

*Alterations, Names, &c. too late for insertion in Dublin.*

Chisnall Michael, Yorkshire stone and flag yard, Gardiner-street, Rear of Custom-house  
 Commercial Crane, John Shannon proprietor, Cope-st  
 Crowe Wm. Grocer & wine & spirit dealer, 16, High-st  
 Du Noyer & Co. fur manufacturers, 10, Westmoreland-street  
 Gahan Mrs. ladies' boarding and day academy, 8, Mountjoy-square  
 Jones Rev. —, boys' boarding and day academy, Great Denmark-street  
 Kennedy James, mangle and machine maker, 8, Aston's-quay  
 Kirwan Richard, cork manufacturer, removed from 9, old Church-street, to St. Mary's Abbey

Public Crane, Wm. Thomas, proprietor, Upper Jervis-street  
 Public Crane and Stores, A. Creagh & Co. proprietors, Tuckers-row, Sackville-street  
 Royal Hibernian Academy, (now erecting) lower Abbey-street  
 Spadaoclin's Hotel, 1, Prince's-street, Sackville-st, removed from College-green  
 Whitford Sir George, silk mercer, removed from Great Britain-street, to 23, College-green  
 Wiley William, hotel, College-green  
 Wright Rev. Richd. N. boys' boarding & day academy, Marlborough-street

**COACHES.**

**Armagh**, the St. Patrick Day Coach, from the Northern Coach Offices, Londonderry Hotel, 6, Bolton-street, and 14, Lower Sackville-street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at seven, through Ashbourne, Duleek, Drogheda, Dunleer, Castle-Bellingham, Dundalk, Newry and Market Hill, and arrives at Mrs. Mc. Kane's Hotel, Armagh, same evening at six; leaves Armagh the alternate days at seven in the morning, returns by the same route, and arrives at the Londonderry Hotel, at six in the evening.  
**Armagh**, a coach from 17, upper Sackville-street, every evening at eight, through Newry.  
**Armagh**, a coach from 17, upper Sackville-st, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at seven, through Ardee, Carrickmacross and Castleblaney.  
**Cork**, the Mail Coach, (by Clonmel) from 12, Dawson-street, every evening at a quarter before seven, through Naas, Carlow, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Fermoy and arrives in Cork the following evening; returns from Cork every morning at eight, and arrives in Dublin the following morning.  
**Cork**, the Mail Coach, (by Cashel) from 12, Dawson-street, every morning at a quarter before seven, through Naas, Athy, Stradbally, Abbeyleix, Castle-Dunrow, Johnstown, (where it dines) Littleton, Cashel, Cahir, Mitchelstown, Fermoy, and arrives in Cork at seven the following morning; leaves Cork every evening at half-past five, and arrives in Dublin at half-past five the following evening.  
**N.B.** The coaches from Cork to Skibbereen, Bantry, Mill-street, Killarney and Tralee leave every morning after the arrival of the Dublin Mail.  
**Dundalk**, the Lark Coach, from the Londonderry Hotel, 6, Bolton-street, and 14, Lower Sackville-street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at eleven, and arrives at Mr. Arthur's Hotel, Dundalk, at six the same evening; leaves Dundalk, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at seven, and arrives in Dublin at two in the afternoon.  
**Galway**, the Mail Coach, from 46, Dawson-st.; on its

arrival at Kinnegad a coach sets out with the Mail for Sligo, where it arrives at four in the afternoon, leaves Sligo at half-past nine in the morning and reaches Kinnegad at twenty minutes past twelve at noon. On the arrival of the Mail at Ballinasloe, at nine in the morning, a Mail Coach is despatched for Westport, through Tuam, Hollymount and Castlebar; arrives at ten at night, leaves Westport at a quarter before four in the morning, and returns to Ballinasloe at ten minutes past four in the evening, in time to meet the up-Mail Coach from Galway to Dublin.—For route of the Galway Mail, see Dublin, page 111.  
**Kilkenny and Carlow**, a coach from No. 15, Duke-st, every morning at nine, and returns at four in the afternoon.  
**Limerick**, a Post Coach, from 46, Dawson-street, every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday morning at eight, through Monastereven, Portarlinton, Mountmellick, Clonastee, Kintitty, Borrisakane, and Nenagh, remains all night at Parsonstown (or Birr) and arrives at one in the morning, at Limerick, whence a Steam Packet sails down the Shannon to Kilrush, &c. and to Tarbert, which is two stages from Tralee, and it is one more to Killarney.  
**Monaghan**, a Day Coach, from the Londonderry Hotel, 6, Bolton-street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at a quarter before seven; through Ashbourne, Drogheda, Ardee, Carrickmacross and Castleblaney; leaves Monaghan on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Dublin, by the same route.  
**Newry**, the Lark Coach from the Northern Coach Offices, Londonderry Hotel, 6, Bolton-st. and 14, Lower Sackville-st. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at eight, through Swords, Balbriggan, Drogheda, Dunleer, Castlebellingham, Dundalk, and arrives at Mrs. Hillan's hotel, Newry, at five the same evening; leaves Newry the alternate days at eight in the morning, and arrives in Dublin at five in the evening.

**CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, &c.**

**Belfast**, a Fly Van, (in twenty hours) from 17, Upper Sackville-street, every Tuesday and Friday, and leaves Belfast every Monday and Thursday.  
**Belfast**, a Van for Goods from the Waterford Hotel, Sackville-street  
**Mountmellick**, a Caravan, from 19, Corn-market, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at seven, and arrives in Dublin on its return on the alternate afternoons at three.  
 Note.—Luggage cannot be conveyed by this Caravan.

**Naas, Newbridge, Kildare, Monastereven, Maryborough, and Monrath**, Bohy's Caravan from the Hotel, Lamb-alley, every morning at seven, and arrives in Dublin on its return, at four in the afternoon.  
**Belfast**, the Royal Dublin and Belfast Parcel Wagon every Monday and Thursday, from the Office, Tucker's-row, and arrives at Belfast in 48 hours.

*Abbreviations made use of in this Work.*

H.P. Half-pay Officer	M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons	R.C.B. Roman Catholic Bishop
J.P. Justice of the Peace	P.G. Catholic Parish Curate	R.C.C. Roman Catholic Curate
K.C.B. Knight Companion of the Bath	P.P. Catholic Parish Priest	R.C.R. Roman Catholic Rector
L.L.D. Doctor of Laws	P.W.G. Preventive Water Guards	R.M. Royal Marines
M.D. Doctor of Physic	R.A. Royal Artillery	R.N. Royal Navy
M.P. Member of Parliament		V.G. Vicar General

*Erratum.*—Page 117, for Lock Exchange Company, read Stock Exchange Company.

**Pigot & Co.'s PROVINCE OF LEINSTER. Directory.**

view of the advantage expected from the small quantity of this metal likely to be procured, than of discovering more abundant veins of other minerals. In this pursuit tin has been found, also copper, which is worked successfully at Cronebane and Ballemurtagh, in this neighbourhood. The late researches of mineralogists have also been attended by the discovery of lead, near the southern source of the river Ovoca, which falls into the sea at Carlow; of sulphur, near its more northern source, by Knockree, and of crystals, near Hollywood, 24 miles West of Wicklow.

The county of **WEXFORD** is bounded on the East by St. George's Channel, on the South by Waterford Bay, on the South West by the county of Kilkenny, on the West by the county of Carlow; and on the North by the County of Wicklow. This county extends thirty-eight Irish miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth. It contains 315,396 Irish plantation acres, and is divided into 8 baronies and 142 parishes, with two boroughs, namely, Wexford and New Ross; the names of the baronies are Gorey, Ballaheen, Scarewalsh, Bantry, Shelmaliere, Forth, Bargie, and Shelburne. This county, in point of fertility, cannot be compared in general with some of the richer counties of Ireland. The rivers by which it is irrigated are the Slaney, that receives on the left the Bann, originating seven miles West by South of Arklow, and on the right the Urrin and Boro, which, united, join it near Eniscorthy; also, the Barrow, and the Bannow, which falls, after a course of about 15 miles South West, into Bannow Bay. Limestone is not so common through this county as in many others; but its absence is compensated by the facility with which other manures are obtained, owing to its long extent of coast, and the ease of its conveyance by the rivers to the interior. The woollen manufacture flourishes in this county. Of minerals, lead is found six miles South East of the source of the Bannow; copper near Kilcormuek, six miles South East of Ferns; iron is worked at Enniscorthy. There are quarries of marble on the right bank of the Bannow, eight miles South East of New Ross; and there is ochre on the sea coast North East of Bannow.

The county of **KILKENNY** is bounded by the Queen's County on the North West, by the county of Carlow on the North, by the county of Wexford on the East, and by the county of Tipperary on the South West. Its greatest length from North to South is 36 Irish miles, and its greatest breadth from East to West is 19 Irish miles. It contains 318,249 Irish plantation acres; and is divided into 9 baronies, besides the liberties of the county and of the town of Kilkenny, and the liberties of the town of Callen. The baronies are Tassadiaan, Gowrey, Sheliogher, Knocktopher, Kells, Ida, Iverk, Cronagh and Galmoy. Its ecclesiastical division contains 147 parishes, of almost every one of which the ruins of its ancient church still remains. In ancient days, the whole of this county constituted a portion of the kingdom of Ossory. It is watered by three navigable rivers, one of which, the Nore, runs through the centre of the county, and the rivers Suir and Barrow, for a considerable distance, constitute the limits of its boundaries. There are besides many considerable streams which irrigate this county, and materially contribute to its beauty and convenience. Its substratum chiefly consists of limestone or limestone gravel; retentive clay is only to be found for a certain space in the northern district. The mineral productions are iron, found near Castlecomer, 12 miles North of Kilkenny, on the river Dynan, a river which falls into the Nore; coal 14 miles North West of the capital, near Ballyspellin, (a village of singularly neat cottages, and famous for its spa, near Kilkenny) and in different parts of the county. This coal is excellent, burns with a bright flame, and, like the stone coal of Glamorganshire, yields no smoke. There are also quarries of black and white marble near the county town, with which the houses are ornamented and the streets paved. As its secondary hills are not of sufficient altitude to arrest the clouds impelled by the southerly and westerly winds, they are attracted towards the lofty and primary ranges of rocks that rise to the North East: thus the counties of Dublin and of Wicklow surpass the county of Kilkenny in humidity, a fact confirmed by experience, and which might easily be proved by experiment.

The county of **KILDARE** is bounded on the North by Meath, on the East by Dublin and Wicklow, on the South by Carlow, and on the West by the King's and Queen's Counties. It is about 32 miles long and 21 miles broad. It contains 242,245 acres, Irish plantation measure, of which 41,035 are bog and waste. It is divided into 14 baronies and half baronies, which are subdivided into 113 parishes. The baronies are North Salt, South Salt, North Naas, South Naas, Kilcullen East, Narragh and Rheban, Kilkea and Moone, Keat and Oughterany, Clane, Connell, East Ophily, West Ophily, West Narragh, and Rheban and Carberry. This county is chiefly level, and abounds in excellent soil, both arable and pasture; spots being found of from ten to thirty