GREENOCK ADVERTISER.

AND CLYDE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. LXX.—No. 9458.] [Published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.] THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1871. [Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.] [Price ONE PENNY.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

. Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages wished to appear in the *Advertiser* must be sent in MS., authenticated by the name and address of the sender; otherwise they cannot be inserted.

BIRTHS.

At Barr's Brae, Port-Glasgow, on the 16th instant, Mrs David Smart, of a daughter.

At West Anchor Villa, Langbank, on the 19th inst., Mrs Neil M'Millan, of a daughter.

At the Manse, Isle of Cumbrae, on the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. James S. Macnab, of a son.

At High Street, Dumbarton, on the 18th instant, Mrs William M'Gruther, of a son.

At Burnbank Terrace, Glasgow, on the 20th inst., the wife of David M'Call, C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Haw House, Strathblane, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr Dunlop, Kilmaronock, Mr James Bilsland, Kilmaronock, to Christina, third daughter of Mr James M'Laren, forester, Strathblane.

At Auchinraith, near Hamilton, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., the Rev. Henry Monteith Hamilton, of the second charge of the parish of Hamilton, to Margaret, younger daughter of Robert Ker, of Auchinraith.

At James' Street, Portobello, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. George Deans, Portobello, assisted by the Rev. James Deans, Leith, and the Rev. David M. Croom, Edinburgh, James Scott Wight, merchant, Leith, to Kate Darling, eldest daughter of Henry Calder, merchant, Portobello; and at the same time and place, George Calder, merchant, Edinburgh, to Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Wight, merchant, Leith.

At Bridge Street, Montrose, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. E. B. Gunn, assisted by the Rev. James Hay, of Inverkeillor, the Rev. W. J. Stephen, of Melville Parish, Montrose, to Jessie, only daughter of Mr Andrew Spence, and only granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr Paterson.

At St George's Church, London, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Hugh Allan, D.D., Andrew Jackson M'Geoch, Glasgow, to Janet (Jessie), daughter of Alexander Reid, Esq., New Kent Road, London.

DEATHS.

Here, at Finnart Street, on the 19th instant, Agnes Ritchie, aged 39 years, wife of Mr James Shaw.—Friends will please accept of this intimation.

At Hope Bank, Dunoon, on the 18th instant, Lizzie Hally, wife of Mr James Steele, Charlotte Place, Perth.

At Ascogbank, Bute, on the 20th instant, James Hamilton, Esq.

At Love Street, Paisley, on the 18th inst., Alexander Muir, late farmer at Loanhead, Renfrew, in his 44th year.

At North Woodside Road, Glasgow, on the 19th inst., suddenly, Elizabeth M'Arthur, relict of John Morris jun., of Largs.

At Argyle Street, Glasgow, on the 20th inst., Mr John Hood, late house factor, aged 51 years.

At Dempster House, St Andrews, on the 20th inst., Alexander Stevenson Findlay, aged 7 years, second son of J. Wyllie Guild, chartered accountant, Glasgow.

At Strathallan House, Bridge of Allan, on the 13th instant, Jeannie, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Hoggan, C.B., Bengal Army, of Hampton Mussoorie.

At Dysart, on the 19th inst., John Miller, Esq., Commander R.N., aged 89 years.

At Balgreggan, Stranraer, on the 17th instant, James Maculloch, Esq. of Trees, Barrhead, and of Springvale, Hammersmith, London.

At Bermuda, on the 25d ult., accidentally, Clarence Ernest Hall, midshipman, of H.M.S. Immortalité, aged 17 years, third son of the late Paymaster Julian A. Messum, who perished in H.M.'s late ship Captain.

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ARRIVALS.

June 19. Corinthian (s s), Watt, Montreal.

20. Lady Hilton, Reymond, Pernambuco—Brisk, Banks, Bahia—Josephine, Johansen, Porto Rico—Arran, M'Kenzie, Quebec—Britannia (s s), M'Lellan, New York—Hartfield, Ferguson, Montreal—Ardmillan, Knox, Quebec—Skiddaw, Parks, Trinidad—Jessie, Simons, do.—Princess Royal, Watt, Quebec—Tirsah, Richards, Grenada—Emma, Jonassen, Namsos.

21. Express, Naile, Huelva—Peerless, Whelan, St John's (NF)—Iona, Dow, Quebec.

SAILINGS.

June 19. Vrienden Ring, Schelheus, Ardrossan—Colmonell, Scobie, Java.

20. Atlantic, Harcie, New York—County of Lancaster, Taylor, Batavia and Sourabaya—Kergord, Wilkie, Ardrossan.

21. Ancient Promise, Hills, Cronstadt.

SHIP NEWS.

The British barque Conway, Captain Jones, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals for Quebec, arrived at Queenstown on Monday, in consequence of the crew having mutinied. The vessel left Queenstown fourteen days since, after being new-masted. The crew, finding there was more work setting up new rigging than they expected, refused to proceed further westward, and ultimately became mutinous. The captain was obliged to seek protection from the St Patrick steamer to quell the mutiny, and put back to Queenstown. The police took ashore ten of the principal mutineers.

Liverpool, June 19.—The Amelia, brig, of Ardrossan, is reported to have sustained damage in the river this afternoon from contact with the Grecian (s), hence for Constantinople. The Grecian proceeded.

Waterford, June 19. The Euphrates (s s), Clyde for Rangoon, has put back with machinery out of order.

Southend, June 18.—The Annie Grey, of Glasgow, from New York for London (flour and bread), was ashore on the Maplin Sand for seven hours.

St John's (NF), May 8.—The Elizabeth, brigantine, Bursett, of and from this port for Barbadoes (fish), foundered about 300 miles from Barbadoes. Crew saved. The Elizabeth, schooner, of this port, foundered in Fortune Bay on the 22d February; two men saved. The Lavinia, schooner, of this port, from Fortune Harbour for the coast of Labrador, was totally wrecked on 20th July last, on SE Point, Cutthroat Station, Labrador; crew saved. The Selina, schooner, of this port, Barret, for Conception Bay, was driven ashore by the ice in Friday's Cove on the 10th April, and became a total wreck; crew saved.

TOTAL LOSS OF A STEAMER.

All hopes for the safety of the splendid Newcastle screw-steamer Collingwood, are now abandoned. She left Liverpool for Bombay on the 5th April, and was due at Bombay on the 10th of May. It is beyond doubt that she encountered one of the cyclones in the Indian Ocean, and foundered. She had 27 of a crew. Her commander and her first and second officers, and the three engineers, belonged to South Shields. They were married, and leave families. The remainder of the crew belonged to Liverpool and the west coast. The Collingwood had one passenger on board. She was laden with a very valuable cargo, which consisted chiefly of Manchester and Liverpool goods; she was 1800 tons burthen, and was built on the Tyne in 1870. This was her third voyage to India. On her last voyage she carried upwards of 30 passengers. She belonged to Heald & Co., Newcastle, and was insured.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Caledonian, on the 8th inst.

City of Delhi, ship, on the 16th inst., 20 miles WSW of Holyhead.

Gladstone, of Glasgow, bound west, on the 7th inst., in lat. 50 N., long. 11 W.

Guinevere, London for Shanghae, on the 10th ultimo, in lat. 4 51 N., long. 22 20 W.

Hartfield, for the Clyde, on 1st inst., off St Paul's.

Jason, bound west, on the 7th inst., in lat. 49 40 N., long. 19 33 W.

Premier, Batavia for the Clyde, on the 31st ult., in lat. 28 N., long. 40 W.

Sea Queen, ship, steering SW, on the 10th ultimo, in lat. 58 N., long. 24 6 W.

Seavie (?), Samarang for Clyde, on the 7th instant, in lat. 51 N., long. 21 W.

Taitsing, ship, London for China, on the 25th April, in lat. 4 9 N., long. 24 23 W.

OUTWARD ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, &C.

Aden—sailed: Surat, Suez, 4th inst.

Akyab cleared: Asia, Hart, Moulmein, 13th ult.

Alexandria—arrived: Maynards, Tose, Clyde, 2d inst.

Antwerp—sailed: Lapwing (s), O'Toole, Clyde, 18th inst.; Harvest Home, Harvest Queen and Gipsy Queen, do., 19th.

Barcelona—arrived: Harriet Williams.

Bilbao—sailed: Eclat, Ellery, Clyde, 13th inst.

Bombay—arrived: City of Dublin, Masson, Clyde, 26th ult. Sailed: St Fillans, Liverpool, 27th; Isabella Kerr, 19th inst.

Cadiz—sailed: Fitzjames (s), Houston, Clyde, 14th instant.

Calcutta—arrived: Southern Belle, Keen, Bombay, 231 ult.; Rozelle, Liverpool, 17th inst.

Carloforte—sailed: Girl of the Period, Glamon, Clyde, 6th inst.

Corfu—sailed: Eliza, Philp, Clyde, 8th inst.

Cronstadt—arrived: Hoppet, Engblom, Clyde, 13th instant.

Dantzic—sailed: Prospero, Kraeft, Clyde, 16th inst.

Dardanelles—passed up: Elpi, Nardini, Clyde, 7th instant.

Dunkirk—sailed: Silver River (s s), Clyde, 17th inst.

Genoa—sailed: N. S. delle Grazie, Gustavino, Clyde, 15th inst.

Helvoet—arrived: J. Rankine (s), Clyde, 17th inst.

Kurrachee—sailed: Sandringham, Hamilton, Liverpool, 20th ult.

Lisbon—arrived: Napoli (s s), Edwards, Clyde, 13th inst. Sailed: Grange (s s), Harry, Clyde, 12th.

Madras—arrived: Teviotdale, Nicol, Clyde, 23d ult.; Cartsburn, do., to 15th inst.

Montreal—arrived: Lake Huron, Thompson, Liverpool, 3d inst. Cleared: Tamerlane, Clyde; Lake Ontario, Liverpool, 5th.

Naples—arrived: Far West, Martel, Ardrossan, 13th inst. Sailed: Messina (s), Clyde.

Newcastle (NSW)—arrived: Lochnaw, Urquhart, Melbourne, 14th April.

New York—arrived: Leven.

Pensacola—cleared: Storm King, Waterson, Liverpool, 1st inst.

Philadelphia—passed in: Andrew Lovitt, Perry, Ardrossan, 6th inst.

Port Navalo—arrived: Clotilde, Corchuan, Troon, 6th inst.

Rotterdam—cleared: County of Stirling, Dalgarno, Clyde, 17th inst.

St John (NB)—arrived: Acadia (s), Tannock, Liverpool, 1st inst.

Venice—sailed: Rouse—Ramsey, Clyde, 10th inst.

INWARD ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, &C.

Deal—arrived and proceeded for river: Burmah (s s), west; Orange Grove, M'Lean, Demerara, 19th instant. Came down and sailed: Niagara, M'Farlane, Port Philip, 20th.

Falmouth—sailed: Minnie Graham, Clyde, 20th inst.

Liverpool—arrived: Jane, Fozzard, Clyde, 18th inst.

Queenstown—sailed: Marcellus, Clyde; British Tar, Richards, do., 19th; Caldrbank, do., 20th.

HIGH WATER AT GREENOCK AND GLASGOW.

JUNE.		Greenock. Morn. H. M.	Greenock. Even. H. M.	Glasgow. Morn. H. M.	Glasgow. Even. H. M.	Moon's Age. Noon D. H.
Thursday,	22	2 57	2 56	3 54	4 13	5 4
Friday,	23	3 15	3 35	4 32	4 52	6 4
Saturday,	24	3 58	4 22	5 15	5 39	7 4
Sunday,	25	4 46	5 10	6 3	6 27	8 4
Monday,	26	5 57	6 8	6 54	7 25	9 4
Tuesday,	27	6 40	7 13	7 57	8 30	10 4
Wednesday,	28	7 43	8 13	9 0	9 30	11 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
MADE AT NATIONAL LIFE BOAT BAROMETER, STEAMBOAT QUAY, GREENOCK, AT TEN O'CLOCK MORNING.

JUNE.		Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
Monday,	19	29.59	68° 0	SE	Fine.
Tuesday,	20	29.64	66° 0	NW	Do.
Wednesday,	21	29.72	62° 0	E	Do.

M'Gregor & Co., Opticians, &c., Cathcart Street.

Local Items.

Fever.—The monthly report by Captain Dewar on the state of public health, and with special reference to the prevalence of fever, says:

"The number of fever patients from this town in the Infirmary at 31st ult. was 36, the number in it now is 52, consisting of 25 males and 27 females. The increase, I believe, is to be accounted for to some extent by nuisances allowed to exist without satisfactory means being adopted for their remedy or removal, also the want of a reception house, which I recommended in a communication addressed to Bailie Birkmyre on 15th ult., and because of persons suffering from fever, in some cases for weeks, in their homes, without calling in medical aid, and without any information being given on the subject to the officers of this department. In one instance no less than 18 persons are believed to have been infected by one case of fever, in which the person first affected was several weeks recovered before the case came to the knowledge of the sanitary officers. Although the Sanitary Committee approved of the suggestion made as to getting small houses ticketed, no special person has been appointed for this purpose, and consequently the work is not being done."

Accident.—On Tuesday evening three men, named John Burns, Thomas Burns, and Edward Seeras, labourers, while employed in the graving dock, Garvel Park, were injured by a log of wood falling on them from a height of 12 feet. John Burns had one of his legs broken and was removed to the Infirmary; Thomas Burns was injured but not very seriously; and Seeras was injured about the breast and back.

Mails for Australia and New Zealand.—The next mails for Australia will be despatched from London as follows, *via* Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, the 8th July; *via* Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, the 14th July; New Zealand, *via* San Francisco, on the evening of Thursday, the 29th June.

The Navy.—Admiral Sir Henry J. Codrington, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, struck his flag on board the Royal Adelaide on Saturday, and proceeded to London. Rear-Admiral William H. Stewart, C.B., Admiral Superintendent, will perform the duties of the port during Admiral Codrington's absence.

The International Code of Signals.—The international code signals have been allotted by the registrar-general of seamen to the undermentioned ship during the week ending June 17, 1871:—KGTB, Helen Isabel, of Greenock.

Maritime Deposition.—Report of Robert Edward Bence, master of the brig Palestine s.s., of Glasgow, from Odessa, for Falmouth. Arrived at Falmouth on June 9, and, having received orders, proceeded to Leith; and on 13th, ship was in charge of William Williams, a licensed pilot, and was proceeding out of the harbour at the rate of three and a-half knots; went below to make out the pilot's order, and a minute or two after heard the pilot shout out "starboard," then "hard a-starboard." Immediately went on deck, and saw a vessel on my starboard beam, end on, with sails clewed up, and saw her directly let go her anchor. In endeavouring to cross her bows, the tide swept us down, and his jibboom stove our foremost quarter boat, and his bowsprit tore away the after one, with davits and part of the bulwarks. After clearing the vessel the Palestine grounded where I left her. I anticipate she will float off with the tide, and that no further damage will be sustained.

Police Court.—On Tuesday—before Bailie Wm. Neill—Catherine M'Dougall or M'Corkindale, Kilblain Street, breach of the peace, previous conviction; 30 days. James Docherty, Kilblain Street, striking John Marshall, bricklayer; £1 1s, or 10 days. Peter Ferguson, dealer, was fined in 1s 6d for placing a barrow of herrings in the Vennel and allowing the same to remain for the space of half-an-hour. Hugh O'Donnel, for a similar offence; 1s. John Connel, porter, carrying a box on his shoulder on the footpath, and Margaret Mason or O'Neill, carrying bags along the footpath; 1s each. John Lavery, labourer, breach of the peace; £1 1s, or 10 days. Edward Harkins, labourer, with nine previous convictions, cursing and swearing; 20 days. Yesterday—Peter Dillon, a young lad, remitted to the Sheriff on a charge of theft. Andrew Baird, carter, appropriating the sum of 5s, 20 days. Alexander M'Lachlan, licensed porter, 10s 6d, for having jumped on board the Iona on 13th instant, without having been called by a passenger. Robert Haughie, like offence, 5s.

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguished the Maravilla Cocoa above all other. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage. Sold in tin-lined packets only, by all Grocers. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

GREENOCK POLICE BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday. In the absence of the Provost in London, Bailie Campbell presided.

The Chairman laid the monthly mortality return on the table. He stated that there had been 151 deaths during last month, showing that Greenock was the fourth town in Scotland, while Glasgow was the highest. In Greenock the mortality had been five to every 2000 of the population, which was very favourable as compared with former years. He alluded to the fact that in the return the cause of several deaths had not been recorded, and said that this was a matter for the Registrar-General, as under the Act the medical men should in all cases report the cause of death. He concluded by alluding to the drowning of a child (recorded in the returns) in a pond at Dellingburn, and said that the Water Trust should see that the pond was properly fenced.

Mr Neilson said that the pond was private property.

Mr Hendry—It belongs to Mr Tasker's sugarhouse.

The minutes were agreed to.

Bailie Campbell then moved the imposition of the town assessment for the present year. In doing so he said that this was the statutory period for imposing the assessment, but the day cannot be altered at present. It was an inconvenient date as the financial year closed in August, and, therefore, at present there could only be a statement of probable expenditure and revenue, after this, however, the assessment would be fixed after the close of the financial year. The estimated income for the year was £17,111, an increase of £671 over the past year, and the expenditure was estimated at £16,837, leaving a surplus of £273. The surplus was so small that there could be no reduction on the assessment for this year. This was chiefly owing to the large sum which the Board had to pay to the Infirmary for fever patients which amounted to an assessment of 1d per £. It was satisfactory, however, to know that there would be no increase in the domestic water rate, which would remain at 1s per £. He had received a letter from Provost Morton on the subject of the assessment, from which he would read the following extract:—

"You are aware that the Board virtually promised, or at all events I and some other members of the Board promised, that if possible the assessment should be reduced this year. I am sorry to say that it is not possible to do so. You will notice from the estimate of revenue and expenditure in my handwriting, in enclosed document, that there is likely to be a surplus of only £273 of revenue over ordinary expenditure, leaving extraordinary to be added to capital. The sums spent on treatment of fever during the year will amount to about £718, which is equal to the sum we get from a penny of assessment. This indicates one reason why we cannot reduce the assessment, for you will agree with me that it would be unwise to reduce our police assessment with the one hand and impose an assessment under the Public Health Act of equal amount with the other. The practice of economy during the last three years has enabled us to meet this new charge for the treatment of fever without imposing any assessment specially for it—and this is one of the decided gains of a policy of retrenchment. It is apparent that, if the Board had not adopted that policy, it would have been necessary to have increased the assessment. One reason that I had for the pressure I have again and again exercised in favour of economy was, that I was afraid the assessment for water—the domestic rate—would have to be increased. Thanks, however, to the Water Trust avoiding the policy of a suspense account, which, if it had been adopted, would have caused the assessment—after the introduction of the water—to be crushing in its amount for several years, the Water Trust will be enabled, I am now convinced, to keep the domestic rate down to 1s per £1. This, as you are aware, arises from the capitalisation of interest and from the improvement of the revenue, both actually realised and to be realised further when Messrs Richardson take the large supply of water we have agreed to give them. The non-necessity, therefore, of raising the water assessment renders it less disappointing that we are unable to lower the police assessment. There is need for the Police Board still being economical, though we all recognise that, now that we have got the new Act whereby the Board will be enabled to remove mounds of earth, and fill hollows in new streets, and to form in a temporary manner certain streets recently opened, we will, necessarily for the public interest, have to spend money on these objects. I trust you will be able from these remarks—with your own full knowledge of the finances of the Police Board—to make a statement that will satisfy the Board that their duty is to impose the same assessment, and that this, in the whole circumstances, is not so disappointing to those who expected a diminution of assessment as at first sight might be supposed."

Bailie Campbell concluded by formally moving that the rate of assessment be 1s 9d per £ within the limits of the Act of Parliament, and 10½d per £ beyond these limits.

In answer to Mr Shaw,

Bailie Campbell said that the assessment did not include the Gryfe. He hoped that when the Gryfe was brought in the demand by public works would reduce the domestic rate.

Mr Arbuckle said that if it had not been for the Gryfe scheme the water rate would now have been 6d per £.

Mr Niven seconded the motion, stating that he was sorry that the assessment could not be reduced, but he was glad that it had not been raised.

Mr Neilson was disappointed at the assessment not being reduced. If the Board had kept honestly in view the reduction of assessment which had been promised, matters would have been otherwise. The Gryfe works were alluded to in the Provost's letter, but if these had not been gone into, we might now be sitting without rates at all. (Laughter.) Gentlemen might laugh, but it was a fact that the revenue derived yearly from the water rate was £5800, as against an expenditure of £7,000. If the public had not gone into that absurd scheme, they would be sitting now at a nominal rate. (Hear and laughter.) It was no palliation of the non-reduction of the town assessment that this was caused by the increase of water rates.

Mr Wilson would have been glad to have supported a reduction of the assessment—having been one of the Board who was in favour of that course—but he found that the difficulties were insuperable in the way of reducing it. If Mr Neilson meant by his remarks on the want of honesty on the part of the Street Committee that they were throwing dust in the eyes of the public, and not doing what ought to be done, he (Mr W.) demurred to such a statement. The speaker then went into lengthened details in regard to the balance sheet submitted to the Trust, commenting on several items, particularly that of the payment of £800 to the Infirmary for fever cases, stating that, as based on Glasgow, it should only have been £200. He held, however, that the arrangement with the Infirmary was subject to revision. He objected to the sum spent on the fire-engine establishment, and urged that the fire insurance companies should be obliged to pay their contributions of one-half. He also objected to sums expending on stationery and printing, on public parks, esplanade and weighing machines, and concluded a lengthy speech by suggesting that the assessment might be reduced to 1s 6d by levying the rate under the Public Health Act of 2d per £.

Mr Hendry said that not a shilling had been spent on the Fire Engine department that could be avoided. Nearly all the members of the committee belonged to the economy and retrenchment movement. (Laughter.) He (Mr H.) was astonished that Mr Wilson, the convener of the Street Committee, the most extravagant of all, had not said a word about it, as it had spent the greatest amount of money. (Hear.)

Mr J. M. Crawford objected to such a plethora of talking. (Hear and applause.) The Provost had stated candidly that the assessment could not be reduced. He (Mr C.) hoped that members, instead of talking, would do all in their power in their several departments to keep down the expenditure, in order that the assessment might be reduced, especially as there were a number of matters to be attended to which would lead to expenditure, and some property, such as the Bottle-work, was lying idle. If gentlemen, instead of coming up annually to make speeches about retrenchment, would attend to such matters, the assessment would be not only reduced, but work would be done which had to be laid over. (Hear.)

Mr Shaw thought that the proprietors of properties which were burned should pay the expense of the fire-engines.

Mr Neilson said that Mr Crawford's remarks about annual speeches on the subject of retrenchment did not apply to him, as he had always advocated economy. He held that if his views on the subject of economy and retrenchment had been carried out there could have been a reduction in the rate of assessment.

The Chairman said that without the supply from the Gryfe the Water Trust would be unable to supply the demand from public works for water. He hoped that this Gryfe question would now be allowed to rest.

The Street Committee minutes were held as read. They contained the following items:—

The remit from the Police Board to this committee to carry out the arching of the West Burn was read, and the Clerk of the Board submitted correspondence which he had had with Mr Stewart, regarding Sir Michael's consent to the arching of the West Burn. The committee approved of Sir Michael's conditional consent, and instructed Mr Barr to proceed at once with the arching, commencing at the Free Middle Church, and going southwards.

The Clerk of the Board read a statement from Messrs Blair & Auld on behalf of Mr James Black, feuar, objecting to the construction of a public sewer in Newton and Kelly Streets. There was also read Mr Barr's report upon the statement, when the committee adhered to their former resolution ordering the formation of the drain, and instructed that tenders for the work be advertised for in the usual manner.

A letter from Mr Barr was submitted, urging upon the committee the necessity of having a public sewer formed in Bentinck Street. The committee agreed to recommend the construction of a main sewer in terms of Mr Barr's report, and the continuation of the causewaying of Dalrymple Street to the line of Miss Smith's property in the meantime, at an estimated cost of £290, and deferred consideration of the further causewaying.

Mr Wilson, in moving their adoption, said that the causewaying of the archway of the burn would only cost £143 instead of £290, the Master of Works having hurriedly made up his estimate. In regard to the public sewer in Newton Street and Upper Kelly Street, a long letter had been received from Messrs Blair & Auld on behalf Mr James Black, feuar, which would be read.

The letter was read, and was to the effect that the Committee should reconsider their decision as to forming a public sewer in that street, and that if they did make a sewer, Mr Black would look to the Board for compensation, in regard that he had already made a drain for his own properties in these streets.

Mr Arbuckle said that it had been stated that the cost of arching the West Burn had been at first stated at £110, but it appeared that it would now cost nearly £1,000. He was astonished at Mr Wilson, as convener, agreeing to such a large expense, especially when he objected to an expenditure of £50 in connection with the Town Proper. If this was economy and retrenchment he (Mr A.) did not see where the Board was to be at the end of the year.

Mr Wilson said that the cost would be added to extraordinary expenditure.

Mr Arbuckle asked where the interest was to be got. He did not see any necessity for causewaying opposite Miss Smith's property, as there was no use for it. He objected to the formation of a public sewer for the houses in Octavia Terrace, because there was already one in Bentinck Street into which the drainage could be sent, and of the cost of which he (Mr A.) had paid a large proportion. It was unfair, he held, to put the feuars in Bentinck Street to the additional expense of the proposed public sewer for Octavia Terrace. He then quoted the Act to show that as the terrace or street was uncompleted, it was not in the power of the committee to insist on a public sewer being made there. He therefore thought that that part of the minute should be deleted.

Mr Neilson said that Mr Arbuckle's remarks about the West Burn just confirmed his own, that if proper enquiry were made into the cost of projected schemes, a reduction in the assessment might have been effected. He considered that the Street Committee were to blame in allowing the Master of Works to bring up estimates in a disjointed form, and not informing themselves of the total cost at once.

The Clerk then read a report from the Master of Works as to the drain made by Mr Black in Newton Street and Upper Kelly Street. It was to the effect that the drain was not suitable to the wants of other feuars.

Mr Hendry thought that Mr Black should be recompensed for the expense he had been put to in making the drain.

Mr Wilson, in reply, said that the Dean of Guild Court had sanctioned the construction of a main sewer in Newton and Upper Kelly Streets, and he therefore hoped that the Board would homologate the decision of the Committee in regard to its formation. The drain for Octavia Terrace was brought under the notice of the Committee by the Provost. A number of feus had been taken there, and there was no drainage. The feuars required drainage, but if this could be got in any other way than that suggested by the Master of Works, the Committee would not put the feuars in Bentinck Street to additional expense. In regard to the cost of arching the West Burn, he denied Mr Arbuckle's statement that it was only to be £110. If Mr Arbuckle, who was a member of Committee, had looked at the minutes, he would have seen that it was £410 without causewaying. The Committee had in the matter of arching only followed out the instructions of the Board. The cost of causewaying would be large, but the Committee had delayed this matter in the meantime, although they had full power to go on with it. The interest on the whole expenditure would only cost the Trust £30 a year for what every one who saw it must admit to be a most decided improvement. He concluded by moving the formation of a main sewer in Bentinck Street and Octavia Terrace.

Mr Niven thought the question of draining these streets ought to be deferred.

Mr Arbuckle said he insisted upon the matter of the Bentinck Street drain being deferred on the ground that there was a clause in the Police Act to the effect that when a street is not opened up the Board is not in a position to form a main sewer.

In reply to a question from the chair,

Mr Arbuckle said he did not object as a Police Commissioner, but as a feuar.

After some conversation, Mr Wilson said, in view of the opposition, he would not press his motion today, but he gave notice that at next meeting of the Board he would move the opening of these streets.

Mr Crawford thought these drains should be gone on with, and could see no difficulty in the matter, as it was reported by the Master of Works that the drains were part of the public system of drainage.

Bailie Wm. Neill was quite astonished that Mr Arbuckle should come forward with such an objection, because it could not be called anything but an unsatisfactory proceeding to build houses and then dig a hole in the ground as a cesspool. When people sought to do this, or at all events when it was done, made it no wonder that Greenock required separate fever houses, or that fever increased in the town. From a sanitary point of view, he thought the whole Board should be glad to assist in the matter of these drains.

Mr Ostler seconded the motion for adoption of the minutes. He felt it would have been far better not to have touched the West Burn at all than have it half finished. He was no chemist, but he understood there were oatmeal premises on that part of the burn above Kilblain Street which did a great deal to spread disease, because it was well known that oatmeal caught contagion and spread disease.

Mr Hendry said it was very bad taste of Mr Ostler to speak of any set of premises more than another. He had spoken about oatmeal spreading contagion, but he would like to know how whisky and beer affected it? (Laughter.)

Bailie Campbell said he thought it would be a pity if the Board went to the expense of taking over the streets from the Statute Labour Trust, and he hoped that by next meeting Mr Arbuckle would have no difficulty in the matter. He would understand that Mr Wilson would report to the Board before the arching of the upper portion of West Burn was commenced, but at the same time there should be no delay.

Mr Wilson gave notice of a motion for next meeting, that Bentinck Street be opened up in conformity with the feuing plans.

The minutes were then agreed to.

The Sanitary Committee minutes were held as read. They contained the following items:—

The committee resolved that all untrapped drains, cesspools, and jawboxes be trapped. The committee were also of opinion that all earthen floors of inhabited houses should be covered with wood, and that all paved rooms used as sleeping apartments, should also be floored with wood.

The recommendation from the Law and Finance Committee was read regarding the advisability of having the manure depot at the Bottlework removed to a more suitable site, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the matter in all its bearings, and to report.

Bailie Birkmyre (who had taken the chair in Bailie Campbell's absence) said he would simply move their adoption. Mr Shaw, who had given notice of a motion on the subject at last meeting, would see that the question of the Bottlework had been remitted to a committee who he (Bailie B.) had no doubt would bring matters to a satisfactory issue.

Mr J. M. Crawford seconded.

Mr Hendry—I suppose the matter of the Bottlework is to come up again before the Board?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr Shaw complained that the gutters in the main thoroughfares were not properly cleaned, and had become a nuisance.

The Chairman said it had been agreed in consequence of the increase of fever to continue the Reception House as a Convalescent Home. There were upwards of 60 cases in the Hospital at present.

Mr Neilson approved of this.

The minutes were seconded and agreed to.

The minutes of the Appeals against Assessment Committee, Parks Committee, Law and Finance Committee, and the Weights and Measure Committee were passed, and the Board adjourned.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL BOARD.

A special meeting of the Parochial Board was held on Tuesday in the Justice of Peace Hall, Bank Street, to impose an assessment for the relief and management of the poor for the year commencing 15th May, 1871, and to authorise the Committee of Management to borrow money sufficient to carry on the business of the Board until the realisation of the assessment.

On the motion of Mr Neil Shaw, Councillor Fleming took the chair.

The Inspector read the notice calling the meeting, and also the following extract from the minutes of the Law and Finance Committee of the Board adopted at a meeting held within the vestry of the Middle Parish Church, on Wednesday, the 14th June—Mr Fleming in the chair:—

"The Inspector submitted an abstract of the Board's income and expenditure for the year 14th May, 1871, duly docquetted by the auditor, and after a careful examination of the accounts and the probable requirements of the Board for the ensuing year, they unanimously agreed to recommend to the Board at their meeting on the 20th June, that an assessment of ten thousand pounds be imposed for the year from 15th May, 1871, to 14th May, 1872, and that the rates of assessment for that period be as under—viz., 6d. per £1 on heritage, and the following scale on means and substance:—

	S. D.	Deduction as compared with previous year. S. D.
£35,	2 6	
40,	3 0	
45,	4 0	
50,	5 6	
55,	7 0	
60,	9 0	
65,	11 0	1 0
70,	13 0	2 0
80,	17 0	1 0
90,	20 0	1 0
100,	23 0	2 0

All above £100 at the rate 32s 6d per £100."

The Chairman, after alluding to the deduction recommended in the above minute owing to the surplus in the Board's income, called attention to the fact that while no formal reduction was announced last year, yet there was a virtual reduction, the rates being allowed to extend over sixteen months instead of twelve months in consequence of changing the financial year from January to May.

Commissioner Hair made the following motion:—

"That the abstract of accounts now submitted be approved of and adopted by this meeting, and that an assessment in terms of the recommendation of the Law and Finance Committee be now imposed; that the collector be authorise to realise the said assessment within the currency of the year, and that the same be payable on the 2d October, 1871; and that all parties in arrear after 31st December 1871 will be prosecuted for payment in terms of the Act 8 and 9 Vic., Cap. 83."

Mr N. Shaw seconded the motion.

Mr Shankland, though much gratified at the reduction proposed, desired information on what grounds the reduction could take place. Had the poor been as well attended to in the past year—as he had no doubt they had—or were there fewer poor than formerly on the roll?

The Inspector said the chief cause of the reduction in the rate of assessment arose not on account of diminished expenditure, the expenses being greater on this than many previous years, but solely on account of the much larger revenue now derived to the Board from the enhanced value of heritages, and the increase in means and substance. As illustrative of the fact that there was no reduction in the expenses, Mr Dea said the registered poor alone during the past year had received £349 9s 6½d more than in the previous year, which previous year was also higher than the year preceding it.

The Chairman, in the course of some remarks, said he thought the explanation was satisfactory.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr J. M. Crawford moved—

"That in order to carry on the business of the Board until the present year's assessment is collected, this meeting authorise the Committee of Management to borrow from any party, or to overdraw their current account with the National Bank of Scotland, to an extent not exceeding £2,000 sterling, for behoof and on account of the Parochial expenditure for the current year; that, for the security of the bank and other lenders, this meeting guarantees payment thereof out of the present year's assessment for the relief of the poor; and that the Inspector shall deliver to the agent of the said bank, or other lenders, an extract of this part of the minute."

The motion was seconded by Mr Donald M'Lachlan.

The Chairman thought the matter referred to in the motion might be safely left in the hands of the committee. However, it was a power which it was necessary to ask from the Board, though he did not think the committee would require to take advantage of it.

Mr Shankland observed from the abstract of accounts laid on the table that the Board had already nearly £2000 to their credit in bank, and while it was necessary, as had been said, to agree to the motion proposed, he thought an explanation should be given as to how so large a sum came to be at present on hand.

The Chairman said the assessment could not be realised till about October or November, and it was necessary that the Board should have a sum on hand in order to carry it through till that period.

Mr Hair corroborated the Chairman's remark, stating that while it required £800 a month to carry on the Board's expenses, four months at least had to run before the assessment, paid generally at the term, could be collected.

Mr Shankland was satisfied with the information.

The Inspector submitted a tabulated statement to the Board, from which it appeared that the total number of registered poor remaining on the roll at 14th May, 1870, was 878, against 787 in the corresponding period of the present year—decrease for 1871, 99. Number of dependents at 14th May, 1870, 496; ditto, 1871, 529—increase for 1871, 33. The total number chargeable in the course of the year was 1835, and 1357 dependents. The number ceased to be chargeable was 1048, and 828 dependents. Of the casual poor, the total number chargeable during the year was 693, and 588 dependents. The number remaining on the roll at 14th May, 1871, was 41, and 33 dependents. Mr Dea explained the increase in dependents to arise from an additional number of widows becoming chargeable.

The meeting authorised the figures to be entered in the minutes.

Mr Hair moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was agreed to, and the meeting terminated.

General News.

The costs in the case "Noble *v.* Voysey," for which the Archbishop of York made himself personally responsible, exceed £2,400. Towards this £1,170 have been subscribed, and there will be a deficit, although Mr Voysey was condemned in costs.

Mr George Cruikshank, who has lived to see his etchings become classicals, and the prize of many print collectors, has just brought out a caricature of the "Commune," which, whatever we may think of its political discrimination, shows no falling off in vivid and vigorous delineation. A fiend with hoofs and horns, in a blood-stained cap of liberty, with a flask of brandy on one side of his belt and a flask of petroleum in the other, brandishing a dripping dagger and a flag surmounted by a death's head, is depicted, dancing with infernal glee among the mangled bodies and smoking cinders of the burning city. This is the "leader of the Parisian Blood-Red Republic," and the flag bears this inscription, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; Atheism, or a disbelief in God; seizure of all property; and death to all who oppose the Red Republic." The cartoon is headed—"An awful lesson to the world for all time to come," and below is a suggestion for the suppression of "Red Republicans" in this country.

SCOTCH DEPUTATION ON EDUCATION.

Advantage was taken of the presence in London at the end of last week of a large number of representative Scotchmen to hold a conference on the subject of education. It took place in the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Sheriff Maitland Heriot, and notwithstanding the very varied character of the components, the meeting resulted in unanimity on one point—viz., that it was of the greatest importance that a Scotch Education Bill should be passed this session. A petition to Mr Gladstone was accordingly drawn up, couched in terms so general that it was signed by all in the room, and a deputation was appointed to present it.

The interview with the Premier took place on Monday afternoon at his official residence in Downing Street, the deputies who attended being Sheriff Maitland Heriot, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Drs Rainy, James Taylor, Scott, and Macgregor; Provosts Morton and Yeaman, ex-Provost Blackie, Dean of Guild Ewing and ex-Dean of Guild M'Ewen, Glasgow; Mr Ramsay of Kildalton, and Messrs James Balfour, John Greig, D. W. Paterson, and Alexander Thomson, Edinburgh. The Lord Advocate was also present, as were likewise his Lordship's secretary, Mr Sellar, and one of the secretaries of Mr Gladstone.

Sheriff Maitland Heriot introduced the deputation, and read the document they had come to present, which is as follows:—

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone,

Westminster Palace Hotel, London, June 15, 1871.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, from different parts of Scotland, have had ample opportunities of making ourselves acquainted with the state of public opinion in our respective districts, and beg respectfully to express our decided conviction that there is a very strong, and almost universal desire on the part of the people of Scotland, that the Scotch Education Bill should be proceeded with this session, and we feel assured that any further delay in passing a measure so important and so urgent will inflict a serious injury on the cause of education, and be a great disappointment to the Scottish people.—We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants, (signed), William Law, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; W. R. Arthur, Lord Provost of Glasgow; William Leslie, Lord Provost of Aberdeen; David Baxter, Bart., James Lumsden, K.T., ex-Provost of Glasgow; John Blackie, jun., ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow; Frederick L. Maitland Heriot, Sheriff of Forfarshire; H. Welwood Moncrieff, Bart., D.D., convener of the Free Church deputation; Robert Rainy, D.D., Professor New College, Edinburgh; Robert S. Scott, D.D., Home Secretary of the United Presbyterian Church; James Taylor, D.D., Glasgow; James Macgregor, D.D., Professor, Edinburgh; John Ramsay of Kildalton; James Yeaman, Provost of Dundee; James Morton, Provost of Greenock; James Watt, Provost of Leith; David Murray, Provost of Paisley; Robert Barclay, Provost of Montrose; Thomas Reid, Provost of Govan; Thomas Wood, Provost of Portobello; John Whyte, Provost of Forfar; James Balfour, W.S. Edinburgh; Thomas Buchan, Councillor, Dundee; George Cousin, Bailie, Edinburgh; David Lewis, Bailie, Edinburgh; William Duncan, J.P., Peeblesshire; William M'Ewan, ex-Dean of Guild, Glasgow; John Greig, J.P., Edinburgh; William Miller, Councillor, Glasgow; Robt. Hutchison, of Carlowrie, Linlithgowshire; James Colston, Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh; William White Millar, S.S.C., Edinburgh; D. W. Paterson, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Henry Murray, Councillor, Edinburgh; Robert Neill, Magistrate, Greenock; Robert Duncan, Bailie, Port-Glasgow; John K. Ryley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Edinburgh; Thomas Sloan, Councillor, Edinburgh; John Romans, Councillor, Edinburgh; Archibald Adam, Harbour Trustee, Greenock; John Millar of Sheardale, J.P.

Sir Henry Moncrieff followed. Speaking more particularly for the Church with which he was connected, he said the general feeling was strongly in favour of the immediate passing of a measure for the carrying out of educational reform. There had, in his opinion, been too much delay already, and any further postponement of legislation he feared would be productive of much harm.

Dr Taylor, as representing the United Presbyterian Church, gave expression to the same views.

Provost Morton, of Greenock, then said that he thought it proper to notice that the memorial was signed by, among others, thirteen Provosts of burghs, containing in the aggregate about seven-eighths of the burghal population of Scotland; and he might venture to say that it would have been signed as readily by the remaining Provosts if they had had the opportunity. Those Provosts who did sign it were only those who happened to be in London on business connected with their several burghs. He might say further that he was a United Presbyterian, and that he was authorised to represent the National Educational Committee of that denomination, as well as to speak in the name of other provosts of burghs, whose names were appended to the memorial, and they were one and all anxious that the Scotch Education Bill should not be longer delayed. They were satisfied there was a general agreement on the part of the people of Scotland that further postponement of a measure so needful for the interests of Scotland would very much be deplored. Mr Morton added that he thought it of great importance that so many representatives of Scotch burghs had expressed themselves strongly regarding the importance of the Education Bill being proceeded with this session, as it was well known that the reason why a measure for Scotland was so clamant was that the population of the burghs had increased so rapidly as quite to go beyond the provisions made for the education of their youth. The new census had shown that the population of the burghs had increased in a much greater ratio during the last ten years than in the previous decade. Had the need for Scottish education rested simply on the state of the rural districts, the claim for immediate legislation would not have been so pressing; but the state of the burghs rendered it very urgent indeed.

Some general conversation followed, in the course of which Mr Gladstone made known to the deputation that he was as anxious as any of them to have the Education Bill proceeded with. Scotland, he admitted, had not, in regard to this question, received from Parliament the measure of justice she deserved. The Scotch people, however, were sensible enough to know that there were good reasons for her not being attended to in either of the last two sessions, the great measures that had then occupied the attention of Parliament having stood in the way of many other legislative reforms. This year, however, he would not deny but there might be serious blame somewhere. He thought, indeed, that there was blame, but it did not rest with the Government. All the measures of the Government undoubtedly called for the serious consideration of the members of Parliament; but, at the same time, it was necessary to remember that there was such a thing as illegitimate and factious opposition, and it was to this that they must attribute the delay in the passing of measures like the one in question. As far as concerned the removal of the obstacles at present in their way, the deputation could probably do as much as he could; and if they resolved to use their influence in this direction, they might rely on his doing all in his power to assist them.

The deputation then withdrew.

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