

TALLOW CHANDLERS.

Marked thus * are also Soap Boilers.
Farrell William, North Main st
*Fisher Joseph, 75 North Main st
Fisher Thomas W. 64 North Main st
Taylor Thomas Robt. South Main st
*Verlin William, 74 North Main st

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

Gimlett Thomas, Strand st
Parker Henry, Catherine st
Pim & Co. North quay
Simkin George, Catherine st
South Main street

TOBACCONISTS.

Marked thus * are Manufacturers.
*Farrell William, North Main st
Fisher Thomas, South Main st
Leahy Timothy, South Main st
*Taylor Thos. Robert, South Main st
Wood George, 81 North Main st

TOY DEALERS.

Clarke Mary, 128 North Main st
Dart Eliza, 164 North Main st

TRIMMING DEALERS.

Bateman John S. & Co. 69 and 70
North Main st
Fishers & Moss, 71 North Main st
Kennedy Patrick, South Main st
Marks William, 59 North Main st
Shepherd William, 103 North Main st

TURNERS.

Dill John, the Mall
Flynn Martin, Dolphin square
Jackson John, North Main st

UPHOLSTERERS.

Gordon Alexander, South Main st
Wigmore Mary Eliza (and carpet
warehouse), 49 North Main st

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.

Sangster Jas. Smith, North Main st
Ward Wm. Henry, South Main st

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

(See also Spirit Dealers.)
Austin John, Grattan st [Main st
Cadogan Patrick & Edmund, North
Harty John, North Main st [st
Judge John & Co. (wine), South Main
Meara William, Catherine st and
Meat Shambles lane

Morisey William, South Main st
Pilkington Richard, North Main st
Russell Vincent, North Main st

WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

(See also Linen Drapers.)
Merrick Jermh. 83 North Main st
Mullins Michl. & Co. 97 North Main st
O'Sullivan James, 85 North Main st
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS
Linahan John, Market square
Power John, South Main st

Miscellaneous.

Browne Henry, clerk to the gas commis-
sioners, William street
Coleman Patrick, clerk to the petty ses-
sions, Cross lane [Market square
Cunningham David, marine store dealer,
Fisher Peter M. miller, 71 North Main st
Fuller Robert, block and pump maker,
Grattan street [Browne st
Heasley George Beans, collector of taxes,
Lindsay John Wesley, printer and book-
binder, Browne street
Long Jeremiah & Sons, coach builders,
South Main street
Pim Joseph Wakefield, starch manufac-
turer and brewer, North Main st
Richardson Thomas, gun maker and im-
porter of gunpowder, North Main st
Riley Thos. wire worker, North Main st
Roderick Ed. B. engraver, South Main st
Sippi John, teacher of music, North Main st

**PLACES OF WORSHIP,
And their Ministers.**

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH, Nelson street—
Rev. John Aldworth, rector, Devon-
shire place; Rev. Pierce William Drew,
curate, Strand House; John Sippi,
organist, North Main street; Arthur
Miller, clerk, North Main street.

CHAPEL OF EASE, Friar street — Rev.
John Aldworth, rector, Devonshire
place; Rev. Pierce William Drew,
curate, Strand House.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL (St. Mary's),
Nelson place—The Very Rev. Maurice
Sheehan, D.D. parish priest, Nelson
place; Rev. Richard Smiddy, Rev. John
Cullinan and Rev. John O'Mahony,
Strand street.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, Wes-
ley place—Rev. Robt. Hewson, minister.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, South
Main st—Rev. Abm. Dawson, minister.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Meeting House
lane—Rev. John B. Gray, minister,
Friar street. [Nelson hill.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE,

Public Institutions, &c.

**FEVER HOSPITAL, INFIR-
MARY & DISPENSARY,**

BACK TOWN WALLS.
Physician—Roger Green, M.D. Nelson pl.
Surgeon—Francis Jervois, South Abbey.
Apothecary—Thomas Cooke, Friar street.
Assistant Apothecary—Francis Hopkins,
Hospital

Head Nurse—Eliza Bowler.
Second Nurse—Johannah Foley.

**CUSTOM HOUSE,
STRAND.**

Collector—Mr. Robert Macgowan, Town
View Cottage. [field Cottage.
Comptroller—Mr. Jos. Dickinson, Spring-
Tide Water & Boatman—George Sloane,
Mouse street.

BARRACKS.

CONSTABULARY, South Main st—George
White, Esq. sub-inspector; Richard
Coe, head constable, South Main street,
Middleton.
INFANTRY, Barrack Hill—Capt. Pierce
O'Donnell, barrack master, Barrack
House.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Mall House—William
Miller, keeper.

COAST GUARD, Strand—Lieut. Charles
Baggshot, inspecting commander, South
Abbey; Thomas World, chief officer,
Harbour View.

CONVENT, South Abbey—Mrs. Angelina
Gould, lady superioress.

COURT HOUSE, Mall House—John
Blackwell, keeper.

GAS WORKS, Mill road—Samuel Elliott,
engineer and superintendent.

**INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES,
AND WATERBAILIFF'S OFFICE, Market
square**—Mr. Richard Torbeck, water
bailiff, Seymour field; John Hall, as-
sistant, Seymour field.

LOAN FUND OFFICE, Nelson place—
John Green, Esq. treasurer.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM, Church street—
Edward Belcher, master; Jane Belcher,
matron.

READING ROOMS, Mall House—John
M'Mahon, secretary, North Main st.

READING ROOMS, North Main street—
Thos. Gimlett, jun. secretary, Strand st.

STAMP OFFICE, 123 North Main street—
John M'Mahon, sub-distributor.

WEIGHING MACHINE, Catherine st—
Richard Cox, proprietor.

COACHES AND CARS.

To **CLOMEL**, a Car, from the Com-
mercial, every morning (Sunday ex-
cepted) at eight; goes thro' Dungarvan.
To **CORK**, the Royal Mail (from Water-
ford), calls at the Commercial Hotel,
every afternoon at half-past four—a
Coach, from the Crown, every morning
(Sunday excepted) at eight—and another,
every afternoon (Sunday excepted) at
half-past three; all go through Castle-
Marl and Midleton.

To **DUNGARVAN**, a Car, from the Com-
mercial, every morning (Sunday ex-
cepted) at eleven; goes through Ard-
more—and a Car, from the Crown, every
afternoon (Sunday excepted) at one;
goes through Clashmore.

To **FERMOY**, a Mail Car, from the
Devonshire Arms, every morning at 8.
To **WATERFORD**, the Royal Mail (from
Cork), calls at the Commercial, every
morning at half-past seven; goes thro'
Tallow, Lismore, Cappoquin, Dungan-
van and Kilmacshomas.

CONVEYANCE BY WATER.

To **CAPPOQUIN**, Steam Packets, from
the Quay, daily, according to tide.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

THIS is the most northern province of Ireland; it is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the North Channel of the Irish Sea, and on the south-east and south-west by the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. Its greatest extent, from Malin Bay on the west to Donaghadee on the east, is nearly one hundred and thirty miles, and from Glengad Head, on the north, to the most southern point of the county of Cavan, is about one hundred and ten miles. The circumference of the province, taking in all its sinuosities and indentations, is full seven hundred and eighty miles, enclosing an area of 5,459,314 statute acres, of which there are arable about 3,400,000 acres; uncultivated, 1,800,000; plantations, 80,000; sites of towns, 8,800; and water, 215,000. The province comprises the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. These are divided into sixty-six baronies, and subdivided into three hundred and ninety-one parishes. The population of the province will appear in the summary at the end of this article. Ulster has the advantage of both canal and river navigation: the former are the Ulster Canal and the Newry Canal—the first named commences from Charlemont (where it communicates with Lough Neagh by the Blackwater river), and enters Lough Erne at its eastern extremity. The Newry proceeds from the town of its name to Portadown, where it joins the Bann river and the Tyrone navigation. The Lagan, the Foyle, the Blackwater, and the Bann, are all navigable rivers wholly or in part.

ANTRIM.—This is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the east by the Irish Channel, on the south by the county Down, and on the west by Lough Neagh and the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry. Its greatest length from north to south is fifty-three miles, and its width thirty-one miles. Its area comprises 745,753 statute acres, of which 466,560 are cultivated land, 53,300 of water, and the remainder sites of towns or unimproved mountain or bog. The surface of Antrim is level along the river Bann, and the general soil of the plains and valleys is a strong loam; in some places gravelly and sandy soils prevail: the subsoil is basalt, of which the Giant's Causeway is a celebrated specimen. Besides the Bann, the country is watered by several small rivers, among which are the following:—the Bush, which, falling first westerly from the north-eastern upland, turns to the north, and seven miles afterwards joins the sea at Bush Mills. The Maine proceeds from a small lake north of Clogh, runs in a broad channel, with finely wooded banks, by Randalstown, parallel, but in an opposite course, to the Bann, till it merges in Lough Neagh. The Six-mile Water flows, by Antrim, to Lough Neagh, which it enters at its north-eastern angle. Lough Neagh is the largest lake in the British Islands: it is chiefly in this county, but extends into several others. In length it is twenty English miles; twelve in breadth, from east to west, and eighty in circumference. Besides the fish usually caught in fresh-water lakes, Lough Neagh has the char, a species of trout called the dellaghern, and the pollar or fresh-water herring. Swans, teal, widgeon, herons, bitterns, and several other kinds of birds, frequent its shores. The banks of the Bann, and those of the Maine, are alike productive; and with the exclusion of the north-eastern mountains, the generality of the land is fertile; much of it under excellent culture. Coal is worked at Ballycastle, where occur iron ore and steatites, and, in its neighbourhood basalt; crystals are found near the source of the Maine, and curious pebbles on its banks. The average rent of land is 15s. an acre. The spinning of flax and cotton, and the weaving of these materials, are the staples which employ the bulk of the population. The fisheries are extensive, employing, in 1843, six hundred and seventy-three vessels. In September, 1843, there were 22,000 children educated in the 256 national schools established in this county.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The number of baronies comprised in the county are fourteen, namely—Antrim Lower, Antrim Upper, Belfast Lower, Belfast Upper, Cary, Dunluce Lower, Dunluce Upper, Glenties Lower, Glenties Upper, Kesh, Massereene Lower, Massereene Upper, Toome Lower, and Toome Upper: these are divided into seventy-five parishes. The population of the county, by the census taken in 1841, was, males 172,391; females 188,484; total, 360,875.* The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was 50,349; uninhabited, 4,699, and houses building, 104. Prior to the Union, Antrim sent ten members to the Irish Parliament, viz.—two knights for the shire, and two representatives each for the boroughs of Antrim, Belfast, Lisburn, and Randalstown. From that period, until the Reform Bill passed, the county returned four to the Imperial Parliament; two for the county, and one each for Belfast and Lisburn, when that charter conferred an additional member on Belfast. The present county members are John Irving, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, London, Esquire, and Nathaniel Alexander, Portglenone House, Portglenone, Esquire. The lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county is the Most Noble the Marquess of Donegal.

ARMAGH.—This is an inland county, bounded on the east by the county of Down, on the south-east by that of Louth, on the south-west by Monaghan, on the west and north-west by Tyrone, and on the north by Lough Neagh. Its extent, from north to south, is about thirty miles, and, from east to west, about twenty; comprising an area of 328,076 statute acres, of which 267,320 are in, or capable of tillage, about 18,000 covered with water, and the remainder in mountain and bog. In the centre, or barony of Fews, are some high lands and hills that give origin to a branch of the Blackwater, which falls into Lough Neagh; to the Tanderagee, which joins the south Bann river, and other streams, which merge in Dundalk Bay. The soil of the county is fertile, but the bogs are numerous; it is, however, one of the best cultivated districts in Ireland, although its surface is marked by great irregularity; Slieve-Gullion mountain rises to the altitude of 1,893 feet. Large crops of grain, potatoes, and flax, are annually produced, and the manufacture of linen is carried on actively, and that of cotton to some extent. The average rent of land is 17s. per acre. The principal rivers are the Blackwater and the Bann. There are also the Callan, which flows into the Blackwater; the Camlough into the Newry water; and the Newton Hamilton, into Dundalk Bay; besides some smaller streams, which have the same exit as the last named river. There are several lakes in the county; the principal is Lough Neagh, on its north and north-western border, adjoining Tyrone; the others are Camlough, near Slieve-Gullion; Lough Clay, in the western part of the county; and a chain of small lakes occupying the south-western boundary. The Newry Canal and the Ulster Railway afford great facilities to the commerce of the county. The mineral productions are lead, in the mountains of Fews; ochre in their western flanks, and marble where they decline to the south. Some chalybeate springs, discovered in the mountainous districts and on the verge of bogs, are deemed efficacious in scrofulous diseases. The climate is considered as genial, if not more so, than most of the other northern counties, which is evinced by the greater forwardness of the harvests. In 1843 there were fifty-four national schools in the county, attended by 6,300 children.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The number of baronies comprised in the county are eight, namely—Armagh, Fews Lower, Fews Upper, Omeau East, Omeau West, Orior Lower, Orior Upper, and Tiranny: these are divided into twenty-eight parishes. The population of the county, by the census taken in 1841, was, males 113,892; females 118,501; total, 232,393. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was 41,297; uninhabited, 2,186, and houses building, 93. Prior to the Union, Armagh sent six representatives to the Irish Parliament; two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Armagh and Newry; it now returns two for the county, and one for Armagh city. The present representatives of the county are Viscount Acheson, Gosford Castle, and Dover-street, London; and Colonel William Verner, Churchill, Moy, county Tyrone. The Earl of Gosford, Gosford Castle, is lieutenant and custos rotulorum.

* These returns include the town of BELFAST and the county of the town of CARRICKFERGUS.