

Leinster.

KILDARE.

H. Slater's

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS AND SCHOOLS.

Garry Jeremiah, apothecary
 George William P. M.D. surgeon
 of the County Infirmary
 Margaret William, master of the
 Dean and Chapter's Schools
 Magrath Francis, apothecary
 Partridge James, master of the
 national school
 Scott John, veterinary surgeon

HOTELS.

Cleary Daniel, Rosmore Arms (family,
 commercial and posting house)
 Scott Francis, Leinster Arms (com-
 mercial and posting house)

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Coghlan John
 Cross Thomas
 Ennis Eliza
 Ennis Michael
 Flanagan John
 Kelly Laurence
 Milway Thomas
 Nowlan James
 Timmons Patrick

SHOEPERS & TRADERS.

Anderson John, boot & shoe maker
 Berran Charles, general dealer
 Brexton David, general dealer
 Broughal Patrick, butcher
 Browne Michael, blacksmith
 Burke James, tailor
 Byrne Laurence, blacksmith
 Cassidy John, grocer
 Cleary Michael, general dealer
 Cosgrave Peter, tailor

Ennis John, saddler & harness maker
 Fitzgerald Perse, general dealer and
 tallow chandler
 Fitzgerald William, general dealer
 and tallow chandler
 Henderson Boyle, carpenter
 Kavanagh Michael, grocer
 Keegan John, general dealer
 Kelly John, general dealer
 Lee Michael, grocer & spirit dealer
 Leo William, general dealer
 Maher Thomas, butcher
 Moore Patrick, saddler and harness
 O'Connor Boyle, boot & shoe maker

PLACES OF WORSHIP,

And their Ministers.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SAINT PATRICK.
 Rector—Rev. William Cox, first canon;
 Rev. John Brown, treasurer.
 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Pa-
 trick Brennan, parish priest; Rev.
 Andrew McMahon, curate.
 CARMELITE PRIORY.—Rev. Patrick Parr,
 prior; Rev. Michael Hughes, friar.
 CARMELITE CONVENT, Mrs. Maher,
 superioress; sisterhood twelve.

Public Institutions, &c.

CONSTABULARY BARRACKS.—William
 Cathbert, head constable.
 COURT-HOUSE.—David Brexton, keeper;
 William Keegan, clerk.
 COUNTY INFIRMARY.—Robert Cassidy,
 Esq. treasurer; Wm. Parr (Glenhogan),
 M.D. surgeon; Francis Mayrath, ap-
 thecary.
 JOCKEY-CLUB-HOUSE.—Bryan Clancy,

COACHES & CARAVANS.

Passing through Kildare.

To DUBLIN, the Royal Mail (from
 Limerick), every morning at a quarter
 past one; a Coach (from Monastereven),
 every morning at seven; and one (from
 Limerick), every evening at six; all go
 through Newbridge, Naas & Rathcoole.
 To DUBLIN, a Caravan (from Parsons-
 town), every afternoon at two; one
 (from Newbridge), at three; and one (from
 Thurles), at twenty minutes past three;
 all go the same route as the Mail and
 Coaches.

To LIMERICK, the Royal Mail (from
 Dublin), every night at twenty minutes
 past eleven; and a Coach, daily at
 twelve noon; both go through Monas-
 tereven, Maryborough, Mountlith, Ros-
 creen and Nenagh.

To MONASTEREVEN, a Coach (from
 Dublin), every evening at seven.

To NENAGH, a Caravan (from Dublin),
 daily at twelve at noon; goes through
 Monastereven, Maryborough, Mount-
 lith, Roscreen and Rathcoole.

To PARSONSTOWN, a Caravan (from
 Dublin), every forenoon at twenty
 minutes past eleven; goes through
 Monastereven, Portlington and
 Mountlith.

To THURLES, a Caravan (from Dublin),
 every forenoon at ten minutes past
 eleven; goes through Monastereven,
 Maryborough, Mountlith, Rathdowney
 and Templemore.

CARRIERS.

To and from DUBLIN, Carts for goods
 pass through Kildare, but have no
 special calling houses.

Directory.

KILKENNY, &c.

Leinster.

The choir, including the chancel, is seventy-seven feet long; the bishop's throne, the seats, and the gallery, are of varnished oak, and the ceiling and the stalls are adorned with fret-work. Many antique monuments are scattered about the church. One of these, to the memory of Doctor Nicholas Smyth, Bishop of Ossory, who was assassinated by one James Dallard, merits particular attention. Several of the recumbent figures are in chain armour. The bishop's palace communicates with the cathedral by a long colonnade; the palace itself is a handsome building, and its present possessor is the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin; the dean is the Very Rev. Charles Vignoles. At a distance of a few feet only from the south transept rises one of those national peculiarities, a round tower; its height one hundred and eight feet; its diameter about fifteen, and the entrance, at the southern side, is eight feet from the base; it is in fine preservation. Surely these must have been raised for religious purposes? Besides the cathedral, there are two other Protestant churches, Saint Mary's and Saint John's. Saint Mary's, situated in the High-street, is a substantial cruciform edifice, with a lofty steeple and spire, and has a good organ. Saint John's, in John-street, is a handsome building, erected on the ruins of the old abbey in the year 1817, a fragment of which remains at the eastern end. There are numerous Roman Catholic chapels, exclusive of those within the friaries and convent. The new Catholic church now building on James's-green, will be a very sumptuous structure, in the early English style. The Presbyterians and the Wesleyan Methodists have each handsome chapels. The college, which stands on the opposite side of the river to the castle, is a handsome building; it was founded and endowed by the Duke of Ormonde in the year 1684. In 1688 it was taken possession of by James II. and converted into a Roman Catholic college, but, in 1691, it was restored to its original object; the grounds are delightfully skirted by the river. In this establishment many learned men have been educated, among whom Swift, Berkeley, and Corry are enumerated. The beautiful College of St. Kieran, in the Dublin and Cork road, is a Roman Catholic institution, the first stone of which was laid in 1836; it is in the Gothic style, from a design of Mr. W. D. Butler, of Dublin, and is two hundred and fifty feet in width, each wing having a colonnade without and corridor within, for the convenience of exercise in unfa-

vourable weather. The funds were raised partly by the contributions of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the residue from savings, during a series of years, in the old diocesan colleges, now incorporated with this. The course of studies both for the lay and ecclesiastical students, comprehends the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, arithmetic, and natural philosophy, and, by royal charter, the pupils are eligible for degrees in the University of London [for the professors of each college, see the close of the Kilkenny directory]. There are many public schools, which will be found enumerated under the head 'Academies and Schools,' and there are two conventual communities. Without the city, at a short distance, is a female asylum, founded and endowed, in 1803, by the late Mr. James Switsir, for twenty widows, twelve of whom are Protestants and eight Catholics; each widow is allowed twenty pounds a year, besides the produce of a garden. Some venerable ruins point to the site of three old monasteries, called St. John's, St. Francis's, and the Black Abbey; belonging to the latter are the remains of several old monuments, almost buried in rubbish. The court of St. Francis is converted into a horse barrack, and that of St. John has been a foot barrack, but is now an asylum for decayed servants, founded by Joseph Evans, Esq. About a mile and a half from the city has been discovered a spa, which being analyzed, the profession has pronounced to be beneficial in cases of scurvy, consumptions, &c. A little more than an hour's walk distant is the famous cave of Dunmore, well worth the attention of the curious. A stranger, in strolling on the margin of the river towards the distillery, will notice a deep trench with numerous vestiges of locks and gates: these are the sad mementos of a canal commenced many years since, but soon abandoned. The project must either have been begun without judgment or means, or its abandonment was pusillanimous. Markets, well supplied with general produce, are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and for cattle and pigs, on Tuesday and Friday. Fairs March 5th and 28th, Thursday next after Trinity Sunday, August 17th, September 12th, October 11th, and November 9th. The population, according to the new boundary, by the census of 1841, was 19,071; but this number must be taken as exclusive of those rural districts formerly included in the County of the City, and original municipal borough—these parts numbering (in 1841) 4,554: total of Kilkenny, and its suburbs, 23,625.

KILKENNY AND ITS VICINITY.

KILKENNY is an ancient populous and respectable city, a borough both corporate and parliamentary, and the capital of its county, 72 miles s. by w. from Dublin, 32 s. from Waterford, and 24 s.e. from Ross, delightfully seated on the banks of the river Nore, surrounded by natural beauties. The river, which is navigable to Waterford, is crossed by 6 handsome bridges—one of three arches, the other of seven; the former not far distant from the castle, the latter lower down the river. This city, even at a remote period, was of great ecclesiastical importance, as may be seen from the venerable fragments so thickly strewn of churches, abbeys, and monasteries; and that it was moreover formidable in a military point of view, is testified by the remains of its gates, towers, walls, and bastions, and this its avails corroborate, in the obstinate resistance of its feeble garrison, commanded by the intrepid Sir Walter Butler against the mighty Cromwell, who besieged it in March, 1650. The castle, built on the site of one destroyed by the Irish in 1175, was well calculated for defence from the natural strength of its position on the summit of a precipice overhanging the bend of the Nore. On the river side the natural barrier was rendered more formidable by the erection of a wall of solid masonry forty feet high; the remaining parts were protected by bastions, curtains, towers, and outworks, and the castle stood in the centre of the platform. The present castle, the princely residence of the Marquess of Ormonde, retains three round towers of its ancient predecessor; it consists of two sides of a quadrangle, and the apartments are very numerous, in one of which is a noble picture gallery one hundred and eighty feet long: although the form and arrangement of the rooms are not commodious, the tout ensemble, as seen from without, is very imposing.

The city is cut into two parts by the rivulet Bregah, one called Irish Town, which is the most ancient, the other English Town; the former contains the cathedral of St. Canice. The main street, bearing different sectional names, is of great length, and yet the houses are not numbered,—a great inconvenience, for many reasons, one of which is the perplexity it causes in the delivery of letters, many inhabitants being of the same names and trades. The market place is spacious, and the tholsel is a good building, with a lofty steeple, in which is a clock. The city gaol, in High-street, and

that for the county, near Walkin-street, are substantial buildings of stone. There is also a house of correction and numerous stations for the constabulary force. The union poor-house is a fine capacious building; the county infirmary and the fever hospital contiguous, are commodious erections, on airy sites, on the north-eastern side of the river. Near these are the gas-works, erected in 1838, mainly owing to the public spirit of the Marquess of Ormonde, who is a large shareholder and trustee. By the late municipal act the city is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The assizes and quarter and petty sessions are held in this city. The borough sends one member to parliament; the present member is John O'Connell, Esquire. The representatives for the county are the Hon. Pierce Butler, and Pierce Somerset Butler, Esq., and the lord lieutenant is the Earl of Besborough. The manufactures carried on are coarse woollen cloths, blankets, and large quantities of starch; the corn and timber trade are also considerable; there are two extensive breweries, the same number of tanneries, and three iron foundries. In the neighbourhood are manufactured very beautiful chimney pieces of that species of stone called Kilkenny marble, which is cut and polished by water power. Flude's Victoria Hotel affords superior accommodation to commercial gentlemen and families, and there is a club-house; also a branch of the Bank of Ireland, two joint-stock banks, and a savings' bank. When the railway now in progress, to form a junction with the Dublin and Cashel line, is opened, it is anticipated the trade of Kilkenny will feel a powerful impetus. Two well-conducted newspapers issue weekly, the 'Kilkenny Journal' and the 'Kilkenny Moderator,' the former of liberal politics, the latter of Conservative.

The most conspicuous architectural ornament of the city is the cathedral of St. Canice, built in the Gothic and cruciform style; it was begun in the year 1202, and finished in 1252. Its length from east to west is 226 feet, and the breadth of the cross from north to south is 123 feet. The chapel of Saint Mary, in which the parochial vicar of St. Canice formerly officiated, is in the north transept. The tower is low and thirty-seven feet square. The nave is divided into a centre and side aisles, the marble pillars which range along them being bedaubed with whitewash; these aisles and columns abound with sculptured mementos of the dead.

POST OFFICE, PATRICK STREET, KILKENNY.

Mr. ROBERT DROUGHT MATHEWS, Post Master.

Letters from DUBLIN arrive every morning at four and ten, bringing also letters from CARLOW, LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, CASTLE-DELMOT and BALLISORE, and are despatched thereto every night at eight and ten; also every morning at twenty minutes past four, bringing letters from CASTLE-COMER, ATHY, KILCULLEN and NAAS, and are despatched thereto every evening at half-past seven. Letters from the NORTH OF IRELAND, ENGLAND, and SCOTLAND arrive every evening at six, and are despatched thereto every morning at half-past seven.

Letters from MARYBOROUGH arrive (per mail car) every forenoon at half-past eleven, bringing letters from DURROW and BALLYRAGGET, and are despatched thereto every afternoon at half-past two.—Letters from CORK arrive every night at eight and ten, and are despatched thereto every morning at ten minutes past four.

Letters from WATERFORD arrive every night at twenty-five minutes before eight, and are despatched thereto every morning at twenty minutes past four.—Letters from THURLES arrive every evening at seven, bringing letters from LITTLETON, JOHNSTOWN and FRESHFORD, and are despatched thereto every morning at five.

* * The Box closes one hour previous to the departure of the DUBLIN Night Mails, and half an hour previous to the departure of the other mails.

NOBILITY, GENTRY AND CLERGY.

Blake Peter, Esq. Lacken Lodge
 Breuan Rev. Daniel, St. Kieran's College
 Brooks Rev. John, Black Abbey
 Browne Rev. Dr. —, the College
 Bryan George, Esq. Jenkinstown
 Bunbury Capt. Ormonde road
 Butler Pierce Somerset, Esq. M.P. Lodge Park, Freshford
 Butler Rev. Robert, St. John's quay
 Butler Rev. William, St. Kieran's College
 Cahill Michael, Esq. Bennetts town
 Caulfield Rev. Hans. Kilmanagh
 Caulfield Rev. Wilberforce, Glebe House, High st

Collins Rev. John, Ormonde road
 Comerford Mr. Michael, King st
 Cooke Mr. Edward, Patrick st
 Cronyn Mrs. Eliza, William st
 Cuffe Sir Jonah W. D. Bart. Lyrath
 Darby Rev. Christopher, Kells
 Delany Rev. John, Maudlin st
 Denroche Edward, Esq. St. John st
 Desart the Right Hon. the Earl of, Desart House
 Dillon Mrs. Maria, King st
 Drapes Rev. John, the Library
 Drapes Rev. V. R. the Library
 Eaton Capt. —, Barracks Road
 Enery Albert, Esq. the Ark, Ormonde
 Farrell Rev. Edward, Albert place
 Fitzpatrick Rev. John, St. Kieran's College

Flood William Lloyd, Esq. Farmley
 Fowler Rev. Luke, Aghoure, Welbrook
 Gordan Capt. John, King st
 Gorman Mrs. Ann, Parade [st
 Gorman Rev. John, P. R. Upper Deau
 Grace Wm. Esq. J. R. Coal Market
 Green John, Esq. Lake View
 Greene William Hastings, Esq. Slon House
 Hamilton Mr. James, Parade
 Hartford Mrs. Eliza, King st
 Hartford Rev. William, Killamery
 Helsham Capt. Geo. Paul, St. John st
 Helsham Mrs. Rebecca, St. John st
 Herbert Rev. Henry, Clonewary
 Humphry Mrs. Ann, Parade
 Irwin Very Rev. Archdeacon Crimes, Kilsnue