

MUNSTER PROVINCE.

stone are its mineralogical productions. Manganese is abundant and very pure, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ross, the Leap, Nohaval, Castleventry and other places; but it is chiefly worked in the parish of Killaughnabeg, near Leap, where it is obtained in large quantities. In Whiddy Island, in Bantry Bay, is found a peculiar kind of black chalk. There are some cotton, linen and woollen factories, but grain, butter and provisions are the staple productions of the county. The fisheries employed, in 1843, 4,639 registered vessels and upwards of 23,000 men and boys. The average rent of land is 13s. 7d. an acre. The climate is remarkable for the mildness of its temperature, never reaching those extremes of heat and cold to which the same degree of latitude is subject, even in England. The salubrity of this district has also been decidedly improved by the draining of bogs and swamps. In 1843, there were two hundred and twenty national schools in the county, attended by about thirty-six thousand children.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—Cork is divided into two districts, called the East and West Ridings, which contain twenty-three baronies, namely, Bantry, Barretts, Banymore, Bear, Carbery East (East division), Carbery East (West division), Carbery West (East division), Carbery West (West division), Condons and Clangibbon, Cork, Courceys, Duhallow, Fermoy, Ibane and Barryroe, Imokilly, Kerrycurryh, Kinalea, Kinacneaky, Kinnatalloon, Kinsale, Muskerry East, Muskerry West, Orrery and Kilmore. These are divided into two hundred and fifty-four parishes. The population of the county (including the county of the city of Cork) by the census taken in 1841, was males, 420,551; females, 433,567; total, 854,118. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was 130,283; uninhabited, 5,004; and houses building, 186. Prior to the Union, Cork sent twenty-four representatives to the Irish Parliament; it now returns six to the Imperial Parliament, which are thus distributed, two members for the county at large, the like number for the city of Cork, and one each for the boroughs of Bandon, Kinsale, Mallow, and Youghal. The present county members are Daniel O'Connell, of Derrynane Abbey, q.c. Esquire, and Edmund Burke Roche, of Trabolgar, Esquire. The Earl of Bandon, of Castle Bernard, Bandon, is lieutenant and custos rotulorum for the county. Cork confers the title of Earl upon the senior branch of the noble family of Boyle.

KERRY.—This is a maritime and the most westerly county in Ireland, remarkably romantic and exceedingly interesting, but surpassed by many in fertility. By antiquaries the origin of its name is traced to Ciar, the eldest son of Fergus King of Ulster, from whom it was called *Carruidhe* or *Cair Reaght*; that is, the kingdom of Ciar. Some authorities deduce its name from *Cerrigiu* or *Ciarruidhe*, the 'Country of Rocks,' from *cerrig*, 'a rock,' and *uidhe*, 'a district on the water.' Some of the early chiefs of this country were called *Hy Cain air Ciaruidhe*, by contraction O'Connor Kerry, whose descendants were in possession of their ancient patrimony in the beginning of the last century. This county, the fourth in extent, is bounded by the Shannon on the north-east (which separates it from the county of Clare) and by Limerick; on the south and south-east by Cork county, and on its western border roll the waves of the Atlantic, penetrating its shores deeply, and indenting the coast with spacious bays. Its greatest extent from north to south is nearly seventy miles, from east to west, at its broadest part, about fifty, and across its northern quarter, near the shores of the Shannon, not much above ten miles. Its area, including bogs, mountains, wastes, and lakes, 1,186,126 acres. Agriculture, generally speaking, is far more backward in Kerry than in the adjoining county of Cork, from the soil being much inferior. A large portion of the county is mountainous and dreary, but with redeeming features of the romantic. From the altitude of some of its mountains their summits are enveloped in perpetual fog. The loftiest mountain in Ireland, Gurrat Tuel, is in Kerry, and rises above the sea to the height of 3,410 feet. The rivers are numerous, but none of great length: those which may be named as the principal are the Feale, separating the counties of Kerry and Limerick; the Gale or Galey, from the north-east; the Brick, from the south; the Maing or Maine, from Castle Island and the Fleskroe, which falls into that river; the Lee, from near Tralee; the Flesk, from the eastern boundary of the county, flowing into the lower Lake of Killarney; the Fartagh and Eeny, which rise in the Iveragh mountains; and the Roughty, which empties itself into the Bay of Kenmare. The Great Blackwater is a boundary river between this county and that of Cork, and flows into Youghal Bay; and the Cara and the Laune are streams which lose their waters in Castlemaine harbour. The lakes in the mountainous regions are numerous, but few are of large dimensions: the principal are the celebrated 'Lakes of Killarney'—three in number, which are connected by straits or short rivers. They are distinguished by the names of the Upper Lake, the Tore, and the Lower Lake. The last is six miles in length, and of great breadth, with mountains of the richest grandeur on one side, which is increased by the contrast of the level shore on the other, and overspread with islands of the most luxuriant beauty. Tore Lake, which, if possible, is still more picturesque, is separated from the former by a richly-wooded peninsula. But the wildest sublimity is that of the Upper Lake, about two miles and a half in length, and entirely surrounded by mountains. We must leave it to the delighted tourist to furnish a more detailed description of the fairy scenes that may be enjoyed upon the 'Lakes of Killarney.' We can but briefly refer to the other lakes of the county. Lough Currane, embellished with several islands, is near Ballinskellig Bay; Lough Scall is about half way between Tralee and Dingle; Lough Cara near Castlemaine harbour, and Lough Quinlan near that of Kilmacalogue. The Devil's Punch Bowl is a very deep hollow, near the summit of Maryerton Mountain, fifteen hundred feet high, its surplus water forming a succession of cataracts down the mountain side; at the foot of which is the secluded and picturesque Lake of Kittane. There are several medicinal springs in the county: those most celebrated for their healing virtues are Killarney, Inveragh, Fellswell, Dingle, Castlemaine, and Tralee Spas—their names indicate their locality. There is also a saline spring at Magheribeg in Corkaquin barony, which is covered twice a day by the tide, and oozes through a clear white sand. The southern baronies abound in ores of iron, lead, and copper; marble is worked at Tralee, and at Kerry Head fine amethysts have been found in the cliffs. The employment of the population of Kerry is chiefly tillage, the management of the dairy, and the fisheries. In 1843 above one thousand vessels, and nearly six thousand men and boys, were occupied on the waters. The average rent of land is 6s. 1d. per acre. The climate is mild, and though moist, from its vicinity to the ocean, the height of the mountains, and the extent of the bogs, it is still salubrious. Several trees, which are deemed indigenous to warmer latitudes, particularly the beautiful arbutus, grow here naturally to great size and beauty; and, in some instances, cultivation extends seven hundred feet and more up the sides of mountains. In September, 1843, there were eighty-four national schools in this county, attended by fourteen thousand children.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The number of baronies comprised in the county are eight, namely, Clannaurice, Corkaquin, Dunkerron, Glenarought, Iraghticonnor, Iveragh, Magunihy, and Trughamny. These are divided into eighty-seven parishes. The population of the county, by the census taken in 1841, was males, 147,307; females, 146,573; total, 293,880. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was, 46,628; uninhabited, 1,434; and houses building, 169. Prior to the Union, Kerry sent eight representatives to the Irish parliament, viz.—two knights of the shire, and two members each for the boroughs of Tralee, Dingle, and Ardfer; but since that period its sole representatives have been one for Tralee and two for the county at large; those gentlemen at present sitting for the latter are Morgan John O'Connell, of Gretna Killarney, Esquire, and the Hon. William Browne, 89, Jermyn-street, London. Derrynane Abbey, the seat of the popular Daniel O'Connell, Esquire, is in this county. The Earl of Kenmare, of Castle Rosse, is lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county. Kerry confers the inferior titles of Baron and Earl on the Marquess of Lansdowne, who also enjoys the titles of Viscount Clannaurice and Baron Lixnaw and Dunkerron in the peerage of Ireland, all derived from districts in this county.

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LIMERICK.—This county is bounded on the north by the estuary of the Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare; on the east by Tipperary; on the south by Cork county; and by that of Kerry on the west. Its extent from east to west is about fifty miles, and from north to south about thirty-two; comprising 680,832 acres, including bogs, mountains and waste. Limerick can boast of a large portion of some of the finest land in Ireland. The soil is a rich, mellow, crumblin; sandy loam, and is applicable to every purpose of culture. The average rent of land is 18s. 8d. an acre. Pasturage is more attended to than tillage: large numbers of live stock, and great quantities of agricultural produce are exported from this county. Limerick county is watered by several important streams, the following are the principal—The Maig, or Maigne, which receives a number of rivulets in its course to the Shannon, falls from the Gallic mountains south of Kilmannan, and from the high lands which mark the boundaries of Limerick and Cork, the two branches uniting five miles north-west of Kilmallock, join the Shannon at Carigannell. The Deel springs from two sources in the same highlands as the preceding rivers, and falls into the Shannon at Askeyton. All the rivers of the interior are branches of the Shannon; besides those already named, there are the Daun, or Morning Star; the Mulcairne; the Funchicon, and the Feale—the last named being a boundary stream for some distance on the south-west border. There is a coal mine at the western extremity of the county, but turf is the general fuel of the inhabitants. Lead occurs in the limestone mountains above Deel, near Askeyton, and fine slate near Abbyfeale, on the borders of the county. The climate of Limerick is remarkably good, and the weather less variable than in any other county in Ireland. The entire face of the country, notwithstanding its great natural fertility, presents a denuded appearance, from the paucity of woodlands and hedgerows, those great embellishments of scenery. In 1843 there were sixty-eight national schools in operation in this county, attended by more than 9,000 children.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The number of baronies comprised in the county are twelve, namely, Clanwilliam, Connellow Lower, Connellow Upper, Coonagh, Coshlea, Coshma, Glenquin, Kenry, Ownybeg, Publicbrien, Shanid, and Smallecounty; and the liberties of Kilmallock and the County of the City of Limerick. These are divided into one hundred and thirty-two parishes. The population of the county (including Limerick City and County), by the census taken in 1841, was males, 161,997; females, 168,032; total, 330,029. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was 48,127, uninhabited, 1,568; and houses building, 113. Prior to the Union, Limerick sent six representatives to the Irish Parliament, namely, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Askeyton and Kilmallock; since that period the two members returned to the Imperial Parliament for the city, and the like number for the county at large, have been its only representatives: those gentlemen at present sitting for the county are William Smith O'Brien, of Cahermoyle, Esquire, and Caleb Powell, of Clanshavy, Esquire. The Earl of Dunraven, Adair Castle, county of Limerick, is lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county. Limerick confers the titles of Earl and Viscount on the family of Pery.

TIPPERARY.—This is an inland county, bounded on the east by King's and Queen's counties, and that of Kilkenny; on the south by that of Waterford; on the west by those of Cork, Limerick, and Clare, the boundary of which latter is the Shannon and Lough Derg; and on the north it is bounded by Galway and a portion of King's county. Its length from north to south is sixty-six miles, and its greatest breadth is about forty. Its area comprises about 1,061,731 acres, of which more than 11,000 acres are covered with water, and nearly 200,000 are bog, mountain, and waste land. The county is for the most part level, possessing few mountains of great altitude. The soil of the level portion is remarkably rich, especially the track called the 'Golden Vale,' which is a calcareous loam. The average rent of the land is 17s. 8d. an acre. Copper and lead ores have been discovered in various districts, and coal is abundant. Many of the mines are of great magnitude, and wrought to great advantage. Slates are obtained in different parts, the quarries in Killenau being prolific and valuable. The principal rivers are the Shannon, the Suir, and the Nore. The progress of the Shannon has been already noticed. The Suir passes through the length of the county, from north to south, and receives in its course numerous tributary streams. The Nore, which rises in the Slievebloom mountains, flows only about ten miles through this county, on its road to Kilkenny. There are very few woods, but this defect is being remedied by the numerous plantations rapidly rising around the mansions of the gentry. The climate of the county is mild, and considered remarkably salubrious. In 1843 there were one hundred and eighteen national schools in the county, attended by sixteen thousand four hundred children or more.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—Tipperary is divided into ridings, which are sub-divided into twelve baronies—these are Clanwilliam, Eliogarty, Iffa and Offa East, Iffa and Offa West, Ikerin, Kilbarnanagh Lower, Kilbarnanagh Upper, Middlethird, Ormond Lower, Ormond Upper, Owny and Arra, and Slieverlagh. These comprise one hundred and ninety-three parishes. The population of the county, by the census taken in 1841, was males, 216,650; females, 218,903; total, 435,553. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was, 66,384; uninhabited, 2,020; and houses building, 246. Prior to the Union, Tipperary sent eight representatives to the Irish parliament, viz.—two for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Cashel, Clonmel, and Felthard; but since that period Cashel and Clonmel have returned one member each to the Imperial parliament, and the county at large two; the gentlemen at present sitting for the latter are Nicholas Maher, of Tertulla House, Thurles, Esquire, and the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, Jermyn-street, St. James', London. The Earl of Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, is lieutenant of the county, and the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, of Corville, is custos rotulorum. The title of Earl of Tipperary is enjoyed by his Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

WATERFORD.—This is a maritime county, lying on the shore of Saint George's Channel, between the county of Wexford on the east, and that of Cork on the west, having the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny on the north. Its extent from east to west is about forty-five miles, and its breadth, at the narrowest part (from Dungarvan Bay to the northern edge abutting on Tipperary), is little more than ten miles; while from Tramore Bay to the river Suir, near Clonmel, the breadth is nearly thirty. The surface of the county comprises 461,553 statute acres, of which fall 343,500 are cultivated. The north-western portion, which embraces nearly two-fifths of the county, consists of mountains and hills; and the district between the Blackwater river and Dungarvan Bay is likewise exceedingly mountainous. The remainder of the county is tolerably level; and the soil of the plains and the valleys is rich and fruitful. In an agricultural point of view, the county may be divided into three classes, two-thirds being under tillage, and the remaining third equally divided between meadow and pasture and unimproved mountain and bog. Wheat, barley, bere, oats and potatoes are the general crops, except in the more elevated lands, where they are confined to the two last named. The average rent of land is 12s. 6d. an acre. The geology of the county exhibits no great variety, the whole being composed of clay-slate, sand-stone and some limestone. In the rocks, north of Lismore, and some other parts, iron, copper and lead ores are of frequent occurrence. The Mining Company of Ireland have (or had) copper mines at Knockmahon worked extensively, and with the most approved machinery. The fishery is a productive branch of industry, and the coast abounds with various shell-fish. Manufactures are very inconsiderable, but the import and export trade through the port of Waterford is very extensive. The principal rivers are the Suir, the Blackwater, and the Bride—they are all navigable streams, and of vast importance to the districts through which they flow. The first falls into Waterford Harbour; the second falls into Youghal Bay, and the Bride is a tributary to the Blackwater. In the barony of Gaultie are chalybeate springs; there is another at Clonmel, on the Waterford side of the Suir, and others between Dungarvan and Youghal. There are also some vitriolic