

CLOYNE

Is a small market town, distant 125 miles south of Dub'n Castle, and 15 miles east of Cork. The see of Cloyne, whose bishop is a suffragan of the archbishop of Cashel, was founded in the sixth century, and is solely in the county of Cork; it contains 137 parishes, 1106 of which are in the patronage of the bishop, 69 benefices, and 51 churches. In the year 1430 it was united to Cork, but since the year 1638 it has been governed by its own bishop, and constitutes an independent see. The cathedral is a venerable Gothic structure, whose nave is 120 feet long, having lateral aisles, besides cross aisles divided by Gothic arches; it is kept in excellent repair, and has lately been newly roofed. It contains several ancient monuments of the Thomonds, Longuevilles and Forsters; in the church-yard are interred the remains of a Mr. Union, who died at the advanced age of 101. Near

the cathedral is a Danish bath, and a round tower 90 feet high, and 15 feet in diameter at the base. The Bishop's Palace is a large and commodious building. There is a charity school here for the educating, clothing, and maintaining of eight boys, which is supported by a bequest of Dr. Crow. About a mile and a half east of Cloyne is Castle Mary, and adjoining is Rostellan Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Thomond, and about a mile and a half distant is Ballinacree Castle, the seat of C. J. Forster, Esq. In the hall of this castle are two pairs of the horns of the Moose Deer, one of which, measured from tip to tip, is ten feet three inches, the breadth of the palm is thirty-two inches, and from the top of the head to the end of the nose is twenty inches. The market is held on Saturday, and there are fairs on the 8th of June and 5th of December.

POST OFFICE - Post Mistress, Mrs. Sarah Collins. The mail arrives at half-past seven in the morning, and is despatched at six in the evening. The letter-box closes at half-past five.

NOBILITY, GENTRY AND CLERGY

Marquis of Thomond, Postellan-Castle	Fitzgerald Lieutenant Henry, P. R. N. Rostellan	R. N. inspector of the preventive water guard
The Right Rev. Charles Morgan Warburton, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, Palace	Forster Clement John, esq. Ballymaloe-castle	O'Heal Lieutenant, R.N., H.P. Cottage
Adams Rev. Charles R. Aghada-leh	Gagin John, esq. Ballybane	Roche Colonel Edward, Trablucar
Adams Richard Wallis Gould, esq. James Brook	Gagin Lieut. Pierce H.P. Ballybane	Roche Francis, esq. Roche-mount
Adams Samuel Wallis, Kilbree	Gibson John, esq. Kilbay	Roche Fran. jun. esq. Roche-mount
Austen Rev. Robert, L. L. D. Precentor, Middleton	Gibson Lewis, esq. Kilbay	Roche John, esq. Aghada
Bennett Rev. John, Chancellor	Hanning James, esq. Kilerone	Rowland Francis, esq. Kilbay
Bowles Lieutenant Thos H. P.	Haynes Capt. J. (agent to the Marquis of Thomond) Maryand	Scott Captain P. Aghada
Brooke Rev. John Michael, Rector, Kilmahon	Hingston Rev. Dr. James, Vicar General	Stawell George, esq. (agent to Master Longfield) Trablucar
Burgh, the very Rev. John H., A. M. Dean	Hingston Mrs. Wm.	Toomy Rev. —, P. P.
Collins Rev. Wm. Curate, Kilmahon	Kearns Rev. Patrick, P. P.	Upton John Ruby, esq. Ballybrahar
Collis, the Venerable and Rev. Z. C. Archdeacon	Lawless John, esq. Wood-view	Upton Samuel, esq. Ballybrahar
	Lawless Thos. esq. Ballymaloe-castle	Wa. Burton, the Venerable and Rev. Charles, Archdeacon of Tuam
	Meagell Rev. Wm. Wray, Precentor	Welland Rev. Wm. Curate to the Dean and Chapter
	Montmorency Lieutenant Edward,	Wilkinson John Rayal, esq. Registrar

MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN	Grogan Alexander	Duggan John, tobacconist & tallow chandler
Butt George, surgeon	Mullany Mary	Lane David, tallow chandler
Doyle James, master of the free school	Parker Edward	Lane Wm. corn merchant
Lane Andrew, attorney	Quinlan Timothy	Mullaway Michael, tobacco and snuff maker
McCarthy Timothy, physician	Riordan Denis	Mullowny John, grocer & draper
Travers Abraham, Hen. apothecary	Toomy Eliza, Three Tins Inn	Wall Edward, grocer & baker
PUBLICANS.	SHOPKEEPERS, TRADERS, &c.	
Connolly Michael	Capill James, grocer	James Sisk and James L. ale coney goods to Cork once a week each
	Corbett Edward, boot & shoe maker	
	Cotton David, leather seller	

CORK.

THE most commercial city, and the second in magnitude in Ireland, is the capital of the county of the same name, and distant 121 miles south west of Dublin, 25 miles west of Youghal, 42 south west of Clonmel, and 60 west south west of Waterford. It is a bishop's see, and is supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the cathedral, which was erected in the early part of the sixth century; but, most probably, it owes its more regular conformation to the Danes, by whom it was surrounded with walls and fortified in the ninth century; yet it never was a place of very considerable strength, although it made resistance for five days in the year 1690, against the Earl of Marlborough, who recovered it from King James's forces, and made the garrison, consisting of 5000 men, prisoners of war. The river Lee divides itself into two branches a little above the town, and unites again a

little below it, encompassing a considerable extent of ground, on which a great portion of the town stands; it is here navigable for vessels of 150 tons and thus the merchants receive cargoes in the very heart of the city, where numerous and convenient quays are erected. By means of this useful river the town enjoys all the advantages of its fine harbour at Cove, with all the convenience of an inland situation, to supply the general wants of a populous country. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, recorder, bailiffs, town clerk, aldermen, and common council; the chief magistracy is annually elected from amongst the burgesses. The corporation have ever been manifestly attentive to the welfare of the city, and to their indefatigable exertions the old town is indebted for most of its healthful improvements. Cork is very extensive, and several of the principal streets are well built and airy;

some of them are even spacious and elegant. One of these, called the grand parade, is embellished at the south end near the river, with a handsome equestrarian statue of George the Second, elevated on a pedestal, in the front of which is the following inscription.

THE CITIZENS OF CORK
ERECTED THIS STATUE
TO THE MEMORY OF
KING GEORGE THE SECOND
IN GRATITUDE FOR THE MANY
BLESSINGS THEY ENJOYED
DURING HIS AUSPICIOUS REIGN
MDCCLXII.

Many of the houses are very lofty and fronted with blue slates, which give them a peculiar appearance. Bridges, erected across the river at the most convenient points, materially contribute to facilitate a general communication with the various outlets leading to this populous city. The principal one, called St. Patrick's, which leads into a fine open street of the same name, is elegant and modern; it consists of three beautifully formed arches, with a draw bridge at the northern extremity. The liberties of Cork extend about four miles in every direction, and are thickly interspersed with beautiful country residences, which are adorned in a style of elegance and neatness corresponding with the taste of their opulent proprietors. Near the Glenmire road, on the side of a hill are many splendid mansions surrounded with gardens, lofty trees, and richly cultivated lands, and the beauty of the whole is considerably heightened by a distinct view of the sea. In an opposite direction, also, country seats, tastefully arranged, and well wooded, present the most delightful and picturesque scenery, that nature and art can form. Sunday's Well affords some delightful views, particularly of the town and adjacent country. Here the new city gate, facing the south, is just completed, which when viewed from a distance, has the appearance of a magnificent castle. On each side of the entrance is an elevated tower, and immediately over the door between the towers is the drop, for the execution of malefactors. The prison is surrounded by an extensive wall, with turrets at each corner to correspond with its gateway; it is also secured by inner walls of great height and strength. The turnkey's house forms the centre of the interior building, constructed in a corresponding castellated form, on each side of which are the chapels. The prisoners' apartments stretch forward to the south, each end terminating with a circular but elevated tower. The whole is built of dark brown stone, procured from adjacent quarries, except the quoins which are of limestone. This structure cost 65,000l. in its erection, and is considered to be as substantial and complete an edifice as any of the description in the three kingdoms.—On an eminence nearly opposite to Sunday's well, the county goal, substantial and secure, was most judiciously erected about 30 years since. The old public buildings must have been very elegant at the period of their erection, but the alteration of taste has disrobed them of their ancient beauty. The exchange built by an Italian architect is a large structure, ornamented with Doric and Tuscan columns, with a cupola and clock.—The adjacent market-house is a spacious building, executed in the Tuscan order.—The churches, chapels, meeting houses, hospitals and charitable institutions are internally spacious, neat and convenient, and more distinguished for real utility than external embellishment.—The custom-house, situated at the termination of Merchant's-quay, is built of hewn stone, and is beautifully chaste in design; the front is surmounted by an elegant pediment, in the centre of which are the United arms, finely sculptured in stone.—The commercial rooms with their extensive reading rooms and hotel, situated in a spacious handsome street called the South Mall, are contained in an extensive and elegant structure, the front of which is tastefully embellished with pilasters and other ornamental designs.—In Patrick street is a commodious, but unadorned structure of hewn stone, built by the chamber of commerce. Daly's club house, on the grand parade, is a plain extensive building, in which are handsome reading rooms, card rooms, &c. for the use of its members.—The grand

parade club house in Tuckey-street is a similar establishment.—The theatre in George's-street is a tolerably large building with a portico in front.—There is also a linen hall, and a butter-weigh-house.—The market near the centre of the town, is covered in, and very judiciously arranged for butcher's meat, poultry, fish, vegetables &c. with all of which it is most plentifully supplied; there are also other markets of minor importance in different parts of the town.—On a commanding rocky eminence stands a spacious barrack, capable of accomodating four regiments of infantry and 1000 cavalry, with an extensive area in front for the exercise of the troops.—The city of Cork, previous to the year 1726, contained thirteen parishes, but these were reduced to seven. Between that period and 1749 the old churches were removed and others erected in their stead; St. Peter's, however, was not rebuilt until the year 1783.—The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Finn Barr, is situated upon an eminence; it is kept in excellent repair, and possesses a tower with a spire of considerable height, but of very inelegant form; within a short distance is the bishop's palace.—The parish church of St. Ann, on the northern side of the river, is erected on a very elevated site, and forms a striking object.—A little lower down on the same side is situated the parish church of St. Mary Shandon, to which the old parish of St. Catherine is united. The exterior of St. Peter's is simple and plain, and, as to interior elegance, it far surpasses any church in the city.—Christ church, one of the largest modern parish churches in Ireland, was built in 1749 of hewn stone with a tall steeple; but the foundation being bad, it gave way at one side, which obliged it to be taken down, and the remainder of the building is so shattered from the foundation, that it has been considered prudent to raze the whole and build a new one. St. Paul's, in the eastern part of the city, is a large and neat building, but without a steeple.—The church of St. Nicholas, which serves for six parishes, is a small neat building, but also without a steeple.—Besides the churches of the establishment, and a chapel of ease to the founding hospital, the Catholics have three chapels, four friaries, three nunneries, and two monastic establishments; the Methodists possess three chapels; and the Presbyterians, Calvinists, Baptists, and Quakers, have each one place of worship.—The public institutions and charitable foundations of Cork are highly creditable to the benevolent exertions of its inhabitants.—The royal Cork institution, founded for the application of science to the common purposes of life, was incorporated by royal charter in 1807, and is principally supported by an annual parliamentary grant; attached to this institution are a botanic garden, a scientific library, a museum of minerals, and a collection of farming implements to serve as models for agriculturists. The Right Honourable Earl of Shannon, president; Edmund Davy, esq. professor of chemistry; James Willis M. D. professor of natural philosophy; George Tisdal, esq. professor of agriculture; Thomas Taylor M. D. lecturer on natural history; Mr. Richard Dowden, librarian. Eight farming societies, in different parts of the country, receive an annual grant from this institution for the promotion of agricultural improvements.—Contiguous is the saving's bank, which is open every Saturday from twelve o'clock till three.—The Cork library society, instituted in the year 1790, is supported by the annual subscription of one guinea, and the admission fee of half a guinea. This library is stored with many thousand volumes of the first literary eminence. The Rev. Doctor Sealy Baldwin president, Mr. Thomas Cuthbert Vice president; Mr. T. W. Newsome, treasurer; Doctor Seymour, secretary, and Mr. Thomas Carr, librarian.—The Cork public library and reading room, at the Minerva rooms, No. 10 Duncan-street, was opened in 1819 and possesses a valuable collection of many thousand volumes; it is supported by subscriptions paid in advance.—The Cork scientific and literary society, in Faulkner's-lane, St. Patrick-street, was formed in 1820 for the free discussion of subjects connected with the arts, sciences, and general literature, and is open every Thursday between October and June from eight in the evening till eleven