HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Sale of Land by Auction Bill passed through committee.

The Earl of BELMORE moved the second reading of the Poor Persons Burial (Ireland) Bill.

After a few words from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE the bill was read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr HIBBERT brought up the report from the Windsor Election Committee, declaring that Sir W. A. Hoare and Mr Labouchere were not duly elected, having been guilty of bribery by their agents.

Mr LAYARD in reply to Mr H. Seymour, said that he had every reason to believe that there was no truth in the report as to an alleged raid of Italian volunteers on the Austrian territory. He believed also that it was not true that the Emperor of Austria had refused to receive Count Arese and Signor Venosta.

Mr GLADSTONE gave notice that in the event of the debate on the Reform Bill terminating on Friday, he should, on Thursday next, in Committee of Ways and Means, make his annual financial statement.

THE REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Representation of the People Bill was then resumed by

Mr LOWE, who said the information in their possession as to the principle of the bill was extremely meagre. He could only imagine two grounds on which the extension of the franchise could be asked—first for its own sake, and secondly as a means of obtaining some ulterior object. He should be glad to learn on which of these two grounds the principle of the present bill was based. It would produce electoral districts too cumbrous; it would swamp the intelligence and property of the country; and it would abolish the idea that fitness was a qualification for the franchise. Now, the franchise was a means to an end, and that end was the general well-being and good government of the country; but this, the first principle of every society, of every form of government, was utterly ignored by the bill. The statistics of the Government only told them the effect of the bill on the present constituencies. The Government had certainly made certain concessions, which had been wrung from them little by little; but in reality these concessions were only apparent. For having gone so far, common sense would have dictated the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill, and the introduction of the Re-distribution of Seats Bill first; but the pride or obstinacy of the hon. gentleman the leader of the Government stood in the way, and drove the Government into a position most absurd and untenable. His own opinion was that, if the bill passed, the working classes would have in 95 boroughs a majority, and in 93 nearly a majority, and in 85 a third of the votes; so that its immediate effect would be that the working classes would have the control of 334 seats, or the power of electing a majority of the borough representatives. He wished now to refer to the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which it was with great difficulty that he could find any common ground for argument. The right hon. gentleman threw himself into the arms of the hon. member for Birmingham, and treated the franchise as if it was a matter of right and justice, compared with which the future destiny and welfare of the c untry went for nothing. The right hon. gentleman talked about fellow-Christians; but what became of those who were not fellow-Christians? But that was no argument for admitting 240,000 boroughs voters, which, they were told, was all the bill would do, but for admitting every male and female in the country—not 240,000 heads of families only. The next argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the flesh and blood argument; but that included all the paupers, criminals, and lunatics. The next argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the enormous income of the working classes and the contributions which they made to the revenue. But this was not good for admitting only a small portion of them to the suffrage, but the whole body. In fact, in the whole speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he could not find any calculation of results or any basis of policy or principle, but only some indistinct theory or notion of rational right and justice, which could only end in universal suffrage. For his own part, however, he must deny that justice had anything to do with the question, which was one purely of State policy expediency, and good government. (Hear, hear.) He next addressed himself to the speech of Mr Mill, and regretted that the hon. gentleman had departed from the sound and philosophical and statesmanlike views which had once so much distinguished him, and become the advocate of class interests; but what he alleged now in support of those views were not deep or well-reasoned arguments, but were matters of opinion. He then at considerable length examined the former opinions of Mr Mill, with respect to what ought to be regarded as qualifications for the franchise, and asked him to reconcile them with the views which he now possessed. He denied that past experience of the views of the working classes justified the expectations which the hon. member anticipated. If they were admitted to Parliament, they were told the working men would not combine. He explained the machinery of trades unions, the manner in which all were driven into them, and the industrious and sober man made the slave of ignorance and numbers. It was true at present they had no political objects, but it was because they had no political power. Give them that power, and it was absurd to suppose that the tremendous machinery and power of combination which they now directed against capital would not also be directed to political objects, if they were once armed with a vote, which was all they wanted for this purpose. It was not by speeches and resolutions they beat capital, but by watching their opportunity. They had now the lever ready for use, and all they required was a vote for the fulcrum on which to rest it. If this bill passed, it would establish a great democratic change, to be followed by another democratic change in the redistribution of seats. After these bills had passed, further democratic changes would not depend upon the Government or Parliament. He pointed out the warnings against democracy afforded by France, America, and Australia, and urged that the selfish and protectionist tendencies of democracies, their liability to become instruments of unscrupulous adventurers, until the intelligent and commercial classes were glad to accept despotism as a relief from their excesses. He solemnly asked the House to take warning by the state of things in these countries, from which this country was now exempt, but which, if they once opened the door, was so incompatible with the free institutions of this country—its happy union of the executive and legislative bodies, and the well-tried balance of the separate states of the realm—that they must one by one give way to a democratic House of Commons, which, following the natural law and tendency of all democratic bodies, would engross all the powers of the Legislature and the Government. Eventually it must become a struggle between the Crown and the democratic assembly, and no one could tell what might be the result of that struggle; but one thing they might rely upon, it would be attended with effects most disastrous to the prosperity of the country and fatal to its liberties. The right hon. gentleman concluded by saying—We have more reason every day to regret the loss of Lord Palmerston. For a mortuary contribution, it seems to me that the remaining members of his Cabinet have laid in his grave all their moderation, and all their prudence, and all their statesmanship. They have done a great thing, they have performed an immense exploit, they have carried the great mass of their party, men of moderate opinions and views, over, and have laid them at the feet of the hon. member for Birmingham. (Cheers.) They are now brought into contact with men and principles which six months ago they would have recoiled from. ("No," and cheers.) The rest of us are like sheep in the wilderness, and we are charged with being guilty of conspiracy. The bands of allegiance are strained till they are ready to crack in order to keep the party together, and we are bound by every tie to act according to the policy of Lord Russell. I dispute that. I never served under Lord Russell. I served under Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. Lord Russell joined both those Governments: both those Governments he abandoned, and both those Governments he assisted to destroy. I owe him no allegiance. I am not afraid of the people of this country, nor am I afraid of their leaders. Demagogues are the commonplaces of history; they are found where there is popular commotion; they have all a family likeness; their names float lightly on the stream of time, and they are generally floated down; but they are as little to be regarded as the foam which rides on the top of the stormy waves and bespatters the rock which it cannot shake. (Cheers.) But what I do fear, and what fills me with gloomiest misgivings, is when I see a number of gentlemen of rank and property and intelligence carried away without even being convinced or even persuaded, to support a policy which in their inmost hearts they detest and abhor. Monarchies exist by loyalty, aristocracies by honour, popular assemblies by political virtue. When these things begin to fail, it is in their loss, and not in comets, eclipses, and earthquakes that we are to look for the portents that herald the fall of States. I have now, as well as I could, traced what I believe would be the natural result of a measure which seems to me destined to absorb and destroy one after another the institutions that have made England what she is and has hitherto been, and what I firmly believe no other country has been. Surely the heroic worth of so many centuries, the achievements of so many wise heads, deserve a nobler consummation than to be sacrificed to revolutionary passion, or to the maudlin enthusiaism of humanity. But if we do fall, we shall fall deservedly. Uncoerced by any external force, not beaten down by intestine calamity, in the plethora of wealth and the surfeit of an exuberant prosperity we are about with our own rash hands to pull down on our heads the venerable temple of our liberty and our laws. History may record other catastrophes as full of disaster, but none more wanton or more disgraceful. (Cheers.)

Mr HODGKINSON supported the bill.

Mr J. R. YORKE supported the amendment.

Mr LEEMAN would give the bill his earnest and cordial support. He described the merits of the working classes, and congratulated the Government on having at last recognised their claims to being admitted to their political privileges. He then bore testimony to the enthusiastic spirit which animated the recent meetings in Yorkshire, and pointing out the moderation of the resolutions passed by them, defended the genuine character of the petitions which had been presented from them.

Viscount ROYSTON approved of the bill.

Mr ALLEN expressed his approval of the course adopted by the Government as a wise and politic one, and announced his intention of supporting the bill.

Mr DAVENPORT BROMLEY admitted that Parliament was pledged to Reform, and that the pledge ought to be redeemed; but this bill was unsatisfactory, incomplete, and dishonest, and ought not, therefore, to receive the sanction of the house.

Mr OTWAY would support the second reading but if the clause disfranchising the dockyard voters was not struck out in committee, would give the third reading his most strenuous opposition. He believed the bill, although not perfect, did justice to the claims of the working classes, and warned the house that the country was earnest in desiring that a substantial measure of reform should be passed without delay. The measure was the least that could be offered or expected, but he believed that the Government was honest and sincere, and he should therefore support it.

Mr R. W. DUFF could not vote for the second reading, believing that the measure was not only incomplete, but did not deal satisfactorily with the question. He was not opposed to Reform, but could not consent to give the working class the supreme control which it would obtain. If the bill passed over the redistribution of seats, he desired to see the franchise extended, but to preserve the fair representation of all classes. He condemned the haste with which the Government had acted, and believed that an organic change would be most prejudicial to the great manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests of the country.

Mr EDWARD JAMES said he would cordially vote for the second reading of the bill, reserving the right to oppose it at further stages, if he found that it did not correspond to the spirit of the pledge which he had given to extend the franchise and protect the interest of all classes.

Mr SCHREIBER condemned the bill as fragmentary, unsatisfactory in principle, and inequitable in its results.

Mr CHILDERS denied the assertions of Mr Lowe and Mr Marsh with respect to the democratic and protectionist tendencies of the Australian colonies. He pointed out at some length their progress and prosperity, and their unshaken attachment to the mother country, and their devoted loyalty to the Crown. He quoted largely from Mr Lowe's speeches in Australia to show the extreme and violent opinions which he held. He warmly and earnestly supported the bill, and defended the manner in which the Government had proceeded with it, as the only way likely to be successful or satisfactory to the country.

Lord CRANBOURNE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Captain VIVIAN protested against adjourning at so early an hour as 12 o'clock if the debate was to close on Friday night.

After a short but rather sharp conversation the motion was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at 12.50 A.M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at five o'clock.

Mr DISRAELI presented a petition from the magistrates of Rochdale, alleging that the number of workmen on the register for that borough was 267, and not 67 as stated in the Government returns. He also presented a petition from Ashton-under-Lyne, stating that the number of workmen in that borough on the register was 350, and not 168.

THE REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill was resumed by

Lord CARNBOURNE, who supported the amendment. In conclusion, he said that the proposal of the Government that they should pass a portion of the bill in ignorance of the character of the remainder, was an attempt to interfere with the independence of the house, which the house itself acted wisely in resenting.

Captain GROSVENOR cordially supported the bill.

Mr BUTLER JOHNSTONE said that the Opposition wished to know was what share the working classes were to have in the representation? And he contended that the house ought not to be called upon to take a leap in the dark, but ought to insist upon knowing what the entire scheme of the Government was.

The discussion was continued by the O'Donoghue, Mr Albert Grant, Mr Beach, Mr Baines, Mr Newdegate, Mr Locke King, &c., and at 25 minuses past 10 o'clock,

Mr DISRAELI who was received with loud cheers rose to address the house. He said the alleged reasons for the introduction of the Government measure were two fold—Parliamentary pledges and Ministerial promises, the first of which must be fulfilled, the second not violated. Now the house should be cautious in accepting some views upon this head of the subject which have been advocated in the course of the debate. They are trenching on very dangerous ground. Hitherto, the freedom of Parliament has been the boast of our predecessors. That freedom of Parliament did not merely mean freedom of discussion or freedom from arrest, it meant, above all our privileges, the liberty of legislation—(hear)—and when we hear of Parliament being pledged, are we to understand that the conduct of preceding Parliaments is to deprive us of the highest and most exalted of our functions? Why on the contrary great authorities upon these subjects have been so jealous of any attempt upon the liberty of legislation enjoyed by Parliament that they have often maintained that, in a constitutional country like that of England, such a thing as a fundamental law cannot be recognised, and I hold that it cannot be for a moment maintained that we can be at all stopped in our course by any casual vote of a single house of Parliament, for that is all that is alleged. Our course is free. Is this Parliament pledged on the subject of Parliamentary Reform? If ever there was a Parliament less pledged on the subject than another, it is the present. After showing farther that no pledges had been broken, he went on at considerable length to show that the working classes had already considerable influence both in borough and county elections, that it was the Whig and not the Tory party which involved the country in the Crimean war, and nearly entangled them in the late Danish war, and that it was the Tory party who supported all measures affecting the welfare of the working classes, and in shortening the hours of labour in spite of the strenuous opposition of the hon. member for Birmingham. (Cheers.) He regretted the death of Sir George Cornewall Lewes who would not have counselled them to remodel their traditions on American principles, and to count votes by numbers, and not to weigh them, and to adopt the institutions of the children of their loins. (Loud cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who was received with overwhelming cheers from the Ministerial benches, rose at one o'clock precisely. After delivering an able and eloquent speech in support of the bill,

The house divided when their voted

For the second reading, ...	318
For the amendment, ...	313
Majority for the bill, ...	5

LATEST NEWS.

Davis's trial is expected to take place in the Circuit Court Richmond, within two month.

Lord Glenelg died at Cannes, in the South of France, on Monday, aged 87 years.

The papers speak in the most complimentary terms of Mr Lowe's speech, and none more so than the Daily News, which alludes to the brilliant rapidity of the movements, its skilful feints of argument and sudden flashes of illustration, its occasional felicities, its dexterous descents of thought and language, and its soaring flights of heroic cynicism; but who could suppose that it was all about a proposal to allow £7 householders in boroughs to vote at elections?

The Daily Telegraph describes the speech of Mr Lowe as an extremely fluent lecture on the evils of democracy; and say that members jumped up by fifties during the Reform debate, in the hope of catching the Speaker's eye.

The Times says it deserves to be studied for its close and continuous reasoning.

ASSAULT.—A farm servant was charged at the Justice of Peace Court, yesterday, before Messrs A. C. Holms and Gr Masson, with having assaulted another farm servant on or near the road leading from Paisley to Hall of Caldwell on the 14th instant. He denied the charge, but was convicted on the evidence, and was fined in the sum of £3 3s, with alternative of 20 days' imprisonment.

THE DEATH OF A STRANGER.—Last week we noticed that a man had been found in a helpless condition on Tuesday morning on a dunghill at Barnsford, and that he was conveyed to the Paisley Infirmary, where he died the same night, the cause of death being typhus fever. He was so weak when found as to be able only to utter indistinctly the name James Downie. It has since been ascertained that he was employed in a sugar house at Greenock, and that he left that town on Monday by the train for Houston, where his brother and sister reside. It is supposed that his mind must have been affected by the fever under which he was labouring at the time, and which no doubt accounts for his having turned in the wrong direction on leaving Houston station and wandered on to Barnsford Toll. His body was identified on Friday by his sister.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Police Court on Saturday—before Bailie Caldwell—James M'Millan, described as a malt and butter merchant, residing at No. 32 Spoutmouth, Gallowgate, Glasgow, was charged with a contravention of the 251st clause of the General Police Act, by furiously driving a horse yoked into a spring-cart, to the danger of passengers in Neilston Street, on Friday last. He denied driving furiously; but it was proved that a man named Glen was driving a dog-cart along Neilston Street, when he met two carts, and drew to the near side of the road to pass them. The prisoner, who was driving a spring-cart, was following the carts at a rapid pace, and he also passed the carts on his proper side; but, although he saw the dog-cart right in his way, never swerved, and Glen, seeing from his reckless manner that a collision was inevitable, drew his machine as close up to the roadside as he possibly could, and thus lessened the force of the shock. The prisoner, on getting clear, drove off, but was stopped by the police, and was found to be under the influence of liquor. He was found guilty, and fined 15s, or ten days' imprisonment.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A shoemaker named Alexander M'Gown, residing in New Smithhills Street, forfeited 21s at the Police Court on Thursday on a charge of assaulting his wife on three occasions this week. On Monday he was alleged to have struck her repeatedly, dragged her about by the hair, knocked her down and kicked her; on the following day to have abused her in a similar manner; and on Wednesday to have violently pushed her out of the house to the street, on each occasion severely injuring her.

ALARM OF FIRE.—Between one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, dense smoke was observed issuing from the shop of Mr John Millar, bookseller, 16 Gilmour Street, and it was found that a quantity of paper was on fire, but a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the flames. It appeared that William M'Allister, better known as the "Paddock," an itinerant vendor of matches, entered the shop and asked the boy in charge to buy a box, and, to show their good qualities, struck one of them, and in so doing either dropped the lighted match or a spark from it fell on some waste paper below the counter and burst into flames. The damage done was trifling. The firemen were called out, but the danger was over before their arrival.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Conscientious Conviction.—No investment of money can be so profitable as that which insures good health. It has been established beyond dispute that Holloway's Pills, which cost but a trifle, will successfully wrestle with and overthrow disease. In all the many forms in which dyspepsia or indigestion presents itself it may be thoroughly removed by these purifying and gently aperitive Pills, assisted by a diet which must be simple in quality and moderate in quantity. Long indisposition, resulting from defective appetite or imperfect assimilation, yields to this efficient treatment, and nauses, disagreeable tastes in the mouth, headache, and the annoying collection of phlegm which plagues the dyspetic in the morning, will be banished by these balsamic and strengthening Pills.

WATSON'S
PAISLEY DIRECTORY.
NOTICE.
Persons who have not made returns of any changes to take place in their Addresses after Whitsunday next are respectfully requested to do so without delay, to insure insertion in the PAISLEY DIRECTORY in their proper order.
Publishing Office—2 GILMOUR STREET.

PAISLEY HERALD
AND RENFREWSHIRE ADVERTISER.
PAISLEY, SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1866.

PAISLEY WATER WORKS BILL.

THE community generally will be glad to learn that the petition to the House of Lords against this Bill has been withdrawn, and that it will now be passed as an unopposed Bill. We never entertained any doubt of the result, and we were never even afraid of the petitioners going farther with their opposition, but the withdrawal of the petition is so far satisfactory that it will have the effect of rendering it unnecessary for the promoters to be at the expense of sending gentlemen to London to give evidence in support of the measure.

ANOTHER movement has been made, and so far with success, for throwing open the English Universities to persons outside the national church. On Wednesday Mr Bouverie moved that the House of Commons should go into committee upon the Fellows of Colleges Declaration Bill the object of which is to abolish the declaration of conformity to the liturgy of the Church of England, which is at present imposed on the elected Fellows of Colleges in the Universities. This reasonable measure was strongly opposed by Mr Walpole who maintained that Dissenters should have no power in the management of institutions which they had taken no part in founding and which were not intended for their use, and moved that the House should go into Committee that day six months, but after a smart discussion the motion was carried by 208 to 186. The clauses were afterwards agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee. As to the fate of the bill in the House of Lords it can only be conjectured and upon the whole the chances are in the meantime probably against it, but with such a majority in the House of Commons the abolition of the test must be a mere question of time, and as Lord Derby has given his assent to the Qualification for Offices Bill, it may not be long before he takes an equally liberal course in regard to the Fellows of Colleges Declaration Bill.

OTHER four Liberal members of Parliament have been unseated this week on account of their agents having been guilty of bribery at the last election, and what with the Liberal losses previously from the same cause, and the barefaced defections from the Ministerial ranks it is to be regretted that the majority on the Second Reading of the Reform Bill is much smaller than was anticipated even a week ago. In fact little or no hope is entertained that the bill will be persevered with in the face of such a powerful opposition as is arrayed against it. The question then comes to be, what next? There might have been three courses open to the Ministry, but one of these has been closed by the declarations of Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone that they would stand or fall by the measure. There seems consequently to be only two courses left, these being either to resign office or to dissolve Parliament; and there is scarcely a doubt but they will choose the former alternative. But who are to succeed to the direction of affairs? The Conservatives are not sufficiently strong to carry out any particular line of policy, and could not remain in office a month unless on sufferance; a coalition Government is always a makeshift, incapable of any good, and which never lasts long, and any arrangements at present which would leave out Mr Gladstone on the one hand and Mr Disraeli on the other in the formation of an administration would be so unsatisfactory to the country as well as to both the great parties in Parliament that such a thing as a Stanley Ministry would be even less acceptable than one directly emanating from the Conservative side of the house. In these circumstances after a longer or shorter period of uncertainty and change we have no doubt we will come back to something like the present Government, which on the whole is a very true representation of the political and economical principles of a good majority of the House of Commons. And having failed in carrying their Franchise Bill partly on account of the opposition of those who were desirous of knowing what were their intentions as to the redistribution of seats, they might next try what could be done by dealing first with the redistribution of seats. Altogether apart from the extension of the franchise there are the best possible grounds on which to support such a measure, and true reformers will not quarrel with the Government, for not making an extension of the voting privilege part of the same bill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large amount of artificial manure used in this country, and which, we believe, is every year increasing in quantity, the use of guano, we observe, is also increasing, the sum paid last year for the article being £2,676,995, or £809,704 more than the average of the five previous years. The whole of this large sum, with the exception of £146, 587, was expended upon Peruvian guano, which is imported into this country under a most stringent monopoly. The landowning interest is believed to be very strong in Parliament, and it is alleged that the influence of its members has been often brought to bear in such a way as to benefit the farmers, but either their power is not what it is said to be, or they are not fully aware of the extent to which they are victimised through the guano monopoly. What is called Peruvian guano is procured on certain uninhabited islands in the Pacific which are claimed by the Brazilian Government on the ground that they are nearer the coast of Brazil than any other part of the South American coast, and the claim has been generally conceded. Instead, however, of the guano deposits with which the islands are covered being available as in the case of the gold deposits in Australia and Calefornia to all comers, on the payment of a license or otherwise, they have been monopolised in a most extraordinary manner by the Brazilian Government. The whole of the article imported into the United Kingdom is consigned to one firm, and while it can be excavated and brought to this country at an expense of £5 to £6 per ton, the average wholesale price last year was about £11 5s per ton, or as nearly as possible double what it cost. The monopoly therefore would last year cost the agriculturists of the United Kingdom not less than £1,250,000. Now, had these islands produced cotton or rags such an outcry would have been raised by cotton spinners in the one case, or paper makers in the other, that our Government would have been forced to do something in the matter. And why is it, it may be asked, that nothing is ever done to secure for our agriculturists the privilege of getting this valuable fertilizer at a fair price, and the main reason we believe to be is that the money made out of the monopoly is applied to the payment of the interest upon the Brazilian Government debt. In other words a monopoly has been established in guano which has the effect of making the agricultural interest in this country contribute a large sum annually to pay the holders of Brazilian bonds dividends which they would otherwise have very little chance of receiving. But for that such an outrageous monopoly would never have been tolerated, and it is something strange to find the same parties who make so much noise every now and then about the malt-tax quietly submitting to this far greater injustice. The burden of the malt tax ultimately falls upon the consumers of malt liquors, and except in so far as it operates in lessening the demand for barley no special injury is inflicted upon the agricultural interest by its continuance, but what may be called the tax upon guano for the benefit of the Brazilian bondholders falls almost entirely upon that interest without their having the power of recovering any portion of it from the consumers of agricultural produce, the prices of which are in no way regulated either by the amount of rent, the cost of labour, or the price of manure, but by the prices at which foreign grain and other farm produce can be brought into and sold in this country. The high monopoly price of guano has another injurious effect—it has a tendancy to enhance the price of other descriptions of manure as but for the dearness of that article other fertilizers would not find a market at anything like the present rates. Under these circumstances the agricultural interest would be quite justified in demanding that the Government should use every means in their power to break down the monopoly in Peruvian guano, and we believe the country generally would support them in the demand.

WE never saw much reason to dread that the misunderstanding between Austria and Prussia would lead to an appeal to arms, notwithstanding the demands for explanations by the respective Governments upon each other, and the reported menacing military movements, and just when according to reports, matters had got to such a state that a rupture was inevitable, the tide turned—the crisis passed away—and already all danger of war between the two countries is at an end. No doubt Austria was so shabbily treated by Prussia in reference to the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies that the Government must have felt very chagrined at having been made a mere cat's-paw in the business, but however "willing to wound," Prussia felt and acted upon the conviction that she would be still more "afraid to strike." The present Emperor of Austria has taken so much trouble to ingratiate himself with the Hungarians and the other Danubian nations under his alleged, made overtures to the Italian Government for an alliance, and although it has not transpired on what terms, it is in the highest degree probable that the smallest price at which Italy would assist Prussia in securing the Duchies would be that Prussia should assist Italy in doing the same as respects Venetia. But if there was ever any likelihood of hostilities being resorted to the promptitude of Italy in commencing preparations has probably gone far to spoil the game, for it seems not only to have alarmed Austria, but to have afforded the Austrian Government an excuse, for backing out of its menacing attitude towards Prussia, by issuing a circular to its diplomatic agents at Berlin and the other European Courts explaining that "the Austrian armaments are rendered necessary by the proceedings of the Italian Government," and that "relying on the word of the Prussian King any measure of defence dominion, and has so far succeeded apparently in reconciling them to his sway, that not much danger might in the meantime have been apprehended from that quarter to Austria in the event of a war with Prussia, but as regards Italy the case is quite different. There the idea of uniting all the Italian States, including Venetia, into one kingdom or republic has become a passion, and such an opportunity as a war between Austria and Prussia would have been hailed with the greatest enthusiasm as the most desirable thing which could happen for the attainment of that object. Hence when there did seem to be some chance that Austria would not submit to allow Prussia to reap all the advantage of their joint successful attack upon Denmark without a struggle, Prussia, it was against Prussia was considered unnecessary," than which there was never a more contemptible excuse for backing out of a position when it was found that the threatened party was not to be frightened. So long at Prussia was allowed to carry out her own particular line of policy without interferance she could have no intention of attacking Austria, and if Austria never meant to threaten Prussia then all the talk about a war between the leading German Powers has been about a mere imaginary matter. But now that Italy has begun to act as if there was going to be a war between Austria and Prussia in which she was to play an important part what is likely to be the result? The Emperor of the French is said to have warned the Italian Government that France will remain neutral in the event of the Italians making an attack upon Austria, but if Italy was to assist Prussia against Austria, in the event of hostilities between those Powers, will Prussia not be bound to reciprocate the obligation by assisting Italy in the same circumstances? Without knowing the terms of the compact we have so little faith in the honour and honesty of the Prussian Government that if it feels secure it will not be interfered with or troubled in annexing the Danish Dutches, or in establishing a supremacy over them, we believe there is no likelihood of its doing anything which will aggrandise Italy at the expense of Austria, and the Italian Government will make a false reckoning if it calculates on anything of the kind. But, it is said, in reference to the intimation of the Emperor Napoleon that he will not assist Italy in the event of her attacking Austria, that "Italy may be able to fight her own battle without the help of French bayonets," and so may she be without the help of Prussian rifles; but would it be prudent to make the attempt? True, the Austrian Exchequer is never far from being in a bankrupt condition, and little energy is displayed in the management of her affairs, but the Italian Kingdom as it exists has not had time to consolidate properly, it has neither the population nor the revenue of Austria, and the Government at Florence would find as much and more difficulty in procuring the means of carrying on a great war as the Government at Vienna, and would be more likely to lose than to gain, therefore, by such a war. Finding then that no assistance is to be received from Prussia, as nothing is to be gained by it, the Italian Government will show more wisdom, we believe, than to rush into a contest with Austria with such a large balance of chances against their being successful, and where failure might be ruin. Little fear, consequently, need be entertained of the present military movements in Italy, any more than there was of the recent military and diplomatic movements in Germany, resulting in a war.

WEMYSS BAY RAILWAY.—The arrangement of trains on this line for May will be found in our advertising columns.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR HOUSTON ON TUESDAY.—Special Trains, it will be observed, are to be run to Houston on the day of the Steeple Chases, which will be found both a speedy, cheap, and comparatively safe mode of conveyance.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Special attention is directed to the very complete arrangements on this line for the accommodation of summer residents throughout Ayrshire as well as along the Ayrshire coast. The season tickets are very moderate in price, and the guest ticket system, which is peculiar to the Glasgow and South-Western, will come to be the more appreciated the more it is known.

LANARKSHIRE AND RENFREWSHIRE HUNT STEEPLE CHASES.—We again beg to remind our readers that those popular Steeple Chases are to take place near Houston on Tuesday, the 1st of May, when excellent sport is expected.

THE BOWLING SEASON.—Both the Abercorn Bowling Green and the Charleston Bowling Green, it will be observed, are to be opened for the Season on Friday next.

EXCHANGE ROOMS CONCERT HALL.—Mr and Mrs Gourlay have appeared nightly this week in their amusing entertainment entitled "Mrs M'Gregor's Levee." Mr Gourlay's delineation of Scottish character in its diverse and humorous features is wonderfully life-like, and never fails to elicit hearty applause from his auditors. The performances of his son, "Little Johnnie," are also remarkably clever for his years. To-night is their last appearance in Paisley previous to their departure for America, and all who wish to enjoy a treat should not fail to be present. Next week, there is to be another entire change, Mr Harry Clifton having arranged with Mr Kyle to give six of his popular concerts with a perfect galaxy of talent, and without any change in the prices.

GROCERS AND VICTUALLERS HALF-HOLIDAY.—While the operatives in various trades have secured a Half-Holiday on Saturdays, there was one class whose case was hopeless in that respect — the men employed in shops which require to be kept open later than usual on that day for the convenience of the public. From an advertisement, however, in another column, it will be observed, that Mr John Ballantyne has solved the difficulty by arranging to close his places of business on Tuesdays at 3 o'clock. Other grocers and victuallers, we understand, are following Mr Ballantyne's example, and it will depend in a great measure upon the public if the movement is successful.

DEATH OF EX-TREASURER ROWAND.—Mr Rowand, formerly town treasurer, died suddenly at his residence, Churchhill, on Monday morning. The deceased gentleman was well known and esteemed in the community, and had retired from business some years ago. He entered the Town Council in November, 1858, as representative of the fourth ward, and in the following year he was appointed to the office of burgh treasurer, the duties of which he ably discharged till he left the Council, upwards of three years ago. Mr Rowand was also a director of the Infirmary, and a member of the Burgh Parochial Board, and always took an earnest part in the management of both. He was a man of few words, making no pretension to the character of a public speaker, but rendered valuable service in the affairs of the trusts with which he was connected by his strong common sense, and the readiness and zeal with which he engaged in his duties. His health, which always appeared good, underwent an unfavourable change about a month ago, and he appears never to have rallied till the time of his death. The event was, however, unexpected, as he was able to leave the house on Saturday last, and on the previous day he was at Largs. He has left a widow but no children.—*Mail*.—The remains of ex-Treasurer Rowand were interred yesterday in the cemetery.

PAISLEY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this association took place on Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, in the church, No. 12 George Street, when the following office-bearers were elected for the session 1866-67:—President, Mr John Fisher; vice-president, Mr William Peattie; treasurer, Mr Robert Waterston; secretary, Mr James Hay; conductor, Mr John Lorimer; leader, Mr Louis Hoeck; librarian, Mr George Robertson; assistant librarians, Messrs William Wills, Thomas MacGregor, Robert Pinkerton, and Daniel M'Taggart. The Committee consist of Office Bearers, and Messrs A. Semple, John, Leitch, John Dunlop, Robert Peacock, John Nicol, George Dick, and James Young. The Secretary read the annual report, and the Treasurer intimated that after clearing off all the debt there was still on hand a small balance. The rules of the Association were gone carefully over and revised. The Chairman, Mr Fisher, announced that as soon as the committee had decided the Oratorio for next seasons practising, it would be advertised in the local newspapers.

CRICKET.—From our advertising columns it will be noticed that our celebrated local club the "Thistle" will be formally opened to-day by a match betwixt riflemen and non-riflemen, when a close game may be expected. From the fact that the grounds at Greenhill have been recently repaired and put in beautiful condition, that a new and substantial cricket lodge is in course of erection, and that matches with the best cricketers in the West of Scotland are either arranged or in course of arrangement, we have no doubt the club will maintain that prestige for which it has always been known. *On dit* that one if not more of the members have been honoured with a request by the Clydesdale C. C. to play against the United South of All England eleven, in the forthcoming match on Kinning Park.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF PRIVY COUNCIL ORDERS.—John Eadie, farmer, West Fulton, Kilbarchan, was charged at the Justice of Peace Court, yesterday before Messrs Park and Masson with having on the 27th March, contrary to the orders of the Local Authority, unlawfully removed a calf from Crosslie Cottage, in the parish of Houston, occupied by Joseph Lang to the farm of West Fulton. He pled guilty, and was fined in the sum of 10s with £3 4s 6d of expenses.—Joseph Rodger, Bishopton Toll, was charged at the same diet with having on the 11th April removed a cart of hay, and on the 12th of April two carts of straw, from the farm of Craigends, along the road towards Greenock in contravention of the notice of the Local Authority thereanent. He likewise pled guilty, and was fined in the sum of 10s, with £3 2s 6d of expenses.

THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS' EMIGRATION SCHEME.

We lately published a communication from the acting commissioner of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, United States, acknowledging receipt of a memorial to the President from the handloom weavers of Scotland on the subject of emigration. The following additional correspondence has been received:—

"Department of State, Bureau of Immigration, March 23, 1866.

"J. M. Bailey, Esq., United States Consul at Glasgow.

"SIR,—Your despatch of Nov. 22. of last year, containing an address from the handloom weavers of Scotland has been duly received at this office, having been referred to it for action. I inclose for your information copy of the correspondence between this Bureau and its office at the city of New York. The case which you present to the Department is by no means a novel one. Letters and addresses from people desiring to emigrate to this country on a contract, pledging their wages for the expense of such emigration, are daily received at this office. Under the existing laws, this Bureau has no authority to defray the expenses of any emigrants, and the only way in which the anxiety of such people to emigrate to this country is ever met by the great demand for labour in our country is by contracts such as you suggest in your letter, by which parties bind themselves to repay the expense of their emigration with labour at the usual rate of wages. But these contracts can only be entered into between private parties. This Bureau has found it impracticable, in all except a few instances, to find employers or employes, where either were needed, who were so situated that a contract between them of the above description was desirable; and whilst it will always pay the greatest attention to applications similar to the one you transmit, it is still unable practically to do anything more than protect immigrants under contracts already entered into in accordance with the law of 1864. The demand for all kinds of labour is at present very great in our country, and industry consequently well paid. Notwithstanding the great number of immigrants yearly arriving in this country, enterprise is still greatly checked by the want of sufficient help. The number of immigrants which arrived in this country during the year 1865 amounted to 287,387. I inclose a copy of the law referred to in this letter, and other matters, from which you may gather the extent of the authority of the Bureau of Immigration.—I have the honour to be, sir, very respectfuly. E. P. SMITH, Commisioner."

"Department of State, Bureau of Immigration, Washington, March, 10 1866.

"Sir,—Inclosed you will receive a letter from the United States Consul at Glasgow, transmitting an address of the handloom weavers of Scotland to the President of the United States, which has been referred to this Bureau for action. As the Bureau has no authority to pay the passage of any emigrants, the only remaining mode of bringing the petitioners over to this country seems to be to induce manufacturers to pay their passage on a contract as authorised by the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1864. You are therefore requested to give the matter your earliest attention, and to report thereon immediately thereafter to enable this Bureau to communicate to the petitioners accordingly. You will return the inclosure as soon as it has served the purpose for which it is referred to you.—I am, sir, &c., J. P. JACOBSON, for Commissioner."

"J. P. Cumming, Esq., New York."

"United States Immigration Office, No. 3 Bowling Green, New York, March 20, 1866.

"Sir,—In relation to the address of Handloom weavers of Scotland to the President, I beg leave to say that I have made inquiries in reference to the matter, and have ascertained that manufacturers are not willing to make advances to bring them here, but if they were here they could obtain employment.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN P. CUMMING. Superintendant of Immigration

"Horace H. Congar, Esq., U.S. Commissionor of Immigration, Washington."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At 34 Glen Street, Paisley, on the 25th instant, Mrs D. M. Sproul; a daughter.

At 60 High Street, Paisley, on the 23d instant, Mrs Peter M'Gregor; a son.

At 11 Gauze Street, Paisley, on the 25th instant, Mrs William Wilson; a son.

At Barangry Farm, Bishopton, on the 24th instant, Mrs John Lyle; a son.

At Westfield Cottage, Renfrew, on the 23d instant, Mrs George Willock; a son.

At Langbank, on the 26th instant, Mrs William Brown; a son.

At Langbank, near Port-Glasgow, on the 23d instant, the wife of Andrew Duncan, Esq., C.E., Glasgow; a daughter.

At Queenslea, Langside, on the 24th instant, Mrs John Mann; a son.

At 34 Woodlands Road, on the 24th instant, Mrs John Campbell; a son.

At 56 Trongate Street, Glasgow, on the 23d instant, Mrs John Campbell, of the Roderick Dhu Tavern; a daughter.

At 9 Minerva Street, Glasgow, on the 22d instant, Mrs Donald Campbell; a daughter.

At 6 Rutland Place, Govan Road, Glasgow, on the 23d instant, Mrs William Martin; a daughter.

At 99 Douglas Street, Glasgow, on the 26th instant, the wife of John M'Conville, Esq., M.D.; a daughter.

At Summerlee Cottage, on the 21st instant, Mrs William Lindsay; a son

At the Parochial Schoolhouse, Old Kilpatrick, on the 21st instant, Mrs M. Findlay; a daughter.

At Hutton Park, Largs, on the 20th instant, Mrs James Dunlop; a son—prematurely

MARRIAGES.

At Govan Manse, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Leishman, M.A., minister of Linton, Roxburghshire, the Rev. David Williamson, Runciman, M.A., minister of Leslie, Fifeshire, to Isabella Agatha, youngest daughter of the Rev. Matthew, Leishman, D.D., minister of Govan.

At 56 Causeyside, Paisley, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Lees, Mr Hugh Brown, baker, to Annie, second daughter of Mr John Primrose.

At 56 Causeyside, Paisley, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Lees, Mr William Napier, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Brown, baker.

At William Street, Johnstone, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Robert Dunlop, John Reid, Glasgow, to Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr George Smith, cabinetmaker.

At the Manse of Scone, Perthshire, on the 24th instant, by the father of the bride, the Rev. John Martin, minister of the High Church, Paisley, to Isabella C. Crombie, daughter of the Rev. John Crombie, D.D.

At Clarkston, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. Andrew Cameron, East Anstruther, J. Whitelaw Muir, Esq, Arden, to Jeanie F., only daughter of Mr John West, Clarkston.

At 73 Union Street, Greenock, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, John H. Ballantine, Esq., sugar refiner, to Marion, eldest daughter of A. Russell, Esq., shipowner.

At 56 Union Street, Greenock, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. William Laughton, of St. Thomas' Church, Richard Philip Going, Esq., of Violet Hill, Broadford, County Clare, to Sarah, second daughter of the late James Denniston, Esq., of O'Brien's Bridge, County Clare.

At 27 Berkeley Terrace, Glasgow, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Robert Buchanan, D.D., uncle of the bride, William Fraser, merchant, Glasgow, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Nicol Handyside, Esq., Russian Consul.

At 11 Dalhousie Place, Shamrock Street, Glasgow, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw Thompson, Mr Alex. Fullarton, merchant, Ayr, to Helen, second daughter of the late Mr Andrew Frame.

At 23 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. George Stewart Burns, of the Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. John Kinross, of Largs, William Hutton Inglis, Esq., manufacturer, to Janet Clark, second daughter of James Reid, Esq., banker.

At Crossbasket, East Kilbride, by the Rev. P. J. Gloag, Patrick Smith, Esq., Manchester, to Susan, daughter of the late Robert Clark, Esq., Inverchapple, Kilmun.

At Templehall, Hamilton, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Robert Black, M A., Hamilton, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Brown, D D., Glasgow, the Rev. William Thomson, Slateford, to Isabella Gibson, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Struthers, Hamilton.

At Viewvale, Bannockburn, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. W. E. W. Brown, Andrew Thomson, junior, Alloa, to Martha, younger daughter of the late William Wilson, Esq. of Skeoch.

DEATHS.

At Churchhill, Paisley, on the 23d instant, Robert Rowand, Esq.

At his son's house, 7 George Street, Paisley, on the 27th instant, Mr Alexander M'Naughtan, in his 83d year.—Friends will please accept of this intimation.

At Saucel, Paisley, on the 20th instant, David, only son of Mr David Brodie, in his tenth year.

At 3 North Street, Paisley, on the 26th instant, Alexander Storrie, flesher, aged 39 years.

At 8 Inkle Street, Paisley, on the 20th instant, Robert Shirlaw, aged 33 years.

At 5 Eglinton Terrace, Ayr, on the 23d instant, Mr John Caldwell, aged 52 years, late farmer, Auchens, Kilbarchan Parish.

At Muirhead, Elderslie, on the 23d instant, in his 58th year, Mr Alex. Hall, farmer.

At 51 High Street, Johnstone, on the 22d instant, William Thomson, aged 90 years, late of David's Hill, Dalry, Ayrshire.

At South Arthurlie, Barrhead, on the 26th instant, Francis, aged 38 years youngest surviving son of the late Zechariah Heys, Esq., of Arthurlie.

At Barrhead, on the 22d instant, David Brock, aged 21 years, traveller to Mr Henderson, confectioner, Glasgow.

At Braidbar, Eastwood, on the 20th instant, Elizabeth Oswald, aged 17 years, youngest daughter of the late David Warnock, Scotston Mains.

At his residence, 52 High Street, Arbroath, on the 21st inst., Mr George Ritchie, in his 68th year.

At 12 Victoria Place, Govan, on the 25th instant, Elizabeth Hopkins, wife of Mr Joseph Adam, flesher.

At 141 Kent Road, Glasgow, on the 22d instant, Ann Anderson, wife of Mr Thomas Paul, goldsmith.

At 42 West Street, Glasgow, on the 25th instant, Mr John Dunn, aged 70 years.

At 32 William Street, Helensburgh, on the 22d instant, the Rev. Robert Maclachlan, A.M., aged 73 years.

At Annfield Villa, Helensburgh, on the 22d instant, Mr Archibald Blair, in his 41st year.

At Glendarroch, Helensburgh, on the 23d instant, George Henderson, Esq., in his 87th year.

At Cardross Villa, on the 23d instant, Margaret Walker, wife of John Stewart, Esq.

At Low Waxford, Symington, Ayrshire, on the 21st instant, in his 87th year, Mr James Wilson, farmer.

At 14 Cathcart Street, Ayr, on the 19th instant, Marion M'Rae, wife of William Craig, Esq., surgeon.

At Spencerfield, Hamilton, on the 21st instant, Mr Peter M'Farlane, aged 84 years.

At Park Terrace, Stirling, on the 20th instant, Thomas M'Micking, of Miltonise, Wigtonshire, in his 81st year.

WANTED, for a Warehouse in Town, a BOY, who can write well, and is expert at calculations.
Address "R.," at the Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a STOREKEEPER, for an Engineering Work. An old soldier preferred.
Apply at THISTLE WORKS, Bridge Street, Paisley.

WANTED, a HORIZONTAL REEL WARPER.—Apply to WM. HOLMS & BROTHERS, Greenhead Mills, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

WANTED, for 15TH MAY, a GIRL, of undoubted respectability, not exceeding 16 years—one from the country would be preferred. The situation is one of permanency, and, therefore, the Applicant must have good references as to honesty and working qualifications.
Address "Domestic," HERALD Office.

A WIDOW LADY, who has a Comfortable House, will be glad to receive a BOARDER, or INVALID LADY, who would be paid every attention. Satisfactory reference given.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.

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THE GREAT CRINOLINE QUESTION,
Solved by Her Majesty
THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.
Ladies should at once obtain GRATIS of their Draper or Corset Maker, THOMSON'S new Illustration, showing the veritable "MODE DE L'IMPERATRICE."

NEW BOOK OF FAMILY WORSHIP.
In One Volume, Quarto, Price £1 5s., full cloth elegant, with gilt edges, Illuminated Title-Page, Sixteen Steel and Four Chromo-Lithograph Engravings,
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From the "British Standard":—"Of the larger quarto publications which have appeared, a number have been highly creditable, but nothing for beauty and splendour may be compared with the present publication of the redoubtable bibliopole of Glasgow, Mr. W. R. M'Phun. That energetic and enterprising man has already achieved, in diverse ways, great things in relation to the Scriptures, but this is his master-piece—there is no advancing upon it. There have been three or four very excellent Household Liturgies for the whole year published in Scotland, but all these are utterly eclipsed by the new luminary. In matter, form, illustration, it exceeds them all, and leaves nothing further to be desired."
Published by W. R. M'PHUN & SON, 86 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

WATSON'S
PAISLEY DIRECTORY.
NOTICE.
Persons who have not made returns of any changes to take place in their Addresses after Whitsunday next, are respectfully requested to do so without delay, to insure insertion in the PAISLEY DIRECTORY in their proper order.
Publishing Office—2 GILMOUR STREET.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS are WANTED for the Supply of the following Articles, from 8th May till 7th November, 1866, inclusive:—

BEEF, best Ox Flanks, without Bone, to be delivered in Whole Flanks,............Per Stone of 14 lbs.
HOUGHS, best Ox, to be delivered cut by the joint, and whole, fore and hind alternately,..........Per Stone of 14 lbs.
Good BEEF, for Boiling, with Bone,..........Per Stone of 14 lbs.
Good STEAK, ...Per lb.
Good HOUSEHOLD COAL, ...At the depot or delivered.
Good DROSS, ...Per ton of 20 cwts., riddled.

Accounts will be paid monthly.

The House Governor will be judge of the Articles, and have power to refuse any which he may think inferior.

Sealed Offers, marked outside as such, to be lodged with the Subscriber, on or before TUESDAY, the 1st May, at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Offer, nor such as may be in any respect unsatisfactory.

C. W. LAING, House Governor.
Abbey Poorhouse, Paisley, 28th April, 1866.

Public Notices.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

TO GROCERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

The Operative Bakers of Paisley having requested from their Employers a Half Holiday on Saturdays, to be in keeping with the other trades of the community, the Masters, always willing to aid them in their moral and social improvement, will endeavour, as far in them lies, to attain this end,—

WE, the MASTER BAKERS of PAISLEY, beg therefore to intimate to our Customers that the HALF HOLIDAY will Commence on SATURDAY, the 5th of May, and we trust that any change or alteration in the Serving of Bread to the Public will be viewed with kindness and consideration, to enable us to carry out, as far as practicable, the desires and wishes of our men.

M. SWAN, Deacon.

BRICKS.

A LARGE LOT of HALF BRICKS may be had GRATIS. Apply at LONEND DYE WORKS.

THE LONDON AUCTION and ADVANCE COMPANY, 5 PILGRIM STREET, LUDGATE HILL, have now OPENED their Splendid Suite of NEW ROOMS, and are prepared to receive WINES, SOFT GOODS, and Merchandise of all descriptions for Sale. Advances made.

This is a good medium for selling Glasgow and Paisley Manufactures, &c.

For further particulars, address "W. R., 27," HERALD Office, Glasgow.

LANARKSHIRE AND RENFREWSHIRE HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES,
TO BE HELD AT
HOUSTON, RENFREWSHIRE,
ON MAY 1ST, 1866.

STEWARDS.
THE EARL OF EGLINTON.
SIR ARCHIBALD I. CAMPBELL, Bart.
COL. BUCHANAN.
GEORGE LUMSDEN, Esq.
JOHN A. BRODIE, Esq.
J. H. HOULDSWORTH, Esq.
CHARLES T. COUPER, Jun., Esq.
THOMAS D. SPEIRS, Esq.

I. A STEEPLE CHASE FOR A PIECE OF PLATE, VALUE, 50 SOVS.—Open to all horses that have been regularly hunted with the Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, or Lord Eglinton's Fox Hounds. 13 stone each. To be ridden by Members of either Hunt, or Officers of the Army or Navy stationed, or who have been stationed, in Scotland in 1866. One Sov. Entry.

II. A STEEPLE CHASE FOR A PIECE OF PLATE, VALUE, 50 SOVS. 12 stone each. Same conditions as previous race. One Sov. Entry.

III. THE WEST OF SCOTLAND GRAND NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLE CHASE, OF 5 SOVS. EACH (2 Sovs. Forfeit), with 100 SOVS. added—the Second Horse to save his Stake; 12 st. each—for Horses that have been fairly Hunted with any established Pack of Hounds in Scotland during the Season 1865-1866, for which Certificates from Masters of Hounds must be produced, if required. Entrance, One Sov. A winner of any Steeple Chase or Hurdle Race (Matches excepted) to carry 5 lbs. extra; if of the value of 100 Sovs., or upwards, 12 lbs. About 4 miles, over a fair hunting country. Gentlemen Riders; but any Gentleman who has won a Steeple Chase value 100 Sovs., 4 lbs.; and Professionals, Trainers, Grooms, or any one who has ridden for pay, 7 lbs. extra.

IV. THE SCURRY STAKES OF 3 SOVS. EACH (1 Sov. Forfeit), with 25 SOVS. added, for horses that have been hunted in Scotland, not the property of a Subscriber, to any established Pack of Hounds. 12 stone each.

Entries to be made with JAMES MORRISON, Esq., 40 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, on or before 24th April.

Colours to be declared at time of Entry for each Race.

REGULATIONS, &C.

1. All Stakes to be paid to the Secretary by 12 o'Clock on the morning of the Races.

2. The Jockies to be properly dressed, and to ride in the colours entered, under a penalty of £1 sterling, which will be strictly enforced.

3. Should any dispute arise, the decision of the Stewards to be final.

4. The First Race to start at One o'Clock.

Entries to be made with JAMES MORRISON, Esq., 40 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, on or before 24th April for Race No. III., and on or before 28th April for the other Races.

JAMES MORRISON, Hon. Sec.
Glasgow, 21st March, 1866.

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