

SPIRIT, &c. DEALERS—Contd.
Sandford James, Irish green
Sandford Robert, Catherine st
Sherrard Wm. Market-House lane
Tait Stewart, Market-House lane
Trimble Rebecca, Main st
Wallace Samuel, Main st
STR. & BONNET MAKERS.
Connah Essy, Main st
Robinson Mary, Main st

SURGEONS.
See Physicians and Surgeons.

SURVEYORS.
Eason Samuel, Magiligan
Kavanagh Jas. B. Shanreagh Cottage

TAILORS.
London Robert, Linen-Hall st
McKeown James, Main st
McLaughlin Robert, Main st

TALLOW CHANDLERS.
Eakin Matthew, Main st
Hunter John, Catherine st

TANNERS.
Dunn James, Portnakeilly
Moore Nehemiah, Catherine st
Wallace John, Ballynagar

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
Eyre James, Catherine st
Given Alexander, Catherine st
Given William, Main st

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Boyce Marcus M. Catherine st
Hunter John, Catherine st

WOOLLEN DRAPERS.
See Linen and Woollen Drapers.

Miscellaneous.

Buchanan Andrew, printer, Linen-Hall st
Neeley Samuel, wheelwright, Irish green
Proctor Robert, pawnbroker, Catherine st
Searle John, supervisor of excise, Catherine street

PLACES OF WORSHIP,
And their Ministers.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Belfast road—
Rev. John Ophert, rector; Rev. Thomas
Ophert, curate.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL—Rev. Bernard O'Neill, parish priest; Rev. James Kelly, curate.

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE, Main st—Rev. John Montgomery, minister.

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE, Irish green—Rev. George Steen, minister.

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE—Rev. John Wilson, minister.

INDEPENDENT MEETING HOUSE, Irish green—Rev. Peter Finar, minister.

COVENANTERS' MEETING HOUSE—ministers various.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL—ministers various.

Public Institutions, &c.
COURT HOUSE AND BRIDEWELL, Irish green—Alexander Craig, gaoler.

DISPENSARY, Main street—Marcus Dill, attending surgeon.

POLICE STATION—Captain William E. Crofton, sub-inspector.

UNION WORKHOUSE—James Henry Murphy, governor; Eliz. Murphy, matron.

COACHES AND CARS.

To BELFAST, the first Royal Mail, from Murray's, Main st, every morning at twenty minutes past nine—and the second Royal Mail, every night at nine—and the Fair Trader, from M'Curdy's, Main street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at nine; all go through Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballymena and Antrim.

To COLERAINE, a Car, from Samuel Wallace's, Main street, every morning at eight—and another, from Wilson's, Main street, every afternoon at half-past three.

To LONDONDERRY, the first Royal Mail, from Murray's, Main street, every afternoon at twenty minutes before four—and the second Royal Mail, every night at twelve—a Mail Car, from M'Curdy's, Main street, every morning at seven—and one, from Charles Greer's, Catherine street, at the same hour.

To LONDONDERRY, the Fair Trader, from M'Curdy's, Main street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon at twenty-five minutes past three—a Car, from Samuel Wallace's, every morning at half-past seven—and another, from Wilson's, every forenoon at half-past eleven.

CARRIERS.

To BELFAST, John Craig, from Irish green, every Tuesday.

To COLERAINE, Joseph Henry, from Wilson's, Main street, every Friday.

To LONDONDERRY, Joseph Henry, from Wilson's, every Monday morning at four—James Craig, every Wednesday and Saturday—and John Craig, every Wednesday and Friday.

NEWTOWN-STEWART.

A SMALL market town, in the parish of Ardstraw, barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, is 120 miles N.W. from Dublin, 24 s. from Londonderry, 9 s. N.W. from Omagh, the same distance east from Castle-Derg, and 6 w. from Gorton; seated on the river Mourne (or Morne), and on the mail road from Dublin to Londonderry. This place was originally called LISLAS, and it acquired its present name from Sir William Stewart, to whom it was granted by Charles I. It possesses few pretensions to regularity in its buildings or elegance in their architecture; and its trade is limited to shopkeepers in general. At the foot of the principal street stands the house in which James II. slept on his way to Londonderry; and in the vicinity is a remarkable castle, noticed by the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald in the following terms:—'It stands on a high hill a little to the s. w. of the town, and has two round towers and a platform. The towers, except on the north side, are entire. This castle belonged to Henry O'Neal, who, according to tradition, was King of Ulster in the fifth century; he was called by a name which signifies, in Irish, 'cross' or 'wicked,' as characteristic of his temper. Of this the following anecdote is a singular instance:—He had a sister, who is represented as having an elegant person but the head of a swine; and thence called the female monster. Henry, anxious to get rid of an object that mortified his feelings and his pride, adopted the plan of offering her in marriage to any person who should seem inclined to propose for her, but on condition that, after having seen her, he should

either marry or hang. Accordingly, nineteen persons, among whom was a captive prince, who had agreed to the condition, were all executed on the platform before his castle; and tradition says, the twentieth and last person who proposed for her was the son of his own cowherd, who was tempted by the magnitude of her dowry, but who, on seeing her, immediately exclaimed, 'Cur sous me, cur sous me; that is, 'hang me! hang me!' The young man, however, was spared, and the unfortunate princess put to death.' Other old castles are in the neighbourhood of Newtown-Stewart, and the district altogether is remarkably interesting, and studded with numerous beautiful seats. Among the latter is Baron's Court, the magnificent demesne of the Marquess of Abercorn, commencing about two miles to the south and extending nearly three miles on the south-westward, profuse in natural beauty, rich in wood, and gemmed with the chain of the pellucid lakes of Lough Mary, Lough Fanny and Lough Catherine. The proposed line of railway from Londonderry to Enniskillen will touch the verge of the town. Petty sessions are held here every three weeks; and the constabulary and revenue police forces have each a station here.

The parish church of Ardstraw, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting houses, and the same number of Methodist chapels are the places of worship; and the charitable institutions are a dispensary and schools, under the national board. The market is held on Monday; and the fairs on the last Monday, monthly. The population of the town, in 1841, was 1,405.

POST OFFICE, Clark Mathewson, Post Master.—Letters from DUBLIN and all parts of the SOUTH OF IRELAND, also from ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, arrive every morning at nine, and are despatched every afternoon at half-past three.—Letters from LONDONDERRY arrive every afternoon at half-past three and evening (Sunday excepted) at seven, and are despatched every morning at nine and (Sunday excepted) at half-past seven.—Letters from OMAGH arrive every morning (Sunday excepted) at half-past seven, and are despatched at seven in the evening.

NOBILITY, GENTRY AND CLERGY.

Abercorn the Right Hon. the Marquess of, Baron's Court [wart
Barton Miss Emily, Newtown-Stewart
Betty Miss —, Milltown House
Colhoune Arthur Wm Esq. J.P. Cross
Doherty Rev. Anthony, R.P. Glenoeck

Doherty Rev. Edward, c. c. Newtown-Stewart
Little Rev. Francis, Deer Park
McCarte Rev. John, N. Stewart
Nash Rev. Francis, Moyle Castle
Nash Rev. Richard H. D.D. Moyle Castle
Rogers John, Esq. J.P. the Cottage
Smith John, Esq. Millbrooke

Walker James, Esq. Greenville
Wilson Rev. Mervyn, Woodbrook
PROFESSIONAL PERSONS,
INCLUDING SCHOOLS.
Crawford Arthur, attorney
Galbraith Ezekiel, day school
Hamilton James, surgeon, R.N.
McConnell John, surgeon

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Patk. M'Makin, master
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Michl. Cunney, master
Nelson Jos. Andrew, M.D. & surgeon
Patton Jno. surgeon and apothecary
Ramsey John G. attorney

HOTELS.

Commercial, Susannah O'Kane
Wellington, William M'Fecters

SPIRIT & PORTER DEALERS.
Divin James | M'Makin Michl.
Fulton Andrew | M'Namee Bernd.
Fulton Jane | O'Connor Thos.

SHOPKEEPERS & TRADERS.
Conway Peter, grocer
Divin James, painter

Dogherty Ann, straw bonnet maker
Donnelly Michael, tailor
Eakin Alexander, saddler

Finn Alexander, shoe maker
Foster Catherine, haberdasher
Fulton George, grocer

Hamilton John, grocer & leather seller
Hood Samuel, grocer | dealer
Hood Samuel, grocer & earthenware

Hunter Charles, draper
Jack Sarah, grocer

Jordan J. bn, carpenter
Keys Rebecca, haberdasher
Love Robert, blacksmith
M'Namee James, cooper
Magrath Ann, grocer
Mathewson, Clark & Co. grocers,
drapers and ironmongers
Moore William, haberdasher
Mullin Mark, grocer
O'Kane Susannah, grocer
Riddell James, whitesmith
Ross James, grocer
Smith Eliza, straw bonnet maker
Speers Samuel, watch & clock maker
Toolan Hugh, blacksmith
White Humphrey, leather seller

PLACES OF WORSHIP,
And their Ministers.

PARISH CHURCH—Reverend Richard H. Nash, D.D. rector; Rev. Mervyn Wilson and Rev. Francis Nash, curates

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL—Rev. Anthony Doherty, parish priest; Rev. Edward Doherty, curate.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE—Rev. John M'Carter, minister.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE—Rev. Francis Little, minister.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL—ministers various.
PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL—ministers various.

Public Institutions, &c.

CONSTABULARY STATION—John R. Lynch, sub-inspector.
DISPENSARY—James Hamilton, surgeon.
LOAN FUND—Reverend Mervyn Wilson, treasurer; Samuel Bates, clerk.
REVENUE POLICE STATION—William Stevenson, lieutenant.
STAMP OFFICE—Clark Mathewson, sub-distributor.

COACHES.

To DUBLIN, by the Mail to Drogheda, thence by Railway.

To DROGHEDA, the Royal Mail (from Londonderry) every afternoon at half-past three; goes thro' Omagh, Aughnacloy, Monaghan, Castle-Blaney, Carrickmacross and Ardee.

To LONDONDERRY, the Royal Mail (from Drogheda), every morning at nine—and the Royal Mail (from Omagh), every morning (Sunday excepted), at half-past seven; both go thro' Strabane.

To OMAGH, the Royal Mail (from Londonderry), every afternoon (Sunday excepted) at seven; also by the Mail to Drogheda.

OMAGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

OMAGH is a flourishing and respectable market town, the capital of the county of Tyrone, 109 miles N. N. W. from Dublin, 87 w. from Belfast, 34 s. from Londonderry, 20 s. s. E. from Strabane, 16 N. W. from Ballygawley, 10 s. s. E. from Newtown-Stewart, 9 N. E. from Dromore, 8 w. N. W. from Six-mile Cross, and the same distance east by south from Drumquin; situated on the northern verge of the barony of its name, on the road from Enniskillen to Coleraine, 25 miles N. N. E. from the former town, and 64 s. from the latter, and on the mail road from Dublin to Londonderry; at the confluence of the Camowen and the Drumragh streams, which, united, form the Strule river. The site of the town is a declivity, or rather a rapid slope, upon the side of one of the many sinuous vales by which the circumjacent country is intersected. The plan or outline of the town, may be figured by the letter Y; the main street being the stem; and its other two principal streets the superior branches of the letter. The main street is spacious, well-built and cheerful, but it descends the slope, on which the town stands, with such precipitous declivity, as to be inconvenient for the passage of wheeled vehicles. At the lower end of the town, are the scattered remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected about the end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century. It was the residence or seat of the chief or a district, whose name, or that of the castle, was Oigh-Maigh, by which appellation the town was formerly known. The castle, together with most part of the town, was destroyed by fire in 1743; the latter was rebuilt in a superior manner, but of the ancient seat of Omagh, nothing remains but detached fragments.

Omagh is now the most rising town in the county, and the population is rapidly increasing: for an inland town its business is very considerable, and few towns in Ireland can boast of more independent and wealthy merchants and tradesmen. Omagh is the central or market town, for an extensive linen trade; its corn business and general domestic retail trade, is comparatively large, and there are several branches in which much capital is employed. The tanning and leather trade is considerable; there are two banking establishments, and some good inns—the 'Abercorn Arms,' being one of the best commercial, family and posting houses in the county. A newspaper is issued from the press of Omagh weekly—the 'Tyrone Constitution,' a journal ably conducted, and largely patronized. In the district round, coal, freestone and limestone abound, while the fine streams which flow past

the town, might be rendered available to the propulsion of machinery of any magnitude and power; thus the advantages possessed by Omagh, for the prosecution of manufactures, and the extension of its commerce, are peculiarly obvious. An act has passed the legislature for constructing a railway, between this town and Londonderry, and a company has been formed to carry another line from Omagh to Armagh, and thence to Dublin direct. In the immediate vicinity is Mountjoy Forest, perhaps one of the largest plantations in Ireland. Exclusive of the places of worship, the chief public buildings are—the county court-house, at the upper end of the main street, with its fine Grecian front, and columns of the Doric order; the county goal, an imposing and large castellated building; the infantry, cavalry, and police barracks; the county infirmary, fever hospital, and dispensary; the union workhouse, situated a short distance from the town, completed in 1812, will accommodate eight hundred poor; and the first admission was on the 21st August of that year. A district lunatic asylum is about to be erected in the vicinity of the poor house. The assizes for the county are held in Omagh, as are the courts of quarter session for the baronies of Omagh and Strabane, alternately with the town of Strabane; petty sessions are held monthly, and a court baron every third Thursday, before the seneschal, for the manor of Audleston. Omagh is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate; the head quarters of the county constabulary, and the depot of the north-west military district.

The parish church, situated at the north-west entrance of the town, is a neat stone structure, erected in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty tower and spire: it was erected in 1777, by the Mervyn family, and enlarged in 1820, with a north aisle and galleries. The Roman Catholic chapel, which serves for the union of Drumragh and Omagh is large and handsome. The other places of worship are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Wesleyan methodist chapel. The charitable institutions, in addition to those already mentioned, are schools for both sexes, parochial, national, and for infants; also a school, under the patronage of the Presbyterians. There are four convenient market places and shambles; the market, which is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month. The population of the town, in 1841, was 2,947; since that period the increase has amounted to full 500 or more, so that the town numbers at the least, 3,050 inhabitants.