EDUCATION.

SUMMER HILL COLLEGE, ATHLONE.

VACATION will end on the 12th of SEPTEMBER.

Pension—Twenty-five Pounds per Year.

Applications to be addressed to the President, Very Rev. M. COFFEY, D.D.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now Landing, *Ex* "PURSUIT," from DUNKIRK,

741 SACKS (FINEST QUALITY) FRENCH FLOUR.

With a Large Quantity of

FRENCH BRAN,

Which he offers for Sale

ON MODERATE TERMS,

Ex SHIP or AT HIS STORES.

JAMES TIGHE.

High-street, Sligo, August 4, 1866.

REGATTA ON LOUGH GILL.

A REGATTA will come off on LOUGH GILL during the First Week in September, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, Jonn H. C. Wynne, Esq., J.P., Hollywell, Sligo, August 11, 1866.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN to take charge of a Retail Wine and Spirit Concern. Reference as to Character, &c., indispensable.

Apply for a few days to A.B., Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BONA FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling. Guaranteed by Government. to be allotted in various sums upwards to £20,000 Any one, by investing £1 may secure £20,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply to letter, addressed Mr. J. A. RINCK, 14, Duke-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

SLIGO MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Pupils attending this School will take place

On TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST.

The Parents of the Pupils, and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

SLIGO GAOL.

THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE, will, on SATURDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at Twelve o'Clock Noon, appoint a

SCHOOLMASTER,

at a Salary of £28 per annum, the usual Rations, and a Suit of Clothes annually. An Unmarried Man will be preferred, but if a Married Man be appointed no member of his family will be permitted to reside within the Prison. To be healthy and active, and perfectly competent to assist the Governor in keeping the different Books and Accounts.

Applications to be in own handwriting, enclosing Testimonials.

Candidates will require to be in attendance at Eleven o'Clock on the above-mentioned day. Information as to duties, &c., can be obtained on application to the Governor of the Prison.

10th August, 1866.

MISS PENTLAND'S
CHURCH ORNAMENT
AND
VESTMENT WAREROOMS
29, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET
DUBLIN.

☞ The Catholic Prelates and Clergy are respectfully invited to make a Trial.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN
FROM SLIGO, BOYLE, CARRICK, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c.
TO DUBLIN.

On MONDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1866, A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will be Despatched from Sligo at 10 o'Clock Morning, and from Cavan at 1.15 o'Clock Afternoon, calling at following

Ballinafad	10.10 a.m.	Longford	1.10 p.m.
Collooney	10.15 "	Edgeworthstown	1.30 "
Ballysadare	10.30 "	Cavan	1.15 "
Boyle	11.10 "	Crossdoney	1.27 "
Carrick-on-Shannon	11.35 "	Ballyvillan	1.34 "
Drumsna	11.45 "	Finea	2.10 "
Dromod	11.55 "	Multyfarnham	2.30 "
Mullingar	12.16 "	Dublin	3.20 "

And will arrive in Dublin about Six o'Clock Evening.

FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:—

To	1st Class. Sligo	1st Class. Cavan	2nd Class. Sligo	2nd Class. Cavan
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ballinafad	15 6	12 6	7 6	
Collooney				
Ballysadare				
Boyle				
Carrick	12 6	10 6	6 0	
Drumsna				
Dromod				
Longford	10 0	8 0	5 0	
Edgeworthstown				
Cavan				
Crossdoney				
Ballyvillan				
Finea				
Multyfarnham				

The Excursionist will be entitled to return by the Ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class), on any day up to and including MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1866

First Class Passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 40lbs. of Luggage.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage at the above Fares.

N.B.—Tickets not transferable.

W. G. SKIPWORTH, Traffic Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, August, 1866.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received for the AGENCY of WHEELER AND WILSON'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

for the Town of SLIGO and vicinity. Applicants must state their present business, street, and number, and give references. The Machine is decidedly the most popular one made for Ladies, Dressmakers, Drapers, &c. Apply to WHEELER AND WILSON, No. 4, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I will attend at the following places, for the respective Baronies, for the purpose of examining such applications as are populiar to be made at the ensuing

Special Sessions for Presentments for New Works.

And it is requested that persons intending to apply for such New Works will leave in Writing their Names and Residences, and the nature and extent of same, with the names of the Townlands, &c., where such New Works may be required.

And also those having Former Approved Works complete, and intending to apply for payment for same, are requested to leave notice specifying such Works stating not the number and amount in the County Book or Schedule which relates thereto, at least one clear day before Special Sessions, at or before Twelve o'Clock on each day.

Contractors are specially required to keep the Roads, Footpaths, Fences, and Drains Free From Weeds.

Barony of Tireragh, at Ballymote, on Monday, the 1st day of October.

Barony of Leyney, at Tobercurry, on Monday, the 8th day of October.

Barony of Coolavin, at Ballymote, on Monday, the 15th day of October.

Barony of Corran, at Ballymote, on Monday, the 15th day of October.

Barony of Tireroll, at Collooney, on Monday, the 22nd day of October.

Barony of Carbury and County at Large, at the County Courthouse, Sligo, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1866.

Note—No stones will be measured except those that are well and finally broken.

All Works of Maintenance not certified, will be repeated to the credit of the Barony at the ensuing Assizes.

ROBERT R. ST. LEGER, County Surveyor.

County Surveyor's Office, 27th July, 1866.

LATEST MARKETS.

SLIGO CORN MARKET—Aug. 11.

Oats, 2s. 6d. to 2s., per 24 stone; barley, 16s. to 00s. per cwt.; wheat, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per 20 stone; oatmeal, 14s. per cwt.; Indian meal, 8s. 9d. per cwt.; potatoes, 6d. to 1s. 4d. per cwt.; turnips, 20s. per ton; hay, 50s. per load; hay, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per cwt., straw, 2s. to 40s. 0d. per load, 4s. 0d. per cwt.

SLIGO BUTTER MARKET.

Firsts, 110s. 0d. per cwt.; seconds, 106s. per do.; thirds, 102s.; fourths, 98s.

AMERICA.

THE REPUTED NEW SELF-FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, JULY 28.—The passage of the bill revising the Neutrality Laws by the House of Representatives has created much excitement in Fenian circles, and it is believed that the movement was carried in consequence of the sympathy felt by the Radicals for the Fenians. The bill, though general in its application, is regarded as having a particular bearing upon the Fenian movement. Previous to its passage, leading Fenians had been in frequent consultation with several of the leading Radical members, and have been on the floor of the house, watching the debate upon the bill.

Colonel Roberts, Head Centre, has been entertained by several Congressmen, including Banks of Massachusetts.

Journals sympathising with the Fenians interpret the new law so as to permit the sale of war vessels and *material* to the Fenians, and predict the resuscitation of the Brotherhood, and the speedy development of hostile purposes.

Four Fenian prisoners, who are natives of the United States, have been released from the penitentiary at Toronto, there being no evidence upon which to convict them.

The Canadian Parliament has passed a bill authorising the indefinite increase of the volunteer forces, and their arming with repeating rifles, and the organisation of a permanent police force for special duty on the frontier.

It is reported that Great Britain has recently proposed to the United States, through the State Department, the adoption of a treaty providing that distressed sailors of either country shall be sent to their homes at government expense.

LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT DEMAND OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.—The French Cabinet has addressed a note to the Prussian Government pointing out that the great change in the political organisation of Germany render it necessary that the French frontier should be protected by accession of territory to France. The French Cabinet made yesterday a further communication to the Cabinet of Berlin, intimating the removal of one of the French frontier as it existed in 1814.

ALLEGED RAID ON THE SHETLAND ISLES.

The *Mail* of last evening gives unusual prominence to the annexed bit of sensational news which was communicated by "our own" by means of a special telegram, but whence the startling intelligence came "our own" does not say. We are, however, happy to inform the public that a telegram received from London last night states "the reported raid on the Shetland Isles is unfounded." The correspondent of the *Mail* supplies the annexed details of this imaginary raid:—

"On Sunday morning five steamers (carrying guns, but no colours) arriving at Lerwick, landed ten boats' crews who plundered shops and carried off sheep and cattle. The inhabitants fled to the hills, but none resisted, and two were shot. Four principal men were taken prisoners. Three were released on payment of ready money, and signing a bond for £1,000. A fourth, Mr. T. Thomson, was detained as a hostage. Before leaving, the largest of the vessels displayed an unknown flag, and fired several shots, hitting the church twice. The plunder and damage are estimated at £1000. From the Statesman to Lerwick, where with a reinforcement, it arrived on Sunday night. Three vessels remained in the offing, while five steamed into port and landed twelve boats' crews armed with rifles and cutlasses who plundered shops and banks, and carried off the sheriff, collector of customs, and some magistrates."—*Freeman of yesterday.*

The Sligo Champion.

"Truth Conquers."

SLIGO: SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

We insert to-day the Queen's Speech which was delivered by Commission on the Prorogation of Parliament yesterday. The document, it will be seen does not lack in length, some fifty lines being taken up with a reference to Ireland and the Fenian Movement, but there is not even one line to indicate that the government have any intention of removing the causes of discontent by the introduction of remedial measures next Session. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli both assured Parliament that Fenianism is confined to the "foreign agents" and those who are at present incarcerated in our gaols. Do they believe so? If so, why place the entire country outside the pale of the constitution? It is probable that this question will arise before the next session is many days old, and we shall not pursue the topic further at present.

BANQUET TO MR. BRIGHT.

We rejoice to have it in our power to inform our readers—who we are sure will be delighted at the intelligence—that it is in contemplation to invite the Honorable Member for Birmingham to a public Banquet in the Metropolis of Ireland. If there be one man more than another in England, to whom the Irish people owe a debt of gratitude, that man is John Bright. From his entry into Parliament, up to the present, he has been the consistent advocate of fair play and justice for this country, and never has he lent himself, either by speech or vote, to the coercive measures of Whig or Tory. As our readers may be anxious to know the men from whom this important demonstration has proceeded, we shall here append a letter upon the subject which we have received

FROM OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.

"Dublin, Thursday Evening.

"John Bright, the unflinching friend of Ireland, is to be invited to a splendid Banquet, which is to take place early next month, if possible, in this city. This most fitting movement was commenced a few weeks since by a few genuine Irishmen, and already it has received the most approving and support of many of the Irish Representatives, including the Member for your Borough, Sergeant Armstrong, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Sir James Power, Sir John Gray, The O'Donoghue, Messrs. John Dillon, John Brady (Leitrim), John Bagwell (Clonmell), R. J. Doveroux (Wexford), E. Sullivan (Mallow), J. A. Lawson (Portarlington), B. Whitworth (Drogheda), C. B. Barry, J. Murphy, John F. Maguire (Cork), D. F. Reardon (Athlone), and C. Moore (Tipperary); also of Mr. W. L. Joynt (Lord Mayor Elect of Dublin), the Mayors of Limerick, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Waterford, Drogheda, and other corporate towns; several Chairmen and Members of Town Commissions; (the Very Rev. R. Dunne, Dean of Achonry; Messrs. Ignatius J. Kennedy, P.L.G.; R. Devitt, T.C., J. Reilly; Alderman Plunkett, and a host of others from every part of Ireland. Within the past two or three days circulars have been sent to influential gentlemen throughout the country, and before the week is closed it is probable that upwards of five hundred signatures will be added to the list of gentlemen who will take part in the invitation to the honorable member for Birmingham. From what has already come to my knowledge, I have good grounds for stating that the Banquet will be on a scale far surpassing anything of the kind that has been witnessed in Ireland. It cannot a celebrated Banquet given to O'Connell. Will the Mayor of Sligo be present to do honor to his great fellow-countryman, the friend of progress, and of sets and well-ordered Reform? Be this as it may, Sligo has given too many proofs of patriotism and public spirit to allow of a doubt that it will be well and fittingly represented at the Banquet to John Bright.

"It has been said by a high authority, that there is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous; you will then pardon me for mentioning in the same page with my notice of the Bright Banquet, the new appointment of Sir Chief Justice Whiteside fell asleep on the Bench in the Commission Court to day, and snored most harmoniously for full ten minutes. 'See that,' remarked a silk gown present, 'that that occurred with Lefroy the newspapers would be sure to chronicle it.' The words were hardly passed his lips, when the Chief awoke, and assumed all becoming gravity."

We need not assure our correspondent that we are delighted to learn that the Banquet to Bright is to be a great success; as I we know that he does but justice to Sligo in anticipating that it will be represented by many good men and true.

THE UNION.

THE ENGLISH "PLAGUE"—THE IRISH LAND LAWS—THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Seven Hundred years of English connection with Ireland will be completed in this year of grace, 1866, and there exists to-day a more intense spirit of antagonism between the people and those who have been placed in the position of "masters," than at the time when the native Irish were driven forth from the land to make way for the stranger. Why is this? Is unforgiveness an element in the Irish character? Certainly not. There are abundant evidences, throughout their history, to prove that, if their rulers would let them, forgetfulness of past injuries is an essential characteristic of the Irish Celt. How, then, has occurred that prolonged antagonism to which we refer? Mr. Batt, a good Protestant authority, and who knows ireland well, furnishes the reply. He tells us that the progressive extermination of the people, and the opposition to any change in the present unjust Land Code, have altogether owing to the spirit of the invader, the original antagonism of Saxon and Celt, which has been kept alive by English law—which we translate, "alien rule." Dwelling upon this point, Mr. O'Neill Daunt, in an admirable lecture which he delivered last week in Dublin, said—"There is not, there never was, a greater antagonism between Saxon and Celt in Ireland than there was between Norman and Saxon in England for many generations after the Norman Conquest. How comes it that the bitter reciprocal hatred of Norman and Saxon, which once raged so fiercely in the neighbouring island, is long since extinct? Precisely because the central government was planted in England, not in France; and under its shadow the savage animosities of Norman and Saxon gradually melted away and gave place to a common nationality. Had England been governed from Paris, those fierce and rage animosities would have raged till this day. Ireland is governed from an English centre, not an Irish one; and accordingly the hatred of Saxon and Celt is kept alive." Some people of the genuine Tory genus may say that Mr. Daunt is an old agitator, and that his opinion is not of any value on such a question; well, then, what would those people say to the opinion of Robert Lord Kimberley, the Viceroy who in last February suggested the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act? Hear what that noble lord said in his speech in the House of Lords on Monday last, on the occasion of Earl Derby moving the second reading of the Bill for the continuance of the Suspension of that Act:—

"Since the Union you have had no less than three movements of this kind—in 1803, in 1848, and again in 1866. And these were but the continuation of revolutionary movements which have unfortunately characterized this country since the time of Queen Elizabeth. A country in that state cannot, without a great deal of agitation, be expected to be quiet. At this period of the session it would be out of place for me to enter upon a discussion of the various social disorders of Ireland, and the various remedies which have been proposed. But I am confident of this—that those who have had carefully at the condition of this country will see that it is impossible for England to perform its duty to Ireland as long as no attempt is made to deal with the important question of the tenure of land. When the bill of my noble friend who now sits opposite to me was before the House I made some remarks upon this important subject, and now without going into the details of the subject, I will again venture to impress on your lordship's my opinion—viz., that this is a most urgent question for the consideration of Parliament. I hold that this country is responsible in the matter, and bound to see that the present state of things is not perpetuated. I am sure that while employing the great military power which we possess for the purpose of suppressing rebellion and preventing conspiracies, we must at the same time seek out and remove as far as we can the causes of those things. Unless this course be followed, and remedial measures be adopted, *they will be, I am convinced, forced upon the attention of Parliament.* There are other and very formidable, evils among which I may mention those connected with the Established Church, the effects of which no more than 700,000 persons out of a population of more than 5,500,000 belong. Undoubtedly, that is a great and formidable evil, with which I am convinced some day Parliament will deal. At the same time, when you look at the condition of the people, the rights, and the vested interests when the question of land tenure. Ireland is a country with which English statesmen have been singularly unsuccessful in dealing; but if we can devise any measure by which that country can be brought more into sympathy with the rest of the United Kingdom, by which we shall touch the hearts of the Irish people—which we have never yet touched—we shall add to the glory and strength of the Empire more than by any other measures we can possibly devise.

Never were more truthful words spoken than those addressed by our late Viceroy to the hereditary legislators of England. What a rule it must have been for seven hundred years, when an English nobleman, with English opinions and sympathies, is forced to stand up amidst his Peers and proclaim that the English rulers "have never yet touched the hearts of the Irish people." What centuries of oppression by brute force, but a force which could not have succeeded were it not for the dissensions amongst Irishmen—

"Wishes our tyrants joined in hate,
"We never joined in love."

Lord Kimberley, as a far-seeing Englishman, wishing well to his own country, and we shall in a hesitate to add our conviction that he is actuated by a love of justice, warned the House of Lords that "unless remedial measures be adopted, they will be FORCED *upon the attention of Parliament.*" The threat is not our's, nor do we believe in it. Had the Land Bill which was introduced to the House of Commons by the Right Hon. C. Fortescue, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, been allowed to become law, it is probable that it would have been accepted by the great majority of the thinking portion of the Irish people *resident in Ireland*, as an *instalment* of justice to the tenant farmers; but that Bill was met with determined opposition, led by Lord Naas, son of Lord Mayo, the landlord notorious for his exercise of the *legal* rights of property, and the self-same Lord Naas is now Chief Secretary of the Premier who has avowed his determination to rule Ireland through the "too-long neglected gentry" We say, then, that it is not at all likely that the Land Question will ever be forced upon the British Parliament. It is our conviction that the day has gone by for work of that kind—it is "too late"—and we could give our reasons, but will not, as our doing so would not avail one way or the other.

We have mentioned the Land Bill of the late Government, and inasmuch as we have not been slow to speak in terms of approval of the sentiments uttered by Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Gladstone in relation to Ireland, we shall not now hesitate to express our opinion of their conduct after the change of Government. When calling upon Parliament to pass the Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, the late Chief Secretary and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer pledged themselves to bring in Bills of quite a different character, and amongst the rest a Bill to remedy at least some of the evils of the vicious Land Code which is so rapidly depopulating this country. On the faith of this promise, several members voted for the Bill which placed the entire population of Ireland outside the pale of the Constitution; and that Bill was passed with the hot haste that has ever characterised the British Houses of Commons when performing the congenial work of repressing this unfortunate country. Now, we never imagined ourselves capable of performing the duties of great statesmen, particularly English Statesmen, nor should we ever think of dictating to such important personages; nevertheless, we say that, instead of moving that the "order be discharged," it was the duty of either Mr. Fortescue or Mr. Gladstone to urge the further progress of the Irish Land Bill, and had they then failed—as is most likely—they would have been in a position to turn to the people of Ireland and say—"We have done all in our power to keep our promise, but we have been over-ruled; the fault is not our's, and in our perseverance to carry the Bill you have the best guarantee that we are determined, and shall not cease until justice is done to the tenant class." By the adoption of such a course they would, no doubt, have travelled out of the beaten path of British statesmanship, but they would thereby have proved to the Irish people that there was some reason to believe in the solemn promises of men in power, and to hope for measures calculated to serve their country. In a word, it is our opinion that the late Government were pledged to persist with the Irish Land Bill, and on the first show of opposition from the new Government to warn them that if the Bill did not pass, they (Fortescue and Gladstone) would oppose any grant to the continuance of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. But they did nothing of the kind; they have followed the "old grove," and British rule of Ireland is still consistent during the seven centuries of its existence,

Way do not the landlords themselves see the folly of living in antagonism with the people. We do not mean those absentee landlords who have spent much of this country and give nothing in return; our allusion is to the resident proprietors, some of whom act kindly towards the tenants, and reap the reward by securing their affections along with the rent. If the landlords as a class acted thus, and gave the security of a lease to industrious men, there would be no occasion to call upon the British Parliament for legislation to protect the tenantry, who would not then have any reason to fly the country; all classes would find the benefit of such an altered state of things, and Ireland would be contented and happy because prosperous. During the seven hundred years connection, we have the authority of Earl Kimberley for saying that England has never "touched the hearts of the Irish people," and most true it is in the sense he means; however, it is most certain that their hearts have been touched in another way, with a vengeance. Where is it all to end?

SLIGO POOR RATE.

At the meeting of the guardians of the Sligo Union on Tuesday last, a letter was read from the Poor Law Commissioners requiring to be informed upon what grounds the reduction of the rates was made. We suppose the Commissioners refer to the reduction from the estimate drawn up by the Clerk, for we know to our cost and that of the other ratepayers, that there has not been a reduction but a large increase in the gate on the Sligo electoral division. The Commissioners note that the number of paupers in the house is less than at this time last year, and so has it been for many months, why then the advance in the rate? We are assured that if there were a proper investigation into the working of the house in all its departments it would be found that a rate of two shillings in the pound would be found ample, so far as Sligo is concerned. However, the ratepayers express no disapproval, and we must come to the conclusion that they do not consider the increased taxation a grievance.

NEW CHURCH OF KILFREE.

In giving publicity to the following communication from the Very Rev. Roger Brennan, the universally respected Pastor of Gurteen, we feel assured that it would be presumption in us to do more than merely to direct attention to it, and to the accompanying letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, the beloved Bishop of Achonry. Any project or movement which is received the sanction of his Lordship is always sure of being received with favour by the Catholics not alone of the Diocese but of Ireland; and we have no doubt that Father Roger Brennan will meet with such a response as will prove the esteem in which he is held, and the wide-spread appreciation of his pious labours in the erection of his Church so long and so much needed:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SLIGO CHAMPION.

Gurteen' August 7th, 1866.

DEAR SIR—Allow me space in your columns gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the site of my new Church—from Doctor O'Donnell, Sligo, £1 1s.; from Mr. Michael Barrett, Finaugh, County Roscommon, £1. The walls of my new Church are now completed, the inhabitants of the parish are making all the roll-lime and sand-stone in their power to roof them, but if they be not assisted by external aid they will be an idle, to accomplish it. Should the building be not covered in before winter, our poor people will be scattered, and have been for some time past without a church in the parish, will be obliged, in the ensuing winter and spring, to attend Divine Worship in a neighbouring parish, or assemble at Divine Worship. It is also apprehended that the walls would be seriously damaged by exposure to the weather during the winter. The good Bishop of the Diocese, the venerable Dr. Durcan, anxious for the spiritual good of his flock, has granted me permission to solicit aid from the charitable and benevolent to enable me to roof the Church.—Dear Sir, truly your's,

ROGER BRENNAN, P.P. Kilfree.

The following is a copy of his Lordship's letter:—

"Very Rev. DEAR SIR—I feel great pleasure in giving you permission to solicit subscriptions for the new church, and charitably disposed to contribute towards the building of your new church. Knowing the poverty of your people I am great, that it would be impossible for you to obtain within your own parish the amount that would be necessary to complete your church. I am therefore, delighted to appeal to the charity of those outside your parish, to assist you. I have every confidence understanding that you may be able to have it covered in, even in a rough state, before the winter sets in."

FESTIVAL OF ST. DOMINIC IN SLIGO.

Saturday last being the Festival of St. Dominic, the great Founder of the Order of Preachers, it was solemnized with befitting devotion and ceremonial in the Abbey of Holy Cross in this town. As usual, on the advent of this great festival, the Very Rev. Dr. Gordan, Very Rev. Dr. Hibbetts, Rev. M. M'Evoy, besides other clergymen, were engaged in the Confessionals on the two previous days, on each of which the Church was crowded. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the Church was, as usual, the most capacity, and considerable numbers approached the Holy Sacrament after the several Masses. At twelve o'clock, High Mass commenced, the Rev. J. Morris, Adm., acting as High Priest; the Rev. T. O'Boyle, as Deacon; the Rev. P. Filan, as Sub-deacon; and the Very Rev. Dr. Hibbetts, as Master of Ceremonies. The lay brothers of the Order, attired in their habits, occupied places in the vicinity of the High Altar; and amongst the Clergymen present, were—His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly; Very Rev. Canon Tighe, P.P.; Very Rev. Dr. O'Rourke, P.P., V.F.; Very Rev. O. Feeney, P.P., V.F.; Very Rev. G. Gearty, P.P.; Very Rev. P. Kelly, P.P.; Rev. J. Cassey, Dean; Rev. J. Nugent, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Kelly, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Healy, C.C.; Rev. T. C. Judge, C.C.

At the conclusion of the High Mass,

The Very Rev. J. M'Dermott, P.P., ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent sermon, in which he touched on the Festival in impressive terms to the life and labours in the service of God of the great Saint whose festival they had assembled to celebrate. The Rev. Gentleman also dwelt upon the untiring exertions of the Dominicans to spread the Gospel in all climes, regardless of persecution, or perils, and spoke of the great claims of the Order to the gratitude of the Catholic world. The gifted preacher having concluded his eloquent discourse, the usual Act of Adoration of the Holy Sacrament took place, after which the vast congregation separated.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

It is stated that there is a hitch in the negotiations between Austria and Italy. France has declined, it seems, to conduct them any further at present, and the two Powers are left face to face. The preliminary negotiations are to take place at Cormons, a small place in Istria, just at the point where the railway from Venetia to Trieste crosses the Isonzo river. A Vienna letter says—"Prussia sees the probability of war being postponed after the 10th should not a satisfactory proposal be come to." On the contrary, says the *Evening Star*, writing from Padua, informs us that there much doubt exists as to the continuance of peace just yet. The capture of Garibaldi is beyond Udine, on the Istrian frontier, with 250,000 men, quite prepared to resume the offensive." There is in the King of Prussia's speech to the Chambers a noticeable omission of all allusion to Italy, and this has been commented on as showing that the relations between Italy and Prussia are not of a very warm character. A few days, however, will show all clearly. The *Standard*, a Paris paper, says that Austria refuses to sign an armistice unless the Italians first evacuate the Tyrol and territory of Venetian.

A Paris letter in the *Globe* of Saturday contains the following statement:—"A report is circulated on the walks of some of the public offices, to the effect that the government desires to construct for 2,000,000 of subscribers which are to be delivered from the 1st December at Lille, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, has turned present attention to the Mediterranean part of gunpowder, and agitated by the present state of the political atmosphere. The quantity of saltpetre demanded this year certainly appears in excess of the usual amount required for the testing of heavy ordnance. Nevertheless, it appears, but this increase should be probably set down to the invention of breech loaders. As for going to war at present, nobody seems to think of anything, and there is an evident tendency on the part of the French press to make people believe that the French Ministry have by Exhibition of peace, and when this is over thus he will settle accounts with Count Bismarck."

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"Clifden, August 1st, 1866.

"DEAR SIR—As a member of our holy church and in the true spirit of our Saint's rights and privileges, I beg most respectfully to appeal to your generous sympathies towards the defraying of the heavy expenses incurred by our worthy pastor in the late lawsuit at the late Galway Assizes, and with the particulars of which I presume you are already acquainted. Long and dear Christian, having refused to certify for costs, has imposed on me the necessity of paying them, as a farthing damages did not carry costs. Our poor people are called upon in defence of the free exercise of my ministerial duties as a priest, and I do not hesitate to say, in defence of the rights of the Church, I appeal to you, with much reliance that you will not allow us to be compelled to take means of meeting the claims of my legal adversary.

"In this vexed question I thought it more advisable to ask for counsel opinion on the law than have recourse to a lawsuit which would be incompatible with the character of my sacred calling.—I am, yours respectfully,

"P.S.—Anything received towards this laudable object will be duly and gratefully acknowledged through the press."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred at the Cornchill Junction on Saturday. The deceased was a young man, who was proceeding for Castleblaney to a child belonging to Mr. Gregg happened to be on the line, and was run over and killed instantly.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

[BY ROYAL COMMISSION.]

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We are commanded by her Majesty, to relieve you from the labours of a protracted session, to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

Her Majesty may rest satisfied in the knowing you that her relations with all foreign Powers are on the most friendly footing.

Her Majesty has watched with anxious interest the progress of the war which has recently convulsed a great portion of the Continent of Europe.

Her Majesty cannot have been an indifferent spectator of events which have seriously affected the position of powerful and princes with whom her Majesty is connected by the closest ties of relationship and friendship; but her Majesty has not deemed it expedient to take part in a contest in which neither the honour of the Crown nor the interests of her people demand any active intervention on her part.

Her Majesty can only express an earnest hope that the negotiations now in progress between the belligerent Powers may lead to a speedy termination as may lay the foundation of a secure and lasting peace.

A widespread irreconcilable conspiracy, having for its object the subversion of her Majesty's authority in Ireland, the establishment of a form of government not acceptable having its seat in Ireland, but deriving its principal support from naturalized citizens of a foreign and hostile State, compelled her Majesty at the earnest instalment of the present session to assent to a measure recommended by her representative in Ireland for the temporary suspension in that part of her Majesty's dominions of the Habeas Corpus Act. That measure, firmly but temperately carried out by the Irish Executive, had the effect of preventing any outward manifestation of treasonable intentions, and of retaining the wilderness from Ireland of a powerful, the Very Rev. Dr. Gordan, Very Rev. Dr. Hibbetts, Rev. M. M'Evoy, besides other clergymen, were engaged in the Confessionals on the two previous days, on each of which the Church was crowded. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the Church was, as usual, the most capacity, and considerable numbers approached the Holy Sacrament after the several Masses. At twelve o'clock, High Mass commenced, the Rev. J. Morris, Adm., acting as High Priest; the Rev. T. O'Boyle, as Deacon; the Rev. P. Filan, as Sub-deacon; and the Very Rev. Dr. Hibbetts, as Master of Ceremonies. The lay brothers of the Order, attired in their habits, occupied places in the vicinity of the High Altar; and amongst the Clergymen present, were—His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly; Very Rev. Canon Tighe, P.P.; Very Rev. Dr. O'Rourke, P.P., V.F.; Very Rev. O. Feeney, P.P., V.F.; Very Rev. G. Gearty, P.P.; Very Rev. P. Kelly, P.P.; Rev. J. Cassey, Dean; Rev. J. Nugent, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Kelly, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Healy, C.C.; Rev. T. C. Judge, C.C.

At the conclusion of the High Mass,

The Very Rev. J. M'Dermott, P.P., ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent sermon, in which he touched on the Festival in impressive terms to the life and labours in the service of God of the great Saint whose festival they had assembled to celebrate. The Rev. Gentleman also dwelt upon the untiring exertions of the Dominicans to spread the Gospel in all climes, regardless of persecution, or perils, and spoke of the great claims of the Order to the gratitude of the Catholic world. The gifted preacher having concluded his eloquent discourse, the usual Act of Adoration of the Holy Sacrament took place, after which the vast congregation separated.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

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