

into Lough Neagh; to the Tandragee, which joins the south Bann river, and other streams, which merge in Dundalk Bay. This county, next to Dublin, is considered the most populous for its dimensions, and the best cultivated in Ireland. The mineral productions are lead, in the mountains of Fewes; ochre in their western flanks, and marble where they decline to the south. Some chalybeate springs discovered in the mountainous districts and on the verge of bogs, are deemed efficacious in scrophulous diseases.

THE COUNTY OF CAVAN is bounded on the northward by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the south east by East Meath; and on the west and south west by Longford and Leitrim. Its extent from north west to south east is about 40 Irish miles, and from north to south about twenty-two. Its surface comprises 301,000 acres Irish plantation measure. It contains seven baronies, Clonmoghagh, Tullaghbanke, Castleraghan, Loughtee, Tullahaw, Clonkee, and Tullaghgarry, which are divided into thirty parishes. Cavan, although generally flat, is in part diversified by hills, which are frequently steep but of little eminence. In this, as in other counties of Ireland, trees are unfrequent, yet occasionally, particularly between Cavan and Lough Erne, a mixture of wood gives variety to the scenery. Its principal rivers are the Woodward, the Croghan, the Erne, the Ballyhays, and the Annalee besides numerous streamlets, which flow in all directions, either to feed the various lakes, or to mingle with the stately current of the more majestic rivers. The mineral productions are silver, copper, rich lead ore, iron, sulphur, coal, ochres, clays of different kinds and qualities, fullers' earth and jasper. About half a mile from Swanlinbar, is a celebrated spa, the water of which is excellent for scurvy, nervous affections, lowness of spirits, and want of appetite.

THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL is bounded on the west and north by the Atlantic ocean, on the east by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the south by the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. Its greatest length from north to south is about seventy Irish miles; and its breadth from east to west about 35. Its surface contains 679,550 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste; it is divided into five baronies: Tyrhugh, Bannogh and Boylagh, Raphoe, Kilmacrenan, and Innishowen; which are divided into forty-two parishes. Much of this county is mountainous, but between the mountains are rich valleys; the middle is high, yet more level and fertile. The harbours in this county are excellent. Its fresh-water lakes are Lough Esk, Lough Derg, and a chain of small ones in the Pettigo mountains. Foyle and Swilly are salt water bays, consequently not to be classed with lakes, as has been erroneously stated in the description of the Irish lakes. The Erne waters the southern extremity of this County for a very small distance; the remaining considerable rivers are the Fin and Foyle. The mineral productions are a siliceous sand, employed in the glass manufacture, iron ore, lead, and different kinds of clays near the head of Lough Swilly.

THE COUNTY OF DOWN is bounded on the east by the Irish sea, on the south east by Louth, on the west by Armagh, and on the north by Antrim. Its greatest extent from north to south is about forty Irish miles, and from east to west about thirty-one. Its superficies comprises 348,500 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain and waste; besides the lordship of Newry, it contains eight baronies; Upper Iveagh, Lower Iveagh, Castlereagh, Ardes, Kinalarty, Lecele, Dufferin, and Mourne, which are distributed into thirty-eight parishes. In the southern part of the county is a wild region filled by the mountains of Iveagh and Mourne. The principal rivers are the Ban, the Lagan, the Newry, and the Ballynahinch, besides numerous streams issuing in all directions from the hills and mountains. A great variety of small lakes is sprinkled through the county, which materially contribute to beautify the diversified scenery. Pastures, well cultivated inclosures, with numerous gentlemen's seats, handsome cottages, and fields white with linen, give a pleasing appearance, and an air of great opulence to the county in general. Granite occurs in the Mourne mountains, and copper in those of Iveagh, iron and fullers earth west of Killyleagh; ochreous earths abound in various districts. The mineral waters are sulphurous and chalybeate, differing in the strength of impregnation.

THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH. Donegal on the north is contiguous to Fermanagh; on the south west Leitrim and Cavan, on the north east Tyrone adjoins it, and on the south east and south it is bounded by Monaghan and Cavan. Its greatest extent from east to west is about 34 Irish miles, and from north to south about 26. Its surface comprises 283,400 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and

waste. It is divided into eight baronies: Knockninye, Clonawly, Tureskenneley, Mahereboy, Lurge, Coole, Magherestaphana, and Clonkelly, which contain eight en parishes. The celebrated Lough Erne engrosses a very considerable portion of this county, and its borders are marked towards Leitrim by Lough Melvin, eight miles long by from one to three broad, and by Lough Cane, to which the former is connected by a river. The latter Lake is 13 miles in length by two in breadth, and is joined by a streamlet to the southern portion of Lough Erne. Extensive boggy tracts and coarse mountains occupy a great portion of the surface of this county; in some, however, cultivation has been successful, and the pastures are rich. North west of the superior part of the lake are mines of iron and coal. A mile and a half from Lough Derg is a celebrated lake, in which is an island much frequented by persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, on account of a place called St. Patrick's purgatory, a narrow little cell, hewn out of the solid rock, in which a man can hardly stand upright.

THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY is bounded on the south by Tyrone, on the west by Donegal, on the north by the Ocean, and on the east by Lough Neagh, the river Bann, and the county of Antrim: its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty-two Irish miles, and about twenty-seven miles from east to west; its surface comprises 318,500 Irish plantation acres, including bogs, mountain, and waste. It is divided into four baronies; Teerkerin, Kenaught, Loughlinsholin, and Coleraine, which contain thirty-one parishes. The soil of this county is generally fertile, and, like Antrim, it is famous for the quantity and excellence of the flax it produces. Its manufacture of linens is very extensive. Its chief rivers are the Foile, the Bann, which divides it from the county of Antrim, the Faughan, the Glen, the Roe, the Bigoney, the Mayola, the Clady, the Agivey, the Macosquin, and the Given-beg, with other numerous streams of less magnitude too unimportant to be detailed. Lead and granite are to be found in the Carnantogher mountains in the barony of Kenoght.

THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN is bounded on the south and west by the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, on the north by Tyrone, on the east by Armagh, and on the south east by Louth. Its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty Irish miles, and from east to west about nineteen. Its superficies comprises 179,600 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste; it is divided into five baronies, Dartree, Donaghmain, Cremourne, Monaghan, and Trough, which contain twenty-one parishes. This county, considering how much it is encumbered by bogs and mountains, is tolerably fertile. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively. The principal rivers, which either rise in, or flow through this county, are the Ballyhays, the Annalee, the Lagan, the Fane, the Myrvale, the Fin and the Blackwater; which river, for a considerable distance, constitutes the boundary, which separates this county from Tyrone. Its mineral productions are various; and iron and lead ore, manganese, coal, fuller's earth, marble, and antimony are to be found in different parts.

THE COUNTY OF TYRONE is bounded on the north east by that of Derry; by Donegal on the north and north west; by Fermanagh and Monaghan on the south; and on the south east and east by Armagh and Lough Neagh. Its extent from east to west is forty-three Irish miles, and from north to south thirty-three; its surface comprises 467,700 acres Irish measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste; it is distributed into four baronies, Clogher, Strabane, Omagh, and Dungannon, which contain thirty-five parishes. A great portion of this county is rough and mountainous; still in many parts the soil is rich and fertile, and alike calculated for tillage as for pasture. The mountainous district runs chiefly from north east to south west, through the centre. From this quarter springs the Ballinderry river, which falls into Lough Neagh, the Camawn, and the Poe, which united form the Mourne, a river that merges in the Foyle. Limestone quarries, the best resources for renovating the soil, abound in many places. On the borders of Monaghan beautiful marble is found; near Dungannon, collieries are worked; iron abounds in the Monterlany hills; twelve miles north west of the coal pits and in the valleys west of these hills, is abundance of potter's clay.