

## Ulster.

## ANTRIM, &c.

## I. Slater's

### PAPER MAKERS.

ANTRIM PAPER MILL COMPANY,  
Mill row—Thos. Prenter, manager  
Blow William & Edwin, Dunadry

### PAWNBROKERS.

Birnie Samuel, Main st  
Gray James, Main st

### PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Bruce Alexander, Main st  
Hall Francis Edward, Main st  
Latham William, M. D., F. R. C. S. of  
Ireland, Mill row  
McGreery Neill, Main st  
Sheil Henry, M. D. Main st

### SADDLERS.

Moffat Bristow, Bow lane  
Morwood Arthur, Main st  
Neeson Horace, Main st

### SEWED MUSLIN MANUFACTURERS.

Macdonald D. & J. & Co. Main street,  
and Glasgow—John Clark, agent  
Robinson John & Sons, Main street,  
and Glasgow—Jos. M. Bridge, agent

### SPIRIT DEALERS.

Anderson Henry, Main st  
Brown William, Main st  
Canavan John, Main st  
Craig Ellen, Main st  
Dimond Hugh, Bow lane  
Falcon Thomas, Main st  
Frizzell Thomas, Main st  
Harbison John, Main st  
Johnson Henry, Main st  
Kerr William, Main st  
McCullen John, Main st  
McQuillan James, Main st  
Mulholland Patrick, Main st  
Mullen William, Main st

Neeson Ann, Main st  
O'Kane Bernard, Bow lane  
Read Hugh, Bow lane  
Scott Henry, Main st  
Skelton Thomas, Main st  
Taggart John, Main st  
Thompson Samuel, Main st

### STRAW BONNET MAKERS.

McConnell Jane, Main st  
Shannon Mary, Main st

### SURGEONS.

See Physicians and Surgeons.

### TAILORS.

Glover David, Main st  
McMullin William, Main st

### Miscellaneous.

Goold George, agent for mail coach, master  
extraordinary in chancery, commissioner  
for taking affidavits in the superior law  
courts, and deputy for granting reple-  
as, Main street  
Kennedy William, watch and clock maker,  
Main street  
Scott Robert, cabinet maker and uphol-  
sterer, Main street  
Wason William, white and lock smith,  
Main street

### PLACES OF WORSHIP,

And their Ministers.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Main street—  
Rev. William Green, rector; Rev.  
Abraham Nickson, curate.  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL—Rev. Daniel  
Curean, parish priest; Rev. James  
Hughes, curate.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Mill row—Rev.  
Charles Morrison, minister.  
UNITARIAN CHAPEL, Main street—Rev.  
James Carley, minister.  
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL—min-  
isters various.

### Public Institutions, &c.

ANTRIM LOAN FUND INSTITUTION,  
Massereene—John Kirk, manager.  
DISPENSARY, Main st—William Latham,  
attending physician and surgeon.  
MANOR COURT, Main street.  
POLICE STATION, Bow lane—Mr. Stewart;  
B. Studdert, sub-inspector.  
REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES FOR ANTRIM  
DISTRICT—William Leitch, Main st.  
UNION WORKHOUSE—Charles Coates,  
governor; Anne Staveley, matron; Henry  
C. Scott, secretary.

### COACHES AND CARS.

To BALLYMENA, by the Londonderry  
Coach.  
To BANBRIDGE, a Car, from William  
Kerr's, Main st, morning at half-past 5.  
To BELFAST, the first Royal Mail,  
from the Post Office, every morning at  
a quarter past four—and the second  
Royal Mail, every afternoon at four.  
To BELFAST, the Perseverance, from  
McQuillan's, Main street, every morn-  
ing at half-past seven—the Eagle, every  
morning at eight—and the Fair Trader,  
every afternoon at half-past three—long  
Cars, from the same house, every morn-  
ing at half-past five—and others, from  
James Grange's, Main st, same hour.  
To COLERAINE, by the Londonderry  
Coach.  
To COOKSTOWN, the Eagle, from  
McQuillan's, every evening at half-past 5;  
goes thro' Randalstown, Castle-  
dunawon, Magherafelt and Money more.  
To LONDONDERRY, the first Royal  
Mail, from the Post Office, every morn-  
ing at nine—and the second Royal Mail,  
every afternoon at four—and the Fair  
Trader, from McQuillan's, every morn-  
ing at a quarter past nine; all go  
through Ballymena, Ballymoney, Cole-  
rairie and Newtown-limavady.  
To PORT GLENONE, a Van, from  
McQuillan's, every evening at six—and  
a long Car, from James Grange's, every  
morning at half-past six.

## ARMAGH,

WITH KEADY, MIDDLETON, RICHHILL, TYNAN AND NEIGHBOURHOODS.

ARMAGH, the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ireland, the capital of the county of its name, and a parish, partly in the barony of O'Neilland West, but chiefly in that of Armagh, is 82 miles N. N. W. from Dublin, 39 S. W. by W. from Belfast, and 18 N. W. from Newry; situated on the acclivity of a lofty eminence, round the western base of which winds the river Callan, in its progress to the Blackwater. This ancient city was originally called *Druim-Sailech*, or 'the Hill of Sallovs,' which was afterwards changed to *Ardsailech*, 'the Height of Sallovs,' and subsequently to *Ardmacha*, signifying 'the high place or field.' It is indebted for its origin and ecclesiastical pre-eminence to St. Patrick, by whom it was built in 445. He also founded, near his own mansion, the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine; this was re-built by Iinar O'Hoedegan, and was the most distinguished of all the religious establishments which existed here, and materially contributed to the early importance of the place. It was afterwards frequently destroyed by fire, and the ravages of the Danes, who took off or annihilated the archives of this ancient place; an irreparable loss to the ecclesiastical and civil history and antiquities of Ireland. Armagh was made an archbishopric in 1142, and continues to maintain its dignity as the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ireland. It was often plundered or laid waste in the repeated wars between the natives and the Anglo-Normans; and, in 1642, it was set on fire by Sir Phelim O'Neil. After the suppression of the abbey with which Armagh abounded, it became an unimportant and neglected place. Seventy years ago the town presented a very different appearance to what it does now; the cathedral was dilapidated, the streets unpaved, and miserable mud cabins were the wretched retreats of a population devoid of industry and cleanliness. Excepting the cathedral it had no church, and did not possess a school; and in this state it remained until Dr. Robinson, afterwards Baron Rokeby, was promoted to the primacy.

By the princely munificence of this prelate, and the generous sacrifice of £30,000. of his fortune, he effected in the space of seven years a complete change. He repaired the half-ruined cathedral, and erected three churches, exclusive of a handsome one of white stone, to the raising of which he was instrumental. He built and endowed an observatory, and furnished it with astronomical apparatus and a library; he founded schools, wherein the children of the poor might be educated; and, on the glebe adjacent to the city, he erected the present palace, and annexed to it a neat chapel. The city is now large and handsome, well-built, and delightfully situated, and the approaches, on every side, embrace interesting objects. Many of the streets converge towards the cathedral, the most central point, and the most conspicuous object in the city, and are connected by cross streets winding around the declivity; they are gas-lighted, and the foot-ways are flagged. The lighting, cleansing, and watching of the city is managed by town commissioners, under the provisions of an act of parliament of the 9th George IV. The style of the body is the 'Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the borough of Armagh.' The present sovereign is William Paton, Esq., the primate's agent, who is also seneschal of the manor, and holds a court on every third Monday in the month, the jurisdiction of which extends to pleas of debt not exceeding £9. 4s. 7d. The county assizes and general sessions of the peace are held in Armagh, and the magistrates sit in petty sessions every Thursday. These courts are held in the county court-house, an elegant building at the foot of the gentle eminence upon which the observatory is situated. In front of this building, are pleasant public walks called the Mall, surrounded by trees, planted in an elliptical form. These walks appear to be partially encircled on the eastern, northern, and western points, by public buildings, while on the eastern side the dwellings of the city recede in amphitheatrical form above each other, until the view is ter-

## Directory.

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minated by the cathedral. The county gaol stands at the south-east end of the Mall: it was built before the modern arrangement of prisons had many advocates, but the new system is adopted as far as is practicable. The barracks, at the suggestion of the 'patron prelate' before referred to, were built in a situation, so as to prove an embellishment to the suburbs of the city; they are on the Richhill road, and occupy an airy site overlooking the gaol. By charter of James II. the borough was empowered to send two representatives to the Irish parliament, and this privilege was enjoyed until the Union, when the number was reduced to one; the present member is Lieut. Colonel John Dawson Rawdon, Great Staunhope-street, London. Some years since, upon the introduction of the linen manufacture into the north, Armagh became a mart for the sale of cloth produced in the surrounding districts, and although there are still large bleach works in the neighbourhood, and several very respectable linen merchants in the city, it cannot be classed among the first-rate manufacturing towns. It enjoys a good trade of a general character, with the usual branches found in a large and flourishing town. The monetary establishments are a branch of the Bank of Ireland, four joint-stock banks, a savings bank, and a loan fund. Two ably conducted newspapers are published in Armagh weekly, the 'Guardian,' and the 'Ulster Gazette.'

The See of Armagh which, as before mentioned, was founded by Saint Patrick, extends into five counties, namely, the county of the See, and those of Londonderry, Louth, Meath, and Tyrone. The cathedral church, originally founded in 445, and burnt by the Danes, along with the city, in 836, was re-erected in the eleventh or twelfth century, after which it again suffered by more than one conflagration, was repaired in 1612, by Primate Hampton, and subsequently by other primates. Primate Beresford, on his translation to the See, employed Mr. Cottingham, of London, the celebrated architect, to survey the cathedral, with a view to its perfect restoration; his grace subscribed a large sum for that purpose, and the repairs effected in consequence have been extensive, accompanied by admirable taste and judgment. The prevailing character is the early English style, with portions of the later Norman, and many of the details are elaborate and elegant. There are several beautiful monuments and some ancient specimens of sculpture—among the latter Saint Patrick with his crozier. This venerable and interesting pile, which occupies a commanding site, is one hundred and eighty-three feet in length and one hundred and nineteen in breadth along the transepts. It was made parochial by an act of the 16th George III. Besides the places of worship already noticed, there are others for Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and a large Roman Catholic Chapel, commodious and handsome. There is also in course of erection a new Catholic cathedral of elegant design, which promises to be highly ornamental to the city. Numerous schools have been founded in Armagh, of which a list is given in the directory of the city, and there are various charitable institutions, noticed in that of the 'Public Institutions.' The principal are the fever hospital, the

lunatic asylum, and the union workhouse. A handsome and convenient market-house was erected by Primate Stewart. The markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday: the former principally for flax, yarn, and linen, in the brown state; the latter for grain and all kinds of provisions. The fairs formerly held are not now observed. The parish of Armagh contained, in 1841, 12,654 inhabitants, and the city 10,245 of that number.

KEADY is a small market and post town and a parish, the latter partly in the barony of Turaney, but chiefly in that of Armagh, 6 miles S. W. from Armagh; situated on the river Callan, on the road to Castleblaney. The manufacture of linen is carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood, and in the town are corn mills and one for spinning flax. The places of worship are the church, a neat plain edifice, a Roman Catholic chapel, and others for Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists. Markets for corn are held on Monday and Wednesday, and on Friday for general commodities. Fairs the second Friday in every month. Population of the town, in 1841, 1,120.

RICHHILL is a post town in that part of the parish of Kilmore which is in the barony of Oneiland West, about five miles E. by S. from Armagh; situated on the river Tallwater, in the heart of a rich agricultural and populous district, interested also deeply in the linen manufacture. Before the new line of road was opened between Armagh and Belfast, this place had a flourishing linen market, which has declined. The market-house, a substantial building, was erected in 1753, by William Richardson, Esq. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Population of the town 782.

TYNAN, a parish, is partly in the barony of Armagh, but chiefly in that of Turaney, the town, or rather village, being about six miles S. W. from Armagh; situated on the road to Castleblaney and Aughnacloy. Within the limits of the parish are quarries of limestone and freestone, and flax is grown in large quantities, of an excellent quality. A station of the constabulary force is established in the village, and petty sessions are held here alternately with Middleton monthly. The parish church is a handsome Gothic structure, considerably enlarged in 1822, and by the additions to it then made it was rendered cruciform. A Roman Catholic chapel, and one for Presbyterians, are the other places of worship in the village. About a mile to the west is Tynan Abbey, the beautiful demesne and seat of Jas. Matthew Strong, Bart. Population of the village 177.

Two miles from Tynan church is the small market town of MIDDLETON, situated on the road from Armagh to Monaghan, five miles east from the latter town. Middleton, or *Middletown*, is a district parish, and the episcopal chapel is under Tynan. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and one for Presbyterians. A fever hospital and dispensary, supported by the trustees of the late Bishop Sterne's charity, and a school, under the Church Education Society, are the charities. There is a good market-house, wherein grain is brought for sale on Saturday, and a regular market for provisions is held on Thursday. Population about seven hundred.

**POST OFFICE,** Scotch street, ARMAGH, Robert Birch, *Post Master*.—Letters from DUBLIN and ENGLAND arrive every morning at twenty-seven minutes before five and evening at half-past six, and are despatched every morning at seven and night at five minutes before eight.—Letters from BELFAST and SCOTLAND arrive every night at five minutes before twelve, and are despatched every morning at ten minutes before one.

Letters from ENNISKILLEN arrive every morning at ten minutes before one, and are despatched every night at five minutes before eleven.—Letters from MONAGHAN, GLASSLOUGH and CALEDON arrive every evening at seven, and are despatched every morning at a quarter past five.

Letters from DUNGANNON arrive every night at five minutes before eight, and are despatched every morning at twenty-seven minutes before five.—Letters from LOUGHGALL arrive every evening at half-past six, and are despatched every morning at a quarter past five.—Letters from RICHHILL arrive every evening at a quarter past six, and are despatched every morning at a quarter past five.—Letters from KEADY arrive every evening at half-past six, and are despatched every morning at a quarter past five.

**POST OFFICE,** KEADY, Watson Kidd, *Post Master*.—Letters from DUBLIN and all parts of the SOUTH, likewise from ENGLAND, arrive every morning at a quarter past seven, and are despatched every evening at half-past seven.—Letters from ARMAGH arrive every morning at half-past seven, and are despatched every afternoon at half-past four.

**POST OFFICE,** MIDDLETON, William Johnston, *Post Master*.—Letters from all parts arrive every morning at eight, and are despatched every afternoon at half-past four.

**POST OFFICE,** RICHHILL, William Bertram, *Post Master*.—Letters from all parts arrive (from ARMAGH) every morning at twenty minutes past seven, and are despatched every afternoon at five.

**POST OFFICE,** TYNAN, Miles Magrath, *Post Master*.—Letters from all parts arrive every morning at seven, and are despatched every afternoon at a quarter past five.