

are the Shannon, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Newry, the Tyrone, and the Lagan. The rivers, which are navigable to any distance from their mouths, unaided by canal, are the Slaney, from Wexford to Ennis-corthy; the Nore, from New Ross to Inistigo; the Suir, from Waterford to Carrick; the Blackwater, to Cappoquin and Lismore (partly by canal); the Lee, to Cork; the Bandon, to within three miles of Bandon town; the Laune and Maine, to Castletine; the Maig, to Adair; the Fergus, to Ennis; the Moy, to Ballina; and the Foyle, from Londonderry to Johnstown, with a short canal to Strabane. RAILWAYS are rapidly ramifying, and will give a great impetus both to agriculture and commerce. Those already in operation are the Dublin and Kingstown; Dublin and Drogheda; the Ulster, and the Kingstown and Dalkey; this last being on the atmospheric principle, and the first that was ever constructed.

GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The supreme political government of Ireland is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, whose privy council is nominated by the Crown, the number not limited; the Bishop of Meath being always one in virtue of his office; the chief secretary is required to be a member of the House of Commons. When the Lord Lieutenant is absent, or the appointment vacant, his duties are executed by Lords Justices, who usually are the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the Commander of the Forces. Each county has a lieutenant, an indefinite number of deputy lieutenants, magistrates, and a salaried stipendiary magistrate, all appointed by the Crown. The military staff of Ireland consists of a commander of the forces, adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general; under these are the judge advocate-general, and the medical director-general. The constabulary force, which is the police of the counties, consists of an inspector-general, two deputy inspectors-general, two provincial inspectors, a receiver, surgeon, veterinary surgeon, 18 paymasters, 35 county inspectors, 209 sub-inspectors, 263 head constables, 1,437 constables, and 7,187 sub-constables; total, 9,159. The cost of this force, in 1843, including the salaries of 60 stipendiary magistrates, was £436,152. 10s. 8d.; of this sum £264,414. 9s. was paid out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland, and £171,738. 1s. 8d. was paid by grand jury presentments, levied on the counties. This force was re-organized in 1836. The Dublin police, in 1844, consisted of seven superintendents, 23 inspectors, 100 sergeants, 980 constables, and 20 candidates in training; total, 1,130. The parliamentary grant for its maintenance was £31,400., which included £10,596. for the maintenance of the divisional police offices. The judicial functionaries are a Lord Chancellor, master of the rolls, and four judges, in each of the three Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, the latter being styled barons. There is an assistant barrister for each county; a Bankrupt Court, with two judges; an Insolvent Court, with two commissioners; and a Prerogative Court, and an Admiralty Court, presided over by their respective judges. Ireland is represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 peers and 105 commoners. The latter are thus distributed—the thirty-two counties named below send two members each; the following cities and boroughs likewise two, viz.—BELFAST, CORK, DUBLIN, DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, GALWAY, LIMERICK, and WATERFORD; and the following boroughs return one member each—ARMAGH, ATHLONE, BANDOON, CARLOW, CARRICKFERGUS, CASHIEL, CLONMEL, COLERAINE, DOWNPATRICK, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, DUNGANNON, DUNGARVAN, ENNIS, ENNISKILLEN, KILKENNY, KINSALE, LISBURN, LONDONDERRY, MALLOW, NEW ROSS, NEWRY, PORTARLINGTON, SLIGO, TRALEE, WEXFORD, and YOUGHAL. The following is a summary of the proportion the different religious communities bore to each other in the year 1834:—Established Church, 852,064; Roman Catholics, 6,427,712; Presbyterians, 612,354; Protestant Dissenters, 21,808.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

Rank & Population.	Rank in Extent.	COUNTIES.	Baronies.	Parishes.	Statute Acres.	Annual Value.	Population.	Families.	Houses.	EDUCATION (a).		
										Neither Read nor Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.
7	9	ANTRIM (b).....	11	75	745,753	1,341,775	360,875	67,917	65,151	72,652	118,667	121,575
15	27	ARMAGH.....	8	28	328,076	203,579	232,393	43,175	43,578	86,983	57,907	58,122
32	31	CARLOW.....	7	47	221,342	175,330	86,228	15,210	14,562	28,917	20,210	20,941
11	19	CAYN.....	8	36	477,830	240,175	213,168	42,602	42,383	108,774	49,495	51,031
12	7	CLARE.....	11	89	837,991	292,985	286,391	48,981	46,099	156,517	82,610	69,031
1	1	CORK.....	23	251	1,816,333	1,288,828	851,118	149,701	135,474	468,801	85,225	103,542
10	4	DONEGAL.....	6	51	1,193,113	282,009	206,148	53,809	53,503	168,977	52,401	48,128
6	11	DOWN.....	10	70	612,495	581,815	361,446	68,153	68,890	86,973	106,709	122,055
30	30	DUBLIN (b).....	9	58	235,414	1,210,528	372,773	70,276	45,460	96,296	60,066	174,479
23	22	FERMANAGH.....	8	23	437,193	180,118	166,481	28,051	27,814	62,431	35,871	38,021
2	2	GALWAY (b).....	18	130	1,607,354	511,840	440,198	78,368	75,394	293,310	92,728	67,034
11	5	KERRY.....	9	67	1,186,126	351,466	293,840	61,591	48,231	179,192	18,819	60,338
31	25	KILDARE.....	14	116	418,436	365,458	114,488	20,388	19,388	42,159	21,128	34,664
17	16	KILKENNY (b).....	10	140	509,732	327,733	202,320	31,805	33,338	89,355	38,659	49,859
26	18	KING'S COUNTY.....	12	61	493,98	295,109	146,857	26,683	25,581	61,831	29,575	37,734
24	28	LEITRIM.....	5	17	392,363	167,532	151,297	27,192	26,640	76,429	26,313	30,981
8	10	LIMERICK (b).....	13	133	680,842	647,822	330,029	66,338	49,408	163,689	40,628	63,511
16	15	LONDONDERRY (c).....	4	43	518,605	331,883	222,174	41,114	41,044	57,361	76,624	61,378
30	29	LONGFORD.....	6	26	239,409	220,870	115,491	20,579	19,850	54,071	23,184	20,289
28	32	LOUTH (b).....	6	61	801,400	527,607	128,210	21,505	21,240	66,365	19,122	26,834
4	3	MAYO.....	9	73	1,363,882	320,461	388,887	70,910	70,527	264,905	29,141	41,215
21	13	MEATH.....	19	146	679,899	537,870	183,828	32,737	31,760	88,222	31,552	42,026
19	28	MONAGHAN.....	5	23	319,737	262,035	200,442	36,934	36,483	90,437	43,331	42,557
25	21	QUEEN'S COUNTY.....	11	63	424,854	163,760	133,930	27,412	26,408	66,472	31,807	41,391
13	12	ROSCOMMON.....	6	58	607,691	282,274	253,591	46,387	45,068	142,594	103,640	43,168
22	20	SLIGO.....	6	41	461,753	145,950	180,880	32,837	32,239	107,795	20,814	28,269
3	6	TIPPERARY.....	12	103	1,051,731	667,678	435,553	74,570	68,659	194,630	74,692	111,541
9	8	TYRONE.....	4	42	806,640	363,737	312,036	67,337	67,891	129,274	78,906	71,572
20	21	WATERFORD (b).....	7	82	401,553	289,124	190,167	33,878	29,404	114,051	19,165	38,657
17	23	WESTMEATH.....	12	61	453,468	300,926	141,300	25,693	24,803	61,938	27,698	34,032
98	14	WEXFORD.....	9	114	676,588	443,263	202,033	36,591	31,718	73,624	41,982	69,677
29	17	WICKLOW.....	8	53	600,178	314,578	126,143	21,182	19,931	46,570	25,503	39,068
Total.....			311	2533	20,702,117	13,738,967	8,176,124	1,472,787	1,384,360	3,760,213	1,413,377	1,068,156

(a) These returns are made from the age of five years and upwards; and according to the census taken in 1841. The number of schools, under the National Board of Education, in all Ireland, in 1843, was 2,900, attended by 350,000 children.

(b) The County of Dublin includes the City of Dublin, the population of which, in 1841, was 232,726; Antrim County includes the town of Belfast, population 73,398; and the County of the town of Carrickfergus, 9,370. The Counties of Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick and Waterford include, respectively, Cork City, 80,711; Galway town and County of, 17,276; Kilkenny, City and County of, 10,071; Limerick, City and County of, 67,756; and Waterford, City and County of, 23,116; the County of Louth includes the County of the town of Drogheda, 16,261.

(c) Besides the four Baronies in Londonderry there are the two Liberties of Londonderry and Coleraine.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

THIS is the most eastern province of Ireland: it is bounded on the north by Ulster, on the east by the Irish Sea, on the south-east by Saint George's Channel, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south-west by Munster, on the west by Munster and Connaught, and on the north-west by the last-named province. Its greatest length, from the most northerly point of the county of Louth to Hook Point, in Wexford county, is one hundred and forty-two English miles; its greatest breadth, from Wicklow Head to the confluence of the Little Brosna with the Shannon, is eighty-five miles; and its area comprises 4,876,200 acres, of which there are arable about 3,961,200 acres; plantations, 115,900; sites of towns, 15,570; water, 51,600, and the remainder, about 732,000, of irreclaimable or uncultivated land. The province comprises the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and eight parishes. The population of the province will appear in the summary at the end of this article. Leinster was originally one of the kingdoms into which Ireland was divided at the time of the English invasion; and it was Dermot, its sovereign, who facilitated the conquest of the island by soliciting aid from Henry II, and giving his daughter in marriage to Earl Strongbow: the English pale was entirely within this province. The soil of Leinster is, perhaps, justly pronounced the richest of the four provinces, and is submitted to some of the best modes of cultivation. It is intersected by fine rivers and numerous inferior streams. Its commerce is facilitated by excellent ports, perfect inland navigation, and increasing railway transit. It possesses valuable coal fields, and strata of limestone, sandstone, ironstone, and slate; and, of all the four provinces, it may be accounted the most important and interesting, as possessing, within its limits, the metropolis of the island.

CARLOW.—This is an inland county, and lies nearly in the centre of the southern half of the province: it is bounded on the north by Kildare and Wicklow, on the north-west by Queen's County, on the east by Wicklow, on the south-east and south by Wexford, and on the west by Kilkenny. Its greatest length from north to south is thirty-three miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is twenty-nine; comprising an area of 221,342 statute acres, of which there are arable about 184,000 acres; 4,900 of plantations; 600 sites of towns; 500 occupied by water, and the remainder irreclaimable or uncultivated land. The campaign portions of the county are extremely rich, equally adapted for pasture or tillage. The soil abounds with the finest limestone in Ireland, and the quarries supply the inhabitants of the mountainous district of Wexford and Wicklow. The average rent of land is 15s. an acre. The climate is mild and salubrious, subject to neither the extremes of heat and cold, nor of excessive moisture, to which regions in the neighbourhood of lofty mountains, or near the Atlantic, are liable. The mineral productions are granite, in Mount Leinster; ochres in the Blackstairs mountains; talc north of Ballyellin, and marble west of the Slaney, near to King's County. The principal rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney; the former bounds the west side of the county for a considerable distance, and the Slaney crosses the county in its course from Wicklow to Wexford. The chief tributaries are the Deereen and the Burren; the former to the Barrow, the latter to the Slaney. The staple trade is that derived from agriculture and the exportation of provisions. The corn mills on the Barrow are large erections, and powerful in their machinery. In September, 1843, there were fifty national schools in Carlow, attended by about eight thousand children.

DIVISIONS, POPULATION, REPRESENTATION, &c.—The number of baronies comprised in the county are seven—namely, Carlow, Forth, Idrome, Rathvilly East, Rathvilly West, Mullins Upper, and Mullins Lower: these are divided into forty-seven parishes. The population of the county, by the census taken in 1841, was, males, 42,428; females, 43,800; total, 86,228. The number of houses inhabited, at that period, was 14,008; uninhabited, 509, and houses building, 45. Prior to the Union Carlow sent six representatives to the Irish Parliament; two knights of the shire and two members for each of the boroughs of Carlow and Old Leighlin; but since that period its representatives have been limited to one member for the borough of Carlow, and one for the county at large—the gentlemen sitting for the latter are Colonel Henry Bruen, Oak Park, in this county, and Carlton Club, London; and Thomas Babington, Esq. Moyle, in this county. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, Lord Viscount Dungannon, Garrigill, county Carlow, and Besborough House, county Kilkenny.

DUBLIN, the metropolitan county of Ireland, is a maritime one, being bounded on the east by the Irish Sea, on the north by the county of Meath, on the south by that of Wicklow, and on the west by those of Kildare and Meath. Its greatest length due north and south is thirty-one miles; its greatest breadth twenty-one; and its area comprises 226,414 statute acres; of which 196,000 acres are arable land; 5,500 plantations; 5,500 sites of towns; and the remainder irreclaimable or uncultivated land. The country to the south of Dublin is stated, on traditional authority, to have been anciently called *Dubhghall*, denoting the territory of the 'black foreigners,' from its occupation by a body of Danes. The soil of the county is generally shallow, being chiefly indebted to the manure from the metropolis for its high state of improvement. In the districts to the south of the Liffey, and within a few miles from its northern bank, the land is chiefly occupied by villas, gardens, nurseries, dairy farms, and for the pasturage of horses. The county is not well wooded, with the exception of acre—the highest in Ireland. The climate is decidedly salubrious; and although keen easterly winds prevail in April, winds from the west and south-west blow during most of the other months, and bring less humidity than to districts nearer the Atlantic. The scarcity of fuel, which would otherwise be severely felt by the poorer classes, from the want of turf nearer home, is greatly diminished by the abundance brought by both canals, and by the importation of English coal. The geology of the county is interesting: its southern part forms the northern extremity of the great granite range, which extends through Wicklow and part of Carlow. Grey limestone, black limestone, calp or black quarry-stone, and slate, are quarried in different parts of the county. Lead is the only metallic ore found in any considerable quantity. Coal is supposed to exist on the northern side of the county, and near Lucan unsuccessful trials have been made to discover its exact locality. The shores of the county, particularly from Loughlinstown to Bray, abound with pebbles of all colours, often beautifully variegated, susceptible of a fine polish, and are applied to a variety of ornamental uses. The sea-coast of Bay, the Hill of Howth, and the various isles and islets, romantic and picturesque, furnish objects of surpassing interest. The chief river is the celebrated Liffey; its principal source is at Sally Gap, in the Wicklow mountains, and so circuitous is its course that, although the distance from its source to its mouth, in a direct line, is only twelve miles, yet, following its banks, it is nearly fifty: it is navigable for the greater proportion of its course. The two great lines of inland navigation, the 'Grand Canal,' and the 'Royal Canal,' commence in Dublin city; and the Circular-road is a turnpike-way nearly encompassing the metropolis. The Dublin and Kingstown Railway passes along the south shore of the bay, and is wholly within the county; and the Dublin and Drogheda line passes northward from the city, and is principally within the county. There are three of