

Munster.

KINSALE.

Pigot & Co.'s

Mahony Martin
Tobin John
BLOCK & PUMP MAKERS.
Fuller Richard
Morgan J. L.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS
Barrett Richard
Barry Thomas
Carver James
Flynn Michael
Fudger William
Mahony William
Southwick Jos.
BRAZIERS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.
Hackett Thomas
Seymour William
BREWERS.
Dunn George Newman and Co.
CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.
Harris Thomas
Morgan J. L.
Smith Richard
CARPENTERS & JOINERS.
Leahy Andrew
Leahy John
COAL MERCHANTS
Casey and Co.
Newman J. S.
O'Brien William
Taylor Archibald
CONSUL.
Gibbons G. H. French, Swedish and Norwegian
COOPERS.
Burke Charles
Burke John
Coghlan John
EARTHENWARE DEALERS
Anderson John
Green Thomas
GROCERS, &c
Carrick Catherine
Connell James, (& spirit dealer)
Fryer Charles, (and bottled porter dealer)
Green Arthur
Green Mary Ann
Hogan Patrick
HABERDASHERS.
Doneclift Susan
Elliott Margaret
McCarthy Misses
HOTEL.
Kinsale Arms, Thomas Holland

LINEN DRAPERS.
Fryer Ann
Harnett Mary
Harrington J.
Mc Inoe Catherine
Mahony D.
Mahony Ellen
Murphy Denis, (& woollen)
Murphy John
MALTSTER.
Dunn Robert Lander
LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
Connor Timothy
Sullivan Denis
MILLINERS AND STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS.
Doneclift Sophia
McCarthy Miss
MERCHANTS
Gibbons G. H.
Lander William (& ship owner)
Murray John, (timber)
Newman John Spiller, (& ship owner)
OIL AND COLOURMEN
Murray John
Perrott John
PAINTERS, GLAZIERS &c.
Doyle John
Hussey Henry
PAWNBROKERS.
Sullivan Denis
Sullivan D. F.
Williams John
PUBLICANS AND DEALERS IN SPIRITS AND PORTER.
Ahern John
Anderson J.
Bateman J.
Browne Sarah
Cadagan Mary
Coveny Michael
Dillon Moses
Donovan John
Driscoll John
Driscoll Robert
Dunbar John
Holland M.
Hurly Jeremiah
Jewell John
Kemp Henry
McCarthy Charles
Murphy Robert
Murphy Jeremiah
Reardon James
Roche Catherine
Routh Richard
Ryan Michael
Tracey William
Walton John
White Isabella

SALT AND LIME DEALERS
Cramer John Thomas
Dunn G. N. and Co.
O'Regan Ann
SHIP AGENTS.
Dunn, Newman and Mc Daniel, (and agents to Lloyd's)
Gibbons G. H.
SHIPWRIGHTS.
Browne George
Doneclift Samuel
Ruddock John
TAILORS.
Anderson John
Cartwright William
Connor John
Coveny William
Wadle John
TALLOW CHANDLERS.
Daly Michael
Holland John
O'Regan Ann
TANNERS.
Browne John
Donovan Mark
Miscellaneous.
Armstrong Jno. auctioneer & town constable
Browne John, watch &c. maker
Dempsey John, parish clerk
Donelaa M. inspector of fisheries
Donovan P. carrier & leather seller
Driscoll F. hardwareman
Furzer Jane, tea dealer
Good William, woolcomber
McGrath John, professor of music
Williams Thomas, saddler
CUSTOMS.
Green R. E. Collector
Standish Edward, Pro-collector
Pratt James, Port Surveyor
Massey Henry, Land Waiter
Masters Henry P. Tide Surveyor,
Cove Kinsale
Monsell Thomas, Deputy Surveyor,
Cove Kinsale
Norcott Richard B. Tide Surveyor,
Clonakilty
Hea John, Tide Surveyor, Court-macsherry
COACHES.
CORK, the mail, every afternoon at two, and returns every morning at eleven to the Kinsale Arms.
CORK, the Diligence every morning at seven in Summer, and eight in Winter, and returns the same evening.

Directory.

LIMERICK.

Munster.

the Irish fought gallantly, and repulsed the English several times; but the garrison was grown weary of the war, and on the 23d of September, 1691, when they had fired a long time from their batteries with uncommon violence, they concluded the day with beating a parley, when a cessation of hostilities was agreed on, and an amicable intercourse opened between the two contending parties; the result was, that the Irish war was declared at an end, and King William became master of the kingdom. To perpetuate the memory of the surrender of Limerick, a medal was struck, on the obverse of which was the Latin inscription, *Non hæc sine numine Deum*, (these things are due to propitious heaven) and on the reverse, *Limerick capta, Hibernia subacta, Octob. 1691*, (Limerick taken and Ireland subdued, October, 1691). This city is now composed of three parts, named the Irish Town, English Town, (the latter situated on an island formed by the river Shannon) and Newtown-Perry, which may, with great propriety, be termed the court end, as in this quarter of the town the streets are spacious, uniform and elegant, intersecting each other at right angles, and the houses are finished in the neatest style of modern architecture. This portion of the city was erected by the exertions of the late Lord Perry, whose name it bears, and its superior advantages and conveniences render it the fashionable as well as favourite residence of opulence. Limerick is an episcopal see, and was united to Ardfert and Aghadoc, in the county of Kerry, in 1663. It gives the title of Earl to Edmund Henry Perry, nephew to the late Lord Perry. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, recorder, sheriffs, aldermen and burgesses, who compose the common council; a Burgess must serve the office of mayor here, before he is elected an alderman, which is the reverse in Dublin and other towns. There are also six justices of the peace, appointed by charter, who are the present and late mayor, the recorder and three aldermen: a military governor, and a town major are likewise on the establishment, who regulate all local military transactions. Newtown-Perry obtained an Act of Parliament, a few years since, for its separate management, which is regulated by 21 commissioners, (seven of whom are elected every two years) who are authorised to levy rates for paving, watching, lighting and cleansing the parish, which in every respect appears to be most judiciously carried into execution, reflects the highest credit on the exertions of those to whom the arrangements are entrusted, and the effects of which give this handsome portion of the city a spirited metropolitan appearance. The streets in the old town are narrow and gloomy, an inconvenience always observable in fortified places, where personal security engrossed the entire attention of the founders. The public edifices here are handsome and commodious. The Custom House is an elegant building of hewn stone; its front is embellished with fluted pilasters and capitals, and on each side is a piazza. The new Court House is also a spacious noble building, with a handsome portico in front. The Commercial buildings, situated in Rutland-street, are large, elegant, and in the neatest style of modern architecture. They evince a spirited display of public taste, and are a great embellishment to the city. In this structure, the chamber of commerce is established, which was incorporated by charter in 1815, but was first instituted in the year 1807; it is governed by a committee of nine directors, annually chosen. The Exchange, which was built in the year 1778, is an extensive handsome erection, in which is a spacious council chamber; the building is supported by seven stone columns, in the Tuscan order. The Linen Hall is also a neat commodious building. A new County Gaol has been built within these few years, which is generally considered to be the most complete prison in Ireland. It consists of a large centre, containing the governor's apartments, a dispensary, a chapel, a committee room, and five detached prisons, each communicating with the chapel on the second floor, by ornamented cast iron bridges; belonging to each compartment of the prison are two

fine airy yards, the whole of which are overlooked, from the centre building. The interior contains 103 cells for criminals, 5 solitary cells, and 22 rooms for debtors. The whole is constructed of lime stone, was begun to be erected in 1816, and finished in 1822. The County Infirmary is also a spacious structure, facing the gaol. The internal management of this praiseworthy institution does honour to those to whom it is confided. The churches in Limerick are not remarkable for external beauty. St. Mary's, or the cathedral, is entirely of the ancient Gothic, and may be admired for its noble simplicity. There are seventeen arches in the aisles and choir, besides the great eastern window, under which the high altar was placed before the reformation. Besides this there are three other churches and a chapel of ease, four Roman Catholic chapels, three friaries, and a nunnery. One of these, called the Dominican Convent and Chapel, is deserving of notice. It is a very handsome building, in the Gothic style, and was erected by the exertions of the Rev. Joseph Harrigan, then Prior, in the year 1815. The Augustinian Chapel George's-street, was the late theatre, and cost, a few years ago, 4,000l. The interior is very elegantly embellished for a place of worship, and a fine scriptural painting adorns the altar; it has also an organ in the gallery, facing the altar. The Independent meeting house is a large handsome building, in Bedford-row, and in Upper Glentworth-street is situated the Presbyterian place of worship, which is small, but remarkably neat. The Primitive Methodist chapel is in the same street with the Independent, and is a very large respectable erection, and in every way adapted for a numerous congregation. The Wesleyan chapel, in George's-street, is also a commodious place of worship. The Quakers have a meeting house in Cecil-street. The charitable institutions in Limerick are numerous and extremely well conducted, particularly in the medical and surgical departments. The Infirmary, Fever and Lock Hospitals, the Magdalen Asylum, and Foundling Hospital are prominent features of benevolence. The House of Industry, which is a fine spacious building, on the North Strand, is an establishment of the first consideration, as it relieves the mind and sight from the wretched objects that would otherwise infest the streets; and this institution deserves to be supported to the extent of the ability of every inhabitant of the city. A Lunatic Asylum is now erecting, near the new county gaol, which, when finished, will be a very handsome and spacious building. This city also abounds in institutions for the instruction of the poor, and the assistance of the unfortunate. The charity schools consist of the Blue Coat School, in Bow-lane; a Boys' and Girls' School, in Michael-street; and one for Protestant Orphan Girls, in George's-street; a Catholic Free School, conducted by four masters, called the Christian Brothers, in Clare-street; and one for Female Orphans of the same persuasion, in Denmark-street. At the Nunnery, in Barrack-street, is also an extensive Female Charity School, under the inspection and tuition of the nuns. There are, besides, several other establishments for the mental improvement of both Protestant and Catholic poor children, which are all well organized and regularly conducted. Here are also two Charitable Loan Societies, one called Perry's, and the other Jubilee, which render pecuniary aid to poor tradesmen and others, who can be well recommended. The mercantile trade of Limerick is considerable, particularly the exports. These were, in the last year, ending the 1st September, 1823, 2,366 tierces and 290 barrels of beef; 3,627 tierces and 9000 barrels of pork; 54,473 firkins of butter; 4,316 bales of bacon; 92,753 barrels of wheat; 2,545 barrels of barley; 172,290 barrels of oats; 10,045 barrels of rape seed; the estimated value of which was 500,000l. The imports consist of tea, sugar, wine, salt, &c. at an annual value of about 300,000l. Some linens and woollens are manufactured here, and the domestic trade of the city, which is carried on by the shopkeepers and retailers of the most fashionable articles of dress, and

LIMERICK

Is an extensive, populous city, and seaport, situated on the eastern bank of the river Shannon, distant 94 miles south west from Dublin, 50 miles from Cork, 66 from Waterford, and 50 from Tralee. It is traditionally supposed to have been built by Yuorus, in the year 155, and was anciently much frequented by foreign merchants; and after the arrival of the Danes, in the year 855, these enterprising people considerably improved its commerce. The English took possession of Limerick in the year 1174; and, as a proof of the early importance of the city, in the year 1197, and in the ninth year of the reign of King Richard, he granted a charter to the citizens to elect

a mayor, which honour was not obtained by the citizens of London till ten years after that period; nor had Dublin and Cork a mayor till the 13th century. This city was originally walled, and deemed the strongest fortress in this kingdom, besides having the advantage of not being commanded by adjacent heights, and it has sustained some memorable sieges. In the year 1690 King William brought his forces against it, but withdrew them without accomplishing its reduction; in the following year it was again invested by General Ginckle, who, after an obstinate resistance, compelled the garrison to surrender, on honourable terms of capitulation. During the siege