

ULSTER PROVINCE.

The average rent of land is 13s. 4d. an acre. The mineral treasures of the county are more various than valuable in their application, at present; they consist of iron and lead ore, antimony, manganese, and coal in different districts, and fullers' earth and marble in other parts; the latter especially upon the northern border of the county. The principal rivers are the Ballyhays, the Annalee, the Lagan, the Fane, the Myrvale, the Fin, and the Blackwater—the last named being a boundary stream for a considerable distance between this county and Tyrone. There is a chalybeate spring at a place called Drumtubberbuy, but its medicinal properties are either unknown or unappreciated. The Ulster canal passes through the county, so will the Newry, Dundalk, and Enniskillen Railway when completed. There are about ninety national schools in the county, wherein at least ten thousand children are educated.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The number of baronies comprised in the county are five, namely—Cremorne, Dartree, Farney, Monaghan, and Trough. These are divided into twenty-three parishes. The population of the county, by the census taken in 1841, was, males 98,071; females 102,371; total, 200,442. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was 35,073, uninhabited, 1,362, and houses building, forty-five. Prior to the Union Monaghan sent four representatives to the Irish Parliament—two for the county at large, and the like number for the borough of Monaghan; since that period those returned for the county to the Imperial Parliament have been its only members: the present ones are Evelyn Philip Shirley, Lough Fea, Carrickmacross, Esquire; and Charles Powell Leslie, of Glasslough, in this county, Esquire. The Right Hon. Lord Rossmore, of Rossmore Park, Monaghan, and the Dell, near Windsor, Berks, is lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county.

TYRONE.—An extensive inland county, bounded on the east by Lough Neagh and the county of Armagh, on the west by those of Fermanagh and Donegal, on the north by Londonderry, and on the south by Monaghan, Armagh, and Fermanagh. It extends from north to south, at its widest part, about forty-five miles, and from east to west about sixty; comprising an area of 806,610 statute acres, of which about 450,300 are arable, 12,000 plantations, 700 sites of towns, 31,800 occupied by water, and the remainder irreclaimable or uncultivated. A considerable part of this county is mountainous and rugged, but the soil of a large proportion is rich and fertile, calculated either for tillage or pasture. The hilly surface is found from north to south, where it occasionally rises into mountains, declining to a level towards Lough Neagh on the east. In the lower districts the land is remarkably fertile, and watered by numerous branches of the Foyle and Blackwater rivers. Tillage is practised on the most approved methods in the practicable districts; and on the hilly and mountain-land the breeding of cattle is pursued with advantage. The vale of the Blackwater is exceedingly picturesque, and also of the greatest fertility. The average rent of land is 14s. 6d. per acre. Coal, fit for domestic purposes, is raised near Lough Neagh, in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, and on the borders of Monaghan beautiful marble is quarried. In the Munterlony hills iron is abundant, and, in the valleys west of these eminences, potter's clay is obtained in plenty. The chief manufactures of the county are linens and coarse woollens (including blankets), and brown earthenware: distilleries and breweries, and meat and flour mills, are likewise branches of industry carried on extensively in the principal towns. Besides the Blackwater and Foyle rivers, before named, there are the Ballinderry, on the north-eastern boundary, and the Munterlony, the Poe, the Mourne, the Carnown, the Owenkellow, and the Owenreagh, all rising in the mountainous central districts; there are likewise the Derg, which flows into the Mourne, and the Denny, emptying itself into the Foyle. In Aghaloo parish, barony of Dungannon, is a sulphureous water of considerable strength, and two miles from Aughnacloy, at Scarvey, is a valuable mineral spring. There are likewise chalybeate springs at Dunboonover, in Badony parish, and at the foot of Douglas mountain, besides several of less note issuing from the Munterlony hills. The Londonderry and Enniskillen railway will pass through this county. The climate is very variable; the prevalence of westerly winds occasions a constant humidity of atmosphere, which is not unfrequently the cause of rheumatism and paralysis; but the county, in this respect, is improving greatly, and diseases of the kind named are much less common than formerly. In 1843 there were one hundred and sixty national schools in the county, attended by fourteen thousand children.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The number of baronies comprised in the county are four, namely—Clogher, Dungannon, Omagh, and Strabane. These are divided into forty-two parishes. The population of the county, by the census taken in 1841, was, males 153,463; females 159,493; total 312,956. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was 54,919; uninhabited, 2,908, and houses building, sixty-four. Prior to the Union Tyrone sent ten representatives to the Irish Parliament—two for the county at large, and two each for the boroughs of Dungannon, Augher, Clogher, and Strabane: it now sends to the Imperial Parliament one for Dungannon and two for the county; the representatives of the latter are, the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Castlecoole, county of Fermanagh, and Grosvenor-square, London; and Lord Hamilton, Newtown Stewart, in this county. The Earl of Charlemont, Rosborough Castle, Tyrone, is lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county. Tyrone confers the inferior titles of Earl and Viscount on the Marquess of Waterford.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

Counties.	Area in Acres.	Baronies.	Parishes.	Inhabitants.		Total.	Families.	Houses.
				Males.	Females.			
ANTRIM	745,753	14	75	172,391	188,484	360,875	67,947	65,151
ARMAGH	328,076	8	28	113,892	118,501	232,393	43,175	43,576
CAVAN	477,360	8	36	120,814	122,344	243,158	42,592	42,383
DONEGAL	1,193,443	6	51	145,821	150,627	296,448	53,899	53,503
DOWN	612,495	9	70	173,538	187,903	361,441	68,153	68,890
FERMANAGH	457,195	8	23	76,982	79,499	156,481	28,654	27,844
LONDONDERRY	518,595	4*	43	106,825	115,349	222,174	41,114	41,044
MONAGHAN	319,757	5	23	98,071	102,371	200,442	36,934	36,485
TYRONE	806,640	4	42	153,463	159,493	312,956	57,337	57,891
Total.....	5,459,314	66	391	1,161,797	1,224,571	2,386,368	439,805	436,767

* Besides the four baronies in Londonderry, there are the two liberties of Londonderry and Coleraine.

EDUCATION.—The number of national schools in operation in Ulster, in 1843, was 1,250, attended by about 118,600 children. The number of persons in this province (at five years old and upwards) who could neither read nor write, at the above period, was 847,717; the number who could read only was 619,814; and those who could both read and write numbered 618,642.

REPRESENTATION.—This province is represented in the Imperial Parliament by twenty-eight members, which are thus distributed—two each for the above nine counties; two for the borough of Belfast; one each for those of Armagh, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Lisburn, and Newry, and one for the city of Londonderry.

TOWNS IN ULSTER.

ANTRIM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

ANTRIM is a respectable market town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Antrim, and partly in that of Upper Toome, county of its name, 105 miles N. from Dublin, 15 N. W. from Belfast, 14 S. from Ballymena, and 5 E. from Randalstown; situated on the banks of the Six-mile Water river, on the great road from Belfast to Londonderry. This town, which is seated in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the county, was anciently called *Entrim*, *Entrumnia*, or *Entrum Neagh*, signifying, according to some authorities, 'the habitation upon the waters.' In 1649 the town was burned by General Monroe: and during the disturbances in 1798 it was the principal scene of hostilities which occurred in the county, and here the insurgents were defeated with great slaughter. Near the town is one of those round towers so often met with in Ireland, the use or origin of which, like others of its kind, is unknown; it is ninety-five feet in height and forty-nine in circumference, is of four stories and its summit surmounted by a cone. Closely contiguous to the town is Antrim Castle, an elegant, spacious and stately building, the ancient residence of the Earls of Massareene, now the property of Viscount Massareene and

Ferrard, who is also proprietor of the town. The houses which form the two principal streets are modern, and well-built of stone, roof-slatted, and have a respectable appearance. The manufacture of paper has been carried on here for many years, and there are flour and meal mills of considerable power. Charles II. granted to the inhabitants of Antrim the privilege of sending two members to the Irish Parliament, which they continued to do until the borough was disfranchised by the Union. General sessions of the peace are held three times a year, and petty sessions once in three weeks. The court-house situated near the centre of the town is a commodious building.

The church is a neat edifice, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a finely proportioned octagonal spire; and the Roman Catholic chapel is spacious and handsome. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A public Dispensary and three free schools, including one for infants, comprise the principal charities. The market days are Tuesday and Thursday. Fairs January 1st, May 12th, and November 12th. The parish of Antrim contained, in 1841, 4,312 inhabitants, and the town 2,645 of that number.

POST OFFICE. Main street, George Gould, *Post Master*.—Letters from BELFAST arrive every morning at ten minutes before nine and afternoon at four, and are despatched every morning at a quarter past four and afternoon at four.—Letters from LONDONDERRY arrive and are despatched every morning at nine and afternoon at four.

Letters from MAGHERFELT, RANDALSTOWN and CASTLEDAWSON arrive every afternoon at half-past three, and are despatched every morning at nine.—Letters from KELLS arrive every afternoon at a quarter past three, and are despatched every morning at half-past nine.

NOBILITY, GENTRY AND CLERGY.

Adair Thomas B. Esq. Loughanmore
Agnew Miss Mary, Main st
Armstrong Mr. John, Bow lane [st
Bryson the Misses Mary & Jane, Main
Campbell James, Esq. Main st
Carley Rev. James, Main st
Clarke Geo. Jackson, Esq. Steeple
Cureau Rev. Daniel, Main st
Green Rev. William, Mill row
Jackson Miss Ann, Main st
Kilpatrick Mrs. Martha, Main st
M'Master Mr. Alexander, Main st
Massareene and Ferrard Viscount,
Antrim Castle

Montgomery Thos. Esq. Birch hill
Morrison Rev. Charles, Mill row
Nickson Rev. Abraham, Main st
Skelton Mr. Samuel, Mill row
Wills Mrs. Isabella, Main st
Wylne Geo. Esq. Wilderness Lodge

ACADEMIES & SCHOOLS.

Carley Rev. James, Main st
INFANTS' SCHOOL, Main st—Mary
M'Gee, mistress
LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL, Bow lane
—Richd. Leighton, master; Hester
Kempson, mistress
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Main st—Wm.
Ward, master; Eliza Smith, mistress
Swan Elizabeth, Main st

APOTHECARIES.

Bruce Alexander, Main st
Hall Francis Edward, Main st
M'Greedy Neil, Main st

ATTORNEYS.

Ferguson John, Main st
Gwynn William James, Main st
Hitchcock John, Mill row
Malone Edmund, Main st
BAKERS.
ANTRIM PUBLIC BAKERY, Main st—
Johnson Gregory, manager
Dickson James, Main st
Johnson Alexander, Main st

BANK.

ULSTER BANKING COMPANY (Branch
of), Mill row—(draw on Prescott,
Grote & Co. London)—Mr. Wm.
Crawford, manager

BLACKSMITHS.

Darragh Andrew, Main st
Darragh John, Main st
Darragh William, Main st
M'Grogan George, Bow lane

BOOT & SHOE MAKERS.

Gibson Matthew, Main st
Gould George, Main st
Hutchinson John, Main st
O'Neill James, Main st

BRAZIERS AND TINMEN.

Boxter John, Main st
Jordon John, Main st

BUTCHERS.

M'Clunay James, Main st
M'Curry Mary, Main st
M'Quillan John, Main st

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.

Asler James, Main st
Burn Thomas, Main st
M'Gee James, Main st
Vance William, Bow lane

GROCERS AND DEALERS IN

SUNDRIES.

Byrne Thomas, Main st
Clugston William, Main st
Gray Thomas, Main st
Johnson Alexander, Main st
Johnson Henry, Main st
Johnson William, Main st
Kerr William, Main st
M'Dowell John, Main st
M'Lorinay Joseph, Main st
Milliken Henry, Main st
Owens Frederick, Main st
Reid William, Main st
Scott John, Main st
Smi Ann, Main st
Suffern John, Main st
Vance Ezekiel, Main st

HABERDASHERS.

(See also Linen Drapers.)

Anderson Mary, Main st
Cuddy Sarah & Dora, Main st
M'Ilnea Mary & Jane, Main st

HOTELS.

(See also Spirit Dealers.)

Massareene Arms (posting), William
Leetch, Main street
Queen's Arms, Elizabeth M'Annaly,
Main street

LEATHER SELLERS.

Gibson Matthew, Main st
Gould George, Main st
Gray Thomas, Main st
Kerr William, Main st
M'Dowell John, Main st
Moore John, Main st

LINEN & WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

Crawford William, Main st
Johnson Alexander, Main st
Johnson Henry, Main st

LINEN BLEACHERS & LINEN

MERCHANTS.

Beck William, Islandreagh
Chaine William & Son, Muckamo
Creig Samuel, Main st
Park & Hunter, Islandreagh
Swan Hugh, jun. Dunadry
Whiteside John, Dunsilly

MILLERS.

ANTRIM CORN MILL COMPANY,
Mill row—Thos. Prenter, manager
MUCKAMORE MILLS COMPANY—
Mr. William M'Naghten Dickey,
acting partner
Steen Alexander, Clady

MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS.

Bruce Matilda & Mary, Main st
M'Cavart Mary & Catherine, Main st

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

M'Cavart William, Main st
M'Creary Nathaniel, Main st
Read Robert, Main st