treasures, and we have no doubt that in our own County of Sligo equally remunerative "diggings" would be obtained, after a research not involving any considerable outlay. Wicklow, however, was, in the first instance indebted to private enterprise and to subsequent publicity, and it shall not be our fault if Sligo's resources are not developed before long. We are led to these remarks by a communication which has reached us from a respected correspondent, thoroughly acquainted with such subjects, who has drawn our attention to the profitable working of the Connorce Mines, and to a recent undertaking of the Company, which he states "cannot fail of being largely remunerative."

We learn from the statement of our correspondent that for some time past this property has been successfully worked by a very limited outlay, and has sent from 8,000 to 9,000 tons of iron pyrites or sulphur ore, to the Liverpool and other markets. This article may be raised to any extent and would in itself yield hundsome dividends on increased capital; but in addition to the pyrites a certain per centage of copper and silver has been also produced, in some instances so much as 18 ounces of silver to the ton of ore, the average being not under eight ounces. Our correspondent adds—

"Statements put forward in the prospectuses of new companies should be received with caution, but this is not a new and untried undertaking, but one that has been at work for several years, and has made the above return to the proprietors. The property is situate in the immediate vicinity of the Ballymurtagh or Wicklow Copper Mine. which is now paying dividends of 80 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital, and there is reason to hope that the Connorce concern will prove not much inferior to it when efficiently worked on a large scale and with ample capital. The names of the directors of the new company are to a certain extent a fair guarantee of success, in addition to which the retiring proprietary giving up works which have heretofore paid so well, with the valuable plants and implements, without stipulating for any specific sum either at present or hereafter, and requiring no other consideration than a small fractional portion of the nett profits seems to put beyond all doubt the advantages that must result to shareholders. The subscription list having been closed with payments to the extent of £35,000 instead of £50,000, it is to be hoped that the directors will consider that sum sufficient to commence operations, and that they will not (at least for the present) issue more shares."

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BALLYMOTE.

We promised in our last to give some particulars with respect to the New Church which is about being erected in Ballymote, through the active exertions of the pious and indefatigable Pastor, the Very Rev. Dr. Tighe, and we now proceed to redeem our promise:—

The church will be in the geometric style of gothic architecture which prevailed in Europe in the 13th century. It will consist of a nave, chancel, sacristy and tower, crowned by a quaint and elegant spire. The chancel is to be sunken by an easy and lightsome by windows of elegant design. The nave will be separated from the aisles by an arcade of bold and massive character, and the clerestory is to be lighted by circular or quatrefoil windows. The roofs are to be framed in open work. The west front, from the tower, will have for its most striking feature a rose window of most beautiful and novel form, whilst the tower and steeple at the north-west angle will terminate the facade, and will form a group certainly equal to any church built of its size. The cost of the building will be over £3,000, without the tower and spire, and will be executed throughout in the best and most durable manner.

Messrs. Hadfield and Goldie, of London and Sheffield, the well-known and eminent Catholic architects, have charge of the work; and the contractor is Mr. Charles Killgallon, of Sligo, whose practical ability has been amply tested in works which he has carried out to completion in this and other counties.

We have two corrections to make in our report of the interesting proceedings at the laying of the Foundation Stone which appeared in our last. Instead of the Church of St. Bridget, as stated, it should have been "the Church of the Lord Immaculate Virgin Mary;" and "Mr. Hadfield, of the firm of Hadfield and Goldie," &c., should have been, "Messrs. Hadfield and Goldie," as appears above.

As we mentioned in our last, Ballymote is historically famous, and therefore well worthy of the attention of the tourist; but when this splendid church is completed, we have no doubt that hundreds of visitors from the metropolis will avail of the railway communication not only to view the ruins of the ancient structures, but to admire the church with which the name of the Rev. Denis Tighe will ever be associated.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE PRESS.

The following appears in the *Mayo Telegraph* of Wednesday:—

"The *Connaught Patriot* before the last did not find its way to our office; nor did a single number of the *Sligo Champion* for the last four or five weeks reach our hands. We do not think the missing of a post a sufficient cause of complaint, but when papers are not permitted to reach their destination even at the eleventh hour, we think we are quite justified in asking why?"

We are of opinion that our contemporary is perfectly justified in asking the question; and we think, also, that he is exceedingly gentle in manner, considering the provocation. There is a proverb to the effect that soft words turneth away wrath, but we have yet to learn their potency when the Government office is in question. We have had so many complaints of the non-delivery of our journal within the last month, that we have taken measures to have the matter brought under the notice of the Post-Master General. On Saturday week no less than five papers were purloined, as we subsequently learned from missives sent by five of our subscribers.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CONFIRMATION AND FIRST HOLY COMMUNION IN CALRY.—On Sunday last his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, attended by the Rev. John White, the Rev. Patrick Healy, and the Rev Denis Cullen, administered Confirmation and First Holy Communion to about 120 children in the neat little chapel of the Parish of Calry, which is under the immediate spiritual care of the Rev. John White. At the termination of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, all the children received the Blessed Sacrament. Subsequently, his lordship from the high altar addressed the youthful recipients in a most impressive discourse, in which he pointed out the importance of the great sacrament they had participated in, and the graces imparted by the Sacrament of Confirmation, which they were about receiving—His lordship then proceeded to examine the children as to the principles of the Christian doctrine, and appeared much pleased at the proficiency they displayed in their answers. After Confirmation, his lordship again addressed the children on the necessity of adhering strictly to God's commandments, and after a most instructive discourse gave his solemn benediction to the congregation present. Among those present were—The Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Miss Westhead, Miss M'Dermott, Mrs. Colonel Whyte and two daughters, &c.

The Lord Bishop left Sligo on Monday, to attend the meeting of the Prelates in Dublin.

POSTPONEMENTS.—We are again obliged to hold over some communications, including the letter of P. M. D. In our next we hope to clear off all arrears.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that a marriage is about to take place between Miss Cooper, eldest daughter of E. J. Cooper, Esq., of Markree Castle, and Captain Wares, R.N. A Collooney correspondent says,—"Mr. Cooper is entertaining a distinguished number of guests previous to the marriage. Amongst them are the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Clanricarde, Lord Clonmore, Lord Erne, Lord Cole, Captain Warre, Captain J. Cooper, Captain R. Cooper, &c., &c. The marriage is to take place next month in London."

THE POTATO CROP—THE WEATHER.

We regret to have to state that the blight is making serious inroads on the potato crop in this county. We have heard, on reliable authority, that in some districts more than one-half of the crop is gone, and that many holders of con-acre will be unable to make their rent out of the remnant, not to speak of having any winter supply for themselves and families.

Since Thursday afternoon the weather has been very cold. At ten o'clock yesterday morning snow began to descend, and continued to fall for about half-an-hour, the wind blowing N.W. At midday we had a heavy shower of hail, succeeded by sleet, which has continued up to the hour of our going to press. The *Freeman's Journal*, in alluding to the deficiency in the hay and green crops, advises the farmer to economise everything that may be turned to use as food for cattle during the winter, and we think the counsel well worthy of attention. Our contemporary recommends the use of "Indian meal, and other kindred substitutes for hay or straw, when properly prepared; and we rather incline to the opinion—founded upon its almost universal popularity—that, in addition to the above-mentioned substitutes, a supply of Liebig's Patent Cake for Cattle," and for which Messrs. Retigan and Company have received the highest testimonials from leading stock breeders in England as well as at the late Ballinasloe Fair, would place our stock breeders in a state of comparative security.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

SLIGO OCT. 21.—Owing to the supply of pigs in the English markets being in excess of the demand, the opening price in this neighbourhood is rather easier than was expected. 40s. per 112lbs. was paid during the week for light weights. The supply trifling.

Our London advices state that buyers take very sparingly of old provisions as now have already appeared on the market, and are pushed off on arrival at low prices. The quantity is, however, very small. Next week we will be able to give reliable quotations, meanwhile we annex the ruling prices of the week. Bacon (old) 48s. to 54s. per cwt.; hams, 60s. 60s. to 90s. per cwt., according to assortment; lard, 60s. to 66s. per cwt.; retail bacon 6d. to 7½d.; hams, 9d.; lard, 8d. per lb.

THE CORN TRADE—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Dublin, October 21.

We had a good market to-day and farmers' lots of wheat and oats were freely taken at an advance of 6d. a barrel: the same advance was required for barley but not obtained. In Indian corn but little doing. Small lots only could be had at the quotations—white wheat, 24s. 6d. to 27s. per barrel; red do., 25s. to 26s.; barley, 14s. to 17s.; oats, 12s. to 13s.; Indian corn, 30s. to 32s. per quarter.

The imports of the week were—7,000 quarters wheat, 1,250 do. barley, 200 do. oats.

The arrivals at port of call since this day week were—10 cargoes wheat, 8 Indian corn, 2 barley, 3 oats, 1 rye.

LATEST MARKETS.

SLIGO MARKET NOTE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THIRSDAY.

Oats per sack, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; Wheat per barrel, 19s 0d to 22s 6d; Barley per stone, 9d to 10d; Oatmeal per cwt., 12s 0d; Indian meal, 8s; Potatoes per pack, 10d to 1s; Wool per stone, 20s 0d.

SLIGO BUTTER MARKET.

Irts 113s 0d; 2nds 109s 0d; 3rds 103s 0d; 4ths 94s 0d; good fresh butter 1s. per lb.

DROMAHAIR FARMING SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in a field adjoining the town, and the dinner came off in the granary loft of Mr. Hugh Gillmor. The Chair was taken by Colonel Kelly, J.P., and the Vice Chair by R. O'Ferrall, Esq., J.P. Amongst those present were—Dr. Powell, Sligo; Mr R. Kell, Mr. Montgomery, solicitor; Mr Joseph Robinson, Bloomfield; Mr. Joshua Kell, jun.; Messrs Elliott, Moses, Bird, Mr. John Burke, Moses Corscadden, Messrs. Maguire, &c., &c.

The Show of cattle was excellent in all the classes, and to the credit of the women of Leitrim be it said, the amplitude of butter was all that could be desired.

The show of green crops was exceedingly creditable, evidencing as they did careful culture to an extent not often witnessed.

Close upon a hundred sat down to dinner, which was served up in Mr. Gillmor's best style.

After the customary toasts,

The Chairman, in suitable terms, proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Dromahair Farming Society," contrasting its present prosperous condition with what it was in previous years.

Several other toasts, including the health of "the land of the soil," the "strangers," the "successful competitors," and "our next merry meeting," were proposed and respectively responded to by Dr. Powell, Mr John Gillmor Mr. Robert Kell, Mr Joshua Kell, jun.; Mr. Galbraith, &c.

[The above is a mere outline of the proceedings at the meeting of the Dromahair Farming Society, the announcement of which was given in all our Tory contemporaries, but studiously excluded from our columns.]

PROVINCIAL SYNOD IN ENGLAND.

On Sunday last, at Pantoss in Malvern by the Cardinal Archbishop and the Bishops of the province of Westminster, the Provincial Synod assembled, was read in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in London. This Synod has recently held its sitting at St. Mary's College, Oscot, and was attended by every Bishop of the province. The address, which is of great length, alludes to the co-operation of the laity with the two orders of the clergy as having enabled the poor school committee to measure improvements of most important advantages, and as having secured equality of their refreshments and honourable appointments for their chaplains. But three measure were still contended for, namely—

"First, the detailing for Catholics in the way the same means and opportunities for receiving religious instruction as have been provided for Catholics in the army. Second, the placing Catholic prisoners on the same footing as Protestants in all that regards religious assistance and consolation; for since, profoundly, the prison is now regarded as a place of reformation rather than of expiation, and since no one can doubt that the real fault or defect is in the heart, and never totally destroyed by a cause of vice, in the best and dullest the only hold which later calls to virtue can seize; it stands to reason that Catholic delinquents can be restored to a good life by no one as well as by the priest, who alone knows their religious convictions and can supply their spiritual wants. Thirdly, the abolition of a unfair justice for the wretched inmates of the workhouse, whose only crime is sad misfortune, and who are even more unfairly treated than prisoners and convicted criminals, for, whereas the regulations of prisons are at least, in their respective classes, uniform, and prescribed by a public authority, the rules and usages of these receptacles of wretchedness are subject to the capricious enactments of local jurisdictions, sometimes, indeed—especially in large towns—but not liberal in their dealings with our poor, yet often harsh—minded and slightly to an almost inexplicable degree. Hence the visits of the priests to those afflicted and oppressed creatures of God are limited, hurried and cold, and hindered, by local lessons and the earlier conditions, which require a strong hand to sweep them away and substitute for them a generous and kind-hearted legislation."

Cessure is passed upon negligent parents who allow themselves to be "seduced by the advantages proposed to allure their children to heretical schools, or to be carried away by the cry of education conducted merely as a means of getting in the world, and so do not perceive the evils of an erroneous or approximate the blessings of a sound education." Of the Divorce Court, they also address—that Catholics cannot avail themselves, its purpose being diametrically opposed to the doctrine of the Church; and the establishment of the court is deplored as an innovation calculated to enervate great principles in our social and domestic life. The war in Italy—a war "between the two Catholic empires of Europe"—is referred to chiefly in terms of gratitude for the safety of the Pope, who, it says, has been a "man of sorrow, one acquainted with grief."

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM BALMORAL.—On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Helena, and Louise, left Balmoral for Holyrood. The Queen and the Princess Alice were unawhs of Royal Stuart tartan. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Edinburgh on Friday morning for Loch Katrine, where her Majesty formally opened the waterworks constructed there by the corporation of Glasgow. Her Majesty returned to Edinburgh at 6 p.m. On Saturday morning her Majesty and the Royal Family took their departure from St. Margaret's station for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty remained till Monday. The Queen and Royal Family arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PROTEST OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ORLEANS.

The *Morning News* publishes a translation of the "Protest of the Archbishop of Orleans against the outrages with which our holy Father the Pope and the holy Apostolic See are menaced, and which are at the present moment." We regret that we are only able to make room for the following extracts from this important document:—

"It is impossible for me to be silent or to refrain longer from protesting, on my own part, against the outrages of which our Holy Father the Pope and the Holy See continue to endure under our eyes. I am no longer able to repress the emotions which such a spectacle kindles in my soul, and which I know and feel all Catholic hearts experience with me: and what heart should we possess if we suffered now, or rather if we should suffer, such cruel and indignities. How can one see or hear, with calmness, what is daily seen and heard? When the Father of the Faithful is steeped in bitterness when the august head of the Catholic Church is undoservedly outraged, when a mild and pacific Pontiff is overwhelmed with insults, when hateful spoliations are, in fine, prepared and consummated in the utter contempt of rights the most ancient, the most sacred, the most legitimate, and, I repeat, the cry which bursts from our bosoms, and shall we protest only by our private grieds and silent tears? And who would believe in the liberty of the Catholic spirit in Europe, if the legitimate organs of publicity in every country did not loudly proclaim that which is justice, honesty, and religion whisper in the bottom of the souls of all?

"Since the treaty of Villafranca, what see we in Italy but the holidays of the wicked? Is it possible to deny that the triumph of the revolutionary spirit, continue revolt and insurrection? And that which puts the finishing stroke to all these evils is, that they have been prepared and organised in the territories of independent Sovereigns, even in the States of the Head of the Church by the agents and emissaries of—strange to behold—a prince, the son of one of the most noble Royal lines of Europe—stranger still—a prince who called himself a Christian.

"Who will venture to assert that Tuscany—that Parma—that the Pontifical States—have sustained an exterior pressure, and that the revolt of these towns, which last year ago hailed the Pope with acclamations, is a spontaneous outburst of the people, and not the work of those perpetual forgers of revolution—of those irreconcilable enemies of order and public peace, from whom the arms of France delivered oppressed Rome in a former period? Is it not evident, then, that Revolution accomplishes its designs there. Does it not once more exhibit itself, such as it truly is, to the world, with its scandalous excesses, its wanted scenes of disorder, its despotism of all that is venerable and holy? In the name of these revolutionary manifestations, which, under the old and worn-out pretext of expressing public opinion cause to mount to the surface and break forth the vileness and baseness which ferments in the depths of the popular masses, have they not sufficiently profaned things august and great? Have they not degraded by insulted majesty, even the majesty of the people whom they degrade? Have they not sufficiently outraged, without any avowed cause of complaint, the mildest and most pacific of princes, the most noble of women, a heroic mother, and the best and most magnanimous of Pontiffs? On him—on this old man, Pius IX.—have they not attempted to cast the responsibility of the blood which they themselves caused to flow, proposing to him by an ultimatum which he yet necessary, supposition? * * * * * *

"They speak, indeed, of opinion, of the wishes of the people, of deliverance. * * * * * * The wishes of the people! Who heeds the wishes of Poland? What serious efforts have been made to repair the detestable injustice of the past century towards a great Catholic nation which, in 1863, saved from the barbarous Muscovitan, Austria, Europe, even Christianity? Have not the Rhenish provinces expressed their desires? Do you intend to hear the aspirations of the thirteen millions of the East?

"And Catholic Ireland, has not she also her aspirations? An English Minister said yesterday that England would never permit those lawful sovereigns to be neated by force of the Italians. Ireland, in a former period, many times over crushed by main force, could England say to us that Ireland, that Catholic country, would not much prefer to the throne that opprobrious, that shameful throne, the most noblest children, Catholic as herself, and crowned at this moment with the most brilliant halo of Christ's glory?

"The wishes of the people! What crimes have not been committed under cover of this name. Poor people! Do they not know how deceive, how cruelly have exposed in the audacity of wicked men by the terror of the good? Does not the attempt of the Ides of January in France clearly show what without men have to fear for themselves in Italy?

"They speak of deliverance! If you will restore Italy to herself, to her ancient glories, to her ancient liberty from the revolutionists, who have ever ruined her fortunes and rendered her chains last for her, above all, deliver her from anarchy. If you would restore to her lawful liberty, the prosperity and glory to which so long her genius, her moderation, her wisdom, have given her the right, the nations summon her; above all, then, respect the Apostolic See, which for so many centuries has been the refuge and the rampart of Italian liberty."

FRANCE

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree authorising the Agent de Change, to employ one or two clerks to act in their name, and under the responsibility of the Agent de Change. The privileges of such clerks cannot be transferred by sale. The *Moniteur*, in a note, also announces that the Agents de Change have given notice to the Minister of Finance that for the future, some fewer ex-cepted, their salaries will be reduced from one-fourth to one-eighth, that further, from the commencement of next the brokerage will be lowered from 25 to 20 francs for 1,500 francs, and that the fortnightly liquidation heretofore in practice is abolished.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The Treaty of Peace between France and Austria has been signed to-day at Zurich.

SLIGO BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday, Captain Fawcett in the chair.

Present—W. Gethin, Esq., R. Smythe, R. Wilson, Esqrs.

STATE OF THE HOUSE:

Remaining on 1st	280
Admitted during the week	21
Discharged	0
	301
Discharged during the week	18
Died	2
	281
Total in house on Saturday, 1st	283
Admitted since	1
Born	0
	284
Discharged	2
Died	0
Total number in House	280
" same period last year	309
Decrease on the year	29
Number chargeable to Union at large	108
" to Sligo Electoral Division	88
" to Tubbercurry Union	0
" to other electoral divisions	84

DOCTOR'S REPORT.—Remaining on last board day, 98; admitted since, 5; discharged, 3; died, 0; remaining in hospital, 100. Fever, 1; convalescent, 1; fever, 2; do on hospital diet, 99; do. on hospital diet in house, 1; out-patients, 0; total, 100.

BANK ACCOUNT.—Received during the week £188 10s 1d; disbursed, £197 3s. 8d.; in hands in favour of the guardians, £400 0s. 0d.

PROVISIONS.—Cost of provisions received during the week, £29 2s. 7d.; cost of provisions consumed, £29 2s 7d; average weekly cost of a pauper, 1s 11d; do. in hospital, 2s. 6d.; average nett cost of an inmate, 1s. 6d.

COAL ACCOUNT.—Amount of coal consumed during the week, 0 tons 0 cwt. 0qr.

MASTER'S REPORT.

I beg to report that a pauper boy named Edward Walsh, aged ten years, climbed the ladder the carpenter had repaired, and opened a store room, and stole a quantity of potatoes, from which he fell, and although he appeared at the time to recover the shock he is ailing this morning, but the medical officer has not been called to him.

"Resolved—That the Board will, on this day fortnight, appoint tenders for the new roof which is to be made, and that the board be summoned for that day to fix the remuneration to be given.

"That the Clerk write to Collector Derig to know why he has not lodged any money during the last fortnight.

"That the sum of £7 be paid over to the Clerk of the Union for his services under the Parliamentary Voter Act for the present year."

"Sir—We beg to forward for the information of the Board of Guardians the following resolution, which the inspector's report of the 13th ultimo, on the Sligo Poor Law Union National School. The school continues to be fairly conducted.

"Clerk of Union, Sligo."

SLIGO COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Thursday, Oct. 13—Remaining in Hospital,		63
	Since admitted,	12—75
	Died	1
	Discharged	11
Thursday, Oct. 20—Remaining in Hospital		64—75

WILLIAM S. LITTLE, Surgeon.

BIRTH

October 15, at Parton House, Castle Douglas, the wife of C. Glendonyn Scott, Esq., of a daughter.

RELIGIOUS REVISION COURT—MODRAY.

Hartstonge Robinson, Esq., Chairman of the county, sat on Monday last to decide on cases standing over for decision on points previously raised.

After those cases had been disposed of,

Mr. M'Neil (who had been in constant attendance on the Liberal side from the commencement) said—Your Worship the revision having now closed, I wish to state that with it certain charges have arisen which call on me, after taking an active part in sustainment of the Liberal interest for ten years, without fee or reward, I cannot leave this Court without thanking your worship for the forbearance with which you have treated me—for your kindness and great consideration at all times. And if it be any satisfaction to you, Sir, to know through my lips, I can assure you that you have won the respect of the party that I have had the honour to represent on the several occasions that I have appeared before you. For myself, I may state that circumstances have arisen which call me to higher duties; and in retiring, I trust that the party that I have represented may appoint one to do their business more ably (cries of "no, no") than I have been able to discharge it; but this I feel warranted in saying, that none will be found to work more earnestly than I have done—I have done everything in my power, and nothing that has taken place during this revision has influenced me to take the course which I have made my mind to adopt. In thus taking my farewell, I must again render my acknowledgments for the uniform kindness I have received at your hands.

The Chairman said—I am very much obliged for the kind observations addressed to me by Mr M'Neil. So far as I am concerned, I have found that gentleman conduct himself with propriety and respect towards me. I have always considered it a duty to discharge my duty to the public, and I hope that any person who may be appointed, may act so properly, and with the discretion, and, and efficiency, that I have marked my conduct in this court.

The court shortly after rose.

SLIGO OCTOBER QUARTER SESSIONS—TUESDAY

(Hartstonge Robinson, Esq., presiding.)

(REPORTED BY A PRACTICAL SHORTHAND WRITER.)

Pat Connolly v. Wm. Foehily—Mr. M'Tersan (looking at the process) said—If I am not mistaken this was filled by myself at first, but I suppose Mr. Scanlon thought I could not fill it well enough, and has filled it himself in his own way. It will be seen that the former writing has been scraped away.

Mr. M'Tersan handed in the appellant's bill similarly tampered with.

The Court—This Scanlon, is this your handwriting.

Tim Scanlon—It was a schoolmaster filled it up, but Connolly paid me for it.

The Court—You know that is contrary to the rule of this court. I will take into consideration whether I shall discharge you.

Connolly stated that he had only bought one copy, which he paid Scanlon for filling up.

The Court—Scanlon, unless you give me an affidavit in extenso I will discharge you.

John Collin v. Thos. Duffy—The sum of £6 6s 6d for the use of a lime kiln sought to be recovered by plaintiff. Decree granted.

Dr. Cogan, of Ballymote, v. Simpson—This was an action to recover damages for having sold plaintiff a horse that was unsound, having been engaged sound at sale—Mr. Tuite, veterinary surgeon, was examined, and stated that he found the horse lame.

The Court—Take a decree for £9 5s and £1 for witnesses.

Andrew Hart v. Harper Campbell, both of the town of Sligo.—The summons was for entering into a certain plot of ground situate in the old church yard of St. Johns, in the town of Sligo, and cutting away the clay, &c., and for restaining possession of vault, and other injuries.

The case was adjourned for a month to stand over in consequence of the illness of the defendant.

Peter Cognan v. John Smith and George Knight contractors for the railway from Sligo to Longford; and Dominick Deignan v. same defendants.—This was an action for damages sustained by the railway injuring plaintiff's lands.

Mr. Phibbs applied that the cases should be left to arbitration.

Mr. Martin Cogan, on the part of defendants, consented. The Court granted a decree for the case to be awarded.

In the case of Bombarch, of Knockarooter, for sums due by said Rouxbach, the Court gave a decree for the amount sought.

Catherine Gilgan v. R. Parke, Esq.—In this case, in which Mr. Sedgie appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Tuite for defendant, compensation was sought for a cow alleged to have been killed by cattle, the property of Mr. Roger Parke, trespassing on the lands of Ballinafad, and which had escaped on these premises.

I ought not, perhaps, to express my opinion, that under these circumstances the boys of Tuam were fully justified in burning the School-house, because I am unwilling to encourage mob law in any form, but at least they committed no wrong towards the Protestant Bishop, for they burned only the property which in equity belonged to the Catholics.

"I have more than once been on the point of sending a subscription in aid of the Tuam School-house, but this to be built as a substitute for that from which the Catholics have been cleared, but I have felt that upon such an occasion the Catholics ought to have contributed, and that the spirit from that which they have evinced, and that if the Catholic Bishop and the Queen's College, contributed to the rebuilding, they ought not to expect that Protestants will testify the indignation which injustice always excites in generous minds.

"I confess that when I first read an account of the Tuam School-house, I thought that the Catholic Bishop of Tuam would have come forward to call for the suppression of a dominant state church. If such an occurrence had taken place on the Protestant side of Ireland, I could not but regret to say that we have been a parallel case in this parish—that he had disposed of his interest in the Church of Annagion to Mr. Edward O'Farrell, and had handed over the tithes to Mr. Verdon.

Mr. Gethin (who appeared for Mrs. Verdon) stated that his client had sold her interest in the *Sligo Champion* to Mr. Dillon, and handed over to him the entire plant, and establishment. After the change of proprietorship, Mr. Richardson was sent down to Sligo by Mr. Dillon, with a letter of introduction to her (Mrs. Verdon). Richardson was to do nothing but report and assist in the printing office. That connection, with the *Champion*, Richardson thought proper to go and contract debts. If Mr. Finegan was satisfied with giving him credit, Mrs. Verdon had nothing to do with it.

Mrs. Verdon was next sworn and examined—Administered to Mr. Verdon's will she had sold her interest in the paper to Mr. Dillon; Mr. Dillon; was placed in care of the establishment by Mr. Dillon; was to receive all orders for Mr. Dillon; was authorised to receive all money; was authorised by Mr. Dillon;