situated on both sides of the mouth of the Garvogue, where it discharges itself into the bay. The river is crossed by two bridges. The streets are narrow, winding, and irregu­larly built. Its public buildings are, two protestant churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Dominican friary, Presbyterian, Independent, and Methodist meeting-houses. The existing remains of the ancient monastery of Sligo still exhibit a fine specimen of the architecture of the period in which it was erected. Near its high altar is the tomb of the O’Conor Sligo, embellished with effigies. The town contains the county infirmary and fever hospital, two dispensaries, cavalry barracks for a hundred men, a library, and a small theatre. There is a mendicity association, which has been for some time in existence, but will shortly be closed, as Sligo is selected for the site of the workhouse for a union that ex­tends over the whole county, except a few detached parts on its borders that are annexed to unions in the adjacent counties. The town is divided, under the poor law act, into three wards, with two guardians to each ; the rest of the union being divided into twenty wards, with thirty-three guardians. The markets, which are held daily, the princi­pal being on Thursday and Saturday, are well supplied with grain, meat, fish, and vegetables. Fairs are held five times in the year. The town is a chief station for the constabu­lary, and for the coast-guard. The paving, lighting, and other departments of the municipal police, are under the direction of commissioners, appointed by several acts of parliament; their jurisdiction extends a mile in every direc­tion from the market cross. Previously to the union, the borough returned two members to parliament ; subsequent­ly the number was reduced to one, the right of franchise being vested in the mayor and twenty-seven burgesses and freemen, till the passing of the reform act, when it was ex­tended to the L.10 householders. The number of electors in 1832 was 418 ; and in 1834, 694. The assizes and sessions of the peace for the county are held here in the court-house, an elegant modem building, and petty sessions are likewise held weekly. The county prison is commodi­ous, well arranged, and under a good system of discipline. It has a tread-mill.

Sligo bay, in its more extended bearings, stretches from Rinoran to Gessige point, at its opening, a distance of about six miles, and is divided into three branches, the central, largest, and deepest of which terminates at the town of Sligo. The entrance of this branch is screened from the violence of the ocean waves by two small islands, Oyster island and Coney island. There are three lighthouses at the mouth of the harbour. Across its main entrance is a bar, with but ten feet depth at low water. Though the entrance of ships of deep draught is thus prevented, yet vessels of 300 tons can come up to the quays in the turn of spring tides. The increase of trade has been very consider­able of late years. The number of vessels that entered in 1800, was 65 ; in 1830, 540, but in 1834 the number fell to 391. The export of oats in 1831, was 130,000 quarters; in 1832, 134,000 ; and in 1833, 154,000. That of wheat trebled itself in the three years ending with 1833, but the quantities were still small as compared with the oats, amount­ing in 1833 to no more than 3127 quarters. The export of butter and pork is also increasing rapidly, and steadily ; no fewer than 150,000 casks of the former, and 8547 bar­rels of the latter, having been shipped in 183.3. The in­creased demand in Great Britain for grain and provisions, has produced a considerable change in the cultivation of the soil, both in enlarged extent, and superior skill applied to tillage-land. The exports in 1835 amounted to L.369,490, estimated value, the principal being of grain, 504,803 cwts., value L.25,240; and provisions, 55,389 cwts., value L. 181,836. The imports of the same year amounted to L. 124,692, of which the principal were, tobacco, 101,066 lbs., L.16,450 ; salt, 90,640 bushels, L.6,728 ; British spi­

rits, 33,000 gallons, L.11,000 ; and tea, 20,186 lbs., L.4037. Both exports and imports are chiefly confined to the cross-channel trade. The revenue of customs and excise duties has not increased in the same proportion. The amount of each, at various periods, is as follows :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Customs.* | |
| 1802....L.14,690 | 1821....L.26,083 |
| 1803 14,747 | 1824 33,619 |
| 1804 11,462 | 1829 46,151 |
| 1805 16,201 | 1830 39,438 |
| 1806 16,772 | 1831 33,162 |
| 1807 14,567 | 1832 26,631 |
| 1808 18,699 | 1833 28,954 |
| 1809 20,309 | 1834 34,916 |
| 1810 15,133 | 1835 33,703 |
| 1811 13,101 | 1836 35,864 |
| 1812 10,651 | 1837 32,120 |
| 1813 16,138 |  |
| *Excise.* | |
| 1828....L.39,484 | 1832....L.31,654 |
| 1829 37,823 | 1833 24,040 |
| 1830 40,069 | 1835 33,507 |
| 1831 39,741 | 1836 35,864 |

The regulations of the port and harbour are placed under the commissioners of the town police, already noticed, who are authorised to assess a tax at a maximum of 2s. 6d in the pound, on all houses of L.5, and upwards, annual value, for all the purposes under the acts.

The population of Sligo town, and of the only other town of any note in the country, was in 1831, Sligo, 15,152 ; Ardmaree, 2,47.

SLING, an instrument serving for casting stones with great violence. The inhabitants of the Balearic islands were famous in antiquity for the dexterous management of the sling. It is said they used three kinds of slings, some longer, and others shorter, which they used according as their enemies were either nearer or more remote. It is added, that the first served them for a head-band, the se­cond for a girdle, and the third they constantly carried in their hand.

SLINGING is used variously at sea, but chiefly for hoist­ing up casks or other heavy things with slings, that is, con­trivances of ropes spliced into themselves at either end, with one eye big enough to receive the cask or whatever is to be slung. There are other slings, which are made longer, and with a small eye at each end, one of which is put over the breech of a piece of ordnance, and the other comes over the end of an iron crow, which is put into the mouth of the piece, to weigh and hoist the gun as they please. There are also slings by which the yards are bound fast to the cross-trees aloft, and to the head of the mast, with a strong rope or chain, that if the tie shoιdd happen to break, or to be shot to pieces in fight, the yard, nevertheless, may not fall upon the hatches.

*Slinging a Man overboard,* in order to stop a leak in a ship, is managed thus. The man is trussed up about the middle in a piece of canvass, and a rope to keep him from sinking, with his arms at liberty, a mallet in one hand, and a plug, wrapped in oakum and well tarred in a tarpauling clout, in the other, which he is to beat with all dispatch into the hole or leak.

SLIPPER Island, a small island in the Eastern sea. Long. 93. 30. E. Lat. 14. 8. N.

SLOANE, Sir Hans, eminently distinguished as a phy­sician and a naturalist, was of Scotish extraction, his father, Alexander Sloane, having been at the head of that Scotish colony which King James I. settled in the north of Ireland,