was lately acquired by the town for that purpose, and which will soon cease to be used as a police office.

Increase of interest.

[On the recommendation of the finance committee, who, having considered the propriety of increasing the rate of interest on the corporation loans, to an extent corresponding to the comparative advance of interest made by the banking establishments, and that the banks generally have advanced the rate of interest upon deposit accounts from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 per cent. to 4 per cent., the magistrates and council agreed to advance the rate of interest from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the sums borrowed by the corporation from this date until further notice.]

Report of committee on Grammar School as to abolishing Candlemas offering.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report:—

“ We request the attention of the council to the subject of Candlemas offerings, still retained in our school after having been generally abandoned elsewhere. Our predecessors, some years ago, after mature consideration, agreed to recommend that this custom should be abolished.<sup>1</sup> In this opinion we entirely concur, as we consider it degrading to the masters and offering to the boys temptations to dishonesty which it is known have not always been resisted, and the evil tendency of which, on their future character, cannot be sufficiently deprecated. The only ground on which the practice has been defended is that it enables parents in narrow circumstances to procure education for their children, to a certain extent, at the expense of the more opulent, but this, it will be found on enquiry,

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 649.

is far from being generally the case. On the contrary, it frequently happens that parents who can barely afford to send their boys to the Grammar School determine, from a laudable pride, to place them on a footing with their class fellows by giving the highest offering, while in some cases the rich, either from parsimony or a fear of appearing ostentatious, give a smaller donation. If the council agree to this proposal it will be necessary of course to give the masters a proportionate increase of fees, and the rates, which after full enquiry we have judged to be a fair compensation, are 19s. per quarter to the rector and 13s. 6d. to the other masters. These rates may either be fixed to take place at next October, or what would make the change more acceptable, it might take place immediately, the council reimbursing the masters from the corporation funds for the difference upon the quarter already paid.

When the council lately granted an increase of fee to the janitor, to take place from 1st January it was not adverted to that he had already collected in October for the current year, and that a second collection would be attended with difficulty, and perhaps be considered a hardship. We therefore recommend that the sum of ten guineas be allowed to the janitor in lieu of his increased fees for the current year, and that the new rate be not exacted till October next. The janitor's fees this year have amounted only to about £18. 28th December, 1825."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve in general of the proposal to abolish the Candlemas offering, and to substitute for it a higher rate of fee per quarter, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till a future meeting of council. Farther, on the recommendation of the committee, postpone the augmentation of the janitor's fee, authorized by the act of council of the 13th December last, to the 1st October next, and in the meantime direct the chamberlain to pay the janitor an allowance of ten guineas.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Laurence Hill to the lord provost, suggesting the propriety of the corporation of the city taking shares in a proposed joint stock company for the execution of a railway from the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway to Glasgow, as tending to increase the supply and reduce the price of coals. Which letter, with the subscription paper, report and plan therein referred to, having been considered, the magistrates and council decline engaging in the undertaking on behalf of the corporation,

Letter as to  
proposed  
railway.

27th January 1826

Observations  
by Mr. Hood  
as to late  
anonymous  
publications  
in the news-  
papers.

Mr. Robert Hood stated, in reference to that part of the minutes of last meeting which applied to himself personally, that he had to thank Mr. William Smith for the opportunity which the question put by that gentlemen had afforded him of declaring he had no connection whatever with the publication alluded to, and that he had no doubt Mr. Smith would thank him for affording a similar opportunity by enquiring whether Mr. Smith had had any connection with the other publications which had appeared in the newspapers on the subject referred to. Mr. Smith stated that when called on to answer any specific question relative to council matters, he would do so in council, and that to any other question which any gentleman might be disposed to put to him he would return a suitable answer in the proper place.

Rev. Mr.  
Russell  
declines  
presentation  
to St. John's  
church.

The lord provost stated that since last meeting he had received a letter from the revd. Mr. John Russell declining the presentation to St. John's church. On considering which statement, resolve to fix a day for presenting a minister to the vacant charge at a future meeting.

Assessment  
for poor.

The lord provost intimated that the court of session had in the meantime recalled the judgment pronounced by lord Mackenzie in the question between the collector of poors rates for the city and Mr. Charles Stewart Parker, so as to admit of the assessment for the current year proceeding agreeably to former usage.

[Having considered report and estimate by the directors of the town's hospital, the magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in the sum of £8,753 10s. 8d., required for the maintenance of the poor for the year 1825-6.]

Report on  
law processes.

The town clerks presented the following short report relative to the law processes in which the corporation of the city is engaged:—[Report engrossed in MS. Record, No. 51, pp. 20-28. The following is an extract:—]

Dawson and  
Mitchell.

“ II. In the process of declarator some time ago raised against the town by Dawson and Mitchell, they and a number of other proprietors and tenants resist payment of ladle dues, &c., and claim an exemption not only from burgage tenure, but from almost all the public burdens to which the inhabitants of the city are liable. The plea of these parties cannot be conceded without injuring to a great extent the ancient revenue of the city, and con-

centrating and consequently increasing the pressure of the public local burdens upon the rest of the inhabitants. A judgment, unfavourable to the city, was pronounced by the first division of the court of session, but only by a plurality of one. There is reason to believe the judgment erroneous. The council, too, were formerly of opinion that in a case of such importance to the community they could not with propriety rest satisfied with the judgment of any court short of that of the tribunal of last resort. An able appeal case, as formerly directed, had been prepared by Mr. Greenshields. The cause is expected to be decided by the house of lords in the course of next session, and a favourable result may be anticipated.’

The lord provost, having called the attention of the magistrates and council to the recent highly benevolent and intrepid exertions of Lieutenant John Impett, of his Majesty’s 71st regiment, in saving the lives of three individuals who had been precipitated into the Clyde in the immediate vicinity of this city, in consequence of the breaking of the ice, and having laid before them a letter addressed by the president and secretary of the Humane Society of Glasgow to his Royal Highness the duke of York, narrating these meritorious services, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their warmest thanks to lieutenant Impett for his very gallant conduct on the late occasion, and unanimously authorise the lord provost to transmit the representation of the Humane Society, and earnestly to recommend the services of lieutenant Impett to the favourable consideration of his Royal Highness, the commander in chief.

Vote of  
thanks to  
Lieut. Impett  
for his gallant  
conduct.

The lord provost produced a letter addressed to him by the revd. Mr. Marshall, minister of the Outer High church, representing in strong terms the extreme cold felt in that church during the winter months, as very injurious not only to the health and comfort of the minister and congregation, but to the usefulness of the former and the religious edification of the latter, and also as tending to diminish the number of the sitters, and thereby to impair the ecclesiastical revenue of the city, and therefore requesting the council to provide another church in a more suitable situation and more comfortable for the congregation. Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the lord provost [and others] as a committee to consider the same and to report.

Extreme cold  
felt in Outer  
High church.

Letter from  
principal  
M'Farlane.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from the revd. principal M'Farlane:—

“Glasgow, 27th January, 1826. My lord,—I am directed by the session of the North parish to represent through your lordship to the magistrates and town council that a sum of about £300 has come into their hands for the purpose of supporting a school for the education of the poor children of the North parish. That they trust the great and obvious usefulness of such an institution will recommend it to the approbation and countenance of the honble. magistrates and council. That they conceive this sum will be invested more securely, and in a way more calculated to inspire with confidence all parties interested in it, in the hands of the magistrates and council for behoof of the corporation of the city than in any other way. That they believe the funds of some similar establishments are invested on the security of the corporation in the same way. That they therefore hope the honorable magistrates and council will not hesitate to encourage this benevolent undertaking, by taking charge of the said sum at the legal rate of interest. Trusting to a favourable decision on the part of the magistrates and council, I have the honor to be, &c., (signed), D. Macfarlan. The honble. the lord provost.”

Which letter having been read, delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting, that the terms on which similar proposals were formerly accepted may be ascertained.

Estimated  
expense of  
putting the  
parterre in  
George's  
Square in  
proper order.

The lord provost reported from the committee on George's Square that the estimated expense of putting the parterre or central area of the square in proper order was £905 for the iron railing and masonry, and £145 for planting, &c.; that the subscription by proprietors of the square amounted to £535, and by other inhabitants not connected with the square to £150, leaving a balance wanted of £365. Baillie Craigie moved the magistrates and council should allow from the funds of the corporation a sum not exceeding £400, so as to complete the estimated expenditure requisite for carrying into effect this public improvement, and Mr. William Smith seconded the motion. Which motion having been considered, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Report, &c.,  
of committee  
on churches  
as to the

The committee on St. David's church presented the following report, with the following prefixed statement by the superintendant of public works:—

“ The committee on churches having before them the report by the superintendant of public works respecting St. David’s church, herewith produced, and having satisfied themselves of the accuracy of the accounts, recommend that the work be now taken off the hands of the several contractors, and the amount of the outstanding accounts p. £621 9s. 6d. be paid. In performing this duty, the committee cannot but congratulate the magistrates and council on a result so highly favorable and so creditable to Mr. Cleland, who framed the specifications and superintended the progress of the work with his usual unremitting attention, as well as to the contractors; and it must be satisfactory to the council that the city has, at so moderate an expense, obtained a church at once well adapted for the purpose of public worship and honorable to the good taste of the corporation.

Report respecting St. David’s church, by the superintendant of public works :—‘ St. David’s church having been finished and opened for public worship, I think it my duty to lay the following statement before the council.— On 18th June, 1824, estimates for building the church, amounting to £6,158, were produced, on considering which the council were pleased to say that although they had every confidence in the specifications drawn out by the superintendant of public works, yet in such a building £500 should be added to cover the whole expense, making a gross sum of £6,658. The council then authorised the committee to enter into contracts with tradesmen, with the express understanding that the church tower and crypt, including plans and every other expense, should not exceed the sum of £5,000, over and above the sum which could be got for the materials of the old church and the burying places in the crypt. Before calling the attention of the council to the sum actually expended on the building, it may be right to mention that the work has been finished in a very superior manner, and that the masonry, roof, and galleries, are constructed on principles of stability superior to anything I have ever had the charge of, and it is gratifying to me to know that while the architect lived at a distance and did not see the work till the walls of the church and a considerable part of the tower was finished, he voluntarily said that none of his plans were ever better described, and that such were the design and execution of the work that on them he would hazard his professional reputation. There is no extra charge whatever above the contract for the mason work of the church and tower, and the extra sum for the joiner and all other works in the church and tower is £44 5s. 1d., rather more than the one half of which is for making the astrigals of all the windows oak instead of fir, and the

balance is for double doors at the head of the gallery stairs and for extra painting and ventilation. It now remains to state the gross expenditure viz.:—Fees for inspecting the old church and for making measurements and estimates for repairing it, plans by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, David Hamilton, John Sands, John Herbertson, and William Kyle, printing specifications and making contracts, expense of laying the foundation-stone, upholstery work, iron pillars, iron lozenge gratings, and walls in the crypt, and every other expense connected with the building, including the foregoing £44 5s. 1d., viz.:—Amount of contracts, £6,158; to which add amount of all other expenses, as per statement from chamberlain's books and accounts, £873 11s. 3d. Gross amount, £7,031 11s. 3d. From this sum deduct for old materials £294 10s. 9d.; burying places in crypt already sold, £2,898; 12 small burying places not yet sold, £740. Total, £3,932 10s. 9d. Nett outlay on St. David's church, tower, and crypt, £3,099 0s. 6d. In purchasing burying grounds in front of the church, for the purpose of widening Ingram Street, it was found necessary in several instances to exchange for them burying places in the crypt. Had these burying places and one on the north east corner of the transept been sold at the same price as the others, the building would not have cost the corporation £2,700. (Signed), James Cleland."

Which report and statement having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to pay to the contractors the balance of the outstanding accounts. Farther, on the motion of the lord provost, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their best thanks to Mr. Cleland, superintendant of public works, for his zealous and able exertions in accomplishing the rebuilding of St. David's church, in a manner so economical and at the same so highly creditable to the taste of the city.

14th February 1826

Day fixed for  
presenting  
minister to  
St. John's  
church.

On the motion of the lord provost appoint a meeting of council, to be held on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of chusing a minister to be presented to the vacant cure of St. John's church and parish, and appoint the town clerks to have a deed of presentation prepared, with blanks to be filled up and subscribed at the said meeting. The lord provost intimated that he intended to propose the revd. Mr. Brown of Tongland.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from lieutenant Impett, in answer to the vote of thanks passed at last meeting, and the following letter from his Royal Highness the duke of York, in answer to the application in favor of lieutenant Impett:—

Letters from duke of York and lieutenant Impett as to application in favor of latter.

“ My lord,—On my return to town I had the honor to receive your very handsome letter and its gratifying enclosures, and beg to express my deep sense of obligation to your lordship for the strong interest you have taken in me, and the mode you have adopted to reward an act whose chief merit was its success. I trust your lordship will permit me to express through your medium my grateful thanks to the other magistrates, and have the honor to remain, &c., (signed), John Impett, lieutenant, 71st Light Infantry. Glasgow, 2nd February, 1826.

“ Horse Guards, 6th February, 1826. My lord,—I have received your lordship’s letter of the 28th January, enclosing the memorial of the Humane Society of the city of Glasgow, and an extract from the minutes of council conveying a vote of thanks by the magistrates and council of Glasgow to lieutenant Impett, of the 71st regiment, for his meritorious and gallant conduct in saving from a watery grave no less than three persons, who had been precipitated into the Clyde in consequence of the breaking of the ice. Lieutenant Impett had already been mentioned to me in terms of high commendation, and his conduct upon this occasion has been so exemplary that I shall rejoice in an opportunity of marking my sense of it by recommending him for promotion if it should offer in his corps, although he is comparatively a young lieutenant. Nothing can indeed be more honorable than the testimonials which you have conveyed to me are to him; nothing more creditable to the feelings of those who have framed them. I am, &c., (signed), Frederick, commander in chief.”

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the letter from the revd. principal MacFarlan, in behalf of the kirk session of the North parish of Glasgow, presented at last meeting, unanimously agree to receive the sum of £300 mentioned in the said letter as destined for the support of a school for the education of the poor children of said parish, and hereby bind and oblige themselves and their successors in office, and the funds of the corporation of the city under their management, to pay half-yearly at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions, by the hands of their treasurer or chamberlain, the legal interest of the said principal sum at the rate of five per cent. to the teacher

Corporation agree to receive £300 from kirk session of North parish for support of school.

in the said school, or in such other manner as the said kirk session may desire; and direct an extract of this act of council to be transmitted to the revd. principal MacFarlan as moderator of the said kirk session.

Sum allowed towards putting in order George's Square.

Having resumed consideration of the verbal report by the lord provost from the committee on George's Square, and of the motion by baillie Craigie and Mr. William Smith, both made at last meeting, resolve and agree to allow from the funds of the corporation a sum not exceeding £400, along with the private subscriptions, and under the direction of the committee, towards putting in proper order the parterre or central area of the said square.

Interest raised to £5 per cent.

[On the recommendation of the finance committee, the magistrates and council agreed to resume payment of interest on their loans at the rate of 5 per cent. from Whitsunday next.]

Letter from rev. William Fleming.

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from the revd. Mr. William Fleming returning his thanks for the handsome manner in which his services in the church and parish of St. Enoch's had been remunerated.

Mr. Cleland's services in erection of St. David's church.

Mr. William Smith, adverting to the very satisfactory report presented at last meeting of council by the committee for rebuilding St. David's church, and reminding the council that, in consequence of Mr. Cleland's extraordinary exertions in conducting this work, the services of a superintending architect and various other expenses had been saved to the corporation, moved in behalf of the committee that one hundred guineas should be allowed Mr. Cleland as a remuneration for his valuable services in this matter. Mr. Walter Ferguson and the deacon convener seconded the motion, and the magistrates and council unanimously approve thereof and agree thereto and authorize the chamberlain to pay the said sum to Mr. Cleland and to charge the same to the expense of rebuilding St. David's church.

Candlemas offering in Grammar School abolished and rate of fees advanced.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the Grammar School, presented on the 10th January last, and urging the expediency and propriety of abolishing the offering by the scholars at Candlemas, approve of the said report, resolve, enact, and declare that the said Candlemas offering shall in future be discontinued and abolished, and that in lieu thereof the masters of the Grammar School shall be entitled and are hereby authorized to demand

and exact from and after the 1st October next, the following advanced rates of fees per quarter, viz., the rector, 19 shillings per quarter, and the other four masters each 13s. 6d. per quarter. Farther, remit to the committee to intimate this change to the masters of the Grammar School, and to fix the proper time of intimating the change to the public.

[Thomas Burns and John Forrest resigned, *ad remanentiam*, in the hands of the magistrates and council, as superiors, the unsold portion of the plot of ground at the head of Buchanan Street, marked I. on the plan of the lands of Meadowflat.] Resignation of part of Lot I. of Meadowflat.

21st February 1826

The magistrates and council, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, proceeded to the election of a minister to be presented to St. John's church and parish. The lord provost proposed the revd. Thomas Brown, minister of Tongland. Mr. William Smith seconded the motion; and the magistrates and council unanimously elect and resolve to present the revd. Thomas Brown to the cure of St. John's church and parish. The rev. Thomas Brown of Tongland elected minister of St. John's.

[Presentation signed and engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 50-53.]

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost in their behalf, a petition to the revd. presbytery of Glasgow praying the presbytery to fix an early day for moderating a call to the revd. Thomas Brown, and to take the other steps necessary for his translation from Tongland to St. John's church and parish, according to the rules of the church. Lord provost to sign petition to presbytery.

Nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee of council to take such measures as may be requisite for having the revd. Thomas Brown of Tongland translated from his present charge and settled minister of St. John's church and parish, Glasgow, to attend the presbytery, and to sign the call on behalf of the magistrates and council. Committee to sign call.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Mr. Cleland:— Letter from Mr. Cleland returning thanks.

“ Council Chambers, 17th February, 1826. My lord and gentlemen,—I beg leave to return my best thanks for the very handsome present you were pleased to make me at the last meeting of council. That mark of your approbation, valuable in itself, is greatly enhanced by the kind and generous manner in which it was given. With grateful acknowledgements and an anxious desire to

merit a continuance of your approbation, I remain, &c., (signed), James Cleland.”

Committee to lay open public Green, &c. On the motion of baillie Craigie, authorize the committee on the Green to adopt such measures as may appear to them expedient for laying open the Green as a walk for the public, so far as practicable, consistently with the pasture of cows and sheep; and for that purpose to form such temporary fences as may be found necessary; as also to let the enclosures in front of the court house for the pasture of sheep.

Offer for steading in Clyde Street. [The magistrates and council agreed to expose to sale by public roup a steading in Clyde Street, lying between the Methodist Chapel and Slaughterhouse Lane, for which an offer of two guineas per square yard had been received.]

Petition to parliament as to the introduction of metallic currency. The lord provost called the attention of the council to the proposed extension to Scotland of the intended prohibition in England of the circulation of all bank notes under £5 value, and submitted the propriety of petitioning parliament against the proposed measure. Which subject having been considered, the magistrates and council unanimously resolved to petition both houses of parliament against any such unnecessary innovation. And the draft of a petition having been submitted, the magistrates and council approve thereof, with certain amendments, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the amended petition in their name and on their behalf, and to transmit the same to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, to be presented to the house of commons, and to his grace of Montrose, to be presented to the house of lords. Of which petition the tenor follows:—[Here follows petition, M.S. Record, pp. 60-62].

*4th April 1826*

Letters proposing erection of a new parish. The lord provost laid before the council a letter from Mr. John Hamilton of North Park, urging the expediency of disjoining from the parish of St. George and erecting into a separate and independent parish that part of the said parish connected with the chapel of St. George's in the Fields, as likely to be attended with great advantage to the interests of religion in that district. There was also laid before the council a letter to Mr. Hamilton on the same subject, from the revd. Mr. Napier, minister

of the said chapel; which letters having been read remit the same to the committee on churches, to consider and report.

On the report of the superintendant of public works, agree to advance in the meantime £20 sterling towards the expense of causewaying the street communicating between Saltmarket Street and Market Lane, till an application can be made to the statute labour trustees for repayment thereof.

Causewaying street between Saltmarket and Market Lane.

There was presented note from the chamberlain [representing that in consequence of money being required to meet payments it became necessary to borrow £5,000.] Which note having been read, the magistrates and council authorize the chamberlain to borrow on promissory notes, payable by him as chamberlain, the sum of £5,000 sterling to enable him to meet the payments now falling due.

Authority to chamberlain to borrow on promissory notes.

The committee appointed to consider the claim of the procurator fiscal for an allowance for his daily attendance in the police court, gave in the following report:—

Report of committee as to emoluments of procurator fiscal.

“Glasgow, 8th March, 1826. To the honorable the lord provost and magistrates. My lord and gentlemen,—In obedience to your instructions we have taken under our consideration the claim of Mr. Simson, procurator fiscal, to an allowance for his daily attendance at the police court.” [Statement of emoluments submitted.] “The conclusions we draw from this statement are that Mr. Simson’s emoluments from the other branches of his official duties are by no means so ample as to entitle the corporation to his services at the police court gratuitously. That his fees in the burgh court have been much diminished since if not in consequence of the operation of the present police act, and particularly since his attending the police court. That, therefore, Mr. Simson is justly entitled to an allowance for this additional duty, and that £100 a year is what appears to us in all the circumstances a fair and moderate remuneration to him for the time and trouble it requires. We therefore recommend that an allowance at the rate of £100 a year be granted to Mr. Simson for the period of his attendance at the police court. We also beg leave to suggest that this allowance (as well as that to the town clerk attending the police court) instead of being retained out of the fines should be paid them by the chamberlain, to whom the fines should be accounted for monthly by the officer who collects them.”

Which report having been read, delay the farther consideration thereof, till another meeting in terms of the standing orders.

14th April 1826

Report,  
Provan mill  
buildings.

The committee on mills and quarries gave in the following report:—  
“ The committee on mills and quarries, having taken into consideration a letter addressed to them by Mr. James Miller, tacksman of the Provan mill, informing them that in the tack which commenced at Martinmas, 1808, and a subsequent act of council, the magistrates and council authorized him to make certain additional buildings which at the end of the lease, Martinmas, 1827, he was to be paid the then value to be ascertained by neutral persons, and farther that owing to particular circumstances stated in said letter Mr. Miller found it necessary to apply to the town for part of the money which would be due to him at the foresaid term. In a matter of this kind the committee thought it proper to take the opinion of skilled tradesmen as to the probable sum that the town is owing Mr. Miller. They therefore appointed Messrs. William Rodger, James Graham, Robert Ferrie, and James Cleland to inspect the premises and report. These gentlemen having done so report that the town would be safe to advance £900. We therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, take leave to recommend that the town should advance Mr. Miller £900, under deduction of 5 per cent. from the date of advance to the termination of the lease. Council chambers, 13th April, 1826.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the chamberlain to advance to Mr. Miller the sum of £900 sterling to account of the value of the buildings erected by him under the authority referred to in the report, deducting interest at the rate of five per cent. from the date of advance till the termination of the lease, Mr. Miller granting the necessary acknowledgment for the said sum as part of what he will then be entitled to. Farther, appoint the chamberlain to see that the buildings referred to in the report be insured to their full value.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

Report on  
getting horse  
and sheep  
market  
erected.

“ The committee on markets beg leave to report that they have procured plans and estimates for a horse and sheep market in Duke Street adjoining the live cattle market. The cheapest estimates are as follow, viz. :—For the mason work, £1,162; for the wright work, £850; for the causewaying work, £673 12s.; making in whole, £2,685 12s. These estimates do not include the expense of levelling the ground, and the superintendent of public works informs

us that in work of this kind it is probable that in the execution some alterations may be found necessary which may increase the expense. As it would be very desirable to have these markets finished before the ensuing fair, the committee beg leave to recommend that the council approve of the estimates and direct the work to be executed without loss of time. As the corporation sometime ago purchased the ground on which the horse and sheep markets are to be placed, the committee recommend that two persons of skill be appointed to value the ground so that the price may be charged against the trust fund. Glasgow, 14th April, 1826."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to proceed in getting the work executed; but delay till another meeting the appointment of skilled persons to value the ground to be occupied by the markets.

The committee on churches gave in the following report:—

"In obedience to remit of the 4th inst., the committee on churches have considered the proposal contained in the letter of Mr. Hamilton of North Park, preses of the managers of the chapel of St. George's in the Fields, wherein on their behalf he makes offer to the town of that place of worship for the purpose of having it made into a parish church. In a matter of so much importance to the community, your committee have felt it their duty to procure every necessary information, and now beg leave to state the following as the result of their investigation. I. The constitution of the chapel, which its managers received from the general assembly, authorizes them to transfer it to the proper authorities for having it made into a parish church. II. The chapel is built in a most substantial manner, cost £2,215 15s. 9d., and contains 1,200 sittings, it fronts a street, and occupies part of an acre of ground which the managers feued from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, at the very low rate of £11 per annum. A considerable part of this may be sold or converted into a burying ground with much advantage. III. The district or landward part of St. George's parish, in which the chapel is built, is completely detached from the town part of the parish, there is no other place of worship in the neighbourhood, its population is already sufficient to fill the chapel, with the prospect of considerable encrease from the number of dwelling houses and public works getting up in that part of the town. IV. The chapel was built by voluntary subscription, and such was the importance of the undertaking considered in a religious and moral point of view that the subscriptions were very soon filled up

Report as to erecting the chapel of St. George's in the Fields into a separate parish.

for a chapel to contain 800 sittings, but the managers anticipating that the time was not far distant when this place of worship would be erected into a parish church encreased its dimensions, by which they incurred a debt of about £900. The stipend paid to the clergyman is £150 per annum, and although the seat rents are purposely made very low the present rental, even under the pressure of the times on the working classes, is about £200 per annum. Having laid the above information before the council the committee now beg to submit the opinion they have come to after mature and deliberate consideration, viz. :—That the proposal will tend materially to the advantage of the district in a religious and moral point of view, and will be ultimately productive to the funds of the corporation, provided the following arrangement is gone into. The managers to transfer the chapel and the acre of ground to the corporation, on their paying the debt as before mentioned, that is to say not to exceed £900. The new parish to consist of the landward district of St. George's parish, and if the magistrates be so inclined of a part of the Inner High parish, which adjoins the east end of the landward part of St. George's parish. The magistrates and council to be the patrons of the new church, in the same way as they are of the other churches. The stipend as above mentioned is at present £150. The committee do not propose any addition, at all events they would suggest the propriety of making £200 the maximum, provided the council is of opinion that any addition should be made. Were the sittings let on the low average of 6s. 9d. the rental would be £405."

Which having been read, delay the farther consideration thereof till another meeting.

Vote of  
thanks to  
lord provost  
and dean of  
guild.

On the motion of baillie Craigie, seconded by Mr. James Browne, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their best thanks to the lord provost and dean of guild for the great service conferred by them in the application to government for aid under the present commercial difficulties, the result of which application has tended so much to restore confidence amongst the mercantile and manufacturing classes.

15th May 1826

Ground  
necessary for  
horse and  
sheepmarket.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on markets, presented at last meeting, appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee of council, on the part of the corporation of the city, to negotiate with the annual standing committee on markets, in behalf

of the trustees under the late act of parliament for the establishment of the neat cattle, horse and sheep markets, for the purchase of the ground necessary for the construction of the horse and sheep markets, and to enter into a deed of submission to neutral persons of skill for having the value of the said ground ascertained.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

“The committee on markets beg to inform the council that in Mr. Broom’s estimate for building the walls of the horse market he engaged to make the walls of coursed hammer dressed work instead of common rubble, for the sum of £134. The committee considering that it would be proper to make the walls of hammer dressed work gave directions accordingly, of which they hope the council will approve.”

Report as to  
the walls of  
the horse  
market.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof.

The lord provost stated that he had felt it his duty to call a public meeting for to-morrow of the merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Glasgow, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the operative weavers and other operatives who are unable to procure employment in consequence of the present depressed state of trade and manufactures. His lordship next alluded to the munificent donation of £1,000 which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to make in aid of the local subscriptions in Glasgow, and to the aid of £500, which, upon his lordship’s application, the committee entrusted with the charge of the London subscriptions had allotted to this city and county, and which he hoped would be afterwards increased. The lord provost then stated that, chiefly in the view of procuring work for unemployed operatives, the proposal of forming a carriage road round the Green had been revived and the sum of £600 subscribed for that purpose, and submitted whether, in the view of creating work for such operatives as cannot otherwise procure employment, the council should not agree to contribute a certain definite sum towards the formation of the said road, including perhaps the draining of the Fleshers Haugh, in the expectation of receiving some aid in the meantime from the general subscription fund, and of being ultimately reimbursed by the subsequent subscriptions of parties wishing to have the benefit of the drive or ride

Subscription  
for the relief  
of the un-  
employed  
operatives to  
be raised.

on the Green, or by a toll. Which suggestion having been deliberately considered, and it appearing proper that the draining of the Fleshers Haugh should be kept separate and distinct from the formation of the carriage way, baillie Craigie moved that the sum of £400 should be voted for the employment of operatives, who cannot otherwise procure work, in making the proposed carriage road, and that an estimate should be obtained, before next meeting of council, of the expense of draining the Fleshers Haugh. Mr. William Smith seconded the motion. And the council delay the farther consideration of the matter till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Report as to  
purchase of  
buildings.

The committee on the improvement of Ingram Street presented the following report:—

“The committee for widening Ingram Street beg leave to report that they instructed Mr. Cleland to purchase from Mr. Daniel Mackenzie his corner tenement on the west side of North Albion Street and north side of Ingram Street, at the price of £1,415, subject to a feu duty of £20 per annum, possession to be given and the price paid at the ensuing term of Whitsunday. The committee therefore suggest that the council give instructions for completing the agreement.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the committee to conclude the bargain with Mr. Mackenzie, and authorize the chamberlain to pay the stipulated price upon Mr. MacKenzie giving a conveyance of the property to the satisfaction of the committee.

Report as to  
property in  
Ingram  
Street.

The committee on Ingram Street presented the following farther report:—

“Glasgow, 15th May, 1826. The committee on Ingram Street beg to inform the council that for sometime past they have been on terms for purchasing some old houses belonging to Mr. John MacFarlane and others on the north side of Canon Street, lying between the North-west burying ground and Albion Street, that although the proprietors put a much higher price on their properties than what the committee thought them worth, they have now the satisfaction to state that from the steps they had taken preparatory for a jury, Mr. M'Farlan has now made an offer of his property which the committee think reasonable and should be accepted. Mr. M'Farlan makes offer of the whole of

his property, with front and back houses, at the rate of £4 per square yard. As it appears from Mr. Kyle's report and certificate that the whole property contains 506 square yards the price will of course be £2,024. The committee think it right to inform the council that there will be 295 yards left after widening the street, which if sold at five guineas per yard would produce £1,548 15s., thereby making the expense to the town only £475 5s."

Which report having been considered, with the offers therein referred to, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the committee to conclude the bargain with Mr. John M'Farlan [and others], on the terms therein recommended, and authorize the chamberlain to pay the stipulated price upon these parties giving conveyances of the tenements to the satisfaction of the committee.

23 May 1826

The lord provost stated that since last meeting the farther sum of £500 had been remitted by the committee of subscribers in London, in aid of the subscriptions in Glasgow for the relief of unemployed operatives.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the proposed plan for forming a carriage drive and ride round the Green, the lord provost submitted to the council the following subscription paper by a number of gentlemen, containing subscriptions for the said purpose, to the amount of £610:—

"Glasgow, 1st May, 1826. As it is of great importance to provide employment for the weavers and others who cannot at present procure work at their ordinary occupation, we, the subscribers, agree to pay the sums annexed to our respective names, for the purpose of making a carriage drive and ride round the Green of Glasgow; it being expressly understood that the money so subscribed is to be applied to that object alone. It is proposed that a subscriber of £20 shall have a free ticket *ad vitam* for carriages and horses, and a subscriber of £10 to have the same for horses and two wheeled carriages, with permission to admit strangers or friends who live at not less than ten miles from Glasgow. The lord provost and magistrates to have the power of granting additional tickets to any who may apply for them on the above terms, at any future period, after the drive and ride is completed. The drive and ride to be made under the

Aid of un-  
employed  
operatives.

Subscription  
for forming a  
drive and  
ride round  
the Green.

direction of the lord provost and magistrates, and a committee of the subscribers. If a toll should at any time be exacted, the subscribers to have free access as above specified. Subscribers:—Mungo N. Campbell, £20. James Oswald, £20, &c., &c.’

The lord provost also stated that the committee of subscribers for the relief of operatives out of work had agreed to allow the sum of £600 for the employment of operatives in the execution of the proposed improvement. Which offer and statement having been considered, the magistrates and council, agreeably to the motion made by baillie Craigie at last meeting, agree to contribute in behalf of the corporation of the city the sum of £400 towards the formation of the proposed carriage road in the Green; and also to form such sewers and drains as may be found necessary in the Fleshers Haugh, at an expense not exceeding £100. Farther, the magistrates and council agree to the terms of the subscription paper before quoted; but upon condition that power be reserved to them to grant admission to the drive or ride to such other persons as may apply for it, upon the same or such other terms as may appear to them to be proper, and upon condition also that power be reserved to them, to make such regulations, relative to the drive and ride and the protection of the other parts of the Green, as may appear to them to be necessary; the interest of the subscribers being at the same time preserved. Farther, the magistrates and council remit to and authorize the committee on the Green with the superintendant of public works, to take the necessary measures for proceeding immediately with the formation of the drive and ride, after a conference with the subscribers or a committee of them, relative to the reservations now made; the expense of the proposed road not to exceed the sum of £1,600 now provided for.

There was produced the following letter to Mr. Reddie from Mr. John Richardson, solicitor for the city in London:—

“ 21 Fludyer Street, Westminster, 19th May, 1826. I am very glad indeed to inform you that the question with Dawson and Mitchell is to be remitted generally, both advocation and declarator. I do not trouble you with lord Gifford’s speech till I can send it you from Gurney’s short hand note, but it will aid us essentially in the court of session. I have little doubt of your ultimate success. Yours, (signed), John Richardson,”

Letter as to  
process with  
Dawson and  
Mitchell.

The committee appointed some time ago to enquire into the establishment of town officers presented the following report:—

Report as to  
salaries of  
town officers.

“ Your committee have considered the matter remitted to them, and beg leave to report as follows. The number of town officers was formerly sixteen, including the council officer, and these were some years ago reduced to twelve by the appointment of three officers for criminal business exclusively. One of these last has since been discontinued, and one of the remaining two is likely soon to be discontinued also, and latterly the civil officers have been allowed to go down to the number of eight, including Archibald Turner who from his great age is now nearly unfit for duty. Whilst the number was twelve the annual expense of them to the corporation was £70 4s., composed of a salary of £2 2s. each, an allowance of 25s. per annum to each for shoes and stockings, and a sum of about £30 stg. paid them for their attendance at circuits and on other occasions during the year, when their business otherways was stopped. Besides these they had an allowance of 6d. on the admission of each burghess, and 2s. for attending at each infettment, and the emoluments drawn by them for executing the civil business before the burgh courts may be estimated at about £26 annually each. The whole of their emoluments from these different sources may be stated at about £37 9s. annually. In consequence of alterations lately introduced into the procedure connected with the recovery of small debts, the species of civil business in which consists a great part of their employment, their emolument from that source has been greatly abridged, and may be so still farther. The committee would therefore recommend that the number of officers be, at least for the present, limited to eight, that in lieu of the salary of £2 2s. at present paid to them, and the allowance of 25s. for shoes and stockings, and of the allowance for attending at the circuit, &c., a salary of £15 should in future be paid; that Archibald Turner, as superannuated, be retained on the present allowances. This will make an increase of expenditure on the civil officers of about £44 3s. per annum till the place of Archibald Turner be filled with an efficient active man, when the expenditure will be increased to about £50 annually. But opposed to this increase of expenditure is the saving of the salary of the criminal officer, already discontinued, about £40, and the farther saving to at least the same extent which will be made when one of the remaining two is discontinued. The committee would recommend that such of the officers as have not found caution should be enjoined immediately to find sufficient caution for the faithful discharge of their office.

The committee have to report farther that the sums lately advanced to the officers to enable them to pay the expense of a law suit instituted by them in defence of their office have been repaid by stoppages of their allowances down to the quarter commencing with the present month except about £10 stg. When it is considered that it belonged as much or probably more to the corporation than to the officers to defend this action, the committee would recommend that the above balance be discharged and that the allowances now recommended should commence with the quarter beginning with the present month."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting agreeably to the standing order.

Statement by  
surgeon to  
jail and bride-  
well.

There was produced the following statement by Dr. Corkindale and report of the magistrates thereon:—

"Above five years ago Dr. Corkindale was unanimously elected surgeon to the jail and bridewell, at a salary of £20 per annum, and he flatters himself that he has all along done every part of his duty to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the term of Whitsunday, 1824, the greater part of bridewell establishment came under a special trust, and the trustees at that time granted a salary to the medical attendant, declaring however expressly that the sick belonging to the department appropriated to the city should be taken care of, and medicines furnished to them at the expense of the corporation. Since that time Dr. Corkindale has attended as surgeon both the jail and the city prisoners in bridewell, but his salary has not been fixed upon by the magistrates. The inmates of both establishments, from their dissolute and irregular habits, are more affected with disease than the same number of persons in ordinary life. The visits are not less than five a week at an average, and five or six patients are generally prescribed for at each visit. But the most difficult part of the duty is the management of those who pretend to be unwell, either to obtain their liberty or to avoid awarded punishment. It requires a great deal of patient care as well as of professional discernment to distinguish the real from the pretended sick, that all harshness may be avoided on the one hand and on the other that the ends of justice may not be frustrated. The granting of certificates, too, in reference to prisoners' health, for which no reward can be obtained from the parties, forms a very troublesome tho' necessary part of the duty of the medical attendant. These observations on the duties of the surgeon are respectfully submitted that the magistrates and council may be

enabled to judge what may be a fair and adequate remuneration for his services."

The magistrates, having considered the foregoing statement, recommend to the council that Dr. Corkindale be allowed £20 per annum for his professional services in visiting and prescribing for the prisoners in the gaol of the city and in the additional city gaol establishment in bridewell, commencing from the date of this latter establishment and separately from the bridewell of the city and county."

Which statement and report having been considered, the council approve of the report in general, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

"The committee on churches beg leave to inform the council that they have received a memorial from the sitters in the Tron church, stating that the church is very much out of repair, that in particular it requires to be painted, white-washed, and cleaned, the plaster and pavement repaired, part of the walls cast with lime, and the roof repaired. The committee having examined the church, caused a specification to be drawn up of such things as they thought necessary to be done, by which it appears that the painting and scaffolding will amount to the sum of £45, and the committee are of opinion that the other things which cannot well be estimated will amount to £30. The committee therefore beg leave to recommend to the council that a sum of £75 be placed at their disposal for the aforesaid purpose."

Report as to  
repairing  
Tron church.

Which report having been read, Mr. William Smith stated the application of several respectable members of the congregation to have the Tron church lathed. The deacon convener also urged the allowance of a farther sum for rendering the church more comfortable. Which matters having been considered the magistrates and council are of opinion it is not expedient to lath the church, and approve generally of the report of the committee, but delay coming to any final determination on the subject till next meeting agreeably to the standing order.

The deacon convener called the attention of the council to the measures now adopting for erecting a wooden bridge over the Clyde opposite to Saltmarket Street and urged strongly the propriety of the council still taking steps for having a stone bridge erected on this situa-

Bridge oppo-  
site Salt-  
market.

tion instead of the wooden one now proposed, either by subscriptions by the parties interested and a toll on the new bridge to make up the deficiency, or by subscriptions and an arrangement with the Renfrewshire heritors, for having the two present bridges burdened with part of the expense of the new bridge. Which proposal having been considered, the council remit to the committee on bridges to enquire farther into the practicability of the measure, to hold a conference with the other parties interested therein and to report.

Purchase  
money of  
water side  
ground.

The magistrates and council having deliberately considered an application from the committee of management of the trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde and enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, resolve and agree that in the event of the waterside ground belonging to the corporation of the city, on the south-side of the Clyde, or part thereof, being taken by the Clyde trustees, at a jury valuation, for the purposes of constructing quays or wharfs or of widening the harbour and the approach to the quays which may be formed to the east of the said ground, the price of the said ground tho' fixed by a jury valuation at present, along with the ground on the east belonging to the trades house and incorporated trades, shall not be exigible for three or four years or until such time within the said period as the ground shall be actually taken and occupied by the trustees for the construction of quays or other works or for widening the harbour and the approach to the quays to be formed to the eastward.

9 June 1826

Day fixed for  
electing com-  
missioner.

[The magistrates and council resolved to meet on Tuesday, 13th inst., to appoint a commissioner to meet with the other commissioners for the purpose of choosing a representative from this district to the parliament to be held at Westminster on 25th July next].

Vote of  
thanks to Mr.  
Campbell of  
Blythswood.

The lord provost stated that he presumed there could be no difference of opinion with regard to the importance of the past services of Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, as representative of this city in parliament, and submitted that these services gave Mr. Campbell a strong claim to the support of the electors on the present occasion. The magistrates and council unanimously concurred in the opinion expressed by his lordship, and on the motion of Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, seconded by Mr. Robert

Dalglish, dean of guild, unanimously voted their warmest thanks to Mr. Campbell for his unremitting attention to the interests of his constituents and for his zealous and able exertions during last parliament to promote the welfare not only of this part of the country but of the empire at large.

The council having resumed consideration of the report of the magistrates relative to the establishment of town officers, presented at last meeting, approve of the said report, resolve, enact and ordain in terms thereof and remit to and authorize the magistrates not only to require proper caution from the officers for the due discharge of the functions of their office, but also to establish and enforce such regulations as may be found necessary for the conduct of the officers and for their due attendance in the different public offices.

Report of magistrates as to town officers approved of.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the magistrates on Dr. Corkindale's application, presented at last meeting, approve thereof and authorize the chamberlain to pay to Dr. Corkindale, as surgeon to the gaol of Glasgow and to that part of the county and city bridewell which belongs to the corporation of the city and forms an additional legal prison, an annual salary of £20 from the date and upon the footing mentioned in the report.

Report as to Dr. Corkindale's application.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches relative to the repairs of the Tron church, presented at last meeting, approve of the report and authorize the committee to get the repairs therein recommended executed, the expense of the repairs not to exceed the sum of £75 therein specified.

Report of committee as to Tron church.

Having taken into consideration the reports of the committee formerly appointed to enquire into the expediency of letting by public auction the impost duties on ale and beer, presented on the 28th of May and on the 24th July, 1821, and having also taken into consideration the statement of the members of the said committee who are still in council that the reasons for which the lease of the duties on ale and beer formerly agreed upon and authorized was postponed for a time have in a great measure ceased to exist, nominate and appoint baillie Craigie [and others] as a committee, to let by public auction the impost duties on ale and beer leviabie under the act 39, Geo. III., c. 40, for two years from the (*blank*) July next, at the upset price of the average amount for the

Impost duties on ale and beer.

last three years, of the annual collection of the said duties, all in terms of the said act of parliament.

13 June 1826

Commission to lord provost to vote for burghs to serve in parliament. [The lord provost appointed commissioner to meet with the other commissioners at Rutherglen, on 3rd July, to elect a member for this district of burghs to serve in parliament to be held at Westminster on 25th July next].

20 July 1826

Mr. Campbell of Blythswood elected member of parliament. The lord provost stated that he had attended the meeting of delegates for this district of burghs on Monday, 3rd July inst., for the election of a member of parliament, and that Mr. Campbell of Blythswood had been unanimously elected.

Convention of royal burghs. The lord provost stated that his lordship and baillie Craigie had attended the late meeting of the convention of royal burghs, and that no public business of importance had come before the convention except the expence incurred by the burghs in alimending prisoners, as to which the committee reported progress, and a communication from the county of Inverness relative to the state of the gaols of Scotland in general, and the propriety of establishing district gaols, of the minutes respecting which communication copies were to be transmitted in a short time.

Compensation to corporation by river trustees. Having taken into consideration the conference between the committee of trustees for enlarging the harbour of Glasgow and the superintendent of public works, on behalf of the corporation of the city, relative to the conditions on which the trustees are to be allowed to deposit the soil or sand excavated from the south bank of the river, for the formation of the new quay, upon the lands of Windmillcroft, and the compensation to be made to the corporation by the trustees for the damage thereby occasioned to the said lands, approve of the stipulation by the superintendent with regard to replacing the present soil above the earth or sand which may be deposited, and agree that the amount of the said compensation shall be determined by two neutral persons of skill, one to be named by the committee on landed property and one by the committee of trustees, and in the event of their differing in opinion, by an oversman to be named by the said arbiters.

Mr. James There were produced a letter from the revd. Mr. Brown of St. John's

church and a minute of the kirk session of the said parish, recommending as precentor Mr. James Bayne, teacher of music, Dysart. Which application having been considered, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint Mr. Bayne to be precentor of St. John's church, during the will and pleasure of the magistrates and council, with all the privileges and emoluments attached to the office.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—  
 “The committee on churches beg to report to the council that the repairs ordered on the Tron church are nearly finished. The pulpit cloth being nearly worn out the committee, at the request of Dr. Dewar, recommend that it be renewed, the expence not to exceed £11. Glasgow, 20th July, 1826.”

On considering which report, authorize the small additional repairs thereby recommended, the expence not to exceed £11.

The lord provost called the attention of the council to the important services of Mr. Cleland, superintendant of public works, and submitted the propriety of a considerable augmentation being made to his salary as superintendant of the public markets or otherwise. Baillie Craigie, the dean of guild, Mr. William Smith, and other gentlemen, concurred in the views expressed by his lordship with regard to Mr. Cleland's meritorious services and claims, and the magistrates and council remit to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to consider what augmentation should be made to Mr. Cleland's salary and from what sources, from the revenue of the live cattle and horse markets or otherwise, and to report.

The dean of guild submitted to the council the propriety of the corporation contributing towards the expense of the important improvement now in progress in widening and levelling the approach to the city from the north, by the Howgate, from the toll bar at the canal basin to the toll bar at the Infirmary, and moved a grant of £100 for the said purpose. Mr. William Smith seconded the motion, and the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration of the subject till another meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

### 17 August 1826

The committee on the proposed augmentation of the salary of the superintendant of public works presented the following report:—

Bayne appointed precentor of St. John's church.

Authority to make additional repairs on Tron church.

Salary of Mr. Cleland proposed to be augmented.

Proposed grant of £100 for widening the north approach to the city.

Report of committee on the augmentation of Mr.

Cleland's  
salary.

“ We have had under our deliberate consideration the remit to us by the council, of date 20th July last, regarding an augmentation of salary to Mr. Cleland. Whilst we would hesitate in recommending that any permanent increase should be made in the salary of the superintendant of the live cattle and horse markets, we think that in another capacity Mr. Cleland is fairly entitled to a remuneration out of their revenues. It was he alone who projected these markets, and with great labour and assiduity brought them to their present state of usefulness. Their utility is acknowledged by those resorting to them from a distance, by the butchers and dealers in town and country, and by the inhabitants at large, not only as furnishing an abundant and steady supply of the best meat in the kingdom but in ridding the streets of a great nuisance on market days. These advantages were not likely to have been obtained but for the persevering efforts of Mr. Cleland, and for a number of years these extraordinary exertions must be continued in order to bring the establishment into complete operation, and to secure to the full extent its beneficial effects. On these grounds we are of opinion that the revenue may be justly charged with a compensation to him. With a view of regulating the extent of this compensation we have looked into the state of the revenue, and though that from the horse market has not yet come into operation and is therefore uncertain we have no doubt that after providing for the interest of the debt and for all other charges a yearly sum of £150 may with safety and propriety be applied to this purpose, commencing from Whitsunday last, over and above the salary to him as the superintendant, still leaving a surplus sufficient in time to redeem the debt. Upon these principles we would recommend that the sum of £150 annually be paid to Mr. Cleland out of the revenue of the live cattle markets, as a recompense for his having founded and for his past and future exertions, in bringing to maturity these important improvements. Glasgow, 4th August, 1826.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Bill to be  
brought into  
parliament  
for widening  
of bridge  
opposite  
Jamaica  
Street.

The lord provost called the attention of the council to the resolutions of a number of the Renfrewshire heritors which had lately appeared in the public newspapers, and of which a copy had been sent to his lordship, intimating the determination of these heritors to insist on the bridges of Glasgow being declared free, on the ground of the debt having now been

discharged. The lord provost then stated that in these circumstances the committee on the bridges were of opinion this was the proper time for carrying into effect the long desired and now very necessary improvement of the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, by widening it considerably according to the plan sometime ago obtained from Mr. Telford, and reducing the ascent in the approaches to the bridge on the north and south, and that the committee had accordingly directed the parliamentary notices to be given for the introduction of a bill during next session, for amending the existing acts, so as to accomplish the proposed improvement by means of the present rates of tolls, reduced and modified in such a manner with reference to agricultural produce as may be likely to satisfy the Renfrewshire heritors. Which proceedings having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to hold a conference with the Renfrewshire gentlemen with a view to the amicable adjustment of any differences that may exist relative to the proposed measure.

There was produced the following copy of a letter from the revd. principal M'Farlan, which had been transmitted about this time last year, but had gone amissing:—

“Glasgow, 23rd September, 1825. My lord,—A committee of the general session have directed me as their convener to submit through your lordship to the magistrates and town council the following statement respecting the funds under their management. It is well known to the honble. magistrates that previous to the year 1820 the general session had the management of all the money collected in the city churches, together with the several funds put at their disposal by mortifications and otherwise. Since that time the collections have been exclusively applied by the individual sessions to the support of their respective poor, and only the other funds have remained under the controul of the general session. At the time when this arrangement was made those funds were estimated at about £700 per annum, and the ordinary specific burdens on them at something above £300, leaving a balance of about £400 a year. This balance being expected to be permanent, or rather likely to encrease, an allowance of £400 had been made to the several parochial sessions for the support of schools, and has been paid regularly from August, 1821, down to this date. Unfortunately the funds of the session, instead of remaining stationary or encreasing, have sustained a heavy diminution. The interest of money has

Letter re-  
specting the  
funds under  
the manage-  
ment of the  
general ses-  
sion.

fallen off considerably, several sums formerly put at their disposal from Tennant's and Hutchesons' mortifications, &c., have been withdrawn, and the average amount of donations for tolling of bells, &c., has been reduced about one half. The total amount of this diminution is not much less than £200 per annum, hence the session find themselves unable to continue their expenditure for the education of the poor, and anticipate the necessity of withdrawing altogether, or at least greatly reducing, the allowance to the parochial schools. In 1821 the session were honoured with a communication from the magistrates and council, of date the 20th February in that year, intimating that a new provision for charity schools was in contemplation and would be afterwards communicated. Two of their revd. members had subsequently a communication with the magistrates on the subject, from which it appeared that their intention was to transfer a considerable sum to the session for the maintenance of schools, but that the matter could not be finally arranged without obtaining the consent and approbation of the merchants and tradeshouse. As no farther intimation has been received on this subject the committee of session are apprehensive that the matter has been forgotten, or (what they trust is not the case), that the proposed arrangement has met with unsurmountable obstacles. In the latter alternative they beg leave humbly to submit to the magistrates that there is one branch of expenditure from which the session has a just claim to be relieved, viz., the payment of £70 a year to the church bealdes for taking up the population lists. These lists, though useful for some ecclesiastical purposes, are employed chiefly for furnishing statistical information. Their value in this point of view is very great, but it is apprehended that this is a branch of information solely of a civil nature and that the attainment of it ought not to interfere with an object of at least not inferior importance, the religious and moral instruction of the poor. The committee therefore hope that the honble. magistrates and council will judge it reasonable and equitable to relieve the funds of the session at least to the extent of the above mentioned £70, a relief which will render the necessity of reducing the school establishment less urgent and immediate. I beg leave to recommend this application to your lordship's best and most serious attention, and have the honor to be, &c., (signed), D. Macfarlan. To the honble. the lord provost."

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance, with instructions to enquire into the matter and to report, particularly with regard to the practicability of

having the sum of £70 which has for some time been paid to the church beadies for taking up the population lists applied in future in support of the charity schools of the city.

There was also produced a note from principal M'Farlan intimating that the office of keeper of the old library in the college is vacant by the death of Mr. Hugh Lockhart. Which note having been read, delay farther procedure with regard to filling up the vacant office till November next.

[The magistrates and council authorised payment to the heritors of the barony parish of £833 17s. (less £20 17s., being 2½ per cent. for expense of collection) being poors assessment for that part of the parish which is situated within the extended royalty, at the rate of 3½ per cent. on £25,252 17s., the total rental for the year 1825-6.]

Nominate and appoint the second merchant baillie [and others] on the part of the council, to vote in the disposal of the accumulated funds on Coulter's mortification.

### 1 September 1826

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the augmentation of Mr. Cleland's salary the magistrates and council, on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by the dean of guild, unanimously approve thereof, resolve and agree that Mr. Cleland shall have an additional salary of £150 per annum, commencing from Whitsunday last, payable out of the revenues of the live cattle and horse markets, and authorize the chamberlain to pay the same accordingly.

On the motion of the lord provost, authorize the committee to include in the proposed bill for widening and otherwise improving the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, authority to levy a toll for defraying the expense of forming and maintaining the carriage road round the Green, now in progress, and to give the necessary parliamentary notices for that purpose.

The committee on landed property presented the following report on the division of the area and seating in the new church of Govan:—

“ Baillie Craigie, as convener of the committee on landed property, attended

Office of  
keeper of old  
library in  
college  
vacant.

Heritors of  
barony parish  
for mainten-  
ance of poor.

Accumulated  
funds on  
Coulter's  
mortification.

Mr. Cleland  
to have an  
additional  
salary.

Authority to  
levy a toll on  
carriage road.

Report as to  
seats in  
Govan new  
church.

in behalf of the corporation of Glasgow the meeting of heritors of the parish of Govan, held on the 15th of June last, for the purpose of dividing the area and seating of the new church. A numerous meeting of the heritors took place, and the division was proceeded with. It may be stated that in place of dividing the whole area a certain number of sittings was struck off with the view of being disposed of to persons who, from the small extent of their property in the parish, were entitled only to one or two sittings and might be desirous for having more, or to other persons who, tho' residents in the parish, might not be entitled to any share of the area, and these being so disposed of at the rate of £4 per sitting produce a fund which will be applied in payment so far of the expense of rebuilding the church, or for other parochial purposes, and will so far diminish the assessment to the heritors. In the division amongst the heritors the rule was adopted of allowing the heritors in their order, according to the extent of their valuation, to select each, first, a family seat and after the whole of them had got this choice, next, in the same order, seats for their tenantry to the number they were still entitled to. The corporation of Glasgow, as proprietor of one fourth of the lands of Gorbals (besides the superiority of the old village now separated from Govan and erected into the separate parish of Gorbals) stood the fourth on the roll of heritors, and became entitled to forty-one sittings and two thirds of another sitting. As the principal seat your reporter selected the pew number 119, containing 14 sittings, being the fourth pew from the north end of the front gallery, on the west side of the church, and afterwards for the remainder of the sittings he selected the pew number 118, immediately behind the principal seat, and the pews in the ground floor numbers 18 and 19, containing 6 sittings each, and 28 containing 9 sittings, making in all forty-two sittings,<sup>1</sup> being  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a sitting more than the number belonging to the corporation, for which fractional part the corporation will pay the sum of £1 6s. 8d. 30th August, 1826."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee on landed property, with the chamberlain and superintendant of public works, to let the church seats.

[James Finlay, who was elected a merchant councillor at Michaelmas last, having resigned office, he was fined in the sum of £40 sterling and disqualified from being a councillor of the city. A meeting of council to fill up the vacancy was appointed to be held on 14th inst.]

Mr. James  
Finlay fined  
and dis-  
qualified.

<sup>1</sup> The summation brings out only 41 sittings.

14 *September* 1826

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Mr. Cleland:—

“ Council Chambers, 2nd September, 1826. To the hon. the lord provost, magistrates, and council. My lord and gentlemen,—With feelings of sincere gratitude I beg to acknowledge the obligation you have laid me under by again increasing my salary. I need not say that the very handsome manner in which the favor has been conferred has greatly enhanced its value, and that it shall ever be my endeavour to merit a continuance of your approbation. I remain, &c., (signed), James Cleland.”

Letter from Mr. Cleland returning thanks for additional salary.

There was produced the following report by the superintendant of public works with regard to the amount of the loss or damage sustained by various inhabitants of this city in consequence of the riotous proceedings which took place in the course of the years 1819 and 1820:—

Report as to riot assessment and procedure thereon.

“ The superintendant of works begs to report to the magistrates and council that in consequence of the notices in the public newspapers calling on those persons to lodge their claims who suffered loss or damage by the riots which took place in the years 1819 and 1820, he has received already claims on said account amounting to about £1,000. It was expected at one time that the commissioners of police, in virtue of the 35th section in the late police act, would have assessed the inhabitants in a sum sufficient to cover this loss or damage along with the ordinary annual assessment, but the commissioners have only been prevailed upon to go the length of allowing an apartment in the office adjoining their collector’s to be occupied for the purpose of receiving the riot assessment, and the police officers to deliver the necessary notices along with their own, so as to save expense and trouble to the inhabitants. From the calculations made by Mr. Ferguson, the government surveyor, it appears that after making allowance for irrecoverable sums an assessment on the inhabitants at the rate of 1½d. in the pound rent will raise a sum sufficient to discharge the claims already lodged and pay the consequent expenses, and as from the terms of the riot act as well as from the construction put thereon by the court of session in the case of Mylne of Mylnefield against the county of Perth, 17th February, 1775, the householders within the district are liable for the loss or damage sustained by riots or tumults therein, the reporter has to suggest that the magistrates and council now impose an assessment on the

inhabitants at the rate before specified, so as the claims of the sufferers may be discharged without farther delay. Reported by (signed), James Cleland. Glasgow, 14th September, 1826. P.S.—The commissioners of the county bridewell have agreed to employ Mr. Thomas Telfer to collect their annual assessment for the current year and have offered his services to collect the riot assessment also, on the understanding that the expense of collecting both be divided, and this the reporter thinks a reasonable arrangement.”

Which report having been read and considered, with the report formerly made by the committee appointed to enquire into this matter, the magistrates and council approve of the said report, and in obedience to the acts of parliament in that behalf, as explained by the judgments of the court of session, assessed and hereby assess the inhabitants of the city and burgh of Glasgow and of the royalty thereof in the sum of £1,300 sterling, being at the rate of three half pence per pound on the rental of Glasgow, as contained in the books of the government surveyor, for the purpose of indemnifying the inhabitants who sustained loss or damage in consequence of riotous proceedings during the years aforesaid, and of defraying the expense of levying and collecting the said sum. Farther, the magistrates and council concur with the commissioners for the county and city bridewell in authorizing and employing Mr. Thomas Telfer to collect the present assessment along with the annual assessment by the said commissioners for the current year, and agree that the expense of collecting these two assessments be equally divided as the same may be fixed by the bridewell commissioners.

Contribution  
for premiums  
at cattle  
exhibition.

The lord provost stated that in consequence of suggestions from various respectable quarters the magistrates had been induced since last meeting to agree to contribute fifty guineas as premiums for the exhibition of cattle, at the approaching cattle shew and competition, in addition to the prizes proposed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and submitted that this sum might with propriety be taken from the funds of the live cattle market, the prosperity of which the shew was so much calculated to promote. Which proceeding and proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council unanimously approve thereof, and authorize the premium to be paid accordingly.

Remit as to

The lord provost having directed the attention of the council to the

report presented by the committee on the 21st December, 1824, relative to the salary of the governor of the gaol, and the prospect thereby held out of an increase in that salary, in the event of Mr. Watson giving satisfaction to the magistrates in the discharge of the duties of his office, as he has confessedly done, the council remit to the magistrates and committee on the gaol to consider the matter farther, to investigate and ascertain the state of the revenue of the gaol, as affected by the late desirable decrease in the number of prisoners for debt, and to report fully on the subject. Farther, on the motion of Mr. J. A. Anderson, remit to the same committee to consider the propriety of allowing Mr. Morrison, the chaplain, some farther remuneration, and to report.

On the verbal report of Mr. J. A. Anderson, as convener of the Grammar School committee, authorize one of the examinations of the school to be a public examination.

### 3 October 1826

[William Hamilton, provost; Robert Hinshaw, and William Graham, junr., of the merchants rank, and Peter Mirrlees, of the crafts rank, bailies; Donald Cuthbertson, youngest merchant bailie; John Alston, youngest trades bailie.]

[Archibald Falconer, eldest bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.]

Mr. William Smith, after congratulating the present lord provost on his election, proposed a vote of thanks to Mungo N. Campbell, esquire, late lord provost, for the very important services rendered by him to the community, by the zealous, judicious, and able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his high office, particularly for his exertions in London last year in obtaining the late act of parliament for the enlargement of the harbour of Glasgow and the farther improvement of the navigation of the Clyde, and again during the present year in procuring aid from government for the accommodation of such merchants and manufacturers as were suffering by the present unexampled depressed state of trade, and also for the assistance given by him to the committee of subscribers for the relief of the distressed operatives who have been unable to procure employment. The deacon convener seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously by acclamation,

jailor's  
salary.

Grammar  
School.

Election of  
provost and  
bailies.

Port Glasgow  
and Newark.

Vote of  
thanks to  
late lord  
provost.

## 6 October 1826

Election of  
councillors.

[Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen councillors for the ensuing year.]

## 11 October 1826

Election of  
dean of guild,  
&c.

[Alexander Garden, dean of guild; William Rodger, deacon convener; William Knox, treasurer; Archibald M'Lellan, junior, water bailie; James Graham, depute water bailie; John Smith, youngest, bailie, and James Martin, Peter Hill, William Thomson, and Alexander Wood, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; Charles S. Parker, bailie of Provan; James A. Anderson, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of the public works; James Hardie, superintendent of streets and buildings; James Hunter, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, first and second town clerks; Joseph Reid and William Davie, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; and Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to gaol and prison of bridewell.]

Committees,  
&c.

[Appointments of committees, directors and commissioners for the ensuing year.]

Vote of  
thanks to  
late dean of  
guild, &c.

Mr. Mungo N. Campbell called the attention of the council to the eminent services which Mr. Robert Dalglish had rendered to the community, both before he became a member of council and also particularly during the period he held the office from which he had just retired, stated that when his lordship went to London last year in the view of promoting the bill for the farther improvement of the navigation of the Clyde, and again when he went to London in the course of the present year, for the purpose of obtaining aid from government for the accommodation of such merchants and manufacturers as were suffering from the pressure of the times, Mr. Dalglish had accompanied him on both occasions, and had afforded him most zealous and able assistance, reminded the council likewise of Mr. Dalglish's unremitting and highly beneficial exertions during the present year as convener of the committee for the distribution of the fund raised for the relief of the unemployed operatives, and concluded with proposing the magistrates and council should vote Mr. Dalglish their sincere and cordial thanks. The deacon convener and other members of council bore testimony to Mr. Dalglish's most meritorious exertions for the welfare of the community and the vote was passed unanimously by acclamation.

Mr. Mungo N. Campbell farther submitted to the council that a vote of cordial thanks was also justly due to Mr. James Browne, who had just retired from the office of baillie of the river, for the zealous and able charge which he had taken along with the late dean of guild of all the recent operations for the enlargement and improvement of the harbour at the Broomielaw, and particularly for the energy and ability with which he had organized the harbour and river police, so much to the satisfaction of the trading part of the community and of the public at large. The deacon convener, Mr. Dalglish, and other members of council spoke in favor of the motion, and the vote was passed unanimously by acclamation.

*25 October 1826*

There was produced the following memorial from a number of the respectable inhabitants resident in St. Vincent Street, Garden Square, and other streets to the west and north of the royalty, but stated to be carrying on business in the city:—

Memorial  
from inhabi-  
tants in St.  
Vincent  
Street, &c.

“Unto the honble. the lord provost, magistrates, and town council of the city of Glasgow,—The petition of the undersigned citizens of Glasgow humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners, some of them residing within and others bordering on the royalty, and all connected in business with the city, have been accustomed from their early associations to identify themselves with its interests, and to attend public worship in the churches which are under the cognizance of your honors. From particular causes with which your honors are well acquainted the tide of population has set and is still rapidly setting into the districts of the city where your petitioners reside, and they now with their families feel their distance from places of public worship in connection with the established church, as a very serious inconvenience. Your honors are aware that there are only two established churches in that direction of the city, and these even very inadequate to contain the population in their immediate contiguity, and your petitioners with their families have therefore to repair to churches some of which are nearly two miles distant from their habitations, or take seats in some of the dissenting meeting houses which are erected or erecting in their vicinity. Your petitioners have therefore very respectfully to request that your honors would see meet to build an additional parish church within the bounds of the royalty, but as far west as the limits of your jurisdiction will

permit. Your petitioners are hopeful that as their object in this application is convenient church accommodation solely, a building to contain from 1,200 to 1,300 sittings, with a crypt underneath, might be erected for comparatively a small sum, and that the seat rents would more than compensate the interest on the outlay, the minister's stipend, and any small contingent charges, in addition to which a considerable accession to the fund for the poor would arise from the collection at the church door. And praying that it might please the magistrates to grant the prayer. [Here follows subscriptions of 133 proprietors and residents, &c.). Glasgow, 18 October, 1826." ]

Which memorial having been read, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting.

Report as to  
insufficiency  
of St. Enoch's  
church.

The committee on churches presented the following report relative to St. Enoch's church :—

“ Glasgow, 25th October, 1826. The committee on churches beg leave to report that they have received a letter from the revd. Mr. M'Farlane informing them that while attending a meeting of session in the session house of St. Enoch's church, on the 23rd inst., a piece of one of the projecting stones which support the galleries of the church fell down on one of the seats. On going round the church the meeting found similar marks of decay, and were of opinion that it should not be opened for public worship until tradesmen examined it and pronounced it sufficient. On receiving this letter your committee visited the church, and thereafter appointed four persons of skill to examine it and report their opinion. These gentlemen, after a very minute inspection, have given in a report herewith produced. As the report concludes by recommending that four props be put at each side wall of the church, we consider that there is no alternative for the council but to order them to be put up without delay. Having thus reported, your committee will take another opportunity of stating their opinion as to what ulterior steps should be taken with regard to this church.”

Which report, with the report of tradesmen therein referred to, having been read and considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee and superintendant of works to have the props and supports recommended by the tradesmen as indispensably necessary immediately put up.

There was produced a memorial from the magistrates and other commissioners of police of the barony of Gorbals requesting farther aid towards defraying the expense of the police buildings lately erected in the barony, which memorial having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance, with instructions to consider the same and to report.

Memorial of commissioners of police of Gorbals.

The lord provost produced a letter from Mr. Henry Bell of Helensburgh, requesting a certificate of his services to the public to accompany a memorial which he proposes to present to the chancellor of the exchequer for the purpose of being laid before parliament; which letter having been read, the magistrates and council request and authorize the lord provost, in their name and on their behalf, to recommend Mr. Bell in strong terms to the countenance and support of the chancellor of the exchequer, as an engineer of great ingenuity and as the person who, about fifteen years ago, first introduced the practical application of the steam engine to the navigation of vessels on the river and frith of Clyde, whence it has been gradually extended to all parts of the empire.

Mr. Henry Bell to be recommended to chancellor of exchequer.

9 November 1826

Having resumed consideration of the application from a number of respectable individuals for the erection of a new church in the west end of the town, presented at last meeting of council, decline complying with the request.

Refuse application for a new church.

Mr. Browne reported from the committee of finance that a farther communication had been received from the magistrates and commissioners of police for the barony of Gorbals, proposing that, instead of any farther grant of money, the corporation of the city should merely interpose their credit along with the board for the purpose of obtaining a cash credit from a bank, to the extent of £1,500, there being a surplus assessable fund, under the police act, sufficient to liquidate the debt contracted in the erection of the police buildings, besides maintaining the police establishment. Which communication remit to the committee of finance, with instructions to consider the same, and to report.

Report as to expense of Gorbals police buildings.

Mr. Mungo Nutter Campbell, late lord provost, called the attention of the council to the address which the lord justice clerk made to the

Letters to be addressed to conveners of

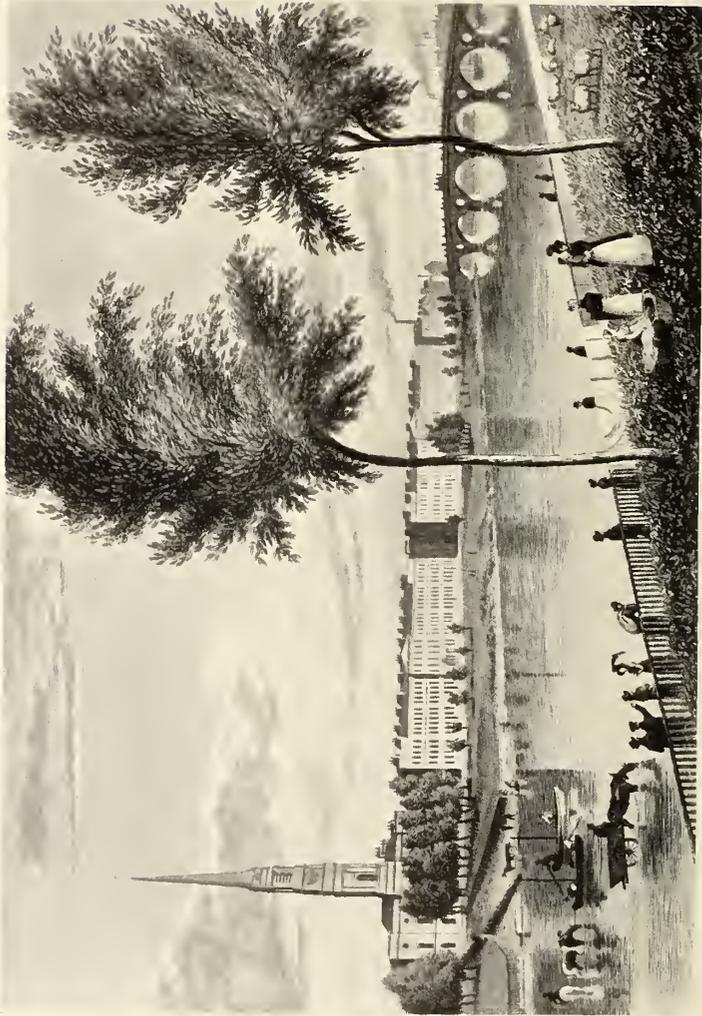
counties on  
the subject of  
erecting a  
district gaol.

magistrates, at last circuit court, on the inadequacy of the gaol of Glasgow in consequence of the great recent increase in the population of the manufacturing districts of the west of Scotland, and of the recent great increase of crime, and also on the tendency of the crowded state of the gaol, and of the communication which the prisoners may have with one another to corrupt the less guilty, to increase crime and to defeat the ends of justice. Mr. Campbell farther observed that in this address the lord justice clerk had stated he was perfectly aware of the very large sum which the corporation of Glasgow had expended in the erection of the present court house and gaol, and that the magistrates could not be expected to do more from the corporation funds, but recommended that application should be made to the adjacent counties to come forward here as in other parts of Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh, and concur in raising by an assessment the necessary funds for erecting and maintaining a separate district gaol, or at least for providing such additional prison accommodation as the exigencies of the times require. Mr. Campbell therefore proposed that the lord provost should be requested and authorized, on behalf of the magistrates and council, to address letters on the subject to the conveners of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and to transmit copies of the letters of correspondence to the lord justice clerk and the lord advocate, that no blame for want of attention or exertion may attach to the magistrates. Which proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and request and authorize the lord provost accordingly.

Petitions for  
introduction  
of proposed  
bill in ensuing  
parliament.

The committee on the bridges reported that the parliamentary notices had been given and other preliminary steps taken for applying to parliament for a bill for widening the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, and reducing the ascent to the same, and also for imposing a toll on carriages and horses using the carriage road now so far formed round the Green, and also for the better regulation of the chimnies of steam engines and other manufactories, and requested the council to determine whether the said measures should be proceeded with. Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee on bridges to take all the necessary steps for introducing into and carrying thro' parliament a bill for the said purposes, and authorize the lord provost





Drawn and Engraved by Joseph Swan.

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CARLTON PLACE, FROM CLYDE STREET.

to subscribe the requisite petitions to parliament in behalf of the corporation, but with instructions to endeavour to effect an amicable arrangement with the Renfrewshire proprietors and the magistrates of Paisley.

There was produced a letter to the lord provost from Dr. Towers stating various reasons for an increase of the annual allowance of £10 towards defraying the expence of the lying in hospital, established by his late father and continued by himself, as being an institution of great utility among the lower orders. Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution with regard to any additional allowance from the corporation funds till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order, but as the magistrates have frequent occasion to send paupers to Dr. Tower's lying in hospital, request the members of council who are directors of the towns hospital to recommend to the other directors the allowance of an annual sum towards the expence of the lying in hospital on that account.

The lord provost produced the following letter from Messrs. Wilson and M'Intyre, writers:—

“ My lord,—Many months have elapsed since a petition for the heritors of the parish of Govan was presented to the lord provost, magistrates and council, as trustees on the bridges over Clyde at Glasgow, praying that they would order the gates at the west end of the street, in front of Carlton Place, contiguous to the south end of the new bridge of Glasgow, to be removed, so as the public might be restored to the uninterrupted use of the street between the two bridges, but no answer has hitherto been received by the petitioners to this application. Not being aware of the state in which the business at present stands, they have directed us as their agents to request that your lordship would have the goodness to bring the petition under the consideration of the magistrates and council on as early a day as may suit their conveniency, and in order that the several members of council may with facility make themselves masters of the petitioners' case, they have ordered the petition to be printed and a copy to be sent to each of the members of council, which we have accordingly now done. We have the honour to be, &c., (signed), Wilson & Macintyre. Glasgow, 28th October, 1826.”

Application for farther allowance to lying in hospital.

Letter as to removal of iron gates at Carlton Place.

Which letter having been considered with the memorial and petition therein referred to, the magistrates and council decline issuing any com-

pulsory order for the removal of the gates therein mentioned, as they do not appear to have any power to do so in their capacity of trustees on the bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow or otherwise, and decline also interfering in the litigation which it is understood has for some time been carried on relative to the said gates.

Stampers of weights and measures.

There was produced the following application from Mr. John Paterson, assay master:—

“Glasgow, 11th February, 1826. My lord,—Understanding that a person will be wanted to take charge of adjusting and stamping the weights and measures for this city, according to the new standard, I beg leave respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the situation. As assay master to the goldsmiths company, I have been accustomed to the weighing of gold and silver with the utmost accuracy for several years. For my ability to discharge the duties belonging to the above situation I beg to refer to Dr. Meikleham, Dr. Ure, James Cleland, esquire, William Mitchell, esquire, James Crighton, esquire. I have the honor to be, &c., (signed), John Paterson. The honble. the lord provost of Glasgow.”

Which letter having been read the magistrates, with the approbation of the council under the late act of parliament for the regulation of weights and measures, viz., 5 Geo. IV., c. 74, nominate and appoint Messrs. John and James Paterson to be adjusters and stampers of weights and measures for this city, during the pleasure of the magistrates, with power to exact the established fees for the discharge of the said public duty,—the appointment to the office and the right to the emoluments, to commence from the 1st November instant.

Mathematical class to be established.

On the verbal report of Mr. James A. Anderson, as convener of the committee on the Grammar School, approve of the proposed establishment of a separate class in the school for instruction in mathematics, and authorize the committee in the meantime, and by way of experiment, to appoint Dr. Lorrain to teach such branches of the mathematics as may appear proper, and to fix the rates of admission for the scholars attending the Grammar School and for strangers.

Librarian of old college library.

Having taken into consideration a very strong certificate of character and recommendation in favor of Mr. William Glendinning Glen, student, by principal MacFarlan and professors Walker, Jeffray, Mylne,

Meikleham, Gibb, Millar, and M'Turk, the magistrates and council, in terms of the agreement with the college in 1782, present and nominate the said Mr. William Glendinning Glen to be librarian of the Old College library in terms of Mr. Thomas Hutcheson's foundation, to remain in office for four years, with a salary to be paid by the college of two hundred merks yearly.

Mr. M. N. Campbell, alluding to the admirable manner in which the most noble the marquis of Tweeddale had, as preses of the Highland Society of Scotland, presided over the cattle shew lately exhibited in this city, and at the public entertainment on that occasion, and to the kind interest his lordship had taken in the prosperity of Glasgow, moved that his lordship should be presented with the freedom of the city and the vote was carried by acclamation.

Marquis of  
Tweeddale ad-  
mitted an  
honorary bur-  
gess.

The lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow, in council assembled, in testimony of the high sense they entertain not only of his lordship's distinguished talents and services as a gallant soldier, but also of his private worth, and of the salutary influence of his public conduct as a patriotic nobleman devoted to the promotion of the agricultural prosperity of his country, unanimously admit the most noble George Hay, marquis of Tweeddale, earl of Tweeddale and Gifford, viscount of Walden, lord Hay of Yester, knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle, lord lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, colonel and aid-de-camp to his Majesty, a freeman citizen of Glasgow, with all the liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging to an honorary burgh and guild brother of the said city.

21 November 1826

The lord provost stated that he had called the present meeting of council to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament for a revision and amendment of the corn laws during the present session, and various members of council having delivered their sentiments on the subject at considerable length, the magistrates and council, on the motion of the dean of guild [and others], approved of the amended draft of a petition to the effect after inserted, and authorized the lord provost to subscribe the petition in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates

Petition to  
house of com-  
mons for re-  
vision of corn  
laws.

and council and to transmit the same thro' Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, member for this city. [Here follows Petition, M.S. Record, pp. 240-1.]

Steading in  
East Clyde  
Street.

Subscribe disposition in favor of Mr. John Mitchell, cork cutter, Glasgow, of steading of ground in East Clyde Street.

28 December 1826

Allowance to  
lying in hos-  
pital en-  
creased.

Having resumed consideration of the application from Dr. Towers for an encrease of the allowance for the maintenance of the lying in hospital, established by his late father and continued by himself, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. Craigie, resolve and agree to encrease the allowance for the said purpose to £20 sterling annually.

Report of  
committee on  
Green as to a  
new well.

The committee on the Green presented the following report:—

“The committee begs leave to inform the council that when the washing house was removed to its present situation a well was sunk on the north side of it for the use of the washers. Since that time a cotton mill has been built on the adjoining ground, the proprietor of which has sunk a large well adjoining the washing house which has completely destroyed the well belonging to the town. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to sink a new well on the south side of the road in front of the washing house. Although the lead pipes and pumps will be used in the new well as far as they will go the expense of the whole will amount to £48. As spring water in the washing house is indispensable the committee recommend that a new well be made.”

Which report having been considered, authorize the committee to ascertain whether the expence of sinking a new well can be avoided by an arrangement with Mr. Wardrop, the adjacent proprietor, for supplying his manufactory with water from the burn or otherwise, and if not to proceed to sink a new well as proposed in the report, but as economically as practicable and upon condition that the expence shall not exceed £48.

Report as to  
new weigh  
house.

The committee on landed property presented the following report of the completion of the purchase of the tenement at the north end of the bowling green close, Bell Street, for the construction of a new weigh-house:—

“The council having thought it necessary to erect another weigh-house in place of that which formerly stood in Ingram Street and Montrose Street, and

the commissioners of police being in treaty for the purchase of a property in Bell Street on which to erect police buildings, and part of that property being a detached tenement at the north end of the bowling green close, which it was known the commissioners would not require, a committee of council was authorized to negotiate with the commissioners for the purchase of it and for the formation of the necessary access to it. An agreement was accordingly concluded between that committee, on the one part, and a committee appointed by the general body of commissioners, by which (1) the commissioners agreed to dispose the tenement in question to the corporation at such proportion of the price to be paid by the commissioners for their whole purchase as should be fixed by Messrs. William Carswell and John Galloway, referees named by the parties to determine the same; (2) the corporation was taken bound to convey to the commissioners of police the old brick and tyle building along the north wall of the Bell Street market, at such price as should be also fixed by Messrs. Carswell and Galloway, the price of it to go in part of the price of the other, and no lights being guaranteed over the area of the market. [(3) Police commissioners to open a passage about 12 feet wide, along south front of the tenement to be conveyed to the corporation from the bazaar to South Albion Street; (4) commissioners to have liberty to form opening in east wall of bazaar "for passage of fire engines and fire butts." Proportion of price and expenses applicable to tenement to be conveyed to corporation fixed at £1,308 13s. 4d., and the value of the brick and tyled building to be conveyed to the commissioners at £351 4s. 4d.]”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the chamberlain to pay the balance of the price and interest due as therein stated. Farther, authorize the committee to take into consideration Mr. Robert Hood's claim to access to his property on the north side of the bazar or public markets in Candleriggs Street, by the passage of thirty feet in width, at present subject to a servitude of lights, upon the said passage being used as a public street, and report.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

“Glasgow, 27th December, 1826. The committee on markets beg leave to inform the council that they have received a memorial from a number of horse dealers and farmers resident in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other places, requesting that the magistrates and council would authorize a weekly horse market

Report as to  
establishing a  
horse market  
weekly.

to be held in the live cattle market place, to commence immediately after the markets known by the name of the 'Twenty days of Yule, now about to be begun. The memorialists after expressing their approbation of the accommodation in the market place, assure the magistrates that a weekly horse market would be a great advantage to those who buy, sell, or exchange horses. The committee having taken the premises into consideration recommend that the prayer of the memorial be granted and that advertisements be put into the newspapers to that effect. The committee have now to inform the council that the tack of the dues of the live cattle market expires at Whitsunday next. As the dues on the sale of horses cannot for some time be well ascertained, the committee are of opinion that it would be for the interest of the trust to let the whole market dues for one year after Whitsunday next, at the expiry of which the true value could be more correctly ascertained, when they may be disposed of by public roup on a tack of several years.

Fish market. The committee have farther to report that the fish market in King Street has gone into a state of disrepair. This has arisen chiefly from the circumstance of a joint stock company intimating a considerable time ago that they meant to purchase the market place for opening a street. As that project is now given up it becomes necessary to put the market place into a state of repair. With this view the committee fixed on what should be done and have received estimates, by which it appears that the whole repairs, including a large door into the Back Wynd, amounts to £99 14s. 3d. The committee therefore recommend the repairs to be made without delay, the expense not to exceed £100."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, resolve to establish a weekly market on Wednesdays for the sale of horses in the live cattle and horse market place, between the Gallowgate and Duke Street, to commence on the first Wednesday of March next, and authorize the committee to advertise the same. Farther, authorize the committee to let the duties of the live cattle and horse markets by public auction, for one year only, from Whitsunday next. Finally, authorize the committee to proceed with the repairs of the fish market recommended in the report, the expense not to exceed £100 stg.

Assessment for poor. [The magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in £9,565 8s. 2d. for the maintenance of the poor during the current year.]

Mr. James A. Anderson laid before the council a letter addressed to him, as convener of the committee on the Grammar School, from Messrs. John Dymock, Robert Dowie, William Lorrain, and William Cowan, the four ordinary masters of that school, stating the great decrease in their emoluments from the diminution of the number of scholars, giving a comparative view of the emoluments of parochial and burgh schoolmasters for the last half century, and also of the present emoluments of the applicants with those of the situations they left on coming to Glasgow, representing in strong terms the inadequacy of their present incomes for the maintenance of their station in society and the support of their families, and pointing out the urgent necessity for an augmentation of their salaries. Which letter having been deliberately considered, and it having been moved by Mr. James Browne and seconded by the deacon convener that the salaries of the four ordinary masters of the Grammar School should be augmented to £50 stg. each per annum, the magistrates and council approve generally of the proposal, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject of the motion till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order, and in the meantime remit to the committee on the Grammar School to consider how the plan of education hitherto followed in that school may be improved and extended by giving instructions in the mathematics and other branches of useful science, and the emoluments of the teachers thereby increased, and to report.

The lord provost stated that since last meeting of council Mr. Henry Bell, of Helensburgh, had been advised the application in his behalf formerly agreed upon should be addressed not to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury or to the chancellor of the exchequer but to the house of commons, and that his lordship had accordingly subscribed a petition to the house of commons, on the 23rd instant, of the tenor after inserted. Of which proceeding the magistrates and council unanimously approve. Here follows the petition:—

“ To the honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in parliament assembled. The petition of the lord provost, magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners beg leave to recommend to the notice of this honorable house the petition of

Salary to  
Grammar  
School  
masters to be  
augmented.

Petition to  
house of com-  
mons in  
behalf of  
Henry Bell.

Mr. Henry Bell, of Helensburgh, in the county of Dumbarton, as an engineer of great ingenuity, and as the person who, about fifteen years ago, first introduced into practice the application of the steam engine to the navigation of vessels in the river and frith of Clyde, whence it has been gradually extended to all parts of the empire.

That not only this city and the adjacent districts but the whole western counties of Scotland have derived important benefits from the adoption and extension of the plans suggested by Mr. Bell without his having received any emolument from the general and successful application of these plans.

That in these circumstances Mr. Bell appears to your petitioners to have strong claims to public remuneration for the services thus rendered by him to the community. And your petitioners therefore pray this honorable house to take Mr. Bell's public services into consideration, and to award him such remuneration as may reimburse him for the losses he has sustained in the prosecution of his plans and afford him a comfortable subsistence for the remainder of his life. Signed and sealed, &c.'

Action  
against  
trustees on  
Glasgow  
bridges.

There was produced a summons of count and reckoning, declarator and interdict, at the instance of the earl of Glasgow, Sir John Maxwell, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, William Mure, esq., of Caldwell, and Archibald Speirs, esq., of Elderslie, as commissioners for auditing the accounts of the trust of the bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow, against the magistrates and council as trustees on these bridges, which summons having been considered, authorize the committee on the bridges to resist the said action which appears to have been raised with the vain design of obstructing the application to parliament for a bill for widening the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, if it shall be persisted in, and in the meantime to give in defences so as to prevent any decree going out in absence.

Summons of  
multiple-  
poinding,  
Murdoch's  
trustees.

There was produced a summons of multiplepoinding at the instance of the trustees of the late James Murdoch, jun., esq., merchant in Glasgow, against his heirs and the magistrates and ministers of Glasgow for ascertaining the validity of a legacy by the deceased of £5,000 "for the maintenance of a school for boys for reading and writing and arithmetic, to be under the management of the magistrates and the ministers of the established church." Which summons having been

considered, authorize the committee on processes to make compearance in the action, in behalf of the magistrates and ministers, in support of the claim of the public to the benefit of this highly landable bequest.<sup>1</sup>

16 January 1827

Mr. William M'Tyer appeared and stated that in consequence of the requisition served upon him by the council officer, he attended to qualify under protest, of which he handed a note to the town clerks of the following tenor:—"I protest that my qualifying as a councillor shall not be held or considered as homologating or consenting, in any way whatever, to invalidate the actions of reduction at present pending before the court of session at my instance against the election of magistrates and councillors for the years 1825 and 1826." Mr. M'Tyer then accepted of his office as councillor and took the oath *de fidei administratione officii*, as administered by the lord provost, so far as it was in his power to do consistently with existing circumstances, and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance.

Mr. M'Tyer accepts and qualifies as councillor under protest.

The lord provost stated that since last meeting an event had occurred which he knew every member of council deeply deplored, the death of his royal highness the duke of York, and after an appropriate eulogium on the merits of his Royal Highness proposed an address of condolence to his Majesty on the present melancholy occasion. The magistrates and council unanimously concur in the propriety of the proposal and the draught of an address having been produced and read, they approve thereof and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the address, in their name and on their behalf, and to transmit the same to the right honourable Robert Peel, his Majesty's secretary of state for the home department. The address follows:—

Death of duke of York and address of condolence to his Majesty.

"To the King's most excellent Majesty. Most gracious Sovereign.—We, your

<sup>1</sup> For particulars of this bequest and its administration under the name of Murdoch's Boys' School, see (1) "Bursaries, Schools, Mortifications and Bequests" administered by the Magistrates, &c. (1861), pp. 69-71;

and (2) "Notes on Educational and other Mortifications" similarly administered (1878), pp. 1-27. Murdoch's School is now embraced within the Scheme of the Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board.

Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow, beg leave humbly to approach the throne with the expression of sentiments of deep sorrow and sincere condolence upon the lamented death of your royal brother, the duke of York and Albany.

We have long duly appreciated the great benefits which the nation derived, during a period of unexampled trial and peril, from the zealous and indefatigable exertions of his late Royal Highness, in improving the discipline while they contributed to the comfort of the British soldier.

We can never forget what was the state of the British army when the royal Duke first entered upon the duties of his high command, what an unprecedented degree of martial skill and prowess that army had, under his direction, attained at the termination of the late eventful and glorious war, and what a proud pre-eminence it continues to hold among the military establishments of the European nations.

We have always admired the urbanity and affability which peculiarly distinguished the character of his late Royal Highness in the intercourse of private life.

We shall ever recollect with a melancholy satisfaction that kind and unaffected condescension which endeared him to the heart of the soldier, and which on all occasions listened with discriminating attention to the application of your Majesty's subjects, whatever might be their station in society.

And while we mourn with your Majesty and the other members of your august family over the merits of departed excellence, we humbly pray that the virtues of his late Royal Highness may continue to adorn the illustrious house of Brunswick, and that, under Divine Providence, your Majesty may be long spared to exercise a mild and enlightened sway over a free and a loyal people. Signed and sealed, &c."

Report as to  
Gorbals  
lands.

The committee on landed property presented the following report relative to the Gorbals lands:—

“ Upon the death, some time ago, of Mr. William Waddell, tenant of the greatest part of the Gorbals lands belonging to the city, in a state of insolvency, the committee immediately adopted the necessary legal measures for securing payment of the arrears of rent, so far as practicable, and for obtaining possession of the lands with a view to a new lease. For this purpose they employed Messrs. M'Gregor and Murray, and an arrangement has been effected

by which, in consideration of giving up part of the arrears, for which there existed no security and which there is little prospect of ever realizing from Mr. Waddell's heirs, the latter renounce the lease and all claim competent to them for the sums which the deceased had expended for some years past in improving the lands and for which the tenant has not yet received any return. Having thus got possession of the lands the committee advertised them for lease, and having obtained what appeared to them an advantageous offer from Messrs. Austin and M'Ausland for a long lease for 30 years, of a part of the Gorbals lands, amounting to about 29 acres, for nursery ground, at the yearly rent of £7 per acre for the first ten years, £8 per acre for the next ten years, and £9 per acre for the last ten years, the committee are of opinion this part of the lands, viz., the fields on the west side of the public high road, the Coplaw hill, and the Coplaw or Quarry park, should be exposed to lease by public auction at the upset rent before mentioned, and the remainder of the lands for the period of seven years at the upset rent of £5 per acre. The committee have also had an offer from Mr. Austin to purchase, in feu, a small part of the Coplaw or Quarry park on the east side of the high road, amounting to about an acre, at the rate of £25 per annum of feu duty per acre, and they are of opinion this piece of ground ought to be exposed to sale by public auction at this upset price, without any restrictions as to nuisances, which seem unnecessary in the situation of these lands, and may be injurious to the advantageous disposal thereof. The committee have given the public notices of the proposed leases and feu required by the act of parliament, and as no time ought now to be lost in letting the lands they submit the propriety of the magistrates and council now formally authorizing the committee to proceed to grant the proposed leases and feu, after exposure to public auction, at the upset rents and price before mentioned. The farther particulars of the proposed lease as nursery grounds are specified in a memorandum made up by the committee after receiving Messrs. Austin and M'Ausland's offer, and will be inserted in the articles of roup, the magistrates and council retaining power to feu out a considerable portion of the lands during the currency of the lease, should they judge it expedient, upon indemnifying the lessees. Glasgow, 12th January, 1827."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee, after due public notice, to expose the lands therein mentioned to lease and feu, by public

auction, at the upset rents and price therein recommended, and thereafter to proceed to execute leases and feu contract accordingly.

Chapel and  
fortalice of  
Gorbals to be  
sold.

The magistrates and council renew the authority formerly given to the committee on landed property to expose to sale, by public auction, the chapel and fortalice or old court house and prison of the barony of Gorbals, at such upset price as to the committee may appear expedient, with instructions to make the first upset price £1,000, and if it be not offered to adjourn the sale.

Summons,  
Robert  
Wilson  
against the  
magistrates  
and council.

There was served and produced a summons, at the instance of Robert Wilson, tacksman of the ladle dues for the year during which Messrs. Dawson and Mitchell, distillers, Port Dundas, first refused to pay the said dues on the grain used in their distillery. Which summons remit to the committee on law processes, with instructions to take such measures as may be necessary for resisting the action.

Report as to  
expences of  
Gorbals new  
offices.

Mr. J. A. Anderson reported, verbally, from the committee of finance, with reference to the application for farther aid formerly made by the commissioners of police of Gorbals towards defraying in the meantime the expences incurred in the erection of the new court house, prison and police buildings of the barony, that subscriptions in security to a bank for the requisite interim advances had now been obtained from the magistrates, commissioners of police, and other inhabitants of the barony, to the extent of £1,200, and suggested the propriety of the corporation of the city granting a similar security to the extent of £500. Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee to grant an obligation of guarantee or security to the said extent, upon such conditions as may insure the ultimate relief and safety of the corporation, and particularly upon the condition that the surplus assessments authorized by the Gorbals police act shall be assigned in security, and that the corporation shall be entitled to relief of this engagement on a rateable proportion with the other subscribers.

Authority to  
fit up hot air  
dispensers in  
Outer High  
church.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“ The committee on churches beg leave to inform the council that the clergymen and sitters in the Inner and Outer High churches have very frequently complained that these churches are so cold in winter as to prevent many families from attending divine service. Sometime ago the council authorized a stove

to be put up at an expense of £60, for heating the Outer High church. This stove on being heated part of three days took away the sharpness of the cold air, which was all that was expected. Some of the sitters, however, in the immediate neighbourhood of the stove complained that the heat in their pews was offensive. From these considerations the stove has been very little used. Your committee, understanding that Mr. Howden, of London, patentee for hot air dispensers, is in this part of the country, and that he has lately successfully heated the Infirmary, and as your committee are informed upwards of a hundred churches in England, they have consulted that gentleman as to the heating of the High churches, and have received a letter from him agreeing to fit up hot air dispensers in both churches at an expense of £380, with an assurance that they will completely answer the purpose, and that he will give at least four months trial before requiring payment. The committee, after maturely considering this matter, take leave to recommend that Mr. Howden's offer should be accepted by the council, with the understanding that the committee will direct air dispensers to be fitted up in only one of the churches in the meantime and if after trial it do not completely answer the purpose the committee will not authorize the other to be done."

Which report having been read, and the magistrates and council having also taken into view the necessity of rendering both the Inner and Outer High church more comfortable in cold weather, for the purpose of securing the letting of the church seats, independently of other considerations, authorize the committee to make the experiment proposed in the report, with the Outer High church, at the expense therein specified, and upon such conditions as may insure the ascertainment of the success of the measure before the price is paid.

Authorize the lord provost to make another application to the lords Repairs of cathedral. commissioners of his Majesty's treasury and to the barons of exchequer, for a grant of such farther sum as may be requisite for completing the repairs of the cathedral.

Having resumed consideration of the proposal made at last meeting Salaries of Grammar School masters augmented. for augmenting the salaries of the four ordinary masters of the Grammar School to £50 each per annum, the magistrates and council finally approve thereof and resolve and agree accordingly, the augmentation to commence from the 1st November last.

There was produced a report by skilled tradesmen, obtained upon the Wooden

bridge to be  
shut up.

application of the procurator fiscal, stating the insufficient and dangerous condition of the wooden bridge opposite to Saltmarket Street; which report having been considered, the magistrates and council, in terms of the act of parliament in that behalf, ordain the trustees on the said bridge forthwith to cause the same to be repaired to the satisfaction of the tradesmen reporters, and in the meantime direct the bridge to be shut up.

Statement by  
Union Canal  
company  
and remit to  
committee.

There was produced a statement by the committee of the Union Canal company recommending an immediate advance of money upon the subscribed stock. Which statement remit to the committee on inland communications, with instructions and power to do in the matter what may appear to be most expedient for the city.

Subscribed  
disposition to  
commission-  
ers of police.

Subscribe disposition to the commissioners of police of brick and tyle covered building on the north side of Bell Street market, now included in the police buildings, the price being £351 4s. 4d., which is imputed in payment so far of the price of the tenement, at the north end of the bowling green close, conveyed by the commissioners of police to the magistrates and council, and which latter tenement is proposed to be converted into a public weigh house.

### 30th *January* 1827

Report of  
lease and feu  
of Gorbals  
lands.

Mr. Craigie, on the part of the committee on landed property, reported the lease and feu to Messrs. Austin and M'Ausland, as nursery grounds, of the parts of the Gorbals lands mentioned in the report presented at last meeting, after exposure to lease and sale by public auction, for the term of years and at the upset rents and feu duty therein specified; as also the lease for eight years, after public auction, of the other parts of the Gorbals lands except Windmill croft, at rents from £6 to £8 5s. per annum. Of which proceedings the magistrates and council approve.

Report of  
sale of old  
Gorbals court  
house and  
prison.

The deacon convener also reported from the committee on landed property that the old Gorbals court house and prison had been exposed to sale or feu, by public auction, as directed by the council at last meeting, at the upset price of £1,000, that no offer had been made, and that the sale had been adjourned, but that a private offer of £900 having been afterwards made the property had been again exposed to public sale, on

Friday, the 26th instant, with his approbation, at that price, and had been sold to Mr. John Lawson, portioner in Gorbals. Of which proceeding the magistrates and council approve.

The committee on markets reported the lease, by public auction, for three years from Whitsunday next, of the duties of the black and neat cattle markets and of the horse markets, under the late acts of parliament, at the cumulo rent of £1,005.

Report of lease of cattle and horse market duties.

The lord provost reported from the committee on inland communications that the committee had thought it best to delay agreeing to make the proposed advance of £46 on each £50 share of the original stock of the Union Canal Company until it appeared what the majority of the other proprietors did; which report having been considered, and Mr. Mungo N. Campbell having stated that proprietors had agreed to pay up the proposed advance, with a view to the liquidation of the debts of the company to the extent of considerably above £100,000, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution on the subject till a future meeting.

Delay resolution as to advance on shares of Union Canal company.

The lord provost stated that his principal object in calling the present meeting was to consider the propriety of the corporation of the city advancing, upon such security as might be deemed satisfactory, the sum of £1,000 towards the expense of forming the proposed new line of road and approach to the city from the east, by Parkhead and Woodend, so as to communicate with London Street. Mr. Mungo N. Campbell stated that the formation of this new line of road had, in the course of last summer and autumn, appeared to himself, as chief magistrate, to Mr. Dalglish, then dean of guild, and to the committee of subscribers for the relief of unemployed operatives, as a public improvement, not only beneficial and ornamental to the city but as calculated to afford employment to those numerous individuals whom the pressure of the times had thrown out of work, that in this view a strong application had been made to government for an aid in exchequer bills, that in consequence of this application an aid in exchequer bills had been granted to the extent of £6,000, but upon certain conditions of security with which it had been found difficult to comply, that in consequence of this difficulty the measure had hitherto been delayed, but that in consequence of an

Proposed loan to trustees for opening London Street road.

intimation from Mr. Holden, of the exchequer bill loan office, received last week, and intimating that "if the trustees of the Glasgow and Parkhead road are not now prepared to complete the securities for the loan they applied for, for the use of that road, the application will be considered as abandoned and taken out of the commissioners' books," it was now necessary to come to a final resolution on the subject, that the employment of the operatives deprived of work, from the present mercantile and manufacturing distress, was still an object of first importance, that the adjoining proprietors were to contribute the ground necessary for the proposed road, that the expence of forming the road was estimated at £12,000, that of this sum government were to advance £6,000 upon the security of the tolls and upon condition of £3,000 being previously expended and security given for the completion of the road, that the London Street commissioners and the proprietors on the line of road were to advance, the former £3,500, the latter £1,500, and that the London Street commissioners and other parties interested were willing, in the event of the corporation of the city advancing the remaining sum of £1,000, to allow the city a preferable security for that sum over the tolls, after the loan by government, and also to guarantee the regular payment of the interest of that sum, and that in these circumstances he submitted the council might, without risk to the corporation, and with advantage to the public, agree to make the advance applied for. Mr. Robert Dalglish seconded the motion, and stated that on the faith of this road being opened the relief committee had in the course of last autumn employed a very great number of operatives in breaking stones which could not now be otherwise disposed of to any advantage. The deacon convener, Mr. Walter Ferguson, and other members of council, expressed their sentiments and concurred, after the explanation which had been given by Mr. Campbell, in the propriety of the corporation making the proposed advance of £1,000, on the security specified, upon condition that the corporation should take the same precautions as had been done by government with regard to security for the completion of the road, should be no party to the undertaking and should make the proposed advance only proportionally along with the London Street commissioners and proprietors on the line of road. And the magistrates and council

having deliberated on the subject approve generally of the measure upon the said footing, but delay coming to any final resolution till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Remit to baillie Cuthbertson and Mr. Walter Ferguson to examine the ordinary annual application from the heritors of the barony parish, for the current year, for their proportion of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor applicable to the extended royalty, amounting to £1,002 9s., at the rate of 4 per cent. on the rental, stated to be the rate adopted for the current year in the barony parish generally, to ascertain the accuracy of the survey with reference to the boundaries of the extended royalty and the description of the subjects assessed, and to authorize the payment of the sum claimed or of such other sum as may be found correct.

The superintendant of public works presented an account of the expences incurred by the magistrates under the late Act 5, Geo. IV., c. 74, entitled "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures," in procuring for the use of this city models and copies of the standard weights and measures thereby established; which account amounting to £263 11s. 10d. having been considered and found correct, the magistrates and council, in terms of the 13th section of the said act, hereby assess the city and royal burgh of Glasgow in the said sum of £263 11s. 10d. to be levied and paid along with the land tax payable in the said city to the collector of the land tax for the same, and ordain and decern accordingly.

15 *February* 1827

The lord provost produced a letter from the right honble. Robert Peel, secretary of state for the home department, stating that he had laid before the King the dutiful and loyal address of the magistrates and council, and that his Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the proposed measure of advancing the sum of £1,000 in loan towards the expence of opening the road by Parkhead and Woodend, so as to communicate with London Street and complete the new approach to the city

Barony parish  
poor's assess-  
ment.

Assessment  
for expences  
of weights  
and measures.

Address to  
the King  
graciously  
received.

Agree to give  
£1,000 in loan  
for opening  
London  
Street road.

from the east, upon obtaining a security next to that held by government upon the tolls of the road for the principal sum to be advanced and interest, as also a security from the London Street commissioners for the punctual payment of the interest, and upon the farther conditions specified in the minutes of last meeting of council. Mr. Robert Dalglish stated that he had reported the proceedings of council at last meeting to the London Street commissioners who agreed to the advance being made and received upon these terms, and the magistrates and council accordingly resolve and agree to make the said advance upon the terms and conditions detailed in the minutes of last meeting.

St. Enoch's  
church to be  
rebuilt.

The committee on churches presented the following report respecting the rebuilding of St. Enoch's church :—

“The committee on churches beg leave to report that, in October last, they received information that the roof of St. Enoch's church had given way to an extent which made it necessary to have the opinion of tradesmen. Four skilled tradesmen were accordingly appointed, who represented that the structure of the roof was so insufficient as to push out the side walls, and recommended that without delay props should be put up against the walls to prevent farther injury. On the 25th of that month the council directed props to be put up and the committee to report what further steps should be taken. In compliance therewith, and in consequence of said report, your committee are of opinion that in case of repairing the church a new roof would be necessary and a considerable part of the walls would require to be taken down, and that it would be more to the interest of the corporation to take down and rebuild it, on a more extended scale, than to make any repairs. On 29th April, 1825, the council directed the committee on churches to procure plans for rebuilding St. Enoch's church, and having received these plans the committee have considered it their duty to direct the superintendant of public works to procure working drawings, to make a specification of the various pieces of work, and to get estimates from ten persons, vizt., five masons and five wrights. These estimates having been received it appears, by the two lowest, that the whole expense of rebuilding the church amounts to £5,349, vizt., Mr. Alexander Broom, mason, £2,900, and Mr. John Galloway for all the other work, £2,449. The council being well aware of the necessity of additional church accommodation in the west end of the town, the committee think it right to state that the intended church is to contain 1,300 sittings, being 500 more than the pre-

sent church, and they have the pleasure to say that while the new church will be ornamental to the town the rental of the additional sittings will be fully equal to the interest of the sum required for rebuilding it. In the present church the average price of the seat rents is 11s. 2d., which for 500 amounts per annum to £279 3s. 4d., being the interest of £5,583 6s. 8d. The committee, therefore, take leave to recommend that the council direct the church to be rebuilt forthwith. Glasgow, 14 February, 1827."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council unanimously approve of rebuilding instead of repairing St. Enoch's church; but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Mr. Cleland stated that the floor of the school above St. James' church required to be repaired, and suggested that the committee on churches should be instructed to take the necessary measures for putting the same in order. On considering which statement, authorize the committee on churches to get the floor in question thoroughly repaired without delay.

*22 February 1827*

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report presented by the committee on churches at last meeting, recommending the building of St. Enoch's church, resolve to rebuild the said church agreeably to the plan and specification proposed by the superintendent of public works and the estimates and offers referred to in the report; and authorize the committee to proceed accordingly, and to enter into the necessary contracts for that purpose, in behalf of the corporation of the city. Farther the lord provost stated that during the rebuilding of St. Enoch's church the congregation would be accommodated in St. George's church and St. David's church.

The committee on landed property presented the following report relative to the straightening of the high road between part of the lands of Gorbals belonging to the city and part of these lands belonging to Hutchesons' hospital:—

“The committee on landed property beg to inform the council that they have had a conference with the committee on landed property of Hutchesons' hospital respecting straightening the road at the Muirhouses, leading to Pollock-

Floor of St. James's school to be repaired.

Resolve to rebuild St. Enoch's church.

Report as to straightening the road at the Muirhouses.

shaws, adjoining the property which the town lately let on lease to Messrs. Austin and M'Ausland. These committees are of opinion that the proposed alteration would be a great improvement to the respective properties and that they would readily go into an agreement of excambion, but as a considerable sum will be necessary for making the new road, removing the fences and making a footpath, the committees think that the trustees on the road should pay a part of the expence. They have accordingly had a meeting with them, since which they have received an estimate by which it appears that the expence will amount to £215. The committee therefore recommend that the council empower them to subscribe such a part of the above sum as may be found proper for the town's proportion, Hutchesons' hospital and the trustees paying the proportion that may be ultimately agreed to. As this improvement if gone into must be done before the tack is entered into with Messrs. Austin and M'Ausland, your committee suggest that the council give immediate powers for that purpose. Glasgow, 22nd February, 1827.'

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order, and in the meantime authorize the committee to have a further conference with the committee of road trustees and the committee of Hutchesons' hospital, with a view to the adjustment of the proportions of the expence of the proposed operations to be contributed by the different parties.

Present of pamphlet relative to invention of steam navigation.

The lord provost intimated that he had lately received from Patrick Miller, esquire, as a present to the magistrates and council, a pamphlet entitled "A narrative of facts relative to the invention and practice of steam navigation, by the late Patrick Miller, esquire, of Dalswinton." Which intimation having been considered, the magistrates and council request the lord provost to return their thanks to Mr. Miller for his present, and to express the high respect they entertain for the distinguished genius and talents of his late father.

28 *February* 1827

Letter from agent of the convention of royal burghs.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from the agent of the convention of royal burghs:—

"Edinburgh, 20th February, 1827. My lord,—The annual committee of royal

burghs, on the 16th current, having taken into consideration the act of convention, 1825, relative to the statute 3, Geo. IV., c. 91, and act of last convention recommitting the same to them, instructed me to write to all the burghs requesting them to inform me in what respects they have felt inconvenience from any of the enactments of the act of parliament 3, Geo. IV., cap. 91, and what improvements they think ought to be made on that act. I have therefore to request you will furnish me with this information before the month of May next, so as I may lay it before the committee at that time. I have the honor to be, your lordship's most humble servt., (signed), John Irving."

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance, with power and instructions to enquire into the matter and to suggest such amendments as the said act may seem to require, either in a report to the council or, if necessary, directly to the agent to the convention.

Remit to the committee on landed property an application for pay-  
ment of the additional sum of £37 10s., as the town's proportion of the  
second assessment on the heritors of Govan parish for the expense of  
building the new parish church, with power to the committee and cham-  
berlain to pay the same if found correct.

The lord provost stated he was sorry to announce the death of the  
revd. Dr. Ranken of St. David's church.

There was produced a letter from the members of the session of St.  
David's parish, requesting the magistrates and council to recommend to  
the presbytery Mr. Johnstone and Mr. J. J. Wood, preachers of the  
gospel, to be appointed to officiate in St. David's church on the alternate  
Sundays in which it is not supplied by the presbytery during the vacancy.  
Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council agree  
to the request therein made, and authorize the lord provost to communi-  
cate the recommendation to the presbytery. The lord provost at same  
time recommended to the members of council not to commit themselves  
early in the choice of a successor to the revd. Dr. Ranken.

On the application of the trustees of Hutchesons' bridge, allow the  
same to be again opened for passengers, upon the trustees producing a  
certificate from the former reporters that by the repairs already made or  
to be made the bridge has been rendered sufficient and safe for the public.

Counter resolutions by council as to new bridge bill.

The lord provost called the attention of the council to the resolutions published in the Glasgow newspapers last week, by a meeting of certain Renfrewshire gentlemen, intimating their determination to oppose in parliament the bill for widening and otherwise improving the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, and submitted to the council the propriety of proceeding with the bill as a measure of obvious and great public utility, notwithstanding the threatened opposition, and of passing and publishing counter resolutions to correct the erroneous impressions which the Renfrewshire resolutions were calculated to make. Of this proposal the magistrates and council unanimously approved, and the draught of a set of resolutions prepared by the committee on the bill having been presented and read, the magistrates and council adopt the same, with certain amendments as after inserted, and direct them to be published in the Glasgow newspapers. Farther, the magistrates and council authorize the lord provost and Mr. Reddie, first town clerk, to proceed to London, and to take all such measures as may appear to them necessary and proper for ensuring the success of the application to parliament, and for having the bill passed into a law, with power to them to exercise their discretion with reference to the particular provisions of the bill. Authorize Mr. Sproull, city chamberlain, also to proceed to London, if required, to bear evidence or to give such information as may be necessary relative to the state of the bridge accounts, and authorize Mr. Reddie to take the assistance of his private clerk, Mr. Turner, while in London. [Here follow Resolutions, M.S. Record, pp. 318-29.]

Bill of Renfrewshire road trustees.

The magistrates and council, understanding that the Renfrewshire trustees have in progress through parliament a bill to authorize them to make certain alterations on the great lines of road to the south, empower the lord provost and Mr. Reddie to attend to the progress of this bill, and to take care that no enactment be obtained by which the interests of the inhabitants of Glasgow may be injured.

Clauses of bill as to carriage way and consumption of smoke.

Having taken into consideration the clauses for levying a toll on the carriage way in the Green and for more effectually enforcing the consumption of smoke in steam engines and other works in which large fires are used, which clauses were originally intended to have been included in the bridge bill, but must now form a separate bill if proceeded with,

resolve, on the motion of Mr. James Browne and Mr. Dalglish, first to ascertain more satisfactorily the efficacy of the proposed clauses for the consumption of smoke. With this view direct the latter clauses to be printed and circulated with the clauses applicable to the carriage way in the Green, among the members of council, and remit both sets of clauses to the committee formerly named, with instructions to enquire and report farther, after perusing the printed statement on the subject by Dr. Cleland, superintendent of public works.

3 March 1827

The magistrates and council having again taken into consideration the heads of the bill for completing and maintaining the carriage way round the Green and levying a toll for that purpose, on the report of the committee on the said bill approve thereof, with the exception that the proposed toll shall not be levied on the King's birth day or the day appointed for the celebration thereof. And authorize the lord provost and the other members of the committee to take all the necessary measures for having the bill carried into a law. Farther, on an objection by Mr. Robert Ferrie to the proposed toll, as affecting the cartage of sand for the public streets, and after considerable discussion, remit to and appoint Baillie Graham [and others] as a committee of council, to hold a conference with a committee of the statute labour trustees, on the subject of the consideration to be paid by the trustees for the sand taken by the superintendent of streets from the Fleshers Haugh or bank of the public Green belonging to the corporation, and of an abatement of the toll for the use of the carriage way in the Green, in favor of carts conveying such sand from the Fleshers Haugh, in respect of the said trustees having formerly expended a certain sum in forming or repairing part of the said carriage road, and to report.

The magistrates and council having then proceeded to take into consideration the clauses for regulating the chimneys and fire places or furnaces of steam engine and other works emitting large quantities of smoke and for more effectually securing the burning and consumption of such smoke, the committee on the bill submitted certain amendments thereon, and the magistrates and council having approved of the clauses

Bill as to  
carriageway  
round the  
Green.

Clauses for  
regulating  
chimneys of  
steam  
engines, &c.

as so amended, authorize the committee to take the necessary measures for having the bill carried into a law.

Street thro'  
grounds of  
St. Nicholas  
hospital.

On the motion of the lord provost, remit to the committee on landed property an application from Mr. James Mackenzie for leave to shut up, and apply for private purposes, a street some time ago opened out of private property, thro' the grounds of St. Nicholas hospital, sold some years ago by the town, with power to give such permission if it shall appear right in the circumstances.

15 March 1827

The committee on public clocks gave in the following report:—

Report of  
committee on  
public clocks  
and chamber-  
lain to pay  
account of  
Mitchell &  
Son.

“The council is well aware that for a considerable time past the public clocks in this city have not given satisfaction. This your committee are of opinion has arisen from the circumstance of several of them being much out of repair, and from the mode in which they have been kept. For a considerable period it has been customary to employ a clockmaker to wind up the clocks for a certain sum which for sometime past has been £35 per annum, in addition to the salary he has been in use to charge for repairing and cleaning the clocks. These repairs and cleaning have cost for the last seven years ended 1826, £203 9s., averaging £29 1s. 3d. per annum. Even with this outlay the clocks have not been kept in proper order. Your committee have therefore thought it proper to apply to Messrs. Mitchell & Son for an estimate of what it will take to put the town's clocks in a proper state of repair, and these gentlemen have given an estimate by which it appears that in addition to the sum of £50 8s. lately incurred under the direction of the committee for putting the clocks in the Tron steeple and St. David's tower in repair, it will require £141 4s. to repair in a sufficient manner the other seven turret clocks, vizt., the High church, St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Enoch's, St. John's, the Bridgegate, and the Cross. Messrs. Mitchell & Son inform the committee that if these repairs are executed they engage that no farther repairs will be wanted on any of the clocks for fifteen years to come, excepting always any unforeseen accident and cleaning the clocks regularly once in two years, the expence of which will be nine guineas per annum. From the above statement it appears that the sum necessary for the repairs and cleaning the clocks for the next fifteen years, including the foresaid £50 8s., will average £22 7s. 1d., being £6 14s. 2d. per annum less than the average of the last seven years. In pre-



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BRIDGEGATE STREET.



senting this report the committee think it proper to suggest that it should lie upon the table for such a length of time as may enable the members of council to make up their minds, it being understood that if the council agree to make the foresaid repairs Messrs. Mitchell & Son's estimate will be accepted and that Mr. Halbert will continue to wind up the clocks on his present salary of £35 per annum." [Here follows "abstract of expense for fifteen years to come," amounting to £400].

Which report having been considered, authorize the chamberlain to pay Messrs. Mitchell & Son the sum of £50 8s. therein mentioned as having been incurred for putting two of the clocks into a proper state of order, and delay farther consideration of the report till another meeting of council.

Baillie Hinshaw stated that, in the absence of the lord provost, he had received the following letter addressed to his lordship by the Marquis of Tweeddale:—

Letter from  
marquis of  
Tweeddale.

"Blake's Hotel, Jermyn Street, March 5th, 1827. Sir,—I have just returned from the continent where I have been residing since I had the pleasure of being at Glasgow. The letter you did me the honor to write, in the name of the town council, by mistake was not forwarded to me. It is since my return that I have received it, therefore I hope you will excuse me in not sooner having acknowledged the mark of honor done me by the town council of Glasgow in admitting me as a burgher and guild brother of that city. I assure you I shall always consider it one of the highest compliments that I could receive and shall feel happy if at any time I may have it in my power to prove myself worthy of having my name enrolled amongst those you have in like manner honored. Believe me, with the highest respect, yours faithfully (signed), Tweeddale."

19 April 1827

The lord provost, after expressing the satisfaction he felt in again meeting the council, stated that before he left London the bill for the improvement of the bridges had passed the house of commons, and it was understood that all farther opposition to it was abandoned; that the other two bills had also passed the house, after the adjustment of some points with the trustees of statute labour in the bill relative to the carriage road in the Green. His lordship concluded by expressing a hope

Bills for im-  
provement of  
bridges, &c.

Vote of  
thanks.

that the proceedings followed out by him would meet the approbation of the council and that they would participate with him in the satisfaction he felt at the success of his exertions in carrying to its present stage the bridge bill against the powerful opposition made to it. The magistrates and council unanimously approve of the proceedings, and on the motion of the dean of guild vote their warmest thanks to the lord provost and to Mr. Reddie, first town clerk, and Mr. Spreull, chamberlain, for their attention and exertions in relation to these bills, particularly the bill for the improvement of the bridges.

Reports of  
committee on  
St. Enoch's  
church.

The committee on churches gave in the following reports relative to St. Enoch's church:—

“ In compliance with the request of the committee on churches we examined the foundation of St. Enoch's church, adjoining Howard Street, immediately after the earth was removed eight feet below the surface, being the depth fixed on in the contract, and found that the foundation of the south front and the south part of the east and west fronts was so very soft that an iron rod fourteen feet long was easily run down in it. We were therefore of opinion that the soft parts of the foundation should be piled and covered with memel logs, six inches thick, and very large stones. Having fixed on the plan of piling, planking and strengthening the walls, we have the pleasure to report that the work has been done to our satisfaction, and we have not the least doubt but the soft parts of the foundation are equally good as the other parts and that there is now no risk of fracture in any part of the building. Although the expence of making the foundation good is considerable we consider it only an act of justice to the superintendent of public works to say that the deficiencies in the foundation could not be foreseen, and that the allowance of eight feet deep which he made for foundation all round the church is more than usual, or than even seemed necessary where, with the exception of the south front, there was an excellent foundation at a less depth than what was specified in the contract. Reported by (signed), David Hamilton, architect, William Cranston, builder, Alexr. Broom, builder, Wm. Rodger, Robt. Ferrie. Glasgow, 18 April, 1827. In reference to the report respecting the foundation of St. Enoch's church by Messrs. David Hamilton [and others] the committee on churches beg to inform the council that they have received the measurements and account of work referred to, amounting to £203 19s. 1d. As the work was indispensable and is reasonably charged the committee beg to recommend that the council order payment.”

Which having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the report of the committee and authorize payment of the different sums therein specified.

On the report of the magistrates and dean of guild, authorize the superintendent of works to appoint, during pleasure, a fit person to act as foreman in place of the late foreman, James Cleland, and with the same allowances, vizt., 25s. per week and £12 per annum for a dwelling house.

Authority to  
appoint a new  
foreman.

On the motion of baillie Graham, remit to the committee on inland communications to consider and report as to the propriety of supporting, by a petition, the bill now in progress for enabling the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway Company to form a direct communication or rail road from the Monkland coal fields to Glasgow.

Garnkirk and  
Glasgow rail-  
way company  
bill.

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from the revd. Mr. Muir of St. James' parish, requesting the magistrates and council to assist in establishing a third school in that parish, either by providing a school room or appropriating the sum of £15 a year to defray that part of the expence. Which letter having been considered, the magistrates decline complying with the request as giving room for similar applications from the other parishes of the city.

School in St.  
James'  
parish.

#### 4 May 1827

The committee on inland communications gave in the following report:—

Report as to  
Garnkirk and  
Glasgow rail-  
way bill.

“ Report of the committee on inland communications as to the expediency of petitioning parliament in favor of the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway bill. Your committee have considered the application of the committee of management of the proposed railway and they have also had transmitted to them and have considered petitions by a number of the principal proprietors of cotton and other factories in Glasgow and its vicinity, and of steam boats navigating the Clyde, praying the support of the council in favor of the bill, and your committee beg leave to recommend to the council to accede to these applications by addressing parliament in favor of it. Your committee are induced to this recommendation both in consideration of the proposed railway being likely to promote an increased supply of coal for the various purposes for which

it is in such extensive demand in Glasgow and its vicinity, and as being a probable means of checking or counteracting the effects of future combinations amongst the workmen employed in producing that article, and as holding out the prospect of employment to at least a portion of the labouring classes in their present distressed state. Glasgow, 4th May, 1827.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the lord provost to sign, in name of the council, a petition in favor of the bill, a draft of which was also produced and read, and to transmit the same to Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, the member for the city, to be by him presented to the house of commons.

Report as to  
the straight-  
ening of the  
high road at  
Muirhouses.

The committee on landed property gave in the following report:—  
“The committee on landed property, in reference to the proceedings relative to the straightening of the high road at the Muirhouses, in the barony of Gorbals, noticed in the minutes of council of the 22nd February last, beg to report that they have had a farther conference with the trustees on the road and the committee of Hutchesons’ hospital, with a view to the adjustment of the proportions of the expence of the improvements and of the ground to be given or received in excambion. The parties have agreed to submit the matter to the decision of Mr. Stewart Murray, curator of the Botanic Garden, as sole arbiter, with power to assess and fix the relative proportions of the expence of the improvement and to adjust any other difference that may arise among the parties regarding this matter, and your committee beg to recommend that power be granted to the convener of the committee to subscribe, on the part of the magistrates and council, the minute of reference to Mr. Murray. Your committee have farther to report that, in terms of the agreement with Messrs. Austin & M’Auslan, the tacksmen of the greater part of the lands belonging to the corporation in the barony of Gorbals, the corporation are bound to take down and rebuild a wall adjoining the high road and that from estimates received the expence will amount to about £50 sterling for implementing the town’s part of the said agreement. The committee have also to report that to enclose in a similar manner the ground belonging to the town, held in lease by Messrs. Austin & M’Auslin, adjoining the road at Muirhouses, will cost about £80, and as an inducement for the council undertaking to do so the lessees offer to pay five per cent. on the outlay for the whole term of the lease. This offer appears to the committee to be fair and reasonable and

advantageous to the corporation, as the expence of planting a hedge and securing it with paling will be saved, and they recommend that the council accept thereof and authorize the necessary outlay for building the walls in question. 3rd May, 1827.”

Which having been considered, approve of the proposed reference to Mr. Murray, and authorize Mr. Craigie, as convener of the committee, to subscribe in behalf of the council the minute of reference and the committee to follow it out. Farther, approve also generally of the said report in other respects, with this condition that the lessees shall undertake to keep in repair the wall referred to in it during the currency of the lease, but delay in terms of the standing orders coming to any final resolution on the subject till another meeting of council.

Nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee to attend to the summons of declarator lately raised by the trustees on the road leading to Yoker to have it found that they are entitled to remove the turnpike gate from its present situation at Sandyford to its former situation at Grahamston, with power to the committee to have a conference with the trustees, and to endeavour to effect an arrangement for keeping the toll bar to the westward of the royalty.

Mr. Charles Stirling, alluding to the alteration about to take place in the arrangement of the London mail, by which its hour of arrival in Glasgow will in future be about four afternoon, adverted to the inconvenience of this hour of arrival, and observed that by a change in its rout through England, so as to carry it by Boroughbridge in place of its present rout by Sheffield, such a distance might be saved as would admit of its arrival in Glasgow at least two hours earlier, and he suggested the propriety of an application on the subject to the postmaster general. Which having been considered, approve of Mr. Stirling's suggestion and authorize the lord provost to subscribe and transmit any representation which may be necessary on the subject to the postmaster general.

25 May 1827

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on landed property relative to the straightening of the high road at Muir-

Agree to enclose lands at Muirhouses.

houses, in the barony of Gorbals, and the enclosing of that part of the Gorbals lands lately let as nursery grounds to Messrs. Austin and M'Auslane, the council approve of the said report, and agree to enclose the said lands, where they adjoin the high road, upon the terms and conditions therein specified, the expence not to exceed the sums therein mentioned.

Approve of  
Argyll Street  
situation for  
new ex-  
change.

The lord provost called the attention of the magistrates and council to the proceedings of a general meeting of the inhabitants, held in January last, to take into consideration the expediency of the erection of new buildings as a public exchange in a more suitable situation than the present, and to the printed report of the committee appointed by that general meeting, recommending three situations for the new exchange, vizt., on the north side of Argyll Street, between Virginia Street and Miller Street; at the head of Glassford Street, including the premises occupied by the Star inn and contiguous properties bounded by the adjacent streets; and the property of the Royal bank on the west side of Queen Street. His lordship farther stated that he had received no official communication on the subject from the committee appointed by the general meeting, but submitted to the consideration of the council a representation which he had received this week from the committee of subscribers to the proposed new exchange in Argyll Street, and also a representation just received from the commissioners for opening London Street. Which communication having been read, the magistrates and council, after mature deliberation on the subject, resolve that it is their duty publicly to express their opinion with regard to the situation of the proposed new exchange buildings, and by a majority approve of the proposed situation in Argyll Street, the principal street of the city, as being the most central and as likely to prove most conducive to the general interests of the community of Glasgow. Farther, direct extracts of this minute to be transmitted to the subscribers to the Argyll Street new exchange buildings and to the London Street commissioners as an answer to the applications from these parties.

Town clerks  
to intimate  
passing of  
new bridge  
act.

On the motion of the lord provost, authorize the town clerks to intimate to the conveners of the counties of Renfrew and Ayr the passing of the bridge act, as soon as intelligence is obtained of its having received



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**THEATRE AND ROYAL BANK, FROM THE SOUTH.**



the royal assent, to call upon these counties to nominate the additional bridge trustees whom they are authorized to appoint, and to intimate that as the existing lease of the pontages will soon expire, the pontages will in the meantime be let by public auction for the ensuing year.

[The magistrates and council resolved to expose for sale a steading in Great Hamilton Street, lying immediately to the west of Somerville Place, for which George Binnie had made an offer of 23s. 6d. per square yard to be converted into a ground annual at 5 per cent.]

On the suggestion of Mr. M. N. Campell the magistrates and council remit to the committee lately appointed to consider the propriety of altering the mode of laying on the assessment for the maintenance of the poor likewise to take into their consideration, as intimately connected with that subject, the probable consequences to the city of Glasgow of the proposed erection of the adjacent lands of Blythswood into a burgh of barony, and the expediency and best means of having the royalty extended over the lands, upon such fair and equitable terms as may secure to the feuars of the lands of Blythswood the benefit of the Glasgow police, and may be at the same time advantageous for the city.

19 June 1827

The lord provost stated that it was now time to fill up the vacancy in the cure of St. David's church, occasioned by the death of the revd. Dr. Ranken, that no application had been made by any revd. gentlemen as candidates, but that several had been suggested as well qualified for the charge, particularly Mr. David Welsh of Crossmichael, Mr. Burns, Mr. Mackenzie, and others. Bailie Cuthbertson, on behalf of the Kirk Session, stated that from his excellent character and high talents the revd. Mr. David Welsh would be very acceptable to that body and he believed also to the congregation of St. David's in general, and on the motion of the lord provost the magistrates and council appoint a meeting to be held on Monday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock afternoon, for electing a minister to be presented to the vacant cure of the church and parish of St. David's, and direct the town clerks to have the formal deed of presentation prepared so as to be filled up and signed on that day.

The lord provost stated that, in consequence of the opposition from

Remit as to  
assessment  
for poor and  
extension of  
royalty.  
Day fixed for  
electing  
minister to  
St. David's.  
Renfrew-  
shire road

bill with-  
drawn.

Ayrshire and Glasgow, the Renfrewshire road trustees had withdrawn the bill introduced by them during the present session for opening a new line of road between Glasgow and Kilmarnock.

Disposition  
to Gorbals  
chapel.

Subscribe disposition in favour of Mr. John Lawson of the old chapel or court house and prison of the barony of Gorbals.

Report as to  
rebuilding of  
cellar adjoining  
gaol.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

“Glasgow, 14th June, 1827. The committee on landed property beg to represent to the council that the superintendent of public works has informed them that the roof of the cellar which contains the gibbet, labourers’ utensils, &c., is in a ruinous state. That the cellar is situated on a valuable corner steading, fronting Clyde Street, which prevents the steading being brought to a more beneficial purpose. The superintendent therefore suggests that the cellar should be rebuilt in a permanent manner, at the west end of the steading, and that a small piece of ground adjoining it should be enclosed as a yard, conformably to a plan herewith produced. The expence of the cellar and enclosure walls will not exceed £120. The committee having taken these matters into consideration approve thereof, and recommend that the council should allow them to receive estimates from tradesmen and contract for the work, provided the sum does not exceed £120.”

Which report having been read delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

Conference as  
to repairing  
decayed  
stones in  
front of town  
hall.

On the motion of Mr. Craigie, authorize the committee on landed property to have a conference with the committee of the Tontine society relative to repairing the decayed stones on the front of the town hall, and direct the committee to endeavour to get an estimate of the expence of the repairs, if practicable, and to report by next meeting.

Remit as to  
rent to be  
paid for use  
of town hall.

On the motion of the deacon convener, seconded by Mr. Michael Miller, remit to the committee on landed property to resume consideration of the rent which the merchants house ought to pay for the use of the town hall, to take measures for having the arrangement formerly in dependence brought to a conclusion, and to report.

Application  
by Mr. Sweet,  
quarter  
master, for  
augmentation  
of salary.

There was produced a petition from Mr. Thomas Sweet, quarter master for the city, praying an augmentation of salary, on the ground of the additional expence now incurred by him in making surveys of inhabited houses. Which petition having been read, remit the same

to the committee of finance, with instructions to have a conference with the justices of the peace for the county, with the view of these magistrates making an allowance to the quarter master for acting in the suburbs without the royalty.

Remit to the committee on landed property to consider and report as to the propriety of selling the old Grammar School, and the terms in which it should be exposed to sale.

Remit as to selling of old Grammar School.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on public clocks, presented on the 15th March last, approve of the said report, authorize the committee to get the repairs therein recommended executed without delay, the expense not to exceed the contract prices therein specified; and continue Mr. Halbert as formerly in the charge of winding up the town clocks.

Public clocks.

There was served upon the lord provost and magistrates and other members of council, in council assembled, a copy of a petition to the sheriff depute of Lanarkshire, at the instance of the trustees for carrying into execution the several acts of parliament for improving the navigation of the river Clyde and enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, for having the value of the waterside ground on the south bank of the river belonging to the city, and occupied lately by the said trustees for the enlargement of the harbour, ascertained by the verdict of a jury.

Process of valuation of waterside ground.

25 June 1827

On the minutes of last meeting of council being read over, the lord provost stated, with reference to that part of the minutes which appointed a meeting to be held this day for filling up the vacancy in the parish of St. David's, that besides the revd. gentlemen whose names he had formerly mentioned there was another whose name he had inadvertently omitted, vizt., the revd. Mr. (*blank*) Purvis. The magistrates and council then proceeded, agreeably to the resolution passed at last meeting, to the election of a fit person to be presented to the vacant cure of the church and parish of St. David's, and on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by baillie Cuthbertson, unanimously resolved to present the revd. David Welsh of Crossmichael to be minister of the said church and parish.

The revd. David Welsh of Cross-michael elected minister of St. David's.

Thereafter the town clerks having submitted a deed of presentation in favor of Mr. Welsh, the magistrates and council now present subscribed the same, and of which the tenor follows:—[Here follows presentation, MS. Record, pp. 379-82].

Lord provost  
to subscribe  
petition to  
presbytery.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to subscribe, in their behalf, a petition to the reverend presbytery of Glasgow, praying the presbytery to fix an early day for moderating a call to the revd. David Welsh, and to take the other steps necessary for his translation from Crossmichael to St. David's church and parish, according to the rules of the church.

Committee to  
sign call.

On the motion of the lord provost, nominate and appoint baillie Hinshaw [and others], as a committee of council, to take the necessary measures for having the revd. David Welsh translated from the parish of Crossmichael and inducted into the church and parish of St. David's of this city, with power to attend the presbytery and to sign the call in favour of Mr. Welsh on behalf of the magistrates and council.

Committee to  
get cellar ad-  
jacent to gaol  
rebuilt.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on landed property with regard to the cellar adjacent to the gaol in which the gibbet and other articles are kept, the magistrates and council approve of the said report, and authorize the committee to get this cellar rebuilt in the more suitable situation proposed, on the terms specified in the report, and upon condition that the expense shall not exceed the sum therein mentioned.

Report as to  
repairing  
front of town  
hall.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
“The committee on landed property beg to inform the council that, along with a committee of the proprietors of the Tontine buildings, they have inspected the front of these buildings which are so much decayed as to require immediate repair. The joint committees are of opinion that it would be for the interest of both parties that a respectable mason should be employed to repair the whole on day work, and Mr. James M'Guffie having been proposed it was agreed that he should be employed. As your committee are of opinion that the proprietors of the Tontine should pay somewhat more than the half of the expence, in consideration of the servitude which they have on the piazzas under the town hall, the committees agreed to suggest to their constituents that that point should be submitted to Robert Davidson, esq., professor of law. The

committee therefore suggest that the council should give their concurrence thereto. Glasgow, 25th June, 1827."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the committee to concur with the committee of the Tontine society in getting the necessary repairs executed at as moderate a rate as practicable, by days wages, since the work does not admit of estimate and contract, and agree to the proposed reference, if eventually found necessary, but on their suggestion authorize the town clerks to ascertain from the council minutes or otherwise whether any arrangement was formerly made fixing the proportion of the expences of the repairs to be borne by the parties.

Appoint baillie Hinshaw [and others], as a committee, to attend to the interest of the corporation of the city in the valuation process of the waterside ground, on the south bank of the Clyde, lately occupied by the harbour trustees, with power to employ counsel and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed necessary.

The committee on the assessment for the maintenance of the poor presented the following report:—

" We have considered repeated representations from the assessors for the poor against the mode of laying on the assessment which has been followed in this city for upwards of half a century, with the communication from Mr. Charles S. Parker relative to the appeal of the process against him. We have also deliberately considered the existing poor laws of Scotland, particularly the act 1579, c. 74, as modified and explained by the proclamations of the privy council of the 11th August, 1692, and 29th August, 1693. We observe that the great objections to the present mode of apportioning the assessment are the inquisitorial and the necessarily conjectural nature of the investigation by the fifteen sworn assessors annually appointed by the magistrates, under the statute and proclamations before referred to, into the circumstances or means and substance of each individual liable to assessment. We find it also stated that the apportionment proceeding upon this conjectural estimate is in many instances inaccurate and operates unequally and unfairly, and if the evils of the present mode of assessment be really now felt to such an extent and in such a degree as the assessors represent, some change may perhaps be necessary. But as we do not find in the practice of the other royal burghs of Scotland in

Valuation  
process of  
waterside  
ground.

Report of  
committee on  
assessment  
for poor.

this department much consistency or uniformity, or any other mode of assessment adopted which appears to be unexceptionable or entitled to a decided preference, and as any change in this respect will unavoidably be attended with difficulty and inconvenience and with supposed if not real hardship to many individuals, and will to all appearance require an application to parliament or at least a decret of declarator by the court of session, we would recommend that, before it be attempted, a more decided expression should be conveyed to the magistrates and council than has hitherto been done of the views and wishes entertained by the community at large on the subject. Glasgow, 25th June, 1827."

Which report having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and direct an extract of this minute, containing a copy of the said report, to be transmitted to the chairman of the assessors for the poor for the current year.

Interest reduced to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

On the verbal report of Mr. Browne, from the committee of finance, authorize the chamberlain to intimate to the holders of the town's securities or obligations that, in consequence of the late reduction of the rate of interest by the banks, the rate of interest payable by the corporation of the city on the money due to its creditors will be reduced from 5 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from and after the term of Lammas next.

#### 14 August 1827

Protest by Mr. M'Tyer.

[William M'Tyer gave in reasons of protest taken by him on 19th June against the resolutions of the town council passed on that day. Reasons are engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 393-4.]

Change as to mode of poors assessment.

The lord provost stated that an extract of the minute of last meeting of council, relative to the application from the assessors for the poor for a change in the mode of assessment, had been transmitted as directed to Mr. John Wright, chairman of the assessors for the current year, and that in answer his lordship had received from Mr. Wright a particular statement of the assessment for the last seventeen years, shewing the manner in which it has operated, as now requiring a change of plan; which statement appoint to lye on the table.

Report as to enclosing steading in Clyde Street.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
"The committee on landed property beg to inform the council that the cellar

and walls which the council lately authorized to be built on a steading of ground in Clyde Street, adjoining the slaughter house wall, are in a state of progress. As the committee are informed by the superintendent of public works that it would be advantageous for the town's property, and improve the appearance of the street, if the steading to the eastward were inclosed with a brick wall, and the committee being satisfied of this beg leave to recommend that the council authorize it to be done, the expense not to exceed £35. Glasgow, 13th August, 1827."

Which report having been considered, approve of the measure therein recommended, and authorize the committee to get the work executed at the expence therein specified.

Nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, Act as to consumption of smoke. to superintend the execution of the act lately obtained for diminishing the nuisance of smoke in the city and suburbs.

There was produced an application from Mr. John Fisher, preacher Application by Mr. Fisher to be appointed chaplain of gaol. of the gospel and present teacher in the gaol, for the appointment of chaplain to the gaol, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Morrison. Which application remit to the committee on the gaol to consider and report, with a view to the union of the offices of chaplain and teacher.

The lord provost reported that no business of importance had come Report as to business before royal burghs. before the late meeting of the convention of royal burghs, that no grants had been made of public money, that in consequence of the lord advocate not having been in parliament no bill had been introduced for the relief of the royal burghs from the aliment of prisoners after conviction, but that the committee of convention were making all the exertions they could for the promotion of the measure.

On the motion of the deacon convener, seconded by Mr. Craigie, Remit as to relief to the late foreman's family. remit to the committee of finance to enquire and report what relief can be afforded to the widow and children of the late James Cleland, as an old, faithful, and zealous servant of the town.

Subscribe contract of ground annual with Thomas Binnie of a Contract of ground annual. a steading of ground in Great Hamilton Street.

*23 August 1827*

The lord provost reported, from the committee of finance, that Refuse increase of

salary to  
billet master.

agreeably to the remit to them they had considered the billet master's application for an encrease of salary, that it did not appear to be at all incumbent on the city to make any addition to the salary of £30 already paid the billet master from the corporation funds, and that he should be referred to the sheriff, the justices of the peace, and the commissioners of supply for the county of Lanark for any additional allowance to which he may have a claim, as the additional expence of surveys mentioned in his application appears to arise chiefly if not entirely from the billeting of soldiers in the extensive suburbs situated beyond the royalty.

Report as to  
improve-  
ments on St.  
Enoch's  
Square.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“ The committee on churches beg to inform the council that it has been found desirable to widen the streets in St. Enoch's Square, to form the enclosure into an oval shape, and to plant shrubbery in it and to make a new parapet wall and railing. Mr. Cleland having made a plan of the proposed improvements submitted it to the proprietors in the square who, after meeting repeatedly, resolved that until the corporation of the city and the statute labour board assured them that no part of the expense of making the streets would fall on them they would not subscribe money for the parapet, railing and shrubbery, but if that assurance was given them a number of the proprietors agreed to contribute towards the improvement. Mr. Cleland having conferred with the statute labour board on the subject they have agreed to defray two thirds of the expence of causewaying the streets. Your committee, considering that the proposed alteration would not only be a great public benefit but would very much improve the approaches to the church, particularly in front of the portico, are of opinion that the council should subscribe one third part of the expense of causewaying the streets, said third not to exceed £60. The present expenditure has become indispensably necessary in consequence of the rebuilding and extension of the church, for the purpose of forming a proper approach thereto. Glasgow, 22nd August, 1827.”

Which report having been read, Mr. James Browne, on the part of the finance committee, called the attention of the council to the recent excess of the expenditure of the city beyond its revenue, particularly the large expenditure incurred in rebuilding St. David's church and St. Enoch's church, and to the latter part of the first standing order established in 1823, applicable to the event of a diminution of the capital stock of

the corporation. And the said standing order having been read, the magistrates and council remit to the committee of finance to reconsider and revise the standing orders with regard to expenditure generally, and to report. Farther, on the motion of the deacon convener, resolve in the course of the present year to have a new valuation of the property and capital stock of the corporation. In the meantime approve in general of the proposed expenditure for the improvement of St. Enoch's Square, as rendered necessary by the rebuilding of the church, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

On the suggestion of the committee on mills and quarries, authorize the said committee to take the necessary measures for letting the town's mills, of which the existing leases are now about to expire, for such a term of years as may appear most expedient, and to consult Mr. Thom, civil engineer, with regard to the improvement of the reservoirs and aqueducts, so as to encrease the water power as far as practicable, and likewise to proceed with such application to the sheriff as may be requisite for preventing encroachments by the adjacent proprietors on the Hogganfield and Frankfield lochs.

27 August 1827

The lord provost submitted to the council the proposal and offer by the trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde and enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, contained in the following minute of the said trustees of this date:—

“ The trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde and enlarging the harbour of Glasgow, in council assembled, having on the report of the committee of management taken into special consideration to what extent they should purchase by a jury valuation the waterside ground belonging to the corporation of the city, situated to the west of the waterside ground belonging to the trades house and incorporated trades, beyond what has already been occupied and cut away for enlargement of the harbour, Mr. William Smith moved, and Mr. David Laird seconded the motion, that the trustees should take the whole of the waterside ground belonging to the corporation of the city, situated to the north of the north line of the intended new street, as delineated on the plan by William Kyle, land surveyor, upon the footing of immediate

payment being made for such part of the said ground as has been already cut away for widening the harbour, but upon the condition of the payment of the price of the remainder of the said ground, as it may be fixed by the jury, being postponed for seven years and nothing charged for the same during the said period, except the sum of £21 a year as grass rent, unless the trustees shall sooner form thereon a quay or wharf, when the price of the said remaining ground shall become payable. Which motion having been deliberately considered the trustees unanimously approve thereof and agree thereto. Farther, the trustees agree that it shall be left to the jury to ascertain and settle the value of the said waterside ground, upon the evidence and proof to be adduced by the trades house and incorporated trades with regard to the value of their ground situated immediately to the east, without farther evidence or argument on the part of the trustees and corporation, it being admitted by the trustees that the said ground belonging to the corporation is not subject to any conventional servitudes or restrictions, and reserving to the corporation of the city and their disponees of the ground to the south of and between the waterside ground, now to be purchased by the trustees, and the Paisley Road, the right of taking water from the river for all necessary or useful purposes for the accommodation of the proprietors or possessors of the said ground in all time coming, the said corporation or those deriving right from them being at the expense of such operations as may be necessary for such purpose, and repairing such damage as may be thereby occasioned to the wharf or quay and other works which may have been erected on the said waterside ground by the said trustees."

Which minute having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council agree to the proposal and offer therein made, and authorize the committee of management to proceed accordingly.

Streets to St.  
Enoch's  
church.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches presented at last meeting, recommending that a sum not exceeding £60 should be allowed for the purpose of forming a proper approach to St. Enoch's church, approve of the said report and authorize the said expenditure as rendered necessary by the rebuilding and extension of the said church.

2 October 1827

Election of  
provost and  
bailies.

[William Hamilton, provost; William Graham, junior, and William Gray, of the merchant rank, and John Alston, of the crafts rank, bailies; John

Smith, ygst., youngest merchant bailie; Archibald M'Lellan, junior, youngest trades bailie.]

[William Hamilton, eldest bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.] Port Glasgow  
and Newark.

5 October 1827

[Twelve merchants and eleven tradesmen councillors for the ensuing year.] Election of  
councillors.

10 October 1827

[Alexander Garden, dean of guild; Robert M'Farlane, deacon convener; Laurence Craigie, junr., treasurer; Donald Cuthbertson, water bailie; Robert Paterson, assistant or depute water bailie; James Graham, bailie, and Alexander Wood, John Binnie, William Robertson, and James Cook, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; Charles S. Parker, bailie of Provan; Alexander G. Shand, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of public works; James Hardie, superintendent of streets and buildings; Hugh M'Kay, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, first and second town clerks, and Joseph Reid and William Davie, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to the gaol and bridewell.] Election of  
dean of guild,  
&c.

16 October 1827

Appoint James Browne [and others], as a committee, to investigate, arrange, and finally settle the accounts of the expenditure and assessment for the relief of the wives and families of militiamen serving this city, and to report. Committee  
appointed as  
to families of  
militiamen.

There was produced an application from Mr. Brebner, governor of the county and city bridewell, for a reasonable allowance for his trouble in taking charge of the prisoners confined in the 50 cells of the new bridewell buildings, appropriated and declared to be a legal prison. Which application having been read, remit the same to the committee on the gaol with instructions to enquire and report. Application  
by Mr.  
Brebner for  
farther allow-  
ance.

There was produced a letter from the revd. Dr. M'Gill and Mr. William M'Gavin, with an extract of a minute of the proceedings of a general meeting of the subscribers for erecting a monument to the memory of John Knox, requesting the magistrates and council to receive the balance of the subscription remaining after all expenses have been Chamberlain  
to receive re-  
mainder of  
subscription  
for Knox's  
monument.

defrayed, and to hold the same in name of the dean of guild, the deacon convener, and the professor of divinity in the college of Glasgow, and their successors in office, with power to them to apply the interest of the balance from time to time as may be necessary for the purposes fixed and determined by the general meeting of subscribers. Which letter and minute having been read and considered, the magistrates and council authorize and direct the chamberlain to receive the said balance, stated to amount to £71, and to hold the same at the usual rate of interest paid by the corporation of the city to others, but under this express declaration that the corporation shall not by doing so be held to have become in any shape responsible for the expense of repairing and maintaining the said monument, or beyond the sum so deposited with the ordinary interest due thereon.<sup>1</sup>

Committee to procure money for erection of a new post office.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Robert Aitken, on the part of the directors of the bank of Scotland, stating that they had lately purchased the Star inn buildings, and were willing, on liberal terms, either to build a post office and grant a lease of it or to convey part of the premises alluded to for that purpose. There was also produced by the lord provost an extract of a minute of the chamber of commerce and manufactures, of the 9th October instant, appointing a committee to co-operate with committees to be named by the other public bodies of the city in concerting measures for obtaining from his Majesty's government a sum of money to be laid out in the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the establishments connected with the different branches of the public revenue. Which letter and minute having been read, the lord provost stated that what might be a suitable situation for a custom house or excise office might not be a generally convenient situation for a post office, and that in his opinion the attention of the council should in the meantime be confined to obtaining a suitable post office, now urgently required by the public, and the magistrates and council, concurring in this opinion, nominate and appoint baillie Gray [and others], as a committee, to co-operate with such committees

<sup>1</sup> The Knox monument in the Necropolis was erected by public subscription. The foundation stone was laid by Professor

M'Gill, on 22nd September, 1825 (Cleland's Historical Scraps in Statistical Tables (1828), p. 200).

as may be named by the other public bodies of the city in endeavouring to obtain a grant of money from government for the last mentioned purpose.

19 October 1827

[William M'Lean, dyer, elected deacon convener in room of Robert M'Farlane, who was formerly elected deacon convener but declined to accept.] Deacon con-  
vener.

9 November 1827

In referring to the annual assessment for the maintenance of the poor, usually imposed about this time, the lord provost stated that the public had sustained a great loss by the recent death of Mr. Alexander Buchanan, collector of poors rates, and as the right discharge of the duties of that office was of great consequence to the community suggested the propriety of the members of council not committing themselves in favor of any individual until it shall be known who are applicants, that the best selection may be made. Farther, on the motion of Mr. Robert Dalglish, seconded by Mr. M. N. Campbell and supported by Mr. Walter Ferguson and other gentlemen, the magistrates and council unanimously resolve to express the high sense they entertain of the services rendered to the community by the late Mr. Buchanan, and particularly of the kind and humane, yet zealous, firm, and energetic manner in which he discharged the different duties of his laborious and important office.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:— Report as to  
allowance for  
deposition  
of soil on  
Windmill  
croft.

“ The committee on landed property beg leave to report that the committee on the river have made offer to pay the corporation one penny for every cubic yard of soil which the trustees on the river deposited or may yet lay down on the Windmill croft, or if more agreeable to the corporation to leave the price to be fixed by arbitration. The committee, after mature consideration, are of opinion that the offer of one penny per yard should be accepted, and as the ground will ere long be levelled, when the river trustees will cease to pay rent for it, the committee suggest that they should be empowered to contract for enclosing the whole ground with high stobs, and to let the ground on a lease for cropping, with a break effeiring to such parts of the ground as the corporation may think right in case of feuing. 31st October, 1827.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorise the committee to settle with the harbour trustees upon the footing therein recommended, and authorize the committee, with a view to a lease of the Windmill Croft ground, to contract for enclosing the ground with stobs as proposed or with a stone wall as being more durable, or in such other way as may appear proper.

Old Grammar School to be sold.

On the verbal report of the lord provost from the committee on landed property, and with a view to an expected offer, authorize the said committee to advertise and to expose to sale by public auction the old Grammar School in George's Street, and ground immediately connected therewith, at the upset price of £3,000.

Chamberlain to pay Mr. Brebner £30.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report:—

“The committee on the gaol have considered the application of Mr. Brebner, keeper of the county and city bridewell, for a moderate remuneration for his services in having taken charge for sometime past of the prisoners confined in the 50 cells in the county and city bridewell, which are declared to be a legal prison, and are of opinion that the magistrates and council ought to allow Mr. Brebner £30 for his services in this department up to this date. Glasgow, 27th October, 1827.”

Which report having been considered the council approve thereof, and authorize the chamberlain to pay Mr. Brebner the sum of £30 accordingly.

Memorial from ministers of Glasgow for increase of stipend.

The lord provost presented the following memorial from the reverend the ministers of Glasgow, except the minister of the Inner High church:—

“Unto the honourable the lord provost, magistrates and council of Glasgow, the memorial of the ministers of the established churches of Glasgow sheweth,— That your memorialists feel grateful to the honourable magistrates for the interest they have taken hitherto in the temporal comfort of the ministers, by augmenting their stipend from time to time as circumstances required. That no augmentation of stipend has been granted to the ministers of Glasgow since the year 1814, and that now your memorialists are constrained to declare that their present stipend proves inadequate to the maintenance of themselves and families suitably to the rank in society which ought to be held by the ministers of the established churches of Glasgow. That, particularly, one fifth part of

thereby of your memorialists yearly income is absorbed by the payment of house rent and of assessed and other taxes growing out of the same, and that the remaining four fifths are required for ordinary household expenses, leaving little or nothing for the suitable education of your memorialists' children, where they have any, for the purchase of necessary new publications of merit, for setting an example of charity to the community and to those committed to their pastoral charge, and utterly precluding the possibility of making any provision for their families in the event of your memorialists' death. That since the date of the last augmentation most of the ministers of the country parishes have received augmentations, that the augmentations hitherto given to the ministers of Glasgow bear no proportion to those granted by the court of teinds, and your memorialists declare that some of them have suffered in their incomes by their translation to a city charge. That your memorialists conclude by stating it as their earnest desire to be freed from all temptation to divert their attention to objects other than those of their pastoral charge, and knowing as they do that many of your honorable body have individually expressed their conviction of the necessity of an augmentation being granted to your memorialists, they would rely with entire confidence on your known liberality and hope for a successful issue to their present application. May it therefore please the honourable magistrates and council to take this memorial into their serious consideration and to grant your memorialists such augmentation of stipend as to your honourable body shall seem meet. (Signed), John Lockhart, minr. of College church, Gavin Gibb, minr. of St. Andrew's, John Muir, minr. of St. James' parish, Patrick M'Farlan, minr. of St. Enoch's, Thomas Brown, minr. of St. John's parish, Daniel Dewar, minr. of St. Mary's, James Marshall, minr. of Outer High church, David Welsh, minr. of St. David's, John Smyth, minr. of St. George's."

Which memorial having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance with instructions to consider and report.

Mr. Browne reported from the committee of finance that in the course of last year the committee had repeatedly considered and had been satisfied of the propriety of the corporation of the city contributing £100 towards raising the level of the road at the Howgate, both as being a material improvement, near the city, of the great public approach from the north, and also as facilitating the cartage to and from the mills

Report as to  
north ap-  
proach to  
city.

belonging to the corporation, but that from some omission no report had hitherto been made to the council. Mr. Browne also produced a letter from Mr. James Duncan, surveyor of roads, to Mr. Dalglish, stating that the improvement had been completed, and that it was desirable to have the matter closed. Which report and letter having been considered, the magistrates and council approve in general of the recommendation of the committee but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Balance due  
for planting  
George's  
Square.

[Remitted to the superintendent of public works "letter from Mr. Stewart Murray, of the Botanic Garden, requesting payment of a balance of £18 10s. for planting and dressing the parterre or central enclosure of George's Square, not strictly included in his estimate of the probable expense"; with authority to the chamberlain to pay the balance which may be ascertained to be due.]

19 November 1827

Application  
as to aug-  
mentation of  
ministers'  
stipends.

Having again considered the application from the ministers of the city for an augmentation of stipend, presented at last meeting of council, and understanding from the committee of finance that they will not be prepared to report fully on the subject for some time, authorize the lord provost in the meantime to intimate to the clergy that their application has been remitted to the committee of finance, and that as soon as the committee is enabled to present a report the consideration of the subject will be resumed by the council.

Improvement  
of north  
approach to  
city.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance, presented at last meeting, recommending the subscription of £100 towards defraying the expense of improving the approach to the city from the north, at the Howgate, approve thereof and authorize the chamberlain to pay the said sum, with interest from the date of the expenditure being incurred.

Remit as to  
Quarry park  
in Gorbals  
lands.

Remit to and authorize the committee on landed property to take the necessary measures for obtaining a settlement, with the committees of Hutchesons' hospital and of the trades house on the Gorbals lands, of the rent due for and indemnification for the damage done to the Quarry park, belonging to the corporation of the city, by the working of the stone quarry in that field, commenced by the hospital some years ago

and agreed to by the other parties interested,<sup>1</sup> as also to get the excavations occasioned by the quarry filled up with all practicable dispatch so that it may be included in the late lease to Messrs. Austin & M'Auslan.

[The magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in £7,163 1s. 5d. Assessment for the maintenance of the poor during the current year.] for poor.

28 December 1827

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“The committee on churches beg to report that a few days before the last sacrament a considerable part of the window behind the pulpit of the Outer High church gave way, and understanding that the whole window was in a ruinous state and that it was necessary to have it repaired before the sacrament there was no time to consult the council. The committee therefore received an estimate of the expense from John Wood for a new window, with strong iron bars, amounting to £25 11s., which they accepted, and the work is done. The committee being of opinion that the window would be greatly preserved from damage if a trellis frame, octagon pattern, were put in front of it, have received estimates from which it appears that William M'Murray will execute and put it up for the sum of £20 3s. 7d. The committee therefore recommend the council to order payment of Mr. Wood's account and to authorize the trellis work to be done.”

Outer High church, trellis frame for window.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the chamberlain to pay the sum of £25 11s. therein mentioned, as the expense per estimate of repairing the west window of the Outer High church. Farther, authorize the payment of £20 3s. 7d. as the estimated expense, also mentioned in the report, of the trellis frame, recommended as necessary for the preservation of the said window from damage.

The committee on churches presented the following report, with the prefixed report by the superintendant of public works:—

Report of committee on St. Enoch's church.

“To the committee on churches. Gentlemen,—It is now my duty to inform you that the church is finished in the most substantial manner with materials of the first quality and that the tradesmen have executed their respective parts of the work to my entire satisfaction, and I am hopeful that the style and

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 473.

finishing of the buildings will meet your approbation. Although it has been found necessary to make several alterations on the plans, since the contract was entered into, with a view to encrease the effect and give additional comfort to the sitters, I am happy to say that the cost does not exceed the contract price. The following is a note of expense, connected with rebuilding the church, not included in the contract. [Here follow details, including £48 8s. for 'painting the steeple and gilding the horologes, &c.,' and £14 14s. for two communion cups. Total, £593 4s. 9d.] When to these sums are added £5,349, the amount of the contracts, £44 12s. 1d. for printing, specifications, and expense of laying the foundation stone, and £203 19s. 1d. formerly voted by the council for extra foundations, the whole expense of rebuilding the church is £6,190 15s. 11d. I am, &c. (signed), James Cleland. We, the committee on churches, having examined the accounts connected with the rebuilding of St. Enoch's, amounting to £593 4s. 9d., an abstract of which is engrossed in the foregoing report, find them all right and recommend them to be paid. As has been stated in the superintendent's report, £309 12s. 4d. is for the architect's and measurer's fees, and for repairing and painting the steeple, and £283 12s. 5d. is for a patent heating apparatus, street drains, communion cups, napery and furniture for the vestries, &c., all of which were necessary for completing the church. Now that the church is finished, and all the expense connected with it brought into view, we are glad to be enabled to inform the council that while the building is an ornament to the city Mr. Cleland has conducted the erection of it in a manner that does him great credit."

Which reports having been read, Mr. James Brown objected to the extra expense mentioned in the report as having been irregularly incurred without attending to the standing order of 17th September, 1823, and moved that the said order be read. Which order having been read, the lord provost and Mr. Cleland, in absence of the convener of the committee, stated that the omission to make an interim report to the council on the subject of the additional articles of expenditure, requisite for the completion of the church, was not imputable to the convener of the committee, but had arisen from the urgency of the work and from inadvertency. And the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration of the said reports till a future meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

There was produced a letter from the revd. Mr. Marshall, minister of the Outer High church, intimating his acceptance of a presentation by the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to the Tolbooth church in that city. Intimation by revd. Mr. Marshall.

On the motion of the lord provost, and in contemplation of the cattle show fixed by the Highland Society of Scotland to be held in this city in autumn next, authorize the magistrates to add from the separate trust funds of the cattle market the sum of £30, or such other sum as may be necessary to raise the residue of the collection at the last cattle show in autumn, 1825, placed by the Highland Society at the disposal of the magistrates, and amounting to about £70, to the sum of £100, to be distributed by the magistrates as additional prizes to those given by the Highland Society. Premiums for next cattle show.

The town clerks produced a letter from Mr. Mathie, clerk of the trades house, enclosing a certificate, of which the tenor follows:— Payment of fine by last deacon convener.

“These are to certify that Mr. Robert M'Farlane has paid to Mr. Alexander Broom, collector to the trades house, Glasgow, the sum of £80 stg., being the fine imposed upon him by the magistrates and council of Glasgow upon the 12th day of October last, for refusing to accept of the office of deacon convener of this burgh to which he had been elected for this current year upon the 10th day of said month. [Certified 24th December, 1827, and signed] William M'Lean, convener.”

25 *January* 1828

On the motion of the lord provost, authorize the members still in council of the committee for widening Ingram Street [and others] to advertise for sale and to sell by public auction, in terms of the act 3, Geo. IV, c. 91, the remaining part of the tenements on the north side of Ingram Street, lately purchased for widening that street under the act 6, Geo. IV, c. 6, not required for the said purpose. Committee to sell tenements in Ingram Street.

Having resumed consideration of the report, presented at last meeting, by the committee on churches, relative to the completion of St. Enoch's church and the extra expenses incurred for that purpose, the magistrates and council being satisfied that the omission to make an interim report of the said extra expenses prior to their being incurred, in terms of the standing order of 17th September, 1823, arose from Additional expenses incurred on St. Enoch's church.

inadvertency, authorize the chamberlain to pay the different accounts of expenses specified in the report presented by the committee at last meeting, whether falling under the original estimate or not; but declare that the authority thus given shall not be held or founded on in future as a precedent for any deviation from the said salutary standing order.

Resolve to petition for repeal of receipt tax.

The lord provost called the attention of the council to the measures lately adopted by different public bodies throughout the United Kingdom, with reference to the steps lately taken by the officers of government for enforcing the penalties enacted by the statute imposing the receipt tax, and for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of that tax. [The magistrates and council resolved to petition for suspension of prosecutions for penalties and for repeal of the tax “as oppressive in its operation and not very productive.”]

Resolve to discontinue entertainment to presbyteries.

On the motion of the lord provost, and with a view to the vacancy now existing in the cure of the Outer High church, resolve, agreeably to the practice in Edinburgh, to discontinue in future the entertainment hitherto usually given to the members of the presbytery of the bounds from which the minister may be translated, and also the entertainment hitherto usually given to the presbytery of Glasgow on the induction of the minister, and merely to employ an agent in future to do what may be necessary in the different presbyteries.

*5 February 1828*

Collector and assistant collector of poors assessment.

On the motion of Mr. Dalglish, in behalf of the committee of directors of the town's hospital, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint Dr. Moffat to be interim collector and Mr. William Govan, to be interim assistant collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor for the current year, with power to them to appoint persons to go round with the receipts and collect the assessment, as also with power if need be to call and pursue for the said assessment as accords with law.

*8 March 1828*

Old Grammar School buildings sold.

Mr. Craigie reported from the committee on landed property that the old Grammar School buildings, fronting George's Street, had been sold to the trustees of the Andersonian Institution at the price of £3,000.

There were produced the following letter from Mr. John Wright, Representation by the assessors for poor. chairman of the assessors for the poor, and representation by the assessors therein referred to:—

“Glasgow, 1 February, 1828. My lord,—I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a memorial from the assessors for the city poor relative to the question of the assessment, and which in their name I have to request your lordship will have the goodness to submit to the consideration of the magistrates and council. This document, as your lordship will perceive, is intended as a reply to the extract of council of 25th June last, and which was at that date handed to me as chairman of the assessors, but which as your lordship will recollect I mentioned I could not receive in that capacity, considering that the assessors as a jury had for some months previously ceased to exist. The assessors have now, as your lordship will see, given the communication from the magistrates and town council that attention which the importance of the subject calls for, and hope that the matters of fact elicited by the accompanying statements may be of some service to the magistrates and council in giving them a more minute view of the subject than has hitherto come before them. I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship’s obt. humble servt. (signed) John Wright, jr. To the honble. the lord provost. My lord,—The assessors for the poor, in concluding their services for the present year, beg leave respectfully to present the following memorial to your lordship on the mode in which the assessment for the city is imposed. This representation your lordship is aware is not the first of its kind. It is only the reiteration of difficulties which the experience of each succeeding year brings more and more forcibly before them. The present mode of assessing for the poor your lordship is aware was established in the year 1774,<sup>1</sup> now 54 years ago. At that period the population of the city and suburbs did not amount to 40,000 individuals, and perhaps no plan of assessment more suitable to circumstances as they did then exist could have been devised, as the inhabitants from their locality were necessarily and almost universally subject to its influence and their means and substance familiarly known to each other. But the case is widely different now, with a population in the city and suburbs bordering on 200,000 individuals, and of whom from 60 to 80,000 live beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Glasgow and beyond the legal influence of the assessment, tho’ quite in the

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. vii., p. 651, No. 1325A.

proximity of the royalty and in a situation where the wants of the poor are provided by a small assessment on the rents of houses. It is not to be wondered at that an emigration from the royalty to the suburbs should be going on, since across this merely ideal line of demarcation, unsubjected to the scrutiny of their fellow citizens, the inhabitants may possess whatever property in the city they please if they are not there personally engaged in business. The present mode of assessment is very obviously acting as a stimulant to this emigration, and is silently but effectively trenching upon the value of burgage property, and threatens ultimately to render the royalty rather an appendage to the suburbs than the suburbs, as they ought to be, an appendage to the city. Many theories have been circulated on the subject of the assessment, the greater part of them only tending to prove how ignorant their authors were of the facts of the case, but that your lordship may be able to form a correct judgment the assessors beg leave to subjoin a classified view of the progress of the assessment for the last 18 years. [Here follows a tabulated 'comparative view of the assessment for the poor from 1811 to 1828 inclusive.'] But in order that your lordship may have a more comprehensive view of the defalcation that has taken place, the assessors insert in the margin of the subsequent page a comparative and very particular statement of the cases assessed in 1816 and 1827. The minuteness of investigation which such a comparison requires prevents the assessors from extending it to the other years specified in the previous enumeration. In looking into these statements two indisputable matters of fact at once present themselves. In the first place the lamentable declension in the amount of assessable property since the year 1811, but especially since 1816 when it stood the highest. In 1811 it was £5,989,600, in 1816 £7,023,400, whereas in 1827 it had dwindled down to £4,401,700. And in the present year to £4,197,000. Another truth that is equally demonstrated by these tables is the incorrectness of an opinion, widely circulated and too generally believed, viz., that the assessment in its present form falls only on the rich, or at least that they pay the largest proportion. On the contrary from the marginal table it appears that in 1827 of the amount £4,401,700, about £448,000 fell on cases of £300, whereas in 1816 it was only £124,200. . . . From this your lordship will perceive how much the circumstances of society in the city have changed within the last ten years, and how imperative a change in the mode of assessment has now become when the wealthy (the reaching of whose fortunes was the origin of the present plan) have either died or fled to the

east and to the west, to the north and to the south, and placed their accumulated fortunes in legal security from the influence of the assessment. Another evil and that of no inconsiderable magnitude attending the present mode of conducting the assessment, and one which the assessors have ever keenly felt and annually represented, is the extremely conjectural way in which they are necessarily obliged to discharge the office assigned to them. With all the wish to act towards their fellow citizens candidly and conscientiously in a very difficult duty, how is it possible, unless gifted with more than supernatural intelligence, that they can with any accuracy ascertain the real means and substance of each individual of the thousands who come under their review. The past experience of each year most strikingly proves how much they have erred in their conjectures, and the result of this is that they who have been charged too much have from prudential considerations been silent and submissive, whilst they who, from the assessors not being aware of the whole extent of their means, were charged too little, have been clamorous for deductions. Thus have the assessors endeavoured to place before your lordship the present state of the assessment. They have contented themselves with a plain unvarnished statement of facts, as it is by these and not by the hypotheses of individuals, that the system must either stand or fall. They do not think that it comes within the range of their duty to suggest any new plans, as they feel confident that the combined wisdom and experience of your lordship and your council will be able to devise a mode more adapted to the change of circumstances in the community, more unobtrusive into the secrets of mercantile capital and credit, more decisive in its operation, more equitable in its application and equally calculated to raise the amount requisite for the supplies of the poor."

Which letter and representation having been read, the magistrates appoint the same to ly on the table for farther consideration, and direct lithographed copies of the representation to be prepared in the meantime and transmitted to the members of council.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Robert Murdoch, Letter with statement of rental of extended royalty. surveyor and collector of poors rates for the barony parish, with the statement of the rental of the extended royalty therein mentioned. [The letter and statement were remitted to a committee with power to direct payment, and in the meantime the sum of £500 was authorised to be paid to account of the claim.]

Memorial praying repeal of stamp duty on receipts refused.

The lord provost produced the following answer from the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to the application for the repeal of the receipt tax:—

“ My lord and gentlemen,—Having laid before the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury your memorial praying the repeal of the stamp duty on receipts, I am commanded to acquaint you that my lords cannot comply with your request. I am, &c. (signed), W. Hill. Treasury chambers, 22nd February, 1828.”

Bill as to legal settlement, &c., of persons not natives of Scotland.

The lord provost produced the print of a bill introduced into parliament by Mr. Kennedy, member for the Ayrshire burghs, for extending the period for persons, not being natives of Scotland, obtaining a legal settlement and relief from poors funds. Which bill having been considered, authorize the lord provost to request Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, member for the city, to use his endeavours to get the said period extended as far as practicable.

Annual sermon against cruelty to animals

There was produced the following letter from Mrs. Gibson, widow of the late William Gibson, esq., merchant in Edinburgh, and niece of the late revd. Dr. Hugh Blair:—

“ Edinburgh, January 28, 1828. My lord provost,—It is my wish to deposit in perpetuity, in the hands of the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow, the sum of £100 sterling, upon the condition that the interest of £5 annually shall be paid to some popular minister of the church of Scotland for preaching a sermon against cruelty to animals, on a Sabbath day in March, and should one not be preached the interest to be paid to the magistrates of Edinburgh for the use of the charity workhouse of that city. I reserve to myself the power during my life to nominate the preacher, and after my death I appoint the following five persons as trustees to nominate the preacher:—The lord provost, eldest baillie and dean of guild of the city of Glasgow, and the principal and professor of divinity in the university there. I hope this proposal will meet with your lordship's approbation. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed), M. Gibson.”

Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council agree to accept of the perpetual deposit of £100 sterling therein proposed, upon the conditions therein specified, and in particular that

the annual interest thereof, at the rate of five per cent, shall be paid annually to a minister of the Established Church of Scotland to be nominated in the manner provided in the said letter, who shall preach a sermon, on a Sabbath day in March, in the city of Glasgow, against cruelty to the lower animals.

The lord provost called the attention of the council to the intimation by the lord advocate of his intention to introduce into parliament a bill to authorize a third annual circuit court of justiciary to be held in Glasgow, and suggested the propriety of applying to his lordship to insert in the bill provisions for relieving the royal burghs of the expence of maintaining criminal prisoners, especially after conviction, and for having the expence of criminal precognitions with a view to trial before the court of justiciary taken by the magistrates of royal burghs defrayed in the same manner as precognitions taken by sheriffs. Of which suggestion the magistrates and council unanimously approve, and authorize the necessary application to be made to the lord advocate. Farther, authorize an application to the lord advocate to insert into any of the bills relative to Scotch judicial matters, which his lordship may introduce into parliament during the present session, a provision for extending the act 6, Geo. IV, c. 24, establishing the Sheriff small debt court, to the magistrates of royal burghs, who act by the advice of legally qualified assessors, or at least for such enabling justices of the peace by royal charter for cities and burghs, as well as justices of the peace for counties, to carry into effect within their respective districts and by their own officers the general small debt act, 6 Geo. IV, c. 48.

Mr. Cleland stated that the process for heating the Outer High church had succeeded to the full extent necessary for the comfort of the congregation, and that he had lately received an intimation to this effect from the minister of that church.

21 March 1828

On the motion of the lord provost, the magistrates and council having taken into consideration the recent proceedings in parliament relative to the corporation and test acts, 13 Charles II, st. II, chap. I, and 25 Charles II, chap. II<sup>1</sup>, unanimously resolve to present petitions to both

<sup>1</sup> Two English statutes imposing certain oaths on the holders of public offices, repealed by 9 Geo. IV, c. 17.

houses of parliament praying for a repeal of these acts, and authorize the lord provost in their name and in their behalf to subscribe petitions to the said effect and to transmit the petition to the house of commons to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, member for this city, with a request that he may present the same, or if his opinion on the subject of it be adverse, to deliver it to another member who may be disposed to support it in the house, as also to transmit the petition to the house of lords to the duke of Montrose with a request that his grace may present it. [Here follows petition.]

There was produced the following letter to the lord provost from Mr. Cleland, superintendent of public works:—

Letter from  
Mr. Cleland  
as to valua-  
tion of coal in  
Green.

“Glasgow, 15 March, 1828. My lord provost,—Your lordship is aware that the finance committee lately directed me to procure a valuation of the town’s heritable property by persons not connected with the corporation. In following out their instructions it occurred to me that to make the valuation complete the preliminary reports respecting coal in the Green should be followed up. I therefore procured permission from your lordship and the other magistrates to take the requisite steps for that purpose. In the course of my investigation I found it necessary to procure a plan and section of the Govan coal workings in connection with your coalfield in the Green, and also the opinion of practical persons as to its extent, from a perusal of all which I have not the least doubt but the members of the corporation will be satisfied that there are several valuable seams of coal in the Green which can be worked out on lordship without injuring its surface. In a matter of this kind, where plans, sections and calculations are necessary to satisfy members of council and tacksmen, the report required to be printed and the plan and section engraved. I therefore respectfully request that your lordship inform the council what is doing, and that the professional reputation of individuals has been hazarded in favor of coal in the Green to a considerable extent. In procuring the requisite information no unnecessary expense has been incurred. I am, &c. (signed), James Cleland.”

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council approve in general of the superintendent’s proceedings with a view to the valuation of the coal in the Green, and authorize him to complete the same but with as little expence as practicable.

8 April 1828

The lord provost intimated that he had transmitted the petitions for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, the one to the house of commons to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, the other to the house of lords to the duke of Montrose, and that both petitions had been presented.

Mr. Reddie produced the following letter from the lord advocate relative to the subjects on which he had been authorized to correspond with his lordship, vizt., relief from the increasing expences of criminal precognitions and from alimant of criminal prisoners and more explicit authority to justices of the peace for cities and burghs, to exercise the statutory powers conferred on justices of the peace by the general small debt act, 6 Geo. IV, c. [48]:—

“London, March 19, 1828. My dear sir,—I was glad to find from your letter that an additional circuit at Glasgow is approved of. I shall send you a copy of the bill when printed and shall feel obliged by any suggestions which you may offer. With respect to the expence of precognitions I cannot hold out to you much prospect of relief. It would be impossible to make a regulation applicable to one town, which would not extend to all the burghs and even to the justices of the peace in Scotland, and considering the enormous expence to which the public are now subjected by such proceedings before the sheriffs I would not consider this to be the time when so great an enlargement of that expense would be favourably received. My good friends in your magistracy must therefore I fear console themselves with the reflection that there can be no more appropriate application of the funds of a burgh than in the administration of justice with a view to the suppression of crime. With regard to the alimant of prisoners, subsequent to conviction, that is a very different affair. This subject naturally connects itself with the maintenance of proper gaols in Scotland, in regard to which I feel inclined to move for a renewal of the committee which sat two years ago. I must, however, own that the members for the Scotch burghs appear to me to be very lukewarm on this subject, and seem disposed to leave it with me to fight the battle with the landed interest, who are averse to any additional burden being laid upon them. I consider myself not only entitled to the support of the burgh members, but that they should take the lead in pressing forward this measure as of importance to their constituents. I intended to have sent to Mr. H.

Petitions for  
repeal of test  
act, &c.,  
presented.

Letter from  
lord advocate  
as to jus-  
ticiary bill,  
&c.

Drummond that part of your letter which relates to the recovery of small debts, but I find that you have written to him on the subject. The bill which he proposes to bring in next session will afford the proper opportunity of introducing suitable provisions on every branch of the subject. Faithfully yours (signed), Wm. Rae."

On considering which letter, authorize the town clerks to transmit to the lord advocate objections to certain sections of the judiciary bill, as tending indirectly to abridge the criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates and to increase their obligations in relation to gaols, and resolve to urge the member for the city to give his support to the bill which the lord advocate proposes to introduce for the regulation of Scotch gaols and of the aliment of criminal prisoners, and particularly to promote the establishment of district gaols. Farther, authorize the town clerks to suggest to Mr. Home Drummond an improvement on the bill introduced by him "for regulating the granting of licenses by magistrates to the keepers of inns, alehouses, &c.," with a view to the enforcing more strictly a due observance of the Sabbath by such persons.

Repairs to be  
made on St.  
James'  
church.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

"The committee on churches beg to report that about a year ago they found it necessary to make certain plaster and other repairs on St. James' church. At that period the church required white washing and cleaning but from the dampness of the plaster work it could not then be done. The Rev. Mr. Muir having informed the committee that he has the prospect of going from home, on official duty, begs that the church may be painted and cleaned and the staircases and passages either lined with wood or oil painted shoulder high. The committee are of opinion that the ceilings should be white washed and the walls of the church and staircases water painted, and the staircases and passages oil painted shoulder high, and that for this purpose a sum not exceeding £45 should be placed at their disposal. The committee will then receive estimates and have the work done by contract."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee to proceed with the execution of the repairs therein recommended, the expense not to exceed the sum therein specified.

7 *May* 1828

Mr. Reddie stated that Mr. Walker Drummond and Mr. John Campbell Douglas, as law agents for Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, had communicated to the town clerks a copy of Mr. Campbell's estate bill, now passing thro' parliament; that the only interest the corporation of the city of Glasgow appeared to have in the bill related to four parcels of lands situated within the royalty or territory of the burgh, viz., the lands called The Bog, Moodie's Mailling, and Peter's Mailling, the five roods or thereabouts of the town of Glasgow's common, and the two acres and a half called Swan's yett; that it was of importance to the community of the city that these lands should remain within the territory of the burgh, and that the proprietors and occupiers thereof should continue subject to all the public burdens, duties and customs leviabie from the proprietors or occupiers of other lands situated within the royalty, and that Mr. Campbell's agents had consented to a clause to this effect; that in certain late conveyances of the said lands Mr. Campbell's former law agent in Glasgow had encroached upon the exclusive right of the town clerks of Glasgow to pass, exped, and record sasines and other writs relative to heritable property within burgh, under the acts of the Scottish parliament 1567, c. 27, and 1681, c. 11<sup>1</sup>, but that the present town clerks were willing to give up all claim to indemnification for past infringements, upon condition of the rights of the office being preserved in future or secured against Mr. Campbell and the succeeding heirs of entail of the estate of Blythswood in the said lands, and that Mr. Campbell's law agents had also agreed to an arrangement to the said effect. On considering which statement, with the estate bill now produced, the magistrates and council resolve to consent and hereby do consent to the said bill being passed into a law, upon provisions to the effect before specified being therein inserted and the said arrangement concluded. But in the event of such provisions not being so inserted, or the said arrangement so concluded, authorize the lord provost, or the town clerks or either of them, to present petitions to both houses of parliament in their name and on their behalf against the said bill, praying to be heard by counsel.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Laws and Customs, vol. ii., pp. 90, 156.

<sup>2</sup> See Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., pp. 679-80, No. 1509.

Byre and shed  
to be erected  
at cattle  
market and  
well sunk.

The committee on public markets presented the following report:—  
“ The committee on markets beg to inform the council that they have a letter from Mr. Marshall, the tacksman of the live cattle market dues, informing them that it would be a great advantage to have byres fitted up in the market place, for the accommodation of cattle brought to market and for such as not being sold remain till next market day, and offering to pay at the rate of ten per cent. for the money which may be laid out. The committee in taking this matter into consideration have learned from cattle dealers and fleshers who frequent the market that byres are much wanted. In proof of which persons in the neighbourhood of the market place are erecting byres at their own risk for the accommodation of dealers. Your committee, after mature consideration, being of opinion that byres to contain from 80 to 100 head of cattle are necessary and would be advantageous alike to the proprietors and the tacksman, beg to recommend that the present shed at the eastside of the market place be fitted up into a byre and that a new shed be erected on the west side. As there is water in the ground the committee recommend that a well be sunk near the proposed byre, which would save the tacksman a large sum charged him as water rent. The expence of the byres, shed and well, will it is believed be from three to four hundred pounds. If the council agree to the measure the superintendent will make plans and specifications and the committee will receive estimates and contract for the work without delay. Glasgow, 6th May, 1828.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the suggestions therein contained, authorize the committee to have the shed at the east side of the live cattle market place fitted up as a byre or cow-house, such as to contain from 80 to 100 head of cattle, and to have a new shed erected on the west side, as also to have a well sunk as proposed in the report, the expence of the said erections and operations not to exceed £400. Farther authorize the committee to procure specifications and estimates and to contract for the said work, the expence to be chargeable solely against the live cattle market trust fund.

Chaplain of  
gaol and  
trustees for  
library.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report:—  
“ We have taken into consideration the petition presented to the council on the 14th August last by Mr. John Fisher, preacher of the gospel, at present

teacher in the gaol, for the appointment of chaplain to the gaol, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Morrison. We can discover no reasonable objection to the union of the offices of teacher and chaplain to the gaol, and as Mr. Fisher is favourably reported of, and as no other applicant has appeared for the office, we think the council may at least make an interim appointment in Mr. Fisher's favour for 12 months. Farther, we beg to suggest to the council the appointment of the senior merchant baillie for the time and professor M'Gill and the revd. Dr. Muir, minister of St. James' parish, as trustees for taking charge of the library in the gaol, and that the thanks of the council be voted to Mr. Muir for his unremitting attention to the prisoners in religious matters. 5th May, 1828."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, nominate and appoint Mr. John Fisher, preacher of the gospel, to be chaplain and teacher to the gaol, for twelve months from Whitsunday first, with a salary of £20 per annum as chaplain and £15 per annum as teacher. Farther, approve of the trustees for the library in the gaol suggested in the report and nominate the same accordingly and unanimously vote the thanks of the council to the revd. Mr. Muir for his zealous attention to the religious interests of the prisoners.

[A letter from Mr. Ewing and petition by 251 subscribers desiring the adoption of "measures for obtaining an alteration of the existing mode of assessment for the poor," was appointed to lie on the table for farther consideration.] Application for alteration of mode of assessing for poors rates.

On the motion of Mr. Browne, authorize the chamberlain to intimate to the holders of the town's obligations that only four per cent. will be allowed after the 2nd August next. Interest reduced.

Subscribe feu contract between the magistrates and council and Messrs. Austins and M'Auslin of a steading of building ground, part of the Gorbals lands. Subscribe feu contract.

5 June 1828

Mr. Reddie stated that the clauses necessary for the protection of the interests of the community and of the rights of the town clerks in future had been introduced into the printed estate bill of Mr. Campbell of Blythswood. Necessary clauses inserted in Blythswood bill.

Delay consideration of mode of assessing poor.

The council having resumed consideration of the application presented at last meeting for a change in the mode of apportioning the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, the lord provost intimated he had received a communication that a representation would soon be laid before them by a number of respectable inhabitants holding views different from those expressed in the memorial by the assessors for the current year, and the magistrates and council therefore delay the further consideration of this difficult subject till a future meeting.

Remit to committee as to bill on Scotch gaols.

The lord provost stated that the bill relative to Scotch gaols lately introduced into parliament by the lord advocate appeared to contain many exceptionable provisions as applicable to this city, but that his lordship has agreed to allow the bill to ly over for farther consideration till next session, after being amended in the select committee; and, on the motion of the lord provost, the council remit to the committee on the gaol to consider deliberately the provisions of the said bill and to report.

Proposed bridge opposite Saltmarket.

Mr. Dalglish, as preceptor of Hutchesons' hospital, submitted to the council, from the patrons of that hospital, a plan of a bridge proposed to be erected over the Clyde opposite to Saltmarket Street and the following subscription paper and minute of the patrons of the 4th June instant:—[Here follows obligation by subscribers to pay certain sums on the conditions therein mentioned. MS. Record, pp. 579-86.] Which subscription paper and minute having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance, with instructions to consider the propriety of the corporation of the city subscribing towards the erection of the proposed bridge and to what extent.

Applications for vacant office of council officer.

On considering a letter from Edward Laurensen resigning his office of council officer, in consequence of his having been appointed keeper of the Clough light house, the council remit to the magistrates to receive applications for the vacant office and to report.

Report as to reduction of rent of market inn, &c.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—  
 “ The committee on markets have to report that Mr. David Sym has possessed the Market inn and salt provision bazar, for three years ended at Whitsunday last, at the annual rent of £205, and Mr. Sym has represented to the committee that, during the first eighteen months, hawkers were prevented

from selling provisions on the streets in the neighbourhood of the market, and he was enabled to pay his rent regularly; but since that time they have not been prevented from doing so, the consequence has been the market has so much fallen off that the very persons who hired the stalls gave them up and hawked provisions in the adjoining streets. And he also says he took the premises for the last two years under a promise that hawking should not be allowed in the neighbourhood, which is admitted to be correct, and he has frequently represented to the committee that it would be impossible for him to pay the stipulated rent, and that, during the last two years, he had lost £200, and demands one hundred guineas of deduction for the last eighteen months he had possession. If the circumstances above stated by Mr. Sym be correct as to the hawkers being allowed to sell on the streets, the committee think him entitled to a deduction of rent, and in consideration that the premises have been recently let by public roup at the rent of £160 per annum, the committee recommend the council to make an abatement for the last eighteen months in proportion to that rent, vizt., £22 10s. for each half year. Glasgow, 3rd June, 1828."

Which report having been read, delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

"Expense incurred in fitting up the baronial hall of Gorbals. 1827. A bench, seats and cloths, £9 7s.; Lang and Son, gas lustre, £21; Thomson and Edmiston, fitting up inside of iron safe, £5 5s. 6d. Total, £35 12s. 6d. The committee on finance having taken the above account into consideration are of opinion that the council should order it to be paid. Glasgow, 4 June, 1828."

Expence in  
fitting up  
baronial hall  
of Gorbals.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize payment of the account therein mentioned amounting to £35 12s. 6d., but with this intimation to the magistrates of Gorbals that no payment of such expenses will be allowed in future, unless the furnishings or work have been previously authorized by the council.

The committee on the gates of St. David's church presented the following report:—

"When St. David's church was finished it was thought proper to have it enclosed from the street by a parapet wall and iron railing, and on purpose

Pillars at the  
gates of St.  
David's  
church.

to have the wall and rail in the same style with the church the architect furnished drawings and specifications and the work was finished in conformity thereto. It has, however, turned out that the gates are too heavy for the stone pillars and have consequently drawn them off the perpendicular. The superintendent of public works having stated the above, at the last meeting of council we were appointed to examine the gates and pillars along with him and to report our opinion how the evil should be remedied. In compliance therewith, having examined them, it is our opinion, as well as that of Mr. Broom, the mason who built the pillars, that a strong iron bar should be put into the centre of each pillar and made fast to the parapet wall and iron rail. In a work of this kind which cannot well be done by estimate, we take leave to recommend that the work be ordered to be done upon the plan suggested, in the most economical way consistent with strength."

Which report having been read, the council approve thereof, and authorize the superintendent of public works to get the work recommended executed with as little expense as practicable and at the sight of the committee.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

Approve of report as to building byre in live cattle market, &c.

"The committee on markets beg leave to report that they have contracted with Messrs. John Small, M'Quater and M'Creadie and Samuel Anderson to build a byre in the live cattle market to hold 120 head of cattle, but on conferring again with the tacksman they are of opinion that it would be more advantageous to have the byre built on the west side of the market than on the east side, as formerly proposed, and gave orders accordingly. The committee have also thought proper, in conjunction with the tacksman, to advertize that wholesale dealers in fruit would be permitted to use the covered sheds in the market for the sale of their fruit, without the payment of dues, during the currency of the present tack. The committee therefore request the approbation of the council. Glasgow, 5th June, 1828."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof.

Regulations for live cattle market.

The committee on markets presented the following regulations for the live cattle market, and the magistrates and council having considered the same, approve thereof and enact and ordain accordingly:—  
[Here follow Regulations, MS. Record, pp. 592-5.]

The lord provost and magistrates of Glasgow, with the approbation of the council, prohibit and discharge the city porters, when employed to carry down luggage or other goods to any of the quays at the Broomielaw, from exacting more than the rates or fares for porters fixed by the trustees on the river and harbour, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence.

City porters  
to charge  
same fares as  
harbour  
porters.

3 July 1828

The magistrates presented the following report relative to the applications for the vacant situation of council officer:—

John Owen  
appointed  
council  
officer.

“Glasgow, 3rd July, 1828. The magistrates beg to report that, conformably to remit, they have received applications from several candidates for the situation of council officer, vacant by the resignation of Edward Laurenson, several of whom are very respectably recommended, but on the whole the magistrates beg to recommend John Owen to the consideration of the council, as the person in their opinion best qualified for the office, the duties and emoluments of the office being the same as heretofore.”

On considering which report the council approve thereof, and nominate and appoint the said John Owen to be council officer from this date, during pleasure, with a salary of £60 per annum and a dress coat, with all the powers attached to the office, but on the express condition of his faithfully and diligently performing the duties of council officer specified in the minutes of the 2nd January, 1823.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

“The committee on landed property beg to inform the council that the park belonging to the city, immediately to the west of the horse market, containing about one and one third acres is enclosed on three sides only. The committee therefore suggest that the side next Duke Street should be enclosed with a brick wall and gate which can be done at an expence of £56, after which the town will obtain a rent for the ground. Glasgow, 30 June, 1828.”

Report as to  
enclosing  
park adjoining  
horse  
market.

On considering which report the magistrates and council approve thereof, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

“Glasgow, 10 June, 1828. The committee on markets beg to inform the council

Repairs on  
house of the  
tacksman of

live cattle  
market.

that the tacksman of the dues of the live cattle market has represented to them that his business is increased so much that persons frequenting the market are frequently obliged to go to other houses for accommodation, and requesting that the council would make certain alterations on and additions to the house for which he will give an additional rent, at the rate of ten per cent. on the outlay, and urging that the work might be done by the ensuing fair. If this was to be done there was not time to wait for a meeting of council. The committee therefore requested Mr. Rodger and Mr. Ferrie to examine the premises, along with the superintendent, and in the event of their being satisfied that the tacksman's request was reasonable the committee empowered them to order the work to be done. These gentlemen being of opinion that the repairs and additions were necessary and proper, as without them a considerable part of the business of the market would be transferred to other houses, the work is going on and will be finished by the ensuing fair. The work being of a nature not to be estimated the committee take leave to recommend that the council direct the price to be paid out of the trust funds, which they think will not exceed £200."

Which report having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to proceed with the additions and improvements therein recommended, the tacksman paying ten per cent. on the outlay.

Mr. Bain to  
preach in  
Outer High  
church during  
vacancy.

On the recommendation of the kirk session of the Outer High church, resolve to suggest to the presbytery Mr. (*blank*) Bain, preacher of the gospel, as a fit person to be authorized to officiate in the Outer High church, with the usual allowance, during the present vacancy, on the alternate Sundays when public worship shall not be supplied by the presbytery.

Warden of  
the High  
church bury-  
ing ground.

The lord provost intimated the death of Mr. Basil Ronald, warden of the High church burying ground, and that it would be necessary to appoint a successor at next meeting.

Report as to  
privilege of  
street at  
Windmill-  
croft.

The superintendent of public works, on behalf of the committee on landed property, reported that a meeting had taken place between the committee and a committee of the trades house, with a view to ascertain on what terms the trades house and incorporated trades would allow the town the benefit of the street formed by the trades house between the west termination of the lands of Tradeston and the Windmillcroft belonging to the town, but that the committee of the incorporated trades had asked

the value of the one half of the street, at the rate of 10s. per square yard, amounting to nearly £500 sterling, a sum which the committee on landed property cannot recommend should be given.

23 July 1828

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on Field adjoining live cattle market to be enclosed. markets recommending the enclosure on the north side, towards Duke Street, of the field belonging to the corporation adjoining the live cattle market, approve of the said report and authorize the committee and superintendent of works to get the enclosure completed.

Having resumed consideration of the vacancy in the office of warden Emoluments of warden of High church yard. to the High church yard, delay making any new appointment till a future meeting, and remit to the committee on churches and church yards to ascertain as far as can be done the emoluments of the office, and to report.

There were produced the following letter of resignation by John Resignation of Mr. Weir, precentor of St. George's. Weir, precentor of St. George's church, and accompanying letter of obligation:—

“Glasgow, 14 March, 1828. To the honble. the lord provost, magistrates and council. My lord and gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have acted as precentor in the Wynd and St. George's church for upwards of twenty six years, during which time I flatter myself that I gave satisfaction to the three reverend clergymen who officiated during that time and to the congregation. As I am increasing in years I find that relaxation would be desirable. I therefore beg leave to tender my resignation on condition of receiving from the corporation the sum of £15 per annum for life, being the present salary. I am hopeful, that when my services are considered, you will be pleased to grant my request. I am, &c. (signed), John Weir. Glasgow, 26 May, 1828.” [Here follows letter from members of St. George's congregation agreeing to relieve the town council of the salary of the new precentor during Mr. Weir's lifetime.]

Which letters having been read, the magistrates and council agree to accept Mr. Weir's resignation upon the condition of his being allowed to retain his present salary for life, in consideration of the said obligatory letter, binding the subscribers to relieve the corporation of the said salary during the said period.

Sale of property in Ingram Street.

The committee on Ingram Street reported the sale of the residue of the ground and tenements on the north side of the said street, lately purchased for the widening thereof, at the sum of £2,700, besides a ground rent of £20 stg. per annum.

Report by Mr. Dixon as to coal in Green.

The lord provost laid before the council the very able report which Mr. William Dixon, of the Govan colliery, had had the goodness to prepare relative to the strata of coal under the public Green, and on the motion of the lord provost the magistrates and council unanimously vote their thanks to Mr. Dixon for the disinterested, scientific and luminous exposition which he has given of this subterraneous portion of the property of the city.

3 September 1828

Inner High and St. John's churches to be heated by hot air dispensers.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“The committee on churches beg leave to remind the council that in the autumn of 1826 they recommended hot air dispensers to be put in the Inner High and Outer High churches. Messrs. Howden of London offered to heat the Inner High for £200 and the Outer High for £180. On that occasion the council thought proper to make the experiment on the Outer High, on the understanding that if that church was completely heated they would employ Mr. Howden to heat the Inner High also. Mr. Howden, junr., who was here a few days ago, engages to fit up two dispensers in the Inner High, equally efficient, but in a less ornamental style than formerly condescended on, for £160, to have them put in the church in ten weeks from this date and to give twelvemonths trial before payment; and if they do not completely answer the purpose they will remove them at their own expense. The committee have also to inform the council that they have received a memorial from the session of St. John's church stating that the present stove is insufficient. The committee considering the nature of the windows and the great size of the church, and being satisfied that independent of the comfort of the congregation it is the interest of the corporation to have this church made comfortable, beg leave to recommend that a hot air dispenser be put up in it, which Mr. Howden, in consequences of having it in his power to put up at the same time with those of the Inner High, engages to complete for £80, on the same terms as the others as to trial and payment. The committee have farther to report that they directed the superintendent of public works to ascertain the emoluments of the office of the warden of the High church yard and he reports that the neat sum received for the six months ending on 30 June last is £73 1s. 3d.”

Which report having been taken into consideration, so far as it relates to the heating of the Inner High church and of St. John's church, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorise the committee to contract for the heating of the said churches on the terms specified in the report, attention being paid as far as practicable to the external appearance of the church in reference to any building which it may be necessary to erect.

Which report having also been taken into consideration so far as it relates to the emoluments of the office of warden of the High church burying ground, with a letter from Mr. John Whytelaw offering himself as a candidate for the said office, vacant by the death of Mr. Basil Ronald, the magistrates and council, on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by William Graham, esquire, unanimously appoint Mr. Whytelaw to be warden of the High church burying ground from this date, during pleasure, with all the powers, duties and emoluments of the office, upon condition of Mr. Whytelaw keeping regular accounts of the burials in the grounds under his charge and of the fees received by him, and making reports of the amount thereof at such periods as may be directed by the committee on churches and church yards, reserving to the magistrates and council to make such alterations and amendments as they may think proper on the existing regulations relative to the management of the burying grounds and the rates of fees payable to the warden.

The lord provost laid before the magistrates and council a draught of the proposed regulations and instructions for the officers of police and watchmen, as approved of by the magistrates and other general commissioners of police, on Thursday, the 17th July last. Which regulations having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and hereby ratify and confirm the same so that they may take effect from this date, in terms of section cxxxii of the Police act.

There was produced a letter from Mr. J. P. Clark, teacher of music, offering himself as a candidate for the office of precentor of St. George's church, and also a letter from Mr. John Drew on behalf of the congregation recommending Mr. Clark. Which letters having been considered, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the said Mr. J. P. Clark to be precentor of St. George's church, during the will and

Mr. John Whytelaw to be warden of High church burying ground.

Approve of police regulations.

Mr. J. P. Clark appointed precentor of St. George's.

pleasure of the magistrates and council, with all the privileges and emoluments attached to the office.

Day fixed for electing minister to Outer High church.

The lord provost stated that a deputation of the kirk session of the Outer High church had yesterday waited on him and recommended the revd. Mr. Forbes, of Hope Street chapel, Edinburgh, as a fit person to be presented to the charge of that church and parish, and, on the motion of the lord provost, the magistrates and council appoint a meeting of council to be held on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at 2 o'Clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing a minister to be presented to the cure of the Outer High church, vacant by the translation of the revd. Mr. Marshall to the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh.

Remit to committee as to laying water pipes in Green.

There was produced a letter from Messrs. Bartholomew & Co. offering a rent of fifty pounds per annum, for forty years, for permission to lay pipes in the Green for supplying their works with water from the Clyde. Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on the Green, with power to conclude a bargain on the terms proposed but under such conditions as the public interest may appear to require.

10 September 1828

The revd. John Forbes elected minister of the Outer High church.

The magistrates and council having, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, taken into consideration the vacancy in the Outer High church and parish of this city, occasioned by the translation of the revd. Mr. Marshall to Edinburgh, on the motion of the lord provost, unanimously elect and resolve to present the revd. Mr. John Forbes, of Hope Street chapel of ease, Edinburgh, to the office of minister and cure of the said church and parish. [Deed of presentation in his favor signed and engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 625-7.]

Lord provost to subscribe petition to presbytery.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to subscribe, in their behalf, a petition to the revd. presbytery of Glasgow, praying the presbytery to fix an early day for moderating a call to the revd. John Forbes, and to take the other steps necessary for his translation from Hope Street chapel, Edinburgh, to the Outer High church and parish, according to the rules of the church.

Committee to sign call.

On the motion of the lord provost, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee of council to take the necessary

measures for having the revd. John Forbes translated from the Hope Street chapel, Edinburgh, and inducted into the Outer High church and parish of this city, with power to attend the presbytery and to sign the call in favor of Mr. Forbes on behalf of the magistrates and council.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

“The committee having reconsidered the indefinite amount of the charge incurred by the corporation in name of expenses attending the installation of the magistrates of Gorbals, the public dinner subsequently to the magistrates and heritors, and at the celebration of his Majesty’s birthday in Gorbals, recommend to the council that in future the sum of £50 shall be placed annually at the disposal of the magistrates of Gorbals, in full of the allowance from the corporation funds of the city for these purposes. 10th September, 1828.”

Approve of report as to entertainments at Gorbals.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and resolve and direct accordingly. Farther, on the recommendation of the lord provost, resolve that the entertainment hitherto given before dinner, at the installation of the Gorbals magistrates, shall be discontinued in future.

The committee of council appointed to examine the rental of the extended royalty, from 1827 to 1828, presented the following report:—

“The committee of council, appointed at their meeting on the 8th of March last, beg leave to report that they have examined the rental remitted to their examination and are satisfied of its accuracy, the total amount thereof being £25,441 7s., and the assessment thereon at four per cent., payable to the barony parish, being £1,017 13s. 1d., to the payment of which, or of such part thereof as may be still unpaid, the committee can see no objection. In fulfilment of the second branch of the remit made to them, the committee have been at considerable pains to ascertain the amount of assessment levied for the poor of the city, in consequence of the extension of the royalty to a portion of the barony parish, and they annex to this report a state exhibiting the result of their investigation. From this it appears that the total amount of the city assessment thus levied is £1,077 10s., while the sum payable to the barony parish is, as before mentioned, £1,017 13s., leaving an apparent surplus of £59 17s. But of the sums assessed payment has been refused on the grounds of overcharge, non-liability, &c., to the extent of £73 10s., so that there will be a deficiency of £13 13s. if the disputed assessments be not ultimately recovered. 28th July, 1828.”

Report of committee as to rental of extended royalty.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the treasurer of the town's hospital to pay over to the treasurer of the barony parish the balance still due of the amount of poor rates levied within the extended royalty, at the rate of 4 per cent. on the rental, as specified in the said report.

Charter of resignation and novodamus in favor of Archibald Campbell, esqr., signed.

Authorize the honourable William Hamilton, lord provost [and others], to sign, in the name and on behalf of the magistrates and council, as superiors, charter of resignation and novodamus in favor of Archibald Campbell, esquire, of Blythswood, as heir of entail in the estate of Blythswood, of four pieces of ground within the burgh of Glasgow, to be held feu of the magistrates and council and for services of burgh used and wont, in terms of the act 9, Geo. IV, c. 32, to the provisions of which act as regards these lands the magistrates and council gave their consent, on the terms specified in former minute of council, and the said charter was subscribed accordingly of this date.

*30 September 1828*

Election of provost and bailies.

[Alexander Garden, provost; William Gray and Robert Paterson, of the merchant rank, and Archibald M'Lellan, junr., of the crafts rank, bailies, Charles Stirling, junr., youngest merchant bailie, James Graham, youngest trades bailie.]

*3 October 1828*

Election of councillors.

[Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen, councillors for the ensuing year.]

*7 October 1828*

Port Glasgow and Newark.

[William Hamilton, eldest bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.]

*8 October 1828*

Election of dean of guild, &c.

[Stewart Smith, dean of guild; William M'Lean, deacon convener; Peter Mirrlees, treasurer; Walter Ferguson, water bailie, and Robert Ferrie, depute water bailie; John Buchanan, bailie, and John Binnie, James Cook, Hugh Douglas, and John Turner, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; James Mackenzie, bailie of Provan; James Browne, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of public works; James Hardie, superintendent of streets and buildings; Hugh M'Kay, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie, and Robert Thomson,

first and second conjunct town clerks; and Joseph Reid and William Davie, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to gaol and bridewell.]

[Committees, commissioners, and directors appointed.]

Committees,  
&c.

14 *October* 1828

[Charles Stirling, junr., who had been elected third or youngest merchant bailie on 30th September, fined in the sum of £80 for refusing or declining to accept office.]

Fine for refusing to accept office.

Mr. William Hamilton stated that since the magistrates and council had agreed to contribute £2,000 towards building Hutchesons' bridge, an opinion had come to prevail very generally that the width of the bridge ought to be extended six feet beyond what was formerly proposed, and that the measure having been again under the consideration of the parties more immediately interested in the undertaking, the private subscribers had agreed to extend their subscriptions 25 per cent., provided the corporation of the city also agreed to extend their former subscription in the same proportion, Hutchesons' hospital being authorized to borrow on the credit of the pontages the farther sum of £2,000, or such part thereof as may be required, along with the farther subscription of £25 per cent. for obtaining the proposed additional width, and moved that the council should subscribe the sum of £500 in addition to the sum of £2,000 formerly agreed to. The dean of guild and baillie Paterson seconded the motion and the magistrates and council, having considered the proposal, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Additional subscription to Hutchesons' bridge.

17 *October* 1828

[Hugh Robertson, chosen third or youngest merchant bailie in room of Charles Stirling, junr., who had declined to accept.]

Third merchant bailie.

Having resumed consideration of the additional subscription, on the part of the city, towards the erection of Hutchesons' bridge, proposed by Mr. William Hamilton at last meeting, the magistrates and council unanimously approve of the addition of £500 to the sum formerly agreed to be contributed towards this great public improvement, on the same terms in point of preference, and authorize the lord provost to sign

Additional subscription to Hutchesons' bridge.

on behalf of the city the subscription paper of which a draught is now produced.

Memorial as  
to poor's  
assessment.

Mr. William Craig having called the attention of the council to the memorial presented some months ago, on the expediency of a change in the mode of laying on the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, the magistrates and council resolve to take the said memorial into farther consideration at an early meeting.

5 November 1828

Memorial as  
to extension  
of royalty  
over Blyths-  
wood lands.

There was presented the following application from a number of the feuars and inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood, requesting that these lands may be united with the city:—

“ To the honorable the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Glasgow. We, the undersigned, feuars and inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood, are satisfied that the least expensive and most effectual means of securing for ourselves and properties the advantages of a good police, will be the union of these lands with the adjoining city of Glasgow, with which they are already so closely and intimately connected, upon such fair and equitable terms and conditions as may be beneficial for the parties concerned, or as may be hereafter arranged between the parties interested. We are of opinion that the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, so far as regards the lands proposed to be annexed, should remain on its present footing, and that the statute labour conversion funds should not be placed under the corresponding establishment in the city. Neither do we conceive the exclusive privileges of the incorporated trades ought to be extended over the lands of Blythswood, any more than they were formerly over the present extended royalty, and we submit that the inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood should remain exempted as at present from the local burgh customs or duties, particularly the ladles and miltures. Upon these terms we respectfully request the magistrates and council to take the proposed union of the lands of Blythswood with the city into their early and serious consideration, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary for carrying it into effect.”

Which memorial having been read, Mr. William Hamilton stated that when lord provost he had had a correspondence on the subject of this application with Mr. Campbell, superior of the lands of Blythswood, and had received from that gentleman the two following letters:—

“ Blythswood, 17th January, 1828. My dear lord,—A few days ago I had a visit from a deputation of the feuars on the Blythswood estate, who stated that it was the general wish that they should have a police establishment, &c., independent of the city of Glasgow, and requested my support to the measure. To this I answered that I could take no steps in the matter without a previous consultation with your lordship and the magistrates, that the proposal still appeared to me to be attended with all the inconvenience I had formerly urged, but that I should endeavour to make up my mind on the subject before I went to London. Being most anxious to know your lordship’s sentiments on this important affair, I fully intended to have waited on you before now, but I have been so much occupied that I have not been able to leave home. In the meantime, I beg to assure you that upon your lordship’s decision depends whether I shall support, oppose, or stand neuter. I am, &c., yours (signed) Archd. Campbell. To the lord provost of Glasgow. Blythswood, 2nd February, 1828, My dear lord,—I beg you will have the goodness to return the minutes, &c., of the meeting of the Blythswood feuars which I placed in your lordship’s hands sometime ago, as I wish to send them back to Mr. Stevenson previous to my departure for London, now fixed for Tuesday next, the 5th. I propose to state to Mr. Stevenson my decided opinion that the creation on my lands of any independent jurisdiction will be attended with manifold inconveniences, and that I can sanction no measure which may be adopted by the feuars unless it meets with the approbation of the lord provost and magistrates of Glasgow. I am, &c. (signed) Archd. Campbell.”

Which letters having also been read, the magistrates and council remit the said application and letters to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to enquire into the matter and to report by next meeting of council. And in the meantime, as the period allowed for parliamentary notices has nearly elapsed, authorize the necessary notices to be immediately given with a view to an application to parliament on the subject during the ensuing session.

On the motion of Mr. William Hamilton, seconded by Mr. John May, authorize the lord provost, in behalf of the magistrates and council to apply by memorial to the postmaster general, and if necessary to the lords commissioners of his Majesty’s treasury, for such an arrangement of the mail between London and Glasgow as will insure its earlier arrival in Glasgow.

Application  
for earlier  
arrival of  
mail.

11 November 1828

Acceleration  
of London  
mail.

The lord provost stated that, in pursuance of the authority given at last meeting of council, a memorial had been transmitted to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, referring to the recent application from the chamber of commerce of this city to the postmaster general, and urging the expediency of a farther acceleration of the London mail, so as to save a day in actual business, by the establishment of a separate mail from Liverpool and Manchester to Glasgow.

Extension of  
royalty.

The lord provost stated that the committee to whom the application for the extension of the royalty was referred had had a meeting, and, after considering the subject, had thought it more expedient not to give any notices with a view to the introduction of a bill during the ensuing session of parliament, but to postpone this proceeding to another session, that the proposed measure might receive the deliberate discussion which its importance deserves.

Remit as to  
mode of  
poor's assess-  
ment.

[Remitted to a committee to investigate as to the present mode of assessment for the maintenance of the poor, to obtain information and to report whether any, and if so what, change ought to be made.]

Justiciary  
hall to be  
heated.

On the motion of the lord provost, and with a view to the circuit court to be held in Glasgow during the Christmas recess, authorize the committee on the court house and gaol to get the justiciary hall heated by stoves or otherwise but at as moderate an expense as practicable.

Allowance to  
assistant of  
revd. Dr.  
Burns.

There was produced a memorial from the heritors of the barony parish requesting the magistrates and council, as heritors of that parish, to concur in a contribution for raising a stipend to Mr. Black, as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Burns, and stating £12 per annum as the proportion of the proposed stipend corresponding to the interest of the city as an heritor in the barony church and parish. Which memorial having been considered, the magistrates and council, as heritors of the barony parish, agree to contribute the sum of £12 per annum as their proportion of the proposed stipend, payable half-yearly to Mr. Black while assistant to the revd. Dr. Burns.

Allow enter-  
tainment to  
presbytery.

On the motion of Mr. John Alston, so far modify the resolution of 25th January last as to rescind that part of it which relates to the entertainment formerly given to the presbytery of Glasgow upon occasion of the induction of ministers into the established churches of this city.

There was presented the following letter from Mr. Alexander M'Grigor, junr., writer, to Mr. Reddie:—

“ Glasgow, 7th November, 1828. Dear Sir,—You are aware that the magistrates and council of Glasgow obtained, in the year 1825. an act of parliament for the purpose, among others, of widening North Albion Street, and by which authority is given them to assume and take possession of the whole or part of the meeting house and grounds belonging to the Free Presbyterian society. The authority thus given to the magistrates and council to take possession of the whole of the said subjects, altho' only a part of the same might be necessary for the purposes of the act, was thought expedient and proper, both by the society and magistrates themselves, because the latter might otherwise feel themselves only entitled to take such part of the property as might be absolutely necessary for the purposes of the act, leaving the remainder to the society fettered, as in the original titles, by strong restrictions as to sale or alienations, and at the same time totally unfit for the objects for which the society was established. In these circumstances I am directed by the society respectfully to propose to the magistrates that, in order to relieve the society from the disagreeable situation in which a partial exercise of the authority before mentioned would leave the society, the magistrates should, in terms of the act and on condition of being relieved of all expense in the matter, acquire and take possession of the whole of the said subjects, and, upon obtaining the necessary title thereto, that they should reconvey to the trustees of the society the said subjects (or such part thereof as they may conceive unnecessary for the purposes of the act), in the ordinary legal manner, with warrandice from fact and deed only, but unfettered by any restriction save what the act may require. [Arrangement as to expense of deeds.] I request you will have the goodness to lay this letter before the magistrates and council, and remain, &c. (signed) Alex. M'Grigor, junr. To James Reddie, esq., advocate.”

Letter and  
remit as to  
property of  
Presbyterian  
society.

Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee entrusted with the charge of widening Ingram Street under the act of parliament for that purpose, with power to grant the request of the presbyterian society, if it shall appear the corporation of the city will not thereby be exposed to any risk or subjected to any expense.

Having considered the accounts of expenses incurred, in preparing, engraving, and printing the different reports relative to strata of coal in

Accounts for  
reports as to  
coal in Green  
passed.

the Green, authorize the chamberlain to pay the persons aftermentioned the sums annexed to their respective names, amounting in all to £93 2s. 6d., vizt., William Kyle, £23 2s.; Joseph Swan, £19 18s.; John Smith & Son, £7 9s. 6d.; John Carss, £15 4s.; Edward Khull & Sons, £27 9s.

15 *January* 1829

Assessment  
for poor.

[The magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in the sum of £6,465 11s. 11d. for the maintenance of the poor for the current year.]

Application  
as to mode of  
assessing for  
poor.

[Remitted to the committee formerly appointed to report as to the proposed alteration in the mode of assessment for the poor, a letter, declaration, and petition on the subject, with instructions to consider the same and report.]

Arrears of  
poor's assess-  
ment.

On the motion of Mr. Dalglish, enjoin the committee of directors of the town's hospital and the collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor to prosecute for the arrears of assessment still unpaid so far as it may appear expedient to them to do so.

Area of  
ground on  
east side of  
Candleriggs.

The committee on public markets reported that, in prosecution of the provisions of the act of parliament obtained in 1825 for the purchase of the area of ground situated on the east side of Candleriggs Street, formerly occupied and used by the proprietors in terms of their title deeds as a bowling green, and more lately occupied under lease from the proprietors by the magistrates and council for public markets, usually called the bazar, they had intimated generally to the agents of the proprietor a disposition to treat, and had made the necessary enquiries with regard to the value of the ground under the burdens to which it is subject, with a view to a jury trial in the event of that measure proving necessary. Of which proceedings the magistrates and council approve, and authorize the committee to proceed with such measures as may be necessary for the acquisition of the said ground under the said act of parliament.

Memorial as  
to gaols.

The committee on the gaol presented the following memorial, which they had printed for circulation, on the bill introduced by the lord advocate during last session of parliament "To amend the laws relating to the building, enlarging and repairing gaols in Scotland and for regulating such gaols and adjusting the mode of alimentering prisoners confined therein":—[Here follows printed memorial of 2½ folio pages pasted into the Council Record, pp. 725-7.]

Which memorial having been considered, the magistrates and council

approve and authorize the committee to transmit the same to the lord advocate and to circulate it among members of parliament.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report:—

“The committee on the gaol beg to report that they have employed Messrs. Howden and Son, of London, to fit up a hot air dispenser in the circuit court hall, on such a principle as to heat it and the burgh court hall, for the sum of £70. Messrs. Howden and Son warrant the stove to answer the purpose, the price not to be paid till after six months’ trial.”

Heating of  
justiciary  
hall, &c.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to proceed accordingly.

There was produced an extract from the minutes of the kirk session of the Outer High church, containing a letter from J. B. M’Farlane, precentor of that church, resigning his office, and bearing that the session had appointed a committee to take trial of candidates, and had, in the view of obtaining an efficient precentor, authorized the committee to offer a salary of from £5 to £10 in addition to the allowance of £15 per annum from the funds of the city. Which extract having been considered, accept J. B. M’Farlane’s resignation and reserve to nominate a successor when a person properly qualified is recommended.

Resignation  
of precentor  
of Outer High  
church.

On the report and recommendation of the committee on landed property, the magistrates and council agree and authorize Mr. William Hamilton, as convener of that committee, to address to Messrs. Austins and M’Auslin a letter of the following tenor, explanatory of certain points in the feu contract, lately entered into with them, of an acre of ground for building adjoining the portion of the Gorbals lands lately taken by them in lease for nursery grounds:—[Here follows letter, MS. Record, pp. 730-3.]

Tenor of  
letter to  
Austins and  
M’Auslin as  
to feu con-  
tract.

In consequence of a letter addressed by Mr. J. O. Denny, secretary to the Glasgow Water Works company, to Mr. James Browne, master of works, nominate and appoint William Hamilton [and others] as a committee, to have a conference as proposed by them with the directors of the said company as to the supply of water afforded to the inhabitants, particularly during the night and at fires.

Appoint com-  
mittee as to  
supply of  
water.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. James Mackenzie of Craigpark:—

Letter as to  
improving  
Duke Street.

“Glasgow, 5th November, 1828. My lord provost,—I believe that you are aware that a plan is at present under the consideration of the trustees of statute labour of this place for improving the access to the city by filling up the hollow in Duke Street, agreeably to a section by Mr. Kyle, land surveyor, and according to markings put by him on the walls on the sides of the street. The trustees are I find willing to go into the improvement, but their funds will not admit of their being at the whole expense as it will be considerable. The trustees on the Shotts road have agreed to contribute £300 and the trustees on the Cumbernauld road £150 towards the work. Several individuals have also subscribed and the merchants house are likewise willing to assist but more money will be requisite. As it was under the superintendence of the magistrates and council, aided by private subscriptions, that the street was at first opened, as it is the access to the Subdean mill and a principal access to and from the cattle market, I hope your lordship will see it proper to bring the matter at an early day before the magistrates and council, and I trust they will come liberally forward in so great and good a work for the improvement of the city and the property of the corporation.” [It was suggested that the retaining walls should be assigned to the trustees of statute labour to enable them more easily to carry on the improvement.]

Which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee on inland communications, with instructions to enquire into the matter and to report.

There was produced the following letter from the revd. John Muir:—

Letter as to dispensation of sacrament and remit.

“My lord,—As moderator of the general session, I am directed to acquaint your lordship and the other magistrates, which I hereby respectfully do, that a motion has been submitted to us having for its object the changing of the time for dispensing the Lord’s Supper in Glasgow from the beginning to the end of April, or the beginning of May, and that this motion lies on our table, to be disposed of at a special meeting of the general session on the 2nd Thursday of February next. With due regard, I am, &c.”

Which letter having been read, remit the subject thereof to the committee on churches, with instructions to have a conference with Mr. Muir, to communicate to him the objections which occur to the proposed change of the time of dispensing the Sacrament, and to endeavour to have the matter arranged in such a way as may be most convenient to the public.

There was produced the following extract of a minute of the committee on the Grammar School:—

“The meeting having *inter alia* had their attention called to a letter, dated the 27th ult., addressed to the convener by the rector relative to the emoluments of his class, and being satisfied that his income has fallen of late years below the average income of the other teachers, resolved to recommend to the magistrates and council to grant an augmentation of the rector’s salary to the extent of £25 a year, to commence from the 10th of October last, an addition to the same amount having been made to the salaries of the four masters, by minute of council of 16th January, 1827.”

Proposed augmentation of rector’s salary in Grammar School.

Which extract having been read, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration thereof till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

The magistrates and council subscribe disposition of ground adjoining Ingram Street and North Albion Street to the Free Presbyterian society, agreeably to the sale lately made to that society and on the terms agreed to at last meeting of council.

Sign disposition to the Presbyterian society.

The magistrates and council subscribe discharge and renunciation in favor of William, James, and Gavin Mather of a feu duty of £30 stg. payable for an area in Buchanan Street, part of the lot feued to Burns and Forrest.

Sign discharge and renunciation to Mathers.

The lord provost submitted the following letter, which he had lately transmitted to the convener of the county of Lanark, and the following answer from Mr. Lamb, clerk of supply:—

Proceedings as to expence of county prisoners.

“Glasgow, 3rd January, 1829. Sir,—I beg to refer to a letter which, in the month of April, 1823, Wm. Smith, esq., my predecessor in office, addressed to the sheriff of the county of Lanark on the subject of the expenses of county prisoners confined in the gaol of Glasgow, and which that gentleman laid before a full meeting of the county, and as nothing has been done in consequence of that letter and other subsequent applications, I am now under the necessity of repeating, once for all, the representation which it contained. The magistrates of Glasgow are quite aware of the legal obligations which attach to the keepers of the gaol of a royal burgh. But it is their duty to resist any extension of the burden beyond what the law imposes. In the exercise of humanity and in compliance with what then appeared to be the

wishes of the legislature, of the county as well as city, and of the public at large, the magistrates, about thirteen years ago, directed all the criminal prisoners in the gaol of Glasgow to be supplied with bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, and washing. And with regard to the city prisoners, the magistrates were and are disposed to incur this additional expenditure. But why the burgh should bear the expence of furnishing such articles to county prisoners they can see no reason either in justice or in law. And they submit that the different magistrates of the county ought clearly, from the proper county funds, to pay for the bedding, furniture, and cooking utensils used by the criminal prisoners incarcerated by them respectively. The county of Lanark, you are aware, has contributed nothing towards either the erection or the support of the court house and gaol of Glasgow. You are equally aware that the keepers of the gaol of a royal burgh are not legally bound to furnish anything more than merely safe custody, within sufficient walls and doors. The expence of furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, and washing for criminal prisoners in the gaol of Glasgow, for the seven years preceding the 1st January, 1823, amounted as formerly intimated to the county to £469 0s. 11d., and of this sum at least the half, viz., £234 10s. 5½d., was expended for the behoof of county prisoners. A similar annual expenditure has been incurred for the last six years, in the expectation that the county would come forward and pay its fair proportion. But as the county has not done so, and now appears to decline altogether to defray the expence of the accommodations before mentioned, for its own proper prisoners, the magistrates of the city have now no alternative, but finally to intimate, as I hereby intimate, to the county that they have been under the disagreeable necessity of directing these accommodations to be no longer afforded to county prisoners after the 31 January inst., reserving to themselves, if so advised, to raise an action against the county for reimbursement of the expenses, thus hitherto incurred for behoof of county prisoners. I have the honor to be, &c. Lanark, 10 January, 1829. My lord,—I yesterday had the honor to lay your lordship's letter of the 2nd inst. before a general meeting of this county when instructions were given to the committee named in 1823, to attend to the subject and report their opinion thereon without unnecessary delay, so as the matter may be taken under consideration of an adjourned meeting which will be specially called for the purpose. I have sent, by this day's post, an extract of the minute on that subject to Mr. Thomas Falconer, writer in Glasgow, as convener of the committee, who is instructed to correspond with your lordship on the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c. (signed), John Lamb. To the honble. the lord provost of Glasgow.”

Of which proceedings the magistrates and council approve.

13 February 1829

On the motion of the lord provost authorize an answer to be returned to the letter from Mr. Lamb, clerk of supply to the county of Lanark, inserted in the minutes of last meeting, intimating that in compliance with the wish therein expressed the magistrates will continue the allowance of bedding and other furnishings to county prisoners till the first day of April next but no longer.

Mr. William Hamilton reported, from the committee of council formerly appointed to hold a conference with the managers of the Glasgow Water Works company, that the conference had taken place on Tuesday last, that the managers professed a strong disposition to accommodate the public, but maintained they had already done all they were bound to do in terms of the acts of parliament in their behalf, that they had already caused to be formed a sufficient number of proper fire plugs within the royalty, more than the Cranstonhill Water Works company had done, and that they were not bound by their acts of parliament to keep a supply of water in the pipes during the night for the extinction of fires, and therefore declined giving up the present practice of withdrawing the supply of water from the inhabitants during the night. Which report having been considered the council, on the motion of Mr. Dalglish, continue the committee with the view of their having conferences with the managers of both the water works companies and also with the commissioners of police, for the purpose of accomplishing such an arrangement as may be satisfactory to all parties. And in the meantime appoint intimation to be made to the commissioners of police of the result of the conference already had with the managers of the Glasgow Water Works company.

The lord provost stated that by communications from Mr. Irving, agent for the convention of royal burghs, now laid on the table, and otherwise, it appeared the lord advocate was to introduce, during the present session of parliament, the bill brought forward by him last

Allowance to  
county  
prisoners.

Supply of  
water by  
Water Works  
company.

Committee to  
take charge  
of bills as to  
gaol, &c.

session for the rebuilding and enlargement of Scotch gaols and the regulation thereof, and also as a public measure the general Police bill for burghs, in consequence of an application to that effect from the convention of royal burghs. His lordship also stated there was reason to expect Mr. Home Drummond would introduce a bill for amending the justice of peace small debt act, and he submitted to the council the propriety of appointing a special committee to attend to the interests of this city in the progress of these bills through parliament. On considering which statement the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, with instructions to watch the progress of these bills and to adopt such measures as may appear to be necessary for protecting and promoting the interests of this city in the matters to which the bills relate, and particularly to follow out the views in the memorial by the committee on the gaol on the lord advocate's gaol bill, and obtain the extension of the small debt act to justices of the peace for cities and burghs by royal charter as well as to county justices.

Poor rates for extended royalty and remit.

[Remitted to a committee, for examination and report, application of the heritors of the barony parish for sum due to them as poors rates for the extended royalty, with a statement of the rental and of assessment thereon at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., amounting to £1,169 17s. 2d.] Farther remit to this committee, with the assistance of the ordinary law advisers of the city, to enquire and report whether it will be expedient, with reference to the inhabitants resident in the extended royalty, to change the mode of assessment from means and substance to rental, and how far such a change can be made consistently with the existing law on the subject.

Proceedings as to time of dispensing sacrament.

The lord provost stated that the committee appointed at last meeting to confer with the revd. Mr. John Muir of St. James', relative to the proposed change in the time of dispensing the sacrament in spring had thought it proper to ascertain how far the court of justiciary could regulate the spring circuit, so as not to interfere with the proposed change, and that he had accordingly addressed an official letter on the subject to the lord justice clerk, but that in answer his lordship had stated the court of justiciary could not commit itself as to any specific

time for holding the circuit and that in consequence principal Macfarlan had withdrawn his motion for the change.

There was produced an application from Dugald M'Coll, clerk to the gaol, stating that under the late act for amending the act of grace, his fees as clerk had greatly decreased, in consequence of the diminution of the number of persons imprisoned for debt, and praying a compensation for this loss at the rate of £10 per annum for the years 1827 and 1828, with the following report thereon by the committee on the gaol. [The committee recommended payment as craved, and stated that the petitioner had been directed to keep an accurate note of the fees received by him to enable the council to regulate any allowance in future.] Which application and report having been considered, the council approve of the report and authorize the chamberlain to pay the allowance craved of £10 per annum for the years 1827 and 1828.

*20 February 1829*

The magistrates and council and other trustees on the bridges having been convened for the purposes of the trust, the members of council, after the other trustees had left the meeting, took into consideration the propriety of the lord provost calling an early meeting of council with a view to their expressing their opinion as to the proposed farther concessions to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and several of the members of council present having delivered their opinions, some in favour of an early meeting and others for delaying till the nature of the measures to be submitted to parliament should be known, it was moved by baillie M'Lellan and seconded by Mr. William Rodger that the lord provost do convene the council on an early day for the said purpose, and Mr. John May, seconded by Mr. Walter Ferguson, moved the previous question. The vote being put, baillie M'Lellan's motion was carried by a majority of one, ten of the members of council present supporting it, nine members supporting the amendment and two declining to vote.

*27 February 1829*

The lord provost stated that, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting of council, he had called the present meeting for the purpose of

Allowance to clerk of gaol.

Meeting as to concessions to Roman Catholics.

Petition against further concessions.

considering the propriety of petitioning parliament on the subject of the proposed farther concessions to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

Baillie M'Lellan stated that after what took place at last meeting he considered the object of the meeting of this day was to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament against any further concessions to Roman Catholics, and he therefore begged to move that the council do now resolve to present respectful petitions to both houses of parliament against any further concessions of political power being made to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and that a committee be appointed to prepare the petitions. Mr. Rodger seconded the motion. Mr. William Craig then moved that the council delay coming to any resolution on the subject until the nature of the measures to be submitted to parliament for the settlement of the question be known. Baillie Gray seconded the motion. And after several members of council had delivered their sentiments,—the vote being put petition against or delay,—16 members of council voted to petition and 10 to delay, one member declining to vote. The magistrates and council accordingly resolve to present respectful petitions to both houses of parliament against any further concessions of political power to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects; appoint baillie M'Lellan [and others], as a committee, to prepare the petitions, authorize the lord provost to subscribe the same in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates and council, and request his lordship to transmit the petition to the house of commons to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, member for this city, and the petition to the house of lords to the earl of Eldon.

Precentor of  
Outer High  
church.

On the application of the session of the Outer High church, unanimously recommending Mr. Alexander Duncan, teacher of music in Glasgow, to be precentor in said church, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the said Mr. Alexander Duncan to be precentor of the Outer High church, during the will and pleasure of the magistrates and council, with all the privileges and emoluments attached to the office.

10 March 1829

Office of  
gaoler vacant.

The lord provost stated that in consequence of the unfortunate state of health of Mr. Watson the office of governor of the gaol had become

vacant, that the magistrates had directed Mr. M'Coll, the present clerk of the gaol, to take charge of it until a governor can be appointed by the council, and that with the view of filling up the vacancy they had directed the necessary advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers, of all which the magistrates and council approve, and remit to the magistrates to consider the applications which may be lodged and to report thereon at the meeting of council to be held on the 24th of this month.

The lord provost laid before the meeting a letter from the right honble. the earl of Morton, vice president of the Highland Society of Scotland, accompanying a vote of thanks by the society to the lord provost and magistrates for the cordial co-operation and liberal aid received from them upon occasion of the late show of live stock and agricultural meeting at Glasgow, and to Dr. James Cleland, superintendent of public works, for the energy and zeal displayed by him in forwarding the objects of the meeting and in carrying into effect the various arrangements and details of the shew.

The lord provost laid before the meeting the following letter from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood:—

“ 26 Regent Street, 7th March, 1829. My dear lord,—As I was obliged to go out of town on Tuesday and Wednesday, and as the impatience of the house to go into the great question was so great on Thursday as to prevent the bringing up of petitions, it was not till last night that I could get that from the magistrates and council of Glasgow introduced, and to do so even then I was obliged to have recourse to a manœuvre by placing it in the hands of lord Chandos who happened to be in possession of the house. As your lordship expressed a wish that I should take an early opportunity of submitting the petition to the house I judged this course preferable to postponing its presentation to a future day, when probably the same difficulty may occur. I am, &c. (signed), Arch. Campbell. To the lord provost of Glasgow.”

24 *March* 1829

The committee on the gaol presented the following report on the applications for the office of governor of the gaol:—

“ Applications have been made by the following persons, vizt., Dugald M'Coll, clerk and interim keeper, James Thomson, foreman of public works, William

Vote of  
thanks by  
Highland  
Society to  
lord provost,  
&c.

Letter from  
Blythswood  
saying peti-  
tion against  
Catholics  
presented.

Report as to  
candidates  
for governor  
of gaol.

Tait, officer on half pay, Edinburgh, Alexander M. Adams, M.D., Edinburgh, Adam Dalglish, salesman to the Anderston Victualling Society, and James Thomson, paymaster of the Forfar militia, residing at Arbroath. The committee have examined these applications and the relative certificates, and considering the superior qualifications of Mr. M'Coll, arising from his long experience of the business of the office and of other duties of a similar description and his correct and steady conduct, as known to the committee individually as well as to many gentlemen formerly in the magistracy and others who had opportunities of forming a correct opinion, they unanimously recommend him to the council as a fit person to be appointed governor. The committee take this opportunity of stating to the council, that they have had several applications on behalf of Mr. Watson, the late governor, for an allowance from the council in consideration of his services, the prospect which had been held out to him of his salary being increased, the state of his health and other circumstances, and the committee would recommend that the salary of the governor, which is £300 per annum, should be so modified as to admit of a yearly allowance to Mr. Watson of £30 during his indisposition, without any addition on this account to the expenditure of the corporation. The committee have farther to state that they have directed enquiries to be made with the view of improving the system of economy adopted in the gaol on the appointment of the late governor and continued during his management."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve in general thereof, but delay filling up the vacancy in the office of governor of the gaol till a future meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order, and appoint a meeting to be held for that purpose on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock afternoon. Farther, on the motion of Mr. Craig, remit to the committee to consider and report on the propriety of fixing a salary for the clerk to the gaol in full of all claims, upon the footing of his having no right to the customary fees payable to the clerk at incarceration or otherwise, but accounting for the same to the chamberlain. And, on the motion of Mr. Alston, remit also to the same committee to consider and report what allowance ought to be made to Mr. Brebner for his outlay and services, during the last year, in taking charge of the prisoners confined in that part of the county and city bridewell which forms the additional city gaol or prison.

The committee on the opening of the new communication between the Garscube road and the Kirkintilloch road, under the City Improvement Act obtained in 1825, presented the following report:—

Report as to improvement of Garscube and Kirkintilloch roads.

“The committee appointed to carry into effect the provisions of the late City Improvement Act, for opening a road from the Garscube road to the Kirkintilloch road, beg to inform the trustees that after a great deal of procedure with proprietors adjoining the proposed road they have concluded an agreement with Charles Stirling, esquire, of Cadder, as tutor for the heir of the Milton estate, and with others, which agreement Mr. Dalglish is authorised to sign on behalf of the trustees on the road, by which a great proportion of the ground for the road is got free of expence, and that they are now taking steps to acquire what other ground is wanted to complete the road. As no time should be lost in commencing this important undertaking, the committee have given directions for beginning the work. As the trust funds must be kept distinct from the corporation funds, the committee suggest that instead of borrowing at present the £5,000 authorized by the act they should in the meantime get a credit in the Glasgow bank for £1,000. Glasgow, 12th March, 1829.”

Which report having been considered the magistrates and council, as trustees under the said act, 6 Geo. IV, c. 107, approve thereof, authorize the committee to proceed with the work with all convenient dispatch, as being particularly useful at the present time in affording subsistence to operatives otherwise unemployed, and authorize the committee also for current emergencies to obtain from the Glasgow Bank Company a cash credit to the amount of £1,000.

31 *March* 1829

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the gaol with regard to the different applications for the vacant office of governor of the gaol, approve of the said report and, agreeably to the recommendation therein contained, nominate and appoint Mr. Dugald M'Coll, at present clerk of the gaol, to be governor or keeper of the gaol of Glasgow, and that during the will and pleasure of the magistrates and council and their successors in office and no longer, with a clear salary of £270 per annum, besides

Appoint Mr. Dugald M'Coll governor of gaol.

the expences of the clerk, turnkeys and other servants required for the custody and accommodation of the prisoners; declaring as it is hereby expressly provided and declared that the said Dugald M'Coll shall forthwith find sufficient caution to the satisfaction of the magistrates for the faithful administration of his office and for keeping the magistrates and council and their successors in office skaitless and free from all losses and damage from the escape of prisoners or otherwise, in usual form. Farther, remit to the magistrates to fix with Mr. M'Coll the time of his entering upon the duties of his office, on as early a day as possible, to procure from him a bond of caution to the effect aforesaid, and that he and his servants shall be subject to and strictly bound to observe the whole rules and regulations already established or which may be established by the magistrates and council for the government of the gaol and the conduct of the governor and his servants, and to take Mr. M'Coll's oath *de fidei administratione officii*. Farther, in pursuance of the recommendation in the said report, the magistrates and council resolve and agree to grant Mr. James Watson, late governor of the gaol, an alimentary allowance of £30 per annum, payable at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, during the pleasure of the council.

Annuity to  
late governor.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report:—

Proceedings  
as to clerk of  
gaols salary.

“ Agreeably to the remit of council of the 24th inst. we have considered the official situation of the clerk of the gaol, and are of opinion that as the customary fees exigible at the incarceration or liberation of prisoners, or otherwise, are clearly defined in the regulations of the gaol and do not admit of any abuse on the part of the clerk in the exaction, they should continue to be received by the clerk as part of his remuneration for his services, since otherwise the fees may not be collected with diligence, to the unnecessary injury of the funds of the city. The annual amount of these fees may be easily ascertained in future, by directing a regular account of them to be kept in the books of the gaol, and in the meantime we think the clerk, besides these fees, should be allowed a salary of £52 per annum payable quarterly as at present. Agreeably to the remit of the same date, we have also considered Mr. Brebner's application, and we are of opinion that besides the outlay of £6 ls. he should be allowed twenty guineas for his trouble in taking charge from the 30th September, 1827, to the 30th September, 1828, of the aliment and safe

Allowance to  
Mr. Brebner.

custody of the prisoners confined in the 50 cells of the county and city bridewell which are by act of parliament declared a legal prison and addition to the gaol of Glasgow. 30th March, 1829."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of that part thereof which relates to the annual allowance to the clerk of the gaol and the fees to be received by him, resolve and ordain accordingly, direct the clerk to keep a regular account of the said fees in future, and remit to the committee to arrange with Mr. M'Coll, now governor of the gaol, as to the person to be appointed clerk of the gaol. Farther, the magistrates and council approve also of that part of the said report which recommends the allowance to Mr. Brebner, governor of the county and city bridewell, of twenty guineas for his services in taking charge of the prisoners confined in that part of the bridewell which is a legal gaol, for the year preceding the 30th September last, besides his outlay of £6 1s. for assistance; and authorize the chamberlain to pay the said sums. Farther, on the motion of Mr. John Alston, resolve and agree to allow Mr. Brebner in future for his trouble in taking charge of the aliment and safe custody of the prisoners confined in that part of bridewell which forms an additional gaol for the city of Glasgow, the annual sum of twenty guineas, besides any extra expence he may incur for additional assistance. And authorize and request the member of council who may be appointed commissioner of the county and city bridewell to examine and report annually upon Mr. Brebner's accounts of the expences incurred in the aliment and custody of the persons confined in the said addition to the gaol of Glasgow.

The committee on inland communications presented the following Improvements in Duke Street.  
report:—

"We have considered the proposal to raise the low part of Duke Street, adjoining the Molindinar burn, and the arrangement stated in Mr. M'Kenzie's letter to have been adopted by the road trustees interested in that approach to Glasgow and by the different adjacent proprietors for providing the funds requisite for this great public improvement, and as the adjacent proprietors, Mr. James Dennistoun, Mr. Macintosh, and others, have contributed liberally in consideration of the advantage to their properties which will result from this proposed improvement in the access thereto, we are of opinion that the

magistrates and council, as trustees of the live cattle market, may with propriety and advantage to the public contribute a sum not exceeding £200 from the funds of the market, towards this great improvement of the approach to the market from the city and from the west and north, to be paid when the work is completed. 27th February, 1829.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council, as trustees of the live cattle market, approve thereof, agree to contribute the sum of £200 out of the revenues of the said market towards the expence of the proposed improvements in Duke Street, the money to be paid when the work is completed.

24 April 1829

Proposed  
railway from  
Upper Ward,  
&c., to  
Glasgow.

There was produced a petition by a number of gentlemen interested in a bill brought into parliament for enabling them to form a railway connecting the collieries and coal mines of the upper and middle wards of Lanarkshire with the city of Glasgow, praying the support of the magistrates and council in carrying through the said bill, on the ground of its importance to Glasgow and the neighbouring manufacturing district in procuring a supply of coal from the extensive district through which the railway will pass. Which petition having been read and considered, the magistrates and council agree to give their support to the bill, and authorize baillie Gray, the acting chief magistrate, to subscribe the necessary petition to parliament and to transmit the same to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, the member for Glasgow, with a request that he present it and give the bill his support in parliament.

Proposed  
approach to  
city from the  
Kirkintilloch  
road.

Mr. John Muir, in reference to the proposed approach to the city by a road or street from the Kirkintilloch road, near the basin of the Monkland canal, to the Garsecube road, near the east end of Sauchiehall road, stated that on examination he thought a better line of communication might be had by adopting in part Stirling's road, and laid before the meeting a map of Glasgow with the line of road proposed by him, marked on it in pencil. Mr. Muir also stated to the council the advantage which he conceived would arise from adopting that line in preference to that authorized by the late act of parliament, all which having been considered by the magistrates and council, they appoint baillie Graham [and others], as a committee, to consider and report by next

meeting of council as to the line proposed by Mr. Muir, with power to get a lithographed sketch of the proposed line and to circulate it amongst the members of council for their consideration.

There was produced and read a petition in name of owners of property, burghesses and traders in the city of Glasgow, and very numerous-<sup>Petition as to removal of public offices.</sup> subscribed, referring to a letter lately circulated by Mr. Cleland, superintendent of public works, as to the removal of the public offices to the site occupied by St. George's church, and praying the magistrates and council, for the reasons stated in the petition, not only to disapprove of the proposal, but to take into their earliest and most mature consideration the best means of procuring accommodation for the magistracy, and for the dispensation of justice, at the cross or some other spot in the immediate neighbourhood. There was also laid before the council a letter accompanying the petition, subscribed by a committee of the petitioners authorized to present the petition, in which they suggest the appointment of a committee of council to meet on the subject of the petition with a special committee to be appointed by the petitioners. All which having been read and considered the magistrates and council, in respect no such measure as that forming the subject of Mr. Cleland's letter has ever been under their consideration, deem it unnecessary to express any opinion on the subject, and whilst they deem it also unnecessary to appoint any committee for the purpose before mentioned, whilst there is no specific proposal for consideration, intimate their willingness to receive and take into consideration any proposal the petitioners may have to submit to them.

18 June 1829

The lord provost presented the following report of the proceedings in London, by his lordship and Mr. Reddie, relative to the Scotch gaol bill, introduced by the lord advocate:—<sup>Proceedings as to gaol bill.</sup>

“ Referring to the observations by the committee of council on the bill introduced into parliament last year by the lord advocate, for the improvement and regulation of the gaols of Scotland, we beg to state that immediately before the adjournment for the Easter holidays the lord advocate submitted to parliament a new and modified bill, which altho' it was not liable to several of the

objections formerly urged on the part of Glasgow, and in particular did not propose to assess the common good of the royal burghs, because it had been found on farther enquiry that few royal burghs had almost any remains of common good to be assessed, yet went to establish several new principles of an exceptional nature." [Discussions with the lord advocate are here referred to.] "The result of the opposition to this bill on the part of the counties as well as burghs was that the lord advocate, after consulting with the secretary of state for the home department, so far abandoned the measure for the present session as to reduce the bill to a legislative injunction on the magistrates of royal burghs and county justices to make special reports, by November next, to the home secretary as to the state of all the gaols throughout Scotland. And to this we could have no objection. We endeavoured personally and through the member for the city to induce the lord advocate to continue in his amended or new bill the provision for relieving royal burghs from the burden of maintaining county prisoners subsequent to conviction, which they have borne since the late judgment of the court of session in the case of Dundee in 1825. But this the lord advocate refused to do on the ground that if this was conceded to them at present the burghs would be the less disposed to concur in the compulsory provisions of the bill which he intends to introduce next session. Alexr. Garden. Jas. Reddie."

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council unanimously approve of the proceedings therein narrated.

Proceedings  
as to grant  
from Crown  
for repairs on  
cathedral.

The lord provost produced the following report relative to a further grant from the Crown for the completion of the repairs of the Cathedral church :—

"In Spring, 1827, Mr. Hamilton, then lord provost, when in London on the business of the bridge bill, presented a memorial from the magistrates and council to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, stating that the former grant by the Crown, out of the grassum for the existing lease of the tythes, had proved quite inadequate for the necessary expence of the repairs of the fabric of the cathedral, as conducted under the direction of Mr. Reid, King's architect, requesting a farther grant for the completion of these repairs, and in the event of any difficulty occurring as to the funds suggesting the grassum to be obtained for a new lease of the tythes, and from the conversation the lord provost, Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, member for the city, and Mr. Reddie, then had with Mr. Herries, secretary to the treasury, there was reason

to anticipate a favourable result, especially as the barons of exchequer were understood to view the support of the cathedral as a national object. From the subsequent changes, however, which took place in the individuals whom his Majesty successively appointed his ministers during the intermediate period, the consideration of this memorial was delayed, and when in consequence of a renewed application, in February last, an answer was at last obtained it was by no means satisfactory, inasmuch as it proceeded on the assumption of the corporation having held a beneficial lease of the tythes for a long series of years, and refused any farther grant on the part of the crown towards the completion of the repairs, unless the corporation contributed an equal sum for that purpose. As this assumption was quite erroneous, in point of fact the leases of the tythes held by the corporation, in succession, since the Union, having been merely in trust for behoof of the heritors of the burgh and barony parishes, it was thought advisable that a farther memorial should be prepared by Mr. Reddie, while in London, correcting this mistake and giving a detailed account of the great expences incurred in fitting up the Cathedral for presbyterian worship and the very limited aids which the corporation had ever received from the crown towards the support or ornament of the exterior fabric of that venerable edifice, and the lord provost when lately in London having, along with Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, presented this memorial to the lords of the treasury, the following favourable communication has been received in answer:—‘Treasury Chambers, 25th May, 1825. My lord,—Having laid before the lords commissioners of his Majesty’s treasury a memorial from yourself, the magistrates and council of Glasgow, praying a grant of a beneficial lease of certain tythes, and that other assistance may be afforded them towards repairing the Cathedral church of Glasgow, I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you that they have transmitted your memorial to the barons of exchequer in Scotland, and have stated to them their opinion that the expence of preserving the roof and external fabric of this antient Cathedral should be defrayed out of the proceeds of the tythes, but that the expence of adorning the building in the inside as well as the outside, or of rendering it serviceable or commodious as a presbyterian kirk, should be defrayed by funds to be otherwise provided for by the corporation and inhabitants of Glasgow. My lords have therefore desired the barons of exchequer to direct the King’s architect to furnish a specification of the work at present necessary for the sole purpose of preserving the fabrick of the building from ruin, and an estimate of the expence, as much as possible

detailed, according to the specification. (Signed) Alex. Garden. Jas. Reddie. 15 June, 1829.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the favourable communication from the lords of the treasury to be followed up by an application to the barons of exchequer, during the ensuing Lammas term, or correspondence with Sir Henry Jardine, King’s remembrancer.

Act as to  
registration  
of seisins.

The town clerks presented the following report relative to the registration of seisins:—

“ For upwards of a century it had been the invariable practice in Glasgow, as well as in Ayr and other royal burghs, in recording burgage seisins not to insert at full length the notary’s formal Latin docquet at the end of each seisin, but to insert the docquet at full length at the commencement of each volume of the record, or at the end of the first seisin, and then to abridge the docquet at the end of the subsequent seisins and to refer to the docquet previously inserted *ad longum*. This practice, which had been followed under Mr. Thomas Miller, afterwards Sir Thomas Miller, lord justice clerk and lord president, as well as under the late Mr. Orr and Mr. John Wilson, by the late depute keeper, Mr. John Bennet, who had long experience in this department, the present town clerks did not on their appointment to office feel themselves called upon in duty or perhaps warranted to alter. And in this opinion they were confirmed by the late Sir Ilay Campbell, who recommended the continuance of the former practice in the meantime and an act of parliament sanctioning that practice for the past and fixing a distinct rule for the future. The town clerks accordingly made repeated applications to the lord register and the deputy clerk register, as well as to several of the other parliamentary commissioners on the Scotch records, besides Sir Ilay Campbell, to take the necessary measures for obtaining such an act; and the inspector of the provincial records having afterwards objected to the abbreviated mode of recording the docquet, the town clerks, in the years 1818 and 1819, having no interest or object in the matter but to do what was right, brought the matter under the consideration not only of the lord register and deputy clerk register but also of lord Balgray, as preses of the committee of judges on the public records, and of the lord president and several of the other judges. These judges thought the bill recommended by Sir Ilay Campbell highly expedient and the town clerks made a farther urgent application to the late lord register. But

no legislative measure was considered necessary or at least adopted. And seeing so little prospect of attaining this object the present town clerks, on the death of Mr. Henderson in 1820, resolved to put an end to any such objection in future by directing the keeper of the record to copy over all the formal words of the notary's docquet at the end of each seisin. After the lapse of eight years it was scarcely to be expected that this mere formal objection would have been brought forward. But this having been done in an action depending before the court of session, in the course of last year, the town clerks resolved to make a last effort for the settlement in future of a point of form, which independently of the interest of themselves and of the representatives of their predecessors in office, might eventually affect the funds of the corporation and might be made an engine of expensive litigation against *bona fide* heritable creditors to a large amount. With this view Mr. Reddie consulted his friend, Mr. Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, M.P. for Stirlingshire, and having received no answer to his application to the lord advocate, Mr. Reddie prevailed on Mr. Home Drummond to undertake to introduce and carry through the house of commons a public bill to the effect required, by which the greatest part of the expence of a private bill would be saved. The member for this city and several other Scotch members lent their assistance. On application being made to him, the lord president of the court of session had no hesitation in recommending the measure, as expedient on public records, to lord viscount Melville and the lord register. The Earl of Rosslyn also undertook to support the bill in the house of lords, and it was lately passed into a law, legalising beyond doubt the old immemorial practice, except in the case under actual litigation, and prescribing a clear and distinct rule for the future.<sup>1</sup> (Signed) Jas. Reddie. Robt. Thomson. 15 June, 1829."

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve of the proceedings of the town clerks.

There was produced a letter from Messrs. David M'Haffie, Charles Macintosh, James Smith, Robert Struthers, and William Gilmour, in behalf of themselves and a number of other respectable individuals, proprietors of tenements situated in the eastern parts of the city, referring to the application presented on the 24th April last, and

Committee  
appointed to  
consider as to  
proposed site  
for public  
offices.

<sup>1</sup> 10 George IV. c. 19. An act to explain and amend an act of the Parliament of Scotland, intituled "An act concerning the Regis-

tration of Seisins and Reversions of Tenements within Burgh." 14 May 1829.

requesting the council to appoint a committee to hold a conference with them on the expediency and propriety of removing the council and court halls and other public offices of the city to the Cross, or its vicinity, with a view to the maintenance of the prosperity of the eastern districts of the city, and referring to certain plans and estimates to be submitted by them to the consideration of the committee. Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to hold a conference with the gentlemen who subscribe the letter, to hear such proposals and to receive such plans of improvement as they may have to offer, and to report; and authorize the committee, while they assure the gentlemen who subscribe the letter of the disposition of the magistrates and council at all times to promote the general welfare of all parts of the city without partiality or preference, so far as within their power and consistent with their duty, to remind these gentlemen that independently of the opening of George Street and Duke Street and improvement of the High Street; the magistrates and council have in the course of the last 25 years opened East Clyde Street, built the new court house and gaol, enclosed and otherwise improved the public Green, widened Great Hamilton Street and opened Monteith Row, concurred in the formation of London Street, founded and endowed St. John's church and St. James' church, and constructed the large and commodious live cattle markets, all in the eastern districts of the city, and all for the accommodation, ornament and promotion of the prosperity of these districts.

Remit to  
committee as  
to rents of  
seats in St.  
Enoch's.

There was produced a petition signed by a number of respectable inhabitants, members of the congregation of St. Enoch's church, stating their surprise and regret at the recent augmentation of the seat rents of that church, and objecting to the measure as tending to deprive the poorer classes of the community of the benefit of divine worship in the established churches, as throwing the odium on the ministers, if intended with a view to the encrease of their stipends, as not comprehending all the churches, and as particularly hard upon the sitters in St. Enoch's church, considering the great rise which took place in the seat rents when that church was lately rebuilt. Which petition having been read the magistrates and council remit the same to the annual committee for

letting the seats in the established churches with instructions to consider the same and to report.

The committee entrusted with the opening of a communication between the Kirkintilloch road and the Garscube road, in terms of the act of parliament obtained in 1825, presented a report of the progress made by them in this operation. There was at the same time produced a memorial lodged with the town clerks, about half an hour before the meeting of council, from certain proprietors and others interested in the formation of a northern approach to Glasgow by Stirling's road. Of which report and memorial the magistrates and council, in respect of the lateness of the hour and with a view to a more deliberate discussion of the subject, delay the consideration till a future meeting of council, and appoint a meeting to be held for that purpose on Thursday, the 2 July next, at two o'clock afternoon.

Proceedings  
as to north  
approach to  
city.

Mr. Robert Dalglish stated that he felt it his duty to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the production of the report of the committee on the communication between the Kirkintilloch road and the Garscube road, and of a memorial on the subject from the proprietors of tenements adjoining Stirling's road, to bring under the notice of the council the late correspondence and public discussion in the newspapers relative to the most expedient line of communication between the Kirkintilloch and Garscube roads, particularly on the part of Mr. Charles Tennant, as containing a most unjust aspersion on Mr. Cleland's character, inasmuch as he is thereby represented as giving the preference to the line of communication which has been adopted from considerations of private interest. Mr. Dalglish farther observed it was now clear beyond dispute that the line of communication reported upon by Mr. M'Quisten, and recommended by Mr. Tennant, was altogether impracticable from the injury it would occasion to the adjacent proprietors, and from the enormous expense of cutting the road, and with reference to the letter in the newspapers, on the part of Mr. Tennant, so injurious to Mr. Cleland, produced the following letter from Mr. Tennant:—

“ St. Rollocks, 18 May, 1829. My dear Sir,—On my return from London, I find that a prolongation of the correspondence about the proper line of the north approach seems expected from me. The public, however, I think may

from what has already been said and written form a satisfactory opinion on the true points at issue. In all my intercourse with you I have certainly found you actuated by the utmost zeal for what you deemed the public good, without the most distant view of private interest, and though this observation is in fact superfluous, yet, it has been thought called for by some of the late correspondence. I have no hesitation in making it and authorising you to publish this letter, so that the public or any competent judges may be left to form their decision on the true merits of the case. I am, &c. (signed), Charles Tennant. To James Cleland, Esq., LL.D.’’

Having read this letter, Mr. Dalglish moved that, in justice to Mr. Cleland, the magistrates and council ought now to express their opinion on the subject. Mr. William Hamilton seconded the motion; and the magistrates and council, without at present entering into the question whether the line of communication nearly in the course of St. Enoch’s burn, authorized by the act of parliament of 1825, or the line of communication by Stirling’s road, recently submitted to the consideration of the council, be the most expedient, deem it their duty and unanimously resolve thus publicly to express their conviction and belief that in preparing and proceeding under the committee of council to carry into execution the opening of the communication authorized by the act of parliament of 1825 Mr. Cleland was actuated by no other motive or consideration whatever than a regard for the public good.

*2 July 1829*

North  
approach to  
city.

Agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, the council proceeded to consider the memorial presented by the proprietors of tenements adjacent to Stirling’s road and the report of the committee on the opening of the communication between the Kirkintilloch and the Garscube roads. Mr. Reddie stated that he had considered it his official duty to decline compliance with an application made to him, since last meeting of council, to withdraw the memorial for the Stirling’s road proprietors, already before the council, but had assured the applicant he had no doubt the council would be disposed to receive, at this meeting, any amended memorial the proprietors might present and authorize the former memorial to be returned. Of which proceeding the council approve.

And the amended memorial from the proprietors of tenements adjoining Stirling's road having been presented was read, and the farther consideration thereof delayed till a future meeting, that the subject thereof may be more completely investigated. The report of the committee on the communication between the Kirkintilloch and Garscube roads was then also read, and, on the motion of Mr. James Browne, the farther consideration thereof was likewise delayed till a future meeting when the estimates and other documents therein referred to might be produced.

In answer to the application some time ago made to the county of Lanark there was produced a letter to the lord provost from lord Belhaven referring to a minute of the commissioners of supply for that county, containing a report of a committee recommending to the county to refuse payment of the expense incurred by the city, for a number of years past, in affording bedding, cooking utensils and washing to county prisoners confined in the gaol of Glasgow, but stating that the county had appointed a committee to have a conference with the magistrates on the subject, and requesting the meeting may be at Hamilton. Which communication having been considered, the magistrates and council remit to and authorize the lord provost and magistrates, as a committee, to have a conference as proposed with the committee nominated by the county of Lanark and to report.

There was produced the following report from the committee on clocks:—

“The committee on clocks beg to inform the council that by the existing arrangement Messrs. Mitchell and Son are appointed to clean the public clocks and Mr. Halbert to wind them up. That by a late order of the council the clocks have been put into a state of repair by Messrs. Mitchell and Son, and the council hold their obligation to keep them in good condition for a limited time without any charge to the town. The committee, after several meetings and mature deliberation, are of opinion that the winding and the cleaning ought to be done by the same person, and beg to recommend that Mr. Halbert should, in addition to his present appointment of winding the clocks, be also appointed to clean them at the usual times and for the usual sum, and as it is right that Messrs. Mitchell and Son should be relieved from their obligation Mr. Halbert has given Mr. Peter Aitken and Mr. George Railton,

Maintenance  
of county  
prisoners.

Report of  
committee as  
to clocks.

jewellers, as security to the extent of £100 that no expense shall be brought on the town for repairing the clocks so long as he has the charge of them, and in consideration that Messrs. Mitchell and Son were especially employed to take charge of the clock in the Tron steeple, and have for a considerable time winded up all the city clocks, the committee beg to recommend that the council pay them £30 in full of all past services and relieve them of their obligation. 23rd April, 1829.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till another meeting.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

Report of  
committee on  
markets.

“The committee on markets beg to report that sometime ago they authorized the superintendent of public works to negotiate with the proprietor of the ground of the bazar in Candleriggs Street with a view to a purchase, and he has been successful in obtaining a regular offer from William M’Gavin, esq., curator bonis to Robert Crawford, esq., only surviving son of the deceased Robert Crawford, esq., of Possil, the proprietor, for the sum of £3000 sterling, as more particularly described in said offer. As your committee consider this offer advantageous to the corporation they recommend that Mr. Cleland be authorized to accept of it on the part of the town. The committee have received a letter from Mr. John M’Kay, tacksman of the provision market, Market Street, requesting that the corporation would put up sheds in the yard for the sale of potatoes, and offering to pay an additional rent at the rate of 10 per cent. on the outlay. As the committee are satisfied that the market would be greatly improved by the sheds, and that without them the tacksman would lose a number of his customers from the competition in the immediate neighbourhood, they have taken estimates on a specification made by the superintendent of public works, by which it appears that Messrs. James M’Ruer and Sons are the cheapest offerers, their estimate being £57 13s. The committee therefore recommend that their offer be accepted and that the work be executed forthwith. Mr. Hamilton, the new tacksman of the live cattle market, requests that the trustees will fit up gas pipes and lamps for him in the market, the expense of which from an estimate laid before the committee will not exceed £16. Mr. Hamilton, having lately found security for the payment of ten per cent. on all additions and repairs on the markets already executed, the committee are of opinion that his request should be complied with without any additional percentage. Glasgow, 16 June, 1829.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of that part thereof which recommends the acceptance of the offer of sale on the part of Robert Crawford, esq., at the price of £3000, of the ground which formed the old bowling green on the east side of Candleriggs Street, and has for sometime past been occupied as public markets, commonly called the bazar, under a lease for 19 years, and authorize the committee and Mr. Cleland to accept the said offer accordingly, reserving to take of consent of parties, in terms of the act of parliament 6 Geo. IV, c. 107, for the purchase of the said ground, the verdict of a jury fixing the sum specified in the said offer and agreed on by the corporation of the city as the true and just value thereof. Farther, approve also of that part of the report which recommends the erection of sheds in the provision market, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order. Finally approve also of that part of the report which recommends the fitting up of gas pipes and lamps in the live cattle market, and authorize the superintendant of the said market to have the same done accordingly.

There was produced a memorial from the directors of the Royal <sup>Committee</sup> Infirmary, relative to the enclosing of that part of the ground in front <sup>appointed as</sup> of the infirmary which was formerly left vacant for the accommodation <sup>to enclosing</sup> of the horse market, now removed to the live cattle market. Which <sup>Infirmary</sup> memorial having been considered, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the lord provost, baillie Gray, and the deacon convener, as a committee, to have a conference with the committee of directors on the subject, and to do in the matter what may appear to be proper, so as not to interrupt the access to or view of the cathedral. <sup>ground.</sup>

There was produced a petition from a number of respectable <sup>Application</sup> inhabitants who frequent the coffee room at the Cross, pointing out the <sup>for lamps at</sup> inconvenience arising from the entrance to the coffee room by the area under the piazzas not being properly lighted, stating that the commissioners of police had agreed to defray the expense of maintaining four lamps for four of the arches, and that the proprietors of the Tontine buildings had also agreed to put up the irons of five lamps and to defray the expense of maintaining three lamps, and praying the magistrates and council, for the accommodation of the public and in consideration <sup>the piazzas.</sup>

of the town hall being situated in the buildings at the Cross, to direct the irons for five lamps to be put up, and three of these lamps to be maintained in future at the expense of the corporation, the commissioners of police causing their servants to light all these lamps. Which application having been considered the magistrates and council are of opinion the same is reasonable, but delay coming to any resolution relative thereto till another meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Report as to  
rental of ex-  
tended  
royalty.

[On the recommendation of the committee appointed on 13th February, the magistrates and council authorised payment to the treasurer of the barony parish (so far as not already paid), of £1,169 17s. 2d., being assessment at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on £26,671 17s. 1d., the rental of the extended royalty, less allowance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (£29 19s. 11d.) for collection.]

Report as to  
church seat  
rents.

The annual committee for letting the seats of the established churches of the city presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the remit of council, of the 18th June instant, we have considered the representation of a number of respectable individuals possessing seats in St. Enoch’s church, against the late advance in the rents of the seats of that church, and also an application on the same subject from the kirk session of St. John’s parish. That, as founders and endowers of almost all the established churches of the city, the magistrates and council have the discretionary power of exacting such rents for the seats in these churches as may be reasonable for defraying the great expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments, in paying the stipends of the ministers, in repairing and maintaining the older churches, in rebuilding churches in decay, and in erecting and endowing additional churches, in proportion to the increase of the city, does not admit of doubt, and accordingly the annual committee for letting the seats in the churches of the city have for a long series of years past been regularly invested by the council with the discretionary power of raising the rents of such seats as would reasonably admit of it. In the exercise of this delegated power the committee must of course be regulated by existing circumstances and the practicability of making the advance with effect. On the late occasion the augmentation in the seat rents embraced St. George’s church, St. Enoch’s church, St. David’s church, St. John’s church, and St. James’ church, and the only thing the committee see any cause for regretting in the matter is that they did not give previous notice of the proposed advance in the seat rents. With regard to St. Enoch’s church, the committee are aware that when that church

was lately rebuilt the seat rents were raised for the purpose of defraying to a certain extent the great extra expense of that improvement. But when the church was rebuilding, the congregation were deprived of possession only for about three months during the year from Whitsunday 1826 to Whitsunday 1827, and paid only one half year's rent during the year from Whitsunday 1827 to Whitsunday 1828, resuming possession in January 1828, while during the period they were so deprived of possession they were accommodated with seats in St. George's church, in the interval between forenoon and afternoon service. And even at the lately augmented rental the congregation of St. Enoch's receive an ample equivalent in the very superior accommodation they enjoy in the new church. With respect to the propriety of keeping a large proportion of the seats in the established churches of the city at low or moderate rents for the accommodation not only of the poorer classes of the community but also of the numerous individuals with large families in the middling ranks of society, as suggested in the application from the kirk session of St. John's, the annual committee of council have uniformly acted upon that principle. Accordingly it will be found that with the exception of certain particular seats in some dissenting meeting houses, of which the rents are fixed at very low rates by special agreement among the parties, the rents of the seats in the established churches are not higher or not so high as those of the seats in the generality of the dissenting places of worship in Glasgow. And in prosecution of the object just alluded to we would recommend that the committee to be appointed for letting the seats of the churches for next year should revise the rents of all the different seats in the different churches and should reduce the rents of back seats, particularly back seats in the galleries, so far as can be done with propriety. Farther, we would also recommend that the committee for next year be instructed to examine particularly the numbers of sittings for which the pews in the different churches are now let, and to make such reduction therein as may appear right and proper."

Which report having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof, particularly of the recommendations therein contained, and resolve and direct that in letting the seats of the churches for next year the annual committee shall proceed agreeably to the suggestions in the report now adopted as instructions for the conduct of that committee.

There was produced a petition from the proprietors of tenements in Monteith Row, pointing out the great inconvenience suffered by them from the present unfinished state of the said street, and praying that

Recommend  
the cause-  
waying of  
Monteith  
Row.

measures may be adopted for having it causewayed without delay. Which petition having been considered, the magistrates and council resolve earnestly to recommend to the statute labour trustees the propriety of new causewaying Monteith Row, and hereby instruct the members of that board who are nominated by the council to support with energy this recommendation.

Recom-  
mendation in  
favor of Mr. A.  
Turner to be  
appointed a  
depute town  
clerk.

The lord provost produced and read the following letter from Mr. Reddie:—

“Glasgow, 26th June, 1829. My lord provost,—I beg thus officially to recommend to the consideration of your lordship and the other magistrates and members of council the request of Mr. Angus Turner to which I formerly alluded in conversation. By his attendance in my office, Mr. Turner lost the benefit of the indenture into which he had entered as entitling him to become a member of the faculty of procurators, and as he has now served in my office for about twelve years he may fairly look forward to such promotion as the other legal official gentlemen have received at the hands of the magistrates and council. In the meantime, if he is to continue to assist in the office of the first town clerk, Mr. Turner has expressed a desire to be appointed one of the depute town clerks, as giving him a more respectable station in society. In justice, I feel myself called upon to state that the acquaintance he has acquired with the affairs of the city and of the trusts connected with the corporation, and the zeal and ability he has shown on many occasions, appear to me to render it desirable for the corporation to retain his services. By the appointment he wishes, besides continuing as formerly to assist in the office of the first town clerk in all council matters, parliamentary business, &c., he will be enabled also, being a notary public, to assist in taking infeftments, and particularly to attend the magistrates of Gorbals in the barony police court, and likewise to assist in the water baillie police court when required. Upon the whole I do not see any well-founded objection to this additional appointment, as all difficulty with regard to salary or emoluments is removed by Mr. Turner declaring his willingness to rest satisfied with the emoluments which he has in his present situation. And I have only to add I am so sensible of his usefulness in the office that I shall willingly attach to his proposed appointment the allowance of £100 per annum which he has from me at present as private clerk. I have the honor to be your lordship's faithful servant, (signed) Jas. Reddie. The honble. the Lord Provost.”

The lord provost and Mr. William Hamilton, late lord provost, bore

testimony to the zeal and exertions of Mr. Turner in the execution of the matters entrusted to him, particularly in the parliamentary business in London in 1827 and during the present year. And the said application having been considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the lord provost, magistrates, dean of guild, and deacon convener, with instructions to consider the matter and to report.

[Intimation to be made to the holders of the town's securities that the rate of interest will be reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from Martinmas next.] Rate of interest to be reduced.

[On the recommendation of the committee on the Grammar School, the magistrates and council accepted an estimate of £29 10s. for cleaning and painting the halls, rooms and staircases of the school.] Rooms in Grammar School to be painted, &c.

[In reply to the application made for an acceleration of the mails between London and Glasgow, the lords of the treasury transmitted a report of the post-master general containing the grounds on which the lords had determined that it was "not expedient to direct any of the proposed additional mails to be established, or to alter the route of those in existence."]  
Answer as to acceleration of mail.

There was produced an application from Mr. Robert Yuille and (blank) Binnie, with a plan of their property at Grahamston, proposing to set back their building for the purpose of widening Argyle Street, the great approach to the city from the west, provided the proprietors to the east shall agree also to set back their buildings and provided the applicants be paid for the ground to be given up by them at the rate of 20s. per square yard, or £341, and requesting the corporation of the city to contribute towards this object with a view to part of the money being raised by private subscription. Of which application delay the consideration till another meeting. Application as to widening street at Grahamston.

### 20 August 1829

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on markets, relative to the erection of sheds in the yard for the sale of potatoes in the provision market, approve of the said report, upon condition of the tacksman paying 10 per cent. on the outlay. And authorise the committee to get the work executed, the expense not to exceed the estimate and offer by Messrs. James M'Ruer & Sons, amounting to £57 13s. Sheds to be erected for sale of potatoes.

Lamps to be  
put up at  
piazzas.

Having resumed consideration of the application presented at last meeting of council for the erection of five additional lamp irons, and the maintenance in future of three additional lamps under the piazzas of the Exchange at the Cross, approve of and agree to the said application upon the terms therein specified and recited in the minutes of last meeting, and authorize the superintendent of public works to get the additional lamps put up and the chamberlain to pay the expense thereof and of lighting three of the said lamps in future.

Approve of  
report as to  
proposed new  
offices.

The committee on the application of the proprietors of tenements in the eastern districts of the city presented the following report:—

“ We have deliberately considered the important subject of the application from the respectable and numerous body of proprietors and other inhabitants, lately remitted to us, and while we have assured the applicants of the continued disposition of the magistrates and council to promote at all times, with zeal and impartiality, the welfare of all the different districts of the city, we think it right to remind these gentlemen that in the late discussion relative to the situation of the proposed new exchange the magistrates and council opposed, tho’ without success, its being placed so near the western boundary of the royalty, and that, independently of the opening of George Street and Duke Street and the improvement of the High Street, the magistrates and council have, in the course of the last 25 years, opened East Clyde Street, built the new court house and gaol, enclosed and otherwise improved the public Green, widened Great Hamilton Street, and opened Monteith Row, concurred in the formation of London Street, founded and endowed St. John’s church and St. James’ church, constructed the large and commodious live cattle markets, and promoted and contributed towards the erection of Hutcheson bridge, all in the eastern districts of the city, and all for the accommodation, ornament, and advancement of the prosperity of these districts. We have had a conference with the committee of proprietors, as directed by the council, and from the statements of these gentlemen, as well as from our own observation, we are convinced that a great depreciation has gradually taken place of late years in the value of heritable property in the eastern districts of the royalty, chiefly from the very general and strong disposition of the more wealthy inhabitants to migrate westward. That disposition, from whatever causes it may have originated, appears sufficient in the meantime to secure the prosperity of the western parts of the city without any adventitious aid. And in such circumstances we have no doubt the magistrates

and council will be disposed, so far as they have the power and it is otherwise consistent with their duty, to encourage and support such measures as may be calculated to diminish or counteract the fall in the value of property in the more antient parts of the city. To put an end to the apprehensions expressed by the committee of proprietors, we think the magistrates and council ought to inform them they never intended or contemplated the removal of the council and court halls and other public offices of the city to the western verge of the royalty, and to assure them that if public convenience shall require the removal of these halls and offices from their present situation in the south-east part of the city, the removal will be to a more central situation, such as may contribute, so far as the position of these public buildings has any influence, to the prosperity of the antient royalty. The measures proposed by the committee of proprietors at the conference appear to be shortly as follows:—First, the removal to the cross or its vicinity of the council hall, court hall, and other public offices of the city, by the adaptation of the present tontine buildings for these purposes, or the erection of other new and elegant buildings, reserving the apartments in the present court house for the extension of the gaol for debtors and criminals. Secondly, The concentration, in elegant buildings, at or near the Cross, (1) of chambers for the accommodation of the sheriff and his substitutes, of the sheriff clerk and his deputies, including a county record room, and of the procurator-fiscal for the county. (2) Of apartments for the accommodation of the justices of the peace and of the clerk of the peace. (3) Of a hall and apartments for the meetings of the merchants house. (4) Of a hall and library for the faculty of procurators. (5) Of apartments for the general session clerk. (6) Of apartments for the general post office. Aware that such an important undertaking can be accomplished only by means of an assessment on the inhabitants, the committee of proprietors declared their willingness to submit to such an assessment as may be requisite, and expressed their decided opinion that such an assessment will be generally agreed to, provided the amount of assessment be proportioned to the benefit which the individuals will derive from the proposed public improvements. We should certainly have felt some hesitation and delicacy in originating the proposal of an assessment on the inhabitants, even for the accomplishment of such important objects, but if the views entertained by the committee of proprietors and their constituents prevail generally throughout the city, we think the magistrates and council may with propriety give their cordial concurrence and support in obtaining an act of parliament for carrying these purposes into effect, by a moderate assessment payable by instalments at stated periods, and

upon the principle before noticed. We are farther of opinion that the magistrates and council may with propriety give their countenance and support in applications to the sheriff, to the justices of the peace, to the merchants house, and to the faculty of procurators, with a view to the proposed construction at the Cross of halls and apartments for the accommodation of these magistrates and bodies corporate. And if the Cross, or its vicinity, shall be generally deemed the most expedient situation for the post office, we think an application may also be made on the subject to the postmaster general. 28th July, 1829.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council unanimously approve thereof, resolve to proceed accordingly, and direct an extract of this minute of council to be transmitted to the committee of proprietors of tenements in the eastern parts of the city.

Mr. A. Turner  
elected a  
depute town  
clerk.

The committee appointed at last meeting to consider the application of Mr. Angus Turner presented the following report:—

“ We have, under the remit made to us by the council on the 2nd July last, considered the letter from Mr. Reddie to the lord provost relative to the proposed nomination of Mr. Turner to the office of depute town clerk. Taking into view the experience Mr. Turner must have acquired during the twelve years and upwards he has now been in the office of the first town clerk, and the intimate acquaintance he has obtained with the various interests of the corporation and of the several trusts under the magistrates and council, we are of opinion the proposal is fair and reasonable, and ought to be adopted. It is of considerable consequence, from the extent of business that now frequently comes before the magistrates of Gorbals, that one of the town clerks should be prepared at all times to assist the magistrates in the despatch of business at the court house of that barony. This duty, we would propose, should be chiefly assigned to Mr. Turner. And while he will continue to assist in the office of the first town clerk in the multifarious concerns of the corporation and of the trusts connected therewith, Mr. Turner can likewise assist, being a notary public, in expediting the passing of infeftments within the burgh, and attend, when necessary, the police court of the water baillie at the Broomielaw. Upon the whole we would recommend to the council the propriety and expediency of appointing Mr. Turner to the office of third depute town clerk, upon the footing in relation to emoluments stated in Mr. Reddie’s letter. Glasgow, 28th July, 1829.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council unanimously approve thereof, resolve to appoint an additional depute

town clerk, as recommended in the said report, but upon the footing, in point of emoluments, stated in Mr. Reddie's letter to the lord provost, inserted in the minutes of last meeting of council, and upon the condition that no burden shall be thereby thrown upon the funds of the corporation, and accordingly unanimously chuse and appoint Mr. Angus Turner, writer and assistant clerk in the office of the first town clerk, to be one of the depute town clerks till Michaelmas next, with right to an annual allowance of £100, payable out of the share of fees and emoluments attached and belonging to the office of first town clerk.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the public clocks, presented at last meeting, the magistrates and council, after considerable debate on the subject, on the motion of Mr. William Hamilton, seconded by Mr. William Rodger, approve of the report, resolve that in future, and while he continues to do the business to the satisfaction of the magistrates and council, Mr. Halbert shall have the charge of cleaning and keeping in order, as well as of winding up the public clocks, with the former allowances, but upon the express condition of his finding satisfactory security while he continues to have the charge of the clocks, to implement the obligation come under by Messrs. Mitchell & Son in 1827, that the town shall not be put to any expense in repairing the clocks during the remainder of the period of fifteen years, and upon such security being given by Mr. Halbert, agree to relieve Messrs. Mitchell and Son from their said obligation, and authorize the payment of £30 recommended in the report.

Having resumed consideration of the memorial presented by the proprietors of tenements adjacent to Stirling's road, and observing that the expense of opening the proposed communication with the Garscube road in this direction is estimated in the memorial at £16,000, while the sum which the applicants believe they can raise is only £6,000, and that the proposed improvement, however desirable otherwise, cannot be accomplished without a new act of parliament, as the proprietors do not appear to have agreed among themselves as to the ground to be given for the intended street, delay the farther discussion of the subject of the application till a future meeting; and having also resumed consideration of the report of

Public clocks  
to be cleaned,  
&c., in future  
by Mr. Hal-  
bert.

Proceedings  
as to com-  
munication  
between  
Kirkintilloch  
and Garscube  
roads.

the committee on the parliamentary communication between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch roads, the committee, along with their said report as follows, produced also the following statement by Mr. Cleland, superintendent of public works:—[Here follow report and statement, MS. Record, pp. 106-116. It was proposed that a remit should be made to a committee to have a farther communication with the parties interested] as to the price at which they will give the ground required for the formation of the road, so as to avoid the expense, uncertainty, and risk of a jury valuation. Which proposal having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and remit to the committee to procure offers of the ground still required for the formation of the road, and also to have a conference with the trustees on the Cumbernauld road, in order to ascertain what aid may be expected from that quarter, in the view of these trustees opening a communication between their road and the proposed road between the Kirkintilloch and Garscube roads.

Refuse petition from fishermen of Cellardyke.

There was produced a petition from the fishermen of Cellardyke for aid towards the improvement of their harbour; which petition having been considered, the magistrates and council are of opinion the application might with more propriety have been made to the convention of royal burghs, and decline complying with the request.

Widening of Argyll Street at Grahamston.

Having resumed consideration of the application from Messrs. Yuille and Bennie relative to the widening of Argyll Street at Grahamston, and being of opinion that the widening of the street at this place will be a great public improvement in the approach to this city from the west, and will be beneficial to the royalty on the south side of the said street, authorize Messrs. William Hamilton and William Rodger, as a committee, to ascertain whether the line of the proposed buildings on the north side of Argyll Street has been yet fixed, and if not to subscribe on the part of the magistrates and council a sum not exceeding £40 towards the expense of widening Argyll Street at Grahamston, upon condition that the petitioners shall set back their buildings to the line proposed by them or to such other line as the committee shall judge sufficient.

Allow sitters in St. Enoch's church to

There was produced an application from the committee of sitters in St. Enoch's church who concurred in a representation against the late

advance in the seat rents of that church, requesting permission to publish <sup>publish</sup> in the newspapers the minute of council transmitted to them in answer <sup>minute of</sup> to their representation. Which application having been read, the magistrates and council direct intimation to be made that they can have no objection to the committee communicating the minute of council to their constituents in any way they may think proper. <sup>council.</sup>

There were produced the following extracts from the minutes of the kirk session of St. George's parish:— <sup>Arrangement</sup>

“ The moderator laid before the session a letter which he had received from Mr. Patrick Smith, clerk to the managers of the chapel, relative to the collections, and the extract from the minutes of council referred to in that letter. He stated to the session that the general assembly had authorized any arrangement in regard to the collections which the session might deem advisable, and that the extract of the assembly's deliverance would be laid before the session at their next meeting. In these circumstances the session were unanimously of opinion that it would be expedient to accept of £20 annually from the managers of the chapel in lieu of these collections in the meantime and till it should be deemed advisable to alter this arrangement; and the session agreed to accept of the said sum from and after this date accordingly.—At Glasgow, the 21st July, 1829, there was laid before the session the extract of the deliverance of the general assembly relative to the collections at the chapel referred to in the last minutes of session, which the session appointed to be recorded in their records for preservation. The session were at the same time unanimously of opinion that, as the arrangement made at last meeting in relation to the collections had been agreed to by the magistrates and council so far back as the 30th August, 1825, it would be proper to transmit to them an extract of the minutes of session relative to this matter, that the arrangement might now be approved of and sanctioned by the magistrates and council, and the clerk was instructed to transmit an extract accordingly.” <sup>as to church</sup> <sup>collections in</sup> <sup>St. George's</sup> <sup>parish.</sup>

Which extracts having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the arrangement therein contained.

30 *September* 1829

Mr. Dalglish, on the part of the committee on the communication <sup>Communication</sup> between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch roads, stated that agreeably to <sup>between</sup> the remit to the committee at last meeting he had had a conference with <sup>the Garscube</sup> and Kirkin- <sup>and Kirkin-</sup>tilloch roads. <sup>tilloch roads.</sup>

Mr. Ewing as to the price he would take for the ground belonging to him which would be occupied by the proposed road, but that that gentleman had declined making any offer or saying what price he would take. Mr. Dalglish, however, farther stated that the committee were in communication with the Cumbernauld road trustees and other parties interested in that part of the city and hoped matters might be ultimately so arranged as to secure the completion of the Parliamentary road without loss to the corporation, altho' the committee were not yet in a condition to make any farther report on the subject.

Farther  
report on  
application of  
proprietors.

There was produced a farther communication from the committee of proprietors of tenements in the eastern parts of the city, in answer to the minute of council of the 20th August last, urging on the ground of justice the immediate restoration of the public offices to their antient site at the Cross, repeating their firm conviction that the proposed assessment for the accomplishment of contemplated improvements was generally approved of, suggesting that, agreeably to the plan lately followed in Edinburgh, the magistrates in consideration of the property belonging to the corporation of the city should stand at the head of the list of heritors, in the application to parliament, and requesting the magistrates and council to appoint a committee to act along with them in the ulterior arrangements. The committee of council formerly entrusted with the charge of this matter also presented the following farther report:— [Here follows report stating that though they could not admit the legal doctrine maintained in letter by the committee of proprietors of 4th inst. “ of the liability of the corporation to private individuals for the consequences of the removal, between 15 and 20 years ago, of the judiciary court hall, council chambers, public offices, and jail from the cross to their present situation,” they were disposed to concur in the other views taken by the committee and approved of the proposal for an assessment for carrying into effect the intended improvements at the Cross.] Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize and remit to the committee formerly appointed to have such farther conferences with the committee of proprietors as may be requisite, and to concur with them in the application to parliament for a bill to carry into effect the proposed improvements

at the Cross, upon the footing specified in the present and former report.

The committee of council appointed to consider the applications for <sup>Report as to</sup> and against a change in the present mode of apportioning the assessment <sup>mode of</sup> for the maintenance of the poor presented the following report:— <sup>assessment</sup> <sup>for poor.</sup>

“ Referring to the report made by the former committee, on the same subject, we beg to state we have deliberately considered the matter remitted to us in most if not all its bearings, have had conferences with some of the most respectable inhabitants of the city on both sides of the question, and now submit the following report:—(1) The present mode of assessment for the maintenance of the poor in Glasgow proceeds under the authority of the act of the Scotch parliament 1579, c. 74, and of the proclamation of the Privy Council of the 29th August, 1693. It is also supported by usage for a long series of years. And it is plain that no change in the mode of assessment can be safely made except under the authority of a decree of declarator of the court of session, or of an act of parliament, otherwise a mass of litigation with individuals on the single ground of mere change would be the probable result. But a decree of declarator is not likely to be obtained soon, or in a satisfactory shape.” [The remainder of the report is engrossed on pp. 130-58 of the MS. Record.]

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general and, before coming to any final resolution on this important subject, appoint the report to be printed to the extent of a thousand copies, and to be transmitted to the assessors for the poor and other inhabitants who made applications to the council for or against a change in the present mode of assessment, and to be circulated generally among the members of the merchants and trades houses, the commissioners of police and other official persons, and in the public reading rooms in the old and new Exchange.

The committee on the application from Messrs. Yuille and Binnie <sup>Allowance for</sup> for aid towards the widening of Argyll Street at Grahamston presented <sup>widening of</sup> the following report:—[Here follows report as to negotiations and recom- <sup>Argyll Street</sup> mending that £40 should be paid to Messrs. Yuille and Binnie when <sup>at Graham-</sup> the old building, &c., on their property are removed to the line agreed upon.] Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the sum of £40 stg., formerly allowed for the purpose, to be paid upon the conditions and at the time specified in the report.

Report as to  
union of  
lands of  
Blythswood  
with city.

The committee on the application of the feuars and inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood for an union with the city presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the remit made to them by minute of council of date the 5th day of November last, the committee have considered the proposed union of the lands of Blythswood with the city of Glasgow, and the measure appears to the committee of great importance and calculated to produce essential benefits to both the parties interested, inasmuch as it will maintain the integrity and respectability of the antient city, while it will secure to the new town of Glasgow a participation in the privileges of the city and the protection of an united, efficient and energetic police establishment. As the feuars in their application stipulate certain privileges and immunities, it becomes necessary for the magistrates and council to guard the concession of these privileges and immunities by annexing certain conditions and making certain counter stipulations.” [Here follows statement of conditions and stipulations, MS. Record, pp. 162-71.]

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general and direct extracts of the minutes of council relative to this subject to be transmitted to the commissioners of police and also to the merchants house and trades house as well as to the feuars and inhabitants who have made the application. In the meantime authorize the necessary parliamentary notices to be given, so that the measure, if ultimately resolved upon, may be carried into effect by the introduction of a bill during the ensuing session of parliament.

Report on  
Grammar  
School as to  
course of edu-  
cation, &c.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report, with the documents therein referred to:—“ The committee have to report that it has become their unpleasant duty to communicate to the council certain proceedings which have taken place during the last year in regard to the seminary under their charge.” [Here follows statement as to arrangements with masters, &c.] Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and of the proceedings of the committee both with regard to the prescribed course of education and the rate of fees to be exacted by the masters, authorize the committee to repeat the directions already given by them, and to report if they meet with any farther opposition, on the part of the masters, that the necessary measures may

be adopted for enforcing compliance, and direct extracts of this minute of council to be transmitted to the different masters.

There was also produced the following letter from Mr. Cowan, one <sup>Resignation</sup> of the masters of the Grammar School:—"Grammar School, Glasgow, <sup>of Mr. Cowan,</sup> 30th September, 1829. My lord,—I take the earliest opportunity of <sup>master of Grammar School.</sup> acquainting your lordship that having this day agreed to accept another situation I shall, on the 22nd of next month, vacate my place in the Grammar School of this city. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed), William Cowan, master in the Grammar School." Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council accept the resignation therein contained and, on the motion of Mr. William Hamilton, remit to the committee to consider and report whether it will be expedient to discontinue the rector's or fifth class and to reduce the curriculum for Latin and Greek to four years as formerly. Farther, authorize the committee in the meantime if necessary to appoint an interim teacher to take charge of Mr. Cowan's class.

Appeared Mr. Angus Turner, who accepted of his office as one of <sup>Mr. Turner accepts and qualifies.</sup> the depute town clerks, took the oath *de fidei administratione officii*, and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance.

6 October 1829

[Alexander Garden, provost; Hugh Robertson and John Buchanan, of the <sup>Election of provost and bailies.</sup> merchants rank, and James Graham of the crafts rank, bailies; Matthew Fleming, youngest merchant bailie; Robert Ferrie, youngest trades bailie.]

[David Gilkison, eldest bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.] <sup>Port Glasgow and Newark.</sup>

9 October 1829

[Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen, councillors for the ensuing year.] <sup>Election of councillors.</sup>

14 October 1829

[Stewart Smith, dean of guild; John Alston, deacon convener; William <sup>Election of dean of guild, &c.</sup> Hamilton, treasurer; David Ferguson, water bailie; John May, depute water bailie; George Burn, bailie, and Hugh Douglas, Alexander Wood, James Martin, and Dr. Andrew Reid, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; James Mackenzie, bailie of Provan; James Browne, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of

public works; Robert Hunter, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, first and second town clerks; Joseph Reid, William Davie, and Angus Turner, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal, Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to the gaol and bridewell.]

Committees,  
&c.

[Committees, commissioners, and directors appointed for the ensuing year.]

6 November 1829

Letter as to  
proposed rail-  
way and  
remit.

[Remitted to the committee on inland communications letter from Mr. Speirs of Elderslie to the lord provost regarding the proposed Glasgow railway terminating at the Clyde, and referring to Lord Belhaven's former communication on the subject.]

State of city  
superiorities.

On the motion of Mr. John Smith, ygst., remit to the committee of finance to consider the state of the superiorities or freehold interest belonging to the corporation, with a view to the disposal thereof, and to report.

Precentor of  
St. James'.

There were produced a letter from Robert Taylor, precentor of St. James's church, resigning his office, and an application from the revd. Mr. John Muir and the kirk session of that church, recommending James Paterson of Pollockshaws as his successor; which letter and recommendation having been considered the magistrates and council appoint the said James Paterson to be precentor of St. James' church, but during their pleasure only, with the emoluments attached to the office.

26 November 1829

Windows of  
St. Enoch's  
church to be  
furnished  
with curtains.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—  
“The committee on churches take leave to report that a number of the sitters in St. Enoch's church have complained of the want of curtains for the three south windows. The committee being satisfied that curtains or blinds are necessary, recommend that curtains should be put up in preference to blinds, as more in unison with the finishing of the church, and they have procured a plan and estimate for the three curtains, to be made of crimson damask with silk lace and a suitable cornice, which amounts in whole to £44 4s. The committee think it right to state that the curtains in the old church were made of morine, but this would only make a saving of about £6, and when the style of the finishing of this church and the high price of the seats are taken into consideration the committee hope that the council will direct the damask curtains to be put up.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorise the furnishings and repairs therein specified.

Mr. Reddie produced a letter from Mr. Gilkison, chief magistrate of Port Glasgow, mentioning the determination of that corporation to light their town with gas, and requesting the magistrates and council of Glasgow to sell to them, at as moderate a price as can be taken with propriety, as a site for their gasometer, a small piece of the unfilled up waste ground intended for warehouses, at the north west corner of the Scarlow warehouses, measuring about 100 feet by 60 feet. Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council remit the subject thereof to the consideration of the committee on Port Glasgow harbour, with power to do therein what may appear to be right.

The lord provost produced an extract from the minutes of the commissioners of police, approving of a report of a committee objecting generally and in detail to the proposed extension of the royalty over the lands of Blythswood and other adjacent lands. Which report, having been already published in the newspapers, the magistrates and council appoint to ly on the table for farther consideration.

The committee on the proposed extension of the royalty over the lands of Blythswood and other adjacent grounds reported that the necessary parliamentary notices had been given, and that a draught of the bill, as approved by the committee, had been printed and delivered to all the members of council, and was now laid on the table for the approbation of the council. Mr. William M'Lean stated that, altho' he had subscribed the report of the committee, he had done so on the footing of the bill being for the mutual benefit of both parties, and therefore reserved to himself to urge any objections he might have to it, particularly as not subjecting the feuars of the lands proposed to be annexed in any part of the expence incurred by the corporation in the government of the city, and as communicating without any adequate consideration to the inhabitants of these lands the benefit of the £800 per annum contributed by the corporation, as well as of the existing establishment of police buildings, fire engines, &c., for which the inhabitants of and possessors of warehouses and shops in the present royalty have paid. Mr. William Craig also objected to the bill in

general, as giving the inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood an undue advantage over the inhabitants of the present royalty, by the exemption of the former from the burgh customs or duties payable by the latter, and entered his dissent generally to the measure. Mr. James Paterson also intimated a reservation of his right to object to the bill. The magistrates and council then proceeded to consider in detail the different provisions of the bill, and having gone over the clauses seriatim, they approve of the bill in general, authorize the committee to proceed with the necessary measures for having the bill introduced into parliament and passed into a law, and direct copies of the draught of the bill to be sent to the members of the merchants and trades houses and to the commissioners of police.

Proceedings  
as to Mr.  
Craig's letter.

The lord provost stated that, since last meeting of council, he had received a printed letter addressed to himself and the other members of council, purporting to be from Mr. William Craig. Had the letter come from any other person than a member of council he would not have felt disposed to take any notice of it, nor would he then specially advert to the subject matter of the letter. But as he conceived the language in which it is couched and the manner in which it was circulated to be a direct infringement of the usages of this and of every other deliberative assembly, while his lordship had the honour to preside he would not allow such an indignity to rest upon the council. He was not, however, without the hope that Mr. Craig would feel sensible of his rashness and irregularity and would make the necessary apology. If Mr. Craig did not feel prepared to do so, however painful it might be, his lordship could not but recommend to the council to mark the expression of their sentiments on the subject. Mr. William Craig then said that, with the permission of the council, he would read a written statement he had made, explanatory of the circumstances attending the publication of the letter. This statement having been read, Mr. John May, [eight others named], and other gentlemen, severally delivered their sentiments, all concurring in opinion that the expressions contained in Mr. Craig's letter were insulting to the council. Mr. William M'Lean and Mr. William M'Tyer were of opinion that the council should rest satisfied with Mr. Craig's explanatory statement. Mr. William Hamilton

thought the council could not suffer Mr. Craig's conduct to pass without censure and made the following motion accordingly, vizt., that the conduct of Mr. Craig in circulating the letter of the 12th inst. which contained expressions highly derogatory to the dignity of the magistrates and council, is deserving of their marked censure and disapprobation. Which motion having been seconded by Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, the lord provost, before putting the vote, again called upon Mr. Craig to state whether after the strong opinions expressed by the council and in the spirit of the observations he had himself made, he was prepared to apologise to the council by the expression of his regret for the course he had pursued, and Mr. Craig having declined to make any apology satisfactory to the council, the vote was individually put, when all the members present voted in support of Mr. Hamilton's motion, with the exception of Mr. William M'Tyer and Mr. William M'Lean, Mr. David Ferguson and Mr. James Paterson declining to vote. Whereon Mr. Craig entered his protest against the said vote of censure, took instruments and craved extracts of the minutes of the proceedings.

There was produced the following letter from Messrs. David M'Haffie, Robert Aitken and David Mathie, on behalf of the proprietors of tenements in the eastern parts of the city:—

Bill for new  
offices at  
Cross, &c.

“Glasgow, Wednesday, November 25, 1829. My lord,—Mr. Mathie had the honour to present to your lordship, on the 23rd, a copy of an interim report by the committee of the petitioners for the restoration of the public offices to the Cross, containing a narrative of the procedure which has already taken place. Copies have been sent to the magistrates and council. The committee sincerely trust that the detail may prove satisfactory. Your lordship and the members of the committee of council who were present at our last conference may remember perhaps that the committee of petitioners requested that your lordship, in behalf of the corporation, might as heritor be pleased to subscribe a certain sum towards expenses should the bill not be passed into a law, the propriety of which subscription we believe had formed the subject of conversation at a previous meeting of the committee of council. Our constituents respectfully solicit that your lordship may be pleased to lay the matter before the first meeting of council, and we presume to hope that you will be authorized to follow up the spirit of what has already taken place by opening the subscription paper

which we have now the honour to transmit. We are, &c. (signed) David M'Haffie, Robert Aitken, David Mathie."

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council approve generally of the motion of Mr. May, seconded by the deacon convener, that the lord provost be authorized to subscribe £100 on the part of the corporation of the city, as heritors, towards the expences of the bill for effecting the proposed improvements at the Cross, in the event of such opposition occurring in parliament as to prevent the bill being passed into a law, and upon condition of the proposed arrangements in the bill being approved of by the committee of council appointed to attend to this matter; but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

15 December 1829

Expenses of bill as to eastern parts of city.

Having resumed consideration of the application presented at last meeting of council, from the committee of proprietors of tenements in the eastern parts of the city, approve of the proposal then made and resolve accordingly, and finally authorize the lord provost, on the part of the corporation of the city, as heritors, to subscribe the sum of £100 for the purpose and upon the conditions expressed in the minutes of the said meeting.

Petition as to railway and tunnel.

There was produced a petition from a number of the proprietors of tenements in the landward part of the royalty, situated to the north of the Forth and Clyde canal, praying the magistrates and council to give their support to the proposed railway and tunnel for forming a communication between that part of the antient royalty and the harbour at the Broomielaw. Which petition having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on inland communications, with instructions to consider the same and to report, as also a letter from Mr. Archibald Speirs of Elderslie on the same subject.

Proceedings as to reasons of protest, &c., by Messrs. Craig and M'Lean.

The lord provost laid on the table a paper, lodged with the town clerks some days after the last meeting of council, dated the 2nd December instant, entitled "Reasons of protest by William Craig, relative to meeting of council, of date 26th November, 1826," and craving that these reasons of protest may be inserted in the minutes of council.

Which paper having been read, Mr. William M'Lean presented a paper entitled "Reasons of dissent by William M'Lean from the proceedings of the council on the 26th ult., in relation to the circulation of Mr. Craig's letter"; and the said paper having been also read, Mr. William Hamilton moved that the Reasons of protest by Mr. William Craig should not be entered in the records of council, as being frivolous and unworthy of the serious notice of the magistrates and council. Baillie Buchanan seconded the motion. Mr. William M'Lean then stated that all he wished was that his reasons of dissent should either be engrossed in the minutes of council or put up along with the documents belonging to the council. The lord provost, Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, Mr. John May, and other members of council, then expressed their sentiments in favor of Mr. Hamilton's motion. Mr. William Craig delivered his opinion, and the magistrates and council, with the exception of Mr. William M'Lean and Mr. William Craig, approve of Mr. Hamilton's motion and resolve that neither of the said papers shall be engrossed in the records of council, but allow them to be laid up with the other papers connected with the proceedings of this meeting.

The committee of finance presented the following interim report:—

"In the course of their investigations into the revenue and expenditure of the city the attention of the committee of finance has been particularly directed to the present state of the following properties belonging to the city, viz., (1) the ground fronting Nile Street, lying immediately to the west of the timber yard possessed by Mr. Thomas Burns, estimated by the valuers at £1,953 15s.; (2) Ground possessed by Mr. Thomas Burns as a timber yard, with an entry from Buchanan Street, estimated by the valuers at £1,731 10s.; (3) Wrights' shops, saw pits, &c., on the last lot, possessed by Mr. Burns, £450; (4) Vacant ground fronting Duke Street and adjoining the live cattle market, estimated by the valuers at £1,500 10s. 2d.; (5) Ground at the bottom of Saltmarket Street, which formerly belonged to Mr. Laurence Coulter, £1,275 15s. [The committee were of opinion that "this considerable and valuable portion of the town's property" should be exposed to sale by public auction as soon as practicable. They also recommended the sale of ten shares in the Forth and Clyde Navigation.]

Agreeably to the late remit of council, on the motion of Mr. John Smith, the committee of finance have also had under review the superiorities or free-

hold interest belonging to the city. Of this freehold interest the principal part is the superiority of the lands composing the barony of Gorbals, amounting to £1,000 Scots of valued rent, exclusive of the feus of the old village of Gorbals and Bridge-end, valued at £100 Scots. The town clerks remain of the opinion they expressed in 1806,<sup>1</sup> that it would not be safe or prudent to dispose of the whole superiority of the barony, as such a measure might endanger the jurisdiction of bailliary and justiciary vested in the magistrates and council, in so far as that right is of a territorial nature or annexed to the lands. But they are of opinion that this danger may be avoided, and the jurisdiction preserved entire, by express reservation of this judicial franchise, as recognized by the acts of the Scottish parliament in 1661 and 1669, ratifying the disposition and charter of these lands,<sup>2</sup> and by the crown charter of resignation and confirmation in the reign of George III,<sup>3</sup> and by retaining the superiority of that part of the barony which extends along the river, and on which not only the old village of Gorbals, but the modern towns of Hutchesontown, Carlton Place and adjacent streets and Tradestown have been erected. The cumulo valuation of the barony, it is expected, may be divided and allocated agreeably to the mode in which the cess or land tax has been in use to be paid for a long period, without the trouble of a new valuation of the lands for that purpose. In this way two votes, or £800 of freehold qualification,<sup>4</sup> may be sold, which is as much as was contemplated when the city acquired a clear right to the whole superiority of the barony.

The next valuable portion of freehold interest, belonging to the city, is what remains of the superiority of the barony of Provan, purchased in the year 1668. This barony was almost entirely feued out, from time to time, and about the year 1767 almost the whole superiority and feu duties were sold to M'Dowall of Castle Semple, at a price above forty years purchase. The only superiorities now remaining appear to be Milton, valued in the cess books at £125; Germiston and Ballernoek, £118 15s.; Mill lands, £25. And to the sale of these parts of a freehold qualification we do not see any objection, as any jurisdiction annexed to it is of comparatively little importance and so far as not territorial may be expressly reserved.

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., pp. 537-41.

<sup>2</sup> Glasg. Chart., vol. ii., pp. 40-42; 179-81.

<sup>3</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., p. 681, No. 1514.

<sup>4</sup> By act of parliament "concerning Elections of Commissioners of Shires," passed on 17 September 1681, it was provided that none

should have vote in the elections of commissioners for shires except those vested in the property or superiority of either (1) a 40s. land of old extent, holden of the King, or (2) lands held of the King and liable in public burdens for £400 of valued rent.

Almost the only other freehold interest, belonging to the city, arises from the superiority of lands now comprehended within the extended royalty. To freehold qualifications founded on these lands, this circumstance may be stated as an objection, but so far as practicable otherwise the sale may be made, without warrandice against this objection.

“The town holds the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat of the Crown and redeemed the corresponding land tax, when these lands were annexed to the royalty in 1800. These lands stand valued in the cess books at £250. But the town cannot with safety convey away this very valuable superiority, embracing the high feu duties of the extended royalty, and it does not appear that the town can legally interpose another superior between itself and the Crown without the consent of the numerous feuars, which however may perhaps be obtained, as the measure would not affect their pecuniary interest.

The town also appears to have held of the Archbishop of Glasgow, and now holds of the Crown, the lands of Linen-haugh or Linnings-haugh, which were enclosed in 1699 as a part of what was then called the New Green,<sup>1</sup> and are valued in the cess books, one part at £80 and another part at £25 13s. 4d. Both these parts seem to belong to the corporation and there does not appear to be any obstacle to their being sold, without warrandice against the objection of their being situated within the royalty.

The town likewise appears now to hold of the Crown, in consequence of the forfeiture of the Earl of Kilmarnock, the lands of Provost haugh,<sup>2</sup> which appear to correspond with what is now called the Fleshers haugh, and are valued in the cess books at £43, and if a clear holding of the crown can be made out this portion of freehold qualification may be sold, without warrandice against the objection from annexation to the royalty.

The other lands on the east of the old, and now forming part of the present Green, viz., the lands of Broomlands, Kinclaith, Red Cloath Gaitt or Gott, &c., acquired from Colin Rae, esq., of Little Govan,<sup>3</sup> and annexed to the royalty by the act of 1800, appear to be held not of the crown but base of the

<sup>1</sup> The lands of Linningshaugh were acquired by the town in 1662 and 1664 “for making of ane common grein there” (Glasg. Chart., vol. ii., pp. 329 *et seq.*).

<sup>2</sup> Acquired by the town in 1792 (Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., pp. 676-7, No. 1499); and included in crown charter granted to the town on 3 February 1830.

<sup>3</sup> The lands were acquired and conveyed to the town, the main part by a feu contract and a small part by a disposition, both dated 1 October 1770 (Glasg. Rec., vol. vii., pp. 644-5, Nos. 1306-7). The superiority created by the feu contract was acquired from Robert Houston Rae in 1802 (*Ib.*, vol. ix., p. 690, No. 1592).

family of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, under a conveyance of the superiority by Mr. William Stirling to that family in 1751 or 1752. But farther enquiry will be made into the tenure of these lands,<sup>1</sup> and also whether the town be now in possession of the superiority of the four acres of Kelvinhaugh.<sup>2</sup> And upon the whole the committee recommend that the whole of the superiorities before mentioned should be sold, under the reservations before specified, by public auction, so far as can be done with legal propriety, and the proceeds applied in the purchase of lands or in payment of the debts due by the city.”

[The committee have been making investigations, and are to give a special report on the question of criminal prosecutions before the court of justiciary and the magistrates and consequent aliment of prisoners, in so far as it affects the finances of the corporation.]

Which report having been read the magistrates and council took into consideration the different measures therein recommended and approved thereof. In particular approve of the proposed sale of the properties therein mentioned and authorize the committee to take the necessary steps for disposing of the same by public auction, with the discretionary power of either taking payment of the price and applying it in discharging the debts due by the corporation, or of converting the price into a feu duty or ground annual, at the rate of five per cent., redeemable within such a period and at such a rate of purchase as may appear most expedient. Approve also of the disposal, by public advertisement, of the ten shares of the stock of the Forth and Clyde navigation held by the city, and authorize the committee, or Mr. James Browne, master of works, on behalf of the corporation of the city, to sell the said stock and to subscribe the assignation or conveyance thereof to the purchaser. Farther, approve of the proposed sale of the superiorities or freehold interest belonging to the city, under the limitations and reservations mentioned in the report,

<sup>1</sup> Also included in the crown charter of 3 February 1830.

<sup>2</sup> The four acres of Kelvinhaugh were acquired from the crown in 1738, and were sold, in 1810 or 1811, to Robert Fulton Alexander as an addition to his adjoining estate of Yorkhill. His successor in the estate, Andrew Gilbert, merchant, Glasgow, got from the magistrates and council a con-

veyance of the four acres in 1814. Inquiry was now to be made if the conveyance embodied a sub-feu, so as to create a mid-superiority held of the crown. See *Glasg. Rec.*, vol. v. (1718-38), pp. 558-63; vol. ix., pp. 228, 309, 671; vol. x., pp. 15, 38, 46, 91, 270; *The Old Country Houses of the old Glasgow Gentry* (1870), No. 100 (c.),

and authorize the committee to take the necessary measures for disposing of the same so far as can be done with safety and legal propriety.

The lord provost intimated the death of Mr. Weir, precentor of St. George's church and player on the music bells in the spire at the Cross, which last vacant office resolve to fill up at a future meeting of council.

The lord provost then produced a paper, lodged with him at the commencement of the present meeting, entitled "Reasons of dissent by William Craig relative to the proceedings of council on the 26th November last regarding the bill for annexing the lands of Blythswood to the royalty." Which paper having been read the lord provost, Mr. Robert Dalglish, Mr. James Browne, Mr. John May, and other members of council, expressed their opinions of the said paper as an insult to the right feelings of the other members of council and as a vexatious occupation of the time of the council. And the magistrates and council resolve and direct that the said paper shall not be engrossed in the records of council but may be laid along with the other papers connected with the proceedings of this meeting.

#### 14 January 1830

[The magistrates and council imposed on the inhabitants an assessment of £7,928 5s. for maintenance of the poor for the current year.]

The lord provost submitted to the magistrates and council representations which he had received from the trades house, the commissioners of police, certain feuars and inhabitants of lands of Blythswood, corporation of weavers, corporation of bakers, and committee of certain citizens named at a public meeting held on Monday last against the proposed bill for extending the royalty of the city over the contiguous lands of Blythswood and others. Which representations the magistrates and council, altho' they see no reason to alter the opinion they had formed of the general expediency of the proposed measure, remit to the committee having the charge of the bill, with instructions to consider the objections in detail and if any of these objections shall appear to be well founded, to ascertain whether they may not be obviated or removed by special provisions in the bill.

The lord provost having stated that he had this morning received intimation from Mr. David Mathie that the heads of the bill for the

Death of  
precentor of  
St. George's.

Proceedings  
as to reasons  
of dissent by  
Mr. Craig.

Poor's assess-  
ment.

Representa-  
tions against  
annexation  
bill.

Bill for im-  
provements  
at Cross.

improvements at the Cross were in a state of forwardness, the magistrates and council direct notice to be sent to Mr. Mathie that they expect the heads of the bill will be immediately printed and circulated for the consideration of the public.

Remit to committee to consider tunnel bill.

[On the recommendation of the committee on inland communications who, agreeably to the remit of council, had deliberately considered the subject of the proposed railway and tunnel from the north west part of the royalty to the harbour at the Broomielaw, the magistrates delayed consideration of the measure till the draft of the bill is submitted to them.]

Advertisement of sale of city superiorities.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the sale of the superiorities or freehold interest, belonging to the city, recommended by the committee of finance and resolved upon at last meeting, of new authorize and empower the said committee to expose the said freehold interest to sale, by public auction, under the limitations and on the terms specified in the minutes of last meeting, agreeably to the following particular advertisement:—

(1) Certain parcels of land forming parts and portions of the six pound land of Old extent of Gorbals and Bridgend, lying within the parish of Govan, and extending to four fifths or £800 Scots of the total *cumulo* valuation in the cess books of £1,000 Scots, at which the barony (exclusive of the village feus) is rated. (2) The lands of Milton, commonly so called, otherwise Milton of Provan, lying within the barony parish of Glasgow, and valued in the cess books at £125. (3) The lands of Germiston, &c., lying within the barony parish of Glasgow, and valued in the cess books at £118 15s. (4) The lands of Broken Acres, consisting of several parcels, as particularly described in the title deeds thereof, and valued in the cess books at £143 13s. 4d. (5) The lands of Linenhaugh, as particularly described in the title deeds, and valued in the cess books at £105 13s. 4d. (6) The lands of Provost-haugh, as described in the title deeds thereof, and valued in the cess books at £43.

Advertisement of lease of town mills, &c.

On the report of the committee on mills and quarries, authorize and empower the said committee to expose to lease, by public auction, for the term of seven years, the different mills and lands thereto attached, belonging to the city, agreeably to the following special advertisement:—

“The following mills and lands, with the thirlage thereto attached, all belonging to the city of Glasgow, and situated on the streams of the Molendinar and

Gadsburn, in the immediate vicinity of the city, viz. :—(1) The Provan mill, with a good dwelling house and offices and about 19 acres of land. (2) The towns mill, with about 2 acres of land. (3) The towns old malt or snuff or file mill; and (4) The sub-dean mill. If required by the tacksman of this mill, the magistrates and council will lay out and expend the sum of £300 at any time during the first year of the lease (upon receiving 10 per cent. of additional rent for the advance) in improving and repairing the premises, upon condition of the sum being laid out in the manner most beneficial to the subjects let, and at the sight and with the approbation of the expositors.

These mills with their supply of water are well known. From their vicinity to the city, they may command at all times abundant employment, under the direction of enterprising and industrious tenants. The supply of water to the several mills will be put up under suitable definite regulations, by an eminent engineer. And the tacksman, who shall be at the sole expence of any repairs that may be necessary besides the sum before mentioned, will have the option of applying the mills and streams to their former purpose of grinding corn, or to such other beneficial purposes as may be condescended on and agreed to at the roup.”

The committee on law processes presented a report on various matters, Report on  
law processes. including the following statement :—

“ Your committee have also to report that a process which was instituted last Provan lochs. year for ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of the Provan lochs, having been discussed as to four of the defenders, in consequence of matters appearing from their title deeds, which could not be seen till produced in process, expences to the extent of £68 13s. 5d. have been awarded, which the committee recommend to the council to order payment of.”

Which report having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof [and instructed] the chamberlain to pay the expenses therein mentioned.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the vacancy in the office of player on the music bells of the city, occasioned Mr. James  
Bayne ap-  
pointed  
player on  
music bells. by the death of Mr. John Weir, nominate and appoint Mr. James Bayne, precentor of St. John’s church, to the said office, but during the will and pleasure of the council only, with the salary enjoyed by his predecessor of £30 per annum payable quarterly.

Petition as to  
imprisonment  
for small  
debts.

There was presented a petition, subscribed by a number of highly respectable individuals, requesting the co-operation of the magistrates and council on the adoption of such measures as may be found necessary for obtaining a repeal of the law of imprisonment for small debts not exceeding £5. Which petition remit to the committee on the gaol with instructions to consider and report.

13 *February* 1830

Report as to  
annexation.

The committee of council having the charge of the proposed bill for extending the royalty and police establishment of the city of Glasgow over the adjacent lands of Blythswood and others, presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the instructions of the magistrates and council of the 14th ult., we have deliberately considered the several representations against the proposed bill for the extension of the royalty and police establishment over the contiguous lands of Blythswood, and to correct the misapprehension which appears to have prevailed with regard to the real nature and effects of the measure we shall now examine the objections urged against it in detail.

We shall begin with the representations from the trades house and incorporated trades, and here, it is distinctly admitted by the trades house, at the outset, that the proposed annexation of the lands of Blythswood to the royalty would be beneficial to all parties concerned, if arranged upon fair and equitable terms. It is alleged, however, that by the bill every advantage is conceded to the one party while no proper equivalent is given in return. But upon enquiry this general allegation will be found to be quite incorrect.

The inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood, so far as not already burgesses carrying on business in Glasgow, are by the draught of the bill to be admitted members of the community of the city. But they are to be so admitted only upon payment of the entry money or freedom fine exigible at present from persons entering as merchants or trades burgesses. And of the revenue arising from this source the merchants house and trades house will receive their legitimate proportions, the residue going toward defraying the general expenditure incurred in the municipal government of the city.

The inhabitants of the lands to be annexed are not to be subjected to the exclusive privileges of the fourteen incorporated trades. But this is, obviously, no concession whatever, because the inhabitants of these lands are at present

perfectly free from the operation of these exclusive privileges. The incorporated trades may naturally enough desire to enlarge the territory of their exclusive privileges. But such enlargement was refused by parliament when the royalty was formerly extended in the year 1800. And the legislature will not now be more disposed to entertain such a proposal than it was thirty years ago." [The remainder of the report is engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 291-324.]

Which report having been read and considered, along with a petition against the bill, subscribed by a great number of inhabitants and presented at the present meeting, the magistrates and council approve of the said report. While they have declared their willingness to listen to suggestions of improvements from all quarters and to encourage all fair discussion of the merits of the proposed measure the magistrates and council cannot permit their judgments to be influenced by vague and groundless allegations, or allow themselves to be deterred from the discharge of what they believe to be their public duty, in promoting a measure so obviously conducive to the welfare of the whole community of Glasgow, and sensible they have the concurrence and support of the great proportion of the unprejudiced members of the community, the magistrates and council resolve to proceed with the proposed measure as recommended by the committee and to take the necessary steps for having the bill passed into a law during the present session of parliament. Farther, they appoint the report made by the committee and this act of council to be printed and copies thereof to be sent to the parties who have transmitted representations against the bill, with power to the committee to hold conferences with such of the said parties as may be so inclined.

The resolution on the report of the committee on the bill for extending the royalty and police establishment as before inserted, having been generally agreed to, the deacon convener, as representative of the trades, entered his dissent from the resolution. Mr. William Craig then moved as an amendment of the resolution "that as the measure of annexing the lands of Blythswood to the royalty is so much opposed by the feuars, and so universally objected to by the citizens, the magistrates and council deem it but respectful to public opinion to withdraw the bill, at least for the present." Mr. William M'Lean seconded the amendment, and the vote having been called Mr. William Frew and Mr. James Paterson voted

Dissent and  
amendment  
of resolution  
on report.

along with Mr. Craig and Mr. M'Lean for the amendment, and all the other members against the amendment, with the exception of the deacon convener. Mr. Craig thereon protested as follows and took instruments:—

“As the proposal for annexing the lands of Blythswood to the royalty originated from lands not in connection with the royalty, I consider it unjust to make the funds of the incorporation responsible for the expences of the bill in case of failure, which I think extremely likely, I hereby in my own name, and in the name of those members of council who may adhere to me, protest against any parts of the funds of the burgh being taken for such a purpose, and crave extracts.”

Committee to  
take charge  
of bill.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost, in their name and on their behalf, to subscribe petitions to the house of commons, and if necessary to the house of lords, for leave to introduce the proposed bill for the extension of the royalty and of the police establishment of the city of Glasgow, over the adjacent lands of Blythswood and others, and for having the same passed into a law. And a petition to the house of commons was subscribed accordingly. Farther, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, in their name and on their behalf to adopt all necessary measures for having the said bill passed into a law, and to proceed to London to take charge of the bill in parliament, with discretionary power to act in the matter as may appear to them to be proper and most expedient in the existing circumstances.

Representa-  
tion against  
bill for im-  
provements  
at Cross, &c.

There was presented by Mr. M'Lellan a representation from a great number of respectable proprietors of tenements in the city against the proposed bill for enabling certain commissioners therein named to erect certain public buildings and to make other improvements at the Cross, complaining of the assessment therein proposed to be laid on proprietors throughout the city as oppressive, and requesting the magistrates and council to withdraw any countenance or support they may have given to the proposed bill. Which petition having been considered the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. M'Lellan, seconded by Mr. Rodger, again declare, as they did by the minutes of council of the 20th August and 30th September last, that they formerly consented to give

their countenance and support to the proposed bill only upon the express condition of the proposed assessment being generally agreed to and acquiesced in by the inhabitants of the city at large, and disclaiming all wish or intention to aid in imposing any assessment upon the proprietors of tenements throughout the city, for the erection of public offices at the Cross, beyond what may be agreed to by these proprietors, the magistrates and council direct extracts of this act of council to be sent to the petitioners and to the promoters of the said bill, with a recommendation to the latter to give up the measure since so large a proportion of the proprietors of tenements in the city now object so strongly to the assessment.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the remit of council of the 14th January last, we have considered the petition of a number of highly respectable individuals, requesting the magistrates and council to co-operate in such legal measures as may be adopted to procure a repeal of the law of imprisonment for debts not exceeding five pounds. We entirely concur in the views expressed by these gentlemen. We are of opinion the security and general interests of the creditor will not be materially injured or impaired by the removal of this engine of compulsion, which is so liable to abuse, and which it appears from experience is more frequently employed by the lower orders of society for the gratification of improper passions than from any well founded expectation of thereby recovering payment.”

Report of  
committee on  
gaol as to  
imprisonment  
for small  
debts.

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the lord provost and the law advisors of the city to have communications on the subject with the lord advocate for Scotland, the member for the city and other Scotch members, with a view to the introduction, during the present session of parliament, of a bill for the abolition of the law of imprisonment for debts not exceeding £5, with power to concur in the extension of the abolition to debts not exceeding £8, if it shall be deemed expedient.

The committee on inland communications presented [their report, under the remit of 14th ult., to consider the draft or heads of the proposed tunnel and railway bill and relative plans, and recommended the council to present a petition to parliament in favor of the measure.]

Report as to  
tunnel.

And the magistrates and council having deliberately considered the matter, approve of the said report, provided due regard be had, in framing the clauses of the bill, to the protection of the interests of private individuals, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe petitions to parliament in favour of the bill accordingly.

Report as to  
insuring city  
property.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
“The committee on landed property beg leave to recommend that insurances against fire should be made on the following properties, viz. :—

Public offices, court houses and gaol, ... ..	£6,000
Town hall, ... ..	£1,000
Pictures in do., ... ..	500
	<hr/>
	1,500
Grammar School, ... ..	£1,500
Janitor's house, ... ..	50
	<hr/>
	1,550
Tenement adjoining Tron steeple, ... ..	1,000
Shop in steeple and floors in do., ... ..	200
Shops in King Street leading into Green Market, ...	300
Bazar in Candleriggs Street, ... ..	1,800
House at Live Cattle Market, ... ..	£700
Gighouse and Sheds, £50; Byres, £400, ... ..	450
	<hr/>
	1,150
Barrack Street houses, ... ..	150
Wright's shop, Buchanan Street, ... ..	500
Market inn house, ... ..	£500
Booths adjoining do., ... ..	300
	<hr/>
	800
Beef and Mutton Markets, ... ..	600
Bell Street do. and shop adjoining, ... ..	200
House at Provan mill, £350; mill, £400; machinery, £800; stables, house and school, £150, ... ..	1,700
Sub-dean mill, house and machinery, ... ..	2,500
Slaughter house and shed, ... ..	350
Washing house, ... ..	200
	<hr/>
	£20,500

The committee beg to remind the council that sometime ago a large tenement adjoining the bazar and police office was purchased by the town with the view of erecting a weigh house in connection with the market. The committee procured plans and estimates, but it was considered proper to delay coming to a decision till the town had purchased the bazar. Although this property has not yet been actually purchased the preliminaries are now completed to secure the property to the town. The committee in bringing this matter again before the council think it right to say that they are informed a small part of the building would be sufficient for a weigh house, and as it is understood the wholesale dealers in cheese require more accommodation than they have in the bazar and are willing to pay for it, the committee beg the opinion of the council whether it would be advisable to take down and rebuild the old house, fitting up the ground floor of the new building for the purposes of the market, and to make a spacious hall immediately above it, with entry from the south, or to fit up the present building in a temporary way. In suggesting this alternative the committee think it right to state that several parts of the building are much decayed, and that it would require a considerable sum to put it in a tenantable state. Glasgow, 4th February, 1830."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee and chamberlain to effect the insurances against fire therein recommended, but delay coming to any resolution with regard to the other measure recommended in the report till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

"The committee on churches beg leave to recommend that insurances against fire should be made on the following churches, vizt.:—Blackfriars church, £1,500; Inner and Outer High churches, £5,000; St. Enoch's church, £3,500; St. Andrew's church, £3,500; Tron church and session house, £2,500; St. John's church, £2,500; St. George's church, £2,500; St. James's church, £2,500; St. David's church, £2,500. [Total], £26,000."

Report as to  
insuring city  
churches.

Which report having been considered, authorize the committee and chamberlain to effect the insurances therein mentioned.

26 February 1830

The lord provost stated that his chief object in calling the present meeting was to submit to the magistrates and council the propriety of <sup>Petition</sup> against East

India Com-  
pany mono-  
poly.

petitioning both houses of parliament against the renewal of the exclusive privileges contained in the present charter of the East India company, and that as he conceived there was little room for difference of opinion on the subject, the draft of a petition had been prepared. Which draft of petition having been produced and read, the magistrates and council approve thereof as after inserted, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the same, in their name and on their behalf, to the house of commons and also to the house of lords, *mutatis mutandis*. Farther, authorize the lord provost to transmit the petition to the house of commons to Archibald Campbell, esq., of Blythswood, member for the city, with a request to present the same, and the petition to the house of lords to his grace the duke of Hamilton with a similar request. [Here follows petition, MS. Record, pp. 343-7.]

Deputation as  
to extension  
bill, to take  
assistance of  
legal officers.

The magistrates and council, on the suggestion of the lord provost, authorize the committee, intrusted at last meeting with the charge of carrying thro' parliament the bill for the extension of the royalty and police establishment of Glasgow over the adjacent lands of Blythswood, to take the assistance in London of such of the legal and other official gentlemen connected with the corporation of the city as may be deemed requisite for the accomplishment of the proposed measures, and authorize the said committee also to arrange with the committees of the Clyde trustees and of the Port Glasgow harbour trustees the expences of the different deputations, agreeably to the respective interests of the parties in the parliamentary measures committed to them.

Memorial as  
to repairs on  
St. John's  
church  
session house,  
&c.

There was presented the following memorial from the moderator and kirk session of St. John's parish:—

“ That the memorialists are under the necessity of bringing officially under the notice of your honors the state of the vestry immediately behind the church. Upwards of 18 months ago the memorialists were obliged, in consequence of its ruinous condition and state of disrepair, to cease to hold their stated monthly meetings in the vestry, and latterly it has become so very uncomfortable that even during the interval between divine service the minister cannot occupy it, but has been under the necessity of resorting to a room in the neighbourhood, greatly to his own personal inconvenience. A visit to the vestry would at once satisfy your honors of the urgent necessity of getting it forthwith put

into a proper state of repair and the memorialists trust that orders to get this done will immediately be issued by you. The memorialists at the same time would beg to call the attention of your honors to the outward condition of the church itself. Situated in rather a retired situation and left quite open and exposed, complaints have repeatedly and long been made of the filth which continually meets the eyes of the congregation, and more particularly is the space behind the church and vestry made a receptacle for every kind of nuisance. The necessity of railing in the church in a proper and substantial manner is indeed quite apparent and the memorialists flattered themselves that the many representations on the subject already made by them would have e'er now had the desired effect. The memorialists, have, however, been disappointed though they still hope that your honors, taking the matter into deliberate consideration, will now accede to what they consider their very reasonable requests."

Which memorial having been read the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on churches, with instructions to examine the session house, to ascertain what may be the expense of the proposed repairs and improvements, and to report. Farther, on the motion of St. Enoch's church. the lord provost, remit to the committee on churches to resume consideration of the proceedings formerly had with a view to enclosing St. Enoch's church, particularly in front, and to report farther thereon.

Mr. John May called the attention of the council to the report presented, on the 30th September last, by the committee appointed to consider the proposed change in the mode of apportioning the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, and moved that the magistrates and council should now, agreeably to the recommendation of the committee, express their decided opinion that the mode of assessment upon rental, as now followed in the barony parish, is upon the whole preferable to the present conjectural and inquisitorial mode of assessment in the city upon means and substance, provided the assessment on rental be accompanied with such modifications as may prevent any unequal pressure which might otherwise arise from the change from the one mode to the other; and farther moved that the deputation appointed at last meeting of council to take charge of the bill for the extension of the royalty and police establishment of Glasgow over the adjacent lands of Blythswood, Proceedings as to poor's assessment.

should be instructed to ascertain, when in London, how an act may be obtained for effecting the proposed change, with a view to the introduction of a bill during next session of parliament. Mr. William Gray seconded the motion. Mr. William Rodger, referring to the sentiments formerly expressed by him in the committee, proposed that the farther consideration of this important subject should be delayed till next meeting of council. Mr. May acquiesced in this proposal, and the magistrates and council accordingly delay the farther consideration of the subject till next meeting, which appoint to be held on Thursday next, the 4th March, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

Shares in  
stock of  
Union canal  
to be sold.

On the report of Mr. William Hamilton, as convener of the committee of finance, that there is a prospect of an advantageous sale at present of the shares held by the corporation of the city in the stock of the Union canal, authorize the committee of finance to dispose of the said shares, after public advertisement, and Mr. James Browne, master of works, on behalf of the corporation, to subscribe the assignation or conveyance thereof to the purchaser.

#### 4 March 1830

Proceedings  
as to change  
in poor's  
assessment.

Mr. John May moved that the magistrates and council should now resume consideration of the motion made by him at last meeting, and seconded by Mr. William Gray, relative to the proposed change of the mode of apportioning the assessment for the maintenance of the poor from means and substance to the rental of heritable property and that the resolution then submitted by him should now be adopted. Mr. May added that since last meeting he had been informed it was the intention of several of the heritors of the barony parish to have the mode of assessment at present followed in that parish so far altered, by apportioning the one half on rental and the other half on means and substance. Baillie Ferrie pointed out that, agreeably to the latest judgment of the court of session, in the case of Cochran, 11th February, 1823, the half of the assessment in the barony parish behaved, as the law now stands, to be laid on means and substance, if any of the heritors insisted on that mode of apportionment, and moved as an amendment that the council should not come to any resolution on the subject at present, but should

merely instruct the committee, when in London, to enquire whether and in what manner an act of parliament may be obtained for authorizing a change in the mode of assessment. [After discussion], the vote being put, the magistrates and council, by a majority of eighteen to four, approved of Mr. May's motion and accordingly declare it to be their decided opinion, agreeably to the recommendation of the committee, that the mode of assessment upon rental, as now followed in the barony parish, is upon the whole preferable to the present conjectural and inquisitorial mode of assessment in the city upon means and substance, provided the assessment upon rental be accompanied with such modifications as may prevent an unequal pressure which might otherwise arise from the change from the one mode to the other in the existing circumstances, and farther instruct the deputation appointed to take charge of the bill for the extension of the royalty and of the police establishment of Glasgow over the contiguous lands of Blythwood, and the law advisors of the city, to enquire and ascertain when in London whether an act, either private or public, can be obtained for effecting the proposed change with a view to the introduction of a bill for that purpose during next session of parliament.

The committee of finance presented the following report relative to the application of the ministers of the established churches of the city for an augmentation of stipend:—

Report as to  
ministers'  
stipends.

“ We have delayed making any report on the application of the ministers of the city for an augmentation of stipend, remitted to us a considerable time ago, until we were satisfied we could do so with propriety, and with a due regard to the funds and revenue of the community. The expenditure of the corporation of the city has in the course of last year been reduced considerably within the revenue. By the sale of superiorities and the sale or feuing of other lands, hitherto comparatively unproductive, the revenue of the city has been recently so far increased. And by the advance made last year in the rents of the seats in several of the established churches an additional income has been derived from what may properly be called the ecclesiastical establishment. In these circumstances, and as all the members of council formerly concurred in the propriety of the measure, if it could be accomplished consistently with the means possessed by the corporation, we would recommend

to the council that the stipends of all the ministers of the established churches of the city, payable out of the funds of the city, should be augmented to the extent of £50 per annum, the augmentation to commence at and from Whitsunday last, but that with regard to the College or Blackfriars church, in consideration of the comparatively small interest the corporation of the city has in that church in point of seats, the augmentation should take place only during the life of the present incumbent, the revd. Dr. Lockhart.’

Which report having been read, Mr. William Hamilton stated that he had a letter from Mr. Robert Dalglish, who could not attend the meeting today, expressing his entire concurrence in the report. Mr. John Smith and other members of council delivered their opinion that before any augmentation was agreed to the committee of finance ought, agreeably to the former remit, to make a special report on the present state of the heritable property, capital stock or funds, revenue and expenditure of the city. Mr. William Hamilton and Mr. William Rodger maintained that as an advance had been made last year in the seat rents of several of the established churches of the city with a view to the augmentation of the stipends of the ministers, this measure could not with propriety be longer delayed, and that the surplus in the revenue of last year and the additional income arising from the recent sales of superiorities and lands, before comparatively unproductive, afforded sufficient grounds for making the augmentation, so far as it will exceed the additional seat rents obtained by the advance made last year. And the matter having been fully debated the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration of the subject till a future meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

Subscribe  
dispositions  
of superiorities.

Subscribe dispositions and conveyances of the superiorities or freehold qualifications of certain parts of land, forming parts and portions of the six pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Bridgend, lying within the parish of Govan, amounting to two votes, sold by public roup to Lord Douglas.

23 March 1830

Report of  
committee on  
mills and  
quarries.

The committee on mills and quarries gave in the following report:—  
“ The committee on mills beg to remind the council that, on the 14th January last, they agreed to lay out £300 in improving and repairing the subdean

mill, provided the tenant paid 10 per cent on the outlay. The mill has since been let to Mr. Bayne who is very desirous to have a dwelling house on the premises, and he produces a plan, specification and estimate, by which it appears that the house will cost upward of £180. As Mr. Bayne considers that it will be very advantageous for the tacksman of the mill to live on the spot, your committee beg to recommend that £100 of the sum fixed on for repairs to be applied towards building a dwelling house, on his paying 10 per cent. thereon and advancing whatever additional sum may be wanted for completing the work. The house to be the property of the corporation at the end of the lease, and the work to be executed at the sight of the superintendent of public works. 23rd March, 1830.”

Agree to re-build house at subdean mill.

Of which report approve and authorize the application of £100 sterling, of £300 sterling referred to in the said report towards building a house as therein recommended and on the terms therein specified.

The committee of finance presented the following report:—

“The committee of finance have now to report that they have carefully examined the books and accounts of the corporation of the city, kept by the chamberlain for the year ending 30th September last, and the vouchers connected therewith, and have found them all fairly entered and stated.

Report as to property belonging to corporation.

Agreeably to the directions of the council they have, with the assistance of neutral persons of skill, made a new valuation of the property belonging to the corporation from which there appears an apparent increase of £10,989 8s. 6d. occasioned as follows, viz. [Here follow particulars, MS. Record, pp. 366-7], showing an apparent increase of ... .. £10,989 8 6  
 To which add the stock as at 30th September, 1828, ... .. 116,707 7 2

Makes the present free stock of the corporation amount to. ... £127,696 15 8  
 consisting of the following heritable and moveable property, vizt.:—

Heritable property, as valued anew by Messrs. Carswell, Binnie and Baird:—

Gorbals barony lands, vizt. :—	A.	R.	F.	
Coplawhill, ... ..	29	2	34	@ £300—£8,913 15 0
Bryceland, ... ..	12	1	19	@ 340— 4,205 7 6
do., Lot H., ... ..	1	2	11	@ 400— 627 10 0
Gushetfauld, „ K., ... ..	6	3	11	@ 600— 4,091 5 0
do., „ L., ... ..	1	0	7	... 1,500 0 0
<i>Carry forward,</i> ... ..				... £19,337 17 6

<i>Brought forward,</i> ... ..		£19,337	17	6
Windmill Croft, as enclosed, 54,134 square yards,				
@ 10s., ... ..		27,067	0	0
Mills and lands annexed, vizt. :—				
Provannill buildings, £1,182 5s. 8d. ; machinery,				
£360 10s. ; lands, £1,486 17s. 6d., £3,029 13 2				
Town mill buildings and land,				
£500 ; machinery, £60, ... 560 0 0				
File mill buildings and land, £300 ;				
machinery, £80, ... .. 380 0 0				
Subdean mill buildings and lands,				
£1,000 ; machinery,				
£836 13s. 9d., ... .. 1,836 13 9				
Supposed value of waterfalls and				
multures, ... .. 2,193 13 1				
				8,000 0 0
Feu duties and ground annuals				
annual amount, ... .. £4,234 1 9				
Deduct feus, teinds, &c., payable by				
city, ... .. 441 16 10				
At 20 years purchase of ... .. £3,792 4 11				75,844 18 4
Building ground, vizt. :—				
Monteith Row, 3,614 square yards,				
@ 21s., ... .. £3,794 14 0				
Great Hamilton Street, 7,974 square				
yards, @ 16s., ... .. 6,379 4 0				
East Clyde Street, 699 square yards,				
@ 42s., ... .. 1,467 18 0				
Saltmarket (Coulters), 419 $\frac{2}{3}$ square				
yards, @ 60s., ... .. 1,257 15 0				
Saltmarket, north of public offices,				
800 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yards, @ 42s., ... 1,681 8 0				
Under piazzas in different parts of				
the city, ... .. 100 0 0				
<i>Carry forward,</i> ... ..	£14,680	19	0	£130,249 15 10

<i>Brought forward</i> , ...	£14,680	19	0	£130,249	15	10
Port Glasgow, ...	2,000	0	0			
Meadowflat, fronting Nile Street, 1,302½ square yards, @ 30s., ...	1,953	15	0			
Meadowflat, background, 1,731½ square yards, @ 20s., ...	1,731	10	0			
Meadowflat, buildings thereon, ...	450	0	0			
Dyke in Duke Street, ...	18	5	8			
Ground in Duke Street adjoining live cattle market, 8,574½ square yards, @ 3s. 6d., ...	1,500	10	2			
Tenement adjoining the Bazar, pur- chased for a weigh house, ...	1,308	13	4			
				23,643	13	2
Houses, shops, &c., vizt. :—						
Shop in Tron Steeple, ...	£1,071	0	0			
Stair in do., ...	100	0	0			
Tenement east of do., ...	2,501	0	0			
Shops in King Street, ...	3,740	0	0			
Shop in Bell Street, ...	357	0	0			
Counting house in Albion Street, ...	50	0	0			
Houses, weaving shops, &c., Barrack Street, ...	400	0	0			
Market inn and provision market, ...	2,295	0	0			
Searching house in Market Lane, ...	200	0	0			
Quarries, for right to minerals in lands feued, ...	400	0	0			
Salmon fishing, ...	50	0	0			
Burial grounds, ...	2,000	0	0			
				13,164	0	0
Total heritable property, ...				£167,057	9	0
Moveable property :—						
Forth and Clyde Navigation Stock, 10 shares, ...	£6,300	0	0			
<i>Carry forward</i> , ...	£6,300	0	0	£167,057	9	0

<i>Brought forward,</i> ... ..	£6,300	0	0	£167,057	9	0
Glasgow Water Company, 20 shares, ... ..	2,000	0	0			
Glasgow Gas Company, 20 shares, ...	1,100	0	0			
Union Canal Company, 10 shares, ...	220	0	0			
London Street Joint Stock Company, 10 shares, ... ..	50	0	0			
	<hr/>					
	£9,670	0	0			
Debts due by sundry trusts, ...	57,030	0	0			
Do. individuals, ...	11,135	18	6			
Cash in chamberlains hands, ...	6	10	9			
	<hr/>					
Total moveable property, ... ..				77,842	17	6 <sup>1</sup>
				<hr/>		
				£244,900	6	6
Deduct.—						
Sums due by the city on bonds, bills, and open accounts, ...	£105,998	1	2			
Sums mortgaged in the city funds for special charitable purposes, and sunk in life annuities, ... ..	4,957	3	4			
Sums at credit of suspense account to make good of certain doubtful debts, including the obligations for Greenock road and Inchinnan bridge, ... ..	6,248	6	4			
	<hr/>					
				117,203	10	10
	<hr/>					
Making the net free stock at 30th September, 1829, ... ..				£127,696	15	8
Besides the stock above specified the corporation is possessed of the following property, viz. :—						
First. Property productive of revenue, but not converted into capital.						
1st. In which capital has been sunk for the convenience of the public, viz. (Income calculated on an average of the last 5 years):—						

<sup>1</sup> The correct summation is 8s. 3d. short of this sum.

Beef and mutton markets and slaughter house, ... ..	£640	5	0	
Greens market, ... ..	110	0	0	
Fish market, ... ..	69	2	0	
Fish, potatoe, butter, milk, and eggs market dues, ... ..	192	0	0	
Butter and cheese market, ... ..	169	0	0	
Shore dues at Port Glasgow, ... ..	20	0	0	
				£1,200 7 0

2nd. In which capital has been sunk, but subject to a public servitude, vizt. :—

The public Green, consisting of about 104 acres, average annual pro- duce, ... ..	£340	12	5	
Rent of washing house, ... ..	188	12	0	
				£529 4 5

3rd. In which no capital is vested, vizt. :—

Ladle and multure dues, ... ..	£1,914	0	0	
Burgess entries and freedom fines, ... ..	277	6	1	
Impost on ale and beer, ... ..	890	9	4	
				£3,081 15 5

Second. Property in which capital has been sunk for the benefit of the public, but unproductive of direct revenue.

1st. From which a revenue is derived applicable but inadequate to the purposes of the establishment. This branch includes the erection of churches of which the seat rents this year amount to £4,923 8s., and the expense of the establishments to £4,750 8s. 4d., exclusive of the interest of the capital sunk, the cost of receiling the Inner and Outer High, and building other churches, which cannot now be precisely ascertained in every instance, but exceeded in all £85,000.

2nd. From which no revenue is derived, court house, public offices and jail, about ... ..	£40,000	0	0	
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*Carry forward,* ... .. £40,000 0 0

<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	£40,000	0	0
Jail cells in bridewell, acquired in consideration of conveyance of Old bridewell and adjoining ground to commissioners of bridewell, valued about ...	2,700	0	0
Grammar School and playground, with entry from Montrose Street, ... ..	5,000	0	0
Town hall and Exchange keeper's office, ... ..	2,000	0	0
Court house and police office in Gorbals, ... ..	1,000	0	0
	£50,700	0	0

The preceding articles are exclusive of sums expended in improvements and ameliorations, which yield no revenue, such as opening and widening streets in and communications to the city, amounting to upwards of £25,000.

The magistrates and council have, for upwards of half a century, been in the practice of interposing the credit of the corporation for the purpose of enabling certain parliamentary trustees to raise money for carrying into effect various useful and important public undertakings, such as improving the navigation of the Clyde, enlarging Port Glasgow harbour, forming and repairing the great roads to Greenock, Carlisle, &c., and in this way the following cautionary obligations have been contracted, viz. :—

First. For the trustees on the river Clyde and harbour of Glasgow, ... ..	£16,952	7	3
Second. For the trustees of Port Glasgow harbour, ... ..	4,000	0	0
Third. For the trustees on the road from Glasgow to Renfrew, ... ..	4,350	0	0
Fourth. For the trustees on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, ... ..	5,000	0	0

N.B.—The funds of the corporation are not likely to be affected by the subsidiary and contingent obligations before specified.

Fifth. For the trustees on the road from Renfrew  
to Greenock and on Inchinnan bridge, ... £22,327 0 0

N.B.—Of this sum the corporation has relief from the towns of  
Greenock, Port Glasgow and Renfrew to the extent of one half,  
and the sum of £6,000 was struck off the stock of the corporation  
and placed to suspense account, 30th September, 1822, in con-  
sequence of the reduction of the revenue from the road.

“23rd March, 1830. Having reconsidered our report of 3rd March, we now  
recommend that the addition to the Ministers’ stipends should be £25 per  
annum in place of £50 as therein recommended.”

Which report having been read, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Dalgleish, and Mr. Rodger stated that they had agreed to the limited proposal of an encrease of £25 per annum to the stipends of each of the established clergy, not from any change in their own views as to the sufficiency of the corporation funds to admit of a greater augmentation, but to meet the views of other members of the committee who thought otherways. Mr. Smith and Mr. Gray stated that their views of the state of the corporation funds were unchanged, and that they had concurred in recommending an augmentation of £25 merely on the ground that the seat rents in the different churches had been raised at last Whitsunday. Mr. David Ferguson and several other members of council then expressed their opinion against the limited augmentation of £25 now recommended by the committee, and that rather than adopt it it would be better to delay the measure for a time, and they urged the adoption of the sum recommended in the former report. Mr. Gray then moved that the standing order of the 17th September, 1823, should be read, which having been done he insisted that as there was a wide difference amongst the members of the committee as to the state of the corporation funds, the farther discussion of the subject should be delayed till another meeting, to be called in the terms prescribed by the said order, to afford time for farther consideration. The magistrates and council delay the farther consideration of the subject till next meeting, which they appoint to be held on Friday next, the 26th instant, at 2 o’clock, and in terms of the said standing order appoint notice to be inserted in the summonses of the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Delay con-  
sideration of  
ministers’  
stipends.

Letter as to  
Barony  
parish poors  
assessment.

[Remitted to a committee for examination and report, letter and statement from Mr. Robertson, collector of the barony parish, of the rental of the extended royalty, with amount of assessment for the current year.]

26 March 1830

Memorial by  
kirk session  
of St. John's.

Baillie Robertson laid before the meeting the following memorial by the kirk session of St. John's parish:—

“That in the month of May last the kirk session presented a memorial to your honors connected with the rise made upon the seat rents in their church (a copy of which they beg leave to enclose) and as in the answer returned by your honors they observe that your committee had received instructions to attend to some of the arguments they had therein urged, they therefore (as the time for reletting the seats is now approaching) would respectfully submit the following facts as additional reasons why the prayer of their memorial should be granted:—(1) That in consequence of the rise upon the seat rents upwards of sixty individuals have left the church and taken seats in the different dissenting meeting houses, and (which they still more regret) a considerable number have from the same reason absented themselves altogether or ceased to possess seats in any church. (2) That a good many who formerly occupied seats in the area of the church have given them up and do now occupy seats in the gallery, vacated by those persons formerly alluded to. (3) That the collections at the church door fell off so very considerably that the session have been under the necessity of urging the congregation to an increased liberality to enable them to meet their regular expenditure, which they are happy to state has not (in so far as the regular pauperism of the parish is concerned) increased. And they feel not the smallest doubt that the falling off in their collections was in a great measure owing to the feeling that very generally prevailed in the congregation with respect to the rise in the seat rents. The session therefore consider that they are only doing their duty as guardians of the poor and of the moral and religious instruction of the parish in submitting these additional facts to your honors, and they doubt not that they will meet with your most serious consideration.”

Which having been read, remit the same for consideration to the committee appointed for letting the church seats.

Ministers'  
stipends aug-  
mented.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the reports of the finance committee of the 4th and 23rd of this month, relative to the application for an augmentation of the stipends of the

ministers of the established churches in Glasgow in the patronage of the corporation, Mr. John Smith stated to the meeting various particulars as to the funds of the corporation, in support of the view formerly taken by him on that subject, and was answered by Mr. Robert Dalglish. Several other members of council having then delivered their opinions, Mr. Archibald M'Lellan said that, understanding Mr. Smith's statement to import a motion in favour of the limited augmentation recommended in the report of the 23rd of this month, he would move the adoption of that recommended in the report of the 4th of this month, and Mr. John Muir seconded Mr. M'Lellan's motion. The vote being put, it was carried by a majority of three to adopt the limited augmentation recommended in the report of the 23rd of this month, fourteen of the members of council present having voted in favor of that report, and eleven in favor of the other. The magistrates and council accordingly augment the stipends of the ministers of the nine established churches in this city in their patronage, £25 sterling per annum each from and after the term of Whitsunday last. But declaring that, for the reasons stated in the first of the two reports before mentioned,<sup>1</sup> the said augmentation so far as regards the minister of the College church shall continue only during the incumbency of the revd. Dr. Lockhart, the present minister thereof, at the termination of whose incumbency the said augmentation so far as regards that church shall cease. And authorise the chamberlain to pay the said augmented stipends accordingly, beginning the first payment at Whitsunday next.

15 June 1830

Baillie Robertson laid before the meeting a circular letter by the conveners of the committee of the counties and burghs of Scotland for promoting the improvement of the road between London and Edinburgh, and containing also the minutes of the proceedings in London in support of a bill introduced into parliament, for the improvement of the said road and of the road between London and Port Patrick, and for the farther improvement of the road between London and Holyhead and London and Liverpool; which having been read, the magistrates and

Petitions as  
to improve-  
ment of  
London  
roads.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 368. The seats in Blackfriars church which belonged to the College were acquired by the magistrates and council in 1841 (Inv. of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 152, b. 33, No. 4).

council, on the motion of Mr. William Gray, seconded by Mr. John May, resolve to petition parliament in support of the said bill, as embracing the line of road between London and Carlisle and thereby holding out the prospect of an earlier arrival of the London mail in Glasgow; and authorize baillie Robertson to subscribe petitions to both houses of parliament and to transmit them to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, the member for the city, with a request that he present that for the house of commons and give the bill his support in that house, and transmit the other to the duke of Hamilton if in London, and if not to the duke of Montrose to be presented in the house of lords.

Letter from ministers as to their stipends.

Baillie Robertson laid before the meeting a letter received by him, subscribed by seven of the ministers of the established churches in the city, in reference to the late augmentation of their stipends. Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. William Gray, seconded by Mr. John Smith, appoint the same to be laid on the table till next meeting and delay till then the farther consideration thereof.

*1 July 1830*

Proclamation of King William the Fourth.

The magistrates and council walked in procession, with the other public bodies of the city, the sheriff and other magistrates and deputy lieutenants of the county, from the court house to the Cross and Town hall, at both of which places the sheriff and baillie Hugh Robertson, as chief magistrate of the city, read the proclamation of his Majesty King William the Fourth's accession to the throne of these realms.

*6 July 1830*

Oaths of allegiance, &c.

The lord provost, magistrates and councillors, now assembled, and also the town clerks and procurator fiscal, took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty King William the Fourth, and also the oath of abjuration, and subscribed the same with the assurance.

Address of condolence, &c., to his Majesty.

The lord provost then moved that the magistrates and council should vote a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty King William the Fourth, of condolence on the death of our late beloved Sovereign, and of congratulation on the accession of his Majesty and of his Royal Consort, to the throne of these realms, and this motion having been unanimously

agreed to, the following address was approved of and unanimously adopted, and the lord provost was authorized to subscribe the same in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates and council and to transmit the address to the right honble. Sir Robert Peel, secretary of state for the home department, to be presented to his Majesty on the earliest suitable occasion :—

“ To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty. Most gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty’s loyal and faithful subjects, the lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow, beg leave to approach your royal presence with sentiments of the most sincere condolence, under the severe affliction which your Majesty and your people have sustained in the deeply lamented death of our late beloved monarch.

We contemplate with pride the bright period of his Regency, during which an unexampled series of splendid achievements and victories at once scoured the liberties and independence of Europe and raised the British nation to the zenith of military glory. We remember with gratitude the period that has since elapsed, during which the grand object of his late Majesty’s wise, enlightened and energetic policy, has been to remedy as far as practicable the evils of war, and by maintaining friendly relations with foreign states, to secure to his people the uninterrupted enjoyment of the invaluable blessings of peace. And we can never forget how much he endeared himself to his subjects by the benevolence and kindness of his heart, while he excited their admiration by his elegant accomplishments, as a perfect gentleman, and by his magnificent patronage of the liberal arts.

But while we thus sympathize with your Majesty in retracing the virtues of our departed Sovereign, we beg leave, at the same time, with the warmest feelings of affectionate zeal and cordial attachment, to congratulate your Majesty and your Royal Consort on your happy accession to the government of a free and of a loyal people.

From the experience which the nation has had of your Majesty’s talents and dispositions as a peer of the realm, and in the service of your country, and from the assurance your Majesty has been pleased to give of your resolution to follow the bright examples exhibited by your most highly revered father and beloved brother, we anticipate the most auspicious results, and look forward with confidence to a continuation of that mild paternal government and of that zealous determination to maintain the regulated liberty of the British

constitution which distinguished the reigns of your illustrious predecessors of the house of Brunswick. We rejoice in the prospect of lasting peace and in the amity which now so happily subsists between your Majesty and the Sovereigns of the surrounding nations. We fondly hope that the distresses to which the agricultural as well as the commercial and manufacturing classes of the community have in their turn been subjected are now near a termination, and we trust to the improvement of trade under the fostering hand of an enlightened administration.

We earnestly pray Almighty God, that your Majesty, and your Royal Consort may continue to enjoy the blessings of health and that the reign of your Majesties over us may be long, happy and glorious. (Signed), &c."

Report of  
committee as  
to passing of  
extension  
bill, and vote  
of thanks to  
them.

The committee entrusted with the charge of the bill for extending the royalty and police establishment of the city over the lands of Blythswood and other adjacent lands, presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the powers committed to us, we proceeded to London and adopted the necessary measures for having the proposed bill passed into a law, and after a good deal of delay from the pressure of other local business before the committee of the house of commons on private bills from the West of Scotland, and a strong opposition from the various parties adverse to the bill, vizt., a large proportion of the Blythswood feuars, the Trades house, the majority of the Merchants’ house, the commissioners of police and a number of the inhabitants of the antient and extended royalty, we succeeded in satisfying parliament of the justice and expediency of the proposed measure, and in obtaining the enactment of all the provisions of the bill that were of any material importance to the public. The clause for compelling the inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood who should carry on business to enter as burgesses of the city, and to pay the freedom fine as such, being by certain parties unaccountably enough opposed, and being also viewed by the committee of the house of commons in an unfavourable light, was abandoned. The clause declaring the inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood, if entered burgesses, eligible into the magistracy and council, being also objected to and viewed unfavourably by the committee, was likewise given up, as in a great measure unnecessary and superseded by the other provisions of the bill. But the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates and town or burgh, and dean of guild courts of Glasgow, and the police establishment of Glasgow, have all by the act been extended over the lands of Blythswood and the other adjacent

lands, and while the evils of a rival burgh of barony and separate jurisdiction have thus been prevented, the whole population of Glasgow has been united and consolidated under one efficient and energetic system of police, and various salutary provisions have been enacted for the advantage of the lands over which the jurisdiction of the magistracy of Glasgow has been extended. It was proposed in the committee of the house of commons to limit the duration of the act to the period when the existing police acts for the city of Glasgow expire, with a view to the establishment at that time of a still more extended system of police, embracing if practicable the adjacent burghs of Calton and Anderston, the barony of Gorbals, the village of Bridgeton, and other suburban districts, and no material objection appeared to this, as it would of course be necessary at all events to apply to parliament to amend the act just obtained, when the other police acts for the city expired. The committee of the house of commons limited the expences of the act to be levied from the lands of Blythswood to £1,500 sterling. And upon the whole we congratulate the magistrates and council, and the community at large, upon the satisfactory accomplishment of a measure of such great public utility. 5th July, 1830.’

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously approve of the proceedings therein narrated, and by acclamation vote their best thanks to the gentlemen of the committee for their zealous and able exertion in carrying thro’ parliament a measure of such great importance to this community, and which now appears to give such general satisfaction.

On the motion of the lord provost, seconded by William Rodger, esq., the magistrates and council unanimously voted their warmest thanks to Henry Home Drummond, esq., of Blair Drummond, member of parliament for Stirlingshire, and resolved thus publicly to express the high sense they entertain of the very important services which Mr. Drummond rendered to this community, by the very able support which he gave to the bill for the extension of the jurisdiction of the magistrates and of the police establishment of Glasgow over the adjacent lands of Blythswood, and to the other measures before parliament in which the trading and shipping interests of the river and frith of Clyde were so deeply concerned.

On the motion of the deacon convener, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their best thanks to Hugh Robertson, esquire, eldest

Vote of  
thanks to  
H. Home  
Drummond.

Vote of  
thanks to

baillie  
Robertson.

merchant baillie, for the zealous and able manner in which he conducted the public business, as chief magistrate, in the absence of the lord provost.

Letter from  
Mr. Campbell  
of Blyths-  
wood and Mr.  
Kirkman  
Finlay.

The lord provost, alluding to the expected early dissolution of the present parliament, in consequence of the demise of the crown, laid before the council the following letters from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood and Mr. Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward, and stated that whilst he had not the most distant wish to interfere with the right of franchise possessed by the members of council, and whilst he entertained the highest opinion of and regard for Mr. Finlay, and a strong desire to see him in parliament, he could not think on this occasion of deserting Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, whom he considered a highly honourable man and a worthy and useful member of parliament:—

“109 Jermyn Street, 2 July, 1830. My dear lord,—As public business may detain me in London for some days, I take the liberty to request that your lordship will have the goodness to lay the enclosed letter before the council of Glasgow.

I had written thus far, when I received, *most unexpectedly*, information, accidentally too, that Mr. Finlay has declared himself a candidate for the Glasgow district of burghs, which of course changes my plans, and I shall endeavour to set out early to-morrow for Scotland for the purpose of commencing a personal canvas. In the meantime, I confidently trust that my constituents will come under no engagements until I shall have had an opportunity of personally paying my respects to them. I, for an hour, fancied I should have been able to get away to-night, but besides necessary private arrangements, I find that a full attendance in the house of commons on several important matters is particularly desired this evening. I am, my dear lord, most sincerely yours (signed), Arehd. Campbell.”

“London, 2nd July, 1830. My lord and gentlemen,—Flattering myself that I have not been wanting in zeal and assiduity in the discharge of the various and important duties of your representative in parliament, I again take the liberty of soliciting the honor of your support at the approaching general election. And, if I should once more have the good fortune to be the object of your choice, I pledge myself to a continuance in that line of public duty and attention to your general and local interests which, I am proud to think, has on so many occasions been honoured with your approbation. I

shall take the earliest opportunity of paying my respects to you in person, and in the meantime I have the honour to be, &c., (signed), Archd. Campbell. The lord provost, magistrates and council of Glasgow.”

“Glasgow, June 30, 1830. My dear lord provost,—I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your lordship that I have, at the earnest entreaty of friends, and from a persuasion that I could better serve the great India and China question *in* than *out* of the house of commons, resolved to offer myself as a candidate at the approaching election to represent this city in the new parliament.

Your lordship will readily believe that I have come to this determination from no sort of hostility to our present [representative,] for whom I entertain sentiments of the greatest regard and esteem, and from no consideration personal to myself.

If in the discharge of the important trust confided to your lordship, the magistrates and council, for the public benefit, you should think fit to select me, I need hardly require to assure you that altho’ you can undoubtedly find many persons more able you will find it impossible to chuse any one more zealous for the great cause to which I have alluded, or more eager to promote whatever measures may improve and extend the mercantile interests of the nation and advance the important concerns of this great city and its immense population. With sentiments of the deepest regard and attachment, I beg you to believe me, &c., (signed), K. Finlay.”

30 July 1830

[Appointed a meeting of council to be held on Wednesday, 4th August, Meeting fixed to name a commissioner to meet at Glasgow on 23rd August with the com- for appoint- missioners of the other burghs in this district for the election of a member ington to vote to serve in the parliament, to be held at Westminster on 14th September next.] for member of parliament.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Letter from Sir Robert Peel as to address to Sir Robert Peel :— King.

“Whitehall, 16 July, 1830. My lord,—I have had the honor to lay before the King the loyal and dutiful address of the lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow, which accompanied your lordship’s letter of the 9th instant, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that his Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner. I have the honor to be, &c., (signed), Robert Peel. The lord provost of Glasgow.”

Letter from  
H. H. Drum-  
mond  
acknowledg-  
ing letter of  
thanks

The lord provost also laid before the council the following letter from H. Home Drummond, esq. :—

“ Blair Drummond, July 23rd, 1830. My dear lord,—I am highly gratified to learn that my conduct with regard to the bills referred to in the resolutions of the magistrates and council of Glasgow has met with their approbation. I can assure you that I did nothing but what appeared to me right on public grounds, and it will always give me great pleasure to lend any aid to their exertions for the public good. Whatever inconvenience may arise from the rejection of the measure for improving the navigation of the river, no one can truly say that the business was not fairly and judiciously managed on the part of the magistrates of Glasgow. I beg you will accept my thanks for your obliging letter, and believe me, &c., (signed), H. Home Drummond. The lord provost of Glasgow.”

Report as to  
vacancies in  
Grammar  
School.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report :—

“ The committee beg leave to report that when Dr. Cowan, one of the masters, resigned his situation about nine months ago, they were strongly inclined to think that it would not be expedient to fill up the vacancy thus occasioned, as it appeared to them that it would be advantageous, in various points of view, to have the course of education at this school completed, as it formerly was, within the period of four years. In consequence of this opinion they delayed taking any steps for the appointment of a successor to Dr. Cowan, and committed his class to the interim charge of the rector, assisted by Mr. Gavin Lochore, and the committee have had every reason to be satisfied with the result of this arrangement.

Since the occurrence of the late melancholy event, by which the school has been deprived of its highly respectable rector, the committee have repeatedly met to take into consideration the measures which in present circumstances should be recommended for adoption, and after maturely reflecting on the subject in all its bearings they have resolved to report to the magistrates and council that it would, in the opinion of the committee, be expedient not only to endeavour to finish in the course of four years the routine of study in this seminary, and the preparation of its pupils for the university, but also to discontinue the title of Rector, to have each class taught during the whole four years by one master, and in point of rank and emolument to place all the masters as formerly on a footing of equality and independence. For the

accommodation, however, of those who may desire a fifth years tuition, permission may be given to the master who has finished the fourth year to teach an additional class, at such extra hours as may be found convenient, when the number of scholars presenting themselves shall be sufficient for encouraging him to do so. [Remainder of report engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 414-9. The council were recommended to sanction the discontinuance of the office, title and emoluments of rector, the limitation of the course of study to four years, the appointment of a qualified master, and the making of arrangements for carrying on the late rector's class till the end of September.]

Which report having been read, the deacon convener and other members of council expressed their opinions on the subject thereof, and the magistrates and council appoint the report to ly on the table for farther consideration at a future meeting, authorizing the committee in the meantime to make such temporary arrangements as may be necessary for carrying on the teaching of the classes in a proper manner.

#### 4 August 1830

[The lord provost appointed as commissioner to meet with the com-  
missioners of the other burghs in the district, at Glasgow, on 23rd inst., to  
elect a representative to the parliament to be held at Westminster on 14th  
September next.] Lord provost  
elected dele-  
gate to vote  
for burghs to  
parliament.

Mr. Alexander Macgregor, alluding to the subject of burgh reform Burghreform.  
as having been for some time under his consideration, gave intimation  
of his intention to move certain resolutions on that subject at a future  
meeting of council. The lord provost stated that this measure had been  
under consideration in the course of last year and during the earlier  
part of the present, when it appeared expedient to delay bringing it  
forward, but that he now entirely concurred in the propriety of the  
subject being deliberately discussed with a view to such alterations being  
made on the sett of the burgh as might be deemed conducive to the  
public welfare. And Mr. John May also expressed his approbation of  
steps being now taken for the promotion of this object, either in con-  
junction with the convention of royal burghs or separately.

#### 2 September 1830

There was laid before the council a letter from Mr. Richard Hall, Authorize  
payment of

proportion of  
expense of  
bill as to new  
offices.

agent for the promoters of the bill lately brought forward for the erection of public buildings at the Cross, requesting payment of £45 as the town's proportion of the sum of £100 sterling subscribed by the council towards the expense of that bill in the event of its failure in parliament. Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the chamberlain to pay the said sum.

Resolve to  
abolish the  
office of rector  
of Grammar  
School and to  
advertise for  
candidates  
for master.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report presented by the committee on the Grammar School on the 30th July last, Mr. John Smith suggested the following amendment in the event of the council adopting the recommendation of the committee to abolish the office of rector and to reduce the establishment of the school to four masters and the course of instruction to four years, viz., that the person to be appointed one of the four masters in the room of Dr. Cowan shall be subject to whatever regulations the magistrates and council may enact relative to the school, and especially that in the event of the magistrates and council, upon the decease of any of the present masters or otherwise, deeming it advisable to resume the institution of a rector as established for the last fifteen years, the person to be now appointed master shall be subject in his class and otherwise to the control and superintendance of the said rector, in terms of the powers that may be granted to him by the magistrates and council, and farther that if at any future period, during his incumbency, the magistrates and council shall be of opinion the interests of the community will be more promoted by leaving the teaching of Latin and Greek like that of other languages to private teachers, the person to be now appointed shall be bound to retire, on receiving at the usual terms during his life the present salary of £50 per annum. And the magistrates and council having maturely deliberated upon the said report and proposed amendment, approve thereof and resolve accordingly that from this date the office of rector of the Grammar School shall cease, that the establishment of the school shall consist of four masters, that the course of instruction in the Latin and Greek languages shall be limited to four years, that each master shall conduct his scholars thro' the whole of the said course, that the four masters shall be equal in point of rank, taking precedence merely according to the seniority of their classes, and that the appointment of

the master to be now nominated shall be made expressly under the conditions specified in the said amendment. Further, authorize the committee to advertise for candidates for the vacant office, the applications to be lodged within ten days.

[On the recommendation of the committee appointed to examine the amount of the assessment for the poor to be paid to the heritors of the barony parish, the magistrates and council authorised payment of £1,431 10s. (being at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on a rental of £26,027 6s.), less £35 15s. 9d., the usual allowance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for collection. The committee also submitted a report under the remit to them as to the expediency of changing the mode of assessment from means and substance to rental. MS. Record, pp. 438-42.]

The committee instructed by the act of council, of the 4th March last, to make enquiry and ascertain in London, whether an act, either private or public, could be obtained for effecting the proposed change in the mode of assessment for the maintenance of the poor from means and substance to rental, presented [their report as engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 443-52. Which report, case, and opinions therein referred to] having been read, the magistrates and council appoint the same to lye on the table.

The committee on public clocks presented the following report and letter therein referred to:—

“The committee on clocks beg to report the death of Mr. Halbert, the person who had the charge of the city clocks, and that three respectable clockmakers, vizt., Mitchell & Son, Thomas Beggs, and A. Thomson applied for the vacant office. The committee being satisfied with the ability of the candidates, informed them that the town having recently put the clocks into a state of complete repair, at considerable expense, the person to be appointed was to keep them in repair free of expense to the town for eleven years, provided they were retained so long in the office. Messrs. Beggs and Thomson declined to accept of the office at the present salary of £35, on these terms, and Messrs. Mitchell & Son, having given in a letter to which reference is here made, agreeing thereto, the committee beg to recommend that they be immediately appointed to the office. Glasgow, 1st September, 1830.” “Glasgow, 31st August, 1830. My lord and gentlemen,—In consequence of the death of Mr. Halbert who had charge of the city clocks, we beg leave to offer ourselves as his successors to that appointment.

Report as to  
poor's assess-  
ment in  
extended  
royalty.

Report as to  
altering mode  
of poor's  
assessment  
and opinions  
of counsel.

Report as to  
public clocks  
and appoint  
Mitchell &  
Son keepers  
of them.

When we formerly had the charge of the clocks we put them in complete repair and engaged to keep them so for fourteen years from 1827, free of expense to the town, but when Mr. Halbert was appointed we were relieved of our obligation. We now beg to state that, since Mr. Halbert's death, we have examined the clocks and find them to be in a sufficient state, and on your appointing us to take charge of them we offer to fulfil our former engagement as then expressed as to keeping them in repair, for fourteen years (if under our own management from this date), in the same manner as if Mr. Halbert had not been appointed. We need hardly say that our establishment of clock making enables us to do every justice to the city clocks. We are, &c., (signed), Mitchell & Son."

Which report and letter having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the report, accept of the offer contained in the letter of Messrs. Mitchell and Son, and nominate and appoint them, from this date, keepers of the public clocks of the city, during the will and pleasure of the magistrates and council, with the present salary of £35 sterling per annum and upon the condition specified in their letter of their keeping the said clocks in complete repair, free of expense to the town, for eleven years from this date.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

Authorize  
rail to be put  
round part of  
St. John's  
church.

"Conformably to remit from the council, the committee on churches have received estimates for putting a rail round part of St. John's church, vizt., two for stone parapets, &c., and three for iron railing, and beg to recommend that the council should accept of the estimate of Messrs. Balfour and M'Callum, per £68 16s. 4d. for the iron railing, and the estimate of Mr. Alexander Broom, per £58 10s. for the mason work; these estimates being the cheapest and amounting to £127 6s. 4d. Glasgow, 1st May, 1830."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to contract accordingly.

Remit as to  
constructing  
a pump well  
in Campbell  
Street.

There was presented a petition from certain proprietors and inhabitants in Gallowgate Street and its vicinity, craving the council to order the construction of a pump well at the foot of Campbell Street. Which petition remit to the magistrates to consider and report.

22 September 1830

The committee on the proposed communication between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch roads presented [a report giving “ a short account of what has taken place up to this period ” under the act of parliament obtained in 1825 for making the road under the management of the town council as trustees.] Which report having been read, the magistrates and council after maturely deliberating on the subject, approve of the said report and authorize the committee under the act of parliament of 1825 to take the necessary measures for having the ground on the west, still required for the formation of the road, valued either by a jury trial or otherwise, and to proceed with the completion of the road with all convenient dispatch.

The committee of finance presented the following general report:— “ Agreeably to the appointment of the council of the 2nd inst. we have to report [on] the different matters which have been remitted to us or under our consideration in the course of the preceding year.

Garscube and  
Kirkintilloch  
road com-  
munication.

Report of  
committee of  
finance as to  
sale of city  
property, &c.

It will of course be unnecessary to notice in detail the substance of the various reports which we have made to the council during the last and present year. The most important of these reports are dated the 14 December and 23 March last, and are engrossed at length in the minutes of council. As authorized by the council, we caused the ground specified in the report of the [14] December to be exposed to sale by public roup in lots to suit intending offerers, and we have to state that we succeeded in disposing of a considerable portion of the ground at the following satisfactory prices, vizt. :—(1) 1,453 $\frac{2}{3}$  square yards of the ground in Nile Street, at the head of Buchanan Street, to Messrs. Porteous, Burns and Company, at the price of 31s. per square yard, convertible into a ground annual at 5 per cent., yielding £112 12s. 8d. per annum, besides £460 for the wrights shop on the premises. (2) The ground at the foot of Saltmarket Street, containing 419 $\frac{2}{3}$  square yards, to Mr. John Ballantine, at the price of £2 10s. per square yard, yielding a ground annual of £52 8s. (3) The vacant ground fronting Duke Street, containing 8,496 $\frac{2}{3}$  square yards, to the live cattle market trust, at the price of 4s. 6d. per square yard, yielding a ground annual of £95 11s. 8d. These ground annuals are only redeemable upon payment of 25 years purchase money, and the purchasers are taken bound, in security of the regular payment of the ground annuals, to erect buildings on the several lots of ground which will yield rents equal to

double of the annual payments to the city. There still remains to be disposed of a considerable portion of the ground in Nile Street, and as it is at present yielding little or no return to the city we would suggest to the council the propriety of the whole of this ground being immediately disposed of and the price converted into a ground annual as in the other lots.

As directed by the council we likewise caused certain portions of the superiorities or freehold interest belonging to the city, and specified in the report of the 12 December last, to be exposed to sale by public auction, and succeeded in disposing of £800 Scots of the Gorbals valuation, sufficient to create two votes in the county, to Lord Douglas, at the satisfactory price of £3,204, being at the rate of £1,602 for each vote, and which after deducting the expences of sub-dividing the cumulo valuation, and the title to the purchaser, with the necessary expence of preparing for the sale of the remaining superiorities, leaves £2,889 15s. 9½d. And we would recommend that the remaining portions of the city's freehold interest should be disposed of on the first suitable opportunity. [The committee had not yet come to a decision regarding the expenditure incurred by the city under the criminal department including the expense of alimentering prisoners in gaol.]

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of the proceedings of the committee therein narrated and of the suggestions therein contained.

The committee of finance presented the following special report:—

Report of  
committee of  
finance as to  
standing  
orders.

“ Agreeably to the remit made to us by the council, we had under our consideration the several standing orders enacted from time to time, by the magistrates and council, for the regulation of the proceedings of the corporation. And from many of these standing orders having been passed at considerable intervals of time betwixt the date of each order, we have found several of them not quite consistent, and have, therefore, judged it proper to revise the whole with a view to their condensation into a concise set of standing orders, including such amendments as may have occurred to us for the future regulation of the business coming under the consideration of the magistrates and council. We have now accordingly to submit to the council the result of our deliberations, and should the council agree to the adoption of the set of standing orders we have to propose, we would suggest the propriety of all previous standing orders being repealed and of those now submitted being printed and annexed to the printed set of the burgh. We would also propose that each member of council should be furnished

with a copy of the set of the burgh and of the standing orders, immediately after his election, and that they should be publicly read at the annual election of the magistrates and council. [Here follow standing orders Nos. 1-16, MS. Record, pp. 474-80.]

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. William Hamilton, convener of the committee, delay the farther consideration of the proposed standing orders till a future meeting of council, and appoint the draught of these standing orders contained in the report to be printed and circulated among the members of council.

Mr. William Craig intimated that, at next meeting, he would submit a motion, with a view to its adoption as a standing order, that in future no member of council shall be employed in any work to be done for the corporation of the city by estimate and contract or otherwise.

Motion to be  
made by Mr.  
Craig as to  
standing  
order.

The committee on the public Green presented the following report:—

“The convener of the committee on the Green reports that the timber seats in the Green, from bad usage and decay, were rendered nearly useless; and that the committee, in the course of the present year, directed six substantial stone seats with timber covers to be put in suitable situations for the accommodation of the public. The expense of the seats will be defrayed from the sum of twenty guineas obtained for leave to lay down some damaged cotton on the banks of the river at Peat Bog. The committee at the same time directed some additional gravel walks to be made.

Report of  
committee on  
Green.

In 1827 there were only 39 cows in the Green. The grass mail for each cow was then £4 6s. The mail produced only £139, a few of the cows having been put in at the middle of the season at half price. It having been suggested that the grass mail was too high and that if it was lowered more cows would be sent to the Green and the revenue might be increased, the experiment was made in the following year, by reducing the grass mail to £3 3s. In the present year there are 70 cows in the Green and the amount increased from £139 to £215.

On the 15th May, 1828, the ride and drive round the Green was opened to the subscribers and to such part of the public as chose to pay toll duties, at the rate of 1s. for a carriage with two horses, 6d. for a carriage with one horse and 6d. for a saddle horse,

These duties, from 15th May, 1828, till 10th September, 1830, inclusive, produced £95 5s. The wages of the toll keeper during the same period amounted to £66 6s., leaving a balance of £28 19s. in favor of the toll. It having been frequently represented that the toll duties are too high, the committee agree to recommend to the council to reduce them one half, and the convener in their name, begs to recommend that the experiment be made at least for one year. Glasgow, 16th September, 1830."

Which report having been read the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the reduction of the tolls on the ride and drive round the Green recommended in the report.

The committee on public clocks presented the following report:—

Report of  
committee on  
clocks.

"The convener of the committee on turret clocks has to report that Messrs. Mitchell and Son were appointed to take charge of the clocks on the 2nd instant, in place of Mr. Halbert, deceased. Messrs. Mitchell and Son receive a salary of £35 per annum for winding up the clocks and keeping them in proper time, and two guineas every two years for cleaning each of the nine clocks. As the clocks were put in a complete state of repair, conformably to minute of council, 19th June, 1827, at an expence of £191 12s., Messrs. Mitchell and Son have come under an obligation to keep them in a state of repair at their own expence till June, 1841, provided they retain the office till that time, it being understood that they are not liable for repairs rendered necessary from unforeseen accidents, by storm or otherwise.

The music bells at the Cross are under the superintendence of Mr. James Bayne, who was elected to the office of player on the 14th January, 1830, in place of Mr. John Weir, deceased. Mr. Bayne plays the bells one hour every lawful day, viz., from 2 to 3 p.m., for which he receives a salary of £30 per annum, and on public occasions, such as the election of the magistrates, the King's birth day, &c., he receives 10s. 6d. for each performance.

There are nine turret bell ringers, viz., one for the High church, Blackfriars, St. John's, St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, St. David's, St. George's, St. Enoch's, and the Bridgegate. These persons ring the bells twice every lawful day, viz., at 6 o'clock morning and evening and oftener on Sundays, for which each receives a salary of £5 per annum. The ringer of St. Mary's bell receives £1 2s. additional per annum for ringing for divine service on Thursday mornings and Sunday evenings. Upon particular occasions, such as the arrival of the judges on the circuit, each bell ringer receives one shilling per hour for

ringing. When the bells are tolled one hour at funerals, each receives one shilling from the session clerk. Glasgow, 15th September, 1830.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof.

The committee on mills and quarries presented the following report:—

“The committee, agreeably to the appointment of the council of the 2nd September inst., have to report that in the course of the preceding year, as authorized by the council, they caused the several mills and mill lands belonging to the city to be exposed to set by public roup, upon temporary leases of seven years from Whitsunday last, and that, after repeated exposures they brought the following rents, vizt.:—The Provan mill and lands, £200; the Town mill, £50; the File mill, £60; the Sub-dean mill, £233.

Report of  
committee on  
mills and  
quarries.

The committee were induced to let these mills upon the present short leases of seven years as a temporary arrangement in order to afford time for the deliberate discussion and consideration of Mr. Thom’s valuable report upon the state of the mills with a view to their farther improvement, and the committee trust their successors will not lose sight of this important matter. The chief obstacle is the difficulty of accomplishing a satisfactory arrangement with the proprietors of the grounds adjoining the two lochs, so as to admit of a greater accumulation of water in these natural reservoirs. But various other improvements recommended by Mr. Thom seem to be quite practicable, and it appears to the committee that these mills may yet, under good management, afford a considerable source of revenue to the city.

In consequence of several encroachments from time to time made upon the lochs and dams connected with the different mills, the committee considered it proper sometime ago to direct the necessary measures to be adopted for ascertaining and fixing by judicial authority the several boundaries, and an action of declarator was accordingly raised before the court of session for this purpose. The greater number of those called as defenders did not state appearance and decree was in consequence pronounced against them in absence, on which a remit may be obtained for laying off the boundaries and fixing the necessary landmarks of their properties. Four of them, however, Messrs. Sprott, Miller, H. Dundas and Jaffray, did make appearance, and on producing their titles facts appeared from them which could not be previously known, and which induced the dismissal of the action as to them on points

of form, leaving it, however, to the magistrates and council to bring a fresh action against these persons. This has hitherto not been done till it should be determined by the magistrates and council what proceedings might be necessary in consequence of Mr. Thom's report.

It occurs to the committee that the interest in the minerals reserved by the town in the lands of Provan and Gorbals, and in part of the estate of Blythswood, might be turned to some account for the benefit of the revenue of the city, and they would suggest to the council the propriety of authorizing the superintendent of public works to investigate this matter and to prepare a report to the council on the subject. Glasgow, 21st September, 1830."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the committee to proceed with the measures therein proposed relative to the improvement of the mills and of the lochs and dams attached to them, and authorize the town clerks and the superintendent of works to make the investigation therein suggested with regard to the state of the town's reserved right to minerals and quarries in the lands of Provan, Gorbals, and Wester Common, and the practicability of rendering these rights a source of revenue, and to report.

The committee on the gaol presented the following report:—

Report of  
committee on  
gaol.

" In respect of the weekly reports of the members of the council, the convener of the committee on the gaol refers to them for the number of prisoners, and he has nothing to remark regarding the buildings except that some of the external walls require partial repairs and the court rooms painting. But, having this opportunity, he begs to remind the council that the evil so frequently complained of in the town furnishing bedding for the county criminal prisoners has not been redressed, and as he understands that every thing has been done by memorials to and meetings with the county gentlemen, short of prosecution, he submits that this important matter should again be taken up with a view to settlement. It appears from a report of the superintendent of public works, of date 28th April, 1823, that during seven years ended 31st December, 1822, the city had advanced £234 10s. 5½d. for bedding and other necessaries on account of the county prisoners, being an average of £33 10s. 1d. annually. At the same rate the debt, as on 31st December, 1829, would amount to £469 1s. Altho' objections may be stated against the payment of the sums advanced by the

town prior to the 1st January, 1823, there is still a considerable sum which the county is liable for, and which sum is increasing daily. Glasgow, 17th September, 1830.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and remit the latter part of the report to the committee of finance, with instructions to adopt the necessary measures for putting an end to the expenditure for county prisoners therein mentioned.

The committee appointed to consider the application of certain inhabitants in Gallowgate Street, for the construction of a public well in that street, presented the following report:—

Report as to  
constructing  
a public well  
in Gallow-  
gate.

“ Conformably to remit from the council, the magistrates have considered the memorial of a number of proprietors and inhabitants in Gallowgate, craving the council to order the construction of a pump well at the foot of Campbell Street. The superintendent of public works informs the magistrates that there is a well in Gallowgate, near Campbell Street, cradled with stone, 25 feet deep, in which there is 15 feet of water. That several years ago, namely, after the Glasgow and Cranstonhill water companies were established, the pipes and pump of this well were removed, the pump being deemed an interruption in a great public thoroughfare. The magistrates have procured an estimate for a pump, 100 feet of lead pipes, and every other thing necessary, which amounts to £35. Altho’ the magistrates very much approve of public wells in such parts of the town as are inhabited chiefly by the lower classes, they do not feel inclined to recommend that the public money be laid out on a well in that part of the city, but if the petitioners will be at the expence of fitting up a pump, &c., at the bottom of Campbell Street, to the satisfaction of the superintendent of public works, the magistrates recommend that the council give the use of the well and be at the expence of keeping it and the pumps and pipes in repair. Glasgow, 21st September, 1830.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorise a communication to that effect to be made to the applicants.

Bailie Burn laid before the council the following extract of a minute of the commissioners of police for the barony of Gorbals:—

Regulations  
as to gun-  
powder.

“ At Gorbals, the 10th day of September, 1830. The clerk produced copies of all the Glasgow newspapers, containing an advertisement calling the present

special meeting of the board for the purposes of enacting a bye law or bye laws for regulating the quantity of gunpowder which may be kept within the barony, and fixing the penalty which may be imposed for any infringement of the regulation. And after deliberating on the subject the board unanimously declare and enact that from and after this date, or at least from and after the date at which this bye law shall be ratified and confirmed by the magistrates and town council of the city of Glasgow, as baron and superior of the barony, no person or persons shall be allowed or permitted to have in his, her or their possession, whether it shall be in a house, shop or warehouse, cellar or other premises within the bounds of the barony, more than five pounds weight of gunpowder at one time, under the penalty of £5 sterling for each offence. The clerk is directed to furnish baillie Burn with an extract of this minute, and baillie Burn is requested to lay the same before the magistrates and town council of Glasgow for their ratification and confirmation, in terms of the statute. Extracted from the minute book of police for the barony of Gorbals by (signed) Geo. Young, clerk."

Which extract having been read, the magistrates and council approve of the regulations therein contained, and ratify and confirm the same in terms of the police act for the said barony, 4 Geo. IV, c. [71].

Gunpowder  
magazine.

The lord provost laid before the council the following extract of a minute of the commissioners of police of the city:—

"At a meeting of the board of police of the city of Glasgow, the 26th August, 1830. On the motion of Mr. Lumsden, seconded by Mr. Black, it was resolved and ordered that a representation be made to the magistrates, in name of the board, respectfully entreating their attention to the hazard to which the lives and property of the inhabitants must be exposed from gunpowder kept within the city, and that they would take into their consideration the subject of providing a suitable powder magazine for the accommodation of the trade. Extracted from the minutes of board by (signed), James Inglis, Clerk."

Which extract having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance, with instructions to consider the matter and to report.

Petition of  
precentors for  
increase of  
salary.

There was presented a petition from the precentors of the established churches of the city praying for an increase of their salaries. Which petition having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance, with instructions to consider and report.

[George Scheviz and Alexander Macgregor, members of council, having sent in letters of resignation, on account of the attention required for their own business and avocations, were fined in £40 each.] Resignations of office of councillor.

[On considering a letter from James Graham offering to redeem a small ground annual of 5s. payable by him for property at the north end of Candleriggs Street, the committee on landed property recommended that it should be discharged on payment of 25 years' purchase.] Agree to discharge ground annual. Which letter and report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the report, agree to discharge the ground annual of five shillings payable for the area of the tenement in Candleriggs Street, which formerly belonged to Miss Baird and now belongs to Mr. James Graham, on payment of the principal, at the rate of twenty-five years' purchase, and authorize the chamberlain to execute the necessary discharge, Mr. Graham also paying the expense of that discharge.

Authorize the lord provost, dean of guild, and deacon convener to subscribe, on behalf of the corporation, a disposition of two portions of ground adjoining Duke Street, taken by the valuation of arbiters for the purposes of the live cattle market, in favour of the magistrates and council as trustees of the market, and likewise a contract of ground annual of another portion of ground adjoining the market, purchased from the corporation at the recent public sale, and appoint the committee of markets, or a quorum of them, to subscribe the latter on the part of the magistrates and council as trustees for the market under the acts of parliament. Deeds relating to ground at cattle market.

30 *September* 1830

[With reference to fines imposed at last meeting on Messrs. Macgregor and Scheviz for sending in letters of resignation, farther consideration was to be given to the matter and they were to be asked if they now refused to discharge the duties of councillors.] Proceedings as to resignation of councillors.

[David Gilkison, eldest bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.] Eldest bailie of Port Glasgow.

[Delayed consideration of report on the accounts of expenses "of obtaining the act for the extension of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates and dean of guild court, and of the police establishment of Glasgow, over the lands of Blythswood," amounting to £2,369 8s. 10d.] Report as to expenses attending annexation bill.

The committee on the Grammar School presented the following report:— Report as to candidates

for office of  
master of  
Grammar  
School.

“ The committee have to report that, agreeably to the authority given by the council at their meeting on the 2nd current, advertisements were immediately after inserted in the newspapers, requiring candidates for the situation of master, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Cowan, to lodge their applications and testimonials within ten days, and that the following most respectable applicants had offered themselves, viz. :—[of fourteen applicants the names of five were submitted as “ the most entitled to the consideration of the council.”] Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and resolve to fill up the vacancy in the office of one of the four masters of the school at the meeting of council appointed to be held on Monday next, 4th October, at three o’clock afternoon.

Letter from  
clerk to  
trustees on  
Parkhead and  
Woodend  
roads.

[A letter from the clerk to the trustees on the Parkhead and Woodend roads, as to an arrangement with the Trustees on the Shotts turnpike road, and asking the town to concur with the other creditors in discharging the interest due to them on their respective debts, was remitted to the Finance committee], with instructions to consider the matter, particularly to enquire how far the town has hitherto been put on the same footing with the other creditors of the road trust as to the payment of interest, and to report.

W. G. Craw-  
furd ap-  
pointed  
interim coun-  
cil officer.

The magistrates and council nominate and appoint William Gillespie Crawford, dean of guild officer of this city, to act as interim council officer during the indisposition of John Owen, the present council officer.

Carpet for  
St. James’  
church to be  
procured.

Authorize the committee on churches to procure a carpet for the stair of the pulpit of St. James’s church.

#### 4 October 1830

Proceedings  
as to resigna-  
tion of  
Messrs.  
M’Gregor  
and Scheviz.

[There were read letters from Alexander M’Gregor and George Scheviz, each stating that he had sent in his resignation as a councillor, on 22nd ult., from an apprehension that it was intended to elect him a magistrate, and that he was now willing to continue to discharge the duties of a councillor. The town clerks submitted an “ opinion with regard to the most regular mode of procedure ” (MS. Record, pp. 520-3), and the magistrates and council thereupon recalled their resolution of 22nd ultimo, and declared Alexander M’Gregor and George Scheviz to be still councillors of the burgh.]

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the Grammar School, presented at the meeting of council held on the 30th September last, preceeded to fill up the present vacancy in the office of one of the four masters of the Grammar School, agreeably to the arrangements with regard to the number of masters and the period of the course of instruction resolved upon and established by the council on 2nd September last, and having particularly taken into consideration the testimonials of the five different candidates recommended by the committee, the magistrates and council, by a large majority, nominate and appoint Mr. John Clarke Rowlatt, junr., classical teacher in the academy at Ayr, to be one of the four masters of the Grammar School of Glasgow during their will and pleasure, with full power to the said John C. Rowlatt to exercise the duties and to enjoy the privileges and emoluments of the said office, from and after the (*blank*) day of October instant, when his entry thereto is to commence, in as full and ample a manner as the same were exercised and enjoyed by his predecessor, but expressly under and subject to the regulations, conditions, and provisions enacted by the magistrates and council on the 2nd September last, and particularly that the said John Clarke Rowlatt shall be subject to whatever regulations the magistrates and council may enact relative to the school, and especially that in the event of the magistrates and council, upon the decease of any of the present masters or otherwise, deeming it advisable to resume the institution of a rector, as established for the last fifteen years, the person now appointed master shall be subject, in his class and otherwise, to the control and superintendence of the said rector, in terms of the powers that may be granted to him by the magistrates and council; and, farther, that if at any future period during his incumbency the magistrates and council shall be of opinion the interests of the community shall be more promoted by leaving the teaching of Latin and Greek, like that of other languages, to private teachers, the person now appointed shall be bound to retire on receiving, at the usual terms during his life, the present salary of £50 per annum.

Mr. John  
Clarke Row-  
latt elected a  
master of the  
Grammar  
School.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance on the accounts of the expenses

Authority to  
pay accounts  
of expenses

attending an-  
nexation bill.

incurred in carrying thro' parliament the bill for the extension of the jurisdiction of the magistrates and dean of guild court, and of the police establishment of Glasgow, over the adjacent lands of Blythswood, the lord provost submitted to the council that the said accounts should now be passed and ordered to be paid. Mr. William M'Lean stated that he could not acquiesce in the payment of these expenses being made to any extent from the funds of the corporation of the city of Glasgow, since in the bill, as originally resolved upon, these expenses were to be wholly defrayed by the inhabitants of the lands of Blythswood. Mr. William Craig concurred in the objections stated by Mr. M'Lean. Mr. John May observed that the bill as introduced had been authorized by a great majority of the council, and that the modifications under which it had ultimately passed into a law had been directed and made by parliament. And the magistrates and council having taken the whole circumstances into consideration, with the exception of Messrs. William M'Lean and William Craig, appoint the said accounts to be paid by the chamberlain in terms of the said report, the chamberlain being hereby authorized and directed to recover from the commissioners of police the said expenses to the extent of £1,500, authorized to be levied by annual instalments from the occupiers of tenements in the annexed wards.

Proposal to  
appoint a city  
marshall.

The lord provost and magistrates presented the following report:—  
“The magistrates, considering that for upwards of twenty years Mr. John Graham has acted as marshall in taking charge of the public processions in this city, under the directions of the magistrates, and undertsanding that the nomination and appointment of city marshall, tho' not accompanied with any salary, will be acceptable to Captain Graham as a mark of the estimation in which the magistrates hold his public services on the said occasions, and also in the great improvement of the police of the city since he was appointed to the office of superintendent of police, beg to recommend to the council that Captain Graham should be appointed city marshall, with power as such to take charge of all public processions in the city, agreeably to the plan or programme thereof prepared under the directions of the magistrates.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously approve of the appointment therein recommended, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing orders.

## 5 October 1830

[Robert Dalglish, provost; Matthew Fleming and John Smith, ygst., of the merchants rank, and Robert Ferrie of the crafts rank, bailies; David Ferguson, youngest merchant bailie; George Burn, youngest trades bailie.] Election of provost and bailies.

## 8 October 1830

[Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen, councillors for the ensuing year.] Election of councillors.

## 13 October 1830

[James Ewing, dean of guild; John Alston, deacon convener; Archibald M'Lellan, junr., treasurer; William Rodger, water bailie; William M'Lean, depute water bailie; James Martin, bailie, and Dr. Andrew Reid, James Cook, John Hamilton and John Walker, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; James Mackenzie, bailie of Provan; James Browne, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of public works; James Hardie, superintendent of streets and buildings; Robert Hunter, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, first and second conjunct town clerks; and Joseph Reid, William Davie and Angus Turner, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to the gaol and bridewell.] Election of dean of guild, &c.

The stated annual business of the day having been concluded, the lord provost, in behalf of himself and the other magistrates, requested that the act of council of the 27th May, 1819,<sup>1</sup> relative to the improvement of different parts of the constitution of the city should be read, and the same having been read accordingly his lordship intimated that at an early meeting of council he would make a motion for resuming consideration of this subject. Burgh reform.

The lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow, in council assembled, unanimously admit the honble. Charles Douglas, Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, member of parliament for the county of Lanark, &c., a freeman citizen of Glasgow, with all the liberties, privileges and immunities belonging to an honorary burghess and guild brother of the said city, in testimony of the grateful sense they entertain of the lively interest which the noble family of Douglas have long kindly taken in the promotion of the prosperity of this part of the

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., pp. 486-9.

country and of their high regard for a gentleman, equally distinguished for his cultivated talents and elegant acquirements as for his private worth.

The marquis of Lansdowne admitted an honorary burgess.

The lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow, in council assembled, unanimously admit the most noble Henry Fitzmaurice Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, earl of Wycombe, earl of Kerry and Shelburne, &c., F.R.S., a freeman citizen of Glasgow, with all the liberties, privileges and immunities belonging to an honorary burgess and guild brother of the said city, in testimony of their high respect for the character of a nobleman, distinguished no less for his scientific and literary acquirements than for his liberal and enlightened views as a statesman, and for his zeal, whether in office or out of office, to promote the best interests of his country.

3 November 1830

Remit to committee as to mode of poor's assessment.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the applications for and against the proposed alteration in the mode of assessment for the maintenance of the poor, remit these applications with the reports of the former committee on the subject, and particularly the law opinions lately obtained from the lord advocate and from William Adam, esqr., to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, with instructions to proceed with the deliberate investigation of this important and difficult matter and to report their opinion to the council what ulterior measures ought to be adopted.

Report of committee on Grammar School.

The committee on the Grammar School presented [a report referring to previous minutes, and narrating arrangements, for conducting the classes in the school and apportionment of salaries and fees; MS. Record, pp. 571-5]. Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of the arrangements made by the committee, and authorize the chamberlain to make the payments of salaries therein recommended.

12 November 1830

Poor's assessment.

[After considering report by the directors of the town's hospital, with estimates of the sum necessary to be assessed for the maintenance

of the poor for the year from 31st August, 1830, to 31st August, 1831 (MS. Record, pp. 579-80), the magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in the sum of £7,685 15s. 7d. for that purpose.] Which report having been read, Mr. William Rodger entered his protest against any part of the funds of the corporation of the city being taken for the purpose of carrying the proposed change into a law, and baillie Ferrie and Mr. James Graham concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Rodger. The dean of guild, deacon convener, and Mr. M'Gregor supported the view taken in the report. And the magistrates and council having deliberated on the matter, with the exception of the three dissentient members before named, approved of the report and resolved accordingly, authorize the parliamentary notices therein recommended to be given and directed the report to be published in the newspapers.

Nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to consider the provisions of the bill introduced into parliament for the regulation of the police of the royal burghs of Scotland, and to report what in their opinion ought to be done in the matter on the part of this city.

Appoint a committee on police bill and to report.

1 December 1830

The lord provost stated that he had deemed it his duty to call the present meeting for the purpose of the magistrates and council now resuming consideration of the subject of reform which they had under deliberation on the 13th October last, vizt., reform in the parliamentary representation and in the municipal constitution of this city, that on taking into view the recent declaration of his Majesty's ministers, the magistrates concurred with him in opinion that this was the proper time for the corporation of the city to come forward with a public expression of their sentiments on the subject, and that the dean of guild had prepared a draught of resolutions which his lordship proposed should be now read, in order to ascertain the opinions of the members of council on the leading points and preparatory to the draught being submitted to a committee for revisal. The dean of guild, after stating his views on the subject, submitted a draught of the proposed resolutions. Which

Remit as to Reform.

draught having been read, Mr. Garden [and others] severally expressed their sentiments. Mr. M'Lellan then moved that the basis of the resolutions should be approved of and the draught remitted to a committee to revise and report. Mr. Muir seconded the motion. And the magistrates and council, agreeing to the said motion and approving of the basis of the proposed resolutions, remit the same to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to revise the draught of the proposed resolutions and to report thereon at a meeting of council, to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 3rd instant.

Discharge to  
commiss-  
sioners of  
Gorbals  
police.

Authorize Mr. Browne, master of works, to subscribe discharge and retrocession, in name and on behalf of the magistrates and council, to the commissioners of police of Gorbals, of the bond of relief granted by them to the magistrates and council when the latter became bound as sureties, along with certain individuals, to the bank of Scotland for cash credit obtained by the commissioners to enable them to erect the Gorbals police buildings, which debt has now been paid up to the bank.

### 3 December 1830

Resolutions  
as to Reform.

The magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow, in council assembled, having taken into consideration the report of the committee appointed at last meeting to revise the draught of resolutions then submitted to the council, relative to the extension of the elective franchise and the improvement of the municipal constitutions of the burghs, on the motion of James Ewing, esqr., dean of guild, seconded by Alexander Garden, esqr., late lord provost, approve of the draught as amended by the committee and unanimously resolve,—

“ That the state of the representation for Scotland is now generally admitted to be defective from the change which in the course of time has occurred in the state of society and in the circumstances of the country. That the members for counties are elected solely by the holders of superiorities, many of whom possess little or no interest in the soil. That the members for burghs are chosen by the magistrates and council, who in general nominate their own successors and form only a small part of the community. That in such circumstances an extension of the elective franchise appears to be just and expedient. That the municipal constitutions of the burghs are also in various

respects susceptible of amendment. That, while the period seems to have arrived when a reform should take place, it ought to be considerate, moderate, and safe, in accordance with the established order of society, with the settled institutions of the nation and with the principles of our excellent constitution. That although this corporation have the satisfaction to believe, and to have had it acknowledged in parliament, that they have always stood high for the purity of their conduct and the fidelity of their administration, they have not hesitated, particularly in the year 1819 and at the last annual election, to declare their views as to the propriety of an amelioration in the civic government, and they have of late only suspended progress till it should be known what course was likely to be submitted to parliament. That his Majesty's ministers having announced themselves favourable to an improvement of the elective system, this corporation now deem it their duty thus publicly to come forward with a coincident expression of sentiment. That this corporation contemplate with equal gratitude and satisfaction the prospect of a proposition, emanating from such high authority, to extend the right of representation to the great towns of the empire, a boon which would be productive of the most important advantages to the commercial and manufacturing interests. That in the event of a measure so equitable, legitimate and salutary, being adopted by the legislature, this city, from the extent of its population, its capital and its trade, has the fairest claim to a share of the representation, equal to what may be granted to towns of similar importance in England. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Earl Grey, first lord of his Majesty's treasury, and that corresponding petitions be presented to both houses of parliament."

Farther, authorize the lord provost to transmit a copy of the preceding resolutions to earl Grey, and to subscribe petitions embodying the resolutions to both houses of parliament and authorize the lord provost to transmit the petition to the house of lords to the marquis of Lansdowne, from whom the lord provost stated he had just received a letter acknowledging the receipt of his burgess ticket and conveying the assurance of his being highly sensible of the distinction conferred upon him, and the petition to the house of commons to Archibald Campbell, esquire, of Blythswood, present member for this district of burghs, with a request that the noble marquis and the honourable member will give their petitions their support in parliament.

Assessors of  
poor's assess-  
ment.

Having resumed consideration of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor for the current year, imposed on the 12th November last, nominate and appoint William Smith [and fourteen others], all in Glasgow, to lay on and proportion the poor's assessment upon the inhabitants of Glasgow, according to their wealth, circumstances, and abilities. And recommend to the magistrates to ordain the said persons, hereby nominated assessors, to be convened before them in order to accept their offices and give their oaths *de fidei administratione officii*. Further, nominate Mr. William Govan to be collector of the said assessment, and if need be to call and pursue for the same as accords with law.

18 January 1831

Letter of  
thanks from  
honble.  
Charles  
Douglas.

The lord provost laid before the council, the following letter from the honble. Charles Douglas:—

“2 Berkely Square, London, 4th December, 1830. My lord provost,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of 19 November and also of the burgess ticket allowing me the very honourable title of fellow citizen with yourself and your respected council, which Mr. K. Finlay on his arrival in town has had the kindness to transmit to me. Permit me, my lord, to return my warmest thanks to yourself, the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow, for this mark of their favour as well as for the very kind and flattering terms in which the obligation has been conferred upon me, and tho' I know not how I can hope to repay yet I will assure your lordship and council that I shall ever retain and act under a grateful sense of so high an honour. I have the honour to be, my lord, your mo. obt. servt. (signed), Chas. Douglas. The lord provost, &c., &c., of Glasgow.”

Letter of  
thanks from  
earl Grey.

The lord provost laid before the council, the following letter from the right honble. the earl Grey:—

“Downing Street, December 8, 1830. Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter, and the enclosed resolutions for which I beg you to accept my thanks. I shall be very happy to receive any future communications which the magistrates and council or corporation of Glasgow may wish to make to me. I have the honour to be, &c. (signed), Grey. The provost of Glasgow.”

Letter from  
Mr. Campbell  
of Blyths-

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood:—

“ 118 Pall Mall, 17th December, 1830. My dear lord,—Since I had the honor to receive the petition of the magistrates, &c., of Glasgow for an alteration in the system of electing members for counties and burghs in Scotland, I have been daily in the house of commons from three till five o’clock, the period allotted for presenting petitions, but such has been the pressure of business of that description that I have never had my name called, altho’ it had been entered every day on the speaker’s list at an early hour. Last night, being obliged to leave the house at eight o’clock, upon particular business, I took the liberty to entrust the petition to my friend Mr. Douglas, the member for Lanarkshire, with a request that he would present it if possible at the close of the business, and I am happy to state, that he found an opportunity of doing so, after midnight, as you will see from the votes of the day, which I have the honour to transmit to your lordship. I am, my dear lord, very faithfully yours (signed), Archd. Campbell. I ought to have observed, that Mr. Douglas in presenting the petition took occasion to express his warm approbation of the temper and moderation in which it was conceived and to call the attention of the house to that part of it which prayed that Glasgow might be included in any measure adopted by the government for giving representatives to large towns. By some mistake the petition was not ordered to be printed, but I shall move for its being so this evening if I can find an opportunity. The lord provost of Glasgow.”

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the draught of the standing orders relative to expenditure, presented on the 22nd September last, remit the said draught to the committee of finance for farther consideration, with instructions to suggest such additions or alterations as may appear to them to be necessary or proper.

The committee on mills and quarries presented the following report:—

“The committee on mills beg to report to the council, that in September, 1827, they found it necessary to take the opinion of an engineer with respect to the state of the town’s mills and the lochs and dams connected with them, and having fixed on Mr. Robert Thom, of Rothesay, as eminently qualified to assist them with his professional opinion, he made several surveys during the years 1827-28-29 and 1830 and a very valuable report, for all which his charge is £52 16s. 6d. The committee being satisfied that the charge is moderate recommend that it should be paid.

wood as to  
petition for  
Reform.

Remit as to  
standing  
orders.

Report of  
committee on  
mills.

In granting leases of the Sub-dean mill, the Provan mill, the Town and File mills, the committee found it necessary to have an inventory and valuation of the machinery in these mills, by an engineer, and employed Mr. Robert Stevenson, who after examination made an inventory and report for which he charges £5 5s., viz., Subdean corn and barley mills, £2 5s; Provan mill, £1 10s.; Town and File mills, £1 10s. The committee also considering this charge moderate recommend it to be paid.

On the 23rd March last, the council agreed to lay out £300 in repairing the Subdean mill and building a house for the tacksman's family, on his paying 10 per cent. for that sum during the currency of his lease. Mr. Bayne, the tacksman, in repairing the mill and building a house has incurred an expence of £472 15s. 11d., and besides the £300 he now petitions for a farther allowance of £100. The superintendent of public works having reported to us that the work has been properly executed, and charged moderately, and that the money has been laid out for the benefit of the property, the committee beg leave to recommend that the council give Mr. Bayne another £100 on his agreeing to pay 10 per cent. per annum for it during the currency of his tack. Glasgow, 16 December, 1830."

Which report having been read and considered, approve thereof and authorize accordingly, except with regard to the sum of £100, applied for by the tenant of the Subdean mill, as having been expended by him in improvements on that mill in addition to the sum of £300 formerly allowed for that purpose, upon condition of his paying ten per cent. for the same during the lease, and delay coming to any resolution relative to the said matter till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

Remit to  
committee as  
to Polloe and  
Govan rail-  
way act, &c.

On the motion of the lord provost, remit to the committee on inland communications to attend to the bills lately introduced into parliament for amending the Polloe and Govan railway act, obtained last session, and for forming a railway between Glasgow and Paisley, with instructions to consider the provisions of these bills as affecting the interests of the public or of the corporation and Hutchesons' hospital as heritors of the barony of Gorbals, to hold conferences with the promoters of these bills with a view to the adjustment of any differences that may arise, and to report whether and how far it may be necessary to oppose any of the provisions of these bills.

The town clerks brought under the consideration of the council the bill lately introduced into parliament by Sir William Rae for altering the mode of taking infeftments in Scotland, and also the following resolutions of a general meeting of the clerks of the royal burghs of Scotland, held at Edinburgh on the 10th January instant, relative to the provisions of this bill. [Here follow resolutions, MS. Record, pp. 608-12, with a recommendation that the several clerks lay the minutes before their respective town councils, and the appointment of a committee to communicate with the convention of burghs and take other procedure. After the general meeting took place the committee had a conference with the deputy clerk register and they were to prepare and submit to him the clauses of a bill as applicable to the royal burghs generally.] Which bill and resolutions remit to the committee on law processes, with instructions to consider the provisions of the bill, to enquire whether the great object of the bill, the facilitating and diminishing the expense attending the transference of heritable property, may not be accomplished consistently with the vested rights of parties, and to report what measures if any ought to be adopted by the magistrates and council.

The lord provost laid before the magistrates and council the following letter from the dean of guild and extract from the minutes of the merchants house:—

“Glasgow, December 22, 1830. My lord provost,—As representing the merchants house of this city I have the honor of enclosing an extract of a resolution relative to the propriety of a declaration,—first that a member once entered does not lose his qualification by change of residence; and, secondly, that as many respectable merchants now live beyond the line of the royalty the qualification shall in future be confined to being a merchant burghess of fair character and credit and paying the fixed entry money. In conformity with the regulations of the constitution, I have now to request the sanction of the magistrates and council to this declaration, so that it may be passed into an act. I further beg leave to enclose a resolution of the house relative to a new post office, and to request the co-operation of the council for the attainment of this essential object to the mercantile community. I have the honour to remain, &c. (signed), Ja. Ewing, dean of guild. The lord provost of Glasgow, &c.” [Here follows minute of meeting of the Merchants House, dated 14 December, 1830<sup>1</sup>].

<sup>1</sup> The minute is printed in “View of the Merchants House” (1866), pp. 358-9.

Which letter and extract having been read and the subject of the said extract deliberated upon, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting.

Remit to committee as to new post office.

There was also laid before the magistrates and council an extract from the minutes of the merchants house, expressive of the deep sense the house entertain of the extreme inconvenience, insecurity and unsuitableness in point of accommodation of the present post office and of the necessity of an immediate application being made to government either to build a post office<sup>1</sup> in a central and proper situation, with accommodation adequate to the importance of the city of Glasgow and to the revenue drawn from it, or to grant a sufficient annual allowance for that object, referring to the evidence on this subject given some years ago before the commissioners of parliamentary enquiry and to the opinion of the commissioners thereon, now laid before the parliament, which will be found most amply to confirm the necessity of the application, rendered still more imperative by the annually increasing population of Glasgow, and also requesting the immediate and hearty co-operation of the magistrates and council, Trades house and chamber of commerce, so that simultaneous applications may be made from these public bodies in favour of the object. Which communication having been considered, the magistrates and council unanimously agree and resolve to co-operate in the promotion of this important local object, and remit to the committee on inland communications to attend to the business and to prepare such resolutions relative thereto or applications to government as may be found necessary, the former by next meeting of council.

Proceedings as to poor's assessment.

There was produced the following letter from the assessors for the poor:—

“Glasgow, 6 January, 1831. The assessors for the poor of the city beg respectfully to acquaint the lord provost, magistrates and council, that they have now completed the duty assigned to them in laying on and apportioning the assessment for the current year. In the discharge of this important duty they

<sup>1</sup> At that time the post office was in East Albion Street. It was removed to 42 and 44 Glassford Street in 1840, and to the corner of George Square and South Hanover Street in

1857. See Sir James Marwick's "Water Supply and Various Developments" (1901), pp. 82. App., 47, 52.

feel that they cannot be justly charged with remissness or partiality. They must, however, state to their constituents that, from the nature of the system under which they have been compelled to act, they are but too sensible that many errors must have been committed and that as it is perfectly impossible to arrive at any accurate conclusion as to the means and substance of their fellow citizens, the apportionment they have been obliged to make must in many respects be erroneous, and of consequence unequal and unjust. The assessors for the present year do not feel it necessary to trouble the magistrates and council with a detail of the reasons which induce them most respectfully to recommend that as little delay as possible may take place in making such an alteration in the system of assessment as may render it more suitable to the altered circumstances of the community, as they have it in their power to refer to the memorial presented by their predecessors in February, 1828.<sup>1</sup> They have merely to state that their own experience enables them fully to confirm the statement made in that memorial respecting the difficulties under which the assessors labour in conducting their duties, and to concur with the opinion there expressed as to the ruinous diminution likely to be produced on the value of burgage property by the continued and rapidly increasing emigration of the wealthier classes from the ancient royalty to the suburbs, which, to borrow the language of that document, ‘ is silently but obviously trenching upon the value of burgage property and threatens ultimately to render the royalty rather an appendage to the suburbs than the suburbs, as they ought to be, an appendage to the city.’ There was also laid before the council” [letter from Mr. John Wright stating that at a meeting of the petitioners for a change in the mode of assessing for the poor a committee was appointed to carry into effect the measures proposed by the magistrates and council with whom the committee were ready to co-operate].

Which letters having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, taking into view that parliament is likely to be deeply engaged and its time much occupied during the remainder of the present session with the various great national measures now before it, as well as the probability of an early dissolution of the present parliament, resolve, on the motion of the dean of guild, that it will be expedient to postpone for the present session the application for a bill to alter the mode of apportioning the assessment for the maintenance of the poor of this

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, pp. 279-81.

city. But appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to hold conferences with the parties who have made application to the council for and against the change in the mode of assessment, from means and substance to the rental of heritable property, to endeavour to arrange amicably the points in dispute and adopt the necessary preparatory measures for the framing of a bill to be introduced into parliament during next session.

Remit as to  
Gorbals  
statute labour  
bill.

On the motion of the lord provost, remit to the committee on inland communications to consider the bill for amending the existing statute labour act for the barony of Gorbals, with power if they shall see fit, to consent to the repeal of the clause in that act by which its operation was suspended.

Officers *ad*  
*interim* of  
water baillie  
court.

Appoint William Burrows, *ad interim*, to perform at the police office at the Broomielaw the duties formerly discharged there by the late Duncan Falconer, officer of the water baillie court. And authorize Alexander Wilson, *ad interim*, to execute the duties of the officer of the said court connected with civil processes.

### 2 February 1831

Allowance to  
tenant of sub-  
dean mill.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on mills presented at last meeting, so far as it relates to the application from the tenant of the Sub-dean mill, for the allowance of an additional £100 towards the expense of the repairs on the mill and of the erection of a dwelling house for the tenant, and being satisfied that considerably more than the said additional sum has been actually and beneficially expended on the property, authorize the chamberlain to pay the tenant the said sum, but upon condition of his paying annually ten per cent. thereon during his lease as well as upon the sun of £300 formerly allowed.

Remit as to  
alterations in  
the regula-  
tions of the  
merchants  
house.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the letter from the dean of guild and of the extract from the minutes of the merchants house, presented at last meeting, the deacon convener stated certain objections to the proposed alterations in the regulations of the merchants house as inconsistent with the letter of guildry and the established law of the land, and as injurious to the interests of the inhabitants of the royalty. And several members of council having expressed

their sentiments on the subject, the magistrates and council resolve to delay the farther consideration thereof till a future meeting, and in the meantime remit to the first town clerk to enquire into the matter and to report his opinion thereon.

Baillie Smith, as convener of the committee on inland communications, and agreeably to the remit made at last meeting, presented the following resolutions on the subject of the post office:—

Resolutions  
as to pro-  
posed post  
office.

“Resolved that the magistrates and council would be wanting in the proper discharge of their duty to the public were they longer to delay bringing under the notice of his Majesty’s government the just and unanimous complaints of all classes of the community with regard to the post office accommodation at present afforded to the city.

That after the opinion expressed by the commissioners of parliamentary enquiry, founded upon the most unexceptionable evidence of the present defective state of the post office of this city, the magistrates and council were naturally induced to expect the post master general would have considered it incumbent upon him to submit to his Majesty’s government the propriety of immediate and adequate accommodation being furnished.” [The subsequent resolutions conclude by directing that petitions be presented to the lords of treasury, and if necessary to both houses of parliament “praying that immediate directions may be given to supply this city with suitable and adequate post office accommodation in a central part of the town.”]

Which resolutions having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously approve thereof, and resolve accordingly. Farther, appoint the said resolutions to be published in all the Glasgow newspapers and authorize the lord provost to subscribe and transmit a memorial embodying the said resolutions, addressed to the lords commissioners of his Majesty’s treasury. Farther, on the motion of the dean of guild, resolve to renew the application formerly made for an increased acceleration of the mail between London and Glasgow, in the memorial now authorized to be presented to the lords of the treasury.

Baillie Smith reported from the committee on inland communications that the committee had had a conference with the promoters of the Glasgow and Paisley railway bill and had objected to the railway being brought across the river into the streets of the city, and that the measure

Report as to  
railway bills.

was likely to be postponed till next session. Baillie Smith farther reported that the committee had had various communications with the promoters of the Pollock and Govan railway but that they had only yesterday been able to procure a statement of the proposed levels of the railway, and that, as the railway was to all appearance likely to prove very injurious to the property of the corporation of the city, without affording any benefit thereto, and as the promoters of the bill had intimated their intention of immediately urging it thro' parliament, it would be necessary to give the committee the discretionary power of opposing the bill, unless it be so modified as to remove the objections which at present exist against it. On considering which report, the magistrates and council authorize the committee to take such measures as may appear requisite for protecting the property of the corporation from injury by the proposed railway, and if found necessary to oppose the bill in parliament and to present a petition and employ counsel for that purpose.

Remit as to  
railway and  
tunnel.

On the statement of baillie Smith, as convener of the committee on inland communications, that he had received a letter from Mr. Laurence Hill, in behalf of the promoters of the bill for the construction of a railway and tunnel for the conveyance of coals from the mines situated to the north and east of Glasgow to the harbour at the Broomielaw, according to a different line of direction from what was proposed in the bill of last session, requesting the support of the magistrates and council for the bill now proposed, remit to the said committee to consider the matter, and to report their opinion thereon when it has been more fully brought before them by the promoters of the measure.

Resolution as  
to repeal of  
tax on printed  
cottons.

Mr. William Gray, submitted to the council the urgent expediency which now existed for the repeal of the very oppressive tax on printed cottons and moved the following resolutions:—

“That his Majesty’s government having declared its intention to subject the financial condition of the country, in reference to the taxes which bear with the greatest severity on the enterprise and industry of the people, to the most scrupulous revision, the magistrates and council of this city feel themselves called upon in the discharge of their public duty to represent to his Majesty’s ministers the necessity of immediately repealing the duties upon printed cottons.” [Petitions to parliament embodying these and other resolutions

were to be presented to the lords of the treasury, and if necessary to both houses of parliament “and praying that the duties on printed cottons may be immediately repealed.”]

Baillie Smith seconded the motion, and several other members having expressed their opinions the magistrates and council approve of the proposed resolutions and authorize the lord provost to subscribe a memorial embodying the resolutions to the lords commissioners of his Majesty’s treasury.

The committee appointed to consider the bill for the establishment of a uniform system of police in the burghs of Scotland presented the following report:—

“We have considered this bill, with the report on the same subject by the committee of the convention of royal burghs, and were the proposed enactments as much adapted to the circumstances of the larger burghs as they are to those of the minor burghs which have no proper police, we would perhaps not hesitate to recommend that the bill should receive the sanction of the council, but that it is not only not adapted to the circumstances or necessities of such a community as this but is objectionable as regards the interests of the corporation, will appear from some of its provisions which we are now to notice in their order.” [Here follow remarks on various provisions of the bill, MS. Record, pp. 635-9].

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, approve thereof and authorize copies thereof and of this minute to be transmitted to Sir William Rae, bart., and to the lord advocate for Scotland.

The lord provost called the attention of the council to the present state of the affairs of the public trust which the late Mr. Yates of Woodville, in the county of Devon, had so liberally created by his donation, by a special deed of settlement in 1829, of the Island of Shuna to the lord provost and baillies of Glasgow for the behoof of the city, the University, the Royal Infirmary, and the Andersonian Institution. Soon after the death of Mr. Yates his heir at law threatened a reduction of the settlement, apparently with the view of bringing about a compromise, to which of course the trustees could not agree. After various enquiries, upon which they had reason to believe they might rely, the magistrates

Report as to a uniform system of police in the burghs of Scotland.

Proceedings as to Shuna estate.

could not ascertain that any real legal grounds of reduction existed, and while they requested the primary accepting trustees under the deed of settlement, Mr. Alexander Thomson of Greenock and Mr. Henry Strong of Salcombe, in Devonshire, to continue the possession and management of the trust estate in the meantime, they were of opinion that in the discharge of their public duty they could not with propriety decline the measures necessary for rendering the trust vested in them effectual, and they therefore intimated to the different parties interested in the trust estate the threatened action and obtained from them written obligations to bear their proportions of the expenses which might be incurred in resisting the reduction. [Here follows statement as to other proceedings and negotiations<sup>1</sup>]. And the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration of the matter till a future meeting.

18 *March* 1831

Resolutions  
as to reform.

The lord provost, magistrates, and common council of Glasgow, having taken into consideration the proposed plan of parliamentary reform, on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by baillie Fleming, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

That, in accordance with the sentiments formerly expressed in favour of an extension of the elective franchise in Scotland, the lord provost, magistrates and common council of Glasgow feel much gratification in observing that a plan of parliamentary reform has now been submitted by his Majesty's ministers to the consideration of the legislature, and anticipate the most favourable results from the adoption of such measures as may, by uniting all classes of the community in support of the great interests of the nation, secure the stability of the constitution and promote and extend the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the British empire.

That the magistrates and council contemplate with peculiar satisfaction that part of the proposed plan which is to give to large and populous cities and towns an adequate representation in the parliament of the United Kingdom, and deem it their duty to express the grateful sense they entertain of the attention which in this respect his Majesty's ministers have so justly paid to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this city.

<sup>1</sup> A summary of these is printed in "Notes on Educational and other Mortifications connected with the city of Glasgow" (1878), pp. 75 *et seq.*

That the great question of Reform having now, with the approbation of his Majesty, been formally submitted to parliament, the magistrates and council confidently trust it will receive that dispassionate and deliberate consideration which its vital importance demands, and think it right to express their general approbation of the proposed arrangement, as being not only liberal, enlightened, and suited to the improvement and intelligence of the age, but at the same time safe and consistent with the permanence of those wise institutions which have so long commanded universal admiration.

That a dutiful and loyal address be presented to his Majesty and petitions to both houses of parliament, embodying the preceding resolutions, and that the address be transmitted to the right honourable the earl Grey, the petition to the House of Lords to the lord chancellor Brougham and the petition to the House of Commons to the lord advocate of Scotland.

On the motion of baillie Ferguson, seconded by the dean of guild, appoint the preceding resolutions to be inserted in all the Glasgow newspapers.

The lord provost stated that when lately in London he had had an interview with the secretary to the treasury on the subject of the late application from the magistrates and council for the acceleration of the mail between London and Glasgow, when the great importance of such acceleration to this city was admitted but a request was made that the matter should be delayed till the great national measures of finance and of parliamentary reform now under discussion were disposed of.

The lord provost farther stated that when lately in London he had arranged with the promoters of the Polloc and Govan railway bill to delay farther procedure till after the Easter holidays, in the prospect of an amicable adjustment in the meantime, so as to save farther trouble and expense in London if practicable.

Having resumed consideration of the communication made by the lord provost at last meeting, relative to the bequest of the island of Shuna to the magistrates by the late Mr. Yates and the state of the affairs of that public trust, and having also been informed by the lord provost that the other parties interested in the bequest, viz., the College, the Royal Infirmary and the Andersonian Institution, had now agreed to advance their proportions of the sum required for the payment of the

legacies to Mr. Thomson and Mr. Strong, interim trustees, and of the balance of the business account due to Messrs. Lamont and Gemmill, of Greenock, or the agents of these trustees, the magistrates and council authorize the chamberlain to pay the proportion of the said advance due by the magistrates, amounting to about £50, so that possession may be obtained of the disposition of the island, executed by the interim trustees in favor of the magistrates in terms of Mr. Yates' deed of settlement.

Remit as to  
mode of poor's  
assessment.

There was produced a letter from Mr. John Wright, junr., to the lord provost, with the copy of a minute of a meeting, held on the 4th February last, of the committee of subscribers for effecting an alteration in the mode of assessment for the poor, at which it was resolved "that J. Wright [and others], be a committee to meet and confer with the committee of council on the subject of the contemplated change in the mode of assessment for the poor rates, and that the committee of council be requested to fix as early a day as convenient for the purpose." Which letter and minute having been read the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of council appointed to take charge of that business on the 18th January last.

Proceedings  
as to regula-  
tions of  
Merchants  
house.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the application made by the merchants house for their sanction to certain alterations in the regulations of that house, relative to the residence of matriculated members within the royalty, the first town clerk, agreeably to the remit made to him at last meeting, produced a detailed opinion on the subject, in which with reference to the residence legally required in the cases of baillies, of provosts and councillors, and of burgesses of the merchant or crafts rank and members of the minor incorporations, he traced the general law of Scotland, as composed of our antient Scotch statutes modified by more modern usage, and as explained and ascertained by the judgments of our supreme court and court of appeal, and also the particular municipal constitution of Glasgow as contained in the letter of guildry, ratified by act of parliament and explained by the judgments of our courts, and from this deduction concluded that the alterations proposed by the merchants house cannot be legally carried into effect by any authority short of a legislative enactment by parliament, and that any sanction which the magistrates and council could

give to such alterations would be of no avail in law. Which opinion having been read, the magistrates and council, on the motion of the dean of guild and before coming to any determination on the subject, direct a copy of the opinion to be transmitted to the merchants house.

On the report of the committee of finance that they had finally revised the draught of the proposed standing orders, appoint the amended draught to be circulated among the members of council, for consideration and with a view to the adoption and enactment of the standing orders at next meeting.

Mr. John May submitted a copy of certain resolutions of a meeting of grain merchants, bakers, and others interested in the grain trade of Glasgow, held on the 4th March instant, complaining of the great inexpediency and hardship of the landlord's right of hypothec for his rent, as extending over grain after its sale and delivery by the tenant and after payment of the price by the purchaser, and soliciting the cooperation of the magistrates and council in petitioning parliament for a legislative limitation of this right. Which application having been considered, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. May, resolve to present petitions to the said effect to both houses of parliament, and authorize the town clerks to prepare and the lord provost to subscribe and transmit the said petitions accordingly.

The committee on the applications for the vacant situation of officer of the water baillie court presented the following report:—

“ There have been twelve applicants for the vacant office, viz. [here follow names]. And the magistrates having met and considered the different applications, they remitted them to the bailie and assistant bailie of the river, with bailie Ferguson, late bailie of the river, for farther consideration, as being more likely to be acquainted with the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. That sub-committee have accordingly considered the applications and beg leave to report that in their opinion William Burrows is the most eligible person to be appointed to the vacant situation. He has already served in the establishment for a considerable time, is a person of a good education, and has conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Russel as to sobriety, steadiness, and honesty, and in these particulars is therefore known from experience to those on whom reliance may be had in

Draught of standing orders to be circulated.

Resolve to petition parliament as to right of hypothec over grain.

Water baillie officer and assistant.

recommending him. The committee would therefore recommend to the council to appoint the said William Burrows to the situation of officer of the water bailie court, subject so far as regards his duties in the river police office to such regulations as may be enacted by the trustees on the river and harbour, and he finding caution in the usual terms for the proper and faithful discharge of his office. Farther, as the duties of the office include the execution of the writs in civil processes brought before the bailie of the river, which must at all times be speedily and promptly done, the committee would recommend the appointment of an assistant officer who may execute such pieces of business when the principal is necessarily and unavoidably prevented by his attention to the other duties of the office. This appointment will create no additional expense, as the assistant will be remunerated for his trouble by the usual fees for such pieces of business as he may be called on to execute. And the committee would recommend Alexander Wilson, one of the ordinary town officers, to the appointment of assistant. He also should find caution for the due discharge of his office.’

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and nominate and appoint the said William Burrows to the situation of officer of the court of the water baillie, or baillie of the river and frith of Clyde, with the powers, duties and emoluments now attached to the said office, subject to such regulations, relative to his duties in the harbour and river police office as have been or may be enacted by the trustees of the harbour and river, and upon his finding caution in the usual terms for his faithful discharge of the said office. Farther, appoint Alexander Wilson, one of the ordinary town officers, to be assistant officer in the water baillie court, for the execution of writs in civil processes brought before that court, on the occasions specified in the said report and with the ordinary allowance for such pieces of business.

Subscribe discharge in favor of Mr. Rodger.

Subscribe discharge in favor of Mr. William Rodger of the feu duty of lot R. of the lands of Meadowflat, redeemed by him at Whitsunday, 1823, in terms of the feu contract.

Sanction the regulations of the tobacco spinners society.

There was produced a petition from the deacon, collector, masters and clerk of the tobacco spinners society in Glasgow, incorporated by seal of cause dated the 8th September, 1779,<sup>1</sup> with a copy of the byelaws and

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. vii., p. 564.

regulations now proposed and agreed upon by the said society, praying the magistrates and council to sanction the said regulations in terms of the said seal of cause. Which petition having been considered, and the town clerks having reported that they had examined the said regulations and found them consistent with the law of Scotland, the magistrates and council interpose their authority to the said byelaws and regulations, as the same shall be authenticated by the subscription of any one of the town clerks, and enact and ordain accordingly.

31 *March* 1831

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from earl Grey, acknowledging the receipt of the address to his Majesty, voted on the 18th March inst., and stating that his lordship would with pleasure take an early opportunity of laying it before his Majesty, and also a letter from the secretary of lord chancellor Brougham, acknowledging the receipt of the petition to the house of lords, voted on the 18th March inst., and stating that the lord chancellor would have much pleasure in presenting the petition.

Letter from Earl Grey acknowledging receipt of address.

The lord provost stated that since last meeting the committee on inland communications had had a conference with Mr. Dixon and his agent, Mr. Archibald Grahame, on the subject of the proposed Polloc and Govan railway, but that there was so little prospect of effecting any satisfactory arrangement with the promoters of the bill, he apprehended the committee would be under the necessity of opposing it in parliament, under the power formerly given by the council.

Conference as to Polloc and Govan railway bill.

28 *April* 1831

[The magistrates and council resolved to meet on Wednesday, 18th May, to choose a commissioner to meet with the commissioners of the other burghs in the district at Dumbarton on 23rd May to choose a representative to the parliament appointed to be held at Westminster on 14th June next.]

Day fixed for electing commissioner to elect burghs to parliament.

The lord provost laid before the meeting letters from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood and Mr. Joseph Dixon, advocate, of Dumbarton, offering themselves as candidates for the representation of this district of burghs.

Messrs. Campbell and Dixon offer themselves as candidates.

18 *May* 1831

Commissioner  
to choose a  
member to  
parliament.

[Robert Dalglish, lord provost, appointed commissioner to meet with the other commissioners at Dumbarton on 23rd May for the election of a representative to parliament as mentioned at last council meeting.]

Donation to  
Andersonian  
institution.

The lord provost presented the following report by the magistrates relative to a letter from Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, as president of Anderson's Institution:—

“The lord provost submitted to the magistrates the following letter from James Smith, esquire, of Jordanhill, as president of Anderson's University:—‘Anderson's University, 7th February, 1831. My lord,—The trustees of Anderson's University have determined to give such an extension to the library and museum of that institution as will not only add greatly to the facilities it affords for public instruction but render it worthy of the intelligence and public spirit of this great city. In order to do this, without incurring such a debt as might endanger the permanence of the institution, they have opened a public subscription, and they request that your lordship will be pleased to lay their application for a donation from the city of Glasgow before the council, and they respectfully submit that the university is entitled to the patronage and assistance of the city on the following grounds:—First, it is the parent institution for the diffusion of science amongst the people; secondly, it was placed, by the express will of the founder, under the inspection of the lord provost and magistrates; and lastly, they have delayed paying up the purchase money of the Grammar School till the new buildings are completed, that they may know the exact sum it will be necessary to borrow, supposing that the interest demanded by the city would not be greater than what the Royal Bank offered to lend it to them for; but, upon application to the finance committee, they received for answer, that no abatement could be given on 5 per cent. There will, therefore, be nearly three years interest on £3000 to pay at that rate. They therefore trust that the council will take the above mentioned reasons into consideration and vote such a donation as under these circumstances they may feel authorised to grant. I have the honour to be, &c. (signed) Jas. Smith, preses. To the lord provost.’ Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates decidedly approve of the answer formerly returned by the committee of finance, that the terms of the bargain by which the managers of the Anderson Institution purchased from the corpora-

tion of the city the late Grammar School and adjacent ground cannot with any propriety be departed from, because the terms of the sale were sufficiently favourable for the institution and because any such departure would afford a bad precedent for future transactions of a similar description. But, in consideration of the great public utility of the Andersonian Institution the magistrates resolve to recommend to the council to present the institution with a donation of one hundred guineas. 20th April, 1831.’’

Which report having been read, the council approve thereof and of the recommendation therein contained, but delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till a future meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

[The committee on the Grammar School reported that they could not recommend the burdening of the funds of the city with a salary to the teacher of writing and accounts, but recommended that Widow Ewing who for many years past had had the charge of cleaning the school rooms, putting on fires, &c., and who from age and infirmity had become incapable of attending to these duties, should receive £5 in addition to the £5 already allowed to her. Such duties were in future to be attended to by the janitor who was to receive the fees payable therefor by the scholars. The magistrates and council delayed consideration of the report till a future meeting.]

14 June 1831

Having resumed consideration of the report of the magistrates, presented at last meeting, relative to the application from James Smith, esqr., of Jordanhill, as preses of the managers of Anderson’s Institution, finally approve of the said report and authorize the chamberlain to pay or give credit for the donation of one hundred guineas to the institution therein recommended.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the Grammar School, presented at last meeting, finally approve thereof and direct accordingly. And authorise the chamberlain to pay the additional annual allowance of £5 to widow Ewing as recommended in the report.

The lord provost reported that, since last meeting, the different articles of the common good of the burgh, including the impost duties on ale and beer, had been let at the following sums:—Ladles,

multures, &c., £2,130; beef and mutton market dues, £505; washing house, £170; butter and cheese market dues, £210; impost on ale and beer, £1,305. [Total], £4,320.

Report as to  
perambulation  
of the  
marches of  
the city.

There was presented the following report of the perambulation of the marches of the city on the 2nd June inst. :—

“ Agreeably to appointment and arrangements with the different parties, the marches of the royalty were this day inspected by a number of the magistrates and council and by the deacon convener, with a number of the deacons of incorporations, attended by Mr. Kyle, land surveyor, and his assistants, and by Mr. Thomson, assistant to the superintendent of public works, and others.

The perambulators, as on former occasions, commenced at the western extremity of the royalty and proceeded along the boundaries to the eastern extremity, minutely examining in their progress the position and condition of the march stones. And the following are the observations and suggestions which occurred :—

The royalty stone marked 208 is sunk too deep and should be raised and refigured; 206E and 206A require to be refaced; 191 is down and should be set up; 192 at the corner of Mr. M’Aslan’s grounds at the new road near the asylum could not be found. 186 and 187—By the raising of the road these stones would be covered but orders were given the workmen employed there to raise them, besides which they require to be refaced.

183—A road is forming in the line of this and will pass over it, but orders were given the workmen employed by Mr. Hill to raise it, and the foreman of public works will see that it is put in the proper position. [Here follow details as other stones where figures required to be renewed, sunk stones required to be raised, broken or worn stones required to be renewed, or lost stones required to be replaced. MS. Record, pp. 28-30.]

The perambulators also suggest that the line of the royalty should be distinguished by iron plates, or otherwise, at the following places, vizt. :—  
“ At the western part of Argyle Street, along which buildings have been and are in the course of being erected, which recede from the boundary. At the foot of Mitchell Street where there is now no stone. At the head of Mitchell Street. At Mr. Muirhead’s house on the north-west corner of Gordon Street and the opposite side of that street. In the meuse lane running west from Nile Street, behind the buildings on the south side of Bath Street. At Mr. Slater’s house in Bath Street. At the baths on the opposite side and in

Cathcart Street. And where buildings are erecting or roads forming upon or intersecting the line of the royalty, such for instance as the road between the Kirkintilloch and Garscube roads and that passing over the stone No. 183, formerly noticed, they recommend that special observation be made and measures taken for the boundary of the royalty being distinctly marked and preserved.

With the exceptions which have been mentioned, the royalty stones appeared to be in good order.”

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof and instruct and authorize the superintendent of public works to get the royalty stones repaired and put in proper order as suggested in the report, with all convenient dispatch, and to report the execution of the work.

The lord provost intimated the death of the revd. Dr. Gibb, minister of St. Andrew's church, and stated that in filling up the vacancy he was convinced the members of council would not allow themselves to be influenced by any personal considerations, but would as on former similar occasions be guided solely by a serious and earnest desire to present to the cure the individual who might appear to be best qualified to discharge the duties of the office. On the suggestion of the lord provost, and in the event of the nomination being approved of by the presbytery, appoint Mr. [Robert S.] Candlish, formerly assistant to the late rev. Dr. Gibb, to officiate in the celebration of divine worship in St. Andrew's church on the alternate Sundays on which the vacancy is not supplied by the presbytery, until the vacancy in the cure is filled up, with the usual allowance of one guinea and a half for each Sunday on which he so officiates.

Death of revd. Dr. Gibb.

Mr. Candlish to officiate in St. Andrew's church.

Mr. James Browne called the attention of the council to the state of the seats in the city churches, there being at present a great number of sittings unlet, particularly in St. Andrew's, the Tron, the College and Inner High churches, altho' the seats appear to be all occupied. On considering which statement the magistrates and council, on the motion of the dean of guild, seconded by Mr. Brown, remit to the annual committee for letting the church seats, with the addition of James Brown [and others], with instructions to consider this subject deliberately and to report as to the best means of rectifying the matter.

Remit as to church seats unlet.

21 June 1831

Mr. R. S. Candlish to officiate in St. Andrew's church.

The lord provost laid before the council an application from the elders and a number of the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's church, in favor of Mr. Robert S. Candlish, preacher of the gospel and sometime assistant to the late revd. Dr. Gibb, as a fit person to be appointed by the patrons to officiate in that church during the vacancy of the cure. On considering which application the magistrates and council recommend Mr. Candlish to the presbytery for their sanction; and in the event of the nomination meeting with their approbation hereby appoint Mr. Robert S. Candlish, preacher of the gospel, to officiate in the celebration of divine service in St. Andrew's church, during the vacancy of the cure, on the alternate Sundays on which the vacancy is not supplied by the presbytery, with the ordinary allowance of one guinea and a half for each Sunday on which he so officiates.

Standing orders enacted.

The magistrates and council, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, resumed consideration of the amended draft of the standing orders, and the same having been read over the magistrates and council approve thereof, with the farther amendments now agreed to, and made and hereby enact and ordain that the said standing orders, so amended and as hereinafter inserted, shall be duly observed in all time coming until repeal or altered. [Here follow standing orders I-XXVII, MS. Record, pp. 26-45.]

Proposed amendment on standing orders.

Mr. William Craig then made the motion, of which he had given intimation on the 22nd September last, with a view to its adoption as a standing order, vizt., "that in future no member of council shall be employed in any work to be done for the corporation of the city by estimate and contract or otherwise." Mr. William Frew seconded the motion. Several members of council, of the merchants as well as of the trades ranks, expressed their opinions that it would be hard and unjust to exclude those individuals who as members of council devoted their abilities and attention to the service of the public from the benefit of a fair competition with others, by contract, for the execution of such works as the corporation of the city might have occasion to carry on. The deacon convener then moved as an amendment on Mr. Craig's motion,

that the standing orders as now agreed to, particularly article ix, are sufficient. Bailie Burn seconded the amendment and the vote being put the amendment was carried by the votes of all the members present, except Mr. William Craig and Mr. William Frew.

The lord provost laid before the council, the following letter from Mr. A. Bell, the great promoter of the Lancasterian system of education:—

Bequest by  
Mr. A. Bell,  
promoter of  
the Lancasterian system.

“Cheltenham, 18 June, 1831. Sirs,—I have deposited in the hands of provost Haig, principal Haldane, Dr. Buist, and professor Alexander of St. Andrews, in trust, the sum of £120,000 three per cent. bank annuities, one twelfth of which after deducting expenses is to be transferred to your town (or corporation) on certain conditions of which they are desired to give you notice. I have the honour to be, &c. (signed), A. Bell. To the provost, magistrates and corporation of Glasgow.”

Which letter having been read the magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to return their acknowledgements to Mr. Bell for his attention and polite communication and to make enquiry of provost Haig or principal Haldane of St. Andrews with regard to the terms and objects of the bequest.<sup>1</sup>

There was presented an application from Messrs. Robert Adam, John Boyle Gray, James Dalglish, Robert Lamond, and others, subscribers to a monument to the memory of the late Dr. William Chrystal, rector of the Grammar School, requesting permission to erect the tablet in the choir of the cathedral in a situation suitable to the accompanying sketch. Which application having been considered the magistrates and council, so far as they have any right, grant the request, the place for the erection of the proposed monument to be fixed by the committee on churches and superintendent of public works.

Proposed  
monument to  
Dr. Chrystal.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from Mr. Robert Thomson of Camphill, Mr. William Dixon of Govanhill, and Mr. George Crawford, writer, with the printed memorial therein referred to:—

Letter as to  
separate par-  
liamentary  
representa-  
tion for  
Gorbals.

“Glasgow, 9th June, 1831. To the honourable the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow. My lord and gentlemen,—We have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the memorial which several of the heritors and inhabitants of

<sup>1</sup> For particulars regarding Dr. Andrew The bequest is now administered by the Bell's Bequest, see “Notes on Educational Glasgow City Educational Endowments and other Mortifications” (1878), pp. 51-61. Board.

Gorbals lately laid before earl Grey, as first lord of the treasury, upon the subject of a separate parliamentary representation for that borough. It appears to us, as the committee appointed by the memorialists, that there is every probability a new arrangement of the Scottish boroughs will be resorted to, whereby without any increase of the proposed number of Scottish representatives one may be disengaged for Perth, and another for Gorbals, and feeling satisfied that the interests of Glasgow will be enhanced by having the larger constituency of Gorbals separated from that of Glasgow and independently enfranchised, we request your co-operation, which in our humble opinion will be most effectively done by your memorialising his Majesty's ministers. We have the honor to be, &c. (signed), Ro. Thomson, William Dixon, Geo. Crawford.'

Which letter having been read the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration of the subject till next meeting.

29 June 1831

Resolution as to parliamentary representation for Gorbals.

The magistrates and common council having resumed consideration of the application from certain heritors and inhabitants of the barony of Gorbals, presented at last meeting, with the memorial to earl Grey therein referred to, agree and resolve to recommend the said memorial to the attention of his Majesty's ministers, and to urge the strong claim which the city of Glasgow and its adjacent suburbs, taken collectively or in cumulo, have from their great and increasing population, industry and commercial capital and enterprize, to be represented in parliament by three members, so as to be placed on an equal footing with Edinburgh and Manchester, and the respective adjacent suburbs of these towns, as also to submit to his Majesty's government that such an arrangement of three members for Glasgow and its populous suburbs collectively appears to be more expedient than the appointment of a separate member for any particular suburb, and to express the hope that such an addition of a third member for Glasgow may not be inconsistent with the general arrangement of the representation of Scotland. Further, authorize the lord provost to address letters to the said effect to the earl Grey and to the lord advocate for Scotland.

Thanks for donation to

There was produced a letter from James Smith, esquire, of Jordanhill, as president of Anderson's Institution, intimating that the managers

had passed a vote of thanks to the lord provost, magistrates and council, Anderson's Institution. for their liberal donation of one hundred guineas.

18 August 1831

The lord provost laid before the council the following letters from Letters from earl Grey and the lord advocate for Scotland, in answer to the communication made to them on the subject of a third member of parliament for Glasgow and its suburbs:—

“Downing Street, July 4 [1831]. Sir,—I am desired by lord Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to assure you that the subject shall receive the fullest consideration of his Majesty's ministers. I have the honour to be, sir, your obt. servt. (signed), Charles Wood. To John Smith, esq.”

“London, 4th July, 1831. Sir,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of 30th June with the enclosed copy of that addressed to lord Grey. If the matter is referred to me I shall give it all the consideration in my power, but I must say that at present my impression is that the request is altogether hopeless. The bill has been printed and gives Glasgow two members as before. I have no hope of our getting more than 50 for Scotland altogether, and unless we had 60 I do not see what chance Glasgow could have for more than her present allowance. I have the honour to be, &c. (signed), F. Jeffrey. To John Smith, esq.”

[On the recommendation of a committee appointed on 14th June last, to Authorize payment of balance of poor's assessment for extended royalty. examine the rental of the barony parish for the current year and to ascertain the amount of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor which falls to be paid over to the barony heritors, the magistrates and council authorised payment to the heritors of £1,393 15s. 9d., being assessment for the maintenance of the poor in that parish on the rental of the extended royalty, £25,991 9s. at 5½ per cent., less 2½ per cent. for collection; but under deduction of sums already paid to account.]

The lord provost stated that at the late meeting of the convention of royal burghs his lordship and baillie Fleming had used every exertion Report as to business at convention of burghs. to reduce the annual expenditure, and that almost the only grant made by the convention was the vote of £100 to assist in defraying the expences of discussing the question between the inhabitants of the landward part of the parish of Haddington and the inhabitants of that part of the

parish which forms the burgh, as to the liability of the inhabitants of the burgh to bear exclusively the expense of maintaining the poor resident within the burgh.

Report of committee on churches as to cleaning Tron church.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“The committee on churches beg to inform the council that the Tron church is much in want of cleaning. As the Sunday evening and week day sermons are preached in that church, your committee recommend that all the wood work should be covered with oil paint and the walls and ceilings with water paint, conformably to a specification made by the superintendent of public works. Four estimates have been received, and your committee recommend that the council accept of Messrs. William Buchanan & Coy.’s estimate for £97, it being the cheapest.”

Which report having been read the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Letter from Mr. Grace as to Dr. Bell’s donation.

The lord provost stated that he had sometime ago received a letter from provost Haig of St. Andrews, in answer to his enquiry respecting the objects of Dr. Bell’s donation, and promising farther information on the subject, and that he had last week received the following letter from Mr. Charles Grace, agent for Dr. Bell’s trustees:—

“St. Andrews, 10 August, 1831. My lord,—I am directed by William Haig, esquire, of Seggie, provost, doctor Haldane and doctor Buist, first and second ministers of this city, and professor Alexander of this university, the four trustees appointed by the reverend doctor Andrew Bell, prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to acquaint your lordship that a deed of declaration of trusts was lately executed by doctor Bell and them, by which it was provided that they as trustees should transfer one twelfth part of the sums of £60,000 three per centum consolidated bank annuities, and £60,000 three per centum reduced bank annuities (under deduction of one twelfth part of the sum of £2,500 directed to be retained for the payment of costs) unto the provost, magistrates and town council of Glasgow, for the purpose and upon the condition that the stock so to be transferred shall be employed in founding or maintaining a school or schools there, to be conducted upon the Madras system of education, and upon the terms specified in the said deed, of which deed, in so far as it applies to the transfer to be

made to your city, I at the desire of the said trustees, send you copy enclosed. The trustees will be prepared to carry the said transfer into effect so soon as they are informed of the names of those gentlemen to whom the magistrates and council of your city may by act of council direct the same to be made, as it is understood that four names only are admitted of at the bank of England for such transfers of stock, and upon the declaration of trust and discharge prescribed by the deed alluded to being executed by your lordship and the corporation of Glasgow. Of that deed and discharge drafts may be either prepared at Glasgow and submitted to the trustees here for revisal, or they can be prepared here and transmitted to Glasgow for your approval and execution. The former mode is perhaps the preferable one. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed), Charles Grace, agent for the trustees. The honble. the lord provost of Glasgow.”

Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council resolve to accept of Dr. Bell’s donation, upon the conditions specified in the trust deed, nominate and appoint, Robert Dalglish, esqr., lord provost, Matthew Fleming, esqr., eldest merchant baillie, James Ewing, esqr., dean of guild, and John Alston, esqr., deacon convener, all of the city of Glasgow, and their successors in office, to receive the transfer of the bank annuities mentioned in the said letter, and on the suggestion of the town clerks authorize them to request Mr. Grace, as agent for Dr. Bell’s trustees, to prepare and transmit to Glasgow, for approbation and execution, a draft of the declaration of trust and discharge prescribed by the deed of declaration of trusts lately executed by Dr. Bell and his trustees, to be executed and granted by the corporation of the city of Glasgow.

There was presented an application from Mr. William Dixon of Govanhill and Mr. George Thorburn of Cloverpark, offering to purchase up the feu duties payable by them, in grain, for the lands of Butterbiggings in the barony of Gorbals, at as high a price as has been obtained for feu duties in the course of last twenty years and at an average of the fiars for the last twelve years. Which application having been read and considered, the magistrates and council decline the said offer, agreeably to the existing standing orders.

Remit to the magistrates to consider the applications from the Refuse offer by Mr. Dixon, &c., to purchase up the feu duties of Butterbiggings. Remit as to applications

for council officer.

different candidates for the situation of council officer, vacant by the death of John Owen, and to report.

Application from proprietors of tenements in North Albion Street as to removing buildings.

There was presented an application from certain proprietors of tenements in or adjoining North Albion Street, requesting the interposition of the magistrates and council for enforcing implement of the obligation in the conveyance to the managers of the chapel of ease on the west side of that street, "within three years of the 10th July, 1828, to take down and effectually clear away or cause to be taken down and effectually cleared away the whole buildings and erections presently standing on the 199 square yards and 4 square feet of ground, therein before described in the first place, so as the said ground ought to all intents and purposes to be thrown as equally open and patent, for the accommodation of the public, as North Albion Street thereto adjoining, and as such incapable of being ever again built upon or enclosed." Which application having been considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on landed property, with instructions to communicate the said application to the managers of the chapel of ease and to take such farther steps as may seem proper for enforcing the said obligation.

Application for a seal of cause from the sons of freeman bakers. Town mill road.

There was presented an application for a seal of cause from the society of the sons of the freeman bakers of Glasgow, which application remit to the town clerks to examine and report as to the legality of the objects and regulations of the society.

On the report of the lord provost, from the committee on mills and quarries, the magistrates and council agree to contribute £15, in addition to the sum of £25 to be contributed by the trustees on the Inchbelly road, for repairing the road leading to the town mill, upon condition of the proprietors or inhabitants resident on the said road contributing as much more as will make up the sum of £60, being the sum found necessary to put the said road into a thorough state of repair.

### 24 August 1831

Accept offer for cleaning and painting Tron church.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches, presented at last meeting, relative to the state of the Tron

church, approve thereof and authorize the committee to accept the offer and estimate of Messrs. Wm. Buchanan & Co., painters, and to get the church cleaned and painted in the manner specified in the report.

Nominate and appoint James Dennistoun, esquire, of Golfhill, to be James Dennistoun elected baillie of Provan. baillie of the barony of Provan till the ensuing annual elections at Michaelmas first, in place of James Mackenzie, esquire, elected in October last, but who has declined to accept of the appointment, and remit to the lord provost to take Mr. Dennistoun's oath *de fidei administratione officii*.

The committee on the public Green presented the following Report of committee on Green and remit. report:—

“Your committee have this day most attentively examined the whole matters committed to their charge and beg leave to report as follows:—

I. As to public wells, they proceeded in the first place to inspect particularly the state of the Arns well. On this subject a report appears to have been already laid before the council, dated 8th July last, and estimates ordered in consequence as to the comparative advantages of repairing the present erection or making a new one. On the latter point no returns have been made, but an offer was submitted to line the cistern with lead and execute the necessary iron and brass work for £12 15s., and another offer was communicated verbally to render the cistern tight with mastic and to make the other requisite repairs for £4 15s. and 5s. for a new valve, in all £5. Your committee, however, considered it proper to examine the whole subject anew. They found the well in a very decayed and imperfect condition, no repairs appearing to have been made for a very long period, and of the water which flowed into the cistern nearly two-thirds lost to the public and prevented from finding an exit. This is owing to the crevices in the inner cistern, which your committee think may be completely remedied by the repair of the mason work and the use of mastic. They would not recommend the application of lead, not only as it is much dearer but so apt to be pilfered. They would suggest the breast work in front of the cistern to be heightened, so as to enlarge its capacity and fill with a larger supply during the night, the old projection in front of the building to be taken away as it is now useless, two cocks with valves to be fitted up for the convenience of the public in place of one as at present, a circular ashlar parapet to be made on both sides for protection but only for a short space,

the front ground to be dressed with whinstones; and for the better supply of the public the waste water to be conveyed in a pipe to the bank on the river side, where it can be drawn at the same time with the water from the well. All these improvements your committee believe can be executed for little expense while they would add greatly to the public accommodation. A specification and estimate would, therefore, be very desirable. Your committee next proceeded to the well immediately above the Arns, commonly called the spout. This is a place of very great resort, from the purity and quantity of the water for the purposes of washing. The well is in a very wretched state of order and the mason work requires to be completely renewed but the same stones will probably be sufficient. A small flight of steps on each side will be highly useful, as the descent from the Green in soft or frosty weather is really dangerous owing to the street declivity. The reservoir in front should also be improved. In the third place, the same observations apply almost entirely to another spout, still higher up, with a supply equally excellent both for quality and quantity. Your committee would, therefore, recommend a specification and estimate in both of these cases also. With respect to these two spout wells, they felt it their duty to investigate a complaint which had been made, and which had appeared more than once in the newspapers, as to the monopoly of the water by the tacksman of the washing house and the consequent exclusion of the public. Your committee certainly did find in the regulations for the washing house, dated in 1822 and still in practice, the following article:—‘Persons not using the bleaching green may take, without payment, water from the Arns well or from the river, but not from the spouts now set apart for the bleaching green.’ They were satisfied, however, on enquiry, that while this restriction enhanced the value of the washing house it was of little or no detriment to the poorer classes, who are allowed the privilege of the rest of the Green, as they not only had the Arns and river water but even the use of the spouts, after the regular customers were served, for all ordinary purposes. In the fourth place, and before dismissing the subject as to the supply of pure water in the Green, your committee would beg leave to direct or rather to recall the attention of the council to another source long well known under the name of the Fountain. It will be in the recollection of many persons that this well was situated in the old washing house, near Nelson’s monument, and it is well known to have afforded an abundant supply of beautiful water. It has now for a long time been shut up, with a flag

stone above it, and your committee use the freedom of bringing it now under observation for the purpose of considering whether this spring might not be made available, either for the use of the public who use the lower part of the Green or for the accommodation of the washing house, and they understand the tacksman would agree, if it were brought there by a pipe, to pay 5 per cent. on the outlay. In the last place, your committee would beg merely to allude to what are called the mineral springs, near Peat Bog. Of these there are three containing water slightly impregnated with iron and much resorted to by the people, under an impression of their medicinal qualities, particularly for the eyes. They are all in a miserable condition and a very trifling expence for pipes would render them easily accessible and would create gratitude in the poor. A still more plentiful supply of this water will be furnished by making a drinking place at the sewer, near Bell's park. Your committee think that about £5 would do all this effectually, but an estimate may also be procured if the council approve.

II. The second subject to which your committee directed their attention was the state of the grass. It is well known that since the alterations on the Green, which have so much improved its external appearance, the fertility of the soil has been deteriorated and the pasture greatly injured. There are only two ways of rectifying this evil, either by ploughing and cropping or by top dressing. The first mode, in such a place of resort, is obviously impracticable even if it were expedient, so that the only way is to enrich the growth without breaking up the surface. With this view your committee would recommend taking the opinion of qualified persons as to the nature and time of the top dressing. It occurs to themselves that a rich compost of police dung, lime and earth, would be a good substance, and that it should be laid on the ground as soon as the cows leave it. In this case the depots of stuff will require to be prepared very soon.

III. The third point was the accesses into the Green. It was suggested to your committee, in particular, that a foot entrance at the north west corner, opposite to the end of London Street, would be extremely convenient. Your committee are entirely of the same opinion and would recommend an order accordingly, to be done in the same manner as the approaches through the railing from Monteith Row. They also examined several of the old entrances along the Green dyke, from the washing house on the west to what is called the head of the Green on the east. Two cart gates are quite gone, and as they

will require to be renewed perhaps they should be made of iron. Three or four foot entrances are also in miserable condition, with wooden posts, which also ought to be done with small iron pillars as the rest are now finished.

IV. The Green dyke is in some places much injured by the coping having been carried off and breaks made in the wall. This damage has often been repaired, but always toward the east, with flat coping bedded in lime. In place of this, your committee would recommend bevelled coping and if necessary fixed with iron, which would be permanent.

V. The gravel footpaths sometime ago made through the Green have been found highly useful, not only as they accommodate the public in wet weather but prevent the ground from being cut up in the passage from one place to another. Your committee would therefore recommend three more, instead of the devious tracks which are often formed, vizt., from the walk at the washing house, through the middle Green, to near the foot of Charlotte Street; from Charlotte Street, by the east of the monument; and from the gateway now proposed at the head of London Street to the walk at the washing house.

VI. Your committee understand that some of the walks, appropriated solely for foot passengers, are sometimes traversed by riders. As this may arise from ignorance it may be proper to put up boards of intimation.

VII. As complaints have been frequently made as to the length of time the Lower Green has been shut up from the access of the public, it may be proper for the council soon to consider when it should be opened. The original reason, for the improvement of the pasture, has for sometime ceased, and as the tenant who occupies it for sheep grazing will in such event require warning the question will be whether and when it should be given. Of course the space for the stones to build Hutchesons' bridge must be reserved till that work be completed. It may also be a subject of consideration whether a proper gateway should be made in front of the public offices, but this does not legitimately come within the scope of your committee's duty.

VIII. There are a few old trees in the Green entirely dead. As these form an eyesore they should be immediately cut down and sold. For one of them, an old elm in the lower Green (and now the only vestige of a tree remaining there) £6 has been offered. The rest are worth very little.

IX. Your committee are unanimously of opinion that it is the duty of the council to consider the propriety of planting new trees in proper places, especially as so many have been removed. Nothing can contribute so much to

the beauty of a public park and nothing was more attended to by our predecessors. We now possess a superior advantage by the successful system of transplantation, and your committee would beg leave strongly to impress it on your attention at the ensuing season. They do not presume to point out the particular plan, although they could not avoid forming an opinion. It would be advisable to consult a landscape gardener, such as Mr. Murray of the Botanic Garden.

Your committee do not apologise for the length and details of this report, as they conceive it best at once to discharge their duty by submitting all that has occurred to them in the course of their investigations. Glasgow, 23rd August, 1831.’’

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council remit to the committee to get specifications and estimates for the execution of the repairs and other works recommended in the first branch of the report. Remit to baillie Ferrie and baillie Rodger to receive farther offers for the decayed trees. And delay the farther consideration of the other branches of the report till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing orders.

In pursuance of the remit made to them at last meeting, the town clerks reported that they had examined the petition for a seal of cause from the society of the sons of freemen bakers in Glasgow, with the regulations therein contained, and that the objects of the association appeared to be those of an ordinary Friendly Society, and the regulations did not appear to contain anything inconsistent with the law of Scotland. Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council agree to grant the society of sons of freeman bakers in Glasgow a charter of incorporation or seal of cause, in the usual terms, interpone their authority to the said regulations as the same shall be authenticated by the subscription of any one of the town clerks, and enact and ordain accordingly. And having resumed consideration of the application of the said society, presented to the council on the 18th day of August instant, with the report of the town clerks as to the legality of the objects and design of the society, the magistrates and council did and do hereby create, erect, constitute and unite into a corporation or body politic, by the name, style and title of “The Society of Sons of Freeman Bakers in Glasgow,” the following

Seal of cause  
to the Society  
of sons of  
freemen  
bakers in  
Glasgow.

persons and their successors in office, vizt., John Graham, esquire, city marshal, honorary manager for life, [and others], office bearers of the said society, and all such other persons as now are or may hereafter be admitted members thereof. And the said corporation shall be and is hereby made subject to the regulations and shall be vested with the rights, capacities and powers, for the management and government thereof, hereinafter contained [(1) Power to receive donations, contributions and assistance. (2) Power to acquire and hold lands and other property and funds. (3) To have a common seal if they think fit. (4) Power to make byelaws, rules and regulations. (5) The magistrates and council entitled to rescind seal of cause if powers not properly used. (Lastly) Town clerks to supply extracts.]

22 September 1831

The committee on the Pollock and Govan railway bill presented the following report:—

Report on  
Pollock and  
Govan rail-  
way bill.

“The committee of council entrusted with the opposition to the Pollock and Govan railway bill, finding it impracticable to effect any amicable arrangement with the promoters of the bill, had no alternative but, in conjunction with the patrons of Hutchisons’ hospital, to oppose the bill in all its stages until the railway company should agree to such modifications and amendments as might effectually protect the interests of the city and the hospital. Baillie Smith and principal M’Farlane, as a sub-committee, were accordingly requested to proceed to London in order that the case of the city and hospital might be properly brought before parliament. [Here follows statement as to farther discussions and negotiations, MS. Record, pp. 81-87].

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and remit to and authorize the committee on inland communications to see and take care that the various stipulations, recited or referred to in the report, as contained in the Pollock and Govan railway acts, and in the separate agreement with the company and Mr. Dixon be strictly observed and carried into complete execution. Farther, on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by the deacon convener, unanimously vote their thanks to baillie Smith, and also to

the dean of guild and Mr. Brown for their zealous and able exertions in this business in London.

The committee on the Green presented the following report:— Report on the  
Green and  
remit.

“The committee on the Green have procured several estimates for repairing the Arns well and for rendering the spouts more useful to the public, and for making two iron gates and two iron wickets, near the head of the Green, and an iron wicket or entrance into the Green at the west end of Monteith Row. The estimates of Mr. Broom, mason, Mr. Taylor, plumber, Mr. Morton, smith, and Messrs. Balfour and M'Callum, smiths, being the lowest, the committee recommend them for the acceptance of the council. The estimates are as follows:—

For repairs on the Arns well, ... ..	£71 11 0
do. on three spouts, ... ..	49 0 0
Two iron gates, with stone pillars and two small wickets, ...	33 4 0
One large wicket, ... ..	13 10 0
Coping, pointing and repairing dykes at the head of the Green, ... ..	62 0 0
	£229 5 0

Glasgow, 22nd September, 1831.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee to carry into execution the different operations therein recommended, the expense not to exceed the sums specified in the said report. Farther, remit to the dean of guild [and others], as a sub-committee, to ascertain what may be the best mode of improving the surface of the Green, at the least expence, and to report.

There was produced the following report on the applications for the vacant situation of council officer:— James Gibson  
appointed  
council  
officer.

“The magistrates beg to inform the council that they have seen fourteen candidates for the office of council officer, vacant by the death of John Owen. The magistrates intimated to the candidates that they would not be permitted to wait at dinners, except with the lord provost when required, or with the other magistrates at official dinners. Several of the candidates are strongly recommended and some of them seem well fitted for the office, but on the whole

the magistrates beg leave to recommend James Gibson, at present in the employment of the Western Club. 22nd September, 1831.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and nominate and appoint James Gibson, at present in the employment of the Western club, to be council officer during the pleasure of the magistrates and council, with the emoluments and subject to the duties of the office as regulated by the act of council of the 2nd January, 1823, with the additional restriction specified in the said report.

Expences of celebration of his Majesty's coronation to be paid.

The minutes of the proceedings of the magistrates in the celebration of his Majesty's coronation, on the 8th September instant,<sup>1</sup> having been read by desire of the lord provost, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the payment of the expences incurred on that occasion.

Resolutions in favor of reform, and petition to be presented to house of lords.

The lord provost stated that a very general feeling seemed to prevail that, at this stage of the progress of the parliamentary reform bill, the magistrates and council should again express their opinion on the subject, and that with this view a draft of resolutions had been prepared for the consideration of the council. And the draft having been read various objections were stated thereto and amendments made thereon. And the lord provost, having moved the adoption of the resolutions as now amended, and baillie Smith having seconded the motion, the magistrates and council, by a majority of fourteen to six, adopt the said resolutions as hereinafter inserted, and authorize the lord provost in their name and on their behalf to subscribe a petition to the house of lords embodying the said resolutions and to transmit the same to earl Grey. Farther appoint the said resolutions to be published in the different Glasgow newspapers :—

That in accordance with the sentiments formerly expressed by them, they observe with satisfaction that the plan of parliamentary reform, lately submitted by his Majesty's ministers to the consideration of the legislature, has with reference to England and Wales now undergone a deliberate discussion in the commons house of parliament and has received the sanction of that honourable house.

<sup>1</sup> The magistrates' minute book embracing this date has not been preserved.

That the magistrates and council continue to contemplate with peculiar approbation that part of the plan of reform which gives to large and populous cities and towns an adequate representation in the parliament of the United Kingdom, and deem it their duty thus publicly again to express their conviction that the final adoption of this great measure will, by uniting all classes of the community in support of the great interests of the nation, tend effectually to secure the stability of the constitution and to promote the prosperity and happiness of the British empire.

That this corporation do now humbly but earnestly recommend this great measure to the dispassionate and deliberate consideration of the house of lords, and do represent the urgent expediency of that most honourable house concurring with the other house of parliament in giving effect to arrangements of such paramount importance.

That a petition be presented to the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, embodying the preceding resolutions, and be transmitted to the right honourable the earl Grey.

The lord provost and magistrates presented the following recommendation in favor of John Graham, esqr.:—"The lord provost and magistrates, taking into consideration the highly valuable and important public services of John Graham, esquire, superintendent of police and city marshall, recommend that the council should present him with fifty guineas as an expression of the opinion they entertain of those services in common they believe with the citizens of Glasgow. Glasgow, 17th September, 1831." Which having been read, the magistrates and council cordially unite in the warm acknowledgment of Mr. Graham's important public services and approve in general of the said recommendation, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

The lord provost stated that the magistrates were not yet prepared to submit to the council any proposition with reference to filling up the vacant cure of St. Andrew's church and parish, but that this subject had already occupied and would continue to engage their serious attention.

Subscribe disposition to the Andersonian institution of the old Grammar school and ground adjacent.

Proposal of donation of £50 to marshall Graham.

St. Andrew's church still vacant.

Sign disposition of old Grammar School.

4 October 1831

Election of provost and bailies. [Robert Dalglish, provost; John Smith, youngest, and John May, of the merchants rank, and George Burn, of the crafts rank, bailies; James Martin, third merchant bailie; William M'Lean, second trades bailie.]

Port Glasgow and Newark. [James Barclay, eldest bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.]  
 Answer from earl Grey as to petition for reform. The lord provost laid before the council the following answer to the letter to earl Grey, transmitted along with the petition to the house of lords in favor of the parliamentary reform bill:—"Downing Street, September 26, 1831. Sir,—I am desired by lord Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and of the petition which accompanied it, and which lord Grey will have great pleasure in presenting at an early opportunity. I have the honour to be, &c. (signed), Charles Wood. To R. Dalglish, esq."

Donation to John Graham, esq. The council having resumed consideration of the report of the magistrates recommending a present of fifty guineas to John Graham, esqr., city marshall, as a mark of the high sense they entertain of his recent public services, unanimously and cordially approve of the report and authorize the payment of the sum therein recommended.

Proceedings as to the constitution of the Merchants House. The lord provost laid before the council the following extract of the minutes of the proceedings of the directors of the merchants house, transmitted to him by the dean of guild, with an accompanying note of the 30th ulto.:—"At Glasgow, the 27th day of September, 1831, within the Town hall, at two o'clock. [Here follows minute of the merchants house, dated 27th September, 1831, recommending (1) that in place of 12 directors being nominated, as theretofore, by the dean of guild and 24 by the matriculated members of the house, the whole 36 should in future be elected by the matriculated members; and (2) that at the approaching election for the ensuing year the dean of guild should be elected as theretofore but that in all future elections he ought to be chosen by the matriculated members.<sup>1</sup>] The lord provost farther stated that on receipt of it he had transmitted the extract minute to Mr. Reddie, first town clerk, for his consideration and opinion on the legality of the change proposed, and that his lordship had received the following letter from

<sup>1</sup> The minute is printed in "View of the Merchants House of Glasgow" (1866), pp. 363-4.

Mr. Reddie containing his opinion on the subject:—[Here follows letter from Mr. Reddie, dated 3rd October (printed in “View of the Merchants House of Glasgow,” 1866, pp. 364-6), recommending the town council to take the course which they adopted by their resolution of 11th October, *infra*.] Which minute and letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof, agreeably to the standing order, till next meeting to be held on Tuesday the 11th inst.

7 October 1831

[Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen councillors for the ensuing year.] Election of councillors.

11 October 1831

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the extract of the minutes of the proceedings of the directors of the merchants house, presented at the meeting of the 4th October inst., with the letter of the first town clerk on the subject thereof, and having deliberated on the matter, resolve that instead of either sanctioning or declining to sanction the alterations in the constitution of the merchants house proposed in the said minute, it will be more expedient, agreeably to the resolutions of the magistrates and council in the year 1819<sup>1</sup> and last year, to bring forward after due deliberation a general plan for the amendment of the municipal constitution of the city, to have conferences with the merchants house and with the trades house on the subject and to apply to parliament to sanction and give effect by a public local act to such alterations as may appear to be salutary and conducive to the public welfare. Farther, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee for the said purpose, and direct extracts of the minutes of council relative to this matter to be transmitted to the dean of guild and to the deacon convener for the information of their respective houses.

The lord provost stated that in prosecution of their endeavours to obtain a person well qualified to supply the present vacancy in

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., pp. 487-9.

Proceedings  
as to consti-  
tution of  
Merchants  
House.

Recom-  
mendation in  
favor of revd.  
Mr. Geddes  
to St.

Andrew's  
church.

the cure of St. Andrew's church and parish, the magistrates had concurred in the recommendation now submitted to the council:—  
“Glasgow, 7th October, 1831. We, the undersigned, after the most minute enquiry into the private and public character of the revd. Mr. Geddes of Paisley, unanimously and earnestly beg leave to recommend him to the council as excellently qualified to fill the vacant charge of the parish of St. Andrews.” Which recommendation having been read and considered, and several members of council having delivered their opinions in favour of the revd. Mr. Geddes of Paisley, the magistrates and council approve of the recommendation, appoint a meeting to be held on Tuesday next the 18th October inst., at two o'clock afternoon, for chosing a minister to be presented to the vacant cure of St. Andrew's church and parish, and direct the deed of presentation to be prepared so as to be subscribed of the said date.

Letter from  
revd. Mr.  
Welsh stating  
that he was  
appointed to  
a professor-  
ship.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from the revd. Mr. Welsh, minister of St. David's church and parish:—  
“Glasgow, 5th October, 1831. My lord,—I beg to inform you that I have been appointed to the professorship of church history in the university of Edinburgh, and that I have accepted of this appointment. It will be necessary, I believe, that I should leave Glasgow soon after the sacrament in November. I am, &c.”

### 12 October 1831

Election of  
dean of guild,  
&c.

[James Ewing, dean of guild; Archibald M'Lellan, deacon convener, Laurence Craigie, junr., treasurer; James Browne, water bailie; Laurence Craigie, junr., depute water bailie; William Frew, principal bailie, and Andrew Reid, James Cook, John Binnie and Robert Steel, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; James Dennistoun, bailie of Provan; James Browne, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of public works; James Hardie, superintendent of streets and buildings; Hugh M'Kay, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, first and second town clerks, and Joseph Reid, William Davie and Angus Turner, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to gaol and bridewell.]

City mar-  
shall.  
Committees,  
commis-  
sioners, &c.

Continue Mr. John Graham as city marshal for the ensuing year.

[Committees, commissioners and directors appointed for the ensuing year.]

18 October 1831

[John May was fined in £80 sterling for declining to accept office as second merchant bailie to which he was elected on 4th inst., and meeting of council to be held on 25th inst. for filling up the vacancy.]

John May  
fined for not  
accepting  
office.

The lord provost stated that, in consistency with their former proceedings, it had appeared proper the magistrates and council should address his Majesty on the occasion of the rejection of the parliamentary Reform bill by the house of lords, and that with this view the draft of an address had been prepared which he hoped would meet with the approbation of all the members of the council. Which draft having been read and considered, the magistrates and council unanimously approve thereof, and on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by the dean of guild, resolve to address his Majesty to the said effect, authorize the lord provost to subscribe the address in their name and on their behalf, and request his lordship to transmit the same to the earl Grey to be presented to his Majesty:—

Address to  
his Majesty  
on reform.

To the King's most excellent Majesty, the humble address of the lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow. Most gracious Sovereign,—While, in common with a large proportion of our fellow subjects, we regret that the house of lords did not go into committee and consider in detail the provisions of the bill for parliamentary reform, lately passed by the house of commons, we beg leave to approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of our loyalty and warm attachment to your Majesty's person and government and of the grateful sense we entertain of your Majesty's sincere disposition and zealous exertions to promote the welfare of these realms.

We beg also thus to convey to your Majesty the expression of our belief that the continuance in office of your Majesty's present ministers is highly desirable for the maintenance of the tranquillity of the country, and we firmly trust that at no distant period such a salutary plan of reform may be devised and may, by the steady prosecution of constitutional measures, receive the approbation of all the branches of the legislature, as will be substantially efficient and secure to the people a full, free, and fair representation in parliament. Signed and sealed, &c.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the

The reverend  
John Geddes

elected  
minister of  
St. Andrew's  
church.

recommendation presented by the magistrates on the 11th October inst., in favour of the revd. Mr. John Geddes of Paisley as a fit person to fill the vacant cure of St. Andrew's church, on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by bailie Smith, unanimously resolve to present Mr. Geddes to the vacant charge of the said church and parish, and a deed of presentation having been prepared as directed, the magistrates and council subscribe the same accordingly. [Here follows Presentation, MS. Record, pp. 151-4.]

Provost to  
subscribe  
petition to  
presbytery.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to subscribe in their behalf a petition to the reverend presbytery of Glasgow, praying the presbytery to fix an early day for moderating a call to the reverend John Geddes and to take the other steps necessary for his translation from the High church, Paisley, to St. Andrew's church and parish, according to the rules of the church.

Committee to  
sign call.

Farther, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee of council, to take the necessary measures for having the revd. John Geddes translated from the High church of Paisley and inducted into St. Andrew's church and parish of this city, with power to attend the presbytery and to sign the call in favour of Mr. Geddes in behalf of the magistrates and council.

Baillie of  
Gorbals.

On the statement of baillie Martin that Mr. James Cook, civil engineer, had intimated to him the state of his health would not admit of Mr. Cook again accepting the office of one of the resident baillies of the barony of Gorbals, and that Mr. George Duncan would be a fit person to supply the vacancy, the magistrates and council unanimously nominate and appoint Mr. George Duncan, residenter in Hutchesontown, to be one of the resident baillies of the barony till Michaelmas next.

*25 October 1831*

Second mer-  
chant baillie.

[D. Cuthbertson elected second merchant bailie in room of John May who declined to accept.]

Remit to  
committee as  
to extended  
royalty poor's  
rates.

The lord provost stated that he had received from the directors of the town's hospital and now laid before the council a memorial and queries, prepared in behalf of the directors, on the subject of the right of the heritors of the barony parish to demand any part of the assessment

for the maintenance of the poor levied from the inhabitants of the extended royalty, with an opinion thereon by John Hope, esqr., dean of faculty, adverse to the existence of any such legal claim on the part of the heritors, under the act 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 88. The provost also laid before the council observations by Mr. Reddie, first town clerk, on Mr. Hope's opinion, pointing out the difficulties of the case but concurring in the propriety of the question which has now become of so great pecuniary importance being set at rest by a judicial determination. The lord provost farther suggested that a matter of such magnitude ought to be remitted to the deliberate consideration of a special committee, with a view to the adoption of such ulterior measures as may appear to be expedient, and the magistrates and council approving of this suggestion, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, with instruction to investigate this matter thoroughly, to take the opinion of other counsel if deemed necessary, Scotch or English, and to report. Farther, the magistrates and council resolve to suspend any further payments to the heritors of the barony parish in the meantime, and direct an extract of this minute of council to be transmitted to the preceptor of the town's hospital.

2 November 1831

The lord provost stated that he had communicated to the directors of the town's hospital the resolution of the council to suspend further payments to the heritors of the barony parish from the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, levied from the inhabitants of the extended royalty, and to take farther opinions from Scotch and English counsel relative to the right claimed by the heritors, and that the directors had concurred in the said measures.

On the statement of the superintendent of public works, agree to contribute £10 stg. in addition to the £60 voted on the 27th of August, 1827, on the part of the corporation of the city towards the improvement of St. Enoch's Square, but enjoin the superintendent to get payment of the subscriptions by the individual proprietors interested in the matter before commencing the work.

The lord provost having produced an application from the trustees and managers of the Free Presbyterian Society for farther delay in the

Poor's assess-  
ment of  
extended  
royalty.

Contribute  
£10 addi-  
tional for im-  
proving St.  
Enoch's  
Square.

Allow build-  
ings in North  
Albion Street

to stand till  
Whitsunday  
next.

removal of the buildings and other erections at present standing on the strype of ground on the west side of North Albion Street, and which the society became bound to clear away within three years from the 10 July, 1828, and the magistrates and council having considered the same, with the late application from the adjacent proprietors and possessors for the removal of the said obstructions, allow the said buildings and other erections to stand to the term of Whitsunday next, but ordain the managers of the said society to have the same taken down and completely removed within four weeks of the said term, under certification of compulsory measures being adopted at their expense.

18 November 1831

Subscribe  
deed of dis-  
charge and  
declaration of  
trust as to  
Dr. Bell's  
bequest.

The magistrates and council subscribe deed of discharge and declaration of trust for the two sums of £4,895 16s. 8d. consolidated bank annuities and reduced bank annuities to William Haig, esqr., provost of St. Andrews [and others], trustees nominated by the revd. Dr. Andrew Bell of Egmore, prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, the trust undertaken being in the following terms:—

“ We do by these presents admit, confess and declare that the sums that have been transferred for our behoof as aforesaid, and the proceeds thereof, shall be held and applied by us and our successors in office, in all time to come, upon or for the trusts following, vizt., that we and our successors in office shall forever apply the dividends and interests of the aforesaid sums, or of the proceeds thereof, in the support and maintenance, from time to time, of a school or schools, already founded or to be founded in the city of Glasgow, on the principles of the system of mutual instruction and moral discipline, as exemplified in the Madras School, or on what is known by the name of the Madras system. And farther, we oblige ourselves and our successors in office either to permit the aforesaid two sums of £4,895 16s. 8d. to remain in the funds aforesaid or to invest the proceeds thereof in some one of the government securities, or upon heritable or other sufficient securities,<sup>1</sup> as shall from time to time be thought fitting, the dividends, interest or proceeds to be applied as aforesaid.”

<sup>1</sup> In 1836 the sum of £8,873 11s. 5d. was realised from the sale of the government stock, and the additional sum of £133 9s. 5d. was received from the bequest in 1844, making in all £9,007 0s. 10d.

On the motion of the lord provost, remit to the magistrates to have an early conference with the ministers of the ten parishes of Glasgow, with a view to ascertain whether and how far Dr. Bell's plan of instruction and discipline can with propriety be adopted in the parochial schools of this city already erected or which may be erected.

The lord provost, in laying before the council the ordinary annual report from the directors of the town's hospital specifying the amount necessary to be assessed for the maintenance of the poor during the current year, observed that the committee of directors had included in their estimate only £500 as the requisite expense of the maintenance of the poor in the extended royalty, and had proposed that no farther sum should be assessed to meet the demand made by the heritors of the barony parish, which this year amounted to £1,520 in addition to the £500 before mentioned. His lordship farther observed that it remained for the magistrates and council to determine whether this additional sum ought to be assessed this year to meet the claim of the barony heritors, in the event of its being found valid and effectual in law, or whether it should be excluded from the assessment for the present year, in the view of the claim being liquidated by future assessments in the event just alluded to. On considering which statement the magistrates and council, on the motion of the lord provost, delay coming to any resolution on the subject, till next meeting, by which time the farther opinions of counsel directed to be taken at last meeting on this important question may probably be obtained.

Having taken into consideration an application from the kirk session of St. David's parish, as sanctioned by the presbytery, in compliance with the request of the session and agreeably to the sanction of the presbytery, nominate and appoint Mr. Roxburgh and Mr. Munro, licentiates of the church, to preach alternately, or otherwise as may be arranged between them, in St. David's church, on the alternate Sundays on which the vacancy is not supplied by the presbytery, with the usual allowance of one guinea and a half for each Sunday.

Authorize the lord provost to subscribe £10 towards the fund for the protection of the spawn of salmon in the river Clyde.

[Subscribe (1) discharge and renunciation in favour of John Stewart,

renuncia-  
tions.

merchant in Glasgow [and others], of a ground rent of £15 17s. 3d. payable for lot of ground in Monteith Row, sold to Thomas Binnie, mason and builder in Glasgow by contract of ground annual, dated 22 March, 1822 (Glas. Rec., vol. x., p. 758, No. 1,750); and (2) Discharge and renunciation in favour of William Baird, grain merchant in Glasgow [and others], of a ground annual of £21 14s. 8d. payable for the eastmost of two plots of ground in Monteith Row, sold to George Binnie, wright in Laurieston, by contract of ground annual dated 21 and 22 August, 1823.]

*2 December 1831*

Henry Paul  
elected a  
councillor.

[Henry Paul, merchant, elected a councillor in room of John May, fined and disqualified on 18th October last.]

Contribute  
£10 to church  
accommoda-  
tion at  
Strathbungo.

On the motion of baillie Smith, seconded by the dean of guild, agree on behalf of the corporation of the city, as one of the heritors of the barony of Gorbals, to contribute £10 sterling in aid of the subscriptions by the other heritors for obtaining accommodation at Strathbungo for the religious instruction of the inhabitants of that part of the parish of Govan.

Approve of  
police  
byelaw pro-  
hibiting the  
keeping of  
swine within  
the city.

The lord provost laid before the magistrates and town council the following proposed byelaw, transmitted by the commissioners of police for confirmation in terms of the police act:—

“The lord provost, magistrates, dean of guild, deacon convener, and other general commissioners of police of the city of Glasgow, finding that the keeping of swine within the city is injurious to the health of the inhabitants, do hereby, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the police act for the establishing of byelaws, enact and ordain that from and after the 15th day of December, 1831, if any person or persons shall keep any swine, one or more, within the bounds of the police of said city, especially in the crowded parts thereof, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding £5 sterling, to be levied and applied as directed by the said police act.”

Which byelaw having been read and considered, the magistrates and town council approve thereof, with the addition of the words “so as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants” inserted in the byelaw, after the clause “especially in the crowded parts thereof.” And with this amendment, ratify and confirm the said byelaw.

[The magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in the sum of <sup>Poor's assess-</sup> £7,703 5s. 2d., for the maintenance of the poor for the year from 31st August, 1831, to 31st August, 1832, and also in the sum of £1,520 claimed by the heritors of the barony parish in respect of the extended royalty, in addition to the sum of £500, "allotted in the estimate for the support of the poor of that district, so as to meet the said claim in the event of the same being found valid in law."]

There was produced the following letter from Sir Henry Jardine, <sup>Letter from King's re-</sup> King's remembrancer:— <sup>membrancer saying sub-</sup>

"Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, 24th November, 1831. My lord,—I received your letter of 21st October last, transmitting a memorial by the magistrates of Glasgow to the barons, praying that the appointment of sub-collectors in the city of Glasgow may be authorized to continue, notwithstanding that such appointments were directed to cease by an order of the barons of 3rd February last, I have now to inform you that this memorial was this day (being the first meeting of the court since it was received) submitted to the consideration of the lord chief baron and barons, when they were pleased, after full consideration of the circumstances of the case, to decline to recall their order of 3rd February last for discontinuing sub-collectors in Glasgow. The inspector of taxes at Glasgow some time ago intimated that he had not received a minute of appointment of a sole or principal collector of taxes of the city of Glasgow for the current year. I have, therefore, to request that if such appointment has not been made before you receive this, you will have the goodness to direct the appointment forthwith to be made and sent to the inspector, with a certificate of the sufficiency of the sureties proposed by such collector, as further delay in this matter will be attended with detriment to the public service. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) Henry Jardine, K.R." <sup>collectors are to be discontinued, &c.</sup>

Nominate and appoint R. D. Alston [and others] to assist the magistrates in carrying into effect the provisions of the acts relating to the <sup>Commissioners of assessed taxes.</sup> "duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, so far as the same apply to that part of Great Britain called Scotland." Farther, the magistrates and council vote their best thanks to the gentlemen who acted as assistants for last year, for the conscientious, zealous, and able manner in which they discharged the duties of their office.

Authority to  
sell subjects  
in Duke  
Street and  
Barrack  
Street.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
“ The committee beg to recommend to the council to authorize them to expose for sale, for payment of a ground annual, the subjects in Barrack Street and Duke Street acquired from the College and from Messrs. Barr and Wilson,<sup>1</sup> at present yielding a very small return to the corporation. These subjects contain upwards of 2,000 square yards, and are bounded by the southwest building line of Duke Street on the northeast, by the northeast building line of Barrack Street on the southeast,<sup>2</sup> and by lands belonging to the College of Glasgow on the southwest and northwest. 2nd December, 1831.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the committee to expose to sale by public auction, for payment of a ground annual, the heritable subjects therein described, after due previous advertisement in terms of the statute.

Recom-  
mendation in  
favor of Mr.  
John Orme  
as precentor.

There was presented a minute of the session of the Inner High church, requesting the magistrates and council, to appoint Mr. John Orme, of Dumbarton, to the office of precentor of the said church, at present vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Yuille. Of which application delay the farther consideration till next meeting, in terms of the standing order.

Monument to  
James Watt.

There was laid before the council the following letter from Mr. James Christie, secretary to the subscribers to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late James Watt:—

“ Glasgow, 25th November, 1831. My lord and gentlemen,—I am directed by the committee of subscribers to Watt’s monument to inform you that Mr. Chantry, when here last week, fixed upon the south west corner of George Square as the most eligible site for the erection of the statue in memory of the late James Watt. I am farther directed to request the favour of your concurrence and approbation to the placing of this splendid work of art in the situation pointed out. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) James Christie, secy. To the honble. the lord provost and magistrates of Glasgow.”

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously agree to and authorize the erection of the monument in the situation recommended by Mr. Chantry.

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. x., pp. 750-1, Nos. 1733-4; pp. 754-5, No. 1739.

<sup>2</sup> The property which was situated on the

south side of Duke Street and west side of Barrack Street is not correctly described in the report.

There was produced the following letter from the revd. Dr. P. Minister of  
M'Farlan, moderator of the presbytery:—  
St. David's.

“Glasgow, 25 November, 1831. My lord,—I am instructed by the presbytery to inform your lordship and the magistrates and council of the city, patrons of the church and parish of St. David's, that the said church and parish became vacant on the 24th inst. by the induction of Dr. Welsh to the professorship of church history in the university of Edinburgh, and that the vacant stipend (if any there shall be) is payable to the collector of the Fund for the widows of ministers, &c., of the church of Scotland.”

Which letter having been read, the lord provost, baillie Cuthbertson and baillie Smith expressed their sentiments very strongly in favor of the revd. Mr. Lorimer of Torryburn, as highly qualified to fill the vacant charge. And the magistrates and council appoint a meeting to be held on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'Clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing a minister to be presented to the cure of the church and parish of St. David's, vacant by the induction of Dr. Welsh to the professorship of church history in the university of Edinburgh.

16 December 1831

Having resumed consideration of the application presented at last meeting from the kirk session of the Inner High church, for the appointment of John Orme of Dumbarton to the vacant office of precentor to the said church, the magistrates and council nominate and appoint the said John Orme, during their will and pleasure, to the said office with the emoluments thereto attached.  
John Orme appointed precentor to Inner High church.

Having resumed consideration of the vacancy in St. David's church and parish, baillie Cuthbertson read a letter from Mr. Robert Paul, one of the members of the session of Stockbridge chapel, Edinburgh, highly commendatory of Mr. Lorimer of Torryburn, and several other members of council having expressed their conviction that the presentation of Mr. Lorimer would be very agreeable to the members of the congregation, the magistrates and council, on the motion of the lord provost, seconded by baillie Smith, unanimously resolve to present the revd. John Gordon Lorimer, minister of Torryburn, to be minister of the church and parish of St. David's. And the deed of presentation hereinafter inserted having  
The revd. J. G. Lorimer elected minister of St. David's.

been produced was subscribed by the magistrates and council accordingly. [Here follows Presentation, MS. Record, pp. 195-8.]

[The lord provost was authorised to subscribe a petition to the presbytery to moderate a call to Mr. Lorimer, and to take all steps necessary for his translation; and a committee was appointed to take the necessary measures for the induction.]

Petition to  
presbytery,  
and commit-  
tee appointed.

[Authorised the lord provost to subscribe a petition to the presbytery to fix an early day for moderating the call above referred to, and to take other steps for Mr. Lorimer's translation. Also nominated a committee to take the necessary measures for his translation and to sign the call.]

Report of  
committee as  
to poor's  
assessment of  
extended  
royalty.

The committee on the claim of the heritors of the barony parish to the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, levied within the extended royalty, presented the following report:—

“ We have taken into consideration the opinions obtained from different eminent counsel, Scotch and English, on the question with the heritors of the barony parish. Mr. John Hope, dean of faculty, considers the separation of the extended royalty from the barony parish, by the act 39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 88, to be absolute and complete and that the heritors have no claim except for the amount of the poors' rates payable to the barony parish at the date of the act. Mr. Henry Cockburn, solicitor general, altho' he thinks there may be some room for doubt and discussion, concurs in opinion with the dean of faculty and considers the reservation in the 3rd section to have been intended, not as any accommodation to the general body of heritors or inhabitants of the barony parish but merely as a quietus to the owners or occupiers of the houses that were to be brought into the town, as having been a part of the parish before the passing of the act, it being perfectly well known that such clauses to guard against fancied dangers are quite common in statutes. Mr. James Keay, and Mr. Robert Jameson, advocates, the latter of whom states the grounds of his opinion very fully, consider the heritors of the barony parish still entitled to levy an assessment for the maintenance of the poor on the inhabitants of the extended royalty; and Mr. John Campbell, barrister at law, London, who also states the grounds of his opinions at considerable length, is of the same opinion with the lawyers last mentioned. Amid this diversity of legal opinions as to the correct construction of the statute, and in this state of doubt and uncertainty, your committee apprehend the magistrates and council have no alternative but to resist all farther claims on the part of the heritors of the barony

parish, so as to lead to a judicial determination of the question, the only mode in which it can now be set at rest that is likely to be at all satisfactory to the public. In the meantime it will be necessary for the magistrates and council to provide for either alternative by continuing to levy the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, expressly and clearly authorised by the statute, from the inhabitants of the extended royalty, but keeping it quite separate and distinct from the assessment levied from the inhabitants of the antient royalty. And with this view it will be proper to issue instructions to the assessors nominated for the apportionment of the assessment, and to the clerk and collector of the assessment to keep an entirely separate account for the inhabitants of the extended royalty, distinguishing, first, those inhabitants who are liable solely for their residence within the extended royalty to assessment for the maintenance of the poor according to their means and substance, vizt., in respect of their heritable property situated within the extended royalty, and their moveable or personal property wherever situated, agreeably to the judgment in the case of *Lawrie v. Dreghorn*, 2 December, 1797; secondly, the inhabitants of the extended royalty who, from their having places of business within the antient royalty, are independently of their residence in the extended royalty liable to assessment within the antient royalty, in respect and to the extent of their heritable property therein situated, and in respect and to the extent of the capital employed in the business there carried on by them, *Buchanan v. Parker*, 21 February, 1827; particularizing the amount of heritable property assessed for as situated within the extended royalty, the amount of moveable or personal property assessed for solely in respect of residence within the extended royalty, and the amount of heritable property situated within the antient royalty, and of moveable or personal property assessed upon the inhabitants of the extended royalty in respect of their having places of business within the antient royalty." Which report having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof. Resolve to resist the claim of the barony heritors until the legal validity be ascertained and determined by the courts of law. Authorize an intimation to be made to the said effect to the barony heritors. In the meantime instruct and direct the assessors nominated for the apportionment of the assessment and the clerk and collector of the assessment to keep a separate account for the assessment collected from the inhabitants of the extended royalty, in the manner specified in the report, and direct the assessment collected from the inhabitants of the

extended royalty to be set aside and deposited to meet the sum of £500, estimated by the committee of directors of the town's hospital as sufficient for the maintenance of the poor of that district for the present year, and the farther sum of £1,520 stated by the said committee to be demanded by the heritors of the barony parish for the said period. Farther, direct an extract of this minute to be transmitted to the committee of directors of the town's hospital, and inspection to be given of the opinions of counsel obtained on the question with the barony heritors.

Report as to  
water baillie  
officer.

The baillie of the river and frith of Clyde presented the following report:—

“ The reporter regrets to state that William Burrows, who was sometime ago appointed officer of court of the bailie of the river and firth, absconded on the 4th of this month whilst under mental derangement, and it will be necessary the council make a new appointment to the office. The reporter would strongly recommend the appointment of officers to do the civil business of the court exclusively and others to execute the summonses and other business connected with the police court without having anything to do with the civil business. The advantages of this separation of the business and duties will be that, by withdrawing the officer entrusted with the police business from the contact with the lower orders, unavoidably arising from his being employed by them as hitherto to recover their petty debts, the temptation to tippling with them will be avoided. One of the present constables of police may be appointed to this duty, which will not interfere with his other duties as constable, he will continue under the inspection and control of Mr. Russell, the head officer of police, and no addition to his present pay and allowances will be necessary except the allowances for the summonses, which would be paid to whoever was appointed to the office. A saving will thus arise of the pay and allowances for cloathing hitherto made to the officer, amounting to nearly £30 sterling annually. But it will be proper that Mr. Russell be appointed to take charge of the pledges left at the office for the appearance of accused persons and to collect the fines imposed on delinquents till the periodical settlements with the magistrates. For this trouble it will be necessary to make an allowance to Mr. Russell of perhaps £10 sterling per annum. If this plan be approved of the reporter would recommend to the appointment of police officer John Arkley, one of the constables who has been acting in that capacity since Burrows eloped. With regard to the officers for civil business, two of the ordinary town officers may

be appointed. Their remuneration will consist in the fees payable for the business actually performed by them, without the addition of any salary or other allowance from the corporation. By this arrangement almost all the expense hitherto attending this appointment will be saved and the duties of the office will be fully more efficiently discharged. Reported by (signed) Ja. Browne."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, but delay making the appointments therein recommended till next meeting, agreeably to the standing orders.

The lord provost stated that at a meeting of the general committee of the board of health, lately established for the cure and for the prevention of the extension of the typhus fever now so unhappily prevalent in the city and suburbs, and also of the cholera morbus should it appear in this part of the country, he had intimated he had every reason to believe the magistrates and council would set the example to the more wealthy inhabitants by subscribing the sum of £200 from the funds of the corporation of the city towards defraying the expenses of the measures necessary to be adopted for the said salutary purposes, altho' such a vote could not be regularly passed at the first meeting of council, agreeably to the standing orders, and his lordship accordingly now moved a subscription to the said amount, and baillie Smith seconded the motion. Which motion having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the proposed subscription, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing orders.

Baillie Smith intimated that at next meeting of council he would move the appointment of Robert Dalglish, esqr., to be preceptor of St. Nicholas' Hospital in place of the late John Hamilton, esqr.

18 January 1832

Mr. William Craig stated that since last meeting of council he had considered more deliberately the subject of the additional assessment of £1,520 to meet the claims of the heritors of the barony parish in the event of such claims being ultimately sustained, and that he conceived himself justified by the opinions of the counsel consulted in now entering his dissent from that assessment.

Assistant  
water baillie.

On the motion of Mr. Browne, baillie of the river, nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Paul to be assistant baillie of the river and frith of Clyde, in place of Mr. Laurence Craigie, appointed at the annual election, but who has declined to accept; and Mr. Paul accepted of the said office, gave his oath *de fidei administratione officii*, and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and subscribed the same with the assurance.

Subscribe  
£200 to board  
of health.

Having resumed consideration of the vote of £200, proposed at last meeting, towards the subscription for defraying the expenses incurred or to be incurred by the board of health in taking measures for the cure and prevention of typhus fever and cholera, the magistrates and council unanimously resolve to subscribe the said sum for this highly salutary purpose, and authorize the chamberlain to pay the same accordingly.

Refuse fur-  
ther time to  
the Free  
Presbyterian  
Society.

There was produced a memorial from the preses and managers of the Free Presbyterian society of Glasgow, praying for a further extension of the period allowed for taking down the erections connected with their chapel of ease which project beyond the line of the west side of North Albion Street, upon the statement that if the erections be taken down at Whitsunday first it would be in vain to attempt to repair the damage thereby done to the chapel so as to render it again fit for occupation as a place of worship, that the society have accordingly come to the resolution of building a new chapel in a more eligible situation, and have been engaged for some time past in looking out for a suitable plot of ground, and that the deprivation of so large a congregation of a place of worship will be attended with great inconvenience. There was also produced the following report by the committee on landed property on the said application:—

“The committee have had under their consideration a memorial to the council by the preses and manager of the Free Presbyterian society, craving that they might be allowed an additional period of two years to take down and remove the erections on the property of the society fronting North Albion Street, which erections, in terms of the disposition granted by the magistrates and council, the society ought to have taken down and removed sometime ago. And the committee, after due consideration, are of opinion that the council ought not to grant the desire of the memorial.”

Which memorial and report having been read and considered, on the motion of Mr. James Browne, seconded by Mr. William Craig, approve of the report and refuse to extend the time for taking down the projections beyond Whitsunday next, reserving to reconsider the application if the society shall shew, before Whitsunday, that they have actually purchased an area of ground for the purpose and are to proceed immediately with the erection of a new chapel.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

“The committee have had under their consideration certain notices inserted in the newspapers by the Polloc and Govan Railway company, in compliance with the standing orders of parliament, intimating their intention to apply to parliament during the present session for leave to bring in a bill for, *inter alia*, taking by jury valuation a considerable portion of the valuable property, fronting the river, of Windmillcroft belonging to the city, for the purpose of forming a depot for the coals and other commodities passing on the railway. It appears to the committee that the patrimonial interests of the corporation are deeply involved in this proposal. The lands of Windmillcroft have now become one of the most valuable and important appendages of the corporation and great care ought to be taken that in the disposal of any part of it the remainder shall not be depreciated in value. Now it appears quite clear to the committee that if the railway company shall be allowed to convert the north east compartment into a depot for the reception of coals the remainder will be of little or no use for agricultural purposes, or indeed for many years for any important purpose whatever. Altho', so far the community of Glasgow is concerned, the railway will confer but little or no benefit on the city, by the additional supply of coal which may be thereby furnished to the western districts of Scotland, the committee have no desire to throw any impediment in the way of the railway company but on the contrary would be happy to promote its interests. On the other hand, if the property of the city, from the advantages it derives from its local situation, be peculiarly applicable to any important public object, such as the formation of docks, public warehouses or conveniences for railways, it seems very clear that, independently of breaking up the ground, no compensation for the mere superficial quantity to be taken would afford adequate indemnification to the corporation for being deprived of ground so favourably situated. This, however, is the only compensation that the railway company will agree to make in the present case. It is believed that where it

Remit to op-  
pose bill of  
the Polloc  
and Govan  
railway com-  
pany.

can be shewn the private party is willing and able to furnish the accommodation to the public which is held out and desired by the parties soliciting power to take private property, parliament uniformly favours the individual or private interest, and while it provides for the public convenience by making the former yield to the latter, the former, if equally good accommodation can be afforded, is allowed the benefit which the parties soliciting the authority of parliament proposed for themselves by the measure. In the present case it is presumed the railway company expect that parliament will grant them such a tonnage upon the quantity of coals received at and delivered from the depot as will adequately indemnify them for the price which they may have occasion to pay for the ground to be occupied therewith. Were the magistrates and council, therefore, to submit to breaking up the ground at all and to agree to the proposed conversion of it, ought they not to receive, in accordance with the fair and equitable practice of parliament before noticed, the tonnage just mentioned? It humbly appears to the committee they ought. And in this way while the lands are kept entire and reserved as a valuable property to the town, applicable at any future period to such great or important works as may in the progress of time be desired for the utility or improvement of the city, they will be yielding in the meantime an ample if not a lucrative return to the corporation. In conclusion the committee would recommend to the council to direct the attention of the committee who last session of parliament had charge of the opposition to the former Polloc and Govan railway bill, to the present measure, so that the agreement then effected with the railway company for the protection of the city's lands of Coplawhill may be preserved entire and enforced."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, remit to the committee on inland communications to attend to the interests of the corporation of the city in the bill now proposed to be introduced into parliament by the Polloc and Govan railway company, and empower the said committee to adopt all necessary measures for opposing the bill so far as it may be prejudicial to the interests of the corporation or may interfere with the subsequent accomplishment of important public works for the accommodation of the trade in general, such as wet docks, with instructions at the same time to report any proposal by the company for private arrangement which may appear to be consistent with these objects.

The lord provost laid before the council the following minute of the proceedings of a meeting of the ministers of the ten parishes of Glasgow relative to the revd. Dr. Bell's late donation:—

Remit to committee as to Dr. Bell's donation for schools.

“ At Glasgow, the 29th day of December, 1831. Which day the ministers of the city being assembled, Dr. Patrick M'Farlan, one of their number, informed them that he had been requested by the lord provost, in name of himself and the magistrates and council, to inform the ministers that the magistrates and council had received a very handsome donation from the revd. Dr. Bell for the endowment of a school or schools in this city, to be conducted according to Dr. Bell's plan of mutual instruction, commonly called the “ Madras System,” and that his lordship and the other magistrates were desirous of ascertaining ‘ whether and how far Dr. Bell's plan of instruction and discipline can with propriety be adopted in the parochial schools of this city already erected or which may be erected.’ The ministers present, having taken this subject into their serious consideration, heartily approve of the application of Dr. Bell's gift in the manner contemplated by the magistrates and council. They are of opinion that it may be of great advantage to the city to have a school on Dr. Bell's system erected in each of the ten parishes of the city, and they will heartily co-operate with the magistrates and council in carrying their benevolent and laudable intentions into effect. In testimony whereof, they have subscribed these presents (signed) John Lockhart, minr., D. Macfarlan, John Forbes, minr., Thos. Brown, minr., John Smyth, minr., D. Dewar, John Muir, Patrick M'Farlan.”

Which minute having been read, the council remit the same to the magistrates to consider the subject further, and to report.

The lord provost laid before the council [a “ notarial protest, served upon him on 3rd January instant ” by James Taylor, writer in Glasgow, for himself and in name and behalf of those who might adhere to him against the levying assessment from the inhabitants for any sum beyond what was sufficient for the maintenance of the poor within the city, as estimated by the directors of the town's hospital]. Which protest having been read, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee formerly appointed to take charge of the question with the heritors of the barony parish, with power to do in the matter what may appear to be expedient.

Protest against poor's assessment for barony.

Letter from  
revd. J. Gor-  
don Lorimer.

The lord provost produced a letter from the revd. John Gordon Lorimer, minister of Torryburn, returning thanks and accepting his presentation as minister of St. David's church and parish.

Criminal and  
civil water  
officers.

Having resumed consideration of the report presented at last meeting, suggesting certain improvements in the arrangement of the duties of the water baillie officers, approve thereof, and resolve and direct accordingly. Nominate and appoint John Arkley to be criminal and police water baillie officer, with the powers, duties, and emoluments specified in the report, and particularly to attend the criminal and police court held by the water baillie at the harbour of the Broomielaw. Farther, nominate and appoint Alexander Wilson and Colin Matheson to be civil water baillie officers, for the execution of writs and other such judicial business in civil process, with the ordinary powers, fees, and emoluments attached to the office.

Robert Dal-  
GLISH to be  
preceptor of  
St. Nicholas  
hospital.

On the motion of baillie Smith, seconded by Mr. John Alston, nominate and appoint Robert DalGLISH, esqr., present lord provost, to be preceptor of St. Nicholas' Hospital, in place of the late John Hamilton, esqr., with the powers and duties attached to the said office.

Memorial as  
to removal of  
weir of  
Jamaica  
Street bridge.

There was presented a memorial from the directors of the Glasgow Water-works company, expressing their apprehensions that the filters and other works of the company would be materially injured by the contemplated removal of the weir on the west or lower side of the Jamaica Street bridge, referring to the provision which the company held, under the act 6, Geo. IV., c. 117, against similar damage from the improvement of the upper navigation authorized by that statute, upon the ground of their not having had previous special notice of the passing of the act 10, Geo. IV., c. 46, for rebuilding the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, maintaining they are entitled to equal protection against such damage as may be occasioned by the operations sanctioned by that act, and calling upon the magistrates, as the guardians of the public interest, not to suffer so valuable an establishment to be so far destroyed by such a measure. Which memorial having been read, the lord provost stated that, with reference to the rebuilding of the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, every thing was doing with the utmost caution, that Mr. Atherton, civil engineer, had been appointed under

Mr. Telford to ascertain by boring the nature of the foundation for the new bridge, that Mr. Atherton had also been instructed to take the levels of the river from the bridge upwards to the water works, with a view to the protection of the interests of all parties concerned, that his report might be expected soon, and that when received it might be communicated to the water works companies. The council having considered this statement, delay coming to any resolution on the subject of the said memorial until Mr. Atherton's report be received, but in the meantime direct an extract of this minute of council to be transmitted to the Glasgow Water-works company.

The lord provost having intimated the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Gilbert Lang, in the office of warden of the Northwest or St. David's and College or Blackfriars church yards and burying grounds, the magistrates and council remit to the committee on churches and church yards to consider the applications of the different candidates for the situation, and to report as to their qualifications.

Remit as to candidates for the office of warden of St. David's churchyard, &c.

Subscribe disposition to the Clyde trustees of a plot of ground, part of the lands of Windmillcroft, lately acquired by the trustees from the city by jury valuation at the price of £7,370.

Disposition of part of Windmillcroft.

16 *February* 1832

The lord provost stated that the principal object in calling the present meeting was to submit to the council the following report by the committee entrusted with the management of the question with the heritors of the barony parish, relative to the poors rates, leviabie within the extended royalty. [Here follows Report, MS. Record, pp. 226-39.] Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, on the motion of bailie James Browne, approve of the proceedings of the committee in adopting, without delay, under the general authority previously conferred by the council, the preliminary measures necessary for obtaining leave to introduce into parliament during the present session a bill for the settlement of the question with the barony heritors, and authorize the committee to incur the additional expence of proceeding with the farther preliminary measures which may be found necessary to satisfy parliament of the propriety of allowing the notices required by

Report of committee as to extended royalty poor's assessment.

the standing orders still to be given, by adducing evidence that the events which render the present application to parliament expedient and necessary emerged or took place subsequent to the commencement of the period prescribed for giving such notices, and otherwise reserving the farther consideration of the report till a future meeting of council.

Remit as to improvements in the system of conveyancing.

The lord provost submitted to the council a copy which had been transmitted to him of a petition to the house of commons by certain procurators before the sheriff court of Fife, suggesting various improvements in the system of conveyancing of heritable property. Which petition remit to the committee on law processes, with instructions to consider the subject thereof and to attend to the progress of the measure in parliament.

Letter from revd. Dr. M'Farlan resigning charge of St. Enoch's church.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from the revd. Dr. Patrick M'Farlane:—

“Glasgow, 14th February, 1832. My lord,—I beg leave to mention for the information of your lordship and the magistrates and council that Sir M. Shaw Stewart having been pleased unsolicited to offer me the presentation to the West parish of Greenock, I have written to him by this morning's post accepting the offer. My translation to Greenock will not take place till after Whitsunday. With much esteem, I am, &c. (signed) Patrick M'Farlan.”

### 23 February 1832

Robert Leckie appointed warden of the burying grounds of St. David's &c.

The committee on churches and church yards presented the following report:—

“The committee on church yards beg to report that, conformably to remit from the council, they have examined the applications of candidates for the office of warden to the Ramshorn and Blackfriars burying grounds. There are fourteen applicants, from whom your committee have selected eight in their opinion as the best qualified for the office. Your committee have narrated their names in alphabetical order, and take leave to suggest that the council should elect one of them, viz., Colin Campbell, George Goudie, William Jamieson, Robert Leckie, George Munro, John Smith, James Scott, and James Wallace. 22nd February, 1832.”

Which report having been read, and the application for John Smith having been withdrawn, the magistrates and council proceeded to the

appointment of a warden for the Ramshorn and Blackfriars burying grounds, when 11 voted for Robert Leckie, 11 for George Munro, 3 for James Scott, and 1 for James Wallace, and thereupon the lord provost gave his casting vote for Robert Leckie. And the magistrates and council accordingly did and hereby do nominate and appoint the said Robert Leckie to be warden of the Ramshorn and Blackfriars burying grounds, from this date till the elections at Michaelmas next, with all the powers, duties and emoluments of the office; with express instructions to the said Robert Leckie to keep regular accounts of the burials in the grounds under his charge and of the fees received by him, and making reports of the amount thereof at such periods as may be directed by the committee on churches and church yards, reserving to the magistrates and council to make such alterations and amendments as they may think proper in the existing regulations relative to the management of the burying grounds and the rates of fees payable to the warden.

On the motion of the dean of guild, seconded by Mr. John Alston, resolve that in future the election or appointment to the office of warden of the church yards or burying grounds shall be an annual election or appointment instead of during pleasure.

The warden to be elected annually.

The committee on the improvement of the municipal constitution of the city presented the following report:—

Report of the committee on the improvement of the burgh.

“In pursuance of the remit of council of the 11th of October last, your committee have had various deliberative meetings on the highly important subject to which their attention was directed. Having reason to believe that his Majesty’s government contemplate a general measure for the amendment of the setts or constitutions of the royal burghs of Scotland, your committee were naturally anxious to ascertain the principles on which such a general measure was meant to be founded, and to regulate the application of these principles so far as expedient to any plan of amelioration which might be proposed for Glasgow. But on enquiry your committee do not find that any such general plan is yet sufficiently matured, or that any bill for its practical operation is likely to be introduced into parliament during the present session. In these circumstances your committee deem it their duty now to submit to the magistrates and council the result of their deliberations, in the shape of a general sketch or outline, and they consider it right to do so before they have

any communication with the committees appointed by the merchants and trades houses, as they are desirous of the previous approbation and sanction by the magistrates and council of the basis on which the conferences with these committees are to proceed.

I. The number of councillors to be increased to 40 and the councillors to remain five years in office so as to enable them to acquire experience and knowledge of the public business entrusted to their management. In this way there will be an annual election of eight new councillors.

II. No person to be eligible as a councillor unless he be duly entered as a burgess of the merchants or trades rank, and unless he occupy either a dwelling house within the royalty, assessed for taxes at the annual value of £30 or upwards, or a warehouse, shop or other place of business within the royalty and a dwelling house in the vicinity, assessed for taxes at the annual value of £40 or upwards.

III. The matriculated members of the merchants house to elect annually the members of their council or directors, and the directors to elect the dean of guild, who shall be one of the eight members of the town council chosen annually. In the event of the same person being re-elected dean of guild for a second year, the directors at the same time to elect another qualified person, who shall become a member of the town council at that annual election. Thus the merchants house will annually return one member of council.

IV. The fourteen incorporated trades to elect, annually, not only their deacons but also the assistants of these deacons, who are component members of the trades house, and with these and such other improvements as may be made in the constitution of that body corporate the trades house to elect their deacon convener, who shall be one of the eight members of the town council chosen annually. In the event of the same person being re-elected convener for a second year, the trades house at the same time to elect another qualified person who shall become a member of the town council at that annual election. Thus the trades house will annually return one member of council.

V. The other six councillors, vizt., three from the merchants rank and three from the trades rank (if any distinction between these two ranks should now be continued) to be elected annually by the burgesses occupying dwelling houses or warehouses, shops or other places of business, assessed for taxes at such annual value as may be ultimately fixed as the qualification to vote for a member of parliament.

VI. Rolls of the burgesses qualified as electors to be made up and corrected annually before the elections, and disputed qualifications to be determined in the first instance by the magistrates with the assistance of their legal assessors.

VII. The election of councillors to be by open vote, given *viva voce* either in one place on successive days or by districts, as may be deemed most expedient.

VIII. No person who has gone through the regular rotation, as a member of council, to be capable of being again elected until the expiration of two years from his going out to office.

IX. The lord provost and baillies, vizt., three merchant baillies and three trades baillies, or (if the distinction between these two ranks is to be discontinued) six baillies to be elected annually, by and from the members of the town council, subsequent to the election of councillors. The baillie of the river and frith of Clyde and the baillie of the barony of Gorbals also to be elected annually, by and from the members of the town council, the lord provost or presiding magistrate having a deliberative and a casting vote in these elections as at all other meetings of council.

X. The lord provost, one of the merchant baillies, and one of the trades baillies, or two baillies (if this distinction be discontinued) may be re-elected for a second year, but with these exceptions no person to be capable of being again elected a magistrate until the expiration of two years from his going out of office.

XI. The offices of treasurer and of master of works to be discontinued as unnecessary.

XII. The important arrangement of including the lands of Blythwood in the same municipal government to be a matter of subsequent consideration.

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council resolve to delay the further consideration thereof till a future meeting, to be held at the distance of at least one month from this date. In the meantime appoint the report to be printed and distributed among the members of council, and appoint special previous notices of at least two days to be given of the meeting at which the consideration of the report is to be resumed.

The lord provost intimated the death of Mr. Joseph Reid, (first) <sup>Death of Mr. Reid.</sup> depute town clerk, and the magistrates and council resolve to arrange how the vacancy thereby occasioned is to be filled up at a future meeting.

Death of  
James  
Watson, late  
governor of  
the gaol.

The lord provost stated that he had received intimation of the death of Mr. James Watson, late governor of the gaol, and an application for the continuance to his widow of the pension of £30 payable to him by the corporation. On considering which statement, the magistrates and council, on the suggestion of the lord provost, decline continuing the pension but authorize the chamberlain to pay to Mrs. Watson the full current half year's pension due at Whitsunday.

16 *March* 1832

Remit as to  
emoluments,  
&c., of the  
depute town  
clerkship.

On the motion of the lord provost, remit to the magistrates, dean of guild and deacon convener, to consider what may be the most expedient mode of arranging the duties and emoluments of the depute town clerkship, in consequence of the death of Mr. Reid, and consistently with the appointment of Mr. Turner in August, 1829, and to report.

Report as to  
barony parish  
poor's rates.

The committee entrusted with the arrangement of the question of poor's rates with the heritors of the barony parish presented the following report:—[The committee on the standing orders of parliament having declined to sanction the introduction of a bill into parliament this session, it was still considered desirable to have the question settled by an act of parliament in preference to taking proceedings in the law courts.] Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof. The lord provost then stated that since the date of this report the heritors of the barony parish had proceeded to demand payment of an assessment for the maintenance of the poor of that parish from the inhabitants of the extended royalty, and that it was therefore necessary to consider what steps should be taken for preventing this attempt at double assessment. Which statement having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council remit to and empower the committee formerly appointed to give, in the meantime, such intimation to the inhabitants of the extended royalty as may be requisite for cautioning them against payment of the assessment now demanded by the barony heritors, to hold conferences with the committee of these heritors on the subject, and to adopt such measures as may appear most expedient for having this question settled, either by the judgment of a court of law, if the heritors shall proceed to enforce payment of the assessment demanded

by them, or by the introduction of a bill to that effect during next session of parliament.

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from Mr. Frederick Zoller, chairman of the committee of subscribers to the proposed railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh and Leith, requesting the magistrates and council to give their countenance and support in parliament to this undertaking as likely to be of great local and national advantage. Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council agree to recommend the measure to the favourable consideration of parliament and authorize the lord provost, in their name and in their behalf, to subscribe petitions to the house of commons and to the house of lords to the following effect:—

Petition to parliament for railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Unto the honourable the commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled. The petition of the magistrates and town council of the city of Glasgow, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners observe with great satisfaction a bill has been introduced into your honourable house for authorizing the formation of a railway between the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

That your petitioners are convinced the completion of such an undertaking will not only be productive of great convenience and advantage to both these cities, but by increasing the facilities of communication and transit between the east and the west coasts of Scotland, at greatly reduced expense, will ultimately prove a great national benefit. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said bill do pass into a law.

The lord provost laid before the council a letter from Mr. James Inglis, clerk to the board of police, intimating that the commissioners of police had appointed the gentlemen therein named, as a committee of their number, to confer with the committee of the town council and merchants and trades houses, and to co-operate with them in considering what should be the reformed constitution of the burgh. Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council appoint the same to lye on the table.

Appointment of police committee to confer as to new set of burgh.

On the motion of the lord provost, the magistrates and council, appoint Mr. William Legat, writer, to officiate as interim procurator fiscal for the city and annexed wards and for the barony of Gorbals, Appoint Mr. William Legat to officiate as

interim pro- during the illness of Mr. Andrew Simson and until this appointment be  
curator fiscal. recalled.

Report as to  
a new car-  
riage entry at  
Green and  
approve  
thereof.

The committee on the Green presented the following report:—

“ The committee on the Green beg to report that they have taken into their consideration a memorial from a number of respectable citizens, suggesting that a carriage-entry should be made at the northwest corner of the Green, at London Street, instead of the entrance for foot passengers which the council lately ordered to be made. The committee being satisfied that the proposed carriage entrance will be useful to the public, beg to recommend that the same be agreed to and that the iron gate and wickets at present on the road fronting the river and near the timber bridge, be removed to the corner of the Green at London Street. To complete the proposed carriage entrance a small part of the footpath will require to be widened and laid with broken whin metal instead of gravel. The footpath being already formed, the metal will be purchased by the cubic yard and laid in by the town’s labourers. Glasgow, 15th March, 1832.”

Which report, with the memorial therein referred to, having been read and considered, and the superintendent of public works having stated that the expense of the formation of the carriage access recommended in the report will not exceed £10 sterling, the magistrates and council approve of the report and authorize the superintendent to carry the improvement into effect.

30 March 1832

Payment of  
poor’s rates  
for barony  
parish to be  
resisted.

On the motion of the dean of guild, the magistrates and council empower and specially instruct the committee formerly entrusted with the charge of the question of poor’s rates with the heritors of the barony parish to adopt, without delay, the necessary measures for resisting, on behalf of the inhabitants of the extended royalty, the assessment recently imposed on these inhabitants, agreeably to the previous resolutions of the council.

Decline con-  
ference with  
police com-  
mittee as to  
municipal  
reform.

Having resumed consideration of the letter, presented at last meeting, from Mr. Inglis, clerk of police, intimating the nomination by the commissioners of police of a committee to hold a conference with the committees of council and of the merchants and trades houses on the subject of municipal reform, resolve to decline the proposed conference, in

respect the commissioners of police, altho' entrusted by statute with the exercise of various important local powers, do not as such constitute a body politic for general purposes and do not form a branch or part of the municipal constitution of this city and royal burgh.

The magistrates and council, agreeably to the resolution adopted at the meeting held on 23rd February last, and on the motion of the lord provost, resumed consideration of the report presented by the committee on the improvement of the municipal constitution of the city. [After discussion] the magistrates and council ultimately resolve to delay for the present coming to any final determination with regard to the report of the committee but to resume the consideration thereof at an early meeting.

There was produced a letter from Mr. Laurence Hill and a copy of a bill for amending the acts for improving the road between Glasgow and Carlisle; which having been considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on inland communications, with instructions to take care that the interest of the corporation of the city as a creditor of that road trust be duly attended to, and to report if necessary.

### 3 May 1832

The magistrates and council having, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the improvement of the municipal constitution of this city, the deacon convener submitted [objections to the report and motion on the ground that the report did not sufficiently recognize the vested rights of the merchants and trades houses and otherwise, MS. Record, pp. 268-72.] Which objections and motion having been read, and several members of council having expressed their sentiments with regard to the most proper mode of proceeding, the magistrates and council appoint the objections to ly on the table for consideration, and resolve to resume their deliberations on the subject at next meeting.

The magistrates presented the following report as to the arrangement of the depute town clerkship:—

“ The magistrates have had under their consideration the most expedient mode of arranging the duties and emoluments of the depute town clerkship, rendered necessary by the recent death of Mr. Reid. As observed at a former meeting

Report as to  
municipal  
reform.

Remit as to  
interest of  
corporation  
in road  
between  
Glasgow and  
Carlisle.

Objections to  
report on pro-  
posed new  
municipal  
constitution.

Report as to  
the arrange-  
ment of the  
depute town  
clerkship.

of council, there does not appear to be any necessity for the appointment of an additional depute town clerk in the existing circumstances. When Mr. Turner was appointed one of the depute town clerks, in August, 1829, it appears to have been in the contemplation of the council, in order to secure his services to the corporation, that he should have the benefit of the first suitable vacancy that might occur, especially as his appointment was entirely prospective and occasioned no additional burden whatever to the funds of the community, and the magistrates are of opinion that from the intimate acquaintance Mr. Turner has acquired in the course of the last ten years with the various interests of the corporation and of the different trusts vested in the magistrates and council, the arrangement contemplated in 1829 continues to be the most judicious and expedient for the public service. From Mr. Reid having, in the year 1829, been still farther relieved from the charge of council and committee business, he continued to attend, as assessor, the police court of the barony of Gorbals, so as to supersede the necessity of Mr. Turner doing so, agreeably to the minute of his appointment. And the magistrates now think it will be just and expedient to appoint Mr. John Fisher, extractor of the burgh courts, who has been upwards of twenty years in the service of the city, police assessor to the barony of Gorbals, with the small annual salary payable out of the fines, in order that the jurisdiction of the city and barony may continue to be under the direction of the same magistracy, and thereby to secure the continuance of that uniformity and harmony which have hitherto so beneficially existed in the police establishments on both sides of the river. In this way the additional duties which will now principally fall to be discharged by Mr. Turner will be to attend the meetings of all the different committees of council and the committees of management of the river and harbour and bridge trusts connected with the corporation, to assist as assessor in the burgh and police courts of the city and also in the river and harbour police courts, to assist as notary public in passing infefments, &c.; and the magistrates are of opinion that in prosecution of the arrangement in 1829 and as a remuneration for the duties which will now devolve upon him, Mr. Turner should receive the proportion of the fees and emoluments belonging to the town clerks which was formerly enjoyed by Mr. Reid, and which of course will not include either the annual allowance received by Mr. Reid as police assessor to the magistrates of Gorbals, now proposed to be transferred to Mr. Fisher, or the salary also received by Mr. Reid as clerk to the statute labour trustees for the city, to which office these trustees have appointed Mr. Ferrie. Glasgow, 27th March, 1832.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, on the motion of William Rodger, esqr., seconded by James Ewing, esqr., dean of guild, approve thereof, enact that in future there shall be only two depute town clerks, and resolve that as already appointed one of these depute town clerks, Mr. Angus Turner, shall perform the different duties and be entitled to receive the share of the emoluments belonging to the town clerks specified in the said report.

Farther, appoint Mr. John Fisher, extractor of the burgh courts of Glasgow, to be assessor of the police court of the barony of Gorbals till the elections at Michaelmas next, with the small annual salary payable out of the fines. And, on the suggestion of Mr. Frew, baillie of the barony of Gorbals, that in consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Andrew Simson the interim appointment of a procurator fiscal for that barony is necessary, appoint Mr. Thomas Simson, writer, to be assistant procurator fiscal of Gorbals during the indisposition of Mr. Andrew Simson.

The lord provost stated that, in consequence of a similar application having been lately made by the magistrates of Perth, the magistrates had deemed it right to renew the representation formerly made by them to the officers of the crown against the clauses in the Reform bill for Scotland, by which it is proposed to withdraw from the magistrates and town clerks, and to transfer to sheriffs and sheriff clerks, the superintendence, management, and charge of the proceedings at the election of members of parliament for burghs, and that his lordship had accordingly transmitted the following letter to the lord advocate, and had received the following answer:—

“ Glasgow, 20 April, 1832. My lord,—In concurrence with the magistracy of Perth, the magistrates of this city now beg leave to renew the representation made to your lordship, about a year ago, and urgently to press upon the notice and consideration of his Majesty’s ministers the inexpediency and almost injustice of transferring from the magistrates of royal burghs in Scotland, and from the clerks of these burghs, to the sheriffs of counties and sheriff clerks, officers appointed by the crown, the total charge and management of the proceedings connected with the election of the representatives of these burghs in parliament. For the deprivation of the magistracy of burghs of

Assessor of  
barony of  
Gorbals police  
court; and  
assistant  
fiscal.

Correspond-  
ence with  
lord advocate  
as to parlia-  
mentary  
elections.

the powers which they already possess in this department, and for the investment of these powers in officers nominated by the crown, certainly no popular reason, and it is submitted with confidence no other good reason can be assigned, at least in the case of those larger burghs who are to return one or more members. Parliamentary or legislative reform must be followed by burgh or municipal reform at no distant period. And it cannot for a moment be supposed the inhabitants of burghs, particularly the larger burghs, will not be able to elect from among their numbers persons fully adequate to the task of conducting their own parliamentary election proceedings with independence, impartiality, fidelity and accuracy. Where several burghs are to be united in the election of one member there may exist reasons of convenience for placing the charge of the elections in the sheriff of the county within which the burghs are situated, instead of continuing it in the magistracy of the different burghs in rotation. But no such reasons exist in the case of the larger cities and burghs which are to return one or more members and which instead of forming component parts of the adjacent counties in reality constitute large counties themselves. In these circumstances the magistrates of Glasgow deem it their duty thus respectfully but firmly to protest against a measure so uncalled for and so degrading as that of depriving them of the power of presiding at and conducting the election of the representatives of their own city, contrary to the universal practice throughout England; and they earnestly request that, without the appearance of any opposition on their part to the Reform bill for Scotland, which they are very anxious to avoid, such an alteration of the clauses of that bill may be made in the committee as may place the power of presiding at and conducting the proceedings for the election of the member of parliament for this city in the magistrates and town clerks instead of the sheriff and sheriff clerk of Lanarkshire. And to convince your lordship the magistrates of Glasgow have no wish that these powers should continue to be vested in them as chosen by the corporation of the city as at present constituted, they beg herewith to transmit an outline of the plan of municipal reform which they have at present under their deliberate consideration and which they propose to take the first suitable opportunity of submitting to his Majesty's government and to parliament. (Signed) Robert Dalglish."

"Turnbridge<sup>1</sup> Wells, 24 April, 1832. Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 20th followed me here this morning, the contents of which I shall take an early

<sup>1</sup> So copied in MS. record.

opportunity of submitting to the government. The subject I know has been recently under their most serious consideration and my belief is that a change will be made in the former arrangement, in so far as to commit the task of receiving and registering the claims of the burgh voters to the town clerks instead of the sheriff clerks, but that the duty of deciding judicially the validity of such claims will still be left to the sheriffs. I cannot now enter into the reasons which may lead to this determination, tho' it is right perhaps to state that they are such as have but little application to such a city as Glasgow and that a distinction of the kind to which you allude, between the large places which are to have separate members and the smaller places which rank in districts, has been under consideration. The chief difficulty (tho' there are others) in acting on it is the invidiousness of such a distinction generally, and the particular offence it would give to such places as Inverness, Dumfries, Kilmarnock and others, which, tho' ranking in districts, are undoubtedly of the very highest respectability and could always furnish functionaries of perfect sufficiency. I am both unwilling, however, and unable at this moment to go farther into such a discussion and can only repeat that I shall undoubtedly bring the matter again under the view of those with whom the decision must rest. You have certainly done your duty in the earnest representation you have made for your order, and I hope you believe that those to whom you address yourself, are anxious to do theirs. I have the honor to be, &c., (signed) F. Jeffrey. To Robert Dalglish, esqr., lord provost of Glasgow."

The lord provost farther stated that considering this answer not so satisfactory as could be wished, he had addressed the following letter to the lord advocate:—

"Glasgow, 30th April, 1832. My lord,—I have the honor of your letter of the 24th inst., and it is so far satisfactory to the magistracy of Glasgow to learn it is now in the contemplation of his Majesty's government not to transfer to sheriff clerks the power of receiving and registering the claims of burgh voters. But your lordship must excuse me for still earnestly representing, in behalf of the magistracy of this city, that this arrangement will by no means fully secure the object which they and the magistrates of the other burghs have in view, and that it is essentially necessary for the due maintenance of the respectability and dignity of these magistrates, among their fellow citizens, that they should be allowed (of course with the legal advice of the town clerks as their assessors) to determine in the first instance the claims of burgh voters,

and to preside at and conduct the proceedings in the election of their own representative in parliament, as seems to be universally the case in England. The expediency of the magistrates of burghs having this power, for the purposes just alluded to, is too obvious to require any illustration. And it does not appear that the exercise of such a power can be attended with any bad consequences or inconvenience, provided the determination of the magistrates, in the first instance, be subjected to the correction not of the individual sheriff of the county, who has merely a co-ordinate jurisdiction with the magistrates, but of the court of review, composed of several sheriffs, proposed to be established by the bill, or of the circuit judges coming into the district, and in this way the invidious distinction to which your lordship alludes between the larger and more important and the smaller but very respectable burghs, ranked in districts, may be avoided if it shall be deemed necessary to place the latter precisely on the same footing. For the returns of all the burghs may, as at present, be made thro' the sheriff, who will report to the clerk of the crown the member elected by the majority of votes, whether these votes are all given in one large burgh or in four or five smaller burghs, the equality of each in point of rank being thus preserved. Allow me also to suggest that the ascertainment of the qualifications of voters will be much simplified and facilitated, particularly in large burghs, by admitting as evidence of the qualification, not merely the ordinary formal title deeds of property or possession, dispositions, leases, &c., but also the receipts by the collectors of assessed taxes of the claimant having paid such taxes for the immediately preceding year, corresponding at least to the amount of rent which may be fixed on as the qualification. In fact, it does not appear that in sustaining or rejecting the claims of voters any magistrates of ordinary intelligence and fair intentions run much risk of error, altho' it is certainly quite right to place them under proper control. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) Robert Dalglish."

Which letters having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously approve of these proceedings.

Account of  
clerk of pres-  
bytery to be  
paid.

Authorise the chamberlain to pay to Mr. Alexander Campbell, clerk to the presbytery, the sum of £11 17s. 10d., as the amount of his account for business connected with the translation of the revd. Mr. Geddes from Paisley to St. Andrew's church of this city.

Mr. Ebenezer  
Sellars pro-  
posed as pre-

There was presented the following minute of session of St. George's church :—

“The session having taken into consideration the comparative merits of the different candidates for the vacant situation of precentor, unanimously agreed to recommend to the magistrates and council Mr. Ebenezer Sellars, as the candidate in their opinion best qualified for the office, and appointed an extract of this minute to be transmitted to the town council. At the same time, the session offered their warmest thanks to Mr. Forrester for his kindness in coming forward and undertaking to officiate as precentor till the vacancy could be supplied and thereby relieving them of much inconvenience and trouble which they might otherwise have been put to, and the session strongly recommended to the magistrates and council to allow Mr. Forrester the proportion of the usual salary paid to precentors for the period during which he has officiated. Extracted from the minutes of session by (signed) R. Strang.”

center for St.  
George's  
church.

Which minute having been read, appoint the deacon convener, and such other members of council as have seats in St. George's church, with Mr. Cleland, as a committee, to have a conference with the session and committee of music of St. George's church as to the fitness of the person proposed as precentor, and to report.

[On the recommendation of the committee on public markets who reported “that the roof of one of the slaughter houses is so much decayed as to render a new one necessary and some of the other roofs require a thorough repair,” the magistrates and council accepted an estimate for £54 19s. 8d., and authorized the repairs to be executed agreeably thereto.]

Authorize re-  
pairs on roof  
of slaughter  
house.

The lord provost stated that yesterday the various branches of the common good had been exposed to lease by public auction, along with the pontages of the bridges, and in consequence of little or no competition had been let at the following reduced rates:—

Set of com-  
mon good.

(1) Impost on ale and beer, let to John Johnstone and Alexander Steel at £1,000, last year £1,305.

(2) Ladles and maltures let to Daniel M'Nicol at £1,860, last year at £2,130.

(3) Beef and mutton markets let to William Thomson at £480, last year £505.

(4) Butter and cheese let to William Thomson at £200, last year £210.

(5) Washing house not let at roup but since let privately to James Provan at £150, last year £170.

The lord provost stated that the expences of the public funeral of

Expences of  
funeral of

marshal  
Graham.

the late Mr. John Graham, city marshal and superintendent of police, amounted to between £70 and £80, and that the commissioners of police had agreed to pay the one half if the magistrates and council would pay the other half. Of which matter delay the farther consideration till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

29 June 1832

Explanation  
as to delay in  
calling coun-  
cil meeting.

In explanation of the longer interval than usual which had occurred since the last meeting of council, the lord provost alluded to the meeting which he had called for the 17th May last, but at which a quorum of members of the corporation had not attended, and to the meeting of the members of council which had taken place on the 22nd June inst., in the capacity of river trustees, at the annual inspection of the river, frith, and light houses.

Address to  
his Majesty.

On the motion of the lord provost, seconded by baillie Smith, the magistrates and council unanimously resolved to present the following address to his Majesty, on the occasion of the late attack upon his person at Ascot races, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the address in their behalf and to transmit the same to lord viscount Melbourne, secretary of state for the Home department:—

To the King's most excellent Majesty. The humble address of the lord provost, magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow, in council assembled. Most gracious Sovereign,—While we reflect with mingled indignation and abhorrence on the late atrocious assault on your Majesty's person, we beg leave most cordially to congratulate your Majesty on your escape, under Divine providence, from more severe injury. And we not only feel it to be our public duty, but are earnestly desirous on this occasion to convey to your Majesty the renewed assurances of our firm and steady loyalty and of our zealous and warm attachment to your royal person and government. Signed and sealed, &c.

Agree to pay  
half of ex-  
penses of  
marshall  
Graham's  
funeral.

Having resumed consideration of the proposal submitted at last meeting to pay one half of the expenses of the funeral of the late John Graham, esqr., city marshal, on the footing of the commissioners of police paying the other half, approve thereof, resolve accordingly and authorize the chamberlain to make the said payment.

On the verbal report of the deacon convener, from the musical committee of St. George's church, relative to the application presented at last meeting from the kirk session of that parish, nominate and appoint Ebenezer Sellars to be precentor of St. George's church for one year from the first day of May last, with the emoluments and duties attached to the office, and direct the salary which became due prior to the said date to be paid to the person who officiated in the meantime as requested by the session.

Appoint Ebenezer Sellars to be precentor of St. George's church.

There was produced the following extract from the minutes of the commissioners of police of the 24th May, 1832:—

Proceedings as to bucket money.

“The subject of the process with the trades house relative to the bucket money having now been again brought before the board, under the notice given by Mr. Black at last meeting, it was unanimously agreed that an endeavour to effect a compromise of said question should now be made by conference of the heads of the different corporations concerned and the convener of the police committee on this business, along with their legal advisers, and the clerk was directed to communicate an extract of this minute accordingly to the town council and merchants and trades houses.”

Which extract having been read, the magistrates and council decline interfering in the matter, in respect it is the subject of a process depending before the magistrates, but recommend to the parties interested an amicable adjustment of the dispute.

There was produced a petition from the moderator and session of St. John's church, representing the state of disrepair of the said church, with the following report of the committee on churches thereon:—

Report as to repairs on St. John's church and remit.

“The committee on churches beg to inform the council that the moderator and session of St. John's church have informed them that the pulpit is in a state of great disrepair from dry rot, that the church requires to be painted and the window blinds renewed. The committee having visited the church, regret to inform the council that the under part of the pulpit is completely destroyed by dry rot, the window blinds are worn out, and the wall and ceilings of the church require to be white washed and water painted. The committee therefore beg to recommend that the council authorise them to receive estimates and contract for white washing the ceilings and water painting the walls of the church, vestry, lobbies and stair cases, to order new window blinds, and the

pulpit to be restored in the most effectual manner, so as to prevent the recurrence of the vegetable fungus, which has spread over the whole of the interior of the under part of the pulpit. The superintendent of public works has pointed out a scheme for remedying the evil which we think very likely to answer the purpose, but at his suggestion we beg to recommend that Mr. Hamilton, architect, and Messrs. Rodger and Ferrie, should join him in a report to us, and on our being satisfied of the probability of success the work should be done without loss of time."

Which petition and report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of the report, and remit to the committee to get the repairs therein recommended executed without delay, the repair of the lower part of the pulpit not admitting of any previous estimate, and the superintendent of public works stating that the expense of the white washing and water painting will not exceed £40 sterling.

Resolve to have a special council meeting on burgh reform.

There was laid before the council the following extract minute of the merchants house:—

"At Glasgow, the 12th day of June, 1832, and within the Town hall, at two o'clock afternoon. At a quarterly stated meeting of the merchants house. The house resumed the consideration of the state of progress of the committee on the reform of the municipal constitution of the burgh, and as the Reform bill is now in effect passed the following members were added to the committee on conference on burgh reform, vizt., Alexander Graham, John Leadbetter, Charles Hutcheson, and it was resolved that an extract of this minute be transmitted to the lord provost urging a conference as soon as possible, so as to enable the directors to report to their constituents. Extracted from the records of the merchants house by (signed) John Douglas, clerk."

Which extract having been read the dean of guild expressed his hope that a meeting of the committees of council and of the merchants and trades houses might now take place, and the deacon convener concurred in the expression of this hope. Baillie M'Lean enquired on what footing the committee of council was to meet with the other two committees, particularly whether the report made by the committee of council was to be considered as agreed to or not. Mr. William Craig concurred in thinking this point should be previously determined. And the lord provost and several other members of council having delivered their

sentiments with regard to the propriety of the council coming to some resolution on the subject of the report presented by the committee of council, prior to any conference being held with the other two committees, the magistrates and council resolve to hold a special meeting after the return of the lord provost from the convention of royal burghs, for the purpose of resuming consideration of the said report and of coming to a determination on the subject thereof, two days' previous intimation to be given of the meeting.

Mr. William Craig intimated that at next meeting he would make a motion for the admission of reporters to the meetings of council, with a view to the proceedings being reported in the public newspapers.

Motion to be made that reporters be admitted to the council meetings.

19 July 1832

The lord provost produced a letter from lord viscount Melbourne, stating that his lordship had laid the address voted by the magistrates and council on the 29th ulto. before the King, and that his Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner.

Letter from lord Melbourne.

The lord provost and baillie Smith reported, verbally, that they had attended the late meeting of the convention of royal burghs, and that the applications for aids or grants of money by different burghs had been successfully resisted, that they had communicated to the convention the report of the committee of council on the improvement of the municipal constitution of this city, that the question of burgh reform had been remitted by the convention generally to their annual committee, with instructions to intimate the meetings of the committee to the different burghs, but that no information or suggestions had been obtained from the convention or any of its members that were likely to be of any use with reference to the reform of the municipal constitution of Glasgow.

Report of lord provost as to attending convention of burghs.

There was produced the following extract from the minutes of the kirk session of St. Enoch's parish :—

Appoint Mr. John Sym to officiate in St. Enoch's during vacancy.

“ At Glasgow, the 8th day of June, 1832 years.—The session having taken into consideration that the parish would soon become vacant and that the presbytery were only in use to supply a vacant parish once a fortnight, unanimously agreed to recommend to the magistrates and council Mr. John Sym to preach

on those Sabbaths on which one of the members of presbytery should not be appointed to officiate, and requested the moderator to make the necessary communication to the lord provost.”

Which communication having been considered, the magistrates and council, upon the expected vacancy in St. Enoch’s church being declared and upon the approbation of the presbytery being expressed, nominate and appoint Mr. John Sym, preacher of the gospel, to officiate in the celebration of divine service in St. Enoch’s church during the vacancy of the cure, on the alternate Sundays on which the vacancy shall not be supplied by the presbytery, with the usual emoluments.

Death of  
Laurence  
Craigie,  
junr., treas-  
urer of city.

The lord provost stated that on learning the death of Laurence Craigie, junior, esqr., treasurer of this burgh and an extraordinary member of council, baillie Smith had, in his absence from town, called a meeting of council for Tuesday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of fixing a day for electing a person to be treasurer in room of the late Mr. Craigie, but that in consequence of gentlemen being in the country a quorum of the council had not attended on Tuesday, and that in consequence the present meeting had been called for the said purpose. On considering which statement, the magistrates and council appoint a meeting of council to be held on Wednesday next, the 25th day of July inst., at one o’clock afternoon, for the election of a treasurer in place of the said Laurence Craigie, junr., esqr., deceased, in terms of the set and constitution of the burgh.

25 July 1832

James Den-  
nistoun  
elected  
treasurer.

[From a list of three names the magistrates and council chose James Dennistoun as treasurer, for the remainder of the current year, in room of Laurence Craigie, junr., deceased.]

Proceedings  
as to improve-  
ment of set of  
burgh.

The lord provost stated that agreeably to the resolution of council at the meeting held on the 29th June last, and the previous intimation given of the object of the present meeting, as thereby directed, the next business was to resume consideration of the report of the committee on the improvement of the municipal constitution of the city. [After discussion a motion by the deacon convener was carried by a majority], and the magistrates and council accordingly approve in general of the report of the committee of council on the improvement of the municipal

constitution of the city, with the variation that two in place of one of the new members of council be annually elected by the merchants house and by the trades house, each respectively, the dean of guild and the deacon convener being each one of that number, when first elected into office, and authorize and instruct the committee of council to have conferences with the committees of the merchants house and trades house on the basis of the said report and variation, and to report the result of the said conferences, reserving all the details of the report for further deliberation and ultimate determination.

Mr. William Craig moved, agreeably to the notice given by him at the meeting of council held on the 29 June last, that the reporters for the public newspapers be admitted to the meetings of council. Baillie M'Lean seconded the motion. Mr. John Alston opposed the motion, and moved that the consideration thereof be delayed indefinitely. Mr. William Gray supported Mr. Alston's motion. The vote being put, fifteen voted for Mr. Alston's motion and three for the original motion; and the magistrates and council accordingly delay indefinitely the further consideration of the matter.

The lord provost reported, verbally, from the committee on the formation of the Parliamentary road, between the Garscube and the Kirkintilloch roads, that a peremptory demand had been made, under the decree of the sheriff and threatened diligence thereon, for the price awarded by the jury in November last for the ground to be occupied by the said road, that it was now indispensably necessary the committee should immediately have a special credit with a bank to enable them to pay the sum found due, and that the committee would make a further and full written report of their proceedings since the matter was last before the council. On considering which verbal report, appoint the further written report now promised to be laid before the next meeting of council, and in respect of the urgency of the case the magistrates and council hereby authorize the committee and the chamberlain, in their name and on their behalf, to apply for and obtain a special credit for the said purpose from the Glasgow Bank company, to the extent of £6,000 sterling, and to bind the funds of the corporation of the city of Glasgow to the said extent.

Memorial  
from bakers  
as to ladle  
dues.

There was produced a memorial from the incorporation of bakers on the subject of the ladle dues, of which copies had been furnished to each member of council. And the said memorial having been considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee of finance, with instructions to enquire deliberately into the matter and to report.

7 August 1832

Verbal report  
as to road  
between  
Garscube and  
Kirkintilloch  
roads.

The lord provost reported, verbally, from the committee on the Parliamentary road, between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch roads, on the north of the city, that in consequence of the death of Mr. Hamilton of Holmhead, one of the persons interested in the ground proposed to be taken for the said road, according to the valuation by the jury in November last, and of certain depending arrangements with Mr. Charles Tennant and Mr. Laurence Hill, the special report of the committee on that road, promised at last meeting, had not been prepared, but that the committee expected to be able to lay the report before the council at next meeting.

Death of Mr.  
Frew, prin-  
cipal baillie of  
Gorbals.

The lord provost having intimated the lamented death of William Frew, esqr., member of council and principal baillie of Gorbals, the magistrates and council, on the motion of his lordship, appoint a meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 29th of August instant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for electing a member of council, and also for electing a principal baillie of Gorbals for the remainder of the current year till the annual elections at Michaelmas next.

Day fixed for  
electing  
minister to  
St. Enoch's.

The lord provost having also intimated that the cure of St. Enoch's church and parish had now been formally declared vacant, the magistrates and council, on the motion of his lordship, appoint a meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 29th August inst., at 2 o'clock afternoon, for presenting a minister to the said vacant charge, and direct the deed of presentation to be prepared so that it may be signed on that day. The lord provost submitted to the consideration of the council the revd. Mr. Henderson of Ratho and Mr. William Gray the revd. Dr. Hill of Dailey.

Report as to  
purchase of  
additional

The committee on churches and church yards presented the following report:—

“ Glasgow, 6 August, 1832. The committee on church yards beg to inform the council that there is a great want of burying ground in the city and that they have now got an offer of a very suitable piece of ground, belonging to the managers of the Asylum for the blind, near the High church yard, and is enclosed on three sides by walls. At the south west corner of the lot, and included in the offer, there is a house and byres let at the rent of £34. The committee have got an offer of the whole at the price of £3,000, to be converted into a ground rent of £150 per annum, and a feu duty payable to St. Nicholas hospital of 11s. 1d. Immediate possession is to be given and the rent is to commence from Martinmas next. The superintendent of public works has made a plan of the burying ground, by which it appears that there will be 389 burying places, which at the present rate would bring £5,148 12s., but to produce this sum £1,648 12s. will be required to make roads, erect inside parallel walls, gates, &c. So that, even when the burying places are all sold, the price will only amount to £3,500. Altho’ the committee recommend that the offer be accepted, the burying ground laid out without loss of time, and a part of it appropriated for the burial of persons who have died of cholera morbus, the council will be aware that the income for several years will be less than the rent to be paid. But this deficiency will be nearly made up by rates collected from persons who bury their dead in the public ground.

The committee have also to inform the council that they have received plans and estimates for a parapet wall and iron rail, with seven gates, to be put round St. Enoch’s church, and beg to recommend, that Mr. Alexander Broom’s estimate for mason work, being £123, and Messrs. Balfour and M’Callum’s for smith work and cast iron work, being £132, be accepted, their estimates being the cheapest.

The committee have further to report that the superintendent of public works has directed their attention to a part of the joists and floor of St. George’s church which are so much decayed that several of the joists and part of the flooring will require to be renewed. As this cannot be done by estimate without removing the pews, the committee suggest that the council authorize the work to be done under their inspection.

Which report having been read, the dean of guild stated that the merchants house had recently made purchases with a view to additional burying ground in the vicinity of the High church and the general improvement of the city in that quarter, by opening a communication

from the High Street, and that an offer would probably be made of the ground intended for burying ground to the magistrates and council, but that this could not be effected sooner than Martinmas, and would not therefore supersede the necessity which at present existed for procuring immediate accommodation, under the severe pestilence now prevalent in this city and suburbs. And the first part of the said report having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council, in respect of the extreme urgency of the case, unanimously authorize the committee on churches and church yards immediately to complete and carry into execution the arrangement with the managers of the Asylum for the blind for the purchase of the ground in question, so as to afford the accommodation now indispensably requisite for the interment of the bodies of persons dying under the cholera. With regard to the second part of the said report, relative to the railing around St. Enoch's church, delay the further consideration thereof till next meeting of council. But with regard to the third branch of the report, authorize the committee to get the proposed repairs on St. George's church executed immediately as being indispensably necessary.

Railing round  
St. Enoch's  
church.

Repairs on  
St. George's  
church.

Letter from  
crown agent  
for returns as  
to state of  
burgh.

There was produced the following letter to the town clerks from Mr. David Cleghorn, agent for the crown:—

“ 34 Castle Street, Edinburgh, 27th July, 1832. Sir,—The lord advocate has received a communication from the secretary of state for the Home department intimating that the King has been pleased to comply with the prayer of an humble address, presented to his Majesty in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1832, for ‘Returns by each of the several royal burghs in Scotland, authenticated by the signature of the acting chief magistrate and town clerk thereof, of copies of the annual account of the said burgh, made up in obedience to the act 3, Geo. IV, c. 91, for each of the five years preceding Michaelmas 1831 inclusive; Account, comprising the same period, setting forth the intrusions of the council of such burgh in the affairs of each and every hospital and school mortification, and all other establishments whatsoever for the purposes of education or charity under the exclusive management and control of the magistrates and council of such burgh, showing the amount of the property, effects and funds of each such establishment, and the manner in which the same are now vested, secured and employed; Statement

of the affairs of such public harbours, ferries, tolls, pontages, markets, market dues, fairs, rivers, or other public grant or establishment, customs or rates of any description connected with commerce, navigation or the transport of goods, under the charge, whether sole or jointly with others, of the magistrates and council of each such burgh, shewing the precise nature and description of each such right, original or by renewal, whether by written title or usage or prescription, the produce of the duties received therefrom for the said period, the debts (if any) affecting the same, and tables showing the rates at which all such charges are laid on and levied and the amount levied annually; Account shewing the precise nature and description of any special grant in favor of such burgh, of the nature of local tax or impost on all wine or any other article, the endurance thereof, the produce of the same for the period aforesaid, and the debts and obligations (if any) affecting the same; Statement setting forth the number of members of council of such burgh, with a list of such members for each of the twenty years preceding the said term of Michaelmas, distinguishing such as are elected by the council itself and such as are elected by corporations, and shewing the number of members of which each corporation selecting any member of council consisted at the said term of Martinmas, 1831, and shewing the nature, extent and quality of any exclusive privilege of trade or otherwise, possessed or claimed by each such corporation, the fees exacted on the entry of persons therewith, and the sums levied annually from the members thereof, shewing also the population of each such burgh by the last parliamentary return; Return specifying the number of burgesses and the number of guild brethren, separately entered in each such burgh, annually, within the period of the last forty years, setting forth the fees of entry for such persons which have been exacted from time to time within that period, and the exclusive privileges possessed or claimed by each such burgesses and guildry, and the liabilities and burdens that specially attach to each such class, together with an account of the peculiar funds (if any) of each such body.

“I am directed by the lord advocate to desire that you will forthwith prepare the said returns, so far as they relate to your burgh, and transmit the same addressed to ‘S. M. Phillips, esqr., Home office, London,’ in order that they may be laid before the House of Commons. I am, sir, your very obedt. servt. (signed) D. Cleghorn.”

Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council resolve that as the returns required will obviously be a work not

only of labor but of expense, application ought to be made at the office of the secretary of state for the Home department for an assurance by government that reasonable remuneration will be allowed to the persons who may be employed for the skill and labor bestowed, and authorize the lord provost and the town clerks to address a letter to this effect to Mr. Phillips for the consideration of the secretary of state and the lord advocate.

*22 August 1832*

Death of  
baillie Burn.

The lord provost stated that, at last meeting of council, he had the melancholy task of intimating the unexpected death of William Frew, esqr., member of council and baillie of Gorbals, a gentleman highly esteemed and justly respected by his fellow citizens, and that he then little expected it would have been his painful duty to call the present meeting of council in consequence of the lamented death of his late colleague in the magistracy of the city, George Burn, esqr., whose private worth and whose zealous and humane discharge of his duty as a magistrate were well known to them all. On receiving which intimation, and on the suggestion of his lordship, the magistrates and council unanimously resolve thus publicly to express their sincere condolence and sympathy with the families of their departed friends and to record the high estimation in which they held the deceased.

Letter from  
secretary of  
state as to  
expense of  
burgh  
returns.

The lord provost stated that, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting of council, his lordship and Mr. Reddie had officially addressed a letter to Mr. Phillips, of the office of the secretary of state for the Home department, requesting an assurance from government for the payment of the expense that must necessarily be incurred in the preparation of the returns required from royal burghs under the late resolution of the house of commons, and that the following rather unsatisfactory answer had been received:—

“ Whitehall, 13th August, 1832. My lord,—I am directed by Viscount Melbourne to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship’s letter of the 6th instant and to inform you that the returns to which it refers will probably be referred to a committee of the house of commons on the state of the Scotch burghs, and if any expense is necessarily incurred in the preparation of the

returns lord Melbourne recommends you to apply to the committee for remuneration as there are not any funds under the control of the secretary of state applicable to such a purpose. In the event of any of the incorporated bodies of Glasgow objecting to make returns to your lordship, lord Melbourne requests that you will apprise him of such refusal, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to obtain returns from them. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) G. Lamb.”

Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to have a communication with T. F. Kennedy, esqr., the mover in parliament of the resolutions for the returns, with a view to the reduction of the expense of the returns required from this city or a guarantee for the payment thereof, and authorize the magistrates to proceed in getting the returns prepared whatever may be the result of the correspondence with Mr. Kennedy.

The committee on the court house and gaol presented the following report:—

“The committee on public offices beg to inform the council that great inconvenience has been experienced, at the time of the circuit, by admitting the public to the court house by the gate at the south front of the public offices. It is therefore proposed to admit the public by the north front, but to accomplish this an additional gate will be required on the north parapet. The committee have received estimates for an iron gate and the masonry connected with it, amounting in whole to £11 18s., which they recommend the council to accept. By the proposed alteration the public will have free access to all the offices on the south side of the building during the sitting of the circuit court. 22nd August, 1832.”

Authorize a new iron gate to be erected on north side of gaol.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the committee and superintendent of public works to get the work executed in time for the autumn circuit.

29 August 1832

[John Small, wright, chosen a councillor of the trades rank in room of William Frew, deceased.] Trades councillor.

[Robert Ferrie chosen principal bailie of the barony of Gorbals in room of William Frew, deceased.] Principal baillie of Gorbals.

Eldest trades baillie. [William Rodger chosen eldest trades baillie in room of George Burn, deceased.]

The revd. James Henderson elected minister of St. Enoch's church. The magistrates and council then proceeded, agreeably to the resolution of the 7th inst., to elect a minister to the vacant charge of St. Enoch's church and parish. Baillie John Smith stated that he had not yet made up his mind and moved the presentation should be delayed till next meeting of council as now fixed, and Baillie James Brown seconded the motion. Mr. William Craig opposed delay and moved that the election should be immediately proceeded with. Mr. John Alston concurred and seconded the motion; and after a good deal of debate and discussion the vote being put the motion for proceeding with the presentation at this meeting was carried. The lord provost then proposed the rev. Mr. James Henderson of Ratho as a fit person to fill the vacant charge. Baillie Cuthbertson seconded the motion, and the vote being put Mr. Henderson was elected to be minister of St. Enoch's church and parish, nineteen voting for Mr. Henderson and eight declining to vote. [Here follows deed of presentation, MS. Record, pp. 334-6.]

Provost to subscribe petition to presbytery. The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to subscribe in their behalf a petition to the revd. presbytery of Glasgow, praying the presbytery to fix an early date for moderating a call to the revd. James Henderson, and to take the other steps necessary for his translation from Ratho to St. Enoch's church and parish, according to the rules of the church.

Committee to sign call. Further, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee of council, to take the necessary measures for having the revd. James Henderson translated from Ratho and inducted into St. Enoch's church and parish of this city, with power to attend the presbytery and to sign the call in favor of Mr. Henderson in behalf of the magistrates and council.

Minute of committees as to burgh reform and remit. The lord provost presented the following minute of the joint proceedings of the committees of the town council, of the merchants house, and of the trades house, on the municipal reform of the city:—  
 “ At Glasgow, the 22nd day of August, 1832. The committees having assembled proceeded to hear read the printed report of the committee of the town council on the proposed improvement of the municipal constitution of the city, as

modified by the act of council of the 25th of July last, proposing the election of two members each by the merchants house and the trades house, annually, instead of one, with this express preliminary declaration that the proceedings of the meeting shall not be held as binding on the respective constituents of the several committees, the object of the meeting being merely a conference among the three committees with a view to such a joint report as may tend to lead to unanimity of opinion among the members of the three great bodies corporate of which the constitution of the city is composed. The committees then proceeded to take into their deliberate consideration the different articles of the report of the committee of council *seriatim*,<sup>1</sup> and ultimately came to the following conclusions:—Article 1st was unanimously approved of, with the explanation that eight members of the existing council shall go out of office to make room when necessary for the eight new members to be introduced. Article 2nd was approved of, with the exception that the dwelling house required for a councillor within the royalty should be assessed for taxes only at the annual value of £20 or upwards, instead of £30, and with this explanation that after the words, towards the end of the clause, ‘and a dwelling house in the vicinity,’ there should be added the words ‘the said dwelling’ being assessed for taxes, &c., and also with the suggestion of the alternative of proof of actual rental. Article 3rd, as modified by act of council of the 25th of July last,<sup>2</sup> was approved of, with the addition that, in the second line,<sup>3</sup> the words ‘and without leets’ should be added after the word ‘annually,’ and with the exception that there exists a difference of opinion whether two members ought to be annually sent to the council by the merchants and trades houses, respectively, in place of one, there being a few dissentient voices on this point from the report as modified by the act of council of the 25th of July last. Article 4th, as modified by the act of council of the 25th of July last, was approved of, with the exception noticed under the immediately preceding article. Article 5th was approved of, with the adoption of the parliamentary qualification, now fixed by the act 2 and 3, William IV, c. 65, with the exception, under the modification of the report before mentioned of the word ‘four’ being inserted instead of ‘six,’ and of the word ‘two’ twice instead of ‘three’; and with the recommendation that the question of the continuance or abolition of the distinction between the merchant rank and the trades rank be taken into their deliberate consideration by the merchants house and the trades house respectively. Article 6th was approved of, with

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, pp. 455-7.<sup>2</sup> *Antea*, pp. 482-3.<sup>3</sup> First line of print.

the deletion of the last clause, in consequence of the adoption of the plan of registration for parliamentary election. Article 7th was approved of, with the adoption of the mode of proceeding in parliamentary elections, with such modifications as may be deemed advisable to lessen the expense. Article 8th was approved of. Article 9th was approved of, under reservation for the deliberate consideration of the merchants and trades houses of the question whether the distinction between the merchant rank and the trades rank ought to be continued or abolished in the magistracy as well as in the council. Article 10th was approved of, substituting 'one year' for 'two years.' Article 11th was approved of. Under Article 12th an opinion was expressed favourable to a municipal union of the city with the lands of Blythswood, upon fair and equitable terms."<sup>1</sup>

Which minute having been read, the magistrates and council direct copies thereof to be sent to the dean of guild and deacon convener for the use of their respective houses, and remit to the same committee with instructions now to investigate and ascertain what ought to be the details of the proposed municipal arrangement, particularly the mode of procedure to be adopted in the annual election of four councillors by the inhabitants at large, and the equitable terms on which a municipal union with the lands of Blythswood may be effected, to hold further conferences with the committees of the merchants house and of the trades house if it shall appear necessary, and to report.

*26 September 1832*

Alexander Mitchell elected a trades councillor.

[Alexander Mitchell, skinner, chosen a councillor of the trades rank in order to supply the vacancy caused by the death of George Burn, eldest trades bailie, and the election of William Rodger, ordinary trades councillor to that office.]

Authorize a railing to be erected around St. Enoch's church.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of that part of the report of the committee on churches and church yards, presented on the 7th August last, which related to the erection of a railing around St. Enoch's church, the chamberlain, agreeably to the standing order, laid before the council the following statement of expenditure since the 30th September last:—

<sup>1</sup> A report of the negotiations is given in "View of the Merchants House" (1866), pp. 371-6.

“ I beg leave to subjoin a statement of the various sums which have been expended or voted since the preceding balance, and not connected with the ordinary annual expenditure of the corporation :—

Subscription to board of health, ... ..	£200	0	0
do. St. Enoch's Square, ... ..	70	0	0
Donation to John Graham, superintendent of police,...	52	10	0
Half expence of his funeral, ... ..	37	5	1
Subscription to Strathbungo Chapel, ... ..	10	0	0
do. preserve salmon fishings, ... ..	10	0	0
New gate at north end of public offices, ... ..	11	18	0
	<hr/>		
	£391	13	1

“ Besides which the following sums have been disbursed, but may be considered more as the ordinary expenditure of the corporation, similar charges occurring annually :—

Repairing pavements and erecting gate at St. John's church, ... ..	£68	16	4
Painting Tron church, ... ..	97	0	0
do. St. David's church, ... ..	14	10	0
Repairing walls and wells and renewing gates in the Green, ... ..	215	15	0
Levelling ground at Provanmill, ... ..	30	0	0
Induction dinner—Mr. Lorimer, ... ..	63	11	8
do. —Mr. Geddes, ... ..	52	10	6
Repairing Town Mill road, ... ..	15	0	0
Reward for apprehending Stirrat, ... ..	15	0	0
Painting St. John's church, ... ..	39	18	0
	<hr/>		
	£612	1	6

And the said statement and report having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee to get the work recommended executed without delay, the expense not to exceed the amount of the estimates obtained, with instructions to take care that the railing in front of the church shall not obstruct the view of the portico from Argyle Street, and with instructions also for the committee still to

endeavour to get the consent of the proprietors of tenements in St. Enoch's Square to the church being inclosed in the central area, by the passage in front of the church being shut up, tho' under an obligation to open the same if afterwards required.

Report as to  
road between  
Garscube and  
Kirkintilloch  
roads.

The magistrates and council proceeded to take into consideration the following report presented at last meeting by the committee on the parliamentary communication between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch roads:—

“The committee on the north Parliamentary Road beg to submit to the council a detailed account of their proceedings from the passing of the act till the present time. [Narrative of proceedings engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 348-56]. The following is an estimate of the expence of completing the road:—

Expence of the act of parliament, &c.,	...	...	£393	14	2
Price of the ground acquired from Bell's heirs,	...	...	5,348	3	0
Expenses claimed by Bell's heirs now under revision,	...	...	642	3	5
Expenses incurred by the trustees in the jury trial, not yet settled but supposed to amount to about	...	...	550	0	0
Ground acquired from James Ewing, esqr.,	...	...	1,244	8	0
Making the road, per detailed estimate, 5 June, 1832	...	...	4,786	6	1
Although it is believed, the above sums are fully sufficient to finish the road, the committee think it right to add	...	...	35	5	4

to cover any unforeseen expense, thus making the  
gross expense amount to ... .. £13,000 0 0

The council have already authorized the further credit with the Glasgow bank which was indispensably necessary for the payment of the price of the ground awarded by the jury, and for which price the sheriff had pronounced decree and a charge had been given, and it remains for determination what measures ought to be adopted against those parties who agreed to pay a third of the whole expense of the road, but who now apparently wish to restrict their obligation to the £2,000 for which they gave a credit on the Glasgow Bank. The operations requisite for the completion of the road must now at all events be proceeded with to prevent further and great loss. And the trustees for the heirs of the Milton estate, who gave the ground without stipulating any price,

are very urgent that the road should be finished without delay and otherwise threaten a claim of damages. The obligation granted by the gentlemen connected with the Garnkirk railway, though not a formal bond such as previous legal advice would probably have suggested, appears to be distinct enough in its terms and to be legally valid and obligatory. And although the expense, risk, and irritation of a lawsuit are much to be deprecated, your committee do not well see how the trustees can discharge their duty without enforcing fulfilment of the agreement on the faith of which they proceeded with the formation of the road and subjected the trust fund in the extravagant price awarded by the jury. It may be added that Mr. Hill, although the Garnkirk railway committee decline advancing more than the £2,000 for which they gave a letter of credit to the Glasgow bank, verbally recommends to your committee to go on with the operations and to charge them with their third share when the work is completed."

Which report having been read, Mr. William Craig observed that the report was defective in so far as it did not specify the quantity of ground taken from Mr. James Ewing, or whether the price was fixed by private agreement, and if so at what period. The lord provost in answer stated that it was considered essential by the committee to have an arrangement concluded with Mr. Ewing before the jury valuation trial of the ground belonging to Bell's heirs, and that this arrangement should be conducted confidentially by himself so as to prevent the price being founded on at the jury trial, that after a good deal of communication and written correspondence with Mr. Ewing he had, in the exercise of the discretionary powers conferred on him, agreed to give a higher price than what the superintendent of public works and the persons of skill he had precognosed considered to be its value, from the conviction that from its situation Mr. Ewing's ground was greatly superior in value to that of Bell's heirs, and stipulating at the same time that part of the price should be dependent on the issue of the jury trial, that the price awarded to Bell's heirs by the jury having to a large extent exceeded even the full conditional price agreed upon with Mr. Ewing, the committee were of course bound to pay that full price, and that by this arrangement a most beneficial bargain had been accomplished for the road trust, however otherwise it might be for Mr. Ewing. Mr. William

Craig declared himself satisfied with the explanation given by the lord provost, and the magistrates and council having deliberately considered the said report, approve thereof and authorize the committee, without delay, to proceed with the operations necessary for the completion of the road.

Additional  
sheds for sale  
of fruit.

The committee on markets presented the following report:—

“The committee on markets beg to inform the council that Mr. M'Kay their tenant in the salt provision market, Market Lane, is establishing a fruit market there, but to enable him to do so with effect he will require additional sheds, which will cost £36, on which he is willing to pay ten per cent. As your committee is of opinion that a fruit market in these premises would be of ultimate advantage to the funds of the corporation, they beg to recommend the sheds to be erected.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the committee to get the sheds therein recommended executed without delay upon the terms therein specified.

Letter as to  
burgh  
returns, and  
returns to be  
proceeded  
with.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from T. F. Kennedy, esqr., M.P., in answer to the letter addressed to him with the view of diminishing the expence of making the returns required by the late resolutions of the House of Commons, by transmitting the printed annual abstracts instead of full written copies of the annual statements of the affairs of the corporation of the city, and of the different trusts connected with it:—

“Dumbarton, 12th September, 1832. Dear lord provost,—Having left home I am only now enabled to acknowledge your letter of the 6th respecting the motion for returns from the royal burghs. I fear it is not in my power to give so satisfactory a reply to your questions as you naturally wish and I could desire, because I have not within my reach a copy of the order of the House of Commons so that I might refer to its terms which I do not accurately recollect. But even of that I should not feel myself entitled to put a construction on the order for your guidance, because many persons are looking to the returns with great interest, and if I were to put a restricted, others might put a more extended construction upon them. I should recommend that you should put a *fair construction on what the order means*, according to the manner in which it is expressed and which in truth I cannot at this

moment call to my recollection and, true, you cannot be in error. I am quite aware that the financial administration of the corporation of Glasgow has been very different from most of its kindred corporations, and therefore I trust that the more complete the returns from Glasgow the more will they redound to the credit of those who have managed them. As to the expense of the returns I fear they must fall on the respective corporations. There is no committee of parliament in existence on the subject, and it is the invariable practice of parliament to call for returns on matters in which the public have an interest, without defraying the expences. This may seem to be a hardship but it also seems to be a just liability to which corporate bodies are occasionally liable. Pray excuse this hasty note which I have seized a moment here to write. I have the honour to be, &c. (signed) T. F. Kennedy. To the lord provost of Glasgow.” Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the necessary returns to be proceeded with.<sup>1</sup>

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Walter Dickson, the agent for the city in Edinburgh, in answer to a letter of enquiry from Mr. Reddie relative to the donation of the late Dr. Bell for the establishment of schools upon the Madras system:—

Letter as to  
Dr. Bell's  
bequest.

“Edinburgh, 31st August, 1832. My dear sir,—I have been favoured with your letter of the 30th inst. respecting the late Dr. Bell's donation to the city of Glasgow. The discharge and declaration of trust is with me and was retained until the trustees of Dr. Bell could transfer the government stock which they were written to do at the time. I have seen Mr. Melville this day and he informs me that the first deed of Dr. Bell was understood to be conclusive, but he had made a second deed and nothing could be adjusted until it was known whether the second deed was to take effect. The opinion of English counsel had been taken, and he is of opinion that the second deed is not a valid one. Mr. Melville says that the trustees can now make the transfers, and he proposes to write to Mr. Grace at St. Andrews this day, that he may have the transfer completed and the discharge shall then be delivered. I will write to you when the evidence of the transfer is given to me. I am, &c. (signed) Wal. Dickson. To James Reddie, esqr., advocate, Glasgow.”

<sup>1</sup> The Returns made by the several royal burghs in terms of the order above referred to were laid before the commissioners appointed by royal authority, in 1833, to enquire into the state of Municipal Corporations in Scotland, and were used in the compilation of their valuable and elaborate reports presented to parliament in 1835 (General Report, p. 7). The special report on Glasgow and its suburban burghs occupies fifty-three pages of the print (Local Reports, part ii., pp. 1-53).

## 2 October 1832

Election of provost and bailies. [James Ewing, provost; James Martin and Hugh Cogan, of the merchants rank, and William M'Lean, of the crafts rank, bailies; John Somerville, youngest merchant bailie; William Wilson, youngest trades bailie.]

Port Glasgow and Newark. [Archibald Falconer, eldest bailie of the towns of Port Glasgow and Newark.]

Thanks voted to lord provost. The magistrates and council unanimously vote their warmest thanks to Robert Dalglish, esquire, late lord provost, for the very able and judicious manner in which he has, during a period of great difficulty, discharged the arduous duties of that office with so much honour to himself and advantage to the community.

Thanks voted to retiring bailies. The council also unanimously vote their best thanks to John Smith, ygst, Donald Cuthbertson and William Rodger, esquires, the magistrates who have now retired from office, for their zealous and efficient exertions in the public service, equally creditable to themselves as useful to their fellow citizens.

Standing orders read. The standing orders enacted on the 21st June, 1831, were publicly read.

## 5 October 1832

Election of councillors. [Twelve merchants and eleven craftsmen councillors for the ensuing year.]

## 10 October 1832

Election of dean of guild, &c. [James Hutchison, dean of guild; Archibald M'Lellan, deacon convener; Robert Ferrie, treasurer; Henry Taylor, junior, water bailie; Joseph Brown, depute water bailie; Henry Paul, principal bailies, and John Binnie, Robert Steel, John Walker and Peter Adam, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; James Dennistoun, bailie of Provan; William Brown, master of works; James Cleland, superintendent of public works; James Hardie, superintendent of streets and buildings; Hugh M'Kay, visitor of maltmen; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, fire and second town clerks, and William Davie and Angus Turner, depute town clerks; Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal; Dr. Corkindale, surgeon to gaol and bridewell.]

## 26 October 1832

Annual estimate for maintenance of poor. There were produced the annual statement and estimate of the expense of the maintenance of the poor, for the current year, by the committee of directors of the town's hospital, but the magistrates and council delay

imposing the assessment until the requisite number of persons willing to discharge the duties of assessors be secured; and in the meantime remit to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to consider deliberately what measures ought to be adopted for the settlement of the dispute between the city and the heritors of the barony parish relative to the claim made by the latter to the poors rates levied from the inhabitants of the extended royalty, and to report.

On the motion of Mr. Robert Ferrie, remit to the committee on the Green to ascertain and report what will be the best means of improving the grass and the surface of the Green generally. Remit as to improving Green.

On the motion of the lord provost, after his lordship had called the attention of the meeting to the strong observations made by the lord justice clerk,<sup>1</sup> at the close of the last circuit, as to the indispensable necessity of improving and extending the gaol accommodation in this city, with a view to the classification of criminal prisoners and the prevention of the propagation of crime, consequent upon their communication with each other, the magistrates and council remit to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to consider the subject deliberately, to have communication with the landed proprietors of the county and to report what measures may be most expedient for accomplishing this desirable object, by act of parliament or otherwise. Further, on the motion of the lord provost, remit to the same committee to consider and report as to the best means of establishing a house of refuge in this city, particularly with regard to the mode of raising the requisite funds by voluntary subscription or compulsory assessment and the nature of the system of management to be adopted. Remit to committee as to extending gaol accommodation and establishing a house of refuge.

On the motion of the lord provost, authorize the purchase of a copy of the edition of the Scottish statutes by Thomas Thomson, esqr., deputy clerk register, for the use of the corporation of the city, and relative records. Authorize purchase of a copy of Scottish statutes.

The town clerks intimated that, in the discharge of their official duty under the act 2 and 3, William IV, c. 65, for amending the Representation of the People in Scotland, they had deemed it right to appoint the established churches of the city as polling places in the several districts in which their relative situation suited. Established churches appointed polling places.

<sup>1</sup> David Boyle.

16 November 1832

Proceedings  
as to poor's  
assessment.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the estimate and report by the committee of directors of the town's hospital, produced at last meeting, proceeded to examine the causes of the increase in the estimate for the present year compared with the estimate for last year, and observing the unusual and very great amount of arrears, and that in the estimate no sum appears to be stated separately for the maintenance of the poor of the extended royalty and no sum is proposed to be assessed to meet the claim of the heritors of the barony parish, remit to baillie M'Lean [and others], as a sub-committee, to enquire into and ascertain the causes of the great amount of arrears in the collection of the assessment for last year, to ascertain whether the estimate includes any allowance for the maintenance of the poor of the extended royalty, and if not what allowance ought to be made for that purpose, to ascertain what may be the amount of the claim of the heritors of the barony parish for the current year, agreeably to the rate imposed by them, to lay the result of these enquiries before the large committee appointed at last meeting to take charge of question with the barony heritors, for their deliberate consideration, and to report the opinion of that committee to the council. Further, direct intimation to be given in the public newspapers that the inhabitants of the extended royalty who pay the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, imposed on them by the magistrates and council, will be protected against any second assessment by the heritors of the barony parish, and in the meantime continue the credit with the Glasgow Bank company formerly granted to the committee of directors of the town's hospital, for the supply of the poor until the assessment be imposed.

Resignation  
of Dr. Dewar  
of the Tron  
church.

The lord provost laid before the council the following letter from the revd. Dr. Dewar to which his lordship had returned a suitable answer:—  
“Garnethill, 7 November, 1832. My lord provost,—I beg to inform your lordship that I have this day resigned my charge of the Tron church and parish into the hands of the presbytery of Glasgow, and that the presbytery have been pleased to accept of my resignation.”<sup>1</sup> His lordship further suggested the propriety of the members of council in the choice of

<sup>1</sup> At this time Dr. Dewar was appointed principal of the University and Marischal College, Aberdeen.

a successor to Dr. Dewar not making up their minds until they saw who were likely to be candidates and of the council having due regard to the views and wishes of the congregation.

In compliance with an application from the session of the Tron church, now vacant by the resignation of the revd. Dr. Dewar, the magistrates and council, in the event of the presbytery sanctioning the nomination, appoint Messrs. Matthew Barclay and Montgomerie Walker, preachers of the gospel, to officiate in the celebration of public worship and divine service in the said church during the vacancy, on the alternate Sundays on which the vacancy is not supplied by the presbytery, with the usual emoluments.

Messrs.  
Barclay and  
Montgomerie  
Walker to  
officiate in  
Tron church.

The deacon convener presented a petition from the moderator, session and congregation of St. George's church, praying for an augmentation of the salary of the precentor of that church to £35 or £40 per annum. Which petition having been read and considered, the magistrates and council remit the same to the committee on churches to consider further and to report.

Application  
for augmenta-  
tion of pre-  
centor's  
salary in St.  
George's.

There was produced the following statement by Mr. Dickson, agent for the city in Edinburgh, of the further proceedings regarding the donation of the late revd. Dr. Andrew Bell of Egmore, for the foundation of schools upon the Madras system. [Here follows statement of proceedings, MS. Record, pp. 425-31.] Which statement having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, with the advice of their ordinary legal advisers, are clearly of opinion it is their duty as trustees to insist for payment of the dividends which have become due on the government stock gifted to them by Dr. Bell, subsequent to the date when Dr. Bell's trustees were by his trust deed of donation directed forthwith to transfer the said stock to the magistrates and council. And authorize Mr. Dickson to intimate this resolution to Dr. Bell's trustees and to ascertain in the meantime what course the magistrates and council of Edinburgh and other donees of Dr. Bell, in trust, have resolved to pursue relative to the payment of such dividends.

Proceedings  
as to Dr.  
Bell's dona-  
tion.

30 November 1832

[Having considered report and estimate by the committee of directors of Poor's assess-  
ment.

the town's hospital, the magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants of the city, including both the ancient and extended royalty, in the sum of £9,479 7s. 7d. for the maintenance of the poor for the current year from 31 August 1832 to 31 August 1833, and in the farther sum of £1,000 to meet the claim of the heritors of the barony parish for that year, in respect of the extended royalty, in the event of the claim being found valid in law. William Govan was appointed collector; and the preceptor and directors of the town's hospital were authorised to borrow from a bank such sums as might be requisite for defraying current expenses.]

Proceedings  
as to poor's  
assessment  
for extended  
royalty.

From which resolution of the magistrates and council to assess the sum of £1,000 on the inhabitants of the antient and extended royalty to meet the disputed claim of the heritors of the barony parish, Messrs. John Leadbetter and William Gilmour, for reasons to be afterwards given in, entered their dissent for themselves and all who should adhere to them, and objected to payment of their individual assessments so far as composed of the sum levied to cover this eventual claim. To this dissent and objection, it was replied that the inhabitants of the antient royalty would not suffer from this provisional assessment, which appeared indispensably necessary in the circumstances, inasmuch as the collection levied from the extended royalty considerably exceeded the additional sum thus provisionally assessed. And Mr. Dalglish submitted the propriety of all the inhabitants being placed, in this respect, on an equal footing, and of measures being immediately adopted for recovery of this part of the arrears. Which matter having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council delay coming to any resolution relative thereto till next meeting of council, in the view of an amicable adjustment by payment in the meantime, under reservation of the objection.

Resolve to  
defend the  
inhabitants of  
the extended  
royalty  
against  
double assess-  
ment.

Further, on the suggestion of Mr. Dalglish, the magistrates and council hereby agree and become bound to defend such inhabitants of the extended royalty as pay the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, imposed by the magistrates of the city, against any further assessment imposed or which may be imposed by the heritors of the barony parish, for the same year, and direct that this minute be printed and a copy thereof delivered to each inhabitant of the extended royalty who pays the assessment imposed on him for the maintenance of the poor of the city.

Mr. John Smith, ygst., called the attention of the council to the great increase of late years in the business to be performed by the collector of the poor's assessment, in consequence of various changes in the circumstances of the city and of the recent disputes relative to the assessment, pointed out the great accuracy, fidelity and activity of Mr. William Govan, the present collector, submitted that the present allowance of £100 per annum was quite inadequate to the labour required and that it would be for the advantage of the public were the remuneration made such as to enable Mr. Govan to devote his whole time and attention to the collection of the fund, and moved accordingly. Baillie Cogan concurred in Mr. Smith's statement and seconded the motion, and the council having considered the matter remit to the magistrates to have a conference with Mr. Govan on the subject and to report.

Proposal as to augmenting salary of collector of poor's assessment.

The committee on law processes presented the following report:—  
 “The committee have had under their consideration a memorial from the magistrates of Gorbals, praying to be relieved from the consequences of certain actions of damages raised against baillie Steel, one of their number, at the instance of certain persons of the name of Cameron and Finlay, on the allegation of an informality in the committment of these individuals to bridewell, upon a charge brought against them before the magistrates of Gorbals, in consequence of the year of the reign of the late King having been filled up in the complaint instead of that of his present Majesty, and upon certain other allegations of irregularity in the proceedings. The magistrates of Gorbals are advised by the dean of faculty that the grounds upon which these actions have been instituted are irrelevant and that there is every probability of their being dismissed by the court. In the meantime, however, the necessary law expences must be paid, and the magistrates of Gorbals conceive that the magistrates and council of Glasgow, as superiors of the barony, are called upon to relieve their baillies from the consequences of the actions referred to and the expenses that may be incurred in defending them against the same. The committee, after mature consideration, do not well see how the city can avoid coming forward to protect the magistrates of Gorbals in the gratuitous exercise of their offices in a case such as the present. The magistrates of Gorbals are advised the actions are groundless, the parties were liberated from bridewell upon a petition at their own instance in which they confessed the charges brought against them, admitted the justice of their sentences, and implored a remission

Actions of damages against the magistrates of Gorbals.

of the specified period of confinement. It is clear, therefore, the actions must be resisted to the utmost, were it only in vindication of the proper authority of the magistrates and, without the present case being admitted as any precedent for the future, the committee would recommend to the magistrates and council, to authorize the payment of the expenses hitherto incurred by the magistrates of Gorbals, amounting to £33 4s. 8½d., reserving the corporation's relief against all parties and funds until the final issue of the processes. Glasgow, November, 1832."

Which report having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, under the reservation therein contained, and authorize the chamberlain to pay the accounts therein mentioned, baillie M'Lean entering his dissent from this proceeding.

Number of  
civil force to  
be used at  
parliament-  
ary elections.

There were laid before the council minutes of the proceedings of meetings, held this week, of the magistrates of Glasgow, the sheriff of the county, the magistrates of the barony of Gorbals, the magistrates of the burgh of Calton, the magistrates of the burgh of Anderston, and of a committee of the commissioners of police of Glasgow, for the purpose of providing an adequate civil force to preserve the peace at the approaching election of the members of parliament for this city and town, from which it appeared that besides swearing in a large number of special constables in the different wards of the city and adjacent districts, and calling out a strong body of pensioners, it was deemed necessary to employ, for two, three, or four days, as may be found requisite, 1,000 men, at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, to act as police officers at the twelve different polling places in the city and suburbs, and also to form a disposable civil force under the direction of the master of police.

Agree to pay  
one half of  
the expense  
of the police  
attending the  
parliament-  
ary elections.

There was also produced the following minute of a meeting of the magistrates:—

“The magistrates having met and considered the proposal made by Mr. Lang at the meeting this day, on the part of the committee of the commissioners of police, vizt., that the magistrates and council should bear one half of the necessary extraordinary expense attending the preservation of the public peace at the ensuing election of the members for this city in parliament, and that the police establishment should bear the other half, the burghs of Calton, Gorbals, and Anderston relieving the corporation of the city and the Glasgow

police establishment of their own proper proportion of the general expense, are of opinion that on the present occasion the magistrates and council ought to comply with the proposal on the part of the police, but without the corporation's doing so being held as any precedent for the future. And the magistrates resolve to recommend to the council to pay one half of the expence accordingly, after deducting the proportions falling to be paid by the burghs of Calton, Gorbals and Anderston, as before mentioned. Glasgow, 28th November, 1832."

Which proceedings and proposed measures having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and upon the condition and footing of the barony of Gorbals, of the burgh of Calton, of the burgh of Anderston, and other suburbs, paying their respective proper proportions of the general expense, and on condition of the present arrangement forming no precedent for the future, agree to pay from the funds of the corporation of the city the half of the proportion of the general expense which may correspond to the city, the police establishment of the city paying the other half.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

"The committee on landed property beg to inform the council that there is an old tenement in Argyle Street, immediately to the east of St. Enoch's Wynd, belonging to Dr. Moses Buchanan, which materially obstructs the pavement, projecting on it, at the east end, 4 feet 5 inches, and at the west 3 feet 11 inches. The proprietor intends immediately to take down this old tenement and rebuild it, and on his applying to the dean of guild court for a lining it was suggested that the front of the new building should be in a line with the adjoining tenements. But as the value of the ground, amounting to upwards of £130, is more than could be reasonably expected from the proprietor, it has been proposed that he should be at one third of the expense, the adjoining proprietors one third, and that one third should be contributed from the removal obstruction fund. The proprietor and those in the neighbourhood have agreed to contribute their proportion, and as there are at present no funds in the hands of the treasurer of the obstruction fund, the committee beg to recommend that the council advance £40 to the said treasurer for the foresaid purpose, to be returned to the town, so soon as he is in possession of funds. 30th November, 1832."

Contribute  
£40 towards  
widening  
Argyle  
Street.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council agree to contribute a sum not exceeding £40 sterling towards the widening and improvement of Argyll Street, opposite to the tenement mentioned in the report.

Letter from  
principal  
M'Farlan as  
to expense of  
printing pres-  
bytery  
records.

There was produced the following letter from the revd. principal Macfarlan:—

“ College, Glasgow, 27th November, 1832. My lord,—It cannot be unknown to your lordship that the records of the presbytery of Glasgow, from 1592 to 1688, after having disappeared for a century, were recovered with great difficulty and in very peculiar circumstances, and that a few years afterwards, when the Tron church was destroyed by fire, they were so much injured as to become entirely useless for the purpose of consultation.<sup>1</sup> An attempt has been made, lately, by the presbytery, to have some of the more ancient volumes transcribed and has been attended with considerable success. Transcript has been made of two volumes, extending from 1592 to 1627, which though sometimes interrupted by the illegible state of the original, is on the whole so perfect as to carry on the series of the transactions of the court in a form sufficiently intelligible. The labour and expense with which this work is attended will be obvious, when I state that the part already transcribed occupies more than 2,500 pages, and forms no fewer than 7 folio volumes of transcript. The quantity of information which these volumes contain, and the light which they throw not only on the ecclesiastical but also on the literary, political and statistical history of the country, and on the state of manners and society at the time, are far greater than was anticipated at the commencement of the undertaking. At the same time the expence of the transcript is far beyond what was counted on, while the presbytery have no funds at their disposal out of which it can be defrayed. I now take the liberty of addressing your lordship in their name, in the hope that, through your influence and recommendation, the honourable magistrates and town council of Glasgow may be induced to assist them in an undertaking so closely connected with the history and antiquities of this city, and beg to mention, in proof of the value set on it by competent judges, that the college of Glasgow, considering its importance in a literary point of view, have favoured them with pecuniary aid to the extent of £30. I have the honour to be, &c. (signed) D. Macfarlane. To the honourable the lord provost of Glasgow, &c., &c.”

<sup>1</sup> See Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., pp. xxviii., 445. Extracts from the Presbytery Records, 1592-1601, are printed in Miscellany of the Maitland Club, vol. i., pp. 51-96.

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council, remit the same to John Smith, ygst., esqr. [and others] as a committee, to have a conference with principal Macfarlane as to the extent of aid required and to report.

4 January 1833

The lord provost stated, with reference to that part of the minutes of last meeting which records the resolution of the magistrates and council to pay in the meantime the law expenses which had been incurred by the magistrates of Gorbals in resisting an action of damages raised against them and the late Mr. Joseph Reid, by certain individuals who had been committed to bridewell for a misdemeanour, reserving recourse against all funds or parties who may be legally liable, that he deemed it his duty to lay before the council a letter he had received on that subject from Mr. William Craig, dated the 13th December last, and which appeared in the public newspapers the day immediately following. And the said letter having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously resolve that no answer shall be returned thereto.

Mr. Craig's letter regarding expenses in action against magistrates of Gorbals.

The magistrates presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the remit made to them by the council, the magistrates have had under their consideration the proposal that the appointment of Mr. Govan, as collector of poors rates within the royalty, should be accompanied by a suitable allowance for the responsibility and trouble connected with the office, and that in future an adequate salary should be attached to the appointment, so as to secure Mr. Govan's exclusive attention to the duties of the office, and they are decidedly of opinion that the person holding the important situation of poor's rate collector should not have his attention distracted from the duties of the office by any other employment or occupation, and that altho' Mr. Govan has hitherto zealously discharged these duties it will be for the general interest, that his time should be exclusively devoted to the collection and distribution of the funds raised for the maintenance of the poor. When not occupied by the proper business of the collection he may render much useful and effectual aid to the directors and superintendent of the town's hospital, both in the judicious selection of deserving objects of charity and in the prevention of improper persons obtaining the benefit of the funds of the hospital. The magistrates

Report as to salary of collector of poor rates.

understand that Mr. Govan, besides the allowance he now receives of £100 per annum for the collection of the city poor's rates, has a salary of £200 per annum from his present employers, but that he would have no objections to relinquish the latter and to devote his whole time and attention to the collection of the poor's rates and to the general interests of the poor, provided he were to receive a salary of £200 per annum. And the magistrates can have no hesitation in recommending that, upon this footing Mr. Govan's appointment for the present year should be accompanied with the allowance just mentioned, and that in like manner there should in future be attached to the office a salary of £200 per annum. Glasgow, 3rd January, 1833."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. John Smith, seconded by baillie Cogan, approve of the recommendation therein contained, of new nominate and appoint Mr. William Govan to be collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor for the current year and of the arrears of the assessment for former years, with power to levy and collect, and if necessary to pursue for the said assessments and with a salary of £200 per annum, upon condition of his devoting his attention exclusively to the duties of his office and of employing any leisure he may have from his attendance on the assessors and the business of the collection of the assessment in aiding the superintendent of the town's hospital, in ascertaining what persons are justly entitled to relief and to what extent, and in preventing persons being improperly admitted to the roll, and upon condition also of his finding sufficient caution for his intromissions to the extent of £1,000.

The magistrates presented the following report:—

“The magistrates have had under their consideration an application to the late magistrates by Duncan Campbell, clerk to the bridewell, for some small allowance for keeping a record and making a monthly return in a book provided for that purpose, for the use of the sitting magistrate, of all persons committed to bridewell, including the name, age, date of committment, crime, sentence, number of previous convictions, and a particular description of each prisoner, which he appears to have kept for several (about seven) years past, without any remuneration; and as this book is of essential service to the sitting magistrate, the magistrates would recommend that Mr. Campbell be allowed ten guineas for the trouble he has already had in keeping the record and making the monthly return of committments. Glasgow, 3rd January, 1833.”

Duncan  
Campbell,  
clerk to  
bridewell,  
allowed ten  
guineas for  
keeping  
record of  
committ-  
ments.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the recommendation therein made and authorize the chamberlain to pay Duncan Campbell the sum of ten guineas as his remuneration for keeping the record of committments to bridewell in time past.

The magistrates presented the following report :—

“ The magistrates have to recommend to the council that the sum of fifteen guineas should be authorized to be paid for transcribing an old volume of council minutes, from the year 1588 to 1590. When Mr. Dalglish and Mr. Smith, as lord provost and eldest magistrate, had occasion to be in Edinburgh, attending the convention of royal burghs, they took the trouble to obtain an estimate of the expense of transcribing and binding this antient volume of the council records, which is in a state of decay and contains much rare and curious information. And the magistrates have no doubt that in authorizing the payment of the estimated expense the council will feel obliged to Mr. Dalglish and Mr. Smith for the trouble they have taken. Glasgow, 3rd January, 1833.”

Fifteen guineas allowed for the transcription of an old volume of council minutes.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the chamberlain to make the payment therein mentioned, and vote their thanks to Messrs. Dalglish and Smith for their attention to this matter.

The committee on law processes presented the following report :—

“ The committee have had under their consideration the letter, of which the following is a copy, from the agent of the tacksman of the impost duties. [Here follows letter from Hugh Moncrieff stating the necessity for the tacksman getting a permanent office to ensure the due collection of the duties, asking that the person appointed by the brewers, under section vi of the impost act, for the detection of ale and beer sent into the city by those residing beyond the limits specified in the act, should be required to give his whole time to the business, and submitting that the tacksman should be relieved from certain law expenses incurred in exercising the powers of the impost act in the collection of duties. The committee recommended that a permanent office for the tacksman should be provided in the Candleriggs bazaar, that the person appointed by the brewers should be required to attend to his duties as suggested; and with regard to law proceedings the report concludes thus: ‘ Altho’ the impost acts expire in 1837 it is not to be presumed that the magistrates and council will not, by joining with Edinburgh and other towns simi-

Report as to impost duties on ale and beer.

larly situated succeed, as Dundee did a few years ago, in obtaining a prolongation of the acts, which of course would make the settlement of the point in question a matter of considerable moment to the city. It seems plain also that the authority of the statutes must be [maintained] otherwise one violation may be allowed to take place after another until the acts become wholly inoperative from a mere want of due energy in carrying them into execution. If the council should be disposed to try the question, it is believed the tacksman will so far contribute to the expense, and it might be proper in any case to limit the sum beyond which the city will not be responsible for any law expenses that may be incurred, say probably to £100.”<sup>1</sup>]

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of the recommendation therein made to appoint a permanent office for the tacksman of the impost duties on ale and beer, approve also of the plan suggested for the better enforcement of the duties of the inspector nominated by the brewers, but delay till next meeting of council coming to any resolution with regard to the institution and the expenses of a law process for enforcing the right to confiscate ale imported into the city without paying the impost duty.

<sup>1</sup> Power to levy an impost on ale and beer brewed or brought into the city of Glasgow and its suburbs was first granted to the magistrates and council by King James VII, under a Deed of Gift, dated 15th January, 1687. The impost was to endure for 19 years and was to be at the rate of 4d. Scots on each pint of ale and beer, or in the option of the magistrates 2 merks on each boll of malt (Glasg. Chart., vol. ii., pp. 229-32); but this was found to be so great and heavy a burden upon the brewers and maltmen that “they refused to pay the samen untill it were modified and rectified to such ane proportion as the malt and ale could reasonable bear.” As the result of conferences between the town council and the maltmen and brewers, an agreement was entered into on 2nd November, 1689, whereby the exaction was reduced to “twentie shilling Scots upon

ilk mask or fyve firloths of malt;” being 16s. the boll as against the 2 merks or 26s. 8d. in the deed of gift (MS. Council Record, vol. 13, pp. 24-27). This arrangement was in its turn superseded by an act of parliament passed in 1693 whereby the magistrates and council were authorised to levy an impost of 2d. Scots on each pint of ale and beer brewed or sold within the city and suburbs for the ensuing thirteen years (Glasg. Chart., vol. ii., pp. 246-51). Under a series of renewal acts (the last of which was passed on 13th June, 1799—Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., pp. 708-11) the impost was still in force. In 1835 and 1836 the town council passed resolutions in favour of application to parliament for a further renewal, but this course was not followed, and the impost terminated on 6th July, 1839 (MS. Council Record, vol. 57, p. 119).

Mr. Leadbetter produced the following reasons of dissent by him and Mr. William Gilmour from the resolution of last meeting of council to impose an assessment to meet the claim of the heritors of the barony parish, and requested they might be entered in the minutes of council, which was ordered accordingly. [Reasons engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 466-73.]

Reasons of dissent against assessment to meet claim of barony heritors.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the propriety of directing proceedings to be instituted against persons refusing to pay their proportions of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, on account of the assessment imposed last year to meet the claim of the heritors of the barony parish, delay coming to any resolution on the subject till another meeting of council.

Delay as to prosecuting persons refusing to pay poor's assessment.

Remit to the committees on churches an application from certain sitters in St. Enoch's church for the better ventilation of that church.

Ventilat. St. Enoch's church.

### 22 January 1833

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on law processes, presented at last meeting, relative to the more effectual recovery of the impost duties on ale and beer, in addition to the two first branches of the said report already approved of, resolve to contribute a sum not exceeding £100 towards the expense of such judicial proceedings as may be found necessary for ascertaining and determining the right to enforce payment of the duties on ale and beer imported within the liberties, by forfeiture of the ale so imported without such payment or by such other means as the existing act of parliament may authorize.

Resolve to contribute £100 towards expense of ascertaining right to levy impost duties.

The lord provost stated that having lately written the lord advocate, requesting to know, generally, what were the intentions of his Majesty's government with reference to the measure of burgh reform, during the ensuing session of parliament, he had received the following answer:—

Letter from lord advocate as to burgh reform.

“Edinburgh, 13th January, 1833. My dear sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your obliging letter of the 11th, and while I rejoice in the opportunity of most cordially congratulating you on your election as the first representative of the great community of Glasgow, I can with perfect sincerity assure you that there is no person with whom I shall be more happy to co-operate, both in the great work of burgh reform and in all the other measures that may be

brought forward for the improvement of this part of the United Kingdom. With regard to the steps that have been actually taken as to the first of these subjects, I am happy to find that you are not yourself particularly anxious that I should now enter into any details, and as the matter is now under the consideration of the government I trust that you will be satisfied for the present by my stating:—1st. That I have no doubt that a large and general measure of burgh reform, applicable to all the royal burghs of Scotland, will be proposed with the sanction of government in the ensuing session; and 2ndly, that I think it most likely that this measure will be limited, in the first instance, to the abrogation of the old close system of self election and the substitution of a popular election of magistrates and councillors, without any change in the numbers, names or functions of those who now administer the affairs of these burghs. A variety of suggestions as to the description of persons to whom the right of nomination should be extended, and the manner in which it should be exercised, have been submitted to his Majesty's more immediate advisers, and I have not yet been apprised of the views to which they incline upon that subject. When the matter, however, is a little more matured, a proposition will be laid before parliament, less in the shape of a measure to be peremptorily adopted than as a general indication of the scope and nature of the change that is proposed, and an opportunity afforded, by its circulation over all the burghs, to collect the opinions of intelligent persons as to the best modifications of which it may be susceptible. Upon a matter that has been so long agitated and frequently discussed, I think you will agree with me that it would not be expedient to have invited the suggestions of any individual who had a scheme of his own to recommend for the guidance of the legislature; and the experience I have already had of the infinite variety and irreconcilable conflict of such suggestions has completely satisfied me that without some definite outline and tangible circumscription of the range of speculation, the matter would be absolutely inextricable and could never be brought within sight of any practicable adjustment. Tho' the government, therefore, will probably think it right to originate some general scheme of reform, I am persuaded that it is their wish and intention that the fullest opportunity shall be given for all kinds of suggestions and improvements, and that it will be regarded as an open question on which all those having interest and means of information will be willingly and gratefully heard. By the time we meet in London I shall probably be prepared to make a more specific statement, and at all events you may be assured that I shall always be most happy

to avail myself of the opportunity of conferring with you in the most frank and unreserved manner that my official duty can admit of. In the meantime I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) F. Jeffrey. To Jas. Ewing, esqr., M.P., lord provost of Glasgow.”

Which letter having been read, and the lord provost having stated that he would consider it his duty from time to time to communicate to the corporation what views were entertained and what proceedings took place in London relative to this important measure, the magistrates and council, on the suggestion of his lordship, authorize the committee lately appointed to take charge of the proposed reform in the municipal constitution of this city to correspond with his lordship on the subject of burgh reform, both generally and as applicable to Glasgow in particular.

The lord provost stated that a few days ago he had been waited on by a deputation from the general committee of the presbytery of Glasgow, who intimated their intention of soon submitting to the magistrates and council a full memorial on the subject of additional church accommodation and that he thought it right to mention this circumstance, that the members of council might in the meantime have the subject under consideration.

Alluding to the vacancy in the Tron church, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Dewar, the lord provost stated that he expected there would have been by this time some communication from the kirk session and congregation of that parish as to their wishes in filling up the vacancy, and reference being made by Mr. William Rodger to Mr. William Brown, as a member of that congregation, who had taken great interest in the matter, Mr. Brown stated that when the congregation met on this subject a difference of opinion had occurred amongst them, and that altho' the dissentients formed but a very small portion of the congregation the desire for unanimity had induced them to adjourn for four weeks from Monday last. The lord provost then observed it would now be for the council to consider whether they would delay longer the filling up the vacancy or fix at this meeting a day for that purpose. Mr. John Alston and Mr. David Ferguson then stated they were afraid a misapprehension prevailed among the congregation on this subject, and expressed their dissent against anything like a surrender by the council

Proposal as to additional church accommodation.

Proceedings as to vacancy in Tron church and day to be fixed for electing minister.

of their right to nominate the clergyman. Mr. Dalglish concurred in this sentiment and objected to a meeting being now fixed for the election of a minister without previous announcement of the names of the clergymen whom the congregation had in view to recommend, such as to enable the members of council to enquire as to the qualifications of the persons proposed, and to make up their minds on the subject. The lord provost stated that he individually was and still is disposed to be very much guided in the nomination of a clergyman by the wishes of the congregation but that no intimation to his knowledge had ever been made to the congregation of the Tron church that their choice was to determine the presentation. Mr. John Leadbetter, as a member of the congregation, stated it had all along been impressed on the congregation they were not to consider the council as intending any thing more than to receive favourably any recommendation they might make, under the reservation of determining how far the clergyman proposed appeared to them to be a proper person to fill the vacancy. The dean of guild concurred in the disposition expressed by the lord provost to be very much guided by the wishes of the congregation, but agreed with Mr. Dalglish that the names of the clergymen recommended by the congregation ought to be communicated before a day was fixed for the election, and after baillie M'Lean and several other members of council had delivered their opinions Mr. William Brown stated that Dr. Barr of Port Glasgow, Mr. Gordon of Aberdeen, and Mr. Paterson of Falkirk had been selected by the congregation of the Tron church, out of seven clergymen who had been under their consideration. Thereupon the magistrates and council appoint a meeting of council to be held this day three weeks for the purpose of fixing a day for the election of a minister to be presented to the Tron church and parish, at which meeting baillie Martin intimated he would propose Dr. Barr of Port Glasgow as a fit person to supply the cure.

Proceedings  
as to pre-  
cedency of  
the eldest  
trades baillie  
over third  
merchant  
baillie.

The lord provost stated that, at the request of baillie M'Lean, he had lately brought under the consideration of the magistrates a claim of precedence made by the eldest trades baillie over the third merchant baillie, and that as baillie M'Lean was of opinion the discussion of this question could not with propriety be delayed, in the view of its being settled by

the proposed burgh reform act, he now submitted it to the council. Baillie M'Lean disclaimed all personal feelings and considerations, being on the most amicable terms with baillie Somerville, but stated that he felt it his duty, as eldest trades baillie, to support the rights and privileges of the trades rank, which had suffered from the preference shewn of late by many persons who really belonged to that rank to enter as merchant burgesses, that upon enquiry he found the matter had been under the consideration of the council upwards of twenty years ago, when a report had been made by the law advisers of the corporation, but that the question had not been brought to any final settlement.<sup>1</sup> The dean of guild supported the right of the merchant rank, on the grounds noticed in the report referred to. And the magistrates and council remit to the deacon convener [and others], as a committee, to search the records of council on this subject and to report.

The committee, on the application of the presbytery for aid towards transcribing the mutilated volumes of the presbytery records presented the following report:—

Report as to  
transcribing  
presbytery  
records.

“The committee appointed to have a conference with Principal M'Farlan, relative to the application of the reverend the presbytery of Glasgow for pecuniary aid towards transcribing twelve volumes of the antient records of the presbytery which had been injured by fire, beg to report that they have met with Principal M'Farlan, seen the very mutilated condition of the volumes referred to and the transcripts which have been made of two of them, commencing at the year [1592], the expense of which has exceeded £80. The committee ascertained that the probable expenditure for recopying the whole may amount to £400, which the presbytery have no funds to meet, but which they trust to obtain by subscriptions from public bodies, from members of the presbytery and individuals who take an interest in the preservation of such important public documents. The committee, from inspection, assure the council that these antient records contain much valuable and minute information, not merely illustrative of the ecclesiastical history of the times but of the history and antiquities of this city and of the manners and customs of our forefathers. The committee, therefore, under the impression that these volumes possess interest of a very peculiar character in reference to the city of

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., pp. 659 61. 663.

Glasgow, sensible of the importance of preserving such documents and in deference to the request for aid for such a purpose from the reverend the presbytery, recommend that the sum of £30 be subscribed by the council towards this object. Glasgow, 21st January, 1833.”

Which report having been read, delay the further consideration thereof till next meeting of council.

Ventilation of St. Enoch's church about completed.

With reference to the application from the sitters in St. Enoch's church for the better ventilation thereof, the superintendent of public works stated that at the time the application was presented measures were in progress for the purpose and that the works have now been completed and will be in operation on Sunday next.

Remit as to the acquisition of additional burying ground.

On the suggestion of the lord provost, remit to the committee on landed property to have a conference with a committee appointed by the merchants house as to certain pieces of waste ground along the Molendiner burn, as to the acquisition of Buchanan's washing green for additional burying ground and in general as to the improvement of the access to and the embellishment of the cathedral, and to report.

Committee to report as to additional gaol accommodation and house of refuge.

Instruct the committee lately appointed to consider the best means of procuring additional gaol accommodation to bring their enquiries to completion as to the practicability of adding to the present or the propriety of providing new gaol accommodation, as also to consider maturely the subject of a house of refuge so as to enable them to prepare a report.

Commutation of ladle dues and impost on ale and beer.

Instruct the committee of finance to consider and report on the application from the incorporation of bakers for a commutation of the ladle duties, as also to consider the expediency of commuting the impost on ale and beer.

Proceedings as to Murdoch's bequest.

There was produced the following extract from the minutes of the trustees of the late James Murdoch, esqr., under his bequest for the foundation of a free school :—

“ At Glasgow, the 14th day of January, 1833. Mr. Turner submitted to the meeting the following proposals by the rev. Dr. Patrick M'Farlane, relative to the application of the trust funds, and 'Hints' or observations by the lord provost and principal M'Farlane, which had all been circulated among the trustees and perused by most of them (here proposals and hints are quoted). Which proposals by Dr. M'Farlane and hints or observations by the



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CATHEDRAL, FROM NORTH WASHING GREEN.



lord provost and principal M'Farlane having been read and deliberately considered, the trustees are unanimously of opinion that it is their duty to adhere to the meaning and intention of the donor, as plainly expressed in his will, viz., to invest the £5,000 bequeathed by Mr. Murdoch in lands for the maintenance of a school for boys for reading and writing and arithmetic, and they accordingly direct the secretary to insert an advertisement in the newspapers for a small estate in any of the neighbouring counties, or lands in the city of Glasgow or immediate vicinity, to purchase, of the value of about £5,000. Farther the trustees are of opinion that under the terms of Mr. Murdoch's will they are empowered to apply the annual produce of the sum bequeathed to defray the expense of educating a given number of boys in the parochial schools as pointed out in the observations by the lord provost, provided a separate account be kept to the effect therein stated, and that sufficient funds can be raised for erecting the necessary school houses. In order to accomplish the latter object the trustees would respectfully propose to the magistrates and town council that out of the funds lately bequeathed by the deceased Dr. Bell, and under their management, they should found and endow as directed by Dr. Bell one or more schools at which the boys upon Mr. Murdoch's foundation may be educated, and thus by an amalgamation so far of both foundations to afford full effect and operation to the benevolent intention of both donors. As Mr. Murdoch's trustees are not restricted as to the plan of education there seems no difficulty in their agreeing to adopt the system of mutual instruction and moral discipline, as exemplified in the Madras school, or what is known by the name of the Madras system, agreeably to the conditions of Dr. Bell's donation, so as to remove all objection that might arise to the introduction into the schools upon Dr. Bell's foundation of any dissimilarity in the mode of education from that directed by Dr. Bell. Whether by the union in this manner of both foundations an adequate sum may not be provided, so as to render any connection with the several kirk sessions, who have now the direction and management of the parochial schools, unnecessary and inexpedient, or it shall be advisable to propose a farther union with these several bodies, will form the subject of future consideration. In the meantime the trustees direct the secretary to transmit an extract of these minutes to the lord provost, with a request that his lordship may submit the proposal now made by them of an amalgamation so far of both foundations to the consideration of the magistrates and council. Extracted from the minutes of Mr. Murdoch's trustees. (Signed) A. Turner."

Which extract, with the documents therein mentioned, having been read and generally considered, remit the same to the magistrates [and others], as a committee, to consider the subject farther and more deliberately along with the ministers of the city and to report.

The committee on the court house and gaol presented the following report:—

Report as to fitting up presses, &c., in public office.

“The committee have inspected the accommodation at present afforded in the public offices for the reception of the many important documents and records, warrants of council, acts of parliament, &c., belonging to or connected with the corporation, and they observe that there exists a great want of the proper convenience for that purpose. The committee are of opinion that the council should direct the necessary accommodation to be furnished. And in order that Mr. Reddie’s office may be relieved of many of the volumes of parliamentary proceedings, acts of parliament, old warrants of council, &c., that at present occupy the space that might be appropriated to the more recent volumes and proceedings of council, the committee would recommend that a set of presses be made in the office adjoining the lord provost’s room now occupied by Mr. Turner. The superintendent of public works has made a plan and specification of the work, and obtained an estimate from Messrs. Grieve and Scott, amounting to £43 17s. 5d. A press for holding books is also much wanted in the closet adjoining the room occupied by Mr. Mann. This press and two small chimnies, one in Mr. Mann’s closet and the other in Mr. Turner’s closet, will cost £7 10s. The committee recommend that the council authorize this work to be done. 18th January, 1833.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the works therein recommended to be executed.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

Report as to rebuilding retaining wall of East Clyde Street.

“The committee on landed property beg to inform the council that a part of the retaining wall of East Clyde Street, immediately adjoining the retaining wall of Hutchisons bridge, is in a decayed state and requires to be taken down and rebuilt. The committee have received a detailed estimate from Mr. Steedman, the contractor of the bridge, amounting to £37 2s. 10d., and beg to recommend that it be accepted and the work carried on along with the retaining wall of the bridge, the whole expense not to exceed £40. 18th January, 1833.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the work therein recommended to be executed without delay.

There was produced the following report of the committee on law processes, with the account therein mentioned:—

“ The committee on law processes have had under their consideration an account due to Mr. Alexander Morrison, writer, for attendance in London and other law business performed by him, relative to the question of poors rates with the heritors of the barony parish, amounting as taxed by the auditor, to £129 11s. 4d. The committee are of opinion that this account must ultimately be paid out of the assessment raised for the maintenance of the poor, but the committee would in the meantime recommend to the council to authorise payment, with instructions to the chamberlain to open a suspense account for the same and any other expenses attending the question with the barony heritors until the final issue thereof. Glasgow, 22nd January, 1833.”

Account of law expences as to barony parish poor's assessment.

Which report and account having been considered, the magistrates and council authorize the chamberlain to pay the said account in the meantime, but to carry the same to a suspense account to be opened against the funds for the maintenance of the poor, as expenses incurred in the question with the heritors of the barony parish.

Remit to the magistrates and committee on the gaol a petition from Mrs. Gardner, widow of the late Mr. James Gardner, sometime governor of the gaol, to consider and report.

Petition of Mrs. Gardner.

12 February 1833

The council having resumed consideration of the vacancy in the cure of the Tron church, agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, baillie Martin stated that, in pursuance of the notice formerly given by him, he had expected to be able to propose the revd. Dr. Barr of Port Glasgow as a fit clergyman to fill the vacancy, but that he had ascertained last week Dr. Barr would not now accept the presentation. Baillie Martin further stated that in these circumstances it might be proper still to delay fixing a day for the election of a minister and that he understood a deputation from the kirk session and congregation of the Tron church were now in attendance to present a memorial suggesting six different clergymen for

Proceedings as to vacancy in Tron church.

the choice of the council. The deputation being admitted presented the memorial herein after inserted, and baillie Martin in answer stated it would receive due consideration from the council:—

“ Unto the honourable the lord provost, magistrates and members of the Town council of Glasgow, the memorial of the session, heads of families and sitters who are communicants of the Tron church, humbly sheweth, That a vacancy having occurred in the pastoral charge of the Tron church and parish, occasioned by the removal of Dr. Dewar to Aberdeen, your memorialists received with much gratitude the intimation that your honors, as patrons, were inclined to allow them to suggest such persons as they might think in every respect properly qualified for the important charge. Your memorialists in consequence of this intelligence had numerous general meetings and appointed a committee to make enquiries regarding several ministers whose names were suggested. This committee made various enquiries, and at a general meeting held upon the 25th January last reported in favor of the revd. Dr. Barr of Port Glasgow. At that meeting, however, it was resolved to delay procedure for sometime, and at the same time to prosecute farther enquiries. In the meanwhile information was received that Dr. Barr would not, in the event of receiving a call, feel it his duty to accept of it, and at a general meeting held this day, it was resolved, instead of proposing any particular clergyman for the important charge now vacant, to lay before the patrons the names of six gentlemen who are all known to be ministers of acknowledged character and reputation, with the request that your honors as patrons would be pleased to appoint such one of them as after due enquiry you may judge best qualified efficiently to discharge the duties of minister of this congregation and parish. In conformity with this resolution your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to suggest for the consideration of your honors the following gentlemen, your selection of any one of whom there is reason to believe would give general satisfaction, viz., revd. Mr. Gordon of Aberdeen, revd. Mr. Paterson of Falkirk, Mr. Stewart of Cromarty, Mr. M'Farlane of Renfrew, Mr. Cunningham of Greenock, and Mr. Glover of Crossmichael. Before concluding, your memorialists, in conformity with another resolution adopted at the general meeting, beg sincerely to tender their thanks to your honors for the liberal and kind manner in which you have consulted the wishes of the congregation in the choice of a minister.”

Which memorial having been read, Mr. William Brown observed, in further explanation, that the memorial had been agreed to at a very full

meeting of the congregation at which there was no difference of opinion. The deacon convener thereupon stated that he could not, consistently with what he conceived to be his duty, allow the matter to pass without entering his dissent to its being supposed that he was to be limited in his choice to the persons named in the memorial, if any other clergyman should occur whom he might think better qualified for the charge. Baillie M'Lean and Mr. David Ferguson concurred in the sentiments just expressed. Mr. William Gilmour, while he thought that ecclesiastical patronage in large towns could not be better placed than in such a corporation as the council of Glasgow and expressed his approbation of the liberal manner in which the council acted on such occasions, suggested as a proper clergyman for the Tron church the revd. Mr. M'ulloch of Kelso. Mr. John Smith, ygst., concurring in the same views, suggested Mr. John Julius Wood, minister of Newton near Ayr, as a clergyman of great eminence and likely to give satisfaction. Mr. Dalglisch spoke to the high qualifications of several of the clergymen suggested by the congregation, as having on former occasions been under the consideration of the council, and the magistrates and council agree to delay the further consideration of the subject till a future meeting, with this resolution and declaration that the members of council, while they pay all due attention to the recommendation of the congregation, are not to consider themselves as in any way bound to confine their choice to the clergyman named in the memorial if any others shall appear to them better qualified to discharge the duties of the cure.

On the statement of baillie Martin that Mr. Matthew Barelay had declined the appointment to preach in the Tron church during the vacancy, in consequence of his presentation to the church and parish of Old Kirkpatrick, and in compliance with the request of the kirk session of the Tron church, the magistrates and council, upon condition of the nomination being sanctioned by the presbytery, appoint Mr. John Burnside, preacher of the gospel, to officiate alternately with Mr. Montgomerie Walker in the celebration of divine service during the present vacancy, on the alternate Sundays on which the vacancy is not supplied by the presbytery, with the usual emolument.

Messrs. John Burnside and Montgomerie Walker to officiate in Tron church during vacancy.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the £30 allowed for transcrib-

ing presby-  
tery records.

application of the presbytery for aid towards transcribing the mutilated volumes of the records of the presbytery, from the year 1592 to 1688, presented at last meeting, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the chamberlain to pay the sum of £30 therein recommended to be contributed.

Donation of  
£10 to Mrs.  
Gardner,  
widow of late  
jailor.

The committee on the petition of Mrs. Gardner, widow of the late James Gardner, formerly keeper of the gaol of Glasgow, presented the following report:—

“The committee having considered the petition for Mrs. Gardner, with the certificates produced, are of opinion that the magistrates and council ought not to grant any pension, but from the character of the petitioner and the poverty of her circumstances the committee would recommend to the council to allow her the sum of £10.”

Which report having been considered, the council agree to allow Mrs. Gardner the donation of £10 recommended by the committee, but under the express declaration and intimation that no similar application will be attended to in future.

Statement  
and appor-  
tionment of  
expenses of  
police at late  
parliamen-  
tary elec-  
tions.

The following minute of the proceedings relative to the expenses incurred in the preservation of the public peace during the late election of the members of parliament for this city, and statement of the amount and apportionment of the said expenses were laid before the council:—

[The total expense incurred with reference to the arrangements at the polling places and the preservation of peace during the election amounted to £753 7s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and was apportioned as follows:—City of Glasgow,  $\frac{4}{12}$ , £251 2s. 4d.; commissioners of police of Glasgow,  $\frac{4}{12}$ , £251 2s. 4d.; Gorbals,  $\frac{2}{12}$ , £125 11s. 2d.; Calton,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , £62 15s. 7d.; Anderston,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , £62 15s. 7d.] “Which abstract, report and apportionment having been considered, the meeting approve thereof and find the respective sums due by the different parties correctly stated, and appoint the same to be forthwith paid by the several parties accordingly. Farther, direct the superintendent of police to transmit to the city of Glasgow, the burghs of Calton, Gorbals, and Anderston, their several proportions of the batons procured on the recent occasion for the use of the constables engaged in the preservation of the public peace.”

Which minute and statement having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the chamberlain to pay the

proportion of the said expences due by the corporation of the city, agreeably to the arrangement formerly agreed upon, amounting to £251 2s. 4d.

The deacon convener intimated that at next meeting of council he would submit a motion on the subject of the bill for the reform of the Scotch burghs, which it appears is now about to be introduced into the house of commons.

Intimation of motion as to bill for reform of Scottish burghs.

The committee on churches and church yards presented the following report:—

Report as to burying ground lately purchased.

“On 7th August last the council authorized the committee on churches and church yards to purchase a piece of ground from the managers of the asylum for the blind for the purpose of converting it into a burying ground. The committee reported to the council that the superintendent of public works had made a plan of the burying ground, by which there would be 389 burying places, which at the present rate for such burying places would bring £5,148 12s., but to produce this sum £1,648 12s. would be required to make roads, erect inside parallel walls, gates, &c. The committee received estimates from four masons and preferred Mr. Alexander Broom’s estimate for the mason work and the Shotts Iron company for the gate. Mr. Cleland suggested the propriety of fitting up a range of forty tombs on the north wall, which would not only be more uniform than if left to the taste of individual purchasers but would yield a considerable profit. The committee approving of this proposal received four estimates for the iron tombs and preferred Messrs. Balfour and M’Callum’s. Twenty of these are rated at fifty guineas and twenty at twenty five guineas. Six of them have been already sold, vizt., four at fifty guineas and two at twenty five guineas. When the whole are sold the profit on the iron work alone will amount to £541 12s. 4d.

Expense incurred in making the burying ground

[here follow details, including mason,	£526	10s.			
bricklayers,	£85	10s. 5d.			
smiths,	£397	17s. 7d.			
painters,	£42	15s.			
and Botanic garden,	£35	11s. 6d.]	...	...	...
			...	...	£1,167 1 11

From the above sum deduct the amount of iron work of the tombs, that expense not having been included in the former estimate,

...	...	...	...	487	7	7
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Amount expended in forming the burying ground, including walls, gateways, roads, &c.,

...	...	£679	14	4
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The committee take leave to suggest that the council order the above sum of £1,167 ls. 11d. to be paid. It having been found that without a regular nightly guard the public would not use the burying ground, Mr. Cleland after much negotiation procured an efficient guard without any expense to the town, excepting providing a guard house, the expense of which is included in the above accounts, and furnishing the guard with six great coats. As a proof of the utility of the guard, the fees of burials from 13th February to 11th November last for persons who died of cholera, and those who had no burying ground of their own, amounted to £169 11s. 6d. Rather more than one half of this sum arose from fees in the new burying ground before the legal term of entry commenced. These fees are exclusive of the charge made by the interim church yard warden for digging the graves. Written intimation has been given to Mr. Whitelaw, the warden of the High church yard, who has hitherto taken charge of the new burying ground, that his temporary superintendence is by no means to infer a permanent appointment, but that the council retain to themselves the power of appointing a warden to St. Mungo's burying ground when they shall think it expedient so to do. 11th February, 1833."

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration thereof till next meeting.

Report as to  
precedence of  
baillies.

The committee appointed at last meeting to investigate the claim of precedence by the eldest trades baillie over the third merchant baillie presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the remit made to them at last meeting of council on the question of precedence between the eldest trades baillie and the third merchant baillie, the committee have caused the records to be searched since the election of two additional baillies were sanctioned by the convention of royal burghs in 1801, and they find the only proceedings with reference to this question are a motion by baillie Ronald on the 30th September, 1807, an act of council thereon, and remit to the town clerks, on the 16th October, 1807, and a report by the town clerks on the 1st September, 1808, upon which no final determination by the council has ever followed. The following letter, addressed by baillie M'Lean to the lord provost was also submitted to the committee:—‘ Royal exchange square, 27th December, 1832. Dear lord provost,—I have now before me your very kind note of the 26th current. The multiplicity of business which has

occupied your attention for several weeks past is of itself a sufficient explanation why the question of precedence of the eldest trades baillie to the youngest merchant baillie has not either been brought forward by you or adverted to and pressed by me. Now, however, when leisure permits, my wish to have the matter fully considered and adjusted is renewed. On a reference to my letter of the 27th October you will find that it was addressed to your lordship in your official capacity and that the course which it might seem expedient for you to pursue was left entirely to yourself. Were it not that the subject appears by the records of council to have been discussed by the members of council some twenty-six years ago, the case would be very plain and simple, namely, to take a common sense view of the question and calmly consider whether a newly created magistrate, introduced into the management of the burgh for expediency merely, can prejudice the honorary claims or take the precedence of a magistrate whose existence is coeval with the sett of the burgh itself, unless by a special agreement and acquiescence of council, merchants and trades houses, the constituent parts of the burgh government. I am not aware that this has ever been done. To me it appears, therefore, that any former vote of council cannot affect the ultimate settlement of the question. At the same time, if it is agreeable to your lordship's wish and opinion, I can have no objection to ascertain what the existing council think of it. I am, &c. (signed) William M'Lean.' The committee have deliberately considered the report by the town clerks before referred to, with the letter of baillie M'Lean just quoted, and as the contemplated bill for the reformation or improvement of the constitutions of the several burghs in Scotland may probably do away with all distinction in point of precedence and otherwise between the merchants and trades ranks, the committee are of opinion it would be equally inexpedient as unnecessary farther to agitate the question at the present time. But to prevent any practice which may have hitherto prevailed in this burgh of the third merchant baillie taking precedence on public occasions, except in priority of election, of the eldest trades baillie, from receiving any sanction or legal confirmation by use and wont on established and unchallenged usage for a period of forty years, the committee are further of opinion that with the consent of all parties the question should be kept entirely open, and they would recommend to the council to make a declaration in their minutes to that effect accordingly. Glasgow, 11th February, 1833."

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof and hereby declare that the question shall be kept entirely open

and shall not be affected in any respect by any practice or usage which may henceforth take place till it is determined and settled either by the act of parliament now in contemplation or otherwise. Against which proceeding and consequent delay in the determination of the question of precedence baillie M'Lean stated he considered it his duty to enter his protest, for reasons to be afterwards lodged, and took instruments accordingly.

Memorial to be presented for a grant as to new post office.

On the motion of the dean of guild, seconded by Mr. John Smith, agree to present a memorial to the lords of the treasury for the grant of a principal sum or annual allowance towards the erection of a more commodious post office in a more central situation, and authorize baillie Martin, as acting chief magistrate, to subscribe the said memorial.

Report as to shops in front of bazar.

[On the recommendation of the committee on landed property, the magistrates and council authorised the expenditure of £170 in alterations upon two shops in the "bazar fronting Candleriggs Street," and the advertising of the premises for let or lease for ten years, at advanced rents and percentage on outlays.]

Application as to salary of precentor of St. David's.

There was presented an application from the minister and a number of very respectable members of the congregation of St. David's church, stating that some years ago the precentor, Mr. Ruthven, having become unable, from weakness of voice and bodily infirmities, to discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the congregation, had agreed to retire upon condition of retaining his salary, and that Mr. James Stuart had been fixed upon as Mr. Ruthven's substitute, with the usual salary of £15 which had hitherto been paid by the congregation, and now requesting that, during the remainder of Mr. Ruthven's life, Mr. Stuart's salary may be paid from the funds of the corporation of the city. Which application having been read, on the motion of Mr. Rodger, seconded by the dean of guild, remit the same to the committee on churches, along with the committee of finance, with instructions to report thereon and also on the former similar application from the congregation of St. George's church, by next meeting of council, and in making their report to take into view the expediency of augmenting the salaries of the whole precentors and to what extent.

5 *March* 1833

On the motion of baillie Martin delay the further consideration of the choice of a minister to be presented to the vacant charge of the Tron church till next meeting of council. Delay filling up vacancy in Tron church.

The committee on finance presented the following report:—

“ Agreeably to the remit made by the council on the 22nd ultimo, the committee have deliberately considered the memorial to the magistrates and council by the incorporation of bakers on the subject of a commutation of the ladles and multure. And they have at the same time considered the expediency of a commutation being likewise made of the other customs now payable to the city on butter and cheese, buttermilk and eggs, and on fish and potatoes. The committee are decidedly of opinion that it would be highly expedient for the public that the magistrates and council should endeavour to obtain a commutation of the whole of these duties or customs. They appear to have amounted, upon an average for the last ten years, to about £2,000 per annum, and from the number of persons employed by the tacksman in the collection the committee do not think that they can now be collected at an expense of less than about £300 per annum. It is no doubt true that from the very small relative amount of the duties, and the variety of commodities affected by them, the total sum is scarcely perceptible when spread over the extended consumption of Glasgow, and the committee are also fully alive to the comparative lightness of a tax derived from this source contrasted with a money tax levied directly from the community. At the same time, when they take into view that the customs in question are almost entirely payable upon the primary necessaries of life and means of subsistence, and that they now cost so large a relative sum in the collection, the committee are decidedly of opinion that even a direct tax in money upon the community would be preferable to the continuance of the present duties with their many attendant disadvantages. It appears to the committee that the best substitute that can be obtained for the existing customs would be a modified rate or duty upon rental, payable by the tenant or occupant, and leivable annually along with the police assessment. And the committee would strongly recommend to the council that when the present police act expires the magistrates and council should include in the requisite notices for the renewal of that act a notice of their intentions to apply to parliament for a commutation of the present customs to a duty or rate upon rental accordingly. With regard

Report as to a commutation of the ladles and multure, &c.

to the impost duties, or the duties upon ale and beer, the committee would recommend that the consideration of this subject should be delayed until it be ascertained what the city of Edinburgh and other towns propose doing in relation to this matter, the impost acts for the city of Edinburgh expiring, the committee understands, in the course of the ensuing year. Glasgow, 25th February, 1833."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration of this difficult subject till a future meeting of council.

Proceedings  
as to the im-  
provement of  
the municipal  
constitution  
of the city.

In pursuance of the notice given by him at last meeting of council, the deacon convener submitted that, in the discharge of their public duty the magistrates and council ought to bring under the consideration of the lord advocate the late proceedings of the council and of the committees of the merchants house and trades house, relative to the improvement of the municipal constitution of the city, with a view to the suggestions contained in the report of the committees appointed by these three bodies corporate being adopted in the bill which the lord advocate has announced his intention of introducing into the house of commons on the 12th of this month; and further produced an extract of the minutes of the proceedings of the trades house, approving of the suggestions in the said report at a meeting held on the 28th ulto. The dean of guild seconded the motion to the extent of the transmission of the minutes of the proceedings referred to by the deacon convener, and several other members of council having delivered their sentiments the magistrates and council resolve that printed copies of the minutes of the town council of the 23rd February, 1832, and of the proceedings of the committees of the town council, merchants house and trades house, on the 22nd August last, and also copies of the minute of the proceedings of the trades house on the 28th February last, relative to the improvement of the municipal constitution of the city, shall be transmitted to James Ewing, esqr., lord provost, and to James Oswald, esqr., the two members for the city, with a request that they will lay these documents before the lord advocate and have a conference with his lordship on the subject. Further, appoint the said extract of minute of the trades house to ly on the table for further consideration.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches and church yards, relative to St. Mungo's burying ground, presented at last meeting, the magistrates and council approve of the proceedings of the committee as detailed in the said report and authorize the chamberlain to make the payments therein specified.

The committee on churches and church yards presented the following report:—

“The committee on churches and church yards beg to inform the council that Mr. Cleland has intimated to them that he has sold ten of the forty tombs lately put up in St. Mungo's burying ground, for which £393 15s. has been obtained, and that there is a demand for less expensive burying places, but to obtain them it is necessary to build another wall conformably to the original plan. The superintendent of public works having made a specification of the work, the committee received estimates from four masons for building the wall and furnishing boundary stones, and for building the rubble part, under the surface of the ground, of an additional wall, also conformably to the original plan, and beg to recommend that Mr. Alexander Broom's estimate per £499 15s. be accepted, it being the cheapest. By the erection of this wall 100 additional burying places will be for sale, which Mr. Cleland thinks will produce the sum of £1,837 10s. Glasgow, 4 March, 1833.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the committee to get the work therein recommended executed without delay and the chamberlain to make the necessary payments.

Mr. William Gilmour made the following motion:—That as the bridge over the Clyde in front of the court house and gaol is soon to be opened, a special committee be appointed to consider the necessity of extending eastward, and to what distance, the parapet and iron railing in front of the court house, for the purpose of opening enlarged accommodation to the public generally in witnessing exhibitions and amusements, during the annual fair of the city and otherwise, and of placing all such amusements in future in the Green and within the said railing. And farther for extending the carriage road from the foot of Charlotte Street, within the Green, westward and south to the bank of the river. And likewise for the entire removal of the parapet and railing in front of the

portico. And, generally, to consider all other measures that may tend to the further improvement of the Green and to the conveniency of the public. Which motion having been considered, the magistrates and council remit the subject thereof to the committee on the Green, with instructions to consider the same and to report.

Reasons of protest by baillie M'Lean as to precedency.

Baillie M'Lean presented the following reasons of protest against the resolution of the council in the matter of the precedency of the eldest trades baillie over the youngest merchant baillie. Which reasons having been read, the magistrates and council appoint the same to be engrossed in the minute of council as follows:—[MS. Record, pp. 529-33].

Mr. Jeffray to be appointed interim assistant procurator fiscal of Gorbals.

On the motion of baillie Paul, authorize him as chief magistrate of Gorbals to nominate, during the indisposition of Mr. Andrew Simson, procurator fiscal, and during the pleasure of the magistrates and council, as superiors of the barony, Mr. George Jeffray, lately appointed superintendent of police of Gorbals, to act as assistant procurator fiscal in such complaints as may be brought before the magistrates of Gorbals for police offences, inferring confinement in gaol or bridewell for a period not exceeding thirty days, or a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

### 26 March 1833

Delay filling up vacancy in Tron church.

Baillie Martin stated that one of the most eminent of the clergymen recommended by the congregation of the Tron church to the choice of the council had declined quitting his present charge, and that it might therefore be expedient to delay till another meeting the appointment of a day for presenting a minister to the vacant cure, of which suggestion the magistrates and council approve.

Report as to repairs on St. Andrew's church, &c., and regulations for burying grounds.

The committee on churches presented the following report and proposed regulations therein referred to:—

“ 1st. That for some time past they have had it in their contemplation to reseat the area or under part of St. Andrew's church and the west gallery, with a view to give additional accommodation and to increase the rental. At present the best part of the church in front of the pulpit is occupied by a very wide passage. The plan of seating prepared by the superintendent of public works and now submitted for the approbation of the council is similar to that in St. Enoch's church. By the proposed mode there will be 179 additional sittings, which at the rate

charged in St. James' church will yield an additional rental of £125 2s. The superintendent having prepared a specification, by which the work is to be finished in a manner equally sufficient with that in St. Enoch's church, the committee received three estimates and beg to recommend that given in by Mr. John Galloway for £300 as being the cheapest. It is right to inform the council that in the course of another year it will be necessary to paint the pews in this elegant church and that no part of the expense of painting is included in the above estimate, and that from the present mode of heating the church some alteration and consequent expense will be necessary when the present passages and pews are removed, but this expense cannot now be ascertained, but the work will be done under the direction of the committee. Although the windows in St. Andrew's church cannot be said to be in a ruinous state they are, from the great quantity of wood in the sashes and otherwise clumsy construction, very unfit for such a church. The committee have therefore received three estimates for putting in new windows, and beg to recommend that given in by Mr. John Galloway, per £165, as being the cheapest.

2nd. The additional walls lately ordered by the council for St. Mungo's burying ground are in a state of preparation. Mr. Cleland suggests that an iron tomb should be put up at each of the four corners of the east wall. As the committee are satisfied that this would be ornamental to the burying ground and beneficial to the funds, they beg to suggest that £100 be placed at their disposal for the above purpose. The four tombs to be erected by estimate.

3rd. The committee suggest that an iron gate should be placed at the south entry to St. Mungo's burying ground, and that Messrs. Balfour and M'Callum's estimate, per £14 15s., for a malleable iron gate, 12 feet wide, should be accepted. The gate has never been used and is charged only at the rate of two pence per pound, including lock and fitting up.

4th. The committee having bestowed considerable pains in drawing up regulations for the burying grounds, beg that they be now sanctioned by the council:—

Regulations for the burying grounds belonging to the city of Glasgow.

(1) The wardens of the respective church yards shall give constant attendance in their offices at the church yards, every lawful day, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, and later when necessary, to receive instructions respecting burials and other matters connected with their office. (2) Each of the wardens shall

have at least two able bodied gravediggers in constant attendance with the necessary implements. (3) The wardens are prohibited from opening graves in any private burying ground until they have received undoubted personal or written authority from those who have a right to give it. (4) When bones are found in a grave they are carefully to be collected and buried in the bottom of the grave before the funeral takes place. In the old burying grounds, where the graves are nearly filled up and bones so numerous as to render it inconvenient to bury them in the bottom of the grave, they are to be put in a sarcophagus when the grave is dug and at the interment laid above the coffin. (5) When pieces of coffins are thrown out of graves they are carefully to be collected before the burial takes place and deposited in a house prepared for them in the church yard, where they are to remain till dried and then taken to a distance from the church and burned early in the morning, after which the ashes are to be immediately removed. (6) The wardens are on no account to allow any burial, either in private or public ground, where there is not at least one foot six inches of earth above the top of the coffin, measuring from the surface of the adjoining road. As this regulation, from a remote period, has been partially violated in the High church yard, the warden is enjoined to enforce it as much as possible in all future interments in such graves. Public health requires the due observance of this regulation. (7) Where there are flat grave stones they are to be laid level on the grave immediately after interment, the upper side not to be more than six inches above the surface of the ground. (8) The wardens shall prevent all hewing of stones in the church yards, and when any part of the walls or grave stones require to be repaired they shall procure a written obligation from the proprietors that the rubbish will be immediately removed, and it shall be the duty of the warden to see that this is accordingly complied with. (9) The wardens are strictly prohibited from allowing sheep or cattle to graze on the burying grounds or clothes or yarn to be bleached or dried therein. They are also enjoined to have the grass regularly cut and kept short, and where there are no grave stones to sow grass seed on the graves immediately after interment, during such season of the year as grass will grow. (10) In the ground set apart for the burial of persons who have not burying places of their own, the grave is to be filled up every evening, although there be a probability of its being reopened next day: (11) In the ground set apart for the burial of paupers the grave is to be filled up every evening. (12) While the wardens are to allow all persons to visit their burying ground, at seasonable hours, they are to prevent all idle persons from loitering, playing at games, or committing nuisance in the church yards

or injuring the tombs or grave stones. (13) At every funeral the warden shall enter the name, age, designation or trade of the deceased, and date of funeral, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and at the end of the year furnish an abstract to the superintendent of public works for the formation of the bill of mortality. (14) As the wardens are custodiers of the register books and plans of the respective burying grounds, they are enjoined to keep them in a safe in their offices, for the inspection of all concerned, and to make entries and transfers and give extracts to the parties interested on payment of the usual moderate fee. The wardens are on no account to make transfers without written authority from the proprietors of the burying ground or those who represent them. (15) The wardens are enjoined to place a copy of these regulations in the front of the current register book and hang up a copy of them in their offices for the free inspection of all concerned. (16) The proprietors of burying places may place head stones, or boundary stones, on their property, provided the upper side shall not be more than nine inches above the level of the adjoining road. In the old church yards, where graves are made under the roads, the upper side of the grave stones are to be level with the road. (17) Proprietors of burying places are prohibited from affixing tombs or tablets on the walls of any of the churches, or making inscriptions thereon, and when tombs or grave stones are injured or decayed the wardens are to give information to the proprietors that they may be repaired. (18) Proprietors of tombs adjoining walls shall keep the iron and stone work in constant repair, and proprietors of tombs in St. Mungo's burying ground shall not remove the tablets nor erect monuments in their tombs till they have received the approbation of the committee of council on church yards. (19) Proprietors of burying places which are covered with iron lozenge work or stone shall keep the iron and stone in constant repair. (20) Every burying place, when once sold or used for such purpose, shall for ever after be used for no other. (21) The magistrates and council having committed the sale of burying places and the general direction of the church yards to the superintendent of public works, he is instructed to see that these regulations are duly enforced. (22) As the expense of making graves, use of implements, keeping a correct register, and general superintendence incumbent on the wardens, prior to and at funerals, are attended with considerable labor and expence, they are authorized to receive the accustomed remuneration until rates are fixed by the magistrates and council. (23) The above regulations, which are to remain in force until they are altered by the magistrates and council, are binding on all proprietors of burying places,

wardens and others connected with the burying grounds belonging to the city.”

Which report having been read, and printed draft of regulations having been laid on the table and directed to be circulated among the members of council, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration thereof till another meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order.

Letter from  
lord provost  
as to burgh  
reform and  
remit.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the minutes of the trades house relative to the proposed reform of the municipal constitution of the city, presented by the deacon convener at last meeting, baillie Martin stated that, on the 21st inst., he had received a printed copy of the bill introduced by the lord advocate into the house of commons “to alter and amend the laws for the election of the magistrates and councils of the royal burghs in Scotland,” that he had directed the bill to be printed in Glasgow for the use of the members of council and circulated among them, and that he had received yesterday the following letter from the lord provost:—

“19 Downing Street, March 23, 1833. My dear sir,—I had last night a long conference with the lord advocate. He shewed me a note of three bills for which he meant to move for leave, viz. :—1st. ‘To regulate the municipal management of burghs, not royal, but which return members,’ such as Greenock, Kilmarnock, Airdrie, &c. 2nd. ‘To regulate the municipal management of burghs which are neither royal nor parliamentary,’ such as Strathaven, &c., commonly called burghs of barony and regality, many of which are not possessed of legal constitutions. 3rd. ‘To appoint commissioners for enquiring into the condition of the royal burghs and other towns and reporting what may be fit to be done for their improvement and for the correction of any abuses.’ It is with the last of these bills that we have particularly to do in the first instance. I long since suggested to the lord advocate the expediency of an enquiry into the particular circumstances of each burgh and to regulate their municipal constitution according to what might be best in their several situations. I asked him, therefore, if he could have any objection to authorize the commissioners to extend their investigations to the character of the corporations in such towns as Glasgow and to report how far it would be expedient to continue or increase their political powers as to the election of councilors. He said he would give the suggestion all due consideration, but that he was afraid of deviating from

the uniformity of the principle which he had introduced into his first bill. Our next topic was the situation of burghs connected by locality with great towns, such as Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston. He stated that it was his wish to extend the royalties to all such places and to include them under one civic jurisdiction. I said the matter would require much consideration, that as to one system of police for them all, there appeared to me an obvious advantage, for the preservation of peace and property, but that I would not pretend to offer any decided opinion as to the expediency of putting them under one magisterial management without previously consulting with my constituents in Glasgow. I added, however, that I had no doubt of the benefit which would result from including the grounds of Blythswood in the royalty. I give you the earliest intimation of this subject, that it may be maturely considered. I believe the only other members consulted on this point are Mr. Bannerman and Mr. Loch. The former objects to the amalgamation of old and new Aberdeen and the latter to that of Wick and a large contiguous village, on the ground of giving to the poor populations the benefit of the rich. I suspect we may be met with similar difficulties, particularly by the incorporations within the royalty who may object even to the addition of Blythswood. I explained, likewise, to the lord advocate the peculiarity of Gorbals, of which the city are superiors, and of Port Glasgow in the same situation. He would not, however, admit the right, under his projected system of reform, to any political or municipal domination over such places. This also will be a subject for your consideration with the magistrates. I am not sure if it be at all in a shape for coming before the council till some authentic proposition be made, but Mr. Reddie will give the best advice. The remaining part of our long conference referred to the burghs not royal, and as Glasgow is not interested I need not trouble you with the details. The committee on municipal corporations has met twice, but from the unfortunate bondage of the election committee, to which I am still and for a considerable time longer may be doomed, I could not of course be present. There have been sharp and useless discussions. Stewart of Alderson and Gillon, in particular, insist on the reduction of the elective qualification, particularly in smaller burghs, to £5 of rental. This is opposed by Mr. Jeffrey and others, as revolutionary. For my own part, I think the truth lies between the two opinions and that the amount of the qualification should be regulated by the extent of the population. The deliberations of this committee *in hoc statu* are of no use. Nothing whatever is to be done till the sentiments of the people in Scotland are fully ascertained. I send you

under a separate cover a small pamphlet by Mr. Bell, W.S., who has been in London for some time on the subject of the burghs. He told me that all the returns lately sent from Glasgow and other corporations are remitted to him and that he does not believe they have even been looked at by Mr. Kennedy, who moved for them, or by any other person. This was the very thing which I predicted in the council after all the expense and trouble. Believe me to remain, &c. (signed) Ja. Ewing.’’

Which letter having been read and considered, along with the bill introduced by the lord advocate, and the deacon convener and dean of guild having stated that it was the intention of their respective houses to take the bill into their immediate consideration, the magistrates and council, on the motion of baillie Martin, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee to investigate deliberately the merits of the said bill, to hold conferences on the subject with the committees which may be appointed by the merchants house and trades house, to ascertain what modifications of the provisions of the bill may be necessary or expedient for adapting it to the peculiar circumstances and exigencies of Glasgow and rendering it conducive to the real and permanent welfare of the community, and to have in view what additional provisions may be necessary with reference to the important parliamentary and other trusts vested in the magistrates and council, and whether the new municipal government ought not to comprehend that portion of the lands of Blythwood which now forms an integral part of the city and was by the act 11 Geo. IV, c. 42, placed under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates, with power to adopt all such measures as may appear necessary for the accomplishment of the said purposes and as the urgency of the case may require, by presenting petitions to parliament, to be signed by the chief magistrate in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates and council, and by sending such persons and documents to London as may appear proper, and to report.

Baillie Martin laid before the council [a minute of the commissioners of police, dated 21st March, substituting for two individuals, now out of the commission, other two members of the committee appointed, on 23rd February last, as to burgh reform, and directing the clerk to send an extract of the minute and of a former minute “to the other civic

Decline conference with committee of police as to burgh reform.

bodies who have appointed committees for conference upon this subject.”] Which minute having been read, the magistrates and council decline the proposed conference for the reasons assigned when the former communication to a similar effect was made.<sup>1</sup>

5 April 1833

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches and churchyards, presented at last meeting of council, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the committee and the superintendent of public works to proceed with the execution of the different works therein recommended. In particular, authorise the immediate construction of the proposed new seating in St. Andrew’s church and the proposed renewal of the window frames and sashes and other repairs specified in the report, with instructions [to] the committee to consider further whether it may be proper to have the new seating painted as soon as the timber work is finished or to delay the painting till another season.

Authorize repairs in St. Andrew’s church.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the regulations for St. Mungo’s burying ground, presented at last meeting of council and engrossed in the minutes thereof, approve of the said regulations, and enact and ordain that the same shall be strictly observed and enforced in all time coming until altered by the same authority.

Enact regulations for St. Mungo’s burying ground.

The committee on the Green presented the following report:—

Report as to Green.

“The committee on the Green beg to inform the council that they have completed the gate at the east end of London Street and formed walks in the Green connected with it. In consequence of this improvement an alteration in the causeway and the footpaths adjoining the gate has become necessary, and it is very desirable that the water from Great Hamilton Street, which runs in an open sewer in front of Monteith Row and the new entry into the Green, should be removed. To accomplish this an extension of the London Street sewer and two dreeps with iron gratings will be necessary. The committee conceiving that the statute labor board should contribute to this improvement, Mr. Cleland addressed a letter to them on the subject, when they

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, pp. 470-1.

agreed to contribute the whole expense of causewaying, which will be considerable, on condition that the town shall be at the expense of continuing the London Street sewer to the new gate, making the dreeps and forming the footpaths adjoining the Green. The committee, considering that it is the duty of the town, as proprietors of the Green, to make the footpaths, and that removing the sewer in front of the new gate will be of public utility, beg to recommend, that the pavement, sewer and dreeps, be done at the town's expense. As the line and dimensions of the sewer and the width of the footpath are not yet ascertained, and as there are a number of old stones and borders which may be made available for the footpaths, an exact estimate cannot at present be made. The committee are, however, enabled to assure the council that the whole will not exceed the sum of £25."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the execution of the work therein recommended, the expense not to exceed the sum therein specified.

There was likewise presented the following report relative to the Green:—

"Glasgow, 5th April, 1833. The committee appointed to improve the sward of the Green have to report that they have repeatedly examined it to ascertain the cause of the barrenness of the pasture. They observed that in many places, the surface was much injured by dampness issuing from springs in the subsoil, and which must be carried off before any permanent improvement can be made. The committee are of opinion that the most economical and at the same time efficient manner of doing so will be to form leading drains into the burn, and with these leaders to connect cross drains, made six yards apart, to be composed of drain tiles and covered with engine ashes. As the southward corner of the Calton Green is extremely spongy and wet, they recommend that about one acre and a half of it should be immediately drained in that manner, the expense not to exceed £15. The committee are also of opinion that when the dampness is got quit of, from the richness of the soil the sward will be greatly improved, without any outlay for manure or top dressing, which was contemplated when the committee was appointed."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council authorize the formation of the drains therein recommended, the expense not to exceed the sum therein mentioned.

10 April 1833

Baillie Martin stated that he had called the present meeting of council chiefly for the purpose of resuming consideration of the vacancy in the Tron church as, in addition to the other clergymen suggested by the congregation or nominated by members of council, the revd. Mr. Robert Buchanan, minister of Saltoun, had been strongly recommended and would he now understood be acceptable to the kirk session and to a great proportion of the congregation, as well as to a great many members of council, and he accordingly submitted the propriety of an early day being now fixed for the choice of a minister to be presented to the vacant charge. Which proposal having been considered, and different members of council having declared their sentiments, the magistrates and council appoint a meeting of council to be held for the said purpose on Friday next, the 12th April inst., or on Tuesday next, the 16th April inst., as may be found necessary or most convenient, at two o'clock afternoon.

Day fixed for  
electing  
minister to  
Tron church.

The magistrates and council, observing from the votes of the house of commons that the select committee on the burgh reform bill is to resume its sittings on Tuesday, the 16th April inst., on the motion of Mr. William Gilmour, seconded by Mr. John Leadbetter, appoint a meeting of council to be held on Friday, the 12th April inst., at 2 o'clock afternoon, to receive a report from the committee of council on the said bill, after ascertaining the sentiments not only of the trades house but also of the merchants house at the meeting of that house to be held tomorrow on that subject.

Proceedings  
as to burgh  
reform bill.

Mr. Dalglish stated that he, as commissioner, and Mr. John Smith, ygst., as assessor for Glasgow, to the convention of royal burghs, had in consequence of a requisition from Mr. Irving, agent for the convention, yesterday attended, in Edinburgh, a meeting of the annual committee of the convention called to consider the burgh reform bill now before parliament, that the minutes of the proceedings of the annual committee were directed to be printed and transmitted to the different burghs, but that the chief business done was a resolution that all the electors of councillors under the bill ought to be burgesses, and a recommendation that the burghs should each instruct their respective representatives in parliament

Report as to  
proceedings  
of convention  
of burghs.

as to the modifications of the provisions of the bill which might appear requisite to adapt them to the peculiar circumstances and exigencies of each community.

12 April 1833

The revd.  
Robert  
Buchanan  
elected  
minister of  
the Tron  
church.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the vacancy in the Tron church and parish, occasioned by the resignation of the revd. Dr. Dewar, unanimously resolve to present the revd. Mr. Robert Buchanan, minister of Saltoun, to the vacant cure. And [a deed] of presentation having been produced and filled up the magistrates and council, of this date, subscribed the same. [Here follows deed of presentation.]

Provost to  
subscribe  
petition to  
presbytery.

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to subscribe, in their behalf, a petition to the revd. presbytery of Glasgow, praying the presbytery to fix an early day for moderating a call to the revd. Robert Buchanan and to take the other steps necessary for his translation from Saltoun to the Tron church and parish, according to the rules of the church.

Committee to  
sign call.

Further, nominate and appoint baillie Martin [and others], as a committee of council, to take the necessary measures for having the revd. Robert Buchanan translated from Saltoun and inducted into the Tron or St. Mary's church and parish of this city, with power to attend the presbytery and to sign the call in favor of Mr. Buchanan in behalf of the magistrates and council.

Report of  
committee on  
burgh reform  
bill.

The committee on the burgh reform bill presented the following report:—

“Your committee having deliberately considered the clauses of the bill, in succession, had no hesitation in approving of the principle of the bill as coinciding in a great measure with the plan of municipal reform lately proposed by the committees of the town council, merchants house and trades house, but were of opinion that various provisions of the bill ought to undergo certain modifications so as to adapt them to the peculiar circumstances and exigencies of Glasgow, and they directed a memorandum to be made of these points and transmitted to the lord provost for his consideration during the Easter recess, and with a view to his having a conference with the lord advocate. But, before coming to any definite resolution relative to these points, your committee were desirous of ascertaining the sentiments of the community at large, particularly

of the merchants and trades houses. From the trades house your committee received a communication intimating that the house continued to entertain the views on the subject of the burgh reform bill expressed in the minute lately transmitted to the council and requesting a conference with the committees of the town council and merchants house. This request your committee intimated to the dean of guild, and the verbal answer received was that the committee of the merchants house declined any conference, at all events until the views of the whole matriculated members should be ascertained at a meeting, which was only held yesterday and adjourned till Monday, without coming to any resolution. The chief suggestions which occurred to your committee as necessary or important were the following :—(1) The justice and expediency of all the electors of councillors being burgesses. (2) The expediency of the merchants' and trades' houses, respectively, as representing the burgesses of the guild and crafts ranks, electing such a proportion of the members of council as the numbers of these burgesses bear to the total number of qualified voters on the parliamentary roll, as that proportion may be afterwards ascertained. (3) The expediency of a gradual renovation of the council and of cessation from the office of councillor, for a certain period, after the first course of three years, or at least after a re-election for that period. (4) The inexpediency of making it compulsory on the lord provost or treasurer to serve for three years. The expediency of fixing expressly, by the act, whether the existing or any other penalties are to be imposed for refusal to serve. And the impropriety of making the persons elected councillors pay any part of the expense of election. (5) The question of the expediency of dividing the city into wards, or of any other division or assemblage than into districts and at polling places, as in the Parliamentary Reform act. (6) The unnecessary labour and expense of advertising the names of all claimants to vote in the newspapers and on the doors of all the churches in the city, the exhibition at the door of the court house of a list of the claimants being perfectly sufficient for the information of intending objectors. And the propriety of the appeal from the lord provost being not to the individual sheriff, who has merely a co-ordinate jurisdiction, but to the court of sheriffs, as under the Parliamentary Reform act. Glasgow, 12 April, 1833."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of the views and proceedings of the committee, and renew and continue the ample powers formerly conferred on the

committee, with instructions to endeavour in the meantime, through the lord provost, to procure delay and to prevent any decisive resolution being adopted by the select committee of the house of commons until the views and wishes of the merchants house, as well as of the town council and trades house, can be ascertained and submitted to their consideration.

Minute of committee of convention of burghs on burgh reform bill.

Baillie Martin laid before the council [copy of the minute of the meeting of the annual committee of the convention of royal burghs held on the 9th April instant, at which it was resolved that parliament should be petitioned for certain alterations on the bill relating to municipal elections; but "the meeting found it impossible to suggest any general principles which could be applicable to the details of the bill as they affect the different burghs, and they therefore suggest the propriety of each burgh representing its own circumstances to its own member."]

14 May 1833

Translation of revd. Mr. Buchanan.

Baillie Cogan stated that the committee intrusted with the further measures necessary for the induction of the revd. Mr. Buchanan of Saltoun, as minister of the Tron church, had attended the meeting of presbytery, and that the necessary steps were taken to forward the presentation.

Letters from provost as to burgh reform bill.

On the suggestion of baillie Cogan, as acting chief magistrate, there were submitted to the council and read various successive letters from the lord provost, narrating in detail the progress of [the] Scotch burgh reform bill thro' the select committee of the house of commons, and the exertions made by his lordship in the committee in support of the views entertained by the merchants and trades houses. Which letters having been considered, the magistrates and council unanimously approve of the zealous and able exertions of the lord provost in this important matter. Baillie Cogan further stated that the bill, as amended by the select committee, was reported to the house on Friday last and ordered to be printed and that copies thereof might be expected tomorrow or next day.

Death of revd. Dr. M'Lean of Gorbals church.

The magistrates and council having taken into consideration the vacancy in the cure of the church and parish of Gorbals, occasioned by the death of the revd. Dr. M'Lean, hereby nominate and appoint Henry

Paul, esquire, principal baillie of the barony of Gorbals, as their commissioner and mandatory, with full power to deliberate along with the other patrons and to determine and act in their behalf, as heritors, superiors or proprietors of lands or other tenements within the said village and parish of Gorbals, in all matters connected with the choice and presentation of a fit person to supply the vacancy in the said church and parish.

On the motion of baillie M'Lean, instruct baillie Paul, in the event of his vote as one of the patrons of the parish of Gorbals, in behalf of the corporation of the city, being disputed, not to enter into any litigation in support of the vote until he has received the authority of the magistrates and council to that effect.

The committee on mills and quarries reported that they had had a conference with a committee of the merchants house relative to the bridge proposed to be erected by that house across the Molendinar burn and the Subdean mill lade, for the purpose of opening a commodious communication with the Fir Park, proposed to be converted into elegant burying ground, and that the following memorandum had been made of the provisions which the committee of council considered necessary for the protection of the property and interests of the corporation of the city and of their tenant in the Subdean mill:—

“ (1) To give every facility to the merchants house for building their bridge and improving the Kirk Lane. (2) To exact a rent of (*blank*) pounds for the site of the bridge. (3) The merchants house to be liable in all damages which the corporation of the city or their mill tenants may sustain in consequence of their contemplated operations. (4) The work to be executed in conformity with the plans produced by the merchants house and docketed by the parties as relative thereto. (5) When the bridge and road leading thereto are executed, the magistrates and council are to be relieved of the expense of maintaining the same, by the merchants house. (6) The corporation of the city and their mill tenants are to have the exclusive use of the arch way from the dam to the mill lead and the bye water sluices. (7) Such parts of the south wall of the High church yard that may be injured by raising the Kirk Lane are to be put to rights at the expense of the merchants house; and (8) For the better protection of the mill property, the bridge operations are to be conducted under the

Vote as  
patron of  
Gorbals  
church.

Proceedings  
as to mer-  
chants house  
burying  
ground and  
remit.

superintendance of a person to be mutually chosen by the committees of the town council and merchants house, the expense of all which is to be defrayed by the merchants house. N.B.—A mutual agreement to be entered into between the merchants house, the city, and their tenant.”

Which memorandum having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof and also of the proposal for conveying the water from the mill dam to the Subdean mill in iron pipes, in place of the present open lade or ditch; and remit to and empower the committee to conclude the agreement<sup>1</sup> with the committee of the merchants house and to carry the proposed arrangement into effect.

Death of Mr. Simson, fiscal.

Baillie Cogan intimated the death of Mr. Simson, procurator fiscal for the city, and the magistrates and council continue the present interim appointments of Mr. William Legat as procurator fiscal for the city and of Mr. Thomas Simson as procurator fiscal for the barony of Gorbals, till a successor be appointed in place of the late Mr. Simson.

Remit as to procuring an assistant to the public executioner.

On the suggestion of the superintendent of public works, remit to the committee on the gaol to take such measures as may appear proper to procure an assistant to the present public executioner, to officiate for him in case of his inability from bodily infirmity or otherwise, and to report.

Letter from treasury as to proposed post office.

There was produced and read the following letter from the treasury, in answer to the application for the erection of a new post office in Glasgow:—

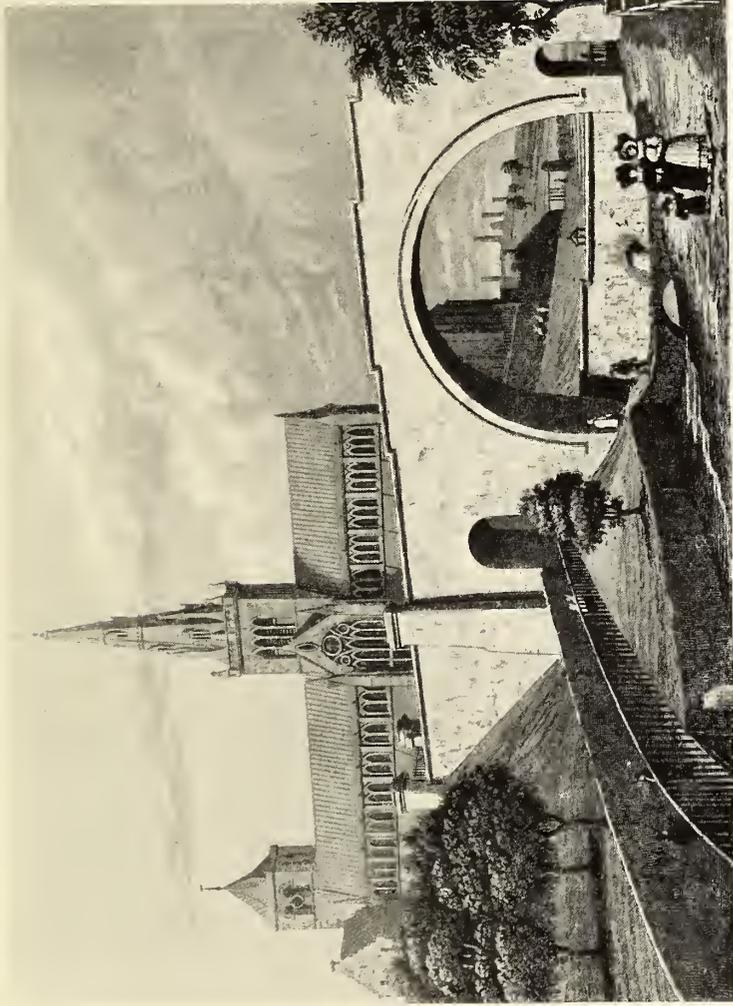
“Treasury Chambers, 11 April, 1833. Sir,—Having laid before the lords commissioners of his Majesty’s treasury a memorial signed by yourself, as acting chief magistrate, in behalf of the city corporation of Glasgow, praying that a new post office may be erected there, I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint you that they have very fully considered this memorial, as well as those from the trades house and the chamber of commerce, presented for the same purpose, but as such a measure would be attended with great expense to government and entitle other places of commercial importance to claim similar accommodation, my lords cannot comply with your request. I am, &c. (signed) J. Stewart. To. J. Martin, esqr., acting chief magistrate, Glasgow.”

11 June 1833

Death of the revd. Mr.

Baillie Cogan intimated the lamented death of the revd. Mr. Geddes,

<sup>1</sup> See appended Abstract, 22 May, 1833.



Drawn and Engraved by J. Scott.

**BRIDGE OF SIGHS, ENTRANCE TO NECROPOLIS.**

Reproduced for Glasgow Records, Vol. XI.



minister of St. Andrew's church and parish, and suggested to the members of council the propriety of their directing their early attention to the selection of a clergyman duly qualified to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned.

Geddes of St. Andrew's.

Baillie Cogan, adverting to the vacancy in the office of procurator fiscal for the city, occasioned by the death of Mr. Simson, stated that the applications from the different candidates had been lodged with baillie Martin before he went to London, and proposed to delay fixing a day for appointing a successor to Mr. Simson till a future meeting of council. Mr. John Alston then suggested the propriety of appointing a committee, in the meantime, for the purpose of ascertaining the emoluments of the office as lately held by Mr. Simson, and of enquiring whether it will be most expedient in future to continue the remuneration of the procurator fiscal as formerly, by separate charges at certain rates for the different pieces of business performed by him, or by a specific annual salary in lieu of all other charges. Mr. Leadbetter seconded the motion, and the deacon convener and several other members of council having spoken in support of it, the magistrates and council remit to the present magistrates and to such other members of council as have been in the magistracy, as a committee, with instructions to make the proposed investigation and to report.

Remit to committee to report as to emoluments of fiscal.

The committee of council on the bill for the municipal reform of the royal burghs of Scotland, now depending in parliament, presented the following report of their proceedings in London:—

Report of the committee on the burgh reform bill.

“ In pursuance of our appointment, we lost no time in proceeding to London as a deputation to urge the special circumstances of Glasgow upon the consideration of the members of the committee on the Scotch burgh reform bill. We learned that the committee was to sit for the farther consideration of the several clauses of the bill on the 23rd April, and succeeded in reaching London in time to see the members for the city and one or two other members, before the meeting of committee. We found Mr. Richardson, the solicitor for the city, had prepared the bill, but from the influence he enjoyed with the promoters of the measure this circumstance did not induce us, while the bill was before the select committee, to call in the aid of another solicitor. We were not long in town, however, when we too plainly perceived that the lord advocate

had succeeded, in the course of the preliminary sittings of the committee, to prepossess the majority of the members with an opinion favourable to almost all the details of his bill. In urging the special grounds of objection applicable to Glasgow, we did not fail to remind members that, altho' the magistrates and council and the other public bodies of the city were opposed to certain provisions of the present bill, they had been among the first to contend for the general principle of reform, not only in parliament but also in the Scotch burghs, and particularly for the abolition of the close system of election. In company with the members for the city, from both of whom we throughout received the most efficient aid, we obtained an interview with the lord advocate, and in detail brought under his notice the various points considered of importance to be insisted on by the merchants and trades houses. In particular we pointed out the great importance of the merchants and trades houses, their enlarged and respectable constituencies, the circumstances of their having been, from a remote period, dovetailed not only into the municipal government, but otherwise so completely identified and interwoven with the several collateral institutions of the city as to render it impossible now to dis sever them without an unwarrantable and uncalled for violation of the habits and usages of the community. We urged in an especial manner the injury that would be inflicted on the city by disturbing the present constitution of the dean of guild court, which would be the result of separating the merchants and trades houses from the municipal government, altho' that court gave universal satisfaction to the inhabitants, and that therefore the best interests of the community called for the continuance in the municipal government of representatives from each of these two great public bodies.

Having urged the delegated representation of the burgesses, thro' the merchants and trades houses, we next pressed upon the attention of the lord advocate the injustice of transferring from the ten pound burgesses to the comparatively migratory constituency composing the £10 parliamentary voters, many of whom are publicans and keepers of lodging houses and tipping houses, the virtual administration of the large burgh revenues and funds, now both historically and legally, as admitted by the bill itself, belonging in unquestionable property to the former, the total disregard of vested rights involved in the proposition, without any such urgent necessity for the proceeding as it may be contended existed in the case of parliamentary reform, and that, therefore, and as well as to prevent the extinction of the only criterion that has hitherto existed for distinguishing between the constituency of a town

and that of a county, as to continue in the burgesses the administration of their own funds, the franchise ought in justice and in law to be confined to burgesses and burgesses alone, whatever other qualification it might please parliament to superadd.

We then noticed the inexpediency of ward voting, the great importance and advantage of a day of previous public nomination and subsequent polling, as under the parliamentary reform act, so as to make the public timeously acquainted with the persons who might be proposed as councillors, and to prevent any peculiar or local representation of particular districts, the propriety of making the suffrage co-extensive with the jurisdiction, so as to comprehend the lands of Blythswood and consequently the necessity of granting a separate bill for Glasgow, or a distinct schedule to be attached to the present bill, in order properly to embrace these points.

We regret to state that altho' the lord advocate could not be ignorant that these views were deliberately entertained by not only a large majority of the greatest community of all those whose interests were to be affected by the passing of the bill, but likewise by those who have been mainly instrumental in agitating the question of burgh reform, he nevertheless refused to admit them, as inconsistent with the general principle of the bill, alleging that the commission to be appointed by parliament would next session remedy all defects.

The only concessions obtained were that all councillors must be burgesses, and that the dean of guild and deacon convener should possess all the corporate and other privileges they at present have, except being councillors *ex officio* and the dean of guild presiding in the dean of guild court.

Subsequent to the conference we submitted to the lord advocate the heads of a bill applicable to Glasgow, which we desired should be passed separately, during the present session, or introduced as a schedule to his lordship's bill, but altho' that measure was founded on the deliberations of all the public bodies of the city it was rejected as inconsistent with the immediate views of the government.

The constitution of the committee did not admit of our being heard by counsel, but how far an application to the house of peers to be heard by counsel ought still to be made remains to be considered.

Before leaving London we considered it proper, in co-operation with the merchants house and Clyde trustees, to place the case of Glasgow, during the discussions upon the report of the select committee, under the charge of a neutral solicitor, Mr. Mundell, and to request that the members for the city

should, upon its farther consideration being moved by the lord advocate, bring in detail under the notice of the whole house the views of the parties in Glasgow which had been previously urged in the committee, not from any sanguine prospect of success in the house of commons but the more effectually, if thought advisable, to found opposition in the house of peers.

In conclusion we ought probably to notice that we considered it right, during our stay in London, to solicit an interview with lord Althorp, for the purpose of making him acquainted with the views entertained by the great public interests of Glasgow on the subject of the bill. A joint case was accordingly prepared by the several deputations, which was not only submitted in writing but urged verbally upon his lordship, who politely received the several members of the different deputations, but, as might to a certain extent have been expected, without much better effect otherwise than we experienced as the result of our conference with the lord advocate. (Signed) Robert Dalglish. John Smith, ygst.’

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of the proceedings, and, on the motion of Mr. John Alston, unanimously vote their thanks to the committee and deputation for their zealous and able exertions in London to promote the views, entertained on this important subject by the merchants house, the trades house, and the large number of respectable burgesses who have petitioned parliament for certain modifications of the bill, such as to adapt it to the circumstances and exigencies of Glasgow.

Motion by  
Mr. Alston as  
to burgh  
reform bill.

Mr. John Alston then submitted the following motion to the council:—

“ That the council, following out the spirit of their previous resolutions, do now resolve to present a petition to parliament, praying that the Scotch burgh reform bill, lately introduced by the lord advocate for Scotland and as subsequently altered in the select committee, do not, as far as the city is concerned, pass into a law, because it deprives the burgesses of their undoubted right in the management and controul over their own property and vests the election of the council and magistrates, the guardians and administrators of the burgh property, in a class of the inhabitants who are not burgesses and who therefore have no title to elect the persons who shall have the disposal of that property, nor of those large charitable endowments bequeathed for the sole

behoof of the burgesses, their widows and children, unless that provision be made by a schedule attached to that bill, or by a separate bill, providing that the election of the town council and magistrates shall in future be vested in the burgesses possessed of £10 household qualification within the royalty, and a delegated representation given to all the burgesses occupying shops or dwelling houses below that rental, by the dean of guild and the deacon convener being, as they have hitherto been, members of council *ex officio*, and that at all events more minute enquiry, by royal commission or otherwise, into the different local circumstances and exigencies of the royal burghs ought to precede any legislation on such important matters. That a petition framed on these resolutions be drawn up and transmitted to the lord provost, craving his warmest assistance and support to the same, and that a similar communication be made to Mr. Oswald, the other member for the city."

Mr. Paul seconded the motion. Mr. Robert Dalglish and baillie M'Lean expressed their doubts of the propriety and expediency of the proposed petition. The deacon convener, Mr. William Brown, Mr. John Smith and baillie Wilson supported the motion, and the magistrates and council resolved to present a petition to the house of commons of the import and to the effect moved by Mr. Alston and authorised baillie Cogan, as acting chief magistrate, in their name and on their behalf, to subscribe the petition herein after inserted, baillies Cogan, and M'Lean, and Messrs. Robert Dalglish, Matthew Fleming, John Leadbetter and James Paterson entering their dissent:—

Unto the honourable the commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled. The petition of the magistrates and common council of the city of Glasgow in council assembled, humbly sheweth,—  
 That your petitioners have been among the foremost in urging the expediency of reform in the municipal constitutions of the burghs of Scotland and particularly the abolition of the system which has prevailed of close election.

That being thus in a manner identified with the efficient operation and success of the proposed change in the government of the different burghs, they feel deeply interested in the bill now before your honourable house for "altering and amending the laws for the election of the magistrates and councils in the royal burghs in Scotland." That after deliberately considering the probable practical operation of the present bill, if passed into a law, even as

Petition to  
house of com-  
mons as to  
burgh reform  
bill.

amended by the select committee of your honourable house, a great majority of the respectable and substantial burgesses and owners of burgage property of the city have arrived at the conviction that it is neither adapted to the real circumstances nor meets the actual exigencies of Glasgow.

That your petitioners concur with their fellow citizens in opinion that, whatever other qualification it may please parliament to superadd, it ought to be an *indispensable ingredient* in the qualification of the electors, as well as of the elected, that they should be burgesses of the city, as the only proper criterion of a burgh constituency as distinguished from that of a county, and in order, that the administration of the large burgage revenues and funds, now belonging exclusively to burgesses and their families, may be continued in the parties really interested in their proper management and distribution.

That in so far as the superadding of the qualification of burges-ship to the further qualification of possessing or owning property within burgh of the value of £10 per annum, may have the effect of disfranchising or withholding the franchise from those burgesses who may not enjoy that additional qualification, your petitioners likewise concur with their fellow citizens in thinking that justice will not be done to the persons who may be in the situation alluded to, unless they be represented by delegation thro' the merchants house and trades house, the present public organs of the merchants and trades classes of burgesses respectively, at least to the extent of the dean of guild, as chairman of the former house, and of the deacon convener, as chairman of the latter house.

That in this way no necessity would exist for disturbing the constitution of the dean of guild court, which at present gives universal satisfaction in Glasgow, and it is believed in every other burgh where it is similarly constituted, and only due respect would be paid to the long established usages and habits of the community.

May it therefore please your honourable house that the said bill may not pass into a law without provision being made for securing to the burgesses the management of their own affairs and of the large burgh funds and revenues in which they and they alone are at present interested; that in so far as the franchise may be withheld from any of the burgesses, by its being considered expedient to require an additional qualification to that of burges-ship, the persons so situated should be represented thro' the merchants and trades houses, as the legally constituted organs of the guild and crafts classes of burgesses respectively, or that, in the event of these

objects not being attainable by the present bill due previous enquiry may be made by royal commission, or other ways, into the different local circumstances and wants of the several burghs, great and small, and into the institutions therewith connected, before legislating with a view to the removal of the grievances now complained of. Signed and sealed, &c.

[Subscribed (1) discharge and renunciation in favor of Miss Margaret Sym, John Cree, and others, of a ground annual of £19 9s. 4d. payable for a lot of ground in Monteith Row, conveyed to Thomas Binnie by contract dated 6 and 12 December, 1822; and (2) discharge and renunciation in favor of revd. William Brash and Andrew Mercer Adam of a ground annual of £25 2s. 3½d. payable for lot first of the sub-division of lots 10 and 11 of Monteith Row, conveyed to George Binnie and Robert Muir by contract dated 18 November, 1824; which ground annuals were redeemed in terms of the provisions of the contracts.]

28 June 1833

[The magistrates and council resolved to petition parliament against the Bankrupt bill, lately introduced to the house of commons, various provisions of which bill were regarded as highly inexpedient and calculated to benefit official persons in Edinburgh at the expense of creditors. Petition engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 603-6.]

Mr. Dalglish stated, in further explanation, that the deputation from the council relative to the burgh reform bill had had, when lately in London, along with Mr. Kirkman Finlay and the two members for the city, a meeting and conference with Mr. George Joseph Bell, advocate, on the subject of the Bankrupt bill, the result of which was that the bill would not be pushed thro' parliament during the present session. And the deacon convener bore testimony that nothing could be more unfounded than the reflections, thrown out in some of the newspapers, of want of attention to this subject on the part of the lord provost, as nobody could have exerted himself more than his lordship in making himself master of the details of the bill and in opposing its very exceptionable provisions.

There were laid before the council [extracts from the minutes of the directors of the town's hospital, embodying resolutions (1) "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the question whether the magistrates and council have the power of appointing and fixing the salary of the collector of poor rates assessment"; and (2) "that the committee

Subscribe discharges of ground annuals.

Petition to house of commons against bankrupt bill.

Proceedings as to bankrupt bill.

Proceedings as to right to elect collector of poor's assessment.

enquire whether the checking of the collector's intromissions is part of the duty of any committee or office bearer at present holding appointments."'] Which extracts having been read and considered, the magistrates and council resolve, with regard to the first point noticed in the minutes, that as legally advised the magistrates are empowered by acts of parliament and by proclamation of the privy council, confirmed by act of parliament, to impose and levy the annual assessment for the maintenance of the poor of the city, which by necessary implication comprehends the power of appointing a person to collect the assessment, that they have all along exercised the power of appointing a collector, and that the charter granted by the magistrates and council constituting and creating the directors of the town's hospital into a body corporate expressly reserves the power of levying such assessment. With regard to the other point noticed in the minutes of the directors, find and declare that the accuracy of the accounts kept by the collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, agreeably to the apportionment of the assessors, is annually ascertained under the superintendence of the magistrates. And direct an extract of this minute of council to be transmitted to the committee of the directors of the town's hospital who made the application.

Report as to proposed bridge across Molendinar burn.

The committee on mills and quarries reported, verbally, the completion of the arrangement with the committee of the merchants house as to the construction of the proposed bridge across the Molendinar burn, opposite to Kirk Lane and close to the Sub-dean mill dam, in terms of the authority given by the council on the 14 May last.

Refuse application for aid towards the erection of county buildings at Greenock.

There was produced a letter from Claud Marshall, esq., sheriff substitute of Renfrewshire, to the superintendent of public works, requesting aid from the corporation of the city of Glasgow towards the expense of the erection of a separate court house for the sheriff and county magistracy at Greenock, on the ground of the corporation being superior of Port Glasgow. Which letter having been considered, the magistrates and council, taking into view that Port Glasgow is already furnished with a court house and gaol suitable to its local wants, and that the county of Renfrew and town of Greenock have the benefit of the court house and gaol of Glasgow, at the three annual circuits, for the custody and trial of their criminal prisoners, without contributing in any way to the expense

of such accommodation, do not consider the corporation of Glasgow in any respect called upon to make a donation towards the erection of buildings which may be very necessary and proper but which the county of Renfrew is so well able to afford.

On the suggestion of Mr. Thomson, town clerk, authorize the committee formerly appointed to negotiate the purchase of ground from the managers of the Asylum for the Blind, for additional burying ground adjacent to the High church yard, vizt., the lord provost [and others], being the committee on churches and church yards, to subscribe the contract of ground annual with the said managers in the name and on the behalf of the magistrates and council.

Committee to  
subscribe  
contract of  
ground  
annual with  
managers of  
Blind asylum.

There was produced a copy of a summons served upon the magistrates and council at the instance of the heritors of the barony parish, for enforcing payment to them of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor levied by the magistrates and council within the extended royalty, under the act 39 and 40, Geo. III, c. 88, to the extent of the rate of assessment levied within the barony parish. Which summons remit to the committee formerly appointed to take charge of this question, with power and instructions to adopt such measures as may appear to them most expedient in the circumstances.

Summons at  
instance of  
barony heri-  
tors for pay-  
ment of poor's  
assessment,  
and remit.

19 July 1833

Bailie Martin called the attention of the council to the vacancy in the cure of St. Andrew's church.

Vacancy in  
St. Andrew's  
church.

There was laid before the council the following extract of minute of the proceedings of a committee of the directors of the town's hospital transmitted by Mr. Thomas Muir:—

Proceedings  
as to right to  
appoint col-  
lector of  
poor's assess-  
ment.

“At a meeting of the committee of the directors of the town's hospital, held within the hospital on 9 July, 1833. The communication from the magistrates and council having been read and considered, it was unanimously resolved,—That it appears from the books of the Town's Hospital that up to the period of Mr. Govan's appointment, and for one year afterward, the salary of the collector was paid by the directors of this house, and they again respectfully request the magistrates and council to inform them whether they have the power of fixing the salary of the collector. Unanimously resolved that the magistrates and

council be respectfully requested to state whether the books of the collector have been annually docketed and by whom, and whether the checking of the collector's intromissions, as the collection proceeds, is part of the duty of any committee or office bearer at present holding an appointment."

Which minute having been read, the magistrates and council are of opinion that as they are empowered and required by law to impose an annual assessment for the maintenance of the poor, and by necessary implication to appoint a collector to levy that assessment, so they are also empowered by necessary implication to fix what may be a suitable remuneration to that collector for the business performed by him, and to order payment thereof out of that assessment; and, considering that the accounts of the collector have been regularly examined, annually, and the accuracy thereof ascertained, under the magistrates, request the gentlemen who examined these accounts to subscribe a formal docket thereto and discharge thereof. And direct an extract of this minute of council to be transmitted to the committee of the directors of the town's hospital who have made thus further application.

Report as to  
attendance on  
convention of  
burghs.

Baillie Cogan reported that no business of importance had been brought before the late convention of the royal burghs, but that applications for grants of money by some of the minor burghs had been successfully resisted. Baillie Cogan added that he had considered it unavailing to make any formal motion relative to the dissolution of the convention, as it would have infallibly been negatived by a large majority of the smaller burghs. But, on the motion of the deacon convener, the magistrates and council resolve to pursue such measures as may tend to accomplish at no distant period the abolition of the convention, as being a burdensome institution, no longer necessary in the present state of the country, and particularly to have in view the introduction of a bill for this purpose early in the next session of parliament.

Report of  
committee as  
to enclosing  
ground at  
Subdean mill.

The committee on mills and quarries presented the following report:—  
“The committee, taking into their consideration the propriety of enclosing the ground at the east end of the Subdean mill, in conformity with the plan and decision of the dean of guild court, on 31 May and 7 September, 1815, are of opinion that the merchants house, the public, and particularly the tenant of the

Subdean mill, would be materially benefited if Mr. M'Lean would allow three feet to be taken off the corner of his house where the entry up to the mill is very narrow, near the Ladywell. After a good deal of consideration, the committee and Mr. M'Lean agreed that three feet should be taken off his corner house without remuneration, that the town should be at the expense of taking down said corner, and that the common lane, leading down to a well and the Molendinar burn, should be made sixteen feet wide instead of thirteen as formerly fixed, and that the town should enclose their ground, at the east boundary, with a brick wall, drawn in a straight line from north east corner of Mr. M'Lean's house, after the alteration is made, to the south east corner of the dwelling house lately built for the miller. By this line, the road between the mill property and the wall of the merchants house will average about three feet wider than fixed on by the dean of guild court on 31 May and 7 September, 1815, and the committee direct the superintendent of public works to execute the work accordingly."

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the committee and superintendent of public works to carry the operations therein proposed into effect, and on the motion of Mr. William Brown, seconded by Mr. John Alston, unanimously vote their thanks to baillie M'Lean for the handsome and liberal manner in which he has agreed to the public improvements recommended in the report.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

"The committee beg to inform the council that the new seating in the under part of St. Andrew's church is in a state of forwardness. During the progress of the work it occurred to the committee that 70 sittings might be procured at the west end of the area in front of the pulpit. An estimate was obtained, by which it appeared that these seats could be made for the sum of £46. As the rental of one year will nearly bring this sum the committee directed the work to be done. The estimate for reseating the church included reseating the end gallery only, the committee being desirous of seeing the effect of the elevation of the end gallery before expense was incurred in seating the side galleries. But now that the end gallery is done, the committee are of opinion that both for effect and use the side ones should be done also. The committee have received a detailed estimate from Mr. John Galloway, by which the whole will be done for £150. The additional sittings which will be procured by the reseating will nearly pay the interest of the above sum."

Report as to  
new seating  
St. Andrew's  
church.

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general and delay coming to any resolution on the subject thereof till next meeting of council in terms of the standing orders.

John Turn-  
bull ap-  
pointed pre-  
centor of St.  
George's.

On the recommendation of the kirk session of St. George's parish, nominate and appoint Mr. John Turnbull, late precentor of the new church of Ayr, to be precentor of St. George's church during the pleasure of the magistrates and council, with the salary attached to that office.

Petition of  
burgesses  
against burgh  
reform bill.

The deacon convener called the attention of the magistrates and council to the royal burgh reform bill, passed by the house of commons and now in the house of lords, as being equally if not more exceptionable than when originally introduced, and presented the following petition subscribed by a great number of respectable burgesses:—

“To the honourable the provost and magistrates and councillors of the city of Glasgow. The respectful petition of the undersigned burgesses of Glasgow, sheweth,—That the petitioners have observed with regret that the bill introduced by the lord advocate “to alter and amend the laws for the election of the magistrates and councils of the royal burghs in Scotland” would deprive the burgesses of their corporate property and vest it in the ten pound householders.

That the valuable endowments which have been made for behoof of the burgesses and their widows and children would in like manner be placed by that bill under the management of those householders.

That the proposed enactment that the persons to be hereafter elected as councillors shall be bound to become burgesses, is in the opinion of your petitioners a device to elude the principle that owners are alone entitled to elect the managers of their property.

That the magistrates and councillors now in office are in the opinion of your petitioners bound, as the present guardians of the property of the burgesses, to use all the means at their command to protect the interests of the burgesses, and to defend their corporate property from the contemplated spoliation. And the petitioners beg to express their hope that the magistrates and councillors will take all due means to have the right of the burgesses pled at the bar of the house of lords and to secure their property from the management of the ten pound householders. (Signed) Michael Rowland [and others, 126 signatures in all, of which 56 are given in MS. Record, pp. 625-6.”]

Which petition having been read and considered, the deacon convener maintained the right of the petitioners and other burgesses to have the funds of the burgesses, under the management of the magistrates and council, applied so far as may be necessary to protect the privileges of the burgesses against the invasion and injurious consequences of the present bill, if passed into a law, pointed out the superior respectability of the burgesses, the greater part of whom have their rights from inheritance and have been born in the burgh, or have at least a permanent and substantial interest in its welfare, compared with the temporary and transient interest of the mere householders, a great proportion of whom are publicans and retailers of spirituous liquors, urged the magistrates and council now following up their former opposition to certain provisions of the bill, in conjunction with the merchants and trades houses, and moved that, in compliance with the request now made by a number of the most respectable burgesses in the city, the magistrates and council should petition the house of lords for having the provisions of the bill so modified as to remove the objections on the part of the burgesses, and adapt them to the circumstances and exigencies of Glasgow, or at least for delay and for further enquiry before legislation, and should adopt such other usual measures as may appear proper for ensuring the success of the petition. Mr. John Buchanan seconded the motion. The dean of guild maintained there was no prospect of having the qualification of burgess-ship superadded to the parliamentary qualification, that if all burgesses were admitted the bill would be rendered worse than in its present state, and that altho' not altogether agreeable to their wishes the bill was an improvement and the passing of it ought not to be endangered, and he therefore moved as an amendment, that it is inexpedient to petition the house of lords either for or against the bill. Baillie M'Lean, after stating his reasons at length, seconded the motion of the dean of guild. Mr. Robert Dalglish stated that he approved of and concurred in the former resolutions and proceedings of the magistrates and council in endeavouring to obtain a modification of the exceptionable provisions of the bill by negotiations in London, but that these negotiations having in a great measure failed he dissented from carrying the opposition farther by petitioning the house of lords, and that altho' he does not approve of the bill and thinks the

electors ought all to be burgesses, he considered it more the duty of the inhabitants at large than of the council now to oppose the bill if dissatisfied with it. Several other members of council expressed their sentiments, and the vote being put, the original motion was carried by a majority of thirteen to five. Whereupon the magistrates and council, having heard read the petition formerly presented to the house of commons, resolve to present a petition of the same import to the house of lords, *mutatis mutandis*, and authorize baillie Martin, as acting chief magistrate, to subscribe the petition in their name and on their behalf, and to transmit the same to his grace the duke of Hamilton, with a request that his grace may present and support the petition, and if this be not convenient that his grace may transmit the petition to the earl of Rosslyn, with a similar request. Further, remit to and authorize the committee of council on the royal burgh reform bill, in compliance with the desire of the burgesses who formerly petitioned the house of commons and of the burgesses who have now petitioned the council to take such measures, in conjunction with the merchants house and trades house, or either of these houses, as may appear to them to be proper, for having the objections to the bill in its present shape, and at all events the justice and expediency of further enquiry before legislation on this important subject, fully heard and discussed by counsel and agents in the house of of lords.

8 August 1833

Petition as to  
royal burgh  
reform bill.

Baillie Martin stated that the petition to the house of lords, resolved upon at last meeting, praying for certain modifications of the royal burgh reform bill as applicable to Glasgow, or for further enquiry before legislating in a matter of so great importance, had been transmitted to the duke of Hamilton, and that he had received from his grace a most polite and friendly letter, regretting he had been under the necessity of leaving London and intimating that, as requested, his grace had directed the petition to be transmitted to the earl of Rosslyn to be presented and supported by his lordship.

Authorize  
repairs on  
St. Andrew's  
church.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches relative to the repairs of St. Andrew's church, presented at last

meeting of council, finally approve thereof and authorize the committee to carry into execution the operations and improvements therein recommended.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“The committee beg to inform the council that St. George’s church is very much in want of painting. The committee have received a detailed estimate from Mr. Archibald Liddell for painting the church amounting to £140 6s. 7d. The communion seats being very much out of repair and expensive in removing at sacramental occasions, the committee have received an estimate from Mr. John Galloway for fitting them up in the same manner as the communion seats in St. Enoch’s church, amounting to £25 10s. When the seats are refitted there will be a saving of a guinea and a half annually in removing the seats. The committee being of opinion that the work is necessary and the above prices reasonable, amounting in whole to £165 17s. 6d., recommend that the estimates be accepted so that the work may be finished sometime before the ensuing sacrament. The necessary scaffold for the painters is not included in the above but it will be done by estimate.”

Report as to painting St. George’s church, &c.

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, reserving the final disposal thereof till next meeting of council, agreeably to the standing order. And instruct the committee to procure an estimate of the expense of the scaffolding necessary for the work and to fix the time within which the work shall be finished.

The committee on churches and church yards presented the following report:—

“Your committee have received from the superintendent of public works an elaborate and valuable report regarding the various burying grounds belonging to the city of Glasgow, but as the report combines a number of points which necessarily extend it beyond what is usual to insert in the council minutes, we have directed the whole details to be engrossed in the church yard committee book and now beg to lay an abstract of that part of the report which regards St. Mungo’s burying ground before the council.” [Here follows statement as to laying out St. Mungo’s burying ground and outlays thereon and recommending payment of £234 expended in making sepulchres, &c. MS. Record, pp. 634-9.]

Report as to St. Mungo’s burying ground.

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the payment of the sum of £234 therein mentioned; and, on the motion of baillie Cogan seconded by Mr. John Smith, unanimously vote their thanks to the superintendent of public works for his zealous exertions and for the good taste displayed by him in the arrangement and completion of this burying ground. Further, appoint the chamberlain to open a separate account for St. Mungo's burying ground, shewing the expenditure incurred in the original purchase of the ground and in the conversion of it into a cemetery, with the annual charges, and on the other side the sums received from it in the sales of burying areas as well as annually for the interment of persons not owners of burying ground or otherwise.

Report as to  
Dr. Bell's and  
Mr. Mur-  
doch's dona-  
tions.

The committee on the donation of Dr. Bell presented the following report:—

“The committee, agreeably to the remit of council of the 22nd January last, have had under their consideration the proposal made to the council, as Dr. Bell's trustees, by the magistrates and ministers of the city, as trustees over the sum bequeathed by the late James Murdoch, esqr., that Dr. Bell's trustees should agree to admit the boys to be educated on Mr. Murdoch's foundation to the school or schools to be endowed by Dr. Bell's trustees, under the denomination of ‘Murdoch's boys,’ and that to this effect, in order to save the expense and trouble of a separate school and management, an amalgamation should take place of both donations, separate accounts being always kept of the revenue and expenditure of the two sets of trustees.” [Remainder of report engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 640-4.]

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council, before coming to any final resolution on this important subject, on the motion of Mr. Leadbetter, seconded by the dean of guild, remit to the committee to cause the report, with an abstract of Dr. Bell's will and of Mr. Murdoch's bequest, and a short exposition of their views in recommending the arrangement specified in the report, to be printed and circulated among the members of council.

Proceedings  
as to collector  
of poor's  
assessment.

Bailies Martin and Cogan, alluding to the request of the council at last meeting, stated that the magistrates had again gone over the whole of the accounts of the present collector of the assessment for the main-

tenance of the poor, since his appointment, and found them correct, and that formal docquets and discharges were in the course of being made out. Baillie Martin then laid before the council the following extract of a minute of a committee of the directors of the town's hospital, transmitted by Mr. Thomas Muir:—

“ At a meeting of the committee, held in the town's hospital, on the 7th August, 1833, resolved that the magistrates and council be respectfully requested to inform the committee whether the collector is acting under their advice in refusing to attend the meetings of this committee to give necessary information and to exhibit for inspection the books connected with the hospital and the assessment for the poor.”

Which minute having been read, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration of the matter till the magistrates report they have concluded their proceedings in auditing and docqueting the collector's accounts.

Remit to the committee on churches an account transmitted by the rev. Mr. William Black, of the Barony parish, of expenses incurred in expediting the translation of the rev. Mr. Buchanan from Salton, with instructions to consider the standing orders and precedents and to report.

Account for translation of revd. Mr. Buchanan.

There was presented a memorial from the tacksman of the impost duties, stating that he had succeeded before the sheriff against the refractory importers of ale and beer, who had resisted the statutory penalty of forfeiture on importation without payment of the duties, and that the judgment had been acquiesced in, and therefore requesting the aid agreed to by the council on the 22nd January last towards defraying the law expences he had previously incurred, amounting to upwards of £160. Which memorial having been considered, with the minute of council of the 22nd January last, the magistrates agree to allow John Johnston, the tacksman of the impost duties, £80 towards defraying the expenses incurred by him in prosecuting defaulters, and authorize the chamberlain to give him credit for the said sum.

Allow tacksman of impost duties £80 for prosecuting defaulters.

23 August 1833

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches, relative to the painting of St. George's church and refitting of

St. George's church to be painted, &c.

certain seats, presented at last meeting, finally approve of the said report, and authorise the committee and superintendent of public works to get the work executed without delay at the estimated sums specified in the report, with the addition of the expense of the scaffolding.

Outer High church.

Remit to the committee on churches an application for certain repairs on the Outer High church to consider and report.

Authorize payment of account as to translation of revd. Mr. Buchanan.

On the verbal report of the committee on churches, authorise the payment of the expenses incurred by the rev. Mr. Black, with reference to the translation of the rev. Mr. Buchanan of Saltoun to the Tron church, amounting to £21 3s. 6d., but declare that this payment shall not be held as a precedent, and to prevent the incurring of such expenses in future appoint intimation to be made to the presbytery that, agreeably to the standing orders of council of 21 June, 1831, no expenses will be paid by the council on such occasions beyond the mere business expense indispensably necessary.

Vacant cure of St. Andrew's church to be filled.

Baillie Martin intimated that the magistrates hoped, by next meeting of council, to be able to submit the names of several clergymen well qualified to fill the vacant cure of St. Andrew's church.

Letter from lord provost as to burgh reform bill.

Baillie Martin communicated to the council the following letter from the lord provost:—

“Downing Street, August 17, 1833. My dear sir,—I was a great part of last evening in the house of lords. The committee on the Burgh Reform bill did not commence till 9 o'clock. The house was extremely thin and the whole business was conducted by the lord chancellor, on one side, and the lords Rosslyn and Haddington, on the other. Before the discussion commenced I had a communication with the lord advocate, who told me that the chancellor was disposed to view favourably our proposal that the dean of guild and deacon convener should *ex officio* be members of the council, but that he himself was as much opposed to it as ever. I reasoned with him and entreated him to withdraw opposition. To this he replied that he would leave it in the hands of the chancellor, whose act it must be understood to be and not his, as he was still decidedly adverse. Lord Rosslyn moved that one of three propositions be adopted,—that in all the burghs where deans of guild and conveners existed they should *ex officio* be councillors or that this should be the case in the seven largest burghs, or that in all events it should be adopted in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The

chancellor conceded the principle that wherever these office bearers were freely elected by a fair constituency they should be admitted as the representatives of the property destined for the use of the burgesses. He added that this could only apply to the five largest burghs, and that to these he would agree to grant this privilege. Thus we have obtained the most important of the objects for which we struggled in the house of commons. The two other points, you know, were that the electors should be burgesses and that nomination and polling should be adopted in the great burghs in place of election by wards. Both of these questions were fully argued, opposed by the chancellor and rejected without a division. The bill will be passed on Monday evening. In the course of the discussion a clause was proposed by lord Haddington to extend the municipal constituency and jurisdiction to such suburban parts of the different burghs as had no separate magistracy of their own. This at least was my understanding of the overture which, the chancellor said, was well worthy of consideration, and that he would give an answer on Monday. The effect of this would be to include Blythswood grounds in the municipal district of Glasgow. I had a conversation on this subject with the lord advocate, after the lords adjourned, and stated my views that the fair and simple plan would be the extension of the royalty to such districts on the principle of equal privileges and burthens. He and Mr. Oswald were of the same opinion. I do not know whether the lord advocate will communicate with the chancellor. I called this morning on the convener and baillie Paul and offered, if they thought it would be proper, to state the point to the lord chancellor. They were of opinion that it was a general question, not confined to Glasgow, and that it would not be expedient that I should interfere. Yours, &c. (signed), J. Ewing. To James Martin, esqr."

Baillie Martin produced an extract of a minute of the commissioners of police of the 15th August instant, transmitted by the clerk, intimating that an action had been brought in the court of session at the instance of William M'Kay, late lieutenant of police, against baillies Cogan, Sommerville and M'Lean and the board of police, for payment of the year's salary current at the date of his dismissal by these magistrates, and for damages on account of that dismissal, and requesting the magistrates to inform the board of their intentions as to this case. The said minute being read, there was presented a report by the magistrates explaining the circumstances which had warranted and required the dismissal of

Resolve to  
defend action  
at instance of  
William  
M'Kay, late  
lieutenant of  
police.

William M'Kay from his office, but maintaining, at the same time, that in the exercise of the salutary discretionary power vested in them as police magistrates, at common law, and under the express terms of the existing police statute, they are entitled to dismiss not merely the inferior officers of the police establishment but even the superintendent himself, when they shall find it necessary and proper to do so, without being bound to assign any special grounds in justification of such a proceeding. Which report having also been read and considered, the magistrates and council unanimously resolve to support baillies Cogan, Sommerville and M'Lean, and to defend the action so far as they are concerned, and authorize the necessary measures for that purpose, leaving to the commissioners of police to defend themselves against the action so far as directed against them, and with reference to any specialty they may have occasioned by the terms of the nomination and appointment of William M'Kay, and reserving also such claim of relief from the expences that may be incurred in defending the said magistrates as may be competent against the funds of the police establishment, on the ground of the proceeding before mentioned having originated and been adopted for the purpose of maintaining due order and discipline in that establishment.

Petition from  
Tontine  
Society as to  
piazza.

Baillie Martin laid before the council the following memorial and petition from the members of the Tontine society, with the plans therein referred to, and subjoined concurrence and approval of the petition by a number of subscribers to the coffee room, and of proprietors and tenants in the neighbourhood:—

“Unto the honourable the lord provost, magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow, a memorial and petition of the members of the Tontine society sheweth,—That the piazza under the Tontine buildings was originally constructed in its present form, by the society, for the purpose of an exchange in which the respectable merchants, bankers and other citizens might meet for the transaction of business, but was never used for that purpose, or at least for a short time only, the coffee room being no sooner opened than it immediately superseded the use of the exchange, the merchants giving the preference to it for the purpose of business. That of late years the piazza has become an intolerable nuisance. Instead of being a place for respectable merchants to meet in, it is now a receptacle in which a concourse of people of the lowest des-





Drawn by J. Knox and Engraved by Joseph Swan.

THE TOWN HALL, EXCHANGE, &c. FROM THE WEST

Reproduced for Glasgow Records, Vol. XI.

cription congregate from morning till night. and frequently in such numbers, more especially in wet weather, that the entrances to the coffee room and hotel are so completely blocked up that gentlemen cannot without the greatest difficulty obtain access to either of them, and ladies are frequently deterred from even attempting to enter the hotel. That under these circumstances the piazza has not only become totally useless but even much worse than useless, the multitude of low and dissipated characters which assemble there becoming every day more and more numerous. That the exchange being now removed to Queen Street, the piazza can never at any future time be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and from the fall of rents and diminished produce of the coffee room, consequent on that removal, the property of the society has been deteriorated to the extent of six or seven hundred pounds per annum. That the difficulty of obtaining access to the coffee room and the reluctance which gentlemen feel to force their way through a crowd of people, it is confidently believed, operate considerably to prevent the increase of subscribers to the room. That the society have for many years paid to the city a very high ground annual amounting to no less than £180 per annum, and they submit all these circumstances to the serious consideration of the magistrates and council and humbly request that they will concur with the society in converting the vacant space under the piazza to some useful purpose, by which means the nuisance complained of may be removed and the society in some degree compensated for the loss sustained by the removal of the exchange. That a sketch has been prepared by Mr. Hamilton, the architect, herewith produced, to give some idea of the effect of the proposed alterations, from which it will appear evident that the external appearance of the building will not in the slightest degree be affected by them." [Here follow signatures.]

Which petition having been read, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. Gilmour, seconded by Mr. William Brown, delay the further consideration thereof till another meeting, and appoint the conveyance to the Tontine society to be laid before the council.

There was produced a circular from the directors of the Glasgow water works, intimating they had made an arrangement with the directors of the Cranstonhill water works, subject to the approval of the shareholders of both companies. Which circular having been read, remit the same to the committee on landed property with instructions to consider

Circular from  
directors of  
Glasgow  
Water  
Works.

the subject thereof as affecting the interests of the community at large as well as of the corporation of the city.

Proceedings  
as to Dr.  
Bell's and  
Mr. Mur-  
doch's dona-  
tions, and  
delay con-  
sideration.

There were produced printed copies of excerpts from the deeds of donation of Dr. Bell and Mr. Murdoch, of the report of the committee of council on the application of these trust funds, presented at last meeting, and of the following reasons for adopting that report:—

(1.) Parochial education is admitted, on all hands, to be a great *desideratum* in the several parishes of the city, and the different kirk sessions have no means of introducing any extended or efficient system of education with the very limited funds now at their disposal. (2.) By applying the funds bequeathed by Dr. Bell in the manner proposed in the report material aid will be afforded to the kirk sessions for the introduction into the several parishes of a wholesome system of parochial education, while the objects of the donor will at the same time be more extensively realized and at incomparably less expense than by the erection and endowment of separate schools. (3.) Dr. Bell's trustees are not entitled, under the terms of the deed of donation, to apply any part of the *principal* sum bequeathed towards the erection of school-houses but only "the interest or dividends." And were they to decline to co-operate with the kirk sessions, as now proposed, it is plain that it would exhaust the whole accumulated dividends now in the hands of the trustees to build *even one school-house* and endow it, while by availing themselves of the parochial teachers and the schools which are already so far established in the different parishes, upon the conditions specified in the report, they at once, and without any outlay whatever in building, providing teachers, &c., &c. extensively introduce and promote the system of education contemplated and prescribed by the donor. (4.) Each parish has at present a parish teacher, but some of them are entirely unprovided, or but indifferently, with school-houses. The ministers anticipate that by the aid of the proposed contribution from Dr. Bell's trustees they will be enabled to provide, either by voluntary contribution or borrowing, or partly by both, suitable accommodation, and otherwise greatly promote the general efficiency and advancement of education within the several parishes. If the requisite sum cannot be raised for building school-houses in those parishes which now are without any, the kirk sessions will have the power of renting apartments in the meantime, which some of the ministers think may be the safest and most expedient course of proceeding until a proper experiment be made of the working of the more permanent arrangement now proposed. (5.)

As Dr. Bell's trustees are not entitled to surrender the control of the trust funds or the prescribed application thereof, it is declared by the report to be a *pre-requisite* of any sum being paid to the kirk sessions, that each session shall submit a *vidimus* of the proposed application of the sum to be paid, so that Dr. Bell's trustees may be kept satisfied that the will of the donor is duly and scrupulously adhered to and the most ample respect is had to his enlightened and benevolent intentions."

Of which important matter delay the further consideration till next meeting.

Baillie Martin intimated that the delay, on the part of the committee, in reporting on the office of procurator fiscal arose from their having made an attempt to get quit of the expense of criminal precognitions with a view to trial before the court of justiciary and from not having yet obtained a final answer from the officers of the crown.

Cause of delay in reporting on the office of procurator fiscal.

12 September 1833

Before proceeding to the business of the day, the lord provost expressed the sincere pleasure he felt in again meeting with the council, explained briefly the proceedings in London relative to the royal burgh reform bill, and intimated his confident hope that the other magistrates and the council would concur with him in having any arrears in the business of the corporation brought up, so as to leave matters in proper order to their successors, and thereby evince, what they must all be sensible of, that they had discharged their public duty conscientiously and faithfully.

Statement of lord provost on burgh reform bill, &c.

The lord provost, referring to what baillie Martin stated at last meeting as to filling up the vacancy in St. Andrew's church and parish, mentioned that at that time the clergyman the magistrates had particularly in view was the revd. Mr. Cunningham of Greenock, who they were led to believe would have accepted the cure, but that since that time he had received a letter from Mr. Cunningham declining the nomination. There was then laid before the council the following petition, subscribed by about 160 persons:—

Proceedings as to vacancy in St. Andrew's church, and remit.

“Unto the honorable the lord provost, magistrates and town council of the city of Glasgow. The petition of the undersigned members of the session and

sitters in St. Andrew's church, humbly sheweth,—That in consequence of the vacancy in said church, occasioned by the death of our late much lamented minister Mr. Geddes, we, as being deeply interested in the appointment of his successor and being fully satisfied with the high qualifications of the revd. Norman M'Leod of Campsie for the office, would in the most respectful manner solicit your honors to offer the vacant charge to that gentleman. May it therefore please your honors to consider of Dr. M'Leod's qualifications and to offer the ministerial charge of said parish to him. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray."

Which petition having been read the council appoint the same to lye on the table, and on the motion of baillie Paul, seconded by baillie Wilson, remit to the magistrates to scrutinize the names attached to the said petition, with a view to ascertain whether they are actually sitters and members of the congregation of St. Andrew's church.

Accounts of  
collector of  
poor's assess-  
ment.

With reference to the late communications from a committee of the directors of the town's hospital and the recent request of the council, baillie Martin stated that the accounts of Mr. William Govan, collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, had been again examined for the whole years of his collection and were now formally docqueted; and the account book, with the following docquet was now laid on the table:—[here follows docquet, MS. Record, pp. 666-70.] Which docquet having been read, the magistrates and council unanimously approve of Mr. Govan's conduct.

Resignation  
of Mr. Govan  
as collector of  
poor's assess-  
ment.

There was then laid before the meeting [letter from Mr. William Govan resigning his situation as collector of poor rates on account of his "having entered into an arrangement with Messrs. James and John Dalglish" in which his resignation had been stipulated for.] Which letter having been read, baillie Martin stated that he had thought, after the able and conscientious manner in which Mr. Govan had discharged the duties of the office, if he was not to receive the full additional salary of £100 allowed him by the act of council of the 4th January last, he should at least be allowed the half of that additional salary, vizt., £50. Baillie Cogan supported baillie Martin's statement as to the zeal, fidelity and ability with which Mr. Govan had discharged the duties of his office and proposed that Mr. Govan should be requested to continue his services

till the end of October next, and that for the fourteen months' services, ending at that time, he should receive the full salary of £200 agreed to be allowed him last year. Several other members of council expressed their concurrence in baillie Cogan's proposal; and the magistrates and council approve thereof, and upon the said footing direct and authorize Mr. Govan to retain or to demand and receive the said sum of £200, on the 31st day of October next, out of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor.

The committee on churches presented the following report relative to the Outer High church:—

Report as to  
the Outer  
High church.

“ Your committee have had under their consideration a letter addressed to the magistrates and council, by the kirk session of the Outer High church, complaining of the general disrepair of that church, and particularly of the manner in which it is now heated and of the want of suitable session house accommodation. And in order to form a proper opinion, not only with regard to the matters noticed in the letter from the kirk session but also as to the present state of the cathedral in general, which has for sometime been attracting the unfavourable notice and animadversions of scientific strangers and of the public at large, your committee judged it right personally to visit and inspect minutely the whole premises. The result of their examination leaves them little room to congratulate the council upon the present appearance of this interesting and venerable fabric. It may form the subject of just regret that circumstances should have ever rendered it necessary or expedient to convert part of the nave into what now forms the Outer High church. Notwithstanding the great expenditure incurred within the last twenty years in fitting up and upholding that church, it is now throughout so completely infected by dry rot that the beams which support the galleries, the pulpit and a portion of the other woodwork require repair if not total renewal. While the general character of the structure has been lamentably injured, if not almost destroyed, by the conversion of the nave into a place of worship, the inaptitude of the side walls for the reception of wooden work of any kind, for which they were never intended, has been proved to be such that the additional church accommodation thereby obtained has actually cost the public nearly as large a sum as the expense of building an entirely new church. Independently of the sum expended on the original operation the cost of re-seating and of other repairs in 1802 was £902 10s., in 1806 £96 10s., in 1808 £153 11s., in 1813 £1,505 7s. 6d., in

1815 £133 3s. 6d., in 1819 £382 16s. 7d., in 1824 £58 6s. 6d., in 1825 £128 8s., and in 1828 £225 14s. 7d., making in all since 1802 no less than £3,586 7s. 8d. The cause of this great and incessant expenditure has arisen from dry rot and the dampness of the walls of the nave to which the wooden work of the church has been appended and no other result could reasonably have been expected for the seating of the lower area of the west end of the church is not less than five feet below the surface of the circumjacent exterior earth. So destructive has the dry rot proved that only three years after the complete renewal of the whole timber work, of best red pine, in 1813, it was found upon examination that fungus and other excrescences were in full growth and vigour under the precentor's pulpit. No adequate remedy has been discovered for the removal of the excessive damp which now pervades the whole church. The erection of a heating apparatus with that view, in 1828, has proved ineffectual from the height of the ceiling. From the experience of the last thirty years it is manifest that the present church, confessedly so cold and damp as to be prejudicial to the health and comfort of the congregation, cannot be upheld at a less expenditure in repairs than upwards of £2,500 every twenty years. And to continue, in these circumstances, persisting to uphold what is at best but an inappropriate expedient for church accommodation, would appear to the committee to be not less unwarrantable in a pecuniary point of view than wanting in architectural taste and respect for the opinions and feelings of the community. Your committee have therefore no hesitation in recommending to the council to decline incurring any further expense in repairs upon the Outer High church, either in the shape of heating, more suitable session house accommodation or otherwise. But they would urgently press upon the council the expediency of adopting immediate measures for the total removal of the church to some more convenient and suitable situation. This will admit of the magnificent nave being restored to its original state and other improvements or rather re-edifications and repairs being made, such as the general wishes and feelings of the public at large now urgently call for. There can be but little doubt that upon proper application the crown will grant the nave as a place of interment and for the erection of monuments, from which a considerable sum may be derived. A handsome and commodious new church can be erected for about £6,000. The committee are satisfied that £2,000 and the expense of the ground necessary for the site of the church will be obtained from additional seat rents, and they are persuaded that in the end it will be more advantageous for the corporation to expend the balance in the erection of a new building than

to attempt to uphold the present unsuitable and inconvenient church. In this way not less than 500 sittings will be added to the church accommodation of the city and the much desired renovation of the nave may be accomplished. The committee have reason to believe that the expense which would attend the necessary operations for the restoration of the nave can be raised by private subscription and by the sale of burying places and the privilege of erecting monuments to the memory of persons of worth and distinction. A contribution to a certain extent, it is believed, will also be obtained from the Crown towards the accomplishment of this important object of general and national interest. And the committee would suggest that the magistrates and council should respectfully request the aid and influence of the representatives in parliament for this city and county, with a view to obtaining from the Crown a grant of the nave as before noticed and such a contribution as will enable the magistrates and council forthwith to adopt the necessary measures for the removal of the present church and the general re-edification of the cathedral. The Outer High church being thus removed and the cathedral confined as a place of worship to the portion of the building now allotted to the Inner High church, which is well adapted for the purpose, the use of the building will in future harmonize with its character. And the committee trust that no attempt will be again made to depart from the legitimate application of any part of the cathedral, and that this unrivalled specimen of ancient ecclesiastical architecture will be preserved as an object of pride and veneration to the citizens, and the taste and public spirit of the inhabitants rescued from the stigma which has too long attached to them, on account of the delapidated and neglected condition of the building."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council delay the farther consideration thereof, till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing orders; but in the meantime instruct the superintendent of public works to ascertain whether the internal area of the Outer High church can be used for interment of dead bodies, without danger or damage to the foundations of the pillars or walls of the fabric, with a view to an application being made to government for a grant of the area for the said purpose, as suggested in the report.

Having resumed consideration of the application by the Tontine Society, presented at last meeting, and having heard read the clause in the contract of ground annual between the magistrates and council, and

Remit as to application of Tontine Society.

the said society relative to the Exchange under the piazzas remaining open and unbuilt upon in all time coming,<sup>1</sup> remit to the committee on landed property to consider the said application with reference to the legality of the magistrates and council granting the desire of the petitioners except under the authority of an act of parliament, and also with reference to the expediency of their doing so altho' they may have the power, and to report.

Letter from  
royal burgh  
commission,  
and remit.

There were produced a letter to the lord provost from the secretary to the royal burgh commission, requiring the necessary preparations to be made with a view to the division of the city into wards or districts, in terms of the late statute, and also printed "Heads of enquiry, in relation to the state and condition of the several cities, burghs, and towns in Scotland," transmitted by direction of the said commission. Which documents having been considered, the magistrates and council remit to the magistrates to authorize such preparatory measures as may be necessary for the division of the city into wards or districts, with a view to the election of councillors, and for facilitating the enquiries of the commissioners generally, as also to ascertain and report upon the accounts of expenses which may be incurred by the adoption of such measures or which may have been incurred in making returns to parliament in the course of the last or present year, under the direction of the secretary of state for the home department, in consequence of resolutions of the house of commons, and to report.

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., p. 636, No. 1373. The contract of ground annual contains the following clause:—"And further, with and under this burden and provision, as it is hereby specially provided and declared, that the area under the piazzas which support the new council hall of the said city and the assembly room, hereafter conveyed by the society in security of the said ground rent, both lying on the west side of the tolbooth of Glasgow, shall, betwixt and the 15th day of May 1784 years, be enlarged and increased by the said Tontine Society by their adding

thereto the grounds occupied at present by the buildings between the present area and the wall, which is the sidewall of the said council hall and the midd wall of the assembly room buildings, and the said addition to or enlargement of the said Exchange shall be (*blank*) feet wide the whole length of the said piazzas and of the same height with the present area of the said exchange, and shall continue open in all time coming as part of the public exchange of the said city of Glasgow, and no building of any kind shall ever be erected thereupon."

The committee on the question of poors rates with the heritors of the barony parish presented the following report:—

Report as to  
barony poor  
rates.

“ Your committee have had under their consideration the summons which has been raised by the heritors of the barony parish, for the trial of the question of poor rates before the court of session, in preference to leaving the matter to the determination of a committee of the house of commons, and without at present coming to any definite resolution either way the committee see no alternative left for the council but to give instructions to defend the action in the meantime, and they think that it may be expedient likewise to cause the necessary parliamentary notices to be given, so as to place it in the power of the successors of the present magistrates and council to resort to parliament for the adjudication of the points in dispute between the parties, if this should afterwards be considered advisable. These notices must be given, under the standing orders of parliament, three times successively in the public newspapers and an equal number of times on the church doors of the several parishes of the city and barony previous to the last day of the month of November; and as the time will have elapsed before the successors of the present magistrates and council can have an opportunity, if disposed, of giving the necessary notices, your committee are of opinion that it may be worth while incurring this expense, leaving the expediency of following up the notices to the magistrates and council who will come into office in November. The committee farther think that it will be advisable to give notice at the same time (which will occasion very little additional expense) for altering the present mode of laying on and apportioning the assessment for the maintenance of the poor within the royalty, so as to leave it in the power of their successors in office, if they shall deem it proper, to bring in a bill next session of parliament. Glasgow, 10th September, 1833.”

Which report having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the parliamentary notices therein recommended to be given.

There was presented an application from Mr. John Fisher, chaplain to the gaol, for an augmentation of salary, with the following report thereon by the committee on the gaol:—

Salary of  
chaplain to  
gaol aug-  
mented to  
£50.

“ The committee having considered the foregoing petition they unanimously recommend Mr. Fisher’s salary to be raised from £35 to £50 per annum,

reserving to the committee on the jail to arrange with him as to any additional duty they may conceive it [desirable] for him to perform.”

Which application and report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, but delay coming to any resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

Applications  
for office of  
collector of  
poor's assess-  
ment.

There were produced applications from Mr. John Miller and Mr. Thomas Telfer for the situation of collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Govan.

Proceedings  
as to Dr. Bell's  
and Mur-  
doch's dona-  
tions.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the application of the trust funds under the late Dr. Bell's donation and under Mr. Murdoch's bequest to the magistrates and ministers of Glasgow, with the reasons by which the committee had been influenced in the adoption of the said report, Mr. Leadbetter expressed his apprehension that the application of the funds in the manner proposed would go to relieve the kirk sessions of those schools which were already established and supported by the subscription of individuals, and if it did not diminish would not extend the existing means of education, submitted that at all events the annual trust revenue should not be divided equally among the different parishes but should be proportioned according to their respective circumstances and wants, and proposed that the subject should be remitted to the committee with instructions to proportion the annual allowances to the relative wants of the different parishes. Mr. Dalglish stated that this view of the matter had not been overlooked by the committee, but that the difficulties attending it were such as to induce them ultimately to recommend the mode of distribution proposed in the report. Mr. William Brown supported Mr. Leadbetter's proposal. Several other members of council having expressed their sentiments, generally, in favor of the plan recommended, Mr. Henry Paul moved the adoption of the report. Mr. John Muir seconded the motion; and the magistrates and council having deliberately considered the matter, approve of the report, resolve to adopt the plan therein proposed, and for that purpose empower the committee to enter into and subscribe, on behalf of the magistrates and council, the agreement with the several kirk sessions mentioned in the report, and to take

such other measures as may be requisite for carrying the report and agreement with the kirk sessions into effect without further delay.

27 September 1833

The lord provost observed that, at the close of the proceedings at last meeting of council, it had been understood that at this meeting the first business should be to receive the report of the deacon convener of his proceedings in London on behalf of the council and trades house, with reference to the Royal Burgh Reform bill when depending in the house of lords. The deacon convener then presented the report hereinafter inserted. Which report having been read, the magistrates and council appoint the same to be engrossed in the records of council, and on the motion of Mr. Dalglish, seconded by Mr. John Smith, unanimously vote their thanks to the deacon convener for his zealous, able and efficient exertions in obtaining the improvements on the Royal Burgh Reform bill adopted by the house of lords. Here follows the report of the deacon convener:—

Report of deacon convener as to burgh reform bill, and vote of thanks to him, the duke of Wellington, &c.

“Under the instructions of the committee of the town council upon burgh reform, as expressed in their minute, of date (*blank*), I proceeded to London, whither Mr. Crawford, the clerk of the trades house, had gone upon the interest of that house about eight days before. My first business upon my arrival was to endeavour to correct a widely circulated report that public opinion in Glasgow was strongly in favour of the bill as it had been sent up from the house of commons. This report had received additional strength from the conduct of a certain portion of the Scotch burgh members, who, I learned, shortly before my arrival, had been called together by an anonymous circular for the purpose of considering the propriety of waiting upon earl Grey to endeavour to procure his lordship’s interference in behalf of the measure in the shape it then stood. In consequence of this meeting, above twenty of the Scotch members, among whom was Mr. Oswald, waited upon earl Grey, and represented to him the necessity of passing the bill as it stood, as delay or postponement of this important measure would be productive of the worst consequences, and that the bill, as it then stood, was highly popular amongst their constituents, who would be much incensed were it not to be passed. I took the earliest opportunity of waiting upon Mr. Oswald to request the source of his information as to the popularity of the measure in Glasgow, and found him in the lobby of the House

of Commons, where, in presence of the lord provost and Mr. Colquhoun of Killermont, I explained to him the real state of opinion in Glasgow as far as any man was entitled to gather it from the petitions [which] had been sent to the house of commons and the house of lords against the bill, and also from the unsuccessful attempts made to get up a single petition in its favour. I reminded him of the public meeting called to support the bill, in the Black Bull hall, at which about sixty were present; of the subsequent one in the Trades hall, where their numbers dwindled down to eighteen,—all attempt at gaining an expression of public opinion in its favor thus proving abortive, as neither of these meetings taking upon them to represent the public opinion of Glasgow. On the other hand, I reminded him of the numerously signed petitions from the burgesses and all the public bodies in the city who were affected by it against the bill. Having thus endeavoured to correct the misapprehension of Mr. Oswald in regard to the popularity of the measure in Glasgow, I next thought that in order entirely to invalidate the impression which so formidable a resolution of Scottish burgh members as had waited upon earl Grey was calculated to make, I should address a letter to the secretary of the home department, to whose office such communications fell properly to be addressed, craving an interview with his lordship, for the purpose of exhibiting such proof as I hoped would convince his lordship that, in Glasgow, the bill was not the popular one it had been represented to be. I received an immediate answer from his lordship, fixing the interview for next day at 3 o'clock, at which the lord provost did me the honor of being present. We found lord Melbourne had been unexpectedly called to a cabinet council. His secretary, however, took down our statement, which he in our presence transmitted to his lordship, and received a note from him in answer that he should pay every attention to it. Having thus endeavoured to set to rights this important matter, and shewn to government that instead of the force of public opinion being against us that with a very trifling exception it was wholly in our favour, my next step was to procure the interference of the great leader of the opposition in our behalf, as any concession from the lord advocate, or from those to whom he entrusted the management of the bill in the lords was hopeless without the most vigorous opposition that circumstances would admit, and that from the most powerful quarter. I carried with me to London a numerously and respectably signed petition from the burgesses to the house of lords against the bill. This petition it had been agreed should be handed to the Duke of Wellington, craving that his grace would present it and give it his support. I had been furnished with

a letter of introduction to the duke from Earl Cathcart, which I transmitted to him, and had a note in reply fixing the interview for Tuesday the 13th (August), the day on the evening of which the bill was to be read a second time. The duke received the petition, which he read over, signified his cordial assent as to its propositions and promised on presenting it to give it his support. I put into his hands a copy of our printed case, which he promised to peruse previous to the meeting of the house. The business was brought on that evening by the duke's presenting the burgh petition against the bill, which he caused to be read at length, and expressed his entire concurrence in the prayer of the petition. He was followed by Earl Rosslyn, to whom the petition from the council had been transmitted, and Earl Haddington with the petition from the trades house. The lord chancellor<sup>1</sup> had undertaken, on the retirement to the country of lord Camperdown (whom the lord advocate wished should conduct the bill) to take charge of the bill in the house of lords, and on the motion of the bill's being now read a second time, the chancellor made a long and powerful speech in its favor. He was answered by earls Rosslyn and Haddington, both of whom had taken very great pains to make themselves carefully masters of the case, in most able and convincing speeches such as raised the hopes of our counsel to believe that a part if not the whole of our request must be granted. During the whole discussion, which lasted from five o'clock to eleven, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wynford, the Marquis of Bute, and the Earl of Kinnaird displayed the greatest interest in the debate. The lord chancellor, in a speech about half the length of his former one, replied, his principal arguments being confined to shew that the common good of the city was not exclusively the property of the burgesses and to prove that the ten pound constituency was in every sense a better and more legitimate one than the old and corrupt corporations, the grossness of whose impurity he illustrated by a variety of instances, and with the whole weight of his powerful eloquence. Exceptions there were to this general character, he admitted, and that Glasgow was one of them. The bill was then read a second time without a division. From the determined hostility to the burgesses which the chancellor had shewn during the whole night's debate, it was clear that whatever was to be gained should not run directly counter to what he had so distinctly pledged himself. Therefore, between the period of the second reading and the bill's going into committee, in the frequent interviews which the peers who supported our views were kind enough to afford us, we endeavoured to get them

<sup>1</sup> Lord Brougham.

to procure for us the recognisance of the burgh interest in the affairs of the council by the introduction of the chairmen of the two great classes of the merchants and trades, into which the burghesses are divided in Glasgow, into the town council *ex officio*. We explained the effect which such a recognisance of the burgh rights would have in representing and guarding the burgh interests and in maintaining the respectability and utility of these powerful and wealthy bodies, and the preservation of those local courts and charitable investments in the hands of those who were best fitted and alone legally entitled to administer them. Accordingly, on the bills being brought up in committee, the successive amendments recognising the burgh interests were first put by the Earl of Haddington and negatived, when Lord Rosslyn moved that in Glasgow and Edinburgh the dean of guild and deacon convener, and in Aberdeen, Dundee and Perth, the dean of guild, should be members of council *ex officio*. And the necessity of this his lordship illustrated in so able and convincing a manner that the lord chancellor admitted that, their utility being of the nature described, he should certainly concede that point to his lordship, and the chancellor, accordingly, thereupon sat down and wrote the clause upon the margin of the bill. This important point being secured, I saw there was from the state of parties in the house little more to be hoped for. Almost the whole of the Scottish peers had left London, and there was not the slightest chance of procuring a majority in any measure against the government, who had not only the peers composing the executive but the household and the newly created peers in attendance to the final termination of the session. Had the bill been brought into the lords a month earlier than it was, we were distinctly informed, instead of urging our rights as a matter of concession they would have been carried to the extent which this council, together with the other public bodies and the burghesses, knew to be necessary for the good of the city. I have no reason to believe that the lord chancellor consulted the lord advocate upon the point conceded. I think the reverse, from what the lord advocate subsequently told me that he still was dissatisfied with the principle on which they had been introduced. But I must do him the justice to say, that, on the very first conversation I had with him and throughout all our subsequent interviews, he expressed the greatest readiness and his firm intention to preserve to all the minor incorporations within burgh the entire right to manage their own matters and elect their own office bearers, free of all extraneous interference. With regard to the assistance we procured from the other burghs, who along

with ourselves have shared the benefit of the clauses which were in the above manner inserted in the bill, I cannot say that we ever saw or heard of any representation from them, farther than a general petition which was sent by one of them against the bill. They had neither solicitors nor delegations in London as far as we could discover. The lord provost and town clerk of Edinburgh were in London upon a variety of matters connected with that city. The lord provost, from the particular circumstances in which that city's funds were at the time, could not take a determined stand against the government; but we always received from him the greatest attention and politeness. Mr. Cuninghame, clerk to the convener of Edinburgh, went hand in hand with us, and always declared his deep satisfaction at the course which had been pursued by Glasgow, without which no alteration whatever could have been effected. I trust what has been procured amply justifies the council in the steps they have taken in this important matter, and warrants them in expenditure of a much larger sum than what, comparing it with the magnitude of the interests at stake, they have been called upon to expend. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my deep sense of the obligation under which this council lies to the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Bute, and the earls of Rosslyn and Haddington, for their able and zealous support of its interests and those of the merchants and trades houses, and the kind manner in which they received the deputation. To the lord provost my best acknowledgments and those of all parties interested are due, for his constant and cordial attention to the deputation and his able assistance in every quarter where it could be available. I have also to bear testimony to the great zeal of our solicitors, Messrs. Webster and Mundell, the first of whose time, during the whole proceedings in the lords, was entirely devoted to us."

Thereafter, on the motion of Mr. William Brown, seconded by baillie Sommerville, the magistrates and council unanimously vote their thanks to his grace the Duke of Wellington, to the most noble the Marquis of Bute, and to the right honourable the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Rosslyn, for the zealous and able support by their lordships of the modifications of the royal burgh reform bill, which the magistrates and council, the merchants house, the trades house and a large proportion of the most respectable burgesses of Glasgow, were desirous of obtaining, and request the lord provost to convey this vote of thanks to his grace and to their lordships.

Resolutions  
as to future  
burgh elec-  
tions.

The magistrates and council having, on the motion of the lord provost, taken into consideration the Royal Burgh Reform Act, 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, entitled "An act to alter and amend the laws for the election of the magistrates and councils of the Royal burghs in Scotland," resolve that, under the enactments of the said statute, it will now be unnecessary to hold the stated annual meetings, formerly required by the set of the burgh, of the magistrates and council, on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas for the election of the lord provost and baillies, and of the magistrates and other electors on the Friday immediately following, for the election of councillors, and that the next stated meeting of the magistrates and council, under the set and constitution of the burgh as now modified, will be on Wednesday, the 9th October next, for the annual stated elections and appointments which are not affected by the provisions of the said statute. Farther, authorize the magistrates and the town clerks to take the necessary measures for carrying into effect the provisions of the said statute, with reference to the election of councillors on the first Tuesday of November next, and thereafter of magistrates, it being understood, though not yet formally communicated, that the royal burgh commissioners propose to divide the city into five wards or districts for the election of councillors, to adopt the suggestion made by the town clerks that the number of councillors ought not to be reduced by them under the existing number of thirty-two, and to allocate six councillors to be elected by each ward or district, besides the dean of guild and deacon convener. Farther, instruct the chamberlain to proceed with all practicable dispatch in the preparation of the statement of the affairs of the corporation of the city required by the said statute 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, s. 32.

Proceedings  
as to election  
of minister to  
Gorbals  
parish.

Baillie Paul reported, verbally, that, agreeably to the power committed to him by the magistrates and council, he had attended the meetings of the heritors of the parish of Gorbals with reference to the presentation of a minister to that parish, that an objection had been stated to his doing so but had been afterwards withdrawn and passed from, and that he had attended the meeting of the presbytery at which the call was moderated. Of which proceedings approve.

The committee on the office of procurator fiscal presented the following report:—

Report as to  
office of pro-  
curator fiscal.

“ We have had under our consideration the remit made to us by the council to enquire into and ascertain the amount of the emoluments of the office of procurator fiscal, and whether it would be expedient to continue the remuneration of the procurator fiscal by separate charges, at certain rates, for the different pieces of business performed by him, or by a specific salary in lieu of all other charges. We find that the average amount of the emoluments for the last six years has been about £526 per annum, besides the allowance of £100 per annum for attendance at the police office; and, with the exception of baillie M'Lean, we are unanimously of opinion that the procurator fiscal ought to be remunerated by moderate and suitable fees and not by any fixed or stated salary. We caused a letter to be addressed to the procurator fiscal of Edinburgh, in order to ascertain the rates of fees exigible there, and we find that the rates of charge here are more moderate than those in Edinburgh. We also considered it advisable to ascertain whether, by the magistrates declining longer to take recognitions with a view to trial before the court of justiciary, the expense attending these can be saved to the corporation. But we regret to find, from the answer received from the crown lawyers, that there is no great prospect of any change being soon admissible, or at all events in such time as to allow the matter to be set at rest before the vacancy in the office must, for the convenience of public business, be filled up. This, however, may be of less consequence, as we understand the expediency of the present arrangement has, among other matters, been remitted to the consideration of the general law commission now sitting. We would, accordingly, recommend to the magistrates and council to fix a day without further loss of time for filling up the office, reserving to consider the rates of fees which shall in future be exigible. And we would suggest a remit to the same committee for the purpose of revising the present table and of fixing and establishing a suitable table of fees before next meeting of council. Glasgow, 27th September, 1833.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, remit to the same committee to revise the present table of fees and to fix a suitable table of fees to be charged by the procurator fiscal for the business performed by him. On the suggestion of baillie M'Lean, resolve that the appointment to the office of procurator fiscal shall be on the express condition of the person so appointed

relinquishing all private business as a writer and devoting his whole time and attention to the duties of the office. And resolve to proceed with the appointment on the 9th October next, being the day on which the annual nomination to the offices under the corporation is usually made. Farther, baillie Martin intimated that the names of the gentlemen who had lodged applications for the office with him, during the absence of the lord provost, were Mr. Robert Lamond, Mr. Richard Hall, Mr. William Legat, Mr. Thomas Simson, and Mr. James Inglis, writers.

Memorial as  
to election of  
Gorbals  
magistrates.

There was produced a memorial from the preses and managers of the heritors of the parish of Gorbals, dated the 10th August last, addressed to the lord provost, then in London, and containing, *inter alia*, the following statement:—

“The parish of Gorbals, situated about the centre of the barony, contains nearly ten thousand inhabitants. For centuries the resident magistrates were always chosen out of that number, as there was scarcely any population in the other parts of the barony. But for the last twelve years the magistrates and town council of Glasgow, through some improper influence or another, have uniformly chosen the resident magistrates from the other parts of the barony, vizt., Hutchisontown, Laurieston and Tradeston, and as these parts of the barony are in the parish of Govan the magistrates so elected have interests opposed to those of the parish of Gorbals,” and concluding with the expression of their “wish that the parish should be properly represented in the magistracy by one or more of the respectable heritors who will attend to their interests in all public measures.”

Which memorial having been read, the magistrates and council, considering that the resident magistrates of Gorbals have hitherto been impartially taken from the different districts of the barony, resolve and hereby intimate that they will continue to do so in future, while the nomination is vested in them, and that in this respect the interests of the memorialists will be duly attended to along with those of the other districts of the barony.

Report as to  
expense of  
burgh  
returns.

There was produced the following report of the expenses incurred in the preparation of returns made in obedience to orders of the secretary of state for the home department, in consequence of resolutions of the house of commons. [The share of expenses recommended to be paid by

the magistrates and council amounted to £118 1s.] Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize the chamberlain to make the payments therein specified, debiting the corporation and the different trust funds with the sums for which they are respectively liable.

There was presented the following report of the expenses incurred in London, in conjunction with the merchants house, the trades house and the Clyde trustees, in endeavouring to obtain the desired modifications in the royal burgh reform bill. [Here follows statement showing the share of expenses payable by the magistrates and council to be £629 14s. 6d., including £239 7s. 5d. as “the expense of the deputation to London.”] Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and authorize payment to be made accordingly.

Report as to expenses connected with burgh reform bill.

Having resumed consideration of the great necessity for additional gaol accommodation, authorize the committee on that business to give the requisite parliamentary notices with a view to the introduction of a bill containing powers to assess for that purpose, during the ensuing session of parliament.

Bill to be introduced as to additional gaol accommodation.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on the gaol, presented at last meeting, recommending the augmentation of the salary of the chaplain of the gaol from £35 to £50 per annum, finally approve of the said report, and augment the chaplain’s salary accordingly, to commence from the date of the last payment.

Salary of chaplain to gaol augmented.

The committee on churches presented the following report relative to the repairs on St. Andrew’s church and the Inner High church:—

Report as to repairs on St. Andrew’s church and Inner High church.

“The committee on churches beg to inform the council that they have received three estimates for painting St. Andrew’s church, and recommend that Mr. Archibald Liddell’s estimate be accepted for £185 16s. 3d. as being the cheapest. The committee have also to inform the council that the east windows of the Inner High church have received some injury from the late winds and that to prevent further damage it is proposed to support them with iron bars. The committee have received an estimate from Mr. John Wood, by which he offers to put 208 lineal feet of iron bars on the windows, to repair the glazing, to paint the windows, and to put up a scaffold, for the sum of £12 11s. The committee also recommend that this estimate be accepted.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and authorize the execution of the work therein specified at the prices therein stated.

Regulation  
as to public  
clocks.

The deacon convener, as chairman of the committee on public clocks, laid before the council a correspondence between the lord provost and Mr. Mitchell, the keeper of the public clocks, in the course of which his lordship had authorized Mr. Mitchell to take the necessary measures to ensure his control of the clocks, by excluding all persons except the workmen from the clock rooms, and moved the council to sanction what his lordship had done. Which correspondence having been read, the magistrates and council approve of his lordship's proceedings and empower the committee and the keeper of the public clocks to adopt all such measures as may be found necessary for the due regulation thereof.

Remit as to  
alteration of  
market day.

On the motion of baillie Paul and Mr. William Brown, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, remit to the magistrates to consider and adopt without delay the most effectual means for preventing the driving of cattle on the streets of the city on the Sabbath, whether by procuring an alteration of the market day from Monday to another day of the week or by directing the police establishment to enforce the law more rigidly in this respect.

Account of  
expences con-  
nected with  
fire in Queen  
Street to be  
paid, reserv-  
ing recourse.

Mr. John Smith stated that at the great fire which took place in Queen Street in January, 1832, an application had been made to the magistrates to order the taking down of certain gables and walls which were left standing and which were represented as dangerous to the lives of the lieges as well as to the adjoining properties, that on this emergency an order was granted accordingly, and Mr. James Donaldson, slater, employed workmen to take down the gables and walls; that Messrs. Carswell and others, proprietors of the tenements, have refused to pay Mr. Donaldson the expense thus incurred, amounting to £64 7s. 11d., and Mr. Donaldson now makes a claim against the magistrates; that by direction of the magistrates, Mr. Patrick Murray has precognosed several witnesses, from which precognition it appears the taking down of the gables and walls was necessary for the safety of the lives and properties of the lieges. On considering which statement, the magistrates and council authorize the chamberlain to pay Mr. Donaldson's claim in the meantime, reserving the legal claim of relief against Messrs. Carswell

and others, and taking an assignation of the account of expenses incurred with reference to their property.

9 October 1833

The lord provost stated that, in terms of the late Royal Burgh Reform act, 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, s. 17, 18 and 22, the present lord provost, baillies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer and master of works, and also the baillie of the river and frith of Clyde, as being a magistrate of the burgh and in the council, as well as the present councillors, continue in office till the completion of the election of councillors, magistrates and office bearers, upon and after the first Tuesday of November next; but that the principal and resident baillies of Gorbals and the baillies of Provan, not being magistrates or office bearers in the council of the city, under the royal charter of incorporation, but merely the baillies of baronies, of which the corporation of the city acquired the superiority by purchase, are not continued by the late statute till November, and go out of office on the lapse of the annual period for which they were elected or appointed. The lord provost further stated that the last observation was applicable to the office bearers under the corporation and not in the council, with the exception probably of the town clerks, who he believed did not require a renewal of their appointment, the office being legally of a permanent nature, held *at vitam aut culpam*, and not dependent in point of duration on the pleasure of the council; and in order that the present magistrates and council might discharge their public duty and exercise the powers lawfully belonging to them, and at the same time not exceed these powers, he was of opinion it would be advisable to make the ordinary annual appointments in terms of law. Which statement having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the course therein proposed and proceeded to make the following elections and appointments:—

The magistrates and council having taken into consideration petitions from a great number of respectable inhabitants of the barony of Gorbals, requesting that baillie Paul may be continued in office for another year, the persons after named were put into a leet, to the effect one of them

Statement of  
lord provost  
as to burgh  
elections.

Principal  
baillies of  
Gorbals.

might be chosen to bear office as principal baillie of Gorbals for the ensuing year, vizt., Henry Paul, John Leadbetter, David Ferguson.

Office  
bearers.

[Henry Paul, principal bailie, John Walker, Peter Adam, Patrick Neilson and William Livingston, conjunct bailies of Gorbals; James Dennistoun, bailie of Provan; James Cleland, superintendent of public works; James Hardie, superintendent of streets and buildings; James Reddie and Robert Thomson, principal town clerks, and William Davie and Angus Turner, junior town clerks; John Fisher, assessor of the police court of the barony of Gorbals.]

Report as to  
fees of pro-  
curator fiscal,  
and delay  
filling up  
office.

Having resumed consideration of the vacancy in the office of procurator fiscal, occasioned by the death of Mr. Andrew Simson, the committee on that office presented the following further report:—

“ Agreeably to the remit made to them at last meeting of council, the committee have had under their consideration the rates of fees now payable to the procurator fiscal, and as stated in their former report they find that, upon an average for the last six years, the procurator fiscal has been in receipt of about £526 per annum, exclusive of the £100 allowed for attendance at the police office but inclusive of the emoluments derived by him from practising, as public prosecutor, before the dean of guild court, the Gorbals court and the court of the water baillie. Your committee, while they are decidedly of opinion, that the important duties of the office of procurator fiscal will be more efficiently discharged by the person who holds it being paid by suitable fees instead of a salary, are at the same time unanimously of opinion that £500 per annum is an ample remuneration for the duties to be performed. It appears from the average amount of emoluments before stated that, independently of the salary or allowance of £100, the business of the office at the present rate of fees has produced the sum of £500, and the committee would therefore recommend that the salary should in future be discontinued, the procurator fiscal, however, giving his regular attendance at the police office as formerly. Upon this footing the committee would propose that no reduction or alteration should be made on the existing table of fees, but in the event of the business to be performed producing to the person who may be appointed to the office more than £500 per annum, that the surplus should be paid over to the corporation, to be disposed of by the magistrates and council either in the shape of a reduction of fees or otherwise as they shall think most expedient. Further, the committee would recommend that, for the convenience of the public, the

office or writing chambers of the procurator fiscal should be kept daily open from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, and from six till eight in the evening. And in conclusion the committee think it right to submit to the council the following copy of the correspondence which has passed between them and the crown lawyers, relative to the magistrates longer continuing to take precognitions in cases with a view to trial before the court of justiciary." [Here follows correspondence, MS. Record, pp. 9-14.]

Which report and also the former report and minute of council having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, but delay filling up the vacancy in the office of procurator fiscal in the meantime, especially as no definite answer has yet been received from the lord advocate as agent of the crown.

Reappoint and continue William Legat interim procurator fiscal of this burgh until the vacancy in that office be filled up. Interim procurator fiscal.

Reappoint and continue Thomas Simson interim procurator fiscal of the barony of Gorbals until the vacancy in that office be filled up. Gorbals.

Continue Dr. James Corkindale as surgeon to the gaol of this city and that part of bridewell which is a legal prison in terms of law. Surgeon to gaol.

Continue John Fisher as chaplain of the gaol of this city in terms of law. Chaplain to gaol.

With reference to the proceedings at last meeting of council for the due regulation of the public clocks of the city, Mr. Robert Dalglish, as preceptor of Hutchisons' hospital, moved and Archibald M'Lellan, esqr., seconded the motion, that the corporation of the city should in future take charge of the clock in Hutchisons' hospital, of which the public had the entire advantage. On considering which motion, it was observed that in the event of its being agreed to the hospital should make over the property of the clock to the corporation, and the council delay coming to any final resolution on the subject till next meeting, agreeably to the standing order. Proceedings as to clocks and motion as to clock in Hutchisons' hospital.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the vacancy in St. Andrew's church, after several members of council had expressed their sentiments in favour of different clergymen, on the motion of Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, seconded by Mr. Leadbetter, resolve to proceed to the presentation of a minister to the charge of that parish, on Wednesday, the 23rd October instant. Day fixed for electing minister to St. Andrew's church.

Report as to  
Outer High  
church and  
approve  
thereof.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches relative to the Outer High church, presented at the meeting of council held on the 12th September last, the superintendent of public works presented the following report:—

“In obedience to the instructions from the council, I beg to report that I caused two holes to be dug in the Outer High church, one in the south passage near the east end and the other in the north passage near the west end, when I discovered that the foundation of the pillars at the east end was nine feet below the floor of the church, and at the west end five feet six inches. In both holes I found a considerable number of human bones, in a state of great preservation, but without any vestige of coffins. It is probable the bones have lain there for a very considerable time, as it is now 174 years since that part of the nave was first seated for a place of worship. Although the holes are dug near the external walls the earth or soil is uncommonly dry. With respect to the other part of the remit, as to the practicability of making the approach to the cathedral by the great western door, I am of opinion that this could only be done by descending about a dozen of steps from Vicar Alley. If these steps were placed on the outside of the door it would be difficult, if at all practicable, to protect the church from the effects of rain without a portico, which would destroy the effect of the beautiful door, and if the steps were put in the interior of the church the general appearance would be materially injured, and in addition to the inconvenience of descending I am not aware of any example of such an approach to a cathedral. It is fortunate, however, for the extension of the nave that there are numerous examples in monasteries and cathedrals of the grand entrance being by a southern portal instead of a western. The spacious and beautiful southern portal, which was long the entrance to the Outer High church, seems to be well suited for the entrance to an extended nave, being on a level with the floor. Reported by (signed) Jas. Cleland.”

Which report having been read and the measures recommended in the said report by the committee having been deliberately considered, the magistrates and council, on the motion of Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, seconded by baillie M'Lean, approve of the said report.

Report as to  
piazzas at the  
Cross and

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—  
“Agreeably to the remit of council of the 12th September last, we have con-

sidered the application from the Tontine society requesting the magistrates and council to concur with them in converting the vacant space under the piazzas at the Cross to some useful purpose other than that of a public exchange. We have also taken into consideration the clause in the contract of ground annual between the magistrates and council and the Tontine society in the year 1783, by which it is provided, that the areas under the piazzas as then extended 'shall continue open, in all time coming, as the public exchange of the city of Glasgow, and no building of any kind shall be erected thereon.' And as this provision and declaration has been followed up by the use of these areas as an exchange on the part of the public for fifty years, it appears very doubtful whether these areas can now be converted to any other purpose inconsistent with the *jus quæsitum* of the public by any authority short of an act of parliament. But even altho' the magistrates and council had it in their power, without such authority, to grant the prayer of the petition, we are of opinion it would not be expedient to do so. 7th October, 1833."

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof and direct an answer to be returned to the Tontine society accordingly.

The committee on landed property presented the following report:—

“Agreeably to the remit of council of the 23rd August last, we have considered the circular letter from the directors of the Glasgow water works company relative to the arrangement they had made with the directors of the Cranstonhill water works company, and we have viewed this arrangement as affecting the general interests of the community at large, particularly of the poorer classes, as well as the mere pecuniary interest of the corporation as holders of certain shares of the companies stock. In taking these shares originally the object of the magistrates and council was to promote an undertaking likely to prove of great public advantage, and altho' the proposed union of or arrangement between the two companies may raise the value of the shares of stock held by the corporation, we do not think that, as guardian of the public welfare, the magistrates and council can allow such a consideration to come in competition with the general interests of the community. On the other hand, we are aware of the great losses sustained by the proprietors of the Cranstonhill water works, and the magistrates and council can have no desire to oppose any arrangement beneficial for the two companies, provided it does not lead to the exaction of extravagant rates, injurious to the com-

approve  
thereof.

Report as to  
water com-  
panies and  
remit.

munity and particularly to the poorer classes. In these circumstances we think the magistrates and council ought, as proprietors of the Glasgow water works company, to withhold their consent in the meantime from the proposed arrangement, and in their public capacity to come forward in behalf of the community with the view of obtaining such a limitation in profits, or the establishment of such rates as may be found fair and reasonable, either by an amicable arrangement with the companies or by the insertion of suitable provisions in any act of parliament for which the companies may apply. Glasgow, 7th October, 1833.”

Which report having been read, Mr. Rodger submitted a letter from Mr. D. MacKain, secretary to the Cranstonhill water works company, containing, *inter alia*, the following statement, vizt., “ that by the acts of parliament passed in 1819, at the 5th and 6th pages of the Glasgow water company’s act, and at the 11th page of the Cranstonhill water company’s act, the clause with the marginal note, ‘ Provision as to the supply of water to the inhabitants ’ enacts ‘ that the water companies shall be compelled to supply water to the inhabitants at a rate not exceeding  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the rents,’ and it will be recommended to the directors when the bill for uniting the companies is submitted to them for their consideration to agree to an additional restriction as to the profits which these rates will yield under the diminution of expense which is expected to follow the union.” And the said report and statement having been considered, the magistrates and council approve of the report and on the basis thereof remit to the committee to have a conference with the managers of the two water companies with a view to an amicable arrangement.

Report of  
lord provost  
as to additional  
gaol accommoda-  
tion and  
house of  
refuge.

The lord provost reported from the committee on the proposed additional gaol accommodation and on a House of refuge that the committee had caused the necessary parliamentary notices to be given, agreeably to the directions of the council at last meeting, in order to enable the successors of the present magistrates and council to introduce a bill during next session of parliament for power to construct such additional gaol buildings and to provide such other additional gaol accommodation as may be found requisite. His lordship further reported from the committee that it was proposed at present to limit the plan of a House

of refuge to such juvenile delinquents as had been sentenced to confinement in bridewell or had committed such offences as might legally subject them to such confinement, that the committee were of opinion the magistrates and council ought to come prominently forward in support of this important object and cannot with propriety subscribe a less sum than £500 as a commencement to a general subscription. His lordship added that it was his intention to call a public meeting to consider the subject of a House of refuge on an early day. Which report having been considered the magistrates and council approve thereof in general but delay coming to any resolution relative to the sum to be subscribed till a future meeting, agreeably to the standing order.

The lord provost, on behalf of himself and the other magistrates, stated that agreeably to the remit at last meeting of council they had had under their consideration the practicability of changing the live cattle market day from Monday to Thursday, that the present tacksman of the market duties had agreed to the change, that it was proposed the cattle should be allowed to come in at any time, but the market on Thursday should commence at five o'clock in the morning (instead of one, as at present) by ringing a bell, and that the magistrates intended to have a conference with the deacon and masters of the incorporation of fleshers on the subject before next meeting of council.

16 *October* 1833

The lord provost produced an extract from the minutes of the resident baillies and other commissioners of police of the barony of Gorbals returning their thanks to the magistrates and council for having re-appointed Henry Paul, esqr., to be principal baillie of the barony for the ensuing year.

On the motion of baillie Paul, continue and re-appoint Mr. Jeffray superintendent of police of the barony of Gorbals, to be procurator fiscal in the police court of the barony for the ensuing year, with an extension of the power formerly committed to him so as to authorize him to act as public prosecutor in all cases in which the offence may legally warrant confinement in bridewell, not beyond sixty days, or a penalty not exceeding £5.

Proceedings  
as to chang-  
ing market  
day

Thanks from  
Gorbals for  
reappoint-  
ment of  
baillie Paul.

Procurator  
fiscal of Gor-  
bals police  
court.

Market day  
changed.

The magistrates presented the following report:—

“ Referring to the verbal report made by the lord provost at the last meeting of council, held on the 9th October inst., relative to a change of the day on which the live cattle market is in future to be held, the magistrates have now to report that they have since had a conference with the deacon of the incorporation of fleshers and have received the extract minute of the proceedings of the incorporation relative to these matters, now produced. Agreeably to the consent and request expressed in the said minute, the magistrates recommend that in future the live cattle market should be held on Thursday instead of Monday and should be opened at four o’clock in the morning for the sale and purchase of sheep and lambs, and at six o’clock in the morning for the sale and purchase of large cattle. And the magistrates have only to add that they think the proposed change of the market day should be advertised in the public newspapers for the information of dealers at a distance and should not take place till Thursday, 7th November next. Glasgow, 14th October, 1833.”

Which report having been read and considered the magistrates and council unanimously approve of the same, in particular approve of the consent so readily given by the incorporation of fleshers and present tacksman of the market, and agree to the request made by the incorporation relative to the hours of opening the market, and resolve, enact and direct that in future the live cattle market in this city shall be held on Thursday instead of Monday and shall be opened at the hours specified in the report, the change to take place on Thursday the 7th November next. Farther, direct notification of this change of the market day to be made to the public thro’ the newspapers of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness and Ayr, and thro’ the General Advertiser and by hand bills in the vicinity. And on the motion of Mr. M’Lellan, seconded by Mr. Ferrie, the council unanimously vote their thanks to the lord provost and the other magistrates for their great exertions in effecting this most desirable change, in endeavouring to accomplish which former magistrates had experienced so much difficulty.

The committee of council entrusted with the formation of the North Road or parliamentary communication between the Kirkintilloch and Garscube roads presented the following report:—

“ Since our last report, presented to the council on 26th September, 1832, the

Report as to  
communica-  
tion between  
the Kirkin-  
tilloch and  
Garscube  
roads.

formation of the road has proceeded with all practicable dispatch. And with regard to the progress of the works we have the satisfaction to state that the tunnel in the centre of the road is completed all the way from the Garscube road to the Kirkintilloch road and St. Enoch's burn conveyed in it along the whole line, that a part of the road is laid with metal, and that it is confidently expected the cutting and levelling of the road will be finished in about four or five weeks from this date, and that the toll houses will be built and the road completed and opened early in the spring." [The report also refers to the debts due by the trust and the sums required for completion of the works, and the magistrates and council were recommended to authorize an extension of the credit with the Glasgow Bank. MS. Record, pp. 36-40.]

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, authorize the committee to make payment of the sums actually due as the price of ground taken for the formation of the road, or otherwise, and for that purpose empower the committee to obtain from the Glasgow Bank the additional credit required for the completion of the road as specified in the report, agreeably to the original estimate. Further, empower and authorize the chamberlain to subscribe, on behalf of the magistrates and council, the promissory note or other obligatory document which may be required by the Glasgow Bank for the said additional credit and advances, and appoint the accounts of this road trust, hitherto kept separate, to be in future also engrossed in the general state book of the corporation of the city. Further, Mr. Dalglish stated that there was a prospect of the dispute with the committee of the directors of the Garnkirk railway company, referred to in the report, being adjusted extrajudicially.

The committee on churches presented the following report:—

“The committee on churches beg to inform the council that they have examined the newly painted work in St. George's church, done by Archibald Liddel & Co., and are much pleased with it. The velvet and cloth of the pulpits and front of the magistrates seat and the cloth in front of the galleries, having undergone no repair since the church was built twenty five years ago, are nearly worn out. The committee, considering that a renewal of them is indispensably necessary, applied to three upholsterers for estimates and obtained that of Jack, Paterson & Co., per £118 7s., which includes window blinds, pulpit and vestry carpet, &c., of all which the committee hope the council will approve.”

Report as to  
painting of  
St. George's  
church, &c.

Which report having been read, the magistrates and council approve thereof in general, but delay coming to a final resolution on the subject till next meeting, in terms of the standing orders.

Contribute  
£500 for  
erection of  
House of  
refuge.

Having resumed consideration of the proposed subscription towards the establishment of a House of refuge, the magistrates and council agree to contribute the sum of £500 for this important and highly desirable purpose, and authorize the lord provost to subscribe the said sum on behalf of the corporation of the city.

Agree to take  
charge of  
clock in  
Hutchisons'  
hospital.

Having resumed consideration of the motion made by Mr. Dalglish, as preceptor of Hutchisons' hospital, at last meeting, relative to the clock in the spire of that hospital, the magistrates and council agree to take the charge in future of the said clock, upon the conditions that the patrons of the hospital shall first put the clock into a complete state of repair and shall then make over the clock, in property, to the corporation of the city.

Letter from  
crown agent  
as to expense  
of precogni-  
tions.

There was produced the following letter from Mr. Cleghorn, crown agent, relative to the magistrates taking precognitions with a view to trial before the court of justiciary. [Here follows letter in which it was stated that the lord advocate desired correct information as to the views of the magistrates on the extent of the change proposed by them.] Which letter having been read, remit the same to the committee on the office of procurator fiscal to direct the necessary answer to be returned.

Letter as to  
intended visit  
of burgh com-  
mission.

The lord provost stated that he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Phineas Daniel, secretary to the Burgh commission, intimating that the commissioners proposed to commence their investigations in Glasgow on Tuesday the 5th November next.<sup>1</sup>

### 23 October 1833

Letters from  
marquis of  
Bute and earl  
of Hadding-  
ton.  
Revd.  
Nathaniel  
Paterson  
elected

The lord provost laid before the council letters from the marquis of Bute, and earl of Haddington, acknowledging in suitable terms the late vote of thanks by the magistrates and council.

The magistrates and council proceeded, agreeably to their resolution at the meeting held on the 9th instant, to the presentation of a minister to the vacant cure of the church and parish of St. Andrew's.

<sup>1</sup> The commissioners above referred to, appointed by royal authority on 15th July, 1833, "to make a general inquiry into the state and condition of the several cities,

burghs, and towns of Scotland," issued their reports in 1835, as mentioned in footnote, *antea*, p. 497.

There was then presented a petition by persons to the number of thirty nine, stating themselves to be members of the congregation of St. Andrew's church, recommending the revd. Dr. M'Leod of Campsie as a fit clergyman to fill that cure, which petition having been read the lord provost expressed his wish to know what were the sentiments of the council. Baillie Martin stated that on further enquiry he was confirmed in the opinion he had formally expressed in favor of the revd. Mr. Nathaniel Paterson, minister of Galashiels, and moved that that clergyman should be presented to the vacant cure. Mr. Leadbetter concurred in the opinion expressed by baillie Martin and seconded the motion. Mr. William Gilmour [and others] expressed their sentiments in favor of Mr. Paterson. Baillie M'Lean and Messrs. Donald Cuthbertson and John Smith stated their sentiments with reference to the revd. Mr. Begg but did not wish to enter any dissent. Mr. Archibald M'Lellan spoke in favor of the revd. Dr. M'Leod, and ultimately the magistrates and council resolved to present the revd. Mr. Nathaniel Paterson, minister of Galashiels, to the vacant cure of St. Andrew's church and parish. [Here follows deed of presentation, MS. Record, pp. 49-52.]

The magistrates and council authorize the lord provost to subscribe, in their behalf, a petition to the reverend presbytery of Glasgow, praying the presbytery to fix an early day for moderating a call to the revd. Nathaniel Paterson, and to take the other steps necessary for his translation from Galashiels to St. Andrew's church and parish, according to the rules of the church.

Further, nominate and appoint the lord provost, magistrates, dean of guild and deacon convener, as a committee of council, three of whom to be a quorum, to take the necessary measures for having the revd. Nathaniel Paterson translated from Galashiels and inducted into St. Andrew's church and parish of this city, with power to attend the presbytery and to sign the call in favour of Mr. Paterson in behalf of the magistrates and council.

Mr. Archibald M'Lellan repeated the opinion he had formerly expressed at a meeting of the committee of finance, that the great expense hitherto incurred in giving entertainments at the induction of clergymen should be discontinued and avoided.

Further repairs in St. George's church to be executed.

Having resumed consideration of the report of the committee on churches, presented at last meeting, relative to the further repairs necessary in St. George's church, the magistrates and council finally approve thereof, and authorise the committee and superintendent of public works to get the work executed in terms of the report.

Collector of assessed taxes.

The magistrates and council this day nominated and appointed Laurence Craigie, esqr., to be collector of the duties on houses, windows or lights, and other assessed taxes in the said burgh, for the year from the 24th May, 1833, to the 25th May, 1834.

Glasgow divided into wards for the election of councillors.

The lord provost stated that he had yesterday received a copy of the London Gazette, of the 18th October instant, containing a proclamation by his Majesty, dated the 16th October instant, publishing the report of the commissioners appointed to divide into wards for the election of councillors certain royal burghs in Scotland, in terms of the act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, and on the suggestion of the town clerks the magistrates and council direct the part of the said report applicable to Glasgow, to be engrossed in the council minutes as follows:—

#### “ II. The City of Glasgow.

“ That the royalty of this city shall be divided into five wards limited and bounded as follows:—

First Ward.—The whole of the royalty within the parliamentary boundary situated to the east of a line drawn from Hutcheson bridge through the centres of Saltmarket Street, High Street, Kirk Street, Castle Street, and the road leading by Inchbelly-bridge to Stirling and Falkirk, till the same reaches the parliamentary boundary.

Second Ward.—That part of the royalty included within a line drawn from the Cross through the centres of High Street and Kirk Street, till the same joins the south end of Castle Street; thence northward along the centre of Castle Street to the junction therewith of the road from Possil and Keppoch-hill; thence along the centre of the road from Possil and Keppoch-hill to the royalty stone No. 187; thence westward along the boundary of the royalty to the royalty stone No. 193; thence southward along the centre of the road from Garscube Bridge until it comes to the head of Dundas Street; thence eastward along the centre of the road leading to Rottenrow Street until it reaches the head of John Street; thence southward through the centre of John

Street till it joins the centre of Ingram Street; thence eastward along the centre of Ingram Street till it reaches the centre of Candleriggs Street; thence southward along the centre of Candleriggs Street till it reaches the centre of Trongate Street; thence eastward through the centre of Trongate Street to the Cross, the point first described. And also those portions of the royalty situated adjoining to and immediately south of the Forth and Clyde canal and the canal connecting the same with the Monkland canal and west of Ward First.

Third Ward.—That part of the royalty included within a line drawn from Hutcheson bridge through the centre of Saltmarket Street to the Cross; thence westward along the centre of Trongate Street to the centre of Candleriggs Street; thence through the centre of Candleriggs Street to the centre of Ingram Street; thence westward along the centre of Ingram Street to the centre of Glassford Street; thence through the centres of Glassford Street and Stockwell Street to the Old bridge; thence along the right margin of the river Clyde to the point first described.

Fourth Ward.—That part of the royalty included within a line drawn from the old bridge northward through the centres of Stockwell Street and Glassford Street till the same reaches the centre of Ingram Street; thence eastward along the centre of that street till the same reaches the centre of John Street; thence northward along the centre of John Street to the head of that street; thence westward along the centre of the road leading from Rottenrow Street to the head of Dundas Street; thence southward through the centre of Dundas Street to the centre of West George Street; thence eastward through the centre of that street to the northwest corner of George Square; thence southward through the centre of the street on the west side of George Square to the head of Queen Street; thence through the centre of that street to the centre of Argyle Street; thence westward through the centre of that street to the head of Maxwell Street; thence southward through the centre of Maxwell Street and in a straight line at right angles to Great Clyde Street, prolonged to the river Clyde; thence eastward along the right margin of the river Clyde to the point first described.

Fifth Ward.—The whole of the royalty situated to the west of a straight line at right angles to Great Clyde Street, drawn from the river Clyde to the centre of the south end of Maxwell Street; thence northward along the centre of Maxwell Street to the centre of Argyle Street; thence eastward through the centre of that street to the centre of Queen Street; thence northward through the centre of Queen Street and the centre of the street on the west side of George Square to the centre of West George Street; thence westward along the centre of that street to the centre of Dundas Street; thence northward through the

centre of Dundas Street and of the highway from Glasgow to Garscube bridge to the extremity of the royalty near the royalty stone No. 193, excluding that portion of the royalty situated adjoining to and immediately south of the Forth and Clyde canal and west of Port Dundas, which is included in Ward Second.

That the number of councillors to be chosen at the first election in November next being thirty, six councillors shall be chosen by each ward. That the number of such councillors to be elected in November, 1834, and in each succeeding year, shall be ten, two being chosen by each ward."

Authority to  
fix polling  
places  
and appoint  
assessors and  
poll clerks.

Farther, the magistrates and council having taken into consideration the said proclamation and report and the provisions of the act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, authorize the lord provost, magistrates and town clerks, in terms of the said statute, to fix and appoint polling places, with a suitable number of divisions or booths, in the five different districts of the city, and to nominate and appoint, at the rates allowed by the statute, a suitable number of qualified assessors or substitutes to preside at the elections at the said polling places, and likewise a suitable number of poll clerks to officiate at these stations, so that the elections may be carried into effect in a proper manner and completed within the limited time prescribed by the act, as also, altho' it be not required by the act and may occasion some additional expense, to issue tickets to the voters in the different districts, thro' the medium of the post office, as was done at the late parliamentary elections.

Proceedings  
as to union of  
Water com-  
panies.

Mr. Rodger stated that, agreeably to the remit of council, the committee on landed property had had a conference with the committees of management of the Glasgow and Cranstonhill water works companies, and produced certain documents transmitted by the secretaries of these companies, but that the committee of council had not yet had time to prepare a report. Which statement having been considered, Mr. Dalglish and several other members of council expressed their opinion that the arrangement of this matter should be left to their successors in office, and the magistrates and council delay at present the further consideration of the subject, in the view of the committee presenting a regular report, detailing the result of their conference with the managers of the water companies and what in the event of their union these companies propose with reference to the rates to be exacted from the public and the limitation of the extent of their profits.

30 October 1833

The lord provost submitted the following letter from the duke of Wellington:—

“London, October 22nd, 1833. Sir,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 15th inst. and I beg you to be so kind as to express my acknowledgments to the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow for the honor which they have done by the expression of their approbation of any part of my conduct in parliament. I have the honor to be, &c. (signed) Wellington. The lord provost of Glasgow.”

Duke of Wellington acknowledges thanks.

The lord provost produced a letter from the revd. Mr. Paterson, minister of Galashiels, returning thanks for the honor done him, in presenting him to be minister of St. Andrew's church and parish.

Reverend Mr. Paterson returns thanks.

There was presented, on the part of the committee on inland communications, the following letter from the Shotts road trustees, the statute labour trustees and James Dennistoun, esqr., relative to the completion of the improvements on Duke Street:—

Letter as to improvements in Duke Street.

“Glasgow, 26th October, 1833. My lord and gentlemen,—The reason why the improvements in Duke Street have been so long of being completed was from an extravagant demand which had been made by the Duke Street Spinning company for damages, but at last an offer has been received from Mr. James Buchanan, one of the partners of that company, agreeing to discharge their claim on the following terms, viz.”:—[the company to be paid £200, a wall to be raised in height and a gate placed, the company to be allowed to draw water from the burn under the bridge, and the town to give up any claim they have for the retaining wall towards Duke Street.]

Which letter having been read, the magistrates and council approve of the arrangement therein mentioned, and agree on the part of the corporation of the city to discharge and hereby discharge any claim competent to the corporation for the price or value of the retaining wall of Duke Street, opposite to the property of the Duke Street Spinning company, or of the ground on which the said wall has been built.

There was presented a petition from the society of fleshers of Paisley, requesting an alteration from Thursday, the day of the week lately fixed for the live cattle market in Glasgow, to Tuesday or Friday. Which

Refuse petition against market day fixed.

petition having been read and considered, the magistrates and council decline acceding to the proposal therein made, and adhere to the resolution lately adopted on the subject.

Proceedings  
as to Gram-  
mar School  
wages.

There was produced an application from the masters of the Grammar School, submitting the propriety of the school fees being augmented from 13s. 6d. per quarter to 15s. per quarter, including the annual payment of 2s. 6d. as coal money, with [report from the committee on the Grammar School.] Which letter and report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council, while they generally entertain a favourable opinion of the moderate encrease of school fees requested, deem it right to leave the further consideration of the subject to their successors in office.

Proceedings  
as to collector  
of poor's  
assessment.

The gentlemen who were acquainted with the circumstances attending the late docketing of the accounts of the collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, alluding to the gross misrepresentation in some of the public newspapers of the proceedings of the magistrates and council relative to the appointment of Mr. Govan as collector of that assessment, and of the proceedings of the majority of the directors of the town's hospital in the said matter, submitted a statement of the proceedings as they actually took place; which statement having been considered, the magistrates and council are of opinion that the contradiction of the misrepresentations referred to, and the statement of the facts as they actually occurred, will come with the greatest propriety from the magistrates and other members of council who lately investigated Mr. Govan's books and accounts, and approve of the members of council by whom the collectors books were examined and ascertained to be correct publishing a true statement of the whole proceedings, to counteract and do away any erroneous impression which may have been made on the minds of persons ignorant of the facts, by the gross misrepresentations which have been so industriously circulated, evidently for the unwarrantable purpose of misleading the public.

Mr. Govan  
continued  
collector.

The magistrates and council, considering that the former appointment of Mr. Govan as collector of the poors rates expires to-morrow, and that inconvenience may arise from no person being appointed in the meantime to receive and collect the arrears of the assessment still due, authorize Mr. Govan to continue to do the duties of collector until a new collector be appointed.

There was produced an account of the expense incurred in forming a brick drain or sewer at Hogganfield loch, amounting to £34 9s., and certified by baillie M'Lean [and others], of which matter delay the consideration till next meeting.

Brick drain  
at Hoggan-  
field loch.

1 November 1833

The lord provost stated that, at the public meeting of the inhabitants held on Tuesday last, the 29th October, with reference to the establishment of a House of Refuge in this city, he had, in virtue of the authority given him at a former meeting of council, subscribed in behalf of the magistrates and council and corporation of the city the sum of £500 towards the promotion of that highly desirable and beneficial institution.

Provost sub-  
scribes £500  
to House of  
refuge.

Mr. Robert Dalglish reported from the committee on the parliamentary communication between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch roads, that they had now effected a settlement with Bell's heirs, comprehending all the points in dispute, relative to the ground taken from these parties for the formation of the said communication, and produced the following letter from Mr. John Campbell Colquhoun of Killermont, M.P. :—

Proceedings  
as to road  
between the  
Garscube and  
Kirkintilloch  
roads.

“Glasgow, 29th October, 1833. My dear sir,—I have communicated to the agents of the proprietors of Bell's park the offer which on behalf of the town council you made to me yesterday, that offer being that they pay over to the proprietors the £5,348 3s. consigned in the Royal bank on 29 July, 1832, with the interest which has accrued thereon, and £200 on account of the expenses of process, upon receiving delivery of a disposition in terms of the draft, as transmitted to your agents by Mr. Falconer,” [and the title being accepted as explained in the letter.]

Which letter having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve of the arrangement made by the committee, and hereby consent and agree to the proprietors of Bell's park uplifting the price or value of the ground taken from them for the said road, as awarded by the verdict of the jury, vizt., £5,348 3s., consigned in the Royal bank on the 29th July, 1832, with such interest as may have accrued thereon, as also to pay £200 on account of expenses of process, upon receiving a disposition of the ground conform to the draft transmitted by Mr. Falconer.

Letter from the creditors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal as to transfer of stock.

There was produced a letter from Robert Wyllie, esqr., Paisley, containing a renewal of an offer from the creditors of the Glasgow, Paisley and Ardrossan canal, who had made advances for the completion of the canal to its present extent, to compromise the depending action of relief at their instance against the proprietors or stockholders, upon condition of the latter transferring to the creditors their respective shares of stock. Which letter and circular offer having been read, the magistrates and council resolve to leave the consideration thereof to their successors in office.

Brick drain at Hogganfield loch.

Having resumed consideration of the account of the expense of forming a brick drain or sewer at Hogganfield loch, presented at last meeting, authorize the chamberlain to pay the said account.

Report of finance committee as to city's property, &c.

The committee of finance and on the chamberlains books presented the report herein after inserted, and laid on the table the annual state books kept by the chamberlain, exhibiting the details of the property, revenue and expenditure of the corporation for the year ending the 30th September last, and for the preceding years, and also a general or abstract annual statement of the property, revenue and expenditure of the city prepared for circulation. [Report engrossed in MS. Record, pp. 82-91.] Which report and annual abstract statement having been read and considered, with the detailed state books produced, the magistrates and council appoint the said report and state books to ly on the table, and authorize the committee to get the annual abstract statement which has been prepared, with all practicable dispatch immediately printed, circulated and published in the newspapers.

4 November 1833

Approve of report of finance committee and exoner and discharge the treasurer and chamberlain.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the report of the committee of finance and also of the annual state books kept by the chamberlain, containing detailed statements of the property, revenue and expenditure of the city for the year ending on the 30th of September last and for the preceding year, produced at the last meeting of council, held on the 1st day of November instant, with the docquets annexed to the said account books, approve of the said report, find the said accounts in the said books are fairly and correctly stated and hereby

exoner and discharge Robert Ferrie, esquire, treasurer, of his intromissions, if any, and John Spreull, esquire, chamberlain of the city, of his intromissions, as contained in the said annual state books, with the funds and revenue of the corporation of the city of Glasgow, prior and up to the 30th day of September last inclusive.

Mr. Spreull, city chamberlain, then produced a statement of his intromissions with and disbursements from the funds of the corporation of the city, from and after the said 30th day of September last down to the present date, with a certificate of the correctness thereof by three members of the committee on the chamberlain's books. Which statement having been considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and appoint the same to form a part of the annual state book of the city for the current year.

Approve of chamberlain's statement of intromissions, &c., up to this date.

[Bailie Martin produced a letter from the crown agent stating that the lord advocate could not acquiesce in relieving the town's funds of the expense of precognitions in criminal prosecutions.]

Letter from crown agent as to expense of precognitions.

The lord provost and baillie Cogan, adverting to a complaint which had been made that the detailed annual statement of the property, revenue and expenditure of the corporation of the city, had not been completed by the 15th October last, and an abstract thereof published on or before the 20th of that month, strictly in terms of the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, observed that in a city like Glasgow, where the affairs of the corporation were so multifarious and complicated, the time allowed by the statute for making up and publishing the said statements was so unreasonably short as scarcely to admit of the operations required being executed within the prescribed period, and the committee on the chamberlain's books expressed their conviction that from the causes before alluded to it was not practicable for the chamberlain, sooner, to complete the detailed account and abstract required by the statute.

Reason for delay in publishing annual statement of city's property.

On the motion of Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, direct the report of the committee on the Cathedral church to be printed and published, and authorize the payment by the chamberlain of any expense which may be incurred in getting this done.

Report as to Cathedral to be printed.

When the business of the council was concluded, the lord provost in a short appropriate speech expressed the grateful sense he entertained of

Thanks voted to the lord provost.

the support with which he had been honoured by the other magistrates and members of council, and his high estimation of the fidelity, zeal and ability, with which they had managed the public business. His lordship also returned his thanks to the town clerks for the zealous aid he had received from them. And on the motion of Mr. Robert Dalglish, seconded by Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, the magistrates and council, by acclamation, returned their warmest thanks to the lord provost, accompanied with the strong expression of their great respect for his talents, and for his independent and enlightened conduct as chief magistrate and representative in parliament of this city.

5 November 1833

Election of  
councillors by  
poll.

The qualified electors for the city and burgh of Glasgow, in terms of the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, proceeded to the election of councillors at the several polling places of the five districts or wards into which the city has been divided, two legal substitutes presiding at each polling place over the poll clerks, furnished with poll books respectively, and over the district clerks, furnished with parts of the district register, respectively, each division or booth in the polling place having two clerks, and the names of the qualified electors and of the persons voted for were entered in the said poll books.

7 November 1833

Councillors  
accept of  
office, &c.

In presence of the honourable James Ewing, M.P., lord provost of Glasgow, and of the town clerks of the said city, appeared the following persons who were elected councillors on Tuesday the 5th November instant, and severally declared their acceptance of the office of councillor, and gave their oaths *de fidei administratione officii*, and took and swore the oath of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance, vizt.:—William Gilmour, William Craig, James Turner, James Beith, John M'Gregor, David Hope, James Lumsden, Hugh Tennent, William Bankier, John Ure, John Fleming, James Campbell, Andrew M'George, C. J. Tennant, William Mills, Thomas Muir, Henry Paul, Henry Dunlop, John Small, Robert Hutchison, William Dixon, Robert Grahame, John Mitchell, George Ord, John Douglas, J. Pattison,

esqrs. Thereafter appeared Robert M'Gavin, esqr., who was elected a councillor of this city on Tuesday the 5th November instant, and declared that he is one of the religious sect called Separatists and claimed the privilege of the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 82, in accepting the said office of councillor. Which privilege the said lord provost admitted, and thereupon the said Robert M'Gavin, esqr., made his solemn affirmation or declaration in these words following, vizt. :—I, Robert M'Gavin, do, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that I am a member of the religious sect called Separatists, and that the taking of any oath is contrary to my religious belief as well as essentially opposed to the tenets of that sect, and I do also in the same solemn manner promise that I will be faithful, &c. Here Mr. M'Gavin made a public affirmation and declaration according to the words and import of the oaths of allegiance, abjuration and assurance.

The following letters were produced by the lord provost and read to the meeting :—[Here follow letters intimating acceptance of office by Henry Brock, Alexander Johnston, A. Dennistoun and James Grahame, who had been elected councillors but were unable to attend the meeting to-day.] Letters from Henry Brock and others.

The lord provost then administered the oath *de fidei* to the whole of the councillors before named who appeared and accepted of their offices, with the exception of the said Robert M'Gavin, who in presence of the meeting solemnly promised faithfully to perform the duties of the office of councillor.

James Hutchison, esqr., dean of guild of the city and burgh of Glasgow, for the ensuing year, appeared and accepted of his office as a constituent member of the town council of the said city, under the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, and gave his oath *de fidei administratione officii* and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance. Dean of guild accepts of office, &c., as councillor.

Before induction into office the different councillors present exhibited to the town clerks their several burghess tickets or evidence of their being burghesses. Councillors exhibit their burghess tickets.

8 November 1833

William Gilmour, esqr., who had the greatest number of votes at the William Gilmour,

esq., called to the chair.

election of councillors, having, agreeably to the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, s. 17, been called to the chair, and the Act 2, Geo. II., c. 24,<sup>1</sup> having been publicly read, the councillors now assembled proceeded, by a plurality of voices, to elect and did elect the following persons to the following offices in the council.

Newspaper reporters admitted to meetings of council.

On the motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Craig, agree to admit the reporters for the public newspapers to the meetings of council and authorize the superintendent of public works to make the necessary arrangements for their accommodation.

Reporters to be responsible to council.

The reporters being accordingly called in, the chairman intimated to them that the council would hold them responsible for the correctness of the reports of the proceedings and amenable in all respects to the council.

Motion as to adoption of three cornered hat and gold chain.

Before proceeding to the election of the lord provost and magistrates, Mr. M'Gavin moved, as a resolution:—

First. That in future it shall not upon any occasion whatever be obligatory upon the provost or other magistrates of this corporation to adopt the three cornered hat or any particular dress whatever. Second. That the gold chains and other expensive toys, if any, used by the former magistrates and belonging to this corporation, be immediately sold and the proceeds put into the city treasury.

Mr. Beith seconded this motion. Mr. M'George concurred in the motion so far as regards the dress but dissented as to discontinuing the use of the chain; and the council delay the further consideration of this matter till another meeting.

Deacon convenor as councillor.

James Graham accepted of his office of councillor and gave his oath *de fidei* and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and subscribed the same with the assurance.

Robert Graham, esq. of Whitehill, elected lord provost.

After an appropriate address from the chairman, the meeting proceeded to the elections under the statute, as before mentioned, and the councillors now assembled, by a plurality of voices, elected and hereby elect to be lord provost of the city and burgh of Glasgow, in terms of the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 76, s. 17 and s. 24, Robert Grahame, esqr., of Whitehill.

<sup>1</sup> "An act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament." The

reading of this act had been minuted yearly since 1809.

Thereupon the said Robert Grahame, esqr., gave his oath *de fidei administratione officii*, and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance. Lord provost gives his oath of office.

The said Robert Grahame, esqr., having taken the chair as lord provost,— Lord provost takes the chair.

The said councillors elected and hereby elect the following persons to be baillies of the city and burgh of Glasgow, all in terms of the said Act, sec. 17 and sec. 24, vizt., William Gilmour, James Lumsden, William Mills, Thomas Muir, and Hugh Tennent, esquires. City baillies elected.

The said councillors then elected and hereby elect John Pattison, esquire, to be water baillie or baillie of the river and frith of Clyde; and John Mitchell, esquire, to be depute water baillie, with power to execute the said office of bailliary and to administer justice to the lieges in the absence of the said John Pattison, in the same manner as he would have been entitled to do if personally present, in terms of the said act, s. 17 and s. 24. Water baillie elected.

The said councillors elected and hereby elect John Douglas, esquire, to be treasurer of the said city and burgh in terms of the said act, s. 17 and s. 24. Treasurer elected.

The said councillors elected and hereby elect John Fleming, esquire, to bear office as master of works, in terms of the antient set or usage of the burgh and said statute. Master of works elected.

And the said several office bearers, so elected, accepted their respective offices, and gave their oaths *de fidei administratione officii*, and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance. Office bearers accept office, &c.

The lord provost, magistrates and council, then proceeded to the election or appointment of the following trustees, managers or directors of public institutions existing in or connected with the city, the appointment of whom is vested in the magistrates and town council:— Elections to public institutions.

The magistrates and council, in terms of the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, chap. 76, s. 17 and s. 20, nominated and elected, and hereby nominate and elect, from their own body, the following three persons, vizt., Henry Dunlop, John Ure, and Robert Hutchison, esquires, to be managers or directors of the merchants house, instead of the three merchant baillies Directors of the merchants and trades houses.

who were formerly, *ex officiis*, directors of that house, the lord provost continuing as formerly to be an *ex officio* director of the said house; and the two following persons, vizt., John Small and William Craig, esquires, to be managers or directors of the trades house, instead of the two trades baillies who were formerly, *ex officiis*, directors of that house. Upon which the dean of guild and Mr. Douglas on the part of the merchants house, and the deacon convener on the part of the trades house, stated that they did not assent to the said appointments and reserved the rights of both houses to object to the same.

Directors and  
commissioners.

[Here follow appointments of directors of the Town's Hospital, a manager of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, directors of Stirling's Library, statute labour trustees, commissioners of bridewell, directors of Blind asylum, a manager of the Lock hospital, Clyde commissioners, and directors of Lunatic asylum.]

Member of  
the pilot  
board.

The magistrates and council, in terms of the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, chap. 76, s. 17 and 20, nominated and elected and hereby nominate and elect, from their own body, John Fleming, esquire, to be a member of the board for licensing and regulating the wages of pilots plying on the river Clyde, instead of the eldest merchant baillie who was formerly, *ex officio*, a member of that board.

Principal and  
resident  
baillies of  
Gorbals.

The magistrates and council nominated and elected and hereby nominate and elect Henry Paul, esquire, to bear office as principal baillie of Gorbals for the ensuing year till November next, who accepted of his office, gave his oath *de fidei administratione officii*, and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance. And further the magistrates and council elected and hereby elect John Walker, Peter Adam, Patrick Neilson and William Livingston, esquires, residing in the barony of Gorbals, to be resident and conjunct baillies with the said Henry Paul, to officiate as baillies in conjunction with him when he is present and to hold courts, administer justice and officiate as baillies in the absence of the said Henry Paul, in the same manner and with the same powers as if he were present. And remit to the magistrates to take the oaths of the said baillies *de fidei administratione officii* and the oaths of allegiance and abjuration.

Baillie of  
Provan.

The magistrates and council nominated and elected and hereby nominate and elect James Dennistoun, esquire, to bear the office of baillie

of Provan for the ensuing year; and remit to the magistrates to take his oath *de fidei administratione officii* and the oaths of allegiance and abjuration.

The magistrates and council re-elect and continue James Cleland superintendent of the public works of this city during pleasure. Superintendent of works.

The magistrates and council re-elect and continue James Hardie, superintendent of the streets and buildings of this city during pleasure. Superintendent of streets.

The magistrates and council re-elect and continue James Reddie and Robert Thomson, principal town clerks, and William Davie and Angus Turner, junior town clerks of this burgh, and clerks and legal assessors to the town courts, and to the barony of Gorbals, barony of Provan and water baillie courts till next annual elections in November; and the town clerks thereupon stated that, as desired by the council, they had no objection to the renewal or continuance of the appointment in the terms of the minute, but as they considered the appointment of a permanent nature they reserved entire their legal rights as now established. Town clerks.

The said James Reddie, Robert Thomson, William Davie and Angus Turner accepted of their said offices, gave their oaths *de fidei administratione officii*, and took and swore the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribed the same with the assurance. Town clerks accept of offices, &c.

Re-appoint and continue John Fisher assessor of the police court of the barony of Gorbals till the annual election in November next. Assessor of Gorbals police court.

Nominate and appoint William Legat procurator fiscal, during pleasure, *ad interim*. Procurator fiscal of Glasgow.

Continue Dr. James Corkindale as surgeon to the gaol of this city and that part of bridewell which is a legal prison, during pleasure. Surgeon to gaol.

Continue John Fisher as chaplain of the gaol, during pleasure. Chaplain to jail.

Continue George Jeffrey to be interim procurator fiscal, during pleasure, of the police court of the barony of Gorbals. Procurator fiscal of Gorbals.

Appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to prepare draft of the annual appointments of the committees of council. Annual committees.

On the motion of Mr. Beith, remit to the same committee to consider and report as to the accommodation which should be provided for the meetings of council. Accommodation for meetings of council.

On the motion of Mr. Craig, remit to the same committee to enquire Committee as

to entertain- and report on the subject of entertainments given on occasion of the annual elections, induction of ministers, the annual fair, during the sittings of the circuit court and on other occasions.

Notice of motion as to duties, &c., of all persons holding office. Baillie Muir gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon the duties and emoluments of all persons holding office under the appointment of the magistrates and council.

Members of council furnishing articles. Baillie Lumsden intimated a motion to be brought forward by him, at next meeting of council, that it be resolved that no member of council be connected with the furnishing of articles for the corporation or river trust.

12 November 1833

Baillie Tennent resigns the office of baillie. Baillie Tennent stated that, finding the discharge of the duties of a magistrate of the city will occupy more time than he can devote to the office, especially as he had duties to perform as a county magistrate, he was under the necessity of resigning the office of baillie which had been conferred on him, and that he now gave the intimation required by the burgh reform act.

Intimation of motions as to lades and multures and appointing ministers. Mr. William Craig intimated that, at an early meeting of council, he would move (1) For the abolition of the impolitic tax commonly called dues of lades and multures. (2) That the magistrates and council resign the right of appointing ministers to the city churches, into the hands of the congregations respectively.

Notice of motions by baillie Paul as to church patronage. Baillie Paul gave notice that, at the next ordinary meeting of council, he intended to propose (1) That the council should petition parliament for the abolition of patronage in the church of Scotland. (2) That the council should also present a humble address to his Majesty praying him to resign the patronages vested in the crown. (3) That in the event of any vacancy occurring during the present year in any of the churches of which the town council are patrons, the right of selecting the minister should be given to the kirk session and communicants who have been enrolled for one year.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Baillie Paul's motion came before the town council on 27th February, 1834, as thus recorded in MS. Record, pp. 276-9:— "Agreeably to the notice which he gave sometime ago, bailie Paul moved 'that a petition be presented to parliament pray-

Mr. Robert M'Gavin intimated that, at an early meeting of council, he intended to move for (1) An account of the amount of money expended on entertainments in each year from the year 1800 to the 5th November, 1833, inclusive, distinguishing the civic from the clerical inductions. (2) An account of the amount of money expended yearly upon law suits for same period. (3) An account of the amount of money expended yearly upon acts of parliament and deputations to London for same period.

Intimation of motions as to entertainments, law suits, and expense of acts of parliament, &c.

ing for the repeal of the act passed in the year 1712, entitled an act to restore the patrons to their ancient rights of presenting ministers to the churches vacant in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and that it be left to the church to fix and arrange as to the future mode of appointment.' Mr. M'George seconded the motion. Mr. Beith moved as an amendment the following resolutions :—1st. That the patronage of the churches, as established by law in Great Britain and Ireland, as held by the crown, and otherwise as provided for by the law of the land, is consistent with the principle of a nationally endowed church. 2nd. That this being the case, to bestow the privileges of choosing the dignitaries and the ministers of these churches on their members, without imposing upon them the burden of paying the whole expense of their worship, would be to violate the principle which associates national patronage with national support. 3rd. That the town council of Glasgow, being desirous that the members of these churches should be freed from patronage and being of opinion that this can only be effected on just principles by depriving said churches of the national endowment out of which arises the right of patronage, of which however unreasonably many of their best and worthiest members complain,—do hereby agree to memorialise the King and both houses of parliament to abolish patronage, by abrogating the legislative connection at present subsisting between

these churches and the state, and that the funds to be thus liberated from the exclusive support of these churches be applied to such secular national purposes as the legislature may determine. 4th. That having various reasons to believe that the legislature may not immediately comply with the prayer of their petitions, and being anxious as far as in them lies, and without delay, practically to abolish patronage within the bounds of their jurisdiction, do further hereby agree to surrender their right of patronage into the hands of the members of those of the Glasgow city churches which may become vacant during the current year, provided the members of such churches shall undertake to defray the whole expense of their worship, such as ministers' stipends, &c., together with such a sum as may be agreed on in name of rent for buildings occupied as meeting houses, it being always understood that in all such cases the seat rents and other collections shall be at the entire disposal of the respective congregations who may avail themselves of this easy mode of freeing themselves from the burden of patronage.' Mr. Bankier seconded the amendment. Baillie Muir moved the previous question. Mr. Craig seconded the motion. Mr. Hugh Tennent moved as an amendment on Mr. Paul's motion that the patronage should be bestowed on the christian people. The vote being put, the previous question was carried by a majority of eighteen to thirteen."

Copies of motions to be sent to members of council.

On the motion of Mr. M'George, appoint copies of the motions before intimated to be sent to the different members of council and previous notice given when they are to be brought forward.

Lists of annual committees presented.

The committee appointed at last meeting to suggest the members of the various annual committees presented lists of the different committees proposed by them. Which lists having been read were approved of, with certain amendments suggested by different members of council and agreed to, and the following appointments of committees were accordingly made:—[Committees on finance, &c., landed property, public markets, churches and church yards, public clocks, quarries and mills, canals, &c., public Green, law processes, court house and gaol, Grammar School, tradesmen's accounts and charters. Bridge commissioners also appointed.]

Committees and commissioners.

Committee on question of poor's rates with barony heritors.

The committee appointed at last meeting then suggested the following members of council as a committee on the question with the heritors of the barony parish, relative to the assessment for the maintenance of the poor levied within the extended royalty, vizt., baillie Lumsden [and others.] Which suggestion having been considered, the magistrates and council appoint the members of council before named, as a committee, to take charge of the said business, with power to hold a conference with the committee of the barony heritors, with a view to an amicable arrangement of the matter in dispute, and if found necessary to resist the action at the instance of the heritors.

Committee on additional gaol accommodation.

The committee appointed at last meeting likewise suggested the following members of council as a committee on the question of additional gaol accommodation, vizt., baillie Gilmour [and others]. Which suggestion having been considered, the magistrates and council appoint the members of council before named as a committee, with power and instructions to enquire into the matter and to report.

Notice of motion by Mr. Douglas as to quarterly circuit courts.

Mr. Douglas gave notice that, at a future meeting, he would move instructions to the committee on additional gaol accommodation to make application in the proper quarter for having quarterly circuits of the lords commissioners of justiciary for the trial of offences and to adopt such other measures as may render additional gaol accommodation unnecessary.

On the motion of baillie Muir, seconded by Mr. M'Gavin, nominate and appoint the following members of council, as a committee, to investigate and report upon the duties and emoluments of all persons holding appointments under the magistracy and council, or under any trusts of which they have the management or control, vizt., the lord provost [and others],

Duties, &c., of all persons holding appointments.

Delay till another meeting of council, the passing of the annual cess act and the appointments connected therewith.

Delay passing of cess act.

Mr. M'Gavin, with reference to the motion made by him at last meeting, stated that, seeing it had been in part complied with by the magistrates, so far as regards the costume, he would not press the matter further at present.

Mr. M'Gavin's motion as to costume.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of a motion at next meeting for a revival of the standing orders of council.

Revival of standing orders.

Mr. Turner gave notice of a motion at next meeting for the adoption of such measures as may ensure the discontinuance of military music in the barracks on Sunday, in the event of the magistrates not previously accomplishing that object.

Military music on Sundays.

Remit to the committee on mills and quarries a letter from Mr. Miller, tenant of Provan mill, relative to the supply of water, and tendering his lease, with instructions to do in the matter what may appear just and expedient.

Letter from tenant of Provan mill.

Remit to the committee on law processes to consider the action of damages at the instance of William M'Kay, on account of his dismissal from the office of lieutenant of police by the late magistrates, with instructions to do in the matter what may appear to be right and proper.

Remit as to action at instance of lieutenant of police.

There was produced a memorial from John Watson, cattle dealer, Glenfalloch, for himself and other cattle dealers in Perthshire, and other grazing counties, for James Phillips, flesher in Glasgow, Duncan M'Nicol, flesher in Paisley, and John Bell, flesher in Dumbarton, for themselves and other fleshers, stating objections to the late change in the live cattle market day from Monday to Thursday, and requesting a conference with a committee of council on the subject. Which memorial having been read and considered, the magistrates and council refuse the desire thereof.

Refuse memorial from fleshers, &c., as to change of market day.

4 December 1833

John Fleming  
elected  
baillie.

[John Fleming elected a bailie in room of Hugh Tennent who had resigned office.]

Intimation of  
motion as to  
accounts re-  
garding  
bridewell.

Mr. Pattison gave notice of the following motion:—"For production of accounts regarding the county and city bridewell shewing the present amount of debt, the gross sum raised by the city and county, respectively, the expenses incurred in the collection of each, and the net sum required to pay the interest of debt and the maintenance of the establishment."

Approve of  
motion as to  
suspension of  
military  
music on Sun-  
days.

Mr. James Turner, agreeably to the notice given by him at last meeting, made the following motion:—"That a respectful application be made by the lord provost and magistrates to the commanding officer at the barracks or to the war office, requesting the suspension of all military music on Sundays, at the barracks or elsewhere within the city, and also of the tattoo through the street on other nights." Baillie Paul seconded the motion. Mr. Douglas opposed it, and urged delay, and several other members of council having expressed their sentiments, the magistrates and council approve of the first part of the motion, with reference to the discontinuance of military music within the city on Sundays, and resolve accordingly, and on the suggestion of several members of council Mr. Turner withdrew the latter part of his motion relative to the tattoo.

Interim  
report as to  
offices and  
emoluments  
of treasurer  
and collector  
of cess.

The committee on public offices in the appointment of the corporation of the city presented the following report:—

"Interim report of the committee on offices and emoluments.

1st. As a good deal of interest has been excited in the public mind regarding the office of treasurer, the committee consider it proper that the council should express a distinct opinion on the subject, with which view the following explanations are submitted:—

The 17 section of the burgh reform act authorized the councillors to meet on the third lawful day after their own election and elect from their own number a provost or chief magistrate, the number of baillies fixed by the set or usage of such burgh, a treasurer and other usual and ordinary office bearers now existing in the council by the set or usage of each such burgh.

Agreeably to that section the council met on the day specified and elected, from their own number, a treasurer and master of works, on the universal understanding that these were honorary offices, and from the treasurer no

security was exacted for his faithful discharge of the duties of the office, because it was understood that he had no duties to discharge.

In the year 1755 a chamberlain was first appointed in Glasgow to have the charge of and intromission with the town's funds,<sup>1</sup> which previously to that date had been neglected. Since 1776, being a period of fifty seven years, the office of treasurer has been sinecure and gratuitous, while the active duties connected with the receipt and disbursement of the funds have been executed by the chamberlain, who finds security to an unlimited extent for his intromissions and faithful management. And the chamberlain is not a member of council, it having been deemed inexpedient, if not contrary to common law, that a member of council should hold an onerous office under their appointment.

With this established usage of the burgh the act does not interfere. On the contrary the 31 section enacts 'that the magistrates and council and office bearers to be elected under the provisions of this act shall in all respects stand in relation to the administration of the affairs and property of such burghs, or of property under the care and management of such burghs, in the same situation in which the magistrates and council and office bearers of such burghs did stand previous to the passing of this act. And the magistrates and council and office bearers to be elected under the provisions of this act shall have such and the like jurisdiction, and the same rights and powers of administration of the property and affairs of the burgh and of making all usual and necessary appointments, as heretofore lawfully belonged to and was exercised by their predecessors in office, anything in the set, usage or custom of any such burgh to the contrary notwithstanding.'

Your committee are of opinion that the existing state of things which is recognised by the act of parliament ought not to be disturbed so far as it regards the office of treasurer.

2nd. On the duties and emoluments of the collector of land tax or cess the committee have ascertained that the amount paid to the crown for land or cess in respect to this city for the past year is £2,125 10s., and that the expenses connected with the assessing and collecting of this sum were £300 19s. 10d. [Total], £2,426 9s. 10d. The committee recommend to the council to appoint a proper person to fulfil the whole duties connected with making up the stent book and collecting this assessment, at a salary not exceeding £200 per annum, including rent of office and every other expense."

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. vi., pp. 432-4.

Which interim report having been read, and Mr. Douglas and several other members of council having expressed their opinions on the subject thereof, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration of the report till a future meeting.

Intention to resign as master of works.

Mr. John Fleming intimated his intention of resigning his office of master of works, in consequence of his election as one of the baillies.

Stated meetings of council.

Mr. Douglas intimated his intention of moving at a future meeting, that meetings of council be held on stated days, to prevent the accumulation of business.

Intimation of motion as to change of poor's assessment.

The dean of guild intimated his intention of making the following motion at next meeting of council:—"To take into consideration the expediency of changing the present inquisitorial system of levying the poors rate upon means and substance to a percentage on rental. To appoint a committee to prepare the heads of a bill to be laid before the council for effecting the change, during the ensuing session of parliament. Report of council, 30th September, 1829, on the present mode of assessment for the poor to be furnished to each member of council."

Notice of motion as to appointment of ministers to chapels of ease.

Mr. M'George gave notice of the following motion:—"That in the event of chapels of ease being admitted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to the state of parish churches, the magistrates and town council will resign their right of presentation to the congregation of such chapels, within the burgh, to be exercised according to their respective constitutions.

Notice of motion as to wardenship of High church burying ground.

Mr. Hugh Tennent gave notice of the following motion:—"That in consequence of the vacancy in the wardenship of the High church burying ground, occasioned by the death of Mr. Whytlaw, it would be proper to appoint a committee for the purpose of enquiring into the duties and emoluments of that office and of reporting to the council such alterations as they may conceive would be advantageous to the public.

Applications for office of warden.

Remit to the committee on churches and church yards various applications for the vacant office of warden of the High church yard, with instructions to consider the same and to report.

Collector of cess and collector of poor's rates.

Baillie Muir proposed that at next meeting the council should proceed to the election or appointment of a collector of cess and of a collector of poor's rates, and with reference to the latter office, baillie Muir read

a letter from Mr. William Thomson, junr., intimating that he declined being a candidate for that office in consequence of the state of his health.

On the motion of Mr. Douglas, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to revise the standing orders of council and to report. Committee to revise standing orders.

The committee on the question with the barony heritors presented the following report:— Report as to question of poor's rates with barony heritors.

“The committee have to report to the council that they have deliberately considered the state of this question, with the several opinions of counsel and relative documents on the subject, and they are unanimously of opinion that under the terms of the act of parliament of 1800, disjoining the lands in question from the barony parish, and *quoad omnia* annexing them to the city of Glasgow, the barony heritors have no right whatever to the portion of poor's rates raised out of the annexed lands.” [The committee were of opinion that the heritors had no right to impose an assessment but the heritors' committee were of a different opinion.] “In conclusion your committee beg to state that they have obtained an account of the sums [paid] annually, as they conceive erroneously, to the barony parish out of the city assessment. And they would recommend to the council that a letter should be directed to be sent to the heritors demanding repetition, and that failing which an action should be forthwith instituted against them for the amount.”

Which report having been read and considered, the magistrates and council approve thereof, and remit the whole matter to the committee on law processes, with power and instructions to resist the action at the instance of the barony heritors and also to take measures for the recovery of the sums which appear to have been erroneously paid to them. Mr. M'George here stated that he wished it to be observed that he did not vote on this question, being a member of the committee of heritors.

Baillie Muir having referred to the designation of “junior” town clerks in the minutes of their appointment, the magistrates and council remit to the lord provost [and others], as a committee, to consider the matter and to report on the minute of the appointment of the town clerks. Remit as to designation of junior town clerks.

The magistrates and council remit to the committee on landed property to consider the late communication from the Glasgow and Cranstonhill water works companies, announcing the projected union of Remit as to proposed union of the water companies.

these companies, and to report with reference to the said measure as affecting the public.

Notice of motion by Mr. Beith as to church patronage.

Mr. Beith gave notice that in the event of Mr. Paul bringing in his motion as to the patronage of churches he would move the following amendments:—

1st. That the patronage of the churches of Glasgow, usually called the city churches, being vested in the city council for behoof of the community cannot be voluntarily alienated without some equivalent. 2nd. That in the event of any of said city churches becoming vacant during the current year the magistrates and council agree to surrender their right of patronage into the hands of the communicants or adherents, upon the condition that they undertake to defray the whole of the expense of their worship, such as minister's stipend, precentor and beadles' salaries, communion elements, &c., together with such a rent for the use of the building occupied as a meeting house as may be agreed on. 3rd. That in all such cases the whole of the proceeds of seat rents and collections shall be at the entire disposal of the church or of persons chosen by the church to manage their affairs. 4th. That an address to his Majesty and petitions to both houses of parliament be presented, during the ensuing session of parliament, to the following effect, vizt., That the legislative endowment connection at present existing between the state and the Catholic church of Canada, the Episcopalian church of England and the Presbyterian church of Scotland be forthwith abrogated, and that the funds thus liberated from the exclusive support of those churches be devoted to such secular national purposes as the legislature may determine, with the exception of what may be necessary to satisfy the just claims of present incumbents.<sup>1</sup>

£50 allowed the Gorbals magistrates repaid.

Baillie Paul stated that, in consequence of a communication with his colleagues in the magistracy of Gorbals, he had repaid the sum of £50 allowed them this year for entertainments, as they consider it improper that any such allowance should be accepted by them when no such allowance was made to the magistrates of Glasgow.

Remit as to compromise with canal creditors.

Remit to the committee on inland communications the proposal of compromise of the action at the instance of the creditors of the Glasgow, Paisley and Ardrossan canal against the proprietors or stock holders, with instructions to consider the same and to report.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, *antea* pp. 610-1.

The magistrates and council, considering the state of the trade for Cess act. the year 1833, are of opinion that the cess for the said year should be laid on and levied in the same manner as the cess for the year 1832, vizt., three fourths on the land and one fourth on the trade of the burgh. And the magistrates, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint John Whitehead [and seven others], all in Glasgow, stent masters for laying on the town's proportion of cess for the said year, payable as on the 24th day of June and 29th day of September last, and 28th day of March, 1834; which, according to £27 5s. Scots, as the town's proportion of the tax roll of the burgh (as fixed by the act of convention of royal burghs, dated the 9th day of July, 1805), at an eight months cess, extends to £25,506 Scots. And ordain the said stent masters to lay on and proportion the said stent according to the following rules, vizt. :—That they stent all the burgesses and inhabitants according to their respective trade, excepting those inhabitants who are widows, who are not actual traders and who do not keep change. That they lay on the whole burgesses and inhabitants, for the trade, one fourth of the sum hereby assessed on the town and no farther; that they lay on the rents of the houses within the burgh  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on each £100 Scots of real rent, according to a rental inserted in the stent book, at least as much thereof as, with the fourth part allocated on the burgesses and inhabitants for their trade, will complete the total sum to be raised. That in case they find that any of the lands or acres are overvalued or omitted out of the rental they shall rectify the same. That they lay no proportion of stent on waste houses, provided the heritors interested therein compare before the magistrates and stent masters and depone that the said houses were waste at the time of laying on the said stent. Farther, appoint the said stent masters to proportion the said stent and complete and deliver up their rolls betwixt and the (*blank*) day of (*blank*) next, under the penalty of being quartered upon; and that they sum up each page and write the same at length, and carry the same from page to page and sign each page, at least by the preses of their meetings, besides the docquet which is to be signed by all the stent masters; and that they lodge a copy thereof at the town clerks' chambers for a control upon the collector. And remit to the magistrates to call the said stent masters before them and to take their oaths *de fidei*

*administratione officii*, and to incarcerate the refusers ay and until they accept.<sup>1</sup>

Commission-  
ers of assessed  
taxes.

Nominate and appoint R. D. Alston [and seven others], all in Glasgow, to assist the magistrates in carrying into effect the provisions of the acts relating to the “duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, so far as the same apply to that part of Great Britain called Scotland.”

13 December 1833

Approve of  
interim  
report as to  
offices.

The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of the interim report of the committee on public offices, presented at last meeting, baillie Fleming moved that the report be approved of, and Mr. Hugh Tennent seconded the motion. Mr. John Douglas, after delivering his sentiments on the report, and expressing his opinion in opposition to the views of the law applicable to the office of treasurer, therein taken, moved the recommittal of the report that he might be heard by the committee on an arrangement which he had to propose with a view to a settlement of the question. Baillie Muir expressed his opinion against the recommittal of the report. Mr. William Craig concurred in this opinion and recommended to Mr. Douglas to state his proposal to the council. Mr. Douglas declined to do so, unless the report was withdrawn. Mr. Henry Dunlop and Mr. Bankier suggested that Mr. Douglas should resign his office. Mr. Douglas declined doing so, as it would be an admission of his election being irregular. Mr. M'George supported the view of the law taken in the report. And the vote being put, approve of the report or delay the further consideration thereof,—Approve was carried by a majority of twenty two to seven, the dean of guild and Mr. Douglas declining to vote. And the magistrates and council approve of the said report and resolve accordingly. Whereupon Mr. Douglas entered his dissent and reserved the legal rights of his office as treasurer, under protest.

Notice of mo-  
tion as to  
stated meet-  
ings of coun-  
cil.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of the following motion:—(1) That a stated meeting of the town council shall be held every alternate Tuesday, at one o'clock, besides such occasional meetings as urgent business may render necessary. (2) That no member of the town council shall be con-

<sup>1</sup> See previous acts of council as to cess, Glasg. Rec., vol. vi., pp. 23-30 ; vol. vii. p. 41-4 ; vol. viii., pp. 1, 2.

cerned, directly or indirectly, in performing any work or furnishing any article for the corporation, or in purchasing any property belonging to the corporation, or in being tacksman or lessee of any public revenue or dues of which the corporation is proprietor or the members of council are sole or joint trustees.

On the motion of baillie Muir delay the appointment of a collector of cess, till next meeting.

Delay electing collector of cess.

There was produced an estimate of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor of Glasgow [with report of the directors of the town's hospital. The sum of £9,533 18s. 2d. was estimated to be necessary for the maintenance of the poor for the year commencing 1 September, 1833; and the magistrates and council assessed the inhabitants in that sum; and authorized] the preceptor and directors of the hospital to borrow from a bank the sum requisite for defraying the current expenses.

Poor's assessment.

Further, the magistrates and council proceeded to the appointment of a collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor; [and after voting on candidates, they] nominated and appointed Mr. John Miller to be collector of the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, and if need be to call and pursue for the same, as accords with law, with a salary of £100 per annum, and upon condition of his finding security to the extent of £1,000 for his intrusions.

Mr. John Miller elected collector of poor's assessment.

The dean of guild having stated at length the grounds of the motion of which he had given notice at last meeting, concluded with moving that measures be adopted for procuring an alteration in the present mode of apportioning the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, by laying the assessment upon the rental instead of the present inquisitorial and conjectural investigation into the means and substance of individuals, by fifteen sworn assessors. Mr. William Craig seconded the motion, stating at the same time that, unless a majority of the citizens agreed to it, he would not support the proposed change. Mr. Douglas spoke against the proposed change as contrary to the general law of Scotland, as creating an unequal mode of taxation, and as calculated to exempt from assessment a large portion of the mercantile capital of Glasgow, and suggested an adjournment of the discussion of the subject till the citizens shall have an opportunity of deliberately

Motion as to mode of levying poor's assessment and remit.

considering the matter and declaring their opinion. And on the motion of Mr. M'George, supported by baillie Lumsden and acceded to by the dean of guild, the magistrates and council agree that the further consideration of the subject shall be adjourned for a period not exceeding one month, and that in the meantime the report of the committee of council, on this subject, in the year 1829, be reprinted and circulated for the information of the inhabitants. And remit to the committee of finance to take charge of the reprinting of the report and to fix the mode and extent of circulation.

Application to be made for accounts of bridewell.

On the motion of baillie Pattison, as intimated by him at last meeting, appoint an application to be made to the clerk of the commissioners of the county and city bridewell for copies of the accounts connected with this establishment.

Motion as to patronage of churches.

Mr. M'George having made the motion announced by him at last meeting, relative to chapels of ease, the magistrates and council approve thereof, with the amendment suggested by baillie Muir, and resolve that in the event of chapels of ease, within the royalty of the city, being admitted by the general assembly of the church of Scotland to the state of parish churches, the magistrates and council, so far as they have any interest, will resign any right of patronage or presentation which may be competent to them to the congregation of such of those chapels as have been erected, and when raised to the state of parish churches shall be supported without any charge on the funds of the city corporation, and will agree that the right of presentation shall be exercised by the congregations of such churches according to their respective constitutions.

Memorial of proprietors, &c., in St. Enoch's Square.

Remit to the committee on inland communications a memorial from the proprietors and possessors of tenements in St. Enoch's Square, with instructions to do in the matter what may appear just.

Petition from prisoners in gaol.

Remit to the committee on the gaol a petition from the prisoners in the gaol, with instructions to do in the matter what may appear right.

Agent in action of barony heritors.

On the motion of baillie Muir, empower the committee on law processes to consider whether another agent should be employed in the action at the instance of the barony heritors, and if so to proceed accordingly.

Remit as to bucket money.

Remit to baillie Lumsden [and others], as a committee, a communication from the commissioners of police relative to the application of the

sums levied as bucket money, with power and instructions to enquire into the matter and to report.

Remit to the committee on landed property to take the necessary measures for the removal of the old timber bridge above Hutchison's bridge, so as to prevent any injury from floods.

Remit as to removal of timber bridge.

### 31 December 1833

On the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of council, held on the 13th of this month, being read, it was agreed that the record relative to the report on the office of treasurer should be expressed thus,—that after the words “Mr. Hugh Tennent seconded the motion,” the motion of “approve of the report” and an amendment to delay its consideration being put, the words “and the vote being put” and subsequent words of that part of the record should be retained, and the intermediate words of the minute to be held *pro non scripto*. With this variation the magistrates and council approve of the minutes as entered in the council book.

Alteration of record as to report on office of treasurer.

Appoint that in future the minutes of council, before being entered in the council book, shall be entered in a scroll book and read to the council at the next meeting with a view to their being approved of before being finally recorded.<sup>1</sup>

Minutes of council to be entered in a scroll book.

The deacon convener called the attention of the council to certain expressions used by the dean of guild at last meeting and promulgated through the newspapers as to the mode of proceeding of the assessors appointed for levying the poors' rates, and disclaimed having ever whilst he officiated as an assessor acted in the manner therein mentioned. The dean of guild stated that he had no intention of referring to any particular person in what he said on the occasion referred to, and baillie Fleming stated that he thought it would be proper the dean of guild

Dean of guild, assessors of poors' rates.

<sup>1</sup> There are three duplicate volumes of the council record, covering the period from 31st December, 1833, to 6th December, 1838. Duplicate volumes, fifteen in number, also exist for the period from 29th April, 1690, to 25th January, 1762. The Transcript of

part of the volume A.D. 1588-90, referred to *antea* p. 509, is so far as it goes a skilful reproduction, in fine penmanship, but many leaves of the original had been so injured by the action of damp as to make much of the writing indecipherable.

should take an opportunity of making a further explanation in reference to that matter, as his expressions had hurt the feelings of many respectable individuals.

Report of committee as to town clerks and statement by town clerks.

Baillie Muir presented and read the following report from the committee appointed to consider the minutes of the appointments of the town clerks:—[Here follows report (MS. Record, pp. 175-9). The committee keeping in view the 18th section of the Burgh Reform act were of opinion that the election of the town clerks on 9th October was not warranted; and they also objected to (1) the statement in the minute of that date that the office was held *ad vitam aut culpam*; and (2) the expression “junior town clerks” introduced into the minute of 8th November.] Which report having been read, Mr. Reddie stated that he had received only this morning a copy of the report, and that to prevent any misunderstanding the town clerks had put into writing all that they thought it necessary to say on the subject, and the following statement subscribed by them was laid on the table:—[Here follows statement, MS. Record, pp. 179-84.] Which statement having been read, the magistrates and council delay the further consideration of the subject till another meeting.

Provost to accept offer for shares in stock of London Street company.

On the motion of baillie Muir, authorize the lord provost to accept of the offer of five guineas per share for the 120 shares held by the corporation in the stock of the company of the London Street proprietors, with the prospective benefit which may eventually accrue to the other stockholders, and to subscribe the agreement to that effect.

New bankrupt bill.

On the motion of baillie Fleming, seconded by Mr. M'George, nominate and appoint the lord provost [and others] as a committee to consider the heads of the proposed new bankrupt bill, prepared and circulated for consideration, and to hold conferences with the lord advocate and such other official individuals or public bodies as may appear proper, with a view to the further improvement of the bankrupt law.

Subject of poor's rate.

The dean of guild intimated his intention of again bringing forward the subject of the poor's rate this day fortnight.

The subject of widening the harbour, &c.

The dean of guild intimated his intention of bringing forward, at the meeting of the Clyde trustees to be held on Friday next, the consideration of the propriety of widening the harbour in the manner stated

at last meeting, and also the expediency of the trustees taking into their own hands the collection of the river and harbour duties.

Mr. Johnstone, with the view of obtaining further information on the important subject of the mode of levying the assessment for the poor, intimated the following motion :—

Motion as to  
poor's rate  
returns.

“(1.) That a return be made of the amount of means and substance upon which the assessment for the poor was levied for each of the years 1823, 1828 and 1833, distinguishing as near as possible the proportion raised on fixed or heritable property from that on capital in trade, and according to the following scale:—£300 and under £500 [fourteen other divisions, closing with] £50,000 and upwards. (2.) That a return be made of the city rental for the years 1823, 1828, 1833. (3.) That a return be made of the number of houses in the city and amount of other rental for the year 1833 and at the following rates,—£5 and under £10 [other nine divisions, closing with] £100 and upwards. (4.) That each member of council be furnished with a copy of such returns, at least four days previous to the discussion and decision of the dean of guild's motion relative to the mode of assessing for the support of the poor.”

Which motion having been supported by Mr. Dennistoun, the magistrates and council delay the consideration thereof till next meeting.

The provost stated that, in terms of the remit to him, he had made application to the commanding officer of the garrison on the subject of military music in the barracks on Sunday, but had not yet received any answer.

Military  
music on  
Sundays.

Mr. Hugh Tennent intimated his intention of moving, at next meeting, the appointment of a corresponding committee in addition to the other standing committees, with the view of opening and maintaining a permanent intercourse with the other large communities on the subject of their common interests.

Intimation  
of motion as  
to a corre-  
sponding  
committee.



# APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX.

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### I.

CHARTER OF RESIGNATION AND CONFIRMATION by King George IV  
to the City of Glasgow, of the lands of Broken Acres,  
Provost Haugh, and Linningshaugh. Edinburgh, 3 February  
1830.

GEORGIUS QUARTUS, Dei gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor: Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos, cum avisamento et consensu præhonorabilis domini Samuelis Shepherd, equitis, domini capitalis baronis scaccarii nostri in illa parte regni nostri Magnæ Britanniæ Scotia vocata, Jacobi Clerk Rattray, armigeri, domini Patricii Murray, baronetti, et Davidis Hume, armigeri, remanentium dicti scaccarii baronum, dedisse, concessisse, disposuisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, tenoreque ejusdem dare, concedere et disponere, ac pro nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus pro perpetuo confirmare dilectis nostris honorabili Alexandro Garden de Croy, domino

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the grace of God, King of the Britains, Defender of the Faith: To all good men of his whole land, clerics and laies, greeting. Know ye that we, with advice and consent of the right honorable Sir Samuel Shepherd, knight, lord chief baron of our exchequer in that part of our realm of Great Britain called Scotland, [and] James Clerk Rattray, esquire, Sir Patrick Murray, baronet, and David Hume, esquire, the other barons of the said exchequer, have given, granted, dispoñed, and by this our present charter confirmed, and by the tenor thereof give, grant and dispone, and for us and our royal successors for ever confirm to our lovites the honorable Alexander Garden of Croy, lord provost, Hugh Robertson, esquire, John

præposito, Hugoni Robertson, armigero, Joanni Buchanan, armigero, Mathæo Fleming, armigero, Jacobo Graham, armigero, et Roberto Ferrie, armigero, balivis, Stewarto Smith, armigero, decano gildæ, Joanni Alston, armigero, decano convocanti, et Gulielmo Hamilton, thesaurario, et remanentiis sociis concilii burghi et urbis de Glasgow, et eorum successoribus in officio, in nomine et ad usum communitatis dicti burghi et urbis et eorum assignatis quibuscunque, **TOTAS ET INTEGRAS** terras sequentes, viz., Imprimis, totam et integram justam et æqualem orientalem dimedietatem illarum terrarum vocatarum Broomlands, cum decimis earum inclusis, bondatarum inter terras de Barrowfield ex orientali et boreali respective, terras nuncupatas Provosthaugh ex australi et alterum dimidium dictarum terrarum de Broomlands spectantium ad hæredes Gulielmi Norvell ex occidentali partibus: Nec non totas et integras illas tres acras terræ arabilis aut eocirca jacentes contigue tanquam partes quadraginta solidatarum terrarum de Barrowfield apud australem finem illius lie *fold* ibidem vocatæ lie *Goosefold* in illa parte dictarum terrarum de Barrowfield vocata *Damshotfold* ac bondatas inter terras quondam Joannis Walkinshaw de Barrowfield ex boreali, terras olim spectantes ad Humphredum Cunningham ex

Buchanan, esquire, Matthew Fleming, esquire, James Graham, esquire, and Robert Ferrie, esquire, bailies, Stewart Smith, esquire, dean of guild, John Alston, esquire, deacon convener, and William Hamilton, treasurer, and remanent members of the council of the burgh and city of Glasgow, and their successors in office, in name and for behoof of the community of the said burgh and city and their assignees whomsoever, **ALL AND WHOLE** the lands following, namely, in the first, all and whole the just and equal eastern half of those lands called Broomlands, with the teinds thereof included, bounded between the lands of Barrowfield on the east and north respectively, the lands called Provosthaugh on the south and the other half of the said lands of Broomlands, belonging to the heirs of William Norvell, on the west parts: Also all and whole those three acres of arable land or thereby lying contiguous, as parts of the forty shilling lands of Barrowfield on the south end of that fold there called the Goosefold, in that part of the said lands of Barrowfield called Damshotfold, and bounded between the lands of the late John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield on the north, the lands sometime belonging to Humphrey

australi, dictam Goosefold ex orientali et terras vocatas Broomlands et stagnum ex occidentali partibus: Et similiter totam et integram justam et æqualem dimidietatem illarum terrarum vocatarum lie *Parsons lands* juxta terras de Broomlands cum decimis earundem inclusis quæ nunquam ab iisdem separari solebant, bondatam inter terras de Barrowfield ex orientali et boreali respective, terras de Provosthaugh ex australi et terras quondam Archibaldi Lyon ex occidentali partibus; Ac etiam totas et integras illas octo acras terrarum aut eocirca jacentes in Kinclath, bondatas inter illud stagnum vocatum stagnum Thomæ Miller vel lie *Thomas Millers goat* ex orientali, fluvium de Clyde ex australi, terras de Provosthaugh ex occidentali et terras de                   ex boreali partibus. Quæ omnes terræ jacent infra parochiam baronialem, baroniam et nuperam regalitatem de Glasgow et vicecomitatum de Lanark et extendent in integro dictæ terræ ad viginti tres acras aut eocirca tanquam partes terrarum de Barrowfield vulgo nuncupataum Acræ Fractæ vel lie *Broken Acres* inibi, includentes dictas terras de Broomlands. Secundo, Totam et integram illam sextam partem terrarum vocatarum Linningshaugh, eîxtendentem ad duas acras terræ aut eocirca cum pertinentiis earundem, jacentes infra baroniam et

Cunningham on the south, the said Goosefold on the east, and the lands called Broomlands and the stank on the west parts: And likewise all and whole the just and equal half of those lands called the Parsons lands adjoining the lands of Broomlands, with the teinds thereof which used never to be separated therefrom, bounded between the lands of Barrowfield on the east and north, respectively, the lands of Provosthaugh on the south and the lands of the late Archibald Lyon on the west parts: And also all and whole those eight acres of lands or thereby lying in Kinclaith, bounded between the stank called the stank of Thomas Miller, otherwise “Thomas Miller’s goat” on the east, the water of Clyde on the south, the lands of Provosthaugh on the west and the lands of (*blank*) on the north parts. All which lands lie within the barony parish, the barony and latterly regality of Glasgow and shire of Lanark, and extend in whole, the said lands, to twenty-three acres or thereby as parts of the lands of Barrowfield commonly called the Broken Acres there including the said lands of Broomlands. Second, All and whole, the sixth part of the lands called Linningshaugh, extending to two acres of land or thereby, with the

nuperam regalitatem de Glasgow et vicecomitatum de Lanark. Tertio, Totam et integram illam sextam partem dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh extendentem ad duas acras terræ aut eocirca olim quondam Joanni Lawson et antea Andreae Lawson, ejus patri, nunc decesso, in rentali et postea in feudifirma hæreditarie spectantem. Et totam et integram illam tertiam partem dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh extendentem ad quatuor acras terræ aut eocirca olim quondam Michaeli Main in rentali et hæreditarie spectantem. Nec non totam et integram illam alteram tertiam partem dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh, extendentem ad alteras quatuor acras terræ aut eocirca olim quondam Georgio Lyon, mercatori, spectantem: Extendentem in integro ad decem acras terræ aut eocirca, cum omnibus suis partibus, pendiculis et pertinentiis jacentem infra parochiam, baroniam et nuperam regalitatem de Glasgow. Quarto, Totam et integram illam partem terræ vocatam Provosthaugh aliquando pertinentem magistro Jacobo Walkinshaw, ministro et incolæ in Glasgow et Elizabethæ Boyd, ejus sponsæ, in hæreditate, bondatam inter terras de Barrowfield et Parson lands de Glasgow ad septentrionem, terras vocatas Dalsiegreen ad occidentalem et aquam de Clyde ad orientalem et australem partes, cum libero introitu et exitu ad easdem et omnibus

pertinents thereof, lying within the barony and latterly regality of Glasgow and shire of Lanark. Third, All and whole the sixth part of the said lands of Linningshaugh, extending to two acres of land or thereby, sometime belonging to the late John Lawson and formerly to Andrew Lawson, his father, now deceased, in rental and thereafter heritably in feu-farm. And all and whole the third part of the said lands of Linningshaugh extending to four acres of land or thereby, sometime belonging in rental and heritably to the late Michael Main. Also, all and whole another third part of the said lands of Linningshaugh, extending to other four acres of land or thereby, sometime belonging to the late George Lyon, merchant: Extending in whole to ten acres of land or thereby, with all their parts, pendicles and pertinents, lying within the parish, barony and latterly regality of Glasgow. Fourth, all and whole that piece of land called Provosthaugh, sometime belonging to master James Walkinshaw, minister and residenter in Glasgow, and Elizabeth Boyd, his spouse, in heritage, bounded between the lands of Barrowfield and the Parson lands of Glasgow on the north, the lands called Dalsie-

earundem partibus pertinentiis, privilegiis et ceteris commoditatibus, jacentes infra parochiam, baronialem et nuperam regalitatem de Glasgow. Quæquidem terræ, decimæ aliaque supra scriptæ per prius hæreditarie pertinuerunt personis postea mentionatis, vizt., terræ, decimæ aliaque de Broken Acres imprimis supra scriptæ Roberto Houstoun Rae de Little Govan, armigero, tentæ per illum de et sub nobis nostrisque regiis predecessoribus, immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, tanquam devenientes in loco archiepiscopi Glasgnensis virtute acti parlamenti episcopatum in Scotia abolientis. Illa sexta pars terrarum de Linningshaugh, secundo supra scripta, magistro Jacobo Wallace, ministro de Inchinnan et Elizabethæ Gibson, ejus sponsæ, tenta per illos de nobili principe Esme duce de Lennox et Richmond et ejus hæredibus et successoribus, superioribus earundem, in loco et vice nuperi archiepiscopi Glasgnensis, prioris superioris earundem. Et illæ quinque sextæ partes dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh, tertio supra scriptæ, Gulielmo Anderson, juniore, portionario de Newton, tentæ per illum de nobis nostrisque regiis prædecessoribus (virtute confirmationis infra scriptæ). Ac terræ de Provosthaugh, quarto supra scriptæ, Patricio Bell de Cow-

green on the west and the water of Clyde on the east and south parts, with free ish and entry thereto and all parts, pertinents, privileges and other commodities of the same; lying within the parish, barony and latterly regality of Glasgow. Which lands, teinds and others above written formerly pertained heritably to the persons after mentioned, namely, the lands, teinds and others of Broken Acres, first above written, to Robert Houstoun Rae, of Little Govan, esquire, held by him of and under us and our royal predecessors, immediate lawful superiors thereof, as coming in place of the archbishop of Glasgow, by virtue of the act of parliament abolishing episcopacy in Scotland. That sixth part of the lands of Linningshaugh, second above written, to master James Wallace, minister of Inchinnan and Elizabeth Gibson, his spouse, held by them of a noble prince, Esme duke of Lennox and Richmond and his heirs and successors, superiors thereof, in place and stead of the late archbishop of Glasgow, the former superior thereof. And those five sixth parts of the said lands of Linningshaugh, third above written, to William Anderson, junior, portioner of Newton, held by him of us and our royal predecessors (by virtue of the confirmation under written). And the lands of Provosthaugh, fourth

caddens, tentæ per illum de nobis nostrisque regiis prædecessoribus, immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, ratione attincturæ et forisfacturæ Gulielmi nuper comitis de Kilmarnock pro criminibus læsæ Majestatis. Ac quæquidem integræ terræ, decimæ aliaque supra scriptæ, cum omni jure, titulo et interesse quæ dicti respectivi proprietores supra mentionati habuere vel ad easdem quocunque modo haberent vel pretenderent die et data harum præsentium debite et legitime resignatæ fuerunt per illos et eorum respectivos legitimos procuratores eorum nominibus in eum effectum specialiter constitutos, virtute variarum procuratoriarum resignationis postea mentionatarum, in manibus dicti Jacobi Clerk Rattray, pro seipso remanentiumque baronum nostræ dictæ curiæ Scaccarii, nomine et vice sicuti in manibus nostris immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, pure et simpliciter, per fustim et baculum, uti moris est, in favorem et pro novo infeofamento earundem dictis Alexandro Garden, domino præposito, Hugoni Robertson, Joanni Buchanan, Mathæo Fleming, Jacobo Graham et Roberto Ferrie, ballivis, Stewarto Smith, decano gildæ, Joanni Alston, decano convocanti, et Gulielmo Hamilon, thesaurario, et remanentiis sociis concilii dicti burgi et urbis de Glasgow, et eorum successoribus in officio, in

above written, to Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, held by him of us and our royal predecessors, immediate lawful superiors thereof, by reason of the attainder and forfeiture of William, late earl of Kilmarnock, for crimes of lese-majesty. And which whole lands, teinds and others above written, with all right, title and interest which the said respective proprietors above mentioned had or in any manner whatever might have or pretend to the same, on the day and date of these presents, were duly and lawfully resigned by them and their respective lawful procurators in their names, to that effect lawfully constituted, by virtue of the various procuratories of resignation aftermentioned, in the hands of the said James Clerk Rattray, for himself and the remanent barons of our said court of exchequer, in name and stead as if in our hands immediate lawful superiors thereof, purely and simply, by staff and baton, as use is, in favor and for new infeftment thereof, to the said Alexander Garden, lord provost, [bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener and treasurer] and remanent members of council of the said burgh and city of Glasgow, and their successors in office in name and for behoof of the community thereof and their assignees

nomine et ad usum communitatis ejusdem et eorum assignatis quibuscunque, debita et competenti forma uti congruit conficiendo et concedendo; idque secundum et virtute procuratoriarum respective postea mentionatarum vizt., virtute procuratoriæ resignationis dictarum terrarum de Broken Acres contentæ in dispositione earundem de data quindecimo die Maij anno millesimo octingentesimo secundo concessa per dictum Robertum Houstoun Rae, Joanni Hamilton, tunc præposito, Gulielmo Smith, Jacobo M'Kenzie, Alexandro Stewart, Roberto Austin et Andræo Paton, tunc balivis, Joanni Lawson, tunc decano gildæ, Joanni Morison, tunc decano convocanti, Lawrentio Craigie, tunc thesaurario, dictæ urbis de Glasgow, et remanentiis sociis concilii dictæ urbis et eorum successoribus in officio ad usum et utilitatem communitatis dictæ urbis de Glasgow. Necnon virtute procuratoriæ resignationis dictæ sextæ partis dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh contentæ in dispositione earundem de data duodecimo die Augusti anno millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo quarto, concessa et ratificata per dictum Jacobum Wallace et Elizabetham Gibson, ejus sponsam, Joanni Bell, tunc præposito, Jacobo Campbell, Roberto Rae et Jacobo Colquoune, tunc balivis, Joanni Barnes, tunc decano gildæ, Joanni Miller, tunc decano convocanti, et Roberto Campbell, tunc thesaurario dicti burghi de Glasgow et conciliaris ejusdem, et eorum successoribus in officio, pro seipsis et in

whomsoever, in such due and competent form to be given and granted as effeirs; and that conform to and by virtue of the respective procuratories of resignation after mentioned, namely, by virtue of the procuratory of resignation of the said lands of Broken Acres contained in disposition thereof of date the 15th day of May in the year 1802 granted by the said Robert Houstoun Rae to John Hamilton, then provost [the bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer] and remanent members of council of the said city, and their successors in office for the use and behoof of the said city of Glasgow.<sup>1</sup> Also by virtue of procuratory of resignation of the said sixth part of the said lands of Linningshaugh contained in the disposition thereof of date the 12th day of August in the year 1664, granted and ratified by the said James Wallace and Elizabeth Gibson, his spouse, to John Bell, then provost [the bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer] of the said burgh of Glasgow, and the councillors thereof, and their successors in office, for themselves and in the

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., p. 690, No. 1592.

nomine totius communitatis dicti burghi. Necnon virtute procuratoriæ resignationis dictarum quinque sextarum partium dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh, contentæ in dispositione earundem de data quarto die Januarii anno millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo, concessa et ratificata per dictum Gulielmum Anderson, cum expresso avisamento et consensu Joannis Fleming, mercatoris, municipis de Glasgow, ac Bessacæ Lawsonsæ, ejus sponsæ, et per dictam Bessacam Lawsonsæ seipsam, cum consensu ejusdem dicti sponsi pro suo interesse, ac etiam cum consensu Grizzalæ Anderson, relictæ quondam Gulielmi Lawsonsæ, mercatoris municipis in Glasgow, Colino Campbell, tunc præposito Patricio Bell, Gulielmo Cumming et Andræo Moodie, tunc balivis, Frederico Hamilton, tunc decano gildæ, Manasse Lyle, tunc decano convocanti, et Hugoni Nisbet, tunc thesaurario dicti burghi pro seipsis et eorum successoribus in officio, præposito, balivis et conciliariis dicti burghi ad usum et utilitatam totius communitatis ejusdem. Necnon virtute procuratoriæ resignationis dictarum terrarum de Provosthaugh contentæ in dispositione earundem de data decimo quinto die Maii millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo secundo concessa per dictum Patricium Bell Jacobo Macdowall, tunc domino præposito, Joanni Alston, Davidi Dale et Davidi

name of the whole community of the said burgh.<sup>1</sup> Also by virtue of procuratory of resignation of the said five sixth parts of the said lands of Linningshaugh, contained in the disposition thereof of date the 4th day of January in the year 1662, granted and ratified by the said William Anderson, with express advice and consent of John Fleming, merchant, citizen of Glasgow, and Bessie Lawsonsæ, his spouse, and by the said Bessie Lawsonsæ herself, with consent of her said spouse for his interest, and also with consent of Grizzal Anderson, relict of the late William Lawsonsæ, merchant citizen of Glasgow, to Colin Campbell, then provost [the bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener and treasurer] of the said burgh, for themselves and their successors in office, provost, bailies and councillors of the said burgh, for the use and behoof of the whole community thereof.<sup>2</sup> Also by virtue of the procuratory of resignation of the said lands of Provosthaugh contained in the disposition thereof of date the 15th day of May, 1792, granted by the said Patrick Bell to James Macdowall, then lord provost [the bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer] and remanent members of the common council of the said burgh and city, and

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Chart., vol. ii., p. 335, No. 714.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 329, No. 699.

Hendry, tunc balivis, Gilberto Hamilton, tunc decano gildæ, Jacobo M'Lehose, tunc decano convocanti, et Joanni Dunlop, tunc thesaurario, et remanentiis sociis communis concilii dicti burgi et urbis, et eorum successoribus in officio, in nomine at ad usum et utilitatem communitatis ejusdem: Prout authentica instrumenta in manibus Kenethi Mackenzie Thorburn, notarii publici, super totas et integras dictas respectivas resignationes suscepta in semetipsis latius proportant. Porro, nos volumus et concedimus et pro nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus decernimus et ordinamus quod ulla sasina seu sasinae nunc et in omni tempore futuro, per dictum dominum præpositum, balivos, decanum gildæ, decanum convocantem, thesaurarium et remanentes socios concilii dicti burgi et urbis de Glasgow ac per eorum successores in officio eorumque assignatos suscipienda super fundum ullius partis seu portionis dictarum terrarum, per traditionem terræ et lapidis fundi earundem solummodo sine necessitate ullius alius symboli est et erit tam valida et effectualis sasina pro dictis integris terris, decimis aliisque supra dispositis, seu pro ulla parte vel portione earundem, quasi particularis sasina super unamquamque partem et portionem earundem et per traditionem omnium consuetorum symbolorum suscepta fuisset, non obstante separata sint tenementa diversarum denominationum jaceant discontigue et separatas

their successors in office, in name and for the use and behoof of the community thereof<sup>1</sup>: As authentic instruments taken in the hands of Kenneth Mackenzie Thorburn, notary public, upon all and whole the said respective resignations in themselves more fully bear. Moreover, we will and grant and for ourselves and our royal successors decern and ordain that any sasine or sasines, taken now and in any time coming by the said lord provost, bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer, and remanent members of council of the said burgh and city of Glasgow, and by their successors in office and their assignees, upon the ground of any part or portion of the said lands only, by delivery of earth and stone of the ground without the necessity of any other symbol, is and shall be as valid and effectual sasine for the said whole lands, teinds and others above disposed, or for any part or portion thereof as if particular sasine should have been taken upon every part and portion thereof and by delivery of all usual symbols, notwithstanding there may be separate tenements of sundry denominations lying discontiguous and requiring separate sasines and sundry

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., p. 676, No. 1499.

sasinas et diversa symbola requirerent. Quocirca et cum omnibus quæ contra validitatem ullius talis sasinae sic suscipiendæ objici possint nos dispensavimus et per hæc præsentis, pro nobismetipsis nostrisque regiis successoribus, pro perpetuo dispensamus. TENENDAS ET HABENDAS, Totas et integras dictas separatas terras, decimas aliaque, cum pertinentiis, supra scriptas per dictum dominum præpositum, balivos, decanum gildæ, decanum convocantem, thesaurarium et remanentes socios concilii dicti burghi et urbis et eorum successores in officio ac per eorum assignatos ut sequitur, vizt., totas et integras dictas terras de Broken Acres, decimas aliaque, de nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus tanquam devenientibus in loco archiepiscopi Glasguensis, virtute acti parliamenti episcopatum in Scotia abolientis, ut sequitur, vizt., duodecim acras et dimidium unius acræ prædictarum viginti trium acrarum aut eocirca in libera alba firma et ceteras dictarum terrarum extendentium ad decem acras et dimidium unius acræ, in feudifirma. Totam et integram dictam sextam partem dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh cum pertinentiis, extendentem et jacentem uti dictum est, de nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus, immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, tanquam in loco et vice dicti nobilis principis Esme ducis de Lennox et Richmond in loco et vice nuperi

symbols. Whereanent and with all objection that may be taken against the validity of any such sasine we have dispensed and by these presents, for ourselves and our royal successors for ever dispense. To hold and have, all and whole the said separate lands, teinds and others, with the pertinents above written, by the said lord provost, bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer and remanent members of council of the said burgh and city and their successors in office and by their assignees as follows, namely, all and whole the said lands of Broken Acres, teinds and others, of us and our royal successors as coming in place of the archbishop of Glasgow, by virtue of the act of parliament abolishing episcopacy in Scotland, as follows, namely, the twelve acres and half of one acre of the foresaid twenty-three acres or thereby in free blench farm and the rest of the said lands, extending to ten acres and the half of one acre, in feu farm. All and whole the said sixth part of the said lands of Linningshaugh, with the pertinents, extending and lying as said is, of us and our royal successors, immediate lawful superiors thereof as in place and stead of the said noble prince Esme duke of Lennox and Richmond,

archiepiscopi Glasgnensis, prioris superioris earundem, in feudifirma et hæreditate pro perpetuo. Totas et integras prædictas quinque sextas partes dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh, extendentes et jacentes ut prædictas, de nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus, immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, tanquam in loco et vice dicti nobilis principis, Esme ducis de Lennox et Richmond, in feudifirma et hæreditate. Totas et integras dictas terras de Provosthaugh, cum pertinentiis, supra mentionatas, de nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus, immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, ratione attineturæ et forisfacturæ Gulielmi nuper comitis de Kilmarnock pro criminibus læsæ majestatis, in libera alba firma: Per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas, et divisas, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomariis, boscis, planis, moris, maresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivulis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, molendinis, multuris et earum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonibus, carbonariis, cuniculis, cuniculariis, columbis, columbariis, fabrilibus, brasinis, brueriis, genistis, silvis, nemoribus, virgultis, lignis, tignis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce; cum curiis et earum exitibus, hærezeldis, bloodwitis, amerciamentis cumque communi pastura liberoque introitu et exitu, ac

in place and stead of the late archbishop of Glasgow, former superior thereof, in feu farm and heritage for ever. All and whole the foresaid five sixth parts of the said lands of Linningshaugh, extending and lying as aforesaid, of us and our royal successors, immediate lawful superiors thereof, as in place and stead of the said noble prince, Esme, duke of Lennox and Richmond, in feufarm and heritage. All and whole the said lands of Provosthaugh with the pertinents, above mentioned, of us and our royal successors, immediate lawful superiors thereof, by reason of the attainder and forfeiture of William, late earl of Kilmarnock, for crimes of lese-majesty, in free blench farm: By all their right ancient meiths and marches, as they lie in length and breadth, in houses, buildings, yards, orchards, woods, plains, muirs, marshes, ways, paths, waters, ponds, streams, meadows, grazings and pastures, mills, multures and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peateries, turf bogs, coals, coal heughs, côneys, coney warrens, doves, dove cots, smithies, heath, broom, woods, groves, thickets, timber, building material, quarries, stone and lime; with courts and their issues, herezelds, bloodwites, amerciaments, and with common

cum omnibus, et singulis aliis libertatibus, proficuis, immunitatibus, asiamentis et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad prædictas terras aliaque præscriptas cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futuro, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, sine ulla revocatione, contradictione, obstaculo seu impedimento aliquali. REDDENDO inde annuatim, dictis domino præposito, balivis, decano gildæ, decano convocante, thesaurario et remanentiis sociis [concilii] dicti burgi et urbis et eorum successoribus in officio eorumque assignatis nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem respectivas divorias sequentes, vizt., pro dictis terris de Broken Acres, cum decimis aliisque et pertinentiis respective supra scriptis, uti sequitur, vizt., pro duodecem acris et dimidio unius acræ summam unius denarii monetæ Scotiæ super fundum dictarum terrarum apud terminum Pentecostes, si petatur tantum. Et pro ceteris dictarum terrarum, extendentibus ad decem acras et dimidium unis acræ, trium quartarum partium peccæ farinæ pro unaquaque acra dictarum decem acrarum et dimidii unius acræ, extendentes in solidum ad triginta unam quartas partes peccæ et dimidium trium quartarum

pasture and free ish and entry, and with all and sundry other liberties and profits, immunities, easements, and their just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, as well under the earth as above the earth, far and near, belonging or which might in any future time justly belong to the forseaid lands and others foresaid, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honorably, well and in peace, without any revocation, contradiction, obstacle or impediment whatever. Paying therefor, yearly, the said lord provost, bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer and remanent members of council of the said burgh and city and their successors in office and their assignees to us and our royal successors immediate lawful superiors thereof the respective duties following, namely, for the said lands of Broken Acres, with the teinds and others and the pertinents respectively above written, as follows, namely, for the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres the sum of one penny Scots money upon the ground of the said lands at the term of Whitsunday, if asked only. And for the rest of the said lands, extending to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres, three fourths of a peck of meal for each acre, extending in whole to  $31\frac{1}{2}$  fourth parts of a peck of meal, and also six pennies of money of

partium peccæ farinae, ac etiam sex denariorum feudifirmæ pecuniariæ pro unaquaque acra dictarum decem acrarum et proportionaliter pro dictæ acræ dimidio, extendentes ad quinque asses et tres denarios monetæ hujus regni annuatim apud duos anni terminos, vizt., Festa Pentecostes vel Sancti Martini in hieme, per æquales portiones, nomine feudifirmæ, cum servitiis usitatis et consuetis; necnon duplicando feudifirmam pecuniariam primo anno introitus cujuslibet hæredis ad præfatas terras prout usus est feudifirmæ. Pro dicta sexta parte dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh totam et integram summam sedecim solidorum bonæ et usualis monetæ Scotiæ feudifirmæ, ac duos denarios et dimidium unius denarii dictæ monetæ Scotiæ pro augmentatione rentalis ejusdem ad duos anni terminos, festa, vizt., Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per æquales portiones, et præstando tres sectas curiæ ad tria placita capitalia baroniæ de Glasgow tenenda in urbe ejusdem; et eorum hæredibus duplicando dictas pecuniarias feudifirmas supra scriptas primo anno introitus cujuslibet hæredis ad terras predictas uti moris est feudifirmæ. Pro totis et integris prædictis quinque sextis partibus dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh, cum pertinentiis, supra specificatarum, summam trium librarum sedecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum usualis monetæ Scotiæ tanquam pristinam feudifirmam pecuniariam et augmentationem

feufarm for each acre of the said  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres, extending to five shillings and three pennies money of this realm, yearly, at two terms in the year, namely, the feasts of Whitsunday and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions, in name of feufarm, with services used and wont; also the double of the money feufarm in the first year of the entry of each heir to the foresaid lands as use is in feufarm. For the said sixth part of the said lands of Linningshaugh all and whole the sum of sixteen shillings, good and usual money of Scotland, of feufarm, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pennies Scots money for augmentation of the rental thereof, at two terms in the year, namely, the feasts of Whitsunday and Martinmas, in winter, by equal portions, and giving three suits of court at the three head courts of the barony of Glasgow held in the city thereof; and their heirs doubling the said feufarm moneys above written in the first year of the entry of each heir to the foresaid lands, as use is of feufarm. For all and whole the foresaid five sixth parts of the said lands of Linningshaugh, with the pertinents, above specified, the sum of three pounds sixteen shillings and four

solutam de antiquo, una cum summa duodecim denariorum monetæ Scotiæ augmentationis de novo, cum multuris molendino de Partick debitis solitis et consuetis ad terminos usitatos et consuetos, una cum omnibus aliis servitiis, usitatis et consuetis, debitis de iisdem; ac etiam præstando tres sectas curiæ ad tria placita capitalia dictæ regalitatis de Glasgow annuatim infra castrum ejusdem tenenda; ac etiam comparendo in omnibus aliis curiis dicti regalitatis dummodo ad eas legitime requisiti sint; ac etiam eorum heredibus duplicando prædictam pecuniariam fundifirmam primo anno cujuslibet eorum introitus ad predictas terras cum pertinentiis uti usus est feudifirmæ tantum. Et pro dictis terris de Provosthaugh, cum pertinentiis, summam unius denarii monetæ Scotiæ super fundum dictarum terrarum ad festum Pentecostes annuatim nomine albæ firmæ si petatur tantum. Ac etiam reddendo universitati Glasguensis aut illis habentibus jus et deveniendis in loco archiepiscopi Glasguensis aliquando domini domini et baroniæ de Glasgow, et eorum factoribus et camerariis in eorum nominibus, summam sedecem solidorum monetæ Scotiæ tanquam antiqua feudifirma solvendis pro dictis terris usitatis et consuetis cum duobus denariis Scotticis in augmentationem antiqui rentalis earundem

pennies, usual money of Scotland, as the original feufarm money and the augmentation paid of old, together with the sum of twelve pennies Scots money augmentation of new, with multures due to the mill of Partick by use and wont, at the usual and accustomed terms, together with all other services used and wont, owing from the same; and also giving three suits of court at the three head courts of the said regality of Glasgow, yearly, held within the castle thereof; and also comparing in all other courts of the said regality provided they are lawfully summoned thereto; and also their heirs doubling the foresaid feufarm money, each in the first year only of their entry to the foresaid lands with the pertinents as use is of feufarm. And for the said lands of Provosthaugh, with the pertinents, the sum of one penny Scots money upon the ground of the said lands at the feast of Whitsunday yearly in name of blench farm if asked only. And also paying to the University of Glasgow or those having right and coming in place of the archbishop of Glasgow, sometime lord of the lordship and barony of Glasgow, and their factors and chamberlains in their name, the sum of sixteen shillings Scots money as the old feufarm used and wont to be paid for the said lands, with two pennies Scots in

ad duos anni terminos festa, vizt., Pentecostes et Sancti Martini per equales portiones, ac etiam prestando tres sectas curiæ ad tria placita capitalia annuatim regalitatis de Glasgow tenenda infra urbem ejusdem; ac eorum hæredibus duplicando dictam feudifirmam primo anno introitus cujuslibet hæredis ad præfatas terras; ac illa pro omni alio onere, exactione, domanda seu servitio seculari quæ ex respectivis terris, decimis aliisque supra scriptis vel ex aliquali parte vel portione earundem exigi seu requiri possint. Necnon nos, cum avisamento et consensu prædictis, ratificamus et approbamus ac pro nobis, nostrisque regiis successoribus, per hasce præsentis, pro perpetuo confirmamus cartam dictarum quinque sextarum partium dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh, cum pertinentiis, supra scriptarum, de data septimo die Decembris anno millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo quinto concessam per dictam Bessacam Lawsons in favorem dicti Joannis Fleming, ejus sponsi, et ejusmetipsius, in conjuncto feodo et usufructu, cum precepto sasinæ in dicta carta contento et instrumentum sasinæ dictarum terrarum de super sequens in favorem dicti Joannis Fleming de data tertio die Martis anno millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo septimo et recordatum ; ac etiam

augmentation of the old rental thereof, at two terms in the year, namely, the feasts of Whitsunday and Martinmas by equal portions, and also giving yearly three suits of court at three head courts of the regality of Glasgow held within the city thereof; and their heirs doubling the said feufarm in the first year of the entry of each heir to the foresaid lands; and that for all other burden, exaction, demand or secular service, which might be exacted or required from the respective lands, teinds and others above written or any part or portion thereof. Also we, with advice and consent foresaid, ratify and approve, and for ourselves and our royal successors do by these presents for ever confirm a charter of the said five sixth parts of the said lands of Linningshaugh, with the pertinents above written, of date the seventh day of December in the year 1655, granted by the said Bessie Lawson, in favor of the said John Fleming, her spouse, and herself, in conjunct fee and liferent,<sup>1</sup> with precept of sasine contained in the said charter and instrument of sasine of the said lands following thereon in favor of the said John Fleming dated the 3rd day of March 1657 and recorded (*blank*); and also a disposition of, amongst others, the said five

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Chart., vol. ii., p. 331, No. 699 (22).

dispositionem inter alia dictarum quinque sextarum partium dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh, cum pertinentiis, ut prædictarum, de data trigesimo die Augusti anno millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo octavo concessam per dictum Joannem Fleming dicto Gulielmo Anderson, ejus hæredibus et assignatis quibuscunque, cum præcepto sasinæ contento in dicta dispositione et instrumentum sasinæ dictarum terrarum desuper sequens in favorem dicti Gulielmi Anderson, de data duodecimo die Octobris ac recordatum in particulari registro sasinarum pro vicecomitatu de Renfrew et baronia de Glasgow nono die Novembris anno millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo octavo; in totis capitibus, articulis, clausulis et contentis earundem quoad dictæ literæ scriptæ ad dictas quinque sextas partes dictarum terrarum de Linningshaugh attinent. Ac nos cum avisa-mento et consensu prædictis, per hasce præsentis, declaramus hanc præsentem confirmationem esse æque validam et sufficientem et tanti ponderis, roboris et effectus sicuti dicta certa et instrumentum sasinæ desuper susceptum et dicta dispositio et instrumentum sasinæ desuper susceptum hisce præsentibus verbatim insertæ et contentæ fuerunt ac sicuti hæc confirmatio antequam dictæ sasinæ susceptæ fuerunt concessa fuisset quamvis eadem non ita erat: Quocirca et cum omnibus aliis objectionibus,

sixth parts of the said lands of Linningshaugh, with their pertinents, as aforesaid, of date the 30th day of August in the year 1658, granted by the said John Fleming to the said William Anderson, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, with precept of same contained in the said disposition and instrument of sasine of the said lands following thereon in favor of the said William Anderson, of date the 12th day of October and recorded in the particular register of sasines for the shire of Renfrew and barony of Glasgow on the 9th day of November in the year 1658;<sup>1</sup> in the whole heads, articles, clauses and contents thereof, so far as the said letters pertain to the said five sixth parts of the said lands of Linningshaugh. And we with advice and consent foresaid, by these presents, declare this present confirmation to be equally valid and sufficient and of as much weight, strength and effect as if the said charter and instrument of sasine taken thereon and the said disposition and instrument of sasine taken thereon were inserted and contained verbatim in these presents and as if this confirmation had been granted before the taking of the said sasines although the same was not so granted: In regard to which and

<sup>1</sup> Glasg. Chart., vol. ii., p. 331, No. 699 (23).

defectis aut imperfectionibus quæ ullo modo contra easdem seu hanc confirmationem earundem objici possint nos dispensavimus et per has præsententes pro perpetuo dispensamus. Insuper vicecomiti et balivis suis de Lanark nec non dilectis nostris et vestrum cuilibet, conjunctim et divisim, vicecomitibus nostris vicecomitatus de Lanark in hac parte specialiter constitutis, salutem, vobis præcipimus et mandamus quatenus præfatis Alexandro Garden, domino præposito, Hugoni Robertson, Joanni Buchanan, Mathæo Fleming, Jacobo Graham, et Roberto Ferrie, balivis, Stewarto Smith, decano gildæ, Joanni Alston, decano convocanti, et Gulielmo Hamilton, thesaurario, et remanentiis sociis concilii burghi et urbis de Glasgou et eorum successoribus in officio in nomine et ad usum communitatis dicti burghi et urbis vel eorum certo actornato, latori præsentium, sasinam totarum et integrarum præfatarum terrarum, decimarum aliorumque, cum pertinentiis, supra dispositarum, secundum formam et tenorem antedictæ cartæ nostræ quam de nobis inde habent et dispensationis prædictæ juste haberi faciatis sine dilatione; et hoc nullo omittatis, ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet, conjunctim et divisim, vicecomitibus nostris vicecomitatus de Lanark in hac parte antedicta committimus potestatem. In cujus rei testimonium huic præ-

all other objections, defects or imperfections which could in any way be put forward against the same or this confirmation we have dispensed and by these presents for ever dispense. Moreover, to the sheriff and his bailies of Lanark, also our lovites (*blank*) and each of you, conjunctly and severally, our sheriffs of the shire of Lanark in that part specially constituted, greeting, we command and charge you that to the foresaid Alexander Garden, lord provost [the bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, and treasurer] and remanent members of council of the burgh and city of Glasgou, and their successors in office, in name and for behoof of the community of the said burgh and city, or their certain attorney, bearer of these presents, ye cause sasine to be justly had without delay of all and whole the foresaid lands, teinds and others, with the pertinents, above dispooned, according to the form and tenor of our foresaid charter, which they have thereof and of the dispensation aforesaid; and this in no way ye leave undone, to the doing of which we give power to you and each of you, conjunctly and severally, our sheriffs of the shire of Lanark in that part foresaid. In witness whereof, to this our present charter we have com-

senti cartæ nostræ sigillum nostrum per Unionis tractatum custodiendum et in Scotia vice et loco magni sigilli ejusdem utendum ordinatum appendi mandavimus. Testibus: prædilectis nostris præhonorabili Gulielmo Dundas, nobis ab archivis et registris, clerico, præhonorabili Davide Boyle, nostræ justiciariæ clerico, et præhonorabili Jacobo St. Clair Erskine comite de Rosslyn, nostræ cancellariæ direttore. Apud Edinburgum tertio die mensis Februarii anno Domini millesimo octingentesimo et trigesimo regniq[ue] nostri anno undecimo.

Sealed at Edinburgh  
the twenty seventh  
day of February  
Eighteen hundred  
and thirty years.

Written to the seal and registered the  
twenty seventh day of February 1830.

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Jr., Sub.

(Signed) ALEXR. SCOTT, D.K.,  
£36 Scots.

manded our seal, ordained by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in stead and place of the great seal thereof, to be appended to this our present charter. Witnesses: our well beloved the right honorable William Dundas, clerk of our archives and register, the right honorable David Boyle, clerk of our justiciary, and the right honorable James St. Clair Erskine, earl of Rosslyn, director of our chancery. At Edinburgh, on the 3rd day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord 1830 and in the 11th year of our reign.

## II.

FEU DISPOSITION by Archibald Lord Douglas to the Lord Provost, magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow, of portions of the lands of Gorbals and Bridgend. Bothwell Castle, 23 July, 1830.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I, Archibald Lord Douglas, Baron Douglas of Douglas, considering that by a disposition dated the fourth and fifth days of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, made and granted by the honourable Alexander Garden, lord provost of the city of Glasgow, Hugh Robertson, John Buchanan, Matthew Fleming, James Graham and Robert

Ferrie, esquires, bailies, Stewart Smith, esquire, dean of guild, John Alston, esquire, deacon convener, and William Hamilton, esquire, treasurer, and by the remanent members of the town council of the said city, for themselves and in name of the community of the said city, the said lord provost, magistrates and council, with consent mentioned in the said disposition, for the causes therein specified, under the real burden and obligation to dispone herein afterwritten and the exceptions, declarations and others therein mentioned, sold, alienated and dispomed, from them and their successors in office, to and in favour of me, my heirs and assignees whomsoever, heritably and irredeemably, the lands and others herein after described, being parts and portions of the six pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Bridgend; by which disposition it was specially provided and declared that I and my foresaids should be bound and obliged, as by acceptance thereof I bound and obliged myself and them to reconvey and dispone, at my or their expense, to the said magistrates and council and their successors in office, the *dominium utile* or property of the said lands, with the whole coals and minerals of whatever description within the same, forthwith and immediately upon and after my or their completing my or their rights under the procuratory of resignation contained in the said disposition to the superiority and property of the said lands, holding of the then immediate lawful superiors of the said magistrates and council, together with all right, title and interest which I and my foresaids might have or could pretend to the property or *dominium utile* of the said lands, coals and minerals and others, the said lands and others to be then holden by the said magistrates and council and their foresaids of and under me and my foresaids, as immediate lawful superiors of the said magistrates and council, in manner therein and herein after mentioned; which obligation upon me and my foresaids to reconvey should from a real burden upon the lands conveyed by the said disposition and should be inserted in the charter of resignation to follow thereon and in all the future charters, transmissions or infeftments of the same, until extinguished by actual reconveyance, otherwise the same should be void and null: And seeing that my title to the said lands and others has now been completed in my person by entry with the immediate lawful superior of me as the successor of the said provost, magistrates and council, whereby I am enabled validly to reconvey the foresaid *dominium utile* or property: Therefore, in implement of the obligation before written and in extinction of the real burden created by the said disposition, and in consideration of the feuduty after mentioned, I the said Archibald Lord Douglas do hereby sell, alienate and in feu farm dispone to and in favour of the said Alexander Garden, lord provost of the said city of Glasgow, Hugh Robertson, John Buchanan, Matthew Fleming, James Graham and Robert Ferrie, bailies, Stewart Smith, dean of guild, John Alston, deacon convener, William Hamilton, treasurer, James Browne, master of works, Robert Paterson, Robert Hinshaw, Alexander M'Gregor, George Scheviz, John May, Robert Dalgliesh, Donald Cuthbertson, William Gray, John Smith, youngest, John Muir, David Ferguson, Archibald

M'Lellan, junior, William M'Tyer, Walter Ferguson, George Burn, William Rodger, William Craig, Alexander Wood, William M'Lean, William Frew, William Snell and James Paterson, councillors, all of the said city of Glasgow, and to their successors in office and the assignees whomsoever of them or their said successors, heritably and irredeemably, the following Parcel of lands containing 61 acres 2 roods  $11\frac{35}{100}$  falls or thereby, being parts and portions of the six pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Bridgend, lying within the parish of Govan, barony and late regality of Glasgow and county of Lanark, vizt., ALL AND WHOLE that piece of ground, part of the lands called Windmill croft, bounded on the north by an intended Street of seventy feet in breadth, from which it is separated by the north face of the lately erected brickwall, on the south by the northside of the present highway from Glasgow to Paisley, on the east by lot Third of the said lands of Gorbals and Bridgend, awarded by decret arbitral to the Tradeshouse of Glasgow, from which lot it is separated by a line marked with march stones, under the orders of the arbiters at the sub-division of the said lands of Gorbals and Bridgend, and on the west by a servitude road leading from the present highway between Glasgow and Paisley to the river Clyde, from which servitude road it is separated by the west face of the lately erected brickwall, and containing in whole as per an actual measurement by William Kyle, land surveyor in Glasgow, 8 acres 3 roods and 19 falls. Item, ALL AND WHOLE that piece of land known by the name of the Gushet Fauld, bounded on the northwest by the highway from Glasgow by Gorbals to Pollokshaws, on the east by the highway from Glasgow to Ayr by Catheart, on the south by a feu originally granted to James M'Crone and on the southwest partly by Langside road and partly by a feu originally granted to George Duncan, and containing in whole, as per actual measurement by the said William Kyle, 6 acres 3 roods and 11 falls. Item, ALL AND WHOLE that piece of ground, part of the lands known by the name of Bryceland, bounded on the north west by the highway from Glasgow by Gorbals to Pollokshaws, on the northeast and east by Langside road and on the southwest by the stripe of ground belonging to William Dixon and partly occupied by a railway, and containing in whole, as per an actual measurement by the said William Kyle, 1 acre 3 roods and  $\frac{49}{100}$  parts of a fall. Item, ALL AND WHOLE that piece of ground, also part of the lands called Bryceland, bounded by the highway from Glasgow by Gorbals to Pollokshaws on the northwest, by Langside road on the east, by said stripe of ground partly occupied by a railway on the northeast and partly by the lands called Butterbiggings and partly by the piece of ground next to be described on the south, and containing in whole, as per actual measurement by the said William Kyle, 4 acres 3 roods and  $36\frac{86}{100}$  falls. Item, ALL AND WHOLE that piece of ground, likewise part of the lands called Bryceland, bounded on the northwest by the highway from Glasgow to Pollokshaws, on the south by a road leading from said highway to the turnpike road between Glasgow and Ayr, on the north by the piece of ground last above described and on the east by a portion of the lands called

Butterbiggings, presently held by (*blank*), and containing in whole, as per actual measurement by the said William Kyle, 8 acres and 2 falls. Item, ALL AND WHOLE these two conterminous enclosures of land called Coplawhill, bounded on the west and northwest by the highway from Glasgow to Pollokshaws, as it was on the 15th day of October in the year 1789, on the east and southeast by Langside road, on the north by said road leading from the Pollokshaws highway to the turnpike road between Glasgow and Ayr and on the south partly by the enclosure of ground called Holm Park and partly by that known by the name of Craig's park, both awarded by the said decret arbitral in the division to Hutchison's Hospital, and containing in whole within these limits, and over and above one Scots acre feued to Austins and M'Auslin, nurserymen and seed merchants in Glasgow, as per actual measurement by the said William Kyle, 14 acres and 18 falls. Item, ALL AND WHOLE these conterminous pieces of ground called Sievewright and Camerons Eye, bounded on the east and southeast by the highway from Glasgow to Pollokshaws, as that highway was on the 15th day of October, 1789, on the west by the lands of (*blank*) part of the estate of Nether Pollock, belonging to Sir John Maxwell, baronet, on the north by a feu held formerly by (*blank*) Scott but now or lately belonging partly to Thomas Anderson and partly to David Curr and on the south partly by lands belonging to the said Sir John Maxwell and partly by the property now or lately of Robert Park, and containing in whole, as per actual measurement by the said William Kyle, 17 acres and 4 falls, agreeably to the present course of the Shiels Burn as the western boundary. Which parcel of lands just described is part and portion of the share of the said six pound lands of Gorbals and Bridgend allotted to the city of Glasgow at the sub-division thereof among the preceptor and patrons of Hutchison's Hospital, the Tradeshouse and Incorporated Trades of Glasgow and the said city, about the year 1792, to the said city, is described in the city's titles to the said share as follows, vizt., That piece of the lands divided under the decret arbitral before referred to, lying betwixt Paisley Loan and the river Clyde, measuring 14 acres 3 roods and 25 falls or thereby, bounded by the line drawn betwixt the march stones placed to divide lot fourth, described in the said decret arbitral, from lot Third, on the east, by Paisley Loan on the south, by part of the lands of Haughead and the foresaid burn called Shiels Burn on the west and by the river Clyde on the north parts. Item, that piece of land being part of the lands divided under the said decret arbitral, known by the name of Croft Andrew, measuring 19 acres 3 roods and 18 falls or thereby, bounded by a straight line drawn betwixt the aforesaid march stones, placed to divide lot fourth from lot third, on the east, by Shiels Burn on the south and west and by Paisley Loan on the north parts. Item, that piece of ground known by the name of Gushet Fold, lying betwixt the highways leading from Gorbals to Pollokshaws and from Gorbals to Cathcart, measuring 8 acres 2 roods and 30 falls or thereby, bounded by the said highway leading from Gorbals to Cathcart on the east, partly by the lands of Colin Rae of Little Govan and partly by a hedge running from Mr. Rae's

lands to the highway from Gorbals to Pollokshaws on the south and west and by the said highway from Gorbals to Pollokshaws on the west and north parts. Item, that piece of land lying immediately to the south of the Gushet Foid, measuring 18 acres 1 rood and 7 falls or thereby, known by the names of Bryce-land and Gallowknow, bounded partly by Mr. Rae's lands and partly by the feu of Butterbiggings on the east, by the highway from Gorbals to Pollokshaws on the west and by a road leading from the said highway to Butterbiggings on the south. Item, that piece of said lands divided under the said decreet arbitral, known by the name of Coplawhill, measuring 13 acres and 16 falls or thereby, bounded by the road from Butterbiggings to Langside on the east, by the Holm and Craig's Parks, which are comprehended in lot first, on the south, by the highway from Gorbals to Pollokshaws on the west and by the road leading from the said highway to Butterbiggings on the north parts. Item, that piece of said lands known by the name of Sievewright, situated on the west side of the highway from Gorbals to Pollokshaws, measuring 16 acres 3 roods and 3 falls or thereby, bounded by the said highway on the east, by lands of Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok on the south and west and by the lands feued to (*blank*) Scott on the north parts. Together with the whole coals and minerals of whatever description within, and all right, title and interest which I, my predecessors or authors, had, have or can pretend to, the foresaid subjects. In which lands above described, with the pertinents, I the said Archibald Lord Douglas bind and oblige me and my foresaids to infett and seize the said Alexander Garden, lord provost of the said city of Glasgow [bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer, master of works and councillors], all of the said city, and their successors in office and their assignees, upon their own expenses. To be Holden of and under me and my heirs and successors, in feu farm fee and heritage for ever, for payment of a penny Scots money, if asked only, on the ground of the said lands, at the term of Whitsunday yearly, in name of feuduty, beginning the first term's payment thereof at the term of Whitsunday next, 1831, for the year immediately preceding, and so forth yearly thereafter at the term of Whitsunday in all time coming, and doubling the said feuduty at the entry of each heir and singular successor to the said subjects, as use is in feu farm, and that for all other burden or secular service which can be asked or required by me or my heirs and successors upon the entry of heirs or singular successors or otherwise, furth of the subjects before disposed. Which lands and others, with this present feu disposition thereof and infettment to follow thereon, I bind and oblige myself and my heirs and successors to warrant to the said provost, magistrates and council of Glasgow and to their successors in office, for behoof of the town council and community of Glasgow, from all facts and deeds done or to be done by me or my foresaids in prejudice hereof; and *quoad ultra* I assign and make over to and in favour of the said provost, magistrates and council the obligation of absolute warrandice contained in the disposition in my favour above mentioned, to the extent of the right hereby disposed. And

further, I the said Archibald Lord Douglas assign and dispone to and in favour of the said lord provost, magistrates and council, and to their successors in office, not only the whole writs and evidents of and concerning the subjects before disposed, with the whole clauses thereof, and all action and execution that has followed or is competent to follow thereupon, so far as the same may be necessary for supporting the present feu right, but also the rents and duties thereof from and after the 4th day of March, 1830, which is hereby declared to have been the term of the entry of my said disponees to the premises, notwithstanding the date hereof, and in all time coming, with power to demand exhibition and delivery of the said writings and to sue for, uplift and discharge the said rents, and generally every other thing to do concerning the premises which I could have done before granting this assignation, which I the said Archibald Lord Douglas oblige myself to warrant from my own proper facts and deeds. Moreover, I hereby bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors and successors, to free and relieve the said lord provost, magistrates and council and their successors of and from all duties and casualties payable from the said lands to my immediate lawful superiors therein since the said 4th day of March, 1830, and in all time thereafter. And it is hereby provided and declared that my said disponees and their successors shall be bound and obliged to free and relieve me and my foresaids of and from the cess, ministers' stipends, schoolmasters' salaries, and other public and parochial burdens payable in respect of the lands and others whereof the *dominium utile* is hereby disposed by the proprietors thereof or vassals therein, from and since the said 4th day of March, 1830, and in all time thereafter. And the title deeds of the said subjects previous to the acquisition thereof by me, under the disposition thereof before referred to, being already in the possession and custody of my said disponees, I bind and oblige myself and my heirs and successors, superiors of the said subjects, to make the title deeds thereof in our persons forthcoming to my said disponees and their successors on all necessary occasions, upon a receipt and obligation for redelivery within a reasonable time and under a suitable penalty. And I consent to the Registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or others competent, therein to remain for preservation, and that all execution necessary may pass hereon in common form, and thereto I constitute (*blank*) my procurators, &c. Moreover, I hereby desire and require you (*blank*) and each of you, my bailies in that part hereby specially constituted, that on sight hereof ye pass to the ground of the lands before disposed and there give and deliver to the said Alexander Garden, lord provost of the said city of Glasgow [bailies, dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer, master of works and councillors], all of the said city, and to their successors in office, heritable state and seisin, real, actual and corporal possession of ALL AND WHOLE the parts and portions before disposed of the six pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Bridgend, described and lying as aforesaid and here held as repeated *brevitatis causa*, to be holden in manner and for payment of the feuduty before specified, and that by delivery to the said

provost, magistrates and town council or to their foresaids or to their Attorney in their name, bearer hereof, of earth and stone of the ground of the lands before disposed, respectively and successively after others, with all other symbols requisite and necessary, and this in noways ye leave undone, for doing whereof I commit to you and each of you my bailies full power by this my precept of seisin directed to you for that effect. IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have subscribed these presents, written on this and the ten preceding pages of stamped paper by George Dempster Profat, clerk to Messieurs Walker, Richardson and Melville, writers to the signet, at Bothwell Castle, the twenty third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before these witnesses George Wentworth and Robert Yule, both my servants. (Signed) DOUGLAS. George Wentworth, witness. Robert Yule, witness.

### III.

#### ABSTRACT OF CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS, 1823-33.

*(Continuation of Abstract in Glasgow Records, vol. x., pp. 715-61.)*

1757. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to James Sommerville and John Sommerville, manufacturers in Glasgow, of a plot of ground containing  $412\frac{7}{36}$  square yards, on the north side of Monteith Row and west side of a proposed street from Monteith Row to Great Hamilton Street; part of the lands of Cropnestock in the Calton Green. Dated 20 May, 1823.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register of Sasines, 25 June 1823, No. 89, fol. 275.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 38.

1758. AN ACT for regulating the Police of the Barony of Gorbals, in the county of Lanark; paving, cleaning and lighting the streets, erecting a Bridewell and other purposes relating thereto. 4 George IV., c. 71 (30 May 1823).

PREAMBLE :—“ Whereas an act was passed [48 Geo. III., c. 42, 27 May 1808. Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., p. 705, No. 1628]; And whereas the provisions of the said Act, which have been carried into execution, have produced the most beneficial consequences to the said Barony and Inhabitants thereof: And whereas these parts of the said act which relate to the division of the said Barony into wards, the appointment of commissioners and office-bearers, and the laying on and levying of assessments, are now nearly expiring: And whereas it is of great importance, and will promote the security, comfort, and convenience of the Inhabitants of the said Barony, that the said recited act should be repealed, and

further, better and more effectual powers granted instead thereof." The former act was therefore repealed from the passing of this act and all bonds and agreements entered into by the former commissioners were to remain in full force with their successors. Barony divided into Districts and Wards, viz. : District I., Hutchinstown with contiguous lands, comprehending 4 wards; II., parish of Gorbals proper, comprehending 4 wards; III., Laurieston, with contiguous lands, comprehending 4 wards; IV., Tradestoun, with contiguous lands, comprehending 4 wards; and V. Kingstoun and contiguous lands, consisting of 1 ward. One resident commissioner was to be elected for each ward by the votes of occupiers given to householders within each respective ward. The principal bailie and the resident bailies of the barony to be commissioners *ex officio*s. "And whereas the public and judicial business of the said barony has greatly increased since the before recited act was passed, and is still increasing, and it is therefore expedient that the number of Resident Bailies should be increased, be it further enacted that for the future there shall be four Resident Bailies in the said Barony of Gorbals, appointed annually, in the month of October, by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, as Baron and Superior thereof." Any person elected to the office of bailie and refusing to act to be liable to a fine of £10. Commissioners empowered to levy assessments; to appoint master of police, clerk, collector, watchmen and other officials and officers; to light and clean streets, provide fire engines and firemen, to line buildings in front of streets as they had been in use to do, "upon report of the birleymen or liners," to dig wells and erect pumps, and to make regulations as to hackney coaches, sedan-chairs, carters and porters. There were fully saved and reserved the rights, privileges, jurisdictions and powers of the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow, of the sheriff and justices of peace of the county of Lanark, of the bailies of Gorbals and the bailie on the river of Clyde, and particularly the rights of the magistrates and council as "baron and superior," with power to nominate bailies, clerks and procurator fiscal of the courts of bailiary and judiciary in the barony and other officers of court. The parts of the act relating to assessments, &c., were to continue in force for fourteen years and thence till the end of the then next session of parliament.

1759. SUPPLEMENTARY FEU CONTRACT, narrating contract of ground annual [Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 760, No. 1753]; that by disposition dated 13 June 1823 Gilbert Watson, banker in Glasgow, had disposed the subjects to Adam Reid and James Johns, carrying on business as calenderers in Glasgow under the firm of Reid and Johns, to be held burgage, in the erroneous belief that the subjects were held burgage, while they really formed part of Ramshorn, situated outwith the burgh, and ought to have been conveyed to be held feu. Therefore the magistrates and council of new disposed to Reid and Johns the subjects described in the contract of ground annual, consisting of a lot of ground fronting Ingram Street and Montrose Street,

containing 785 square yards, with the building thereon formerly used as a public weigh house, to be held by feudal tenure. Yearly feuduty, £206 1s. 3d. Double every 19th year from Whitsunday 1822. Dated 19 June 1823.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 19 June 1823, No. 13, fol. 278.  
 City Chartulary, No. 22, p. 405.  
 Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 43.  
 Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 24 June 1823.

1760. SEAL of CAUSE erecting "The Company of Stationers in Glasgow" into a corporation or body politic. Dated 19 June 1823.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 43.

1761. TACK by King George IV., with consent of the barons of exchequer, to the lord provost, magistrates and council of Glasgow, for behoof of the community thereof, and for behoof of the whole heritors of the barony of Glasgow, "all and sundry the teinds, great and small, parsonage and vicarage, of the parish kirk and parishes of Glasgow and barony thereof, with the hail teind herrings and other teind fish of the water of Clyde, hail profits, provents and emoluments whatsoever, belonging to the said parsonage and vicarage teinds of the parishes above written, being the teinds of all the lands and others contained in a lease granted by his Majesty King George III., bearing date the 19th day of December 1800, to the provost and magistrates of the city of Glasgow, for themselves and in name of the remanent council of the said city." [Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., p. 689, No. 1588]; and that for the period of 19 years from Martinmas 1817, notwithstanding the date of this tack. Paying therefor £200 Scots of tack duty, yearly; and also relieving the King and his successors of all ministers' stipends, future augmentations thereof, and of all taxations and burdens imposed upon the teinds. The lessees were to communicate the benefit of the tack to the heritors, who were to pay their proportion of (1) the composition paid by the lessees to the receiver general as ascertained by a printed Interim Scheme of Locality of the stipends of the first and second ministers of the city and barony parishes, approved of by the Court of Teinds on 4 July 1821, and note subjoined thereto, dated 5 July 1823, and (2) charges and expenses disbursed in procuring the tack, &c. But excepting from the tack (1) the parsonage and vicarage teinds payable furth of Partick Mill, extending to 50 bolls meal yearly; and (2) the teinds of the lands of Blythswood. Given under the privy seal of Scotland, at Edinburgh, 5 July 1823.

Copy Tack in the Archives of the City.  
 Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 133, b. 27, No. 7 (9).  
 Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 44.

1762. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL whereby the magistrates and council disposed to George Binnie, wright in Laurieston, two lots of ground, parts of steadings 7, 8 and 9 of the plan of Monteith Row, viz., lot 1 containing 378 square yards, bounded on the south by Monteith Row; and lot 2 containing 449 square yards, bounded on the south by Monteith Row and on the east by unfeued parts of Calton Green. Yearly ground rents £21 14s. 8d. for lot 1 and £25 16s. 4d. for lot 2; with double at end of every 19th year from Whitsunday 1824. Dated 21 and 22 August 1823.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 22 August 1823, No. 13, fol. 234.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 77.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 18 September 1823, No. 91, fol. 185, 190.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 85, b. 10, No. 26.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 53.

1763. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL, whereby the magistrates and council disposed to Thomas Binnie, mason and builder, Glasgow, a lot of ground forming the westmost half of steadings 7, 8 and 9 of the plan of Monteith Row, which lot is divided into two plots, bounded on the south by Monteith Row. Yearly ground rents, £25 16s. 4d. for the westmost plot and £21 14s. 8d. for the other plot; with double at the end of every 19th year from Whitsunday 1824. Dated 3 and 6 October 1823.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 7 October 1823, No. 13, fol. 247.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 116.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 22 October 1823, No. 92, fol. 80, 85.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 85, b. 10, No. 27.

1764. DISPOSITION by the Incorporation of Skinners in Glasgow to the magistrates and council, for behoof of the community, of a piece of ground containing  $115\frac{2}{9}$  square yards, at the south end and west side of Temples Close, running southwards from Bridgegate; with the house thereon called the Howff. Price £170. Dated 18 and 23 December 1823.

Original in the Archives of the City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 39, b. 5, lot 11, No. 1.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 29 December 1823, No. 93, fol. 267.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 61.

1765. DISCHARGE and RENUNCIATION by the magistrates and council narrating that by Feu Contract dated 30 December 1818 (Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 745, No. 1719), they disposed to Thomas Burns and John Forrest, wrights and builders in Glasgow, a lot of ground containing  $4231\frac{1}{2}$  square yards, bounded on the east by Buchanan Street, for payment of a feuduty of £290 18s. 1d.; that on a portion of the ground containing 329 square yards £40 of feuduty had

been allocated, which proportional feuduty James Pollok, merchant in Glasgow, owner of the 329 square yards, had redeemed by payment of £800, therefore the magistrates and council disburdened the last mentioned plot of the allocated feuduty of £40 from the term of Whitsunday 1823, the ground being thereafter held in free blench for the yearly payment of a penny Scots if asked only. Dated [day and month not inserted in chartulary] 1823.

City Chartulary, No. 26, p. 1.

1766. FEU CONTRACT whereby the magistrates and council dispomed to James M'Ruer, Hugh M'Ruer, and John M'Ruer, wrights and builders in Glasgow, a portion of the lands of Meadowflat, marked I. on a plan, containing 3,605<sup>6</sup>/<sub>9</sub> square yards, lying on the west side of Buchanan Street, east side of Nile Street, and north side of St. George's Place. Yearly feuduty, £247 17s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., with double every 19th year from Martinmas 1818. Dated 13 January 1824.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 21 January 1824, No. 14, fol. 13.

City Chartulary, No. 18, p. 562.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 72.

Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 23 January, 1826.

1767. SEAL of CAUSE erecting "The Joint Stock Company for opening a new street from Great Hamilton Street or Monteith Row to the Cross of Glasgow" (London Street) into a corporation or body politic. Dated 20 January 1824.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 75.

1768. SEAL of CAUSE erecting "The Glasgow Mechanics' Institution for promotion of the Arts and Sciences" into a corporation or body politic. Dated 23 March 1824.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 93.

1769. An ACT to amend an act of his present Majesty for opening a street from the Cross of Glasgow to Monteith Row. 5 Geo. IV., c. 69 (28 May 1824).

PREAMBLE:—"Whereas an act was passed [24 July 1820, Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 752, No. 1737]: And whereas the magistrates and town council have not adequate funds belonging to the community of said city which they can apply to [the formation of the street to be called London Street], and have otherwise no means of raising the monies necessary therefor: And whereas certain persons have entered or are willing to enter into a subscription whereby to raise the sum requisite for the above purpose, upon being authorized to form the said street."

Sect. 1, *et seq.*:—Commissioners appointed with power to form street, to obtain subscriptions, to acquire lands, to sell surplus lands, to borrow money, to raise capital stock, and carry through the purpose of the original act.

1770. DEED of ALLOCATION by the Magistrates and Council, narrating that by contract of ground annual dated 22 December 1802 and 13 January 1803 [Glas. Rec., vol. ix., p. 691, No. 1594], they disposed to Alexander Oswald of Shieldhall the Old or Ropework Green, containing 14,908 square yards, for payment of a ground rent of £391 6s. 8d. yearly; which ground having been divided into lots, the owners desired the cumulo ground annual to be allocated, as provided in the contract. The following allocation was accordingly made:—(1) 3,432 $\frac{5}{9}$  square yards, £50; (2) 2,034 $\frac{1}{9}$  square yards, £95; (3) 1,794 $\frac{6}{9}$  square yards, £80; (4) 3,083 $\frac{7}{9}$  square yards, £46 10s. 10d.; (5) 2,612 $\frac{2}{9}$  square yards, £70; and (6) 1,950 $\frac{6}{9}$  square yards, £49 15s. 10d. Dated 3 June 1824.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 8 December 1824, No. 14, fol. 280.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 129; No. 26, p. 110.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 11 June 1824, No. 96, fol. 265.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 108.

1771. An ACT for amending an Act passed in the Third year of the reign of his present Majesty, for erecting a Bridewell for the County of Lanark and City of Glasgow. 5 George IV., c. 149. 21 June 1824.

PREAMBLE:—“Whereas an act was passed [24th May 1822, Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 758, No. 1751]: And whereas the said act having been found in some respects to be erroneous and defective, it is expedient that the same should be altered and amended.”

The Commissioners of Supply of the Lower Ward were authorised to appoint eight justices of peace as commissioners, in room of the commissioners for the lower ward elected under the former act; and instead of the preses of the heritors of the barony of Gorbals, the commissioners of police of the barony were to elect one of their number to be a commissioner.

Sect. 14.—The commissioners, having obtained from the magistrates and council a grant of the bridewell in Duke Street and ground adjoining thereto, in consideration of the magistrates and council receiving 50 cells in the new buildings about to be erected, to be under their sole and exclusive management for the solitary confinement and classification of persons accused or convicted of offences, it was enacted that so soon as the new buildings were erected the commissioners were to convey the 50 cells to the magistrates and council. Section 21.—The former act so far as not altered to remain in full force.

1772. CHARTER by King George IV., confirming in favor of (1) the Principal and Professors of the College of Glasgow, their portions of the town

or village of Anderston, forming part of the 40s. land of Stobcross; (2) the incorporation of Taylors of Glasgow, their portions being  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Parsons Croft acquired from George Bogle, and 3 acres of the same lands acquired from Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens in 1728; and (3) Alexander Waddel of Stonefield, his portion of the town and territory, consisting of 4 acres of arable land, being the third part of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Parsonshaugh or Rankenshaugh; and erecting and incorporating the town or village and lands into a free and independent burgh of barony to be called the Burgh of Barony of Anderston. The magistracy was to consist of a provost and three bailies and the administration of the common good was to be committed to eleven councillors and a treasurer conjointly with the provost and bailies. Dated 24 June and sealed 25 November 1824.

MS. Registrum Magni Sigilli, lib. 171, No. 51.  
The Regality Club, 4th series (1912), pp. 212-3.

1773. DISPOSITION by the Magistrates and Council to Thomas Binnie, master and builder in Glasgow, of a plot or steading of ground, containing  $549\frac{5}{9}$  square yards marked No. 6 on the plan of Monteith Row, in the Calton Green. Dated 21 September 1824.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 21 February 1825, No. 103, fol. 114.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 122.

1774. DISPOSITION by James Laurie, merchant in Glasgow, and residing in Carlton Place, narrating that he was proprietor of the lands after-mentioned, in virtue of a charter granted by the superiors, the magistrates and council, to him, dated 26 (his sasine dated 27) May 1803, and that the magistrates and council had agreed for the sum of £61 to tax the entry of singular successors in the said lands, therefore he disposed and resigned in favor of the magistrates and council 2 acres 3 roods of arable land on the west side of the village of Gorbals; with a kiln or barn then a dwelling house, built on the north side of the land which was enclosed with a thorn hedge and converted into a garden or orchard, bounded by the Shiels Loan on the south and Paisley Loan on the north. This disposition was granted in order that the right of property might be consolidated with the right of superiority and that the magistrates and council might grant new infeftments to James Laurie. [See Abstract No. 1775.] Dated 4 October 1824.

Original in Archives of the City.  
City Chartulary, No. 26, p. 332.  
Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 17 May 1826.  
Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., pp. 143-4, b. 30, Nos. 16, 17.

1775. CHARTER of RESIGNATION and NOVODAMUS by the magistrates and council to James Laurie, merchant in Glasgow, residing in Carlton

Place, of (1) lot of ground on the east side of Warwick Street and east side of Portugal Street; (2) lot of ground on the east side of Warwick Street; (3) lot of ground on the west side of Portugal Street; (4) lot of ground on the south side of Norfolk Street and west side of Portugal Street; (5) lot of ground on the north side of Beford Lane and east side of Portugal Street; and (6) lot of ground on the east side of Portugal Street; all parts of 2 acres 3 roods of arable land on the west side of the village of Gorbals [Abstract No. 1774.] Feuduty £23 Scots, with double on the entry of each heir and £1 sterling on the entry of each singular successor. Dated 13 October 1824.

City Chartulary, No. 6, p. 492.

Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 7 December 1824.

1776. INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favor of James Lindsay Ewing and John Ewing, nephews of the deceased Robert Lindsay, merchant in Glasgow, proceeding on (1) disposition, dated 4 December, 1787, whereby the magistrates disposed to William Simpson, as cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, for behoof of the bank, a plot of ground containing 1,153 square yards, bounded by 58 feet of ground belonging to the city on the east end of St. Andrews Square on the west, by the south passage on the east end of the square on the north and by the property of David Dale on the south; and (2) other writs. Sasine dated 16 October 1824.

Burgh Register of Sasines, No. 101, fol. 165.

1777. DISPOSITION by the Trustees of the deceased Robert Hill, junior, writer to the signet, to the magistrates and council of a piece of land consisting of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of garden ground, but found by measurement to extend to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres or thereby, part of 8 acres lying in the Gallowmuir. Price £2,170. Dated 9 and 10 November 1824.

Original (with Sasine thereon) in Archives of City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 137, b. 29 (Titles of Cattle Market), No. 16.

Instrument of Sasine, recorded in Burgh Register, 11 November 1824, No. 101, fol. 225. Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 121.

1778. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL whereby the magistrates and council disposed to George Binnie, wright and builder in Laurieston, and Robert Muir, merchant, residing in Laurieston, two lots or steadings of ground, being Nos. 10 and 11 of the plan of Monteith Row, in the Calton Green, containing  $1,099\frac{1}{4}$  square yards, in three subdivisions, viz., lot 1, being the westmost subdivision, containing  $436\frac{2}{5}$  square yards; lot 2, being the middle subdivision, containing  $267\frac{2}{5}$  square yards; and lot 3, being the eastmost sub-

division, containing  $395\frac{1}{9}$  square yards. Yearly ground rents, £25 2s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for lot 1; £15 7s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for lot 2; and £22 14s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. for lot 3; with double every 19th year from Martinmas 1824. Dated 18th November 1824.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 26 November 1824, No. 14, fol. 269.  
 City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 58.  
 Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 9 December 1824, No. 102, fol. 96.  
 Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 85, b. 10, No. 28.

1779. An ACT for enabling the Glasgow Gas Light Company to raise a further sum of money and for other purposes relating thereto. 6 Geo. IV., cap. 35. 2 May 1825.

PREAMBLE:—"Whereas an act was passed [57 Geo. III., c. 41 (16 June 1817). Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 739, No. 1703]: And whereas another act was passed [3 Geo. IV., c. 80 (24 June 1822). *Ib.*, p. 759, No. 1752]: And whereas the said company [have expended the sums authorised to be borrowed and likewise additional money], and have afforded an extensive supply of gas to the said city and suburbs: And whereas since the passing of the said acts and establishment of the works of the said company, many new streets have been opened and additional buildings and public works and manufactories have been erected, especially in the suburbs of the city, and the said suburbs are on the increase, whereby a larger supply of gas has been required, an additional expense has been already incurred, and a farther expense will yet be necessarily incurred, [to defray which] and repay money already borrowed it is necessary that the said company should be empowered to raise a further sum of money."

Sect. 1.—Company authorised to raise among themselves the further sum of £20,000. (Sections 2-9) Provisions as to stock, protection of water and gas pipes, dividends, book-keeping, &c.

1780. An ACT for establishing additional market places in the city of Glasgow, for opening certain streets and communications therein, and otherwise improving the said city. 6 Geo. IV., c. 107 (10 June 1825).

PREAMBLE:—"Whereas by an act passed [33 Geo. III., c. 124. 17 June 1793. Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., p. 683, No. 1519], the magistrates and council were authorised to treat and agree with the owners for the purchase, for public purposes, of an area or piece of ground situated on the east side of Candleriggs Street in the said city, which has, under the authority of the said recited act, for sometime past been occupied as a public market place or bazar; And whereas it is expedient that further power should be granted and further regulations made in relation to the said piece of ground in Market Place, and that other and additional market places should be established and certain new streets should be formed and opened in the said city, and that the said city

should be otherwise improved. And whereas the opening a road or communication from the Garscube Road to the Kirkintilloch Road, in the suburbs or immediate vicinity of the said city, would be much for the public benefit and convenience.”

(Sect. 7) Power to acquire a valid title to area of ground on east side of Candleriggs Street for public purposes. (Sect. 2) Power to establish a market on ground between Gallowgate and Duke Street for sale of horses, &c. (Sect. 11) Power to establish a market for sale of raw hides. (Sect. 17) Power to enlarge St. Enoch's church. (Sect. 18) Power to continue Ingram Street to High Street; to continue College Street westward to North Albion Street; to widen lower part of North Albion Street, and to form a street, not exceeding 40 feet in width, running southward from the north part of North Albion Street, next George Street, to Canon Street, or to the proposed continuation of Ingram Street eastward to High Street. (Sect. 19) Restrictions as to burying ground to be acquired for widening Ingram Street. (Sect. 20) Power to open communication between the Garscube and Kirkintilloch Roads.

1781. An ACT to amend an act for making certain streets in the city of Glasgow; and for forming a street from King Street to Stockwell Street, and from thence to Howard Street in the said city. 6 Geo. IV., c. 111. 10 June 1825.

PREAMBLE:—“Whereas an act was passed [1 Geo. IV., c. 88. 24 July 1820. Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 752, No. 1737]: And whereas it would tend much to the improvement and ornament of the city of Glasgow, to the prevention of disease, and to the accommodation of the inhabitants of the said city, if a new street from King Street westward to Stockwell Street, and from thence westward to Howard Street, were opened and formed therein: And whereas there are not funds belonging to the community of the said city which can be applied to such purpose, although the magistrates and council of the said city approve thereof, and are desirous to promote the same. And whereas certain persons have entered or are willing to enter into a subscription, whereby the sum necessary for the purpose of opening the said street has been or may be raised, upon their being authorised to open the same.”

Sect. 1, *et seq.*—Commissioners appointed for forming street and relative works, with power to raise money, acquire and sell property, appoint officers and carry out the undertaking, but reserving the rights of the magistrates and council and statute labour trustees of the city of Glasgow.

1782. An ACT for amending three acts for enlarging the Harbour of Glasgow and improving the navigation of the River Clyde to the said city; and for other purposes therein mentioned. 6 Geo. IV., c. 117. 10 June 1825.

PREAMBLE.—“Whereas an act was passed [32 Geo. II., c. 62. A.D. 1759. Glasg. Rec. vol. vi., p. 599, No. 1221]: And whereas another act was passed [10 Geo. III., c. 104. A.D. 1770. *Ib.*, vol. vii., p. 644, No. 1305]: And whereas another act was passed [49 Geo. III., c. 74. 20 May 1809. *Ib.*, vol. x., p. 715, No. 1633]: And whereas, in consequence of the powers vested in the magistrates and council of the said city by the said recited acts, the quays and harbour of the said city have been greatly enlarged and the channel of the said river has been deepened and cleansed, and the navigation thereof greatly improved: And whereas the trade and shipping of the said city and river have much increased, and the vessels belonging to and trading to and from the Port of Glasgow are now become more valuable and of larger dimensions: And whereas it would be of great advantage to the merchants, traders and inhabitants of the said city and of the other places adjacent, to the owners and masters of vessels navigating the said river, and to the country at large, if the quays and harbour of the Broomielaw were still farther enlarged for the reception, accommodation and speedy loading and unloading of the vessels resorting thereto, and if the bed or channel of the said river were still farther deepened, and the navigation thereof still farther improved, so as to admit vessels of still greater burden, by the continuation and completion of the works now in progress, and also by the execution of such other additional operations as may be deemed expedient for that purpose, not only within the limits described in the said acts but also upwards from the bridge at the Broomielaw, so as to open a communication for the easy conveyance of coals and other commodities from the districts situated to the east of Glasgow, and downwards to the harbour of Port Glasgow, so as to direct and facilitate the course of the tide up the river: And whereas it is expedient that additional sheds and storehouses should be erected on or adjacent to the said quays for the temporary deposition and protection of the cargoes of vessels loading or unloading thereat, and that the police establishment of the said harbour and river should be rendered more efficient: And whereas it is also expedient that all vessels navigating the River and Frith of Clyde, and particularly vessels propelled by the power of steam, and now employed in the conveyance of passengers and goods, and in the towing and dragging of other vessels, should be subjected to such regulations as may be deemed salutary.”

(Sect. 2).—The magistrates and council, with five other persons interested in the trade and navigation of the river, and annually appointed by the magistrates and council to be trustees for carrying the acts into effect. Power to execute works between Glasgow bridge and a straight line drawn from Port Glasgow harbour on the south to the village of Cardross on the north. (6) Power to improve the navigation of the river above the harbour to the south-east extremity of the Public Green. (15) Power to enlarge the harbour of Broomielaw and to construct additional quays. (26) River divided into three stages, (1) above Renfrew old ferry; (2) from the old ferry to the mouth of Dalnuir burn; and (3) from the mouth of that burn to Dumbarton Castle;

the rates and duties varying for each stage. (44-49) The contract entered into between Glasgow and Dumbarton in 1700 (Glasg. Chart, vol. ii., pp. 280-9, 421, No. 997) was rescinded in so far as regarded rates and duties leviable at the harbours and on the river, and new arrangements were made by the burghs. (57) The lord provost, the eldest merchant bailie, the dean of guild, the deacon convener, and the river bailie, all of Glasgow, the two bailies of Greenock and the two bailies of Port Glasgow and Newark, with five merchants interested in the shipping and in the navigation of the river and frith (whom the trustees were to appoint annually) were authorised to license Pilots employed in the navigation of vessels on the river and frith trading to and from the harbour of the Broomielaw.

See also Sir James Marwick's "River Clyde and Clyde Burghs" (1909), pp. 199-201.

1783. An ACT for regulating the conversion of the Statute Labour within the Barony of Gorbals, in the city of Glasgow and county of Lanark. 6 Geo. IV., c. 140. 10 June 1825.

PREAMBLE :—“ Whereas by an act of parliament [12 Geo. III., c. 82]; and by another act [47 Geo. III., sess. 2, c. 45. Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., p. 702, No. 1622], it was among other provisions enacted that the sole power and direction of exacting, levying and applying the statute labour and conversion money of the said county should be vested in the Trustees appointed by the said acts: And whereas the barony of Gorbals, situated in the Parish of Govan, in the said county, and connected with and in the immediate vicinity of the city of Glasgow, within the said county, has of late years greatly increased in population, and the streets, roads and other passages therein, or nearly all of them, have been made at the sole expense of certain public bodies and other proprietors and those deriving right from them within the said barony; which proprietors are nevertheless for the most part, in consequence of their not possessing the qualifications required for Trustees under the before-recited acts, deprived of all charge in the maintenance of the said streets, and of the levying and applying the statute labour and conversion money appropriated to their maintenance, to the great prejudice and detriment of the public in general, as well as of the public bodies and individuals more immediately interested: And whereas it is expedient that the power and direction of exacting, levying and applying the said statute labour and conversion money of the said barony should be committed to the proprietors aforesaid, to the end and intent that the said roads, streets and other passages, and others that may hereafter be made or formed and accepted of by the Trustees hereinafter appointed, may be therewith maintained and upheld in good and sufficient repair for the use and benefit of the persons interested and of the public at large: And whereas it is also expedient that the sums to be annually raised be levied chiefly from the more opulent classes of the community, and that the

poorer classes be as much as possible released therefrom; but the several purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the authority of parliament: And whereas it is intended forthwith to apply to the proper legal authorities to disjoin the said barony from the said other parts of the said parish *quoad sacra et civilia* and to erect the same into a separate parish so far as not already disjoined.”

(Sect. 3).—New rates to be levied. (4) Heritors in actual possession of their own lands and all tenants and occupiers of lands within the barony to pay, in place of statute services, an annual rate not exceeding 1s. for each acre. (5) Annual sum not exceeding 15s. payable for each horse kept for any purpose other than husbandry. (9) The lord provost of Glasgow, the two senior magistrates of the barony of Gorbals, the preceptor of Hutchison’s Hospital, the deacon convener of the Trades House of Glasgow, and six persons to be elected, appointed trustees for carrying the act into execution. (37) The act to be suspended and to have no force or operation until the barony is disjoined from the parish of Govan or until the corporation of Glasgow, as superiors, Hutchison’s Hospital, the Trades House and James and David Laurie, as heritors, should concur in an application to the proper legal authorities for effecting the disjunction, and till such application should be defeated in the manner mentioned in the act.

1784. BOND of CAUTION by James Watson, formerly governor of the Aberdeenshire Bridewell, then governor of the gaol of Glasgow, as principal, and Forbes Frost, bookseller in Aberdeen, and Alexander Andrew, residing in Duke Street, of Glasgow, as sureties and cautioners, for the said James Watson’s faithful discharge of the duties of governor and keeper of the gaol of Glasgow. Dated 14 and 20 June 1825.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 22 June 1825, No. 15, fol. 151.

1785. DISPOSITION by the revd. John Marshall, minister of Swallow Street chapel, London, heir of the deceased James Marshall, yarn merchant, Glasgow, his father, and John Marshall, writer in Glasgow, heir of the deceased John Marshall, sometime residing in Glasgow, with consent of Alexander Fairservice, residing at Quay hall, near Hamilton, to the magistrates and council, for behoof of the community, of  $33\frac{6}{9}$  square yards of ground situated at the foot of one of the closes from Bridgegate Street leading to the ground belonging to the disponees. Price £59. Dated 4 July 1825.

Original (with Sasine thereon) in Archives of City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 134, b. 28 (marked “Title to the Potatoe Market”) No. 1.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 26 July 1825, No. 108, p. 263 (Said Inventory, p. 134, b. 28, No. 2).

1786. INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favor of Robert Burns, lately residing in Bunaw, in the county of Argyle, afterwards in Kilwinning, in the county of Ayr, nearest and lawful heir of John Burns of Reidstone, his grandfather, proceeding on (1) disposition dated 1 July 1800, whereby the magistrates and council disposed to John Burns, tanner in Glasgow, a piece of ground containing  $263\frac{2}{3}$  square yards, lying near the Episcopal Chapel and also near a house there, Castle Boyns, through which piece of ground the Molendinar Burn then ran; bounded on the west by a stone bridge or arch over the burn, leading to the said chapel, on the north by the property of the said John Burns, tanner, and on the south by the said house called Castle Boyns and by the street or road leading from the old bridge to St. Mungo's Lane or Burnt Barns at the back of the Green Dyke; and (2) disposition by John Burns, tanner, to John Burns of Reidstone, dated 27 April 1804. Sasine dated 6 July 1825.

Burgh Register of Sasines, No. 108, fol. 173.

1787. DISPOSITION and CONTRACT of Ground Annual whereby the Magistrates and Council disposed to Richard Morris, merchant in Glasgow (1) plot of ground marked No. 14 on the plan of Monteith Row, in the Calton Green, containing  $549\frac{5}{9}$  square yards; and (2) plot of ground marked No. 13 on said plan, containing  $549\frac{2}{3}$  square yards. Price of plot 14, £927 7s. 6d. Ground rent for plot 13, £37 15s. 8d. yearly, with double every 19th year from Martinmas 1825. Dated 12 August 1825.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 23 September 1825, No. 15, fol. 209.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 91.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 19 October 1825, No. 110, fol. 206.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 85, b. 10, No. 30.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 170.

1788. CONTRACT of Ground Annual whereby the magistrates and council disposed to Thomas Binnie, mason in Glasgow, two conterminous plots or steadings of ground, being Nos. 15 and 16 on the plan of Monteith Row, in the Calton Green, containing together  $1099\frac{1}{3}$  square yards, and each containing  $549\frac{5}{9}$  square yards. Yearly ground rents, £37 1s. 10d. for lot 15. and £31 11s. 11d. for lot 16; with double at the end of every 19th year from Martinmas 1825. Dated 12 and 17 August 1825.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 25 August 1825, No. 15, fol. 181.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 43.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 19 October 1825, No. 110, fol. 200.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 85, b. 10, No. 29.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 170.

1789. PARTIAL DISCHARGE by the magistrates and council to James M'Ruer, Hugh M'Ruer and John M'Ruer, wrights and builders in Glasgow, who had allocated the feuduty of £104 0s. 5d. upon 1,513 square yards, sold to the Monkland Canal Company, as the proportion applicable thereto of £247 17s. 9½d. payable for 3,605 <sup>6</sup>/<sub>8</sub> square yards, part of lot marked I on a plan of the lands of Meadowflat, contained in contract dated 13 January 1824 [Abstract No. 1766]; by which discharge the feuduty for the remainder of the feu still held by James, Hugh and John M'Ruer, was reduced to £122 18s. 11d., and said remainder disburdened of the balance of £20 18s. [5½d.] Redemption price £418 10s. 8d. Dated 11 October 1825.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 25 January 1826, No. 18, fol. 23.

City Chartulary, No. 23, p. 18.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 175.

1790. CONTRACT of sale whereby, in connection with the taking down and rebuilding of Ramshorn or St. David's church and the widening of Ingram Street, Joshua Heywood, esqr., residing in Glasgow, conveyed to the magistrates and council the lair or burying place No. 136 in the North West burying ground, near the gate or entry to the same, and in consideration thereof and of £30 paid to the city chamberlain, the magistrates and council conveyed to the said Joshua Heywood the two burying places or areas Nos. 9 and 22 in the crypt of the said church. Dated 13 December 1825.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 17 December 1825, No. 15, fol. 285.

1791. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to James Rankin, tobaccoist in Glasgow, of the burying place or area forming No. 2 of the Crypt of the Ramshorn or St. David's church, lately erected by the magistrates and council. Price £121. Dated 11 January 1826.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 16 January 1826, No. 16, fol. 18.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 190.

1792. DISPOSITION by Thomas Burns and John Forrest, wrights and builders in Glasgow to the magistrates and council of the northmost part of the lot marked I on the lands of Meadowflat lying between Buchanan Street and West Nile Street. [See Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 745, No. 1719]. But excepting four large tenements and offices fronting Buchanan Street sold by Burns and Forrest, under burden of payment of £132 as the proportion of the cumulo feuduty of £290 18s. 1d. With procuratory of resignation *ad perpetuam remanentiam*. Dated 30 January 1826.

Original in the Archives of the City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 112, b. 19, No. 3.

Instrument of resignation *ad remanentiam*, dated 14 and recorded in Particular Register 22 February 1826.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 199.

1793. INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favor of John Cameron, baker in Calton, heir of James Cameron, broker in Glasgow, proceeding on disposition dated 12 June 1795, whereby the magistrates and council disposed to the said James Cameron a lot of ground containing about 46 square yards, lying on the north side of Duke Street, purchased by the magistrates and council from David Ewing, manufacturer. Sasine dated 5 April 1826.

Burgh Register of Sasines, No. 114, fol. 276.

1794. An ACT for enabling the Glasgow Gas Light Company to raise a farther sum of money for the use of their works and for other purposes relating thereto. 7 Geo. IV., c. 38. 11 April 1826.

On a preamble citing the act of 1825 (*antea*, 6 Geo. IV., c. 35, No. 1779) and the two previous acts of 1817 and 1822, the Glasgow Gas Light Company were authorised to raise a capital stock amounting to £100,000, and to borrow a farther sum of £10,000 required for the extension of their works.

1795. An ACT to amend an act for opening a street from the Cross of Glasgow to Monteith Row. 7 Geo. IV., c. 65. 5 May 1826.

PREAMBLE :—“Whereas an act was passed [5 Geo. IV., c. 69. 28 May 1824. Abstract No. 1769]: And whereas the commissioners thereby appointed have proceeded to carry the said act into execution, and a large sum of money has been expended and considerable progress has been made in forming the said street; but it is necessary that the access to the said street should be improved and that the commissioners should be authorised to raise a further sum of money to enable them to complete the same.”

(Sect. 1) Powers of former act extended to this act. (2-5) Commissioners authorised to borrow a further sum of £30,000 and to grant securities therefor. (6-11) Purchases and sales of property. (12) Power to throw arches across Saint Andrew's Lane and Molendinar Burn. (13) Power to commissioners to raise £5,000, and lend same to trustees to enable them to make roads to Parkhead and Woodend, which roads form the direct and main communication from London Street to the Edinburgh and London and other roads.

1796. An ACT for regulating the Police of the Burgh of Anderston and lands of Lancefield and others, adjoining the said Burgh, in the County of Lanark, paving, cleansing and lighting the streets and passages of the said district and for erecting a court house and gaol therein. 7 Geo. IV., c. 119. 26 May 1826. [See No. 1772.]

PREAMBLE :—“Whereas from the great increase of inhabitants within the Burgh of Anderston, and lands of Lancefield and Parsonshaugh, adjoining the said burgh, in the county of Lanark, and from their vicinity to Glasgow, it

has become necessary to provide for a regular administration of internal government within the same: And whereas it will tend much to the safety, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants therein were proper regulations established for paving, cleansing and lighting the streets and passages, for apprehending and punishing disorderly persons, suppressing of common beggars, removing nuisances, and in general for the preservation of peace and good order within the district: And whereas the erection of a court house and gaol, and a bridewell or house of correction within the said district may tend to the suppression of crimes and immorality.” (Sect. 1) The regulations for establishing a general system of Police and for accomplishing the purposes of the act were to extend over the district comprehending the Burgh of Anderston, with the lands of Lancefield and Parsonshaugh and the lands betwixt Cranstonhill and the highway to Dumbarton, all adjoining the burgh. (Sect. 2) The provost, bailies, treasurer, and councillors of the burgh were to be *ex officiis* commissioners, with power to subdivide the district into wards and appoint one or more of their number as commissioners therein. The act consists of 127 sections, embodying the provisions indicated in the preamble, and was to continue in force for twenty-one years.

See also The Regality Club, 4th Series (1912), p. 215.

1797. An ACT for making a road from the foot of the Salt Market of Glasgow to the Kilmarnock or Cathcart Turnpike Road, and for building a bridge in the line thereof across the River Clyde from Glasgow to Hutchison-town. 7 Geo. IV., c. 133. 26 May 1826.

PREAMBLE:—“Whereas it would be attended with great advantage to the public in general, and to the proprietors of lands in the barony of Gorbals, on the south side of the River Clyde, if a communication were made and maintained by a bridge from the city of Glasgow across the River Clyde, at or near the foot of the Salt Market, and a road through the lands of Gorbals and others to the Glasgow and Cathcart Turnpike Road: And whereas an act was passed [46 Geo. III., c. 58. 9 June 1806. Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., p. 698, No. 1612]; in virtue of which a wooden bridge for foot passengers, which had been previously erected over the River Clyde near the situation of the said intended bridge, has been from time to time repaired, but the same is now in a state of decay and which bridge it will be expedient to pull down.”

(Sect. 1) Provisions of the recited act applicable to this act. (2) The magistrates and council and preceptor and patrons of Hutchison’s Hospital, and also subscribers of the funds to be raised, to be trustees for carrying out the undertaking. (4-7) Tolls or pontages to be exacted and applied to purposes of the act. (8) Maintenance of bridge. (9) Trustees may remove wooden bridge and shut up fords. (10-13) Obtaining subscriptions and borrowing money.

1798. DISPOSITION by James Hunter and Robert Hunter, brewers in Glasgow, to the magistrates and council of a steading of ground on the west side of Graham's Square, consisting of  $571\frac{1}{5}$  square yards; part of 3 acres 1 rood 30 falls in Gallowmuir. Price £318 [being the value of a ground annual of £15 18s. stipulated for in 1817 when the steading was purchased. See Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 739, No. 1701]. Dated 5 September 1826.

Original (with Sasine thereon) in Archives of City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 138, b. 29, No. 1.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 11 September 1826, No. 121, fol. 24.

1799. DISPOSITION by David Crawford, preceptor, and Robert Thomson, junior, treasurer, of the Hospital for the Poor in the city of Glasgow, and others, for behoof of the said Hospital, with consent of the Trustees of the late John Leitch, to the Directors of the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, of part of the property called Spring Gardens [Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 741, No. 1706], bounded on the east by the yards sometime belonging to John Swanston, merchant in Glasgow, and thereafter to the directors of the town's hospital, on the south by lands formerly belonging to the crown and the earl of Wigton and thereafter to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and on the west by the highway called the Howgate, entering the Stablegreen port of Glasgow. Dated 7, 8 and 11 September 1826.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 119, b. 22.

Sasine thereon recorded in Particular Register of Sasines, 23 March 1827.

Inventory of Writs in City Chartulary, No. 35, pp. 511-4.

1800. DISPOSITION by Daniel Mackenzie, merchant in Glasgow, to the magistrates and council of a piece of ground containing 372 square yards, as shown on a plan (but found to contain  $378\frac{4}{9}$  square yards), lying on the north side of Canon Street, bounded on the west partly by the property of the Free Presbyterian Society and on the east by Albion Street; under burden of a ground annual of £20 sterling payable to the said Society. Dated 14 September 1826.

Sasine in Burgh Register, 2 October 1826, No. 120, fol. 212.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 206.

1801. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to John Mitchell, cork cutter in Glasgow, of a plot or steading of ground, containing  $263\frac{4}{9}$  square yards, lying on the north side of East Clyde Street, bounded on the east by the west gable of the Methodist Chapel, on the north by the south wall of the cattle ree or yard adjoining the slaughterhouse, and on the west by the east side of the Merchant hall Lane. Dated 21 November 1826.

Sasine in Burgh Register, 23 November 1826, No. 122, fol. 31.

1802. DISPOSITION by Mary M'Farlane, Margaret M'Farlane and Jean M'Farlane, daughters of John M'Farlane, muslin singer in Glasgow, with his consent, to the magistrates and council of tenements or buildings lying on the north side of the Grammar School Wynd or Cannon Street, with yard at the back and whole pertinents, extending to 503 $\frac{7}{8}$  square yards, bounded by the Ramshorn new burying ground on the west and by the lands of the proprietors of the Chapel of Ease on the north. Price £1,999 19s. Dated 9 January 1827.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 10 January 1827, No. 122, fol. 245.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 206.

1803. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to the commissioners of police of the city of Glasgow of a brick and tyle covered building, the ground whereof was included in the site of the new police offices. Price £351 4s. 4d. Dated 16 January 1827.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 242.  
Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 1 February 1827, No. 123, fol. 135.

1804. DISPOSITION by the commissioners of police of the city of Glasgow, whereby, on the narrative of agreement dated 13 March 1822 [Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 757, No. 1749], they disposed to the magistrates and council a tenement lying at the north end of the bowling green closs, on the north side of Bell Street, with the piece of open ground behind the same; bounded by the east wall of the ground formerly occupied as a bowling green, then as a bazaar, on the west, the property of William Muir's heirs on the north and east, and the entry leading from the bazaar eastward to Albion Street on the south; with free ish and entry by said bowling green closs from Bell Street and also by the entry or passage from the bazaar wall eastward to Albion Street. Price £1,308 13s. 4d. Dated 18 and 25 January 1827.

Original in the Archives of the City.  
Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 61, b. 8, lot 1, No. 1.  
City Chartulary, No. 26, p. 225.  
Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 1 February 1827, No. 123, fol. 139.

1805. CONTRACT of sale whereby, in connection with the taking down and rebuilding Ramshorn or St. David's church and in widening Ingram Street, Joseph Bain, esqr., residing at Morrision, conveyed to the magistrates and council the lair or burying place No. 27 in the church yard adjoining to said church, and in consideration thereof and of £63 paid to the city chamberlain, the magistrates and council conveyed to Joseph Bain the burying place or area No. 19 in the crypt of the said church. Dated 7 February 1827.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 14 February 1827, No. 17, p. 47.

1806. CONTRACTS between the magistrates and council and (1) Alexander Brown, mason in Glasgow, and cautioners; and (2) John Galloway, wright in Glasgow, and cautioner, for the rebuilding of St. Enoch's church. Dated 1 March 1827.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 3 March 1827, fol. 52-59.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 247.

1807. An ACT for explaining and amending three acts for building a bridge across the River Clyde from the City of Glasgow to the village of Gorbals; and for repairing, widening and enlarging the Old Bridge across the said river from the said city to the said village; and for other purposes therein mentioned. 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 32. 28 May 1827.

PREAMBLE.—“Whereas an act was passed [32 Geo. II., c. 62. 1 May 1759. Glasg. Rec., vol. vi., p. 599, No. 1221]: And whereas another act was passed, [8 Geo. III., c. 16, A.D. 1768, Glasg. Rec., vol. vii., p. 638, No. 1287]: And whereas another act was passed [14 Geo. III., c. 103, A.D. 1774, *Ib.*, p. 652, No. 1326]: And whereas the said acts have been put in execution by the trustees therein named and appointed; but from the great increase of late years in the population of the city of Glasgow and suburbs, the bridge erected across the river Clyde opposite to Jamaica Street, under the authority of the said recited acts, has been found too narrow, and it is expedient and would be conducive to the convenience and advantage of the proprietors and inhabitants of the said city if the said bridge were widened and enlarged and the ascent thereto reduced.”

(Sect. 1) Powers in former acts continued in force. (2) Commissioners of supply of Renfrew and Ayr to appoint additional trustees. (3) Power to widen and reduce ascent of Jamaica Street bridge. (19) Power to rebuild either the bridge opposite to Jamaica Street or the Old Bridge opposite to Stockwell Street. The act also contains provisions for the acquisition of property, the exaction of tolls or pontages, maintenance, guarding and lighting of the bridges, borrowing money and general management.

1808. An ACT for forming a carriage road or drive round the Park or Public Green of Glasgow; and for the better regulation of the fire-places and chimnies of Steam Engines and other works in the said city and suburbs. 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 43. 28 May 1827.

PREAMBLE :—“Whereas, in the course of last year, the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow and a number of the inhabitants of the said city agreed to contribute the sum of £2,050 towards the formation of a carriage road round the Public Park or Green of Glasgow, chiefly for the purpose of giving work to operative weavers who could not otherwise procure employment, and upon the condition of the private subscribers being allowed the use of the said carriage road during their respective lives: And whereas it is expedient

that a fund should be raised for the completion and future maintenance and improvement of the said carriage road, by the exaction of a moderate toll for the use thereof, so as to admit the other inhabitants of the said city and suburbs, who may not have subscribed to the formation of the said carriage road, to the benefit thereof: And whereas an act was passed [54 Geo. III., c. 198. 14 July 1814. Glasg. Rec., vol. x., p. 731, No. 1679]: And whereas the provisions of the said act for regulating the height and dimensions of chimnies have been in part carried into execution, and it is expedient that the provisions of the said act relative to the construction and management of the furnaces of steam engines, and other works, emitting or discharging large quantities of smoke, should be rendered more effectual for securing the consumption of smoke and still further preventing or abating the nuisance complained of."

(Sects. 1-2) The magistrates and council authorized to form a road round the Green, not exceeding 60 feet in width, and when the road should be open for passengers, no person was to be allowed to trespass along the Green in carriages or horseback, or to use the Green for exercising horses or otherwise, without the consent of the magistrates and council. (5-10) Power to levy tolls. (21) Regulating height of chimnies. (22) Regulations regarding chimnies and furnaces of steam engines and public works, &c.

1809. DISPOSITION by Janet M'Vey, spouse of George Stewart, sometime shoemaker in Callender, afterwards innkeeper there, and daughter of the deceased John M'Vey, brewer in Glasgow, with consent of her husband, to the magistrates and council of a fore and back house, lying on the north side of Canon Street. Dated 1 and 4 June 1827.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 8 June 1821, No. 127, fol. 9.

1810. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to John Lawson, portioner in Gorbals, of the Chapel or Tower and Fortalice of Gorbals, with the whole parts and pertinents thereof, situated on the east side of the Main Street of Gorbals, for many years occupied as the Court House and Police Office of the Barony of Gorbals, with the ground on which the same stood; bounded by Main Street on the west, by Rutherglen Lone on the south, and by property of the said John Lawson on the north and east. Price £900 sterling. To be held of the magistrates and council in blench farm for payment of 1d. Scots, yearly, if asked only. Dated 19 June 1827.

City Chartulary, No. 26, p. 371.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., pp. 242, 260.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 21 September 1827.

1811. INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favor of John Hamilton of Parkhead, late manufacturer in Glasgow, and afterwards residing in Shettleston, proceeding on disposition dated 10 June 1789, whereby the magistrates and

council disposed to the said William Hamilton a plot of ground consisting of 538  $\frac{1}{2}$  square yards, on the south side of St. Andrew's Square. Sasine dated 21 July 1827.

Burgh Register of Sasines, No. 127, fol. 294.

1812. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL, whereby the magistrates and council disposed to Thomas Binnie, mason and builder in Glasgow, plot of ground containing 483 square yards on the south side of Great Hamilton Street, part of the lands of Craignestock. Yearly ground rent £28 19s. 7d., with double every 19th year from Martinmas 1827. Dated 14 August 1827.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 30 August 1827, No. 17, fol. 149.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 517.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 24 September 1827, No. 128, fol. 179, 184.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 85, b. 10, No. 31.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 265.

1813. TACK whereby the magistrates and council set to Robert Austin, Alexander M'Aslan, James Austin and Hugh Austin, carrying on business in Glasgow as nursery and seedsmen, under the firm of Austins and M'Aslan (1) a portion of ground of the lands and barony of Gorbals called Coplaw Hill Park and Coplaw Hill, with the exception of a Scotch acre feued to the lessees; and (2) part of said lands called Sievewright and Cameron's Eye; and that for the space of 30 years from Martinmas 1826. Yearly rent, £190 16s. 4d. for the first ten years; £217 10s. 1d. for the second ten years; and £244 3s. 10d. for the remaining ten years. Dated 20 March 1828.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 24 March 1828, No. 17, fol. 250.

1814. FEU CONTRACT whereby the magistrates and council disposed to Robert Austin, Alexander M'Aslan, James Austin and Hugh Austin, nursery and seedsmen in Glasgow, carrying on business under the firm of Austins and M'Aslan, a Scotch acre of ground, forming the south end of the enclosure called Coplawhill Park, in the barony of Gorbals, lying on the east side of the Pollockshaws highway. Yearly feuduty £25, with double every 19th year from Whitsunday 1827. Dated 7 and 14 May 1828.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 6 June 1828, No. 18, fol. 14.

City Chartulary, No. 18, p. 548.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 289.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 2 June 1828.

1815. CHARTER of RESIGNATION and NOVODAMUS by the magistrates and Council to Archibald Campbell, esquire, of Blythswood, heir of tailzie, entitled to be in possession of Blythswood and his successors under a disposition

and deed of entail executed by the deceased Colin Campbell formerly of Blythswood, dated 13 December 1739 of (1) that parcel of land called the Bog, with the other piece of land adjacent thereto sometime belonging to the heirs of Walter Gray and acquired by Colin Campbell from John Anderson, merchant in Glasgow; (2) those parts of the Common of the burgh called Mudie's Mailing and Peter's Mailing, bounded betwixt other parts of the Common Muir and the highway leading to Garseube, respectively, on the east and north, the lands of Pirrie's Bog and the highway leading to Summer Hill, respectively, on the south and the lands of Woodside on the west, and also the tythes, parsonage and vicarage, of said common lands; reserving highways and the town's quarry; (3) the five roods of land in the town's common enclosed within the park dyke which enclosed the lands of Cowcaddens on the west side of the highway leading from the town quarry to the burgh; to which five roods Colin Campbell acquired right from the magistrates and council; and (4)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land acquired by Colin Campbell from James Anderson, maltman in Gorbals, lying within the territory of the burgh, called Swann's Yett, bounded between the lands of Meadowflat on the south, the common lone on the east and the burn called Glasgow Burn on the north and west: But excepting from the above lands those portions conveyed by the Blythswood proprietors to various persons as mentioned in the charter. To be holden of the magistrates and council in feu farm for payment of (1) a penny Scots at Whitsunday yearly, if asked only, for the lands first, third and fourth described, with double at the entry of each heir and singular successor and also for services of burgh used and wont; and (2) ten marks Scots money yearly of feuduty for the lands and teinds described in the second place, with double on the entry of heirs and assignees. Dated 10 September 1828.

Original Charter in Blythswood Estate Office.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 300.

Sasine recorded in General Register of Sasines, 20 October 1828.

1816. DISPOSITION by John Graham, sometime wine merchant, and afterwards superintendent of police in the city of Glasgow, and others, the trustees of the Free Presbyterian Society of Glasgow, to the magistrates and council of the southmost part or portion of the yard called Craignaught. Item, a barn afterwards converted into a tenement or dwelling house, with a yard or waste ground and pertinents lying in Grammar School Wynd; with £4 Scots yearly of ground annual. Item, the meeting house for public worship and whole other buildings and houses erected on the ground; except the parts and portions sold to Daniel M'Kenzie, merchant in Glasgow. Price £1,855. Dated 16, 20, 22, 23 and 25 December 1828.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 26 December 1828, No. 139, fol. 127.

1817. DISCHARGE by the trustees of the Free Presbyterian Society of Glasgow, of a ground rent of £20 sterling payable under a contract of sale and

ground annual between the Trustees of the said Society and Daniel M'Kenzie, merchant in Glasgow, dated 10 May 1808, payable furth of subjects acquired by the magistrates and council from Daniel M'Kenzie by disposition mentioned in Abstract No. 1800; and which subjects are now about to be conveyed by the magistrates and council to the said society. Dated 16, 20, 22, 23 and 25 December 1828.

Burgh Register of Sasines, 29 December 1828, No. 139, fol. 149.

1818. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to trustees for behoof of the Free Presbyterian Society in Glasgow of (1) a plot or area of ground, measuring 506 square yards, on the north side of the widened Canon Street and west side of the widened North Albion Street, consisting of a portion of the ground acquired by the magistrates and council for widening Canon Street and North Albion Street, partly from Daniel M'Kenzie [Abstract No. 1800], partly from Janet M'Vey or Stewart [Abstract No. 1809], partly from Mary, Margaret and Jane M'Farlane [Abstract No. 1802], and partly of a stripe of ground situated between the subjects last mentioned and the North-west new burying ground, and previously belonging to the said magistrates and council; as also a stripe of ground containing  $199\frac{4}{5}$  square yards, part of the subjects acquired from Daniel M'Kenzie; and (2) the subjects acquired by the magistrates and council from the said society by disposition described in Abstract No. 1816. The disponees were bound to take down and clear away the whole buildings and erections on the  $199\frac{4}{5}$  square yards to be thrown into North Albion Street, for the accommodation of the public as part of the street. Dated 15 January 1829.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 31 January 1829, No. 139, fol. 181.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., pp. 296, 305, 309.

1819. DISCHARGE and RENUNCIATION by the magistrates and council, narrating feu contract between the magistrates and council and Thomas Burns and John Forrest of  $4,231\frac{1}{2}$  square yards in Buchanan Street, for payment of a yearly feuduty of £290 18s. 1d. [Glas. Char., vol. x., p. 745, No. 1719]; of which ground William Mather, James Mather and Gavin Mather, merchants in Hamilton, had acquired 274 square yards on which a proportional feuduty of £30 had been allocated. The proprietors now redeemed the proportional feuduty of £30 by payment of £600, and the magistrates and council disburdened said 274 square yards thereof from the term of Martinmas 1828. Dated 15 January 1829.

City Chartulary, No. 26, p. 26.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 309.

1820. An ACT for rebuilding the bridge over the river Clyde, opposite Jamaica Street in the City of Glasgow. 10 Geo. IV., c. 46. 14 May 1829.

PREAMBLE:—"Whereas [here are recited the acts 1759, Abstract No. 1221;

1768, Abstract No. 1287; 1774, Abstract No. 1326; 1825, Abstract No. 1782; and 1827, Abstract No. 1807]: And whereas it has been found more expedient that, instead of widening, enlarging and repairing [Jamaica Street] bridge the same should be entirely taken down and rebuilt of suitable dimensions and upon an improved plan, and that in consideration of the advantages which will thence arise to the harbour of Glasgow and navigation of the river Clyde the trustees appointed by the said recited act of the 6th year of the reign of his present Majesty [A.D. 1825, Abstract No. 1782] should contribute to the expence thereof in manner aftermentioned."

(Sect. 1) Powers of recited acts extended to this act. (2) Trustees authorised to take down the existing bridge and build a new bridge opposite to Jamaica Street, with the necessary works and approaches and to purchase lands for the purpose. (3) Power to erect temporary bridge while Jamaica Street was being rebuilt. (6) Power to Clyde trustees to contribute £6,000 towards expence.

1821. CHARTER of RESIGNATION and CONFIRMATION by King George the Fourth to the City of Glasgow, of the lands of Broken Acres, Provost Haugh and Linningshaugh, all included in the New Green of Glasgow. Dated 3 February 1830.

Original Charter in the Archives of the city.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., b. 14, p. 97, No. 2.

Instrument of Resignation on which the Charter proceeds, dated 3 February 1830 (*Ib.* p. 96, No. 1).

Instrument of Sasine on said Charter, dated 19th and recorded in the Particular Register 27 December 1833 (*Ib.* p. 97, No. 3).

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., Appendix I., *antea* pp. 629-46.

1822 (1) DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to the right honorable Archibald lord Douglas, baron Douglas of Douglas, of the superiority or *dominium directum* of the following parcels of land, being parts of the £6 land of old extent of Gorbals and Bridge-end, viz., Parcel I., containing 133 acres  $21\frac{24}{100}$  falls Scots measure, parts of the lands called St. Ninian's Croft, Docanyfauld, Sandy Acres, Holm and Craigs Parks, Wellcroft and Stirlings Fold, Pretty Three, 6 acres on the north side of Shiells highway and east side of Shiells burn, and 14 acres 1 rood 18 falls on the northmost side of Pollockshaws highway and east side of Shiells burn: Also Parcel II., containing 73 acres 1 rood  $0\frac{73}{100}$  falls, consisting of (1) 6 acres 2 roods  $37\frac{73}{100}$  falls on the north side of King Street (forming part of the highway to Paisley) and west side of Bridge Street; (2) 7 acres 3 roods 17 falls on the south side of King Street and west side of Bridge Street; (3) 12 acres 2 roods 9 falls on the south side of Paisley Loan; (4) the lands called Barrs Park, measuring 23 acres 3 roods 22 falls on the east side of Shiells burn (described in the Trades titles as measuring 20 acres 27 falls); (5) part of the lands called Trades Croft measuring 12 acres 2 roods 9 falls, on the south side of Paisley Loan; and (6) the lands called Grayshill and Dalrymple's Park, measuring 22 acres 36 falls

on the east side of Shiells burn. But excepting and reserving the heritable office of bailiary and justiciary within the limits of said lands, and also excepting the whole coals and minerals; and excepting from warrandice the dispositions of the *dominium utile* of said lands granted to Hutchesons' Hospital and the Trades House and incorporations and other rights or infeftments of property. Price for parcel I., £1,600; and for parcel II., £932. Dated 4 and 5 March 1830.

(2) DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to the said Lord Douglas of Parcel of Gorbals lands containing 61 acres 2 roods  $11\frac{35}{100}$  falls, described in Feu Contract printed *antea* pp. 646-52 (Abstract No. 1825). Price £672. Dated 4 and 5 March, 1830.<sup>1</sup>

City Chartulary, No. 26, p. 575.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 368.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in General Register, 17 May 1830.

Articles of Roup and drafts of Dispositions in bundle 30 of city writs, Inventory ii., pp. 140-4.

1823. An ACT for extending the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates and the town or burgh and dean of guild courts of Glasgow over the lands of Blythwood and adjacent lands; and for amending the acts relating to the Police of the said city. 11 Geo. IV., c. 42. 29 May 1830.

PREAMBLE:—“Whereas an act was passed [39 and 40 Geo. III., c. 88, 30 June, 1800, Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., p. 686, No. 1585]: And whereas another act was passed [47 Geo. III., sess. 2, c. 29, 1 August 1807, *ib.*, p. 702, No. 1621]: And whereas another act was passed [1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 48, 7 May, 1821, *ib.*, vol. x., p. 756, No. 1744]: And whereas since the extension of the royalty of the said city by the said first recited act the said city has been greatly increased and improved; and the lands and adjacent places lying immediately to the west of, and surrounded on the north, east and south by the ancient and the said extended royalty, and in particular the lands of Blythwood, and other adjacent lands, have been feued out or sold and occupied as building ground, and houses to a great extent and of great value have been erected thereon: And whereas it is expedient that the judicial powers of the magistrates and the police establishment of the said city should be extended over the said lands of Blythwood and adjacent places so that the said lands and others may be subject to the same system of Police to which the ancient and formerly extended Royalty are subject, and be under the powers, authorities and jurisdiction of the magistrates and town and dean of guild courts of the said city, as hereinafter mentioned; and should likewise be extended over the adjacent lands on the east, parts of Easter and Wester Craigs, belonging in property to the Merchants House of Glasgow.”

<sup>1</sup> The valued rent of the lands comprised in the two dispositions amounted to £801 1s. 5½d. Scots, viz., parcel I., £400 15s. 2½d.; parcel II., £232 6s. 3d.;

parcel III., £168. By the combined grants there was thus conferred the qualification for two votes as mentioned *antea*, pp. 352, 368.

(Sect. 1.) The judicial powers or jurisdiction of the magistrates and of the burgh and dean of guild courts of the city extended over the lands referred to, and particularly described in the act by boundaries. (Sects 10-11) In respect of poor's rates or assessments, and public or parish burdens, the lands to remain a part of the barony parish. (Sect. 12) Proprietors and occupiers in the extended area to have no claim over the common good, customs or revenues belonging to the community or corporation of Glasgow, comprehending the royalty. (Sects. 14-16) Blythswood lands divided into the 27th to 35th wards, inclusive, and to have two resident commissioners and one general commissioner for each ward. (Sect. 17) General commissioners under former acts appointed the Board of General Commissioners for all the purposes of the several acts.

### KING WILLIAM IV.

26 JUNE 1830—20 JUNE 1837.

1824. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL whereby the magistrates and council disposed to Thomas Binnie, mason and builder in Glasgow, plot of ground forming No. 17 of Monteith Row, containing 549 $\frac{5}{8}$  square yards. Yearly ground rent, £31 12s., with double every 19th year from Whitsunday 1830. Dated 6 July 1830.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 14 July 1830, No. 19, fol. 42.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 16.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 10 August 1830, No. 156, fol. 31, 36.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 85, b. 10, No. 31.

1825. FEU DISPOSITION by Archibald Lord Douglas, Baron Douglas of Douglas, to the magistrates and council of a parcel of lands, containing 61 acres 2 roods 11 $\frac{3}{100}$  falls, being parts and portions of the £6 land of old extent of Gorbals and Bridgend. Feuduty, 1d. yearly, if asked only. Dated 23 July 1830.

Extract Feu Disposition in Archives of the city (Deed recorded in the General Register of Sasines (Barony and Regality) and as in the Books of Council and Session, 19 October 1877).

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 141, b. 30, No. 9.

Instrument of Sasine, dated 28 August and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, at Glasgow, 16 September 1830 (*ib.* No. 10).

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., Appendix II., *antea* pp. 646-52.

1826. TACK between the magistrates and council and James Miller, grain merchant and tacksman of Provan Mill, and his cautioners, whereby the magistrates and council set to the said James Miller "the town of Glasgow's mill called the Provan Mill, the mill lands thereto belonging, with the dwelling house, kill, barn, stable, and whole other houses on the said lands; with the whole multures and sequels of the said mill, payable by the feuars of the

lordship of Provan, in terms of their feu rights; hereby declaring that the bannock is one half of the multure as the same has been formerly levied"; and that for the space of 7 years from Candlemas 1830 as to the lands and Whitsunday thereafter as to the mill, kill and houses. Yearly rent, £230. Dated 14 and 29 July 1830.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 18 August 1830, No. 19, fol. 70.  
Extract in the Archives of the City.  
Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 155, b. 34, No. 27.

1827. TACKS whereby the Magistrates and Council set to (1) Alexander Bayne the town of Glasgow's Mill called the Sub-dean Mill, with the mill and dam skirts, as then occupied by him, for the space of seven years, from Whitsunday 1830. Yearly rent, £233. Dated 21 and 29 July 1830.

(2) James Steele, grain dealer, in King Street of Glasgow, the town of Glasgow's mill called the Old Malt or File or Snuff Mill, with the ground and pertinents thereto attached, lately possessed by James Forrest, and situated on the Molindinar Burn, a short way below the mill commonly called the Town's Meal Mill, for the space of seven years from Whitsunday 1830. Yearly rent, £60. Dated 20 and 29 July 1830.

(3) James Forrest, late tacksman of the File Mill, the city of Glasgow's Meal Mill, lying near the head of the city, on the east side of Garngadhill, with the multures, knaveships, sequels, services and pertinents belonging to the said mill, in terms of the obligations in the title deeds of parties and otherwise, conform to use and wont, with the houses, kills, lands and other pertinents likewise thereto belonging, as the same were formerly possessed by John Wright for the space of seven years from Whitsunday 1830. Yearly rent, £50. Dated 14 and 29 July 1830.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 18 August 1830, No. 19, fol. 70-102.

1828. FEU CONTRACT whereby the Magistrates and Council disposed to Charles Porteous, Robert Burns and Alexander Burns, coachbuilders in Glasgow, for behoof of Porteous, Burns and Company, a steading of ground containing 1,453  $\frac{3}{4}$  square yards, being part of the northmost portion of lot marked 1 of the lands of Meadowflat, with entry from Buchanan Street. Yearly feuduty, £112 12s. 8d., with double every 19th year from Whitsunday 1830. Dated 2 September 1830.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 15 September 1830, No. 19, fol. 111.  
City Chartulary, No. 18, p. 534.  
Instrument of Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 26 October 1830.

1829. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL whereby the Magistrates and Council disposed to John Ballantine, cowfeeder in Glasgow, a steading of ground containing 419  $\frac{2}{3}$  square yards, at the bottom and on the west side of Saltmarket Street; part of ground acquired from Laurence Coulter, on the south side of a tenement erected by Andrew Stewart. [See Glasg. Rec., vol. ix.,

p. 679, No. 1562; also vol. x., p. 735, No. 1691]. Ground rent, £52 8s. 0½d. yearly, with double every 19th year from Whitsunday 1830. Dated 2 September 1830.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 2 September 1830, No. 19, fol. 102.

City Chartulary, No. 24, p. 402.

Instruments of Sasine recorded 15 September 1830, No. 156, fol. 97, 101.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 83, b. 10, No. 10.

1830. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL whereby the Magistrates and Council disposed to themselves as Trustees under the acts 1 Geo. IV., c. 88 [Abstract No. 1737], and 6 Geo. IV., c. 107 [No. 1780], for establishing the Live Cattle Market of the City of Glasgow, a plot of ground containing  $8,496\frac{2}{3}$  square yards, on the south side of Duke Street and west side of Live Cattle Market [lands contained in Disposition dated 3 October 1830, Abstract No. 1831]; which subjects were acquired by the magistrates and council from the trust disponees of Robert Hill. Yearly ground rent, £95 11s. 8d., with double every 19th year from Whitsunday 1830. Dated 30 September 1830.

Original in Archives of City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 138, b. 29, No. 21.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 9 November 1830, No. 158, fol. 49, 53.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 21 October 1830, No. 19, fol. 138.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 468.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 397.

1831. DISPOSITION by the Magistrates and Council, as representing the Corporation, to themselves as representing the Trustees under the acts of parliament for establishing a Live Cattle Market for the city of Glasgow; of (1) a plot of ground then occupied by two public markets, that on the east for the sale of sheep and the other on the west for the sale of horses, and containing in whole  $10,645\frac{7}{9}$  square yards on the south side of Duke Street, and east side of lands contained in contract of ground annual dated 30 September 1830 [Abstract No. 1830]; and (2) a triangular plot of ground containing  $730\frac{2}{9}$  square yards on the south side of the first subjects; of which lands (containing together 11,376 square yards)  $88\frac{6}{9}$  square yards were acquired by the magistrates and council in excambion from Alexander, James, Matthew and William M'Kinlay, and the remaining  $11,287\frac{3}{9}$  square yards were part of lands acquired by the magistrates and council from the trust disponees of Robert Hill, by Disposition dated 9th and 10th November 1824 [Abstract No. 1777]. Price £2,559 12s., being at the rate of 4s. 6d. per square yard. Dated 3 October 1830.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 397.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 137, b. 29, No. 18.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 9 November 1830, No. 158, fol. 58.

Submission between the City of Glasgow and the Market Trustees and decree arbitral thereon recorded in the Town Court Books, 15 October 1830, No. 19, fol. 134.

1832. DISPOSITION by the curator bonis to Robert Crawford, residing at Langside House, near Glasgow, only brother german and heir to the deceased William Crawford of Possil, to the magistrates and council. It is narrated that negotiations had for some time been pending for the purchase for public purposes of the area or piece of ground situated on the east side of Candleriggs Street, and which ground, under the authority of the act 33 George III., cap. 124, [Glasg. Rec., vol. viii., p. 683, No. 1519], had for sometime past been occupied as a public market place or bazaar, and the magistrates and council were empowered to purchase the same by act 6 Geo. IV., c. 107, entitled an act for establishing additional market places, &c. [Abstract No. 1780]. Terms having been arranged the said curator bonis disposed to the magistrates and council the piece of ground formerly occupied as a bowling green and then as a public market place or bazaar, lying on the east side of Candleriggs Street, with the dykes surrounding the same so far as acquired, bounded by the soapery dyke on the north, Candleriggs on the west, a common closs and houses and waste ground on the east, and other houses on the south. Price £3,000, payable in terms of missives at Whitsunday 1829. Dated 4 February 1831.

Original in the Archives of the City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 61, b. 8, lot 2, No. 2.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 15 February 1831, No. 161, fol. 75.

1833. An ACT to amend certain acts in the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for opening a street from the Cross of Glasgow to Monteith Row. 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 8. 30 July 1831.

PREAMBLE:—“Whereas an act was passed [5 Geo. IV., c. 69. 28 May 1824. Abstract No. 1769], and another act was passed [7 Geo. IV., c. 65, 5 May 1826. Abstract No. 1795]: And whereas the commissioners appointed by the said recited acts have proceeded to carry the powers thereof into execution, and have formed and causewayed the said street and opened the same for the use of the public, in doing which they have incurred certain debts to persons from whom they have purchased lands and houses and other heritages; and it is necessary that a farther sum of money should be raised for the purposes of the said undertaking. And whereas by the said first recited act the capital stock thereby authorized to be raised, and the property of and in the said street, is and are thereby vested in the subscribers of the said capital stock; and it is enacted that they shall severally and respectively be entitled thereto according to the share and interest held by them respectively in the said street: And whereas the said property cannot be possessed and made use of by the said commissioners themselves in their corporate capacity, and consequently the same being in part unoccupied and unproductive, the interest of the debts owing by the said commissioners, and the yearly charges of the undertaking, are now consuming and must soon exhaust the said property unless the same be disposed of to persons who can possess and make use thereof: And whereas

certain of the said shareholders have required that the said property shall be divided among those entitled thereto, so as that each shareholder may by himself possess and make use of his share thereof; but the said property consists of vacant building ground, and of shops, warehouses, dwellinghouses, cellars and other subjects, which are not divisible into portions exactly corresponding to the interests of the several persons who hold shares in the said capital stock: And whereas the shareholders are on that account desirous, and it is expedient that the said property and whole funds or assets should be divided among them by lot, in such portions as may be arranged by themselves, for doing which it is necessary that a sum of money sufficient to discharge the debts and engagements of the said undertaking should be raised."

(Sect. 2-6) Capital stock to be increased; power to divide original shares into smaller amounts; shares may be sold; no persons to be liable for debts beyond the amount of their shares; property and funds of the concern to be divided among the shareholders by lot.

See Glasgow Memorials (1908), pp. 43-47, and the Act 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 37 (1834) prohibiting further lotteries under the above Act.

1834. An ACT to alter and amend an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for regulating the conversion of the statute labour within the Barony of Gorbals in the City of Glasgow and county of Lanark. 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 9. 30 July 1831.

PREAMBLE :—"Whereas [here are recited the act 6 Geo. IV., c. 140, 10 June 1825. Abstract No. 1783, and the two acts 12 Geo. III., c. 82 and 47 Geo. III., c. 45, therein referred to]: And whereas it is expedient and necessary to repeal the provision hereinafter recited contained in the [act of 1825] to the effect therein and hereinafter set forth, suspending the operation thereof, and that the said act itself be altered and amended and brought into full and immediate operation."

(Sect. 1) So much of the act of 1825 as suspended its operation was repealed and the act was appointed to have full force and effect. The new act also contains provisions as to levying assessments, borrowing money and maintenance of works.

1835. SEAL of CAUSE erecting "The Society of Sons of Freeman Bakers in Glasgow" into a corporation or body politic. Dated 24 August 1831.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 437.

1836. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to James Smith of Jordanhill, and others, Trustees of the Andersonian Institution of (1) plot of ground on which stood a tenement formerly occupied as the public Grammar

School house of Glasgow, containing  $977\frac{4}{9}$  square yards, on the north side of George Street; and (2) plot or area, part of the then Grammar School buildings, containing  $180\frac{6}{9}$  square yards. Price £3,000; yearly feuduty £1, with double every 19th year from Martinmas, 1828. Dated 22 September, 1831.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 26 September 1831, No. 19, fol. 268.

City Chartulary, No. 25, p. 561.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., pp. 278, 441.

Instrument of Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 30 July 1832.

1837. AGREEMENT between the magistrates and council and the Incorporation of Fleshers in Glasgow, whereby, with reference to the provision in the act 46 Geo. III., c. 74 [A.D. 1806; Glasg. Rec., vol. ix., p. 698, No. 1613], as to taking care of the new slaughterhouses, it was agreed that in future the incorporation of fleshers should take care of the slaughterhouses and buildings, and keep the same clean and in good order. Dated 27 and 29 December 1831 and 3 January 1832.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 16 January 1832, No. 20, fol. 44.

1838. DISPOSITION by the magistrates and council to the Parliamentary Trustees on the river Clyde and harbour of Glasgow of a piece of ground, part of the lands called Windmillcroft, in the barony of Gorbals, lying on the south side of the river Clyde. Price £7,370; feuduty 1d. if asked only. Dated 18 January 1832.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 1 January 1835, No. 22, fol. 92.

City Chartulary, No. 24, p. 451.

Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 463.

1839. REPORT on the Burgh of Glasgow by the Commissioners appointed to suggest the Boundaries of the several Cities, Burghs and Towns in Scotland, in respect of the election of members to serve in parliament:—

“GLASGOW is too well known by the celebrity of its University, the Appearance enterprise of its Merchants, and the skill of its Manufacturers, to require any and condition description. of the town.

Population of the City.		Number of Houses.		Number of Houses of £10 and upwards.		Assessed Taxes.
By Census 1821.	By Census 1831.	By Census 1821.	By Census 1831.	Parliamentary Returns.	Inhabited House Duty Return, 1830.	
147,043	202,426	33,805	43,513	6,677	6,357	£    s.    d. 33,177    6    -

Proposed  
boundary.

From the point (1) on the West of the Town, at which the River Kelvin joins the River Clyde, up the River Kelvin to a point (2) which is distant 150 yards (measured along the River Kelvin), above the point at which the same is met by the Park Wall which comes down thereto from Woodside Road; thence in a straight line to a point (3) on the Great Canal which is distant 100 yards (measured along the Great Canal) below Derry Bridge; thence along the Great Canal and the Cut of Junction, to the Bridge (4) over the Cut of Junction on the Stirling Road; thence, Eastward, along the Low Garngad Road, to a point (5) which is distant 150 yards (measured along the Low Garngad Road), to the East of the Bridge over the Germiston Burn; thence in a straight line to a point (6) on the Road to Edinburgh by Airdrie, which is distant 100 yards (measured along the said Road to Edinburgh), to the East of the point at which the same is joined by the Road to Edinburgh through the Village of Westmuir; thence in a straight line to the point (7) at which the River Clyde is joined by Harvie's Dyke; thence down the River Clyde to the point (8) at which the same is joined by the Polmadie Burn; thence up the Polmadie Burn to the point (9) at which the same is joined by the Little Govan Burn; thence up the Little Govan Burn to the point (10) at which the same is divided into two branches in coming down from Govan Hill; thence in a straight line to the Eastern extremity (11) of the Butterbiggins Road; thence along the Butterbiggins Road, and in a line in continuation of the direction thereof, to the Kinninghouse Burn (12); thence in a straight line to the Shiels Bridge (13) over the Paisley and Ardrossan Canal; thence in a straight line to the point (14) at which the River Clyde is joined by the Plantation Burn; thence down the River Clyde to the point first described."

Reports upon the Boundaries of the several Cities, Burghs and Towns in Scotland, in respect to the election of members to serve in Parliament (ordered to be printed 29 June, 1832), pp. 11, 12.

The plan accompanying the Report is reproduced at the end of this volume.

1840. REPORT on the Town of Port Glasgow by the Commissioners appointed to suggest the Boundaries of the several Cities, Burghs and Towns in Scotland, in respect to the election of members to serve in parliament:—

Appearance  
and condition  
of the town.

"THE Town of Port Glasgow and Newark, which are united into one Burgh, are situated on the South Bank of the Firth of Clyde. They were formerly included in the extensive Parish of Kilmacolm, but were detached from it in the year 1695, and now form a distinct Parish. It is small, being only about a mile square, or containing an area of about 640 acres. The Town is well built, and the Harbour good, admitting Vessels of a large class. It has an extensive Foreign and Coasting Trade, and is considered the second Sea Port

on the West of Scotland. There are three extensive Ship-building establishments, and four Sugar-refining Houses; and various Manufactories are carried on upon an extensive scale. The Magistrates exercise the same jurisdiction over the territory of the Burgh as the Magistrates of Royal Burghs.

Population of Burgh and Parish.		Number of Houses in Burgh and Parish.		Number of Houses of £10 and upwards.	
By Census 1821.	By Census 1831.	By Census 1821.	By Census 1831.	House Duty Return.	Special Report.
5,262	5,192	1,382	401*	148	178†

From the point (1.) on the Shore West of the Town where Devol's Burn Proposed enters the Firth of Clyde, up the said Burn to the Waterfall (2.) in Devol's boundary. Glen; thence in a straight line to a point (3.) in the Mill-dam Burn, which is 1,000 yards (measured along the same) above the point where it enters the Clyde; thence in a straight line to a point (4.) on the Boundary between the Parishes of Port Glasgow and Kilmacoll, which is distant 800 yards (measured along the said Boundary) from the point where it meets the Clyde; thence down the said Boundary to its termination (5.) on the Shore; thence West along the Shore to the point first described.

As the Parish of Port Glasgow is only about a square mile in extent, it may be adopted as the limits of the Burgh. This, however, would not be in accordance with the principle on which the Boundaries proposed for the other Burghs have been formed, and would extend too far into the country. Another Boundary, less extensive, is therefore submitted, which leaves the Western Parish Boundary at the Waterfall on Devol's Burn, and proceeds by straight lines to points on the Mill-dam Burn and Eastern Parish Boundary, determined by measurements from the Firth of Clyde. This gives a well-defined Boundary, and leaves considerable space for the extension of the Town." Selection of boundary.

Reports upon the Boundaries of the several Cities, Burghs and Towns in Scotland, in respect to the election of members to serve in Parliament (ordered to be printed 29 June, 1832), p. 105a.

The plan accompanying the Report is reproduced in Sir James Marwick's "River Clyde and the Clyde Burghs," p. 172.

\* This enumeration of Houses was made upon an erroneous principle, the number given being that of separate Buildings, many of them

comprehending several distinct Houses.

† Estimated by Commissioner, from enquiries on the spot.

1841. An ACT to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland. 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 65. 17th July 1832.

PREAMBLE :—“ Whereas the laws which regulate the election of members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament for Scotland are defective, whereby great inconveniences and abuses have been occasioned: And whereas it is expedient, and would be for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland that those defects should be remedied, and especially that members should be provided for places hitherto unrepresented, and the right of election extended to persons of property and intelligence, and that the mode of conducting elections should be better regulated and ordered.” (Sect. 1) Scotland to have 53 representatives in the House of Commons.—30 for counties, and 23 for burghs or districts of burghs. (Sect. 4) Edinburgh and Glasgow to have two members each. (Sect. 5) The limits and boundaries of burghs, cities and towns, for the purposes of the act, to be as set forth in a schedule thereto. [The boundaries of the city of Glasgow are those described in Abstract No. 1839, and the boundaries of Port Glasgow are those described in No. 1840] (Sect. 11.) Qualification of voters in cities, burghs and towns to be the occupancy, either as proprietor, tenant or liferenter, of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop or other building, within the limits of such city, burgh or town, of the yearly value of £10. (Sect. 27) Town clerks to divide cities and towns into districts and appoint polling places.

1842. CONTRACT between the magistrates and council and others, as Trustees for maintaining and building the bridges over the river Clyde at Glasgow, and John Gibb and Alexander Gibb, bridge contractors, Aberdeen, carrying on business there under the firm of John Gibb & Son, and cautioners, for rebuilding the bridge over the river Clyde at the foot of Jamaica Street. Contract price, £27,979 5s. 8d. Dated 30 March, &c., 1833.

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 9 July 1833, No. 20, fol. 257.

1843. MINUTE of the Town Council authorising the committee on the gaol to take measures for procuring an assistant to the public executioner, to officiate for him in case of inability from bodily infirmity or otherwise. Dated 14 May 1833. The terms of the executioner's appointment were embodied in an Indenture, dated 20 December 1814, between the Lord Provost and Bailies and Thomas Young, late soldier in the Berwickshire Regiment of Militia, then labourer in Glasgow, whereby he bound himself, “ during all the days of his natural life, to serve the aforesaid Provost and Baillies, and their successors in office, and the community of the said city, as their common executioner, and that during the said period he shall faithfully discharge the said office of executioner, by putting into full execution the sentences of the said magistrates and their successors in office and the sentences of the lords commissioners of judiciary appointed to be put in force by the magistrates of Glasgow, whether

the same be capital or shall consist in whipping criminals, putting them in the pillory, or in the stocks, or exposing them upon the platform. And in general the said Thomas Young binds himself to perform any duty of the above description which the magistrates may have occasion from time to time to direct. Moreover the said Thomas Young binds and engages himself, when not occupied by the duties aforesaid, to serve the city of Glasgow as a labourer, for which purpose he shall be placed under the direction of the superintendent of works, and shall during the usual working hours perform such work as the superintendent shall prescribe to him, it being understood, however, that his said services shall be confined to the public offices and jail, such as carrying coals, putting on fires, cleaning pavements on the out and insides of the jail and wards thereof, and doing any other such work about the premises as the said superintendent may from time to time direct. Lastly, the said Thomas Young binds and obliges himself to live quietly, soberly, and regularly in all respects, and not in any case to absent himself from his duty." Yearly salary £50; with "one guinea for every capital execution performed by him," and "with a free house connected with the prison, and coals and candles and a pair of shoes twice a year, namely at each circuit, it being understood that the said Thomas Young shall provide all his other clothes at his own expense."

Town Court Books of Glasgow, 28 February 1815, No. 5, fol. 111.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 544.

1844. AGREEMENT between a committee of the directors of the Merchants House of Glasgow, of the first part, a committee of the magistrates and council of the city, as representing the corporation of Glasgow, of the second part, and Alexander Bayne, tacksman of the subdean mill, of the third part. The first parties were desirous of building a bridge across the Molendinar burn to connect their lands of Craig's Park with Kirk Lane, and to obtain a commodious access to the lands from the lane. For that purpose it was necessary to raise the level of the lane and to occupy part of the ground and of the adjoining mill dam, belonging to the city, with the piers and abutments of the intended bridge. To promote the amenity of their respective properties, the first and second parties were desirous of carrying the water from the dam to the mill in cast iron pipes instead of open lead. Therefore, it was agreed— (1) Bridge to be built and lane raised to the level shown on plans. (2) and (3) The merchants house to pay to the magistrates and council a yearly ground rent of £2 sterling, at Whitsunday, yearly, for the use of the property belonging to the second party occupied by the bridge and the approach connecting the same with the lane, and also to pay compensation for any damage caused by the operations. (4) The magistrates and council and their tenants in the subdean mill to have the exclusive use of the archway to be formed at the east end of the bridge through which water was conveyed to the mill, and of the sluices in the dam and lead for the accommodation of the mill. (5)

Parts of wall enclosing the High churchyard on the south to be raised in height. (6) Merchants house to bear whole expense of maintaining bridge and road leading from the lane thereto. (7) Cast iron pipe to be substituted for open lead conveying water from the dam to the mill. (8) Works to be executed at sight of engineers, and any dispute to be settled by arbiters. (9) and (lastly) Saving rights of parties. Dated 22 May 1833.

Original Agreement in the Archives of the City.  
Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 152, b. 33, No. 2.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., p. 543.

1845. CONTRACT of GROUND ANNUAL, whereby the directors of the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind conveyed to the magistrates and council 7,653 square yards of ground, lying on the east side of Howgate or Castle Street [part of Spring Gardens; *antea* No. 1799], to be appropriated for the purpose of burying ground, afterwards called St. Mungo's burying ground.<sup>1</sup> Yearly ground annual, £150. Dated 16th July 1833.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 119, b. 22, No. 13.  
Sasine recorded in Particular Register, 7 August 1833.  
Glasgow Records, vol. xi., pp. 484-5, 553.

1846. An ACT to alter and amend the laws for the election of the magistrates and councils of the Royal Burghs in Scotland. 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 76. 28 August 1833.

PREAMBLE:—"Whereas the right of electing the Common Councils and Magistrates of the Royal Burghs of Scotland appears to have been originally in certain large classes of the Inhabitants of such Burghs, by the abrogation of which ancient and wholesome usage much loss, inconvenience and discontent have been occasioned and still exist; for redress and prevention whereof it is expedient that an immediate remedy be applied, and that the close system of election now practised in these burghs should be forthwith abolished, and their ancient free constitutions substantially restored." (Sect. 1) The right of electing town councils in all burghs, with certain exceptions but including Glasgow, to belong to those qualified, as owners or occupants of premises within the royalty, to vote in the election of a member of parliament by virtue of the act 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 65 [Abstract No. 1841], and duly registered as such

<sup>1</sup> As authorised by the Glasgow Public Parks Act 1859, sec. 24, the magistrates and council, by disposition dated 2nd and 3rd February, 1860, conveyed to the Royal Infirmary 4,473 square yards of the ground, allocating thereon £100 of ground annual; and as authorised by an act passed in 1902 the magistrates and council, by disposition

dated 7th May, 1903, conveyed to the Royal Infirmary the remaining ground, described as containing 2,566 square yards, allocating thereon £50 as the balance of the ground annual, and the feu duty of £1 2s. 3d. payable to St. Nicholas Hospital (City Chartulary, No. 35, p. 506).

voters. (Sect. 7) Certain burghs, including Glasgow, to be divided into wards or districts, which, together with the number of councillors to be chosen for each such ward or district, should be fixed and ascertained by the commissioners appointed by his Majesty to enquire into and report upon the condition of the several burghs and towns of Scotland, by virtue of a commission dated 15 July 1833.<sup>1</sup> (Sect. 8) Councillors to be chosen by the electors from their own number and by open poll on the first Tuesday of November. (Sect. 14) Councillors to be burgesses before induction. (Sect. 15) At succeeding elections, on the first Tuesday of November, yearly, one third of the council to be elected in the place of the third then going out of office. (Sect. 17) Provost and magistrates to be chosen by the councillors from their own number on the third lawful day after the election of such councillors. (Sect. 19) No distinction to be recognized between trades bailies and merchant bailies or trades councillors and merchant councillors. (Sect. 22) The persons elected to the offices of dean of guild and deacon convener by the Merchants House and Trades House, respectively, in the city of Glasgow, to be constituent members of the town council of the city. (Sect. 32) State of affairs of each burgh, containing an account of all funds, properties and revenues, to be made up on or before the 15th day of October, yearly, and a full abstract to be printed and published on or before 20th October. (Sect. 36) The oath termed the Burgher oath not required to be taken in any Burgh.

1847. An ACT to provide for the appointment and election of magistrates and councillors for the several Burghs and Towns of Scotland which now return or contribute to return members to Parliament and are not Royal Burghs. 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 77. 28 August 1833.

PREAMBLE :—“ Whereas by an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled ‘ An act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland ’ [2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 65. Abstract No. 1841], the right of sending or contributing to send members to parliament was conferred on divers Burghs and Towns in Scotland which were not Royal Burghs: And whereas there are in some of those Burghs and Towns no proper Magistracy or Councils; and the constitution of such Magistracies and Councils, and the mode of electing the same, where they do exist in such Burghs or Towns, is defective, and has given occasion to much inconvenience. For remedy whereof it is expedient that provision be now made for the due appointment and election of such magistrates and councils in all such Burghs.” In the Town of Port Glasgow (which by the recited act was grouped with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to parliament) there were to be nine councillors, whereof one should be Provost and two should be Bailies. The right of electing councillors, in each of the Burghs and Towns to which the act applied was to

<sup>1</sup> See division of the city of Glasgow into wards, *antea* pp. 596-8.

be in all persons who were qualified to vote for a member of parliament for such Burgh or Town. The boundaries specified in Abstract No. 1840 were those adopted for Port Glasgow.

1848. DISPOSITION by James Ewing, merchant in Glasgow, to the magistrates and council, trustees under the act 6 Geo. IV., c. 107 [No. 1780] of a plot of ground containing  $1,991\frac{8}{9}$  square yards, occupied by a portion of the turnpike road then being formed between Garscube highway and the highway from High Street to Kirkintilloch (*i.e.*, Parliamentary Road), bounded on the west by the east side of Garscube highway, along which it extends 60 feet 6 inches, on the east by part of the lands of College hill about to be conveyed by the heirs of Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens to the magistrates and council, along which it extends 61 feet 2 inches, and on the north and south by the lands of Provanside, along which it extends on the north 289 feet 4 inches, and on the south 308 feet 3 inches; which ground is part of the lands of Provanside, &c., on the south side of Glasgow burn. Entry at 19 April 1831. Price £1,244 8s. Dated 26 October 1833.

Original in the Archives of the City.

Inventory of City Writs, vol. ii., p. 81, b. 9, No. 1.

Sasine recorded in Burgh Register, 22 January 1834, No. 185, fol. 9.

The prior Writs include the following, as specified in an inventory signed with reference to the disposition :—

- (1) Charter of confirmation by James King, chaplain of the chaplainry of St. Kentigern, founded in the Laigh Kirk by Patrick Blacader of Tulliallan, knight, to George Hutcheson, eldest lawful son of Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, of an acre of land in Provanside. Feuduty 16s. Scots and 4d. of augmentation. Dated 22 July 1587.
- (2) Charter of confirmation by King James VI. to Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, of 1 acre and 2 riggs in Provanside. It bears that the lands were formerly held of the subdean, and by annexation of kirk lands the superiority had fallen to the crown. Feuduty 13s. 4d. Scots and 6s. 8d. of augmentation. Dated 4 April 1612.
- (3) Charter of confirmation by the magistrates and council (who had acquired the superiority from King James VI., by crown charter, dated 21 December 1613, Glasgow Charters, Vol. I., part ii., p. 284), in favor Archibald Gibson, writer in Edinburgh, of 6 roods of Provanside, "which had been disposed in the year 1602, by his grandfather, Henry Gibson, sometime Town-Clerk of Glasgow, and had been in possession of his predecessors for three-score and ten years by past." Feuduty 2s. Scots. Dated 19 June 1658.
- (4) Disposition by Archibald Gibson to Henry Dunlop and spouse, and instrument of sasine thereon, both dated 21 June 1658.
- (5) Act of the magistrates and council of Glasgow, dated 26 May 1662, "narrating that whereas, in obedience to a proclamation, emitted by the provost, baillies, and council thereof, Henry Dunlop, merchant, burgess of this burgh, had bought in, at seventeen years' purchase, an annual rent or feu-duty of 2s. Scots, in use to be paid yearly for his six roods of land in Provanside; therefore discharging the said feuduty and obliging them and their successors to disburden the said lands of payment thereof in all time coming." (See Glasgow Records, vol ii., pp. 485, 488.)



## ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

1823 ( <i>continued</i> ),	-	-	-	-	-	Thomas Chalmers, D.D.
1824-25,	-	-	-	-	-	Patrick M'Farlan.
1826-33 ( <i>et seq.</i> ),	-	-	-	-	-	Thomas Brown, D.D.

## ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

1823 ( <i>continued</i> )-1833 ( <i>et seq.</i> ),	-	-	-	-	John Muir, D.D.
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## THE BARONY CHURCH.

1823 ( <i>continued</i> )-1833 ( <i>et seq.</i> ),	-	-	-	-	John Burns, D.D.
1829-33 ( <i>et seq.</i> ),	-	-	-	-	William Black (Assistant and Successor).

## V.

## List of the Provosts of Glasgow, from 1823 to 1833.

(Continuation of List in Glasgow Records, vol. x., p. 769.)

1823-4	William Smith,	-	-	-	-	Glasgow Records, xi., p. 56
1824-5	Mungo Nutter Campbell,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 122
1825-6	Mungo Nutter Campbell,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 174
1826-7	William Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 223
1827-8	William Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 268
1828-9	Alexander Garden,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 300
1829-30	Alexander Garden,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 345
1830-1	Robert Dalglish,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 401
1831-2	Robert Dalglish,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 442
1832-3	James Ewing,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 498
1833-4	Robert Graham,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 606

## VI.

List of Members of Parliament for (1) the District of Burghs embracing Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, 1823-32; and (2) the City of Glasgow, 1832-3.

*(Continuation of List in Glasgow Records, vol. x., p. 770.)*

## (1) DISTRICT OF BURGHS.

Date of Assembly.	Member.	Place and date of Election.
Parliament in Session	Archibald Campbell of Blythswood.	Renfrew, 31 March 1820
25 July 1826	Archibald Campbell of Blythswood. (Glasg. Rec., vol. xi., pp. 212, 214).	Rutherglen, 3 July 1826
14 September 1830	Archibald Campbell of Blythswood. (Glasg. Rec., vol. xi., pp. 383, 385).	Glasgow, 23 August 1830
14 June 1831 •	Joseph Dixon, Advocate. (Glasg. Rec., vol. xi., pp. 421-2).	Dumbarton, 23 May 1831

## (2) CITY OF GLASGOW.

29 January 1833	James Ewing, Lord Provost. James Oswald of Shieldhall.	Glasgow, 18 and 19 December 1832
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