HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
NOTICES
OF THE
CITY OF CORK
AND ITS VICINITY;
GOUGAUN-BARRA, GLENGARIFF,
AND
KILLARNEY.
BY J. WINDELE.
A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

CORK :
MESSRS. BOLSTER, 70, PATRICK STREET;
JOHN CUMMING, DUBLIN;
LONGMAN AND COMPANY, LONDON;
SOLD, ALSO, BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

MDCCCXLVI.
PREFACE.

THE portion of country embraced by this work, extends from the seaward, through Cork Harbour and along the picturesque and storied shores of the Lee, to the birth place of that romantic river, in the mountains which bound the counties of Cork and Kerry. The route, thence, lies across to the Bay of Bantry; and following the various windings and inlets of that noble estuary, including the incomparable scenery of Glengariff, after a course of nearly one hundred miles, terminates at Killarney.

A tract, extensive as this, offers a diversified assemblage of objects eminently calculated to attract and gratify the eye of taste and science. It abounds with interest alike to the man of letters, the philosopher, the statesman, and the political economist. Many of the scenes afford the finest subjects for the pencil and the pen; whilst in the bye-ways and more remote recesses, may yet be traced, manners, customs, and opinions, but little changed, after the lapse of ages, and a succession of revolutions. The seeker after national characteristics, with all their lights and shadows, will nowhere find them more prominent or less smoothed down by external intercourse. Every glen and hill-side still breathes of the stirring times when romance, and song, and deeds of “high emprise,” influenced the habits and feelings of the people. The wildest legends and lays, once poured forth by the bard or minstrel, are here deposited, cherished by a race whose great delight is in
their recital. Monuments of the past, alike belonging to periods beyond the reach of history, or invested with associations derivable from names remarkable upon its pages, lie profusely scattered in every direction of the land here surveyed; from the circle of the Druid, and the “stone of power,” inscribed with the mystic Ogham, to the Cyclopean cahir and the moated ráth; the tower of the fire-worshipper, and the ample and laboured shrine of the Christian; the dun and duinegan of the Milesian chief, and the fortified keep of the mailed baron of later periods. The architectural antiquities, will, indeed be found deserving of marked and peculiar interest. A vast tract of semi-mountain country is traversed, extending from the western limits of the County of Cork to the ocean; which containing many scenes of surpassing beauty, exhibits, also, the most admirable capabilities of improvement. Extensive wastes are surveyed, susceptible of culture—a culture which might check that tide of emigration which is now bearing off our most valuable—the labouring—population, in search of that employment in foreign lands, which, at home, they are unable to obtain.

The utility of purpose in this work, will not, then, we presume, be open to much question, whatever may be the opinion entertained of the success of its execution. One of the grand impediments to the improvement of this island is the prevalent and almost general ignorance to its actual condition and capabilities. It is decidedly a terra incognita to its incurious neighbours, at the other side of the channel; who in truth should be so interested in its prosperity and happiness, which are indeed identical with their own. It is necessary that Ireland should be seen to be understood and usefully advocated. But next to that, it should be really and faithfully depicted. Every work, therefore, which like the present, however feebly or inadequately, labours or attempts to lay open the country, with its attractions and resources, to the tourist and speculator, and seeks to awaken an interest for its welfare, must to a certain extent be of value. Such, in an humble way, has been the author’s object; whether he has been successful remains for him to learn. By intercourse and knowledge, which after all, are the greatest foes to national antipathies, prejudices are softened down, and mutual good will and friendly offices of general advantage produced. Time was when the merus Hibernicus was admonished by that most influential guide, monitor, and friend—the bard, to eschew communion with the Saxon; whilst the same Saxon, by statute and penal enactment, retaliated in hate upon the Gaeil, and set the same price upon his head, as on that of a wolf! Those times are happily passed away; but prejudices begotten of them tardily linger amongst us. Barriers, although greatly decayed and ruinous, still remain; but increasing intercourse is wearing out such vestiges.

One branch of the subject of this book,—that relating to Killarney,—has been, it is true, frequently treated of by other writers. The place has been often and well described; so that the public have been made familiar with its magnificent and beautiful scenery; and little may be presumed to have been left for a new gleaner. The author, therefore, plumes himself not on the merit of much utility in this particular portion; but the reader will, even here, it is hoped, find a considerable accession of information not before attainable. But those other localities comprized in its design, which are so well worth being known, and which are now combined with that "Paradise of the Celts," have required a degree of laborious examination and research, and are now so illustrated, as on the whole perhaps to sanction the hope, that the work will not be found without its recommendation. Every place described has been repeatedly visited, and every object of interest brought out into a
prominence of view, proportionate to its aspect and character. The historical notices have been compiled from the most authentic sources, but necessarily compressed within limits, compelling, it is feared, too great a brevity; yet where possible it has been endeavoured to make them somewhat more than a collection of meagre facts.

Acknowledgments are due to many kind friends for literary assistance and communications during the progress of the work; amongst these, the author has pleasure in enumerating the Rev. B. Russell and M. O'Sullivan, Sir William Betham, Ulster king at Arms; George Petrie, John Lindsay, Richard Sainthill, Abraham Abell, James Roche, George Martin, Richard Dowden, (Rd.) and Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield, Esqrs. On the other hand information on the ancient Corporation proceedings of Cork, so desirable in treating of the affairs of the city, has been sought for; but withheld, although promised. Dr. Smith, a century back, enjoyed the access here denied, and availed himself of it to a considerable extent.

It is but right to state that some few portions of the following pages have originally appeared at different intervals, in one or two of the Irish periodicals. They are now republished by their author, augmented, or curtailed and altered, as subsequent visits to, and more intimate acquaintance with the same localities, have enabled him. The work was originally undertaken as the recreation of hours of leisure. The materials have been collected in various rambles, excursions and sojourns amongst the scenes and places described, by one who well has loved to tread "the green fields of his youth," and explore the venerable remains of the older days of his native country.

POSTSCRIPT.

IN again appearing before the reading public with a re-issue of these notices, we cannot somehow help a little self gratulation on finding ourselves in a position, certainly novel to Cork publishers; a second edition being a phenomenon in the history of our local press, calculated to overcome us with marvel and much wonderment. How far the circumstance may be deemed indicative of success, is however a very different matter; but to us it bears this satisfaction, that "our public" is not, at all events, disaffected towards our labours. In some few quarters these have met with favour and approbation;—no where have they been discommended. To our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, we owe especial obligation for very kind and flattering acknowledgment, whilst on the other hand, the publishers of the "Gazetteer of Ireland"—The Edinburgh Printing and Publishing Company,—have been so content with our humble efforts, that they have appropriated the major portion of our pages to their own especial use; displaying more satisfaction with what we have accomplished, than scrupulous regard for the difference between meum and tuum. But let that pass, our object, just now, is more with respect to what has been done to improve the present pages. Brief as the period has been since the first publication, so various have been the changes effected—we may instance the introduction of the Poor Law System, the Municipal Reform, &c.—such has been the access of new information, of various character, that it was found in preparing for this reissue, an entire and careful revision of the whole work had become absolutely necessary; in the progress of this, an amount of laborious superintendence was required, which at the outset, could scarcely have been calculated upon. The result, is an increase in this edition, to the extent of not less than fifty pages, arising from alterations, emendations, and additional matter, which it is hoped will considerably enhance its value and utility. In the historical
POSTSCRIPT.

department, time, of course, in his unceasing career had been
accumulating facts, of these we have availed as far as was
possible. But even since the committal of these pages to the
press, events have been enacting, leaving us only regrets that we
could not keep pace with their progress. Of these, one has been
of so much importance, that, even here, although so out of
place, we cannot help advertng to it, We allude to the meeting
of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION of SCIENCE in Cork, in the
Summer of 1843. This is one of those cardinal circumstances,
in our local history, which the future Historian will be proud to
descent upon, as not the least remarkable or important of those
memorable transactions of which the city has been the theatre.
Its details have already found a chronicler in Mr. Biggs, whose
pamphlet will form an interesting reference for future
consultation. In advertng to this meeting, we could not pass
over in silence the name of the gentleman—Mr. Wm.
Kelleher,—one of its Local Secretaries, to whose persevering
energies and indefatigable exertions, the assembling of this
learned association in this part of Ireland was mainly owing.
With him originated the idea of inviting that body to Cork; and
on him, certainly, devolved the heavy labour of working out the
many preliminary details. Nor was this the only service he has
rendered to the literary reputation of his native City; with a
steady enthusiasm, unaffected by difficulties or
discouragements, he has for many years, in connection with R.
Dowdn (Rd,) Esq. and other friends of social and moral
improvement, watched over, upheld, and fostered with a needful
care, two most deserving and valuable institutions, connected
with the education and mental culture of the people—the
SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCTETY, and the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—Establishments in a great
measure founded or reconstructed by his exertions. Mr. K. is
entitled to this notice, as a very estimable, useful, and talented
citizen; the niche we have erected for him is, to be sure,
somewhat out of its proper situation; but, even in a postscript
preface, we prefer discharging an act of justice, rather than incur
the blame of a careless omission.

CORK.

CORK* is the second City in Ireland, in extent, population,
and commercial importance. It is in itself a County, and the
Shire-town of the County of the same name; and returns two
members to the Imperial Parliament. It occupies the centre of a
deep valley of considerable extent, which stretches from west
to east, and is enclosed on every side by a rich girdle of high
hills, through which the Lee pursues its course to the sea. This
river, the Luvius of the Irish—the Luidh of Ptolemy†—has its
source in the mountain range which separates the Counties of
Cork and Kerry, and issuing from the romantic lake of
Gougaun Barra, after a course of about forty miles, divides
itself into two unequal branches one mile above the city, and,
again meeting, after a separation of nearly two miles,
discharges itself into the ocean below Cove. The island, or
rather group

* Latitude 51°53'35'' North, Longitude 8°29' West from
Greenwich.
†In a topographical Poem of the 9th century, by Eochy
OFlyn. The Lee is mentioned amongst the nine liquid rivers, ("n
oi n' abhine niommais," of Ireland, by the name of Lu
luaidein,— Lui Amaeus ; Lua Water.—O'Brien's Dictionary
of islands, formed between the separation and junction of the river, constitute the principal portion of the present site of Cork. The more ancient, or walled city, however, occupied but two out of the entire number; the rest, being low and marshy, and covered over in time of flood and high tides, were for several ages unoccupied. The increase of the City in wealth and importance, since the Revolution, having led to the reclaiming of those wastes, streets have been gradually built upon them, and the intersecting channels arched over, greatly to the improvement of the salubrity of the City; and the once numerous cluster now forms but one extensive island. It is connected with the main-land by six bridges, beyond which the suburbs have, in course of time, grown to a great extent, and form, in point of fact, a most important portion of the City. These suburbs contain about 2379 statute Acres. Their limits, for the purposes of local taxation, were laid down in 1813; since which time, however, they have spread very considerably. By the Municipal Act, (3 and 4 Victoria, Chap. 108,) the greater portion of the ancient Liberties were separated from the City, and transferred to the County, of which they now form the "Barony of Cork." The City by the operation of the same Act was constituted a Borough, and its limits extended in most instances beyond the old Suburb boundary.

The number of dwelling-house within the City and Suburbs in 1833, was 7,928, besides 1684 warehouses, stores, and buildings; making a total of houses of all descriptions of 9,612; of these 8,584 were slated, 1,028 thatched, and 5,602 had seven windows and upwards.

The population in 1831, was 107,041, of these 12,807 belonged to the Established Church, 71,324 were Roman Catholics, and 326 were Presbyterians. The population in 1841, was 107,682, but the particulars have not been yet published.

The Irish name of Cork is Corcaig which, like all Irish names is happily descriptive of its marshy situation. Corroch, Corcach, or Corcoich signifies a moor, fen, marsh, or swampy ground.

At an early period it obtained the epithet of Cahir or Cathair, a City, or place enclosed with ramparts; but before a hut had probably appeared on this site, the whole territory south and west of the river Lee, obtained the name of Corca Luighe, (Cork of the Lee) personified, according to the manner of the Bards, in Luigha, the son of Ith, (Corn) who obtained this territory immediately upon the Milesian Conquest. The district is now compressed into Cothluigha, near Baltimore harbour.

SMITH, very unwisely and without any authority, attributes the founding of Cork to those Danish Vickingrs or Sea Kings, whose devastations in Ireland for two centuries, are the sole subject of any records relating to them. The erection of cities seems to have formed no part of their vocation. This City is really of ecclesiastical origin, owing its foundation to St. Fin Bar, (the fair-haired) who in the beginning of the seventh century, quitting the wild solitudes of the lake of Gougaun, already mentioned, founded his Cathedral on the site of a Pagan Fane, indicated by one of those Tur-aghans, (fire towers) peculiar to Irish Druidism, which stood beside it up to the beginning of the last century. The situation, a gentle eminence above the south branch of the Lee, was well chosen. A monastery, that of Gilla Eda, was shortly added, and within the lifetime of St. Fin Bar, we are told that his monastery and school contained no less than seven hundred Priests, Monks, and Students; the growth of a hamlet in the neighbourhood, was the natural consequence of such an establishment, and within a few years, we find that a City had been formed under the name of Corcaig-more, or the great Cork.
Tradition informs us, that the original name of Cork was Rath Lorey Liong; was another name, from Corc mac Luighe, its supposed founder, whose strong hold was erected on one of the islands to which a causeway of hurdles led.

The earliest notice of Cork preserved by the ancient annals, occurs, at 617, on the death of the St. Finn Bharra. St. Bernard (vita Malachie,) speaks frequently of the "Corcagiae Civitas,"

In 1172, Dermot M'Carbhy, Prince of Desmond, surrendered his City of Cork to Henry II., and an English Governor and garrison were introduced. Cork was then a walled town. It however shortly again passed into the hands of its original owners.

1284, A grant was made for enclosing the City with walls.

1319, A like grant for paving the streets, constructing bridges, and erecting quays.

1359, Cork sent Members to the Irish Parliament.

1381, Mortimer, Earl of March, and Ulster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. died in the Dominican Friary at Cork.

1493, Perkin Warbeck appeared here in the character of Richard Plantagenet. Duke of York; and was received and entertained by the Mayor, John Walters, with all princely honours. For this offence the King deprived the City of its Charter, and caused the Mayor to be hanged and beheaded.

At the year 1570, Hollinshed, the Chronicler thus writes of Cork, "Corke in Latin Coracium or Corracium, the fourth Citie of Ireland. happilie planted on the sea.. Their haven is a haven roiall. On the land side they are incumbred with evil neigh-bors—the Irish outlawes, that they are fain to watch their gates houltie, to keep them sau at service time, at meales, from sun to sun, nor suffer anie stranger to enter the Citie with his weapon; but the same to leave at a lodge appointed. They walke out at seasons for recreation with power of men furnished. They trust not the countrie adjoining, but match in wedlocke among themselves onlie, so that the whole Citie is welnigh linked one to the other in affinitie." Camden describes Cork a few years later, as "being in the form of an egge. with the river flowing round about it and runninge betweene, not passable through but by bridges, lying out in length as it were in one direct broad street"—he calls it "a populous little trading town and much resorted to ; but so beset with rebel enemies on all sides, that they are obliged to keep constant watch, as if the town was continually besieged, and they dare not marry out their daughters in the country, but contract one with another among themselves, whereby all the citizens are related in some degree or other." In 1583, Stannihurst, like Hollinshed, speaks of Cork as a fourth rate amongst the Irish cities. "Quarta Hiberniae urbs Corcaigia dictur Ceteris minor." Yet its people despaired not of its future fortunes; a dogerel prophecy was current amongst them, still remembered, which declared that "Limerick was, Dublin is ; but Cork will be "The greatest City of the three,"

As to the form of the City, Camden's oval was nearly correct, although Smith describes the old City as an oblong square. The population was of mixed origin, though united and dovetailed by intermarriage—partly Irish, but more of Scandinavian and Norman-English descent. Henry II. had excepted out of the grant of the kingdom of Cork, which he made to Cogan and Fitz-Stephen, "the Cantreds of the Ostmen or Danes." They occupied themselves in trade and commerce, and probably the Skiddies, Goulds, Cotters, and Tirrys of the middle ages were of Danish extraction;—the Coppingers were certainly of that race.
In the Landgable Roll, (Temp. Henry VI.) preserved amongst the family MSS. collection of the Roches, the prevailing names in Cork at that period were the Skiddies, or Scudamors, Nugents, or Wynchedons, Candebekes, Copeners, (Coppingers, Gowlis, (Goold) Galway, Murwagh, (Morrogh) Lombard, Tyrry, Knappe, and Myagh, (Meade) other names are Crewach, (Creagh,) Lavallyn, Roith, and Brenagh, (Walsh.) The Wynchedons, appear to have been then the prevailing family, and their head, who resided at Aughavarten, (near Carrigaline,) proudly styled himself in legal documents, "Chief of his nacion." The Gowlles (Goolds) and Sarsfields were also of sufficient importance to possess a “Captain of their nacion.”

In a roll of the year 1652, preserved by a family of the Goolds at Cork, the Wynchedons and Candebekes had disappeared. This list contains 252 names, of which number, 38 are Goolds, 30 are Roches, 22 are Tyrries, 18 are Meades, 18 are Coppingers, 19 Galways, 11 Martels, 11 Sarsfields, 8 Morroghs, 5 Skiddies, 5 Ronaynes, the remainder are Walters, Creaghs, Meskells, Fagans, Lombards, Verdens, Lavallvns, Whytes, Hores. &c. &c. The Roches had in fact grown up one of the most powerful and wealthy families of the City. They possessed two Castles, one where lately stood the Exchange, called "the Golden Castle," and another without the walls, in Shandon Castle-Lane, called "Short Castle." In 1571, Queen Elizabeth gave a Silver Collar of SS.* to MAURICE ROCHE, Mayor of Cork, for his services against the Earl of Desmond, which with a patent relating to it, is now in the possession of JOHN C. KEARNEY, Esq., as representative of the Kearney family. The Gold Collar at present worn by the Mayor of Cork, is a fac-simile in a different metal. In the year 1641, Alderman

* S, The initial of Henry IVth's motto of Souveraine.
towards the City to compel their submission, but he found the gates shut at his arrival. The people within, however were divided on the subject of resisting; the Goolds, Meades, Morroghs, and Roches took the popular side, and were for holding out; whilst the Terrys, Copingers, Galways, Verdons, and Martels were for peace, and prevailed. Lieut. Murrogh and two others were executed by the President, whilst the Recorder Meade, who had actually headed in rebellion a portion of the citizens, was tried and acquitted.

1629. The Battle of the Stairs occurred immediately outside the town, and such vast numbers of these birds were slain, that, as THOMAS CARUE relates, of the killed and wounded the town's folk and country people possessed themselves of a great many.

1642, Sir WM. ST. LEGER. President of Munster, besieged in Cork, but relieved. His spirit was so troubled at this humiliation, that a lingering illness terminated his life. He was succeeded in the command by the notorious Murrogh, Lord Inchiquin, surnamed Teotane, or of the conflagrations.

In 1643, Lord Inchiquin put the Irish out of Cork, under pretence that they were in confederacy with Lord Muskerrv then in arms, and had intended to admit him with his forces into the City. The Priests were taken up on this charge, and many of them executed. Captain Muschamp, a Parliamentarian, then commanded the fort, and had a principal hand with the Governor of Cork in this business.

1645, In this year, Inchiquin himself was compelled to shut himself up in Cork, whilst Castlehaven overran the country.

1649, Cork surprised by the parliamentary forces; a Roundhead of that period thus quaintly amused himself on the event. "Sir ROBERT STARLING was Governor there, who little dreamed of losing his command, and yet he found he had lost it when he waked; one may truly say he was taken napping, but I must acknowledge, to extenuate his misfortune, that he was divested of his government in the dark, and consequently could not see to prevent it."

In 1650, Cromwell sojourned in Cork a few days, and whilst there converted the Church bells into Cannon, observing in reply to a remonstrance, that since Gun-Powder was invented by a priest, he thought the best use for Bells would be to convert them into Canons. The jests of the Protector not having been either very numerous or brilliant, it is as well to preserve the only one, it is believed, perpetrated by him in Cork.

During the remainder of the Protectorate, the Roman Catholic inhabitants were oppressed by severe enactments, and several of its leading families so prostrated, as never after to have recovered their original position. A vast portion of their property became forfeited, and was for ever alienated from them. The Roches for instance, were despoiled of all their wide possessions, and with few exceptions, reduced to a condition little corresponding with their former consideration and respectability. A few pages farther on, we shall instance the operation of the attainders and forfeitures of this period, upon a small portion of the community; but it will serve as a specimen of the wholesale revolution of property throughout the rest of the City. Of the new "Cromwellian" families, which this period produced in Cork, most of them still continue of good station and influence, resident in the City or its vicinity. These are Austin, Ballard, Browne, Davies, Deane, French, Gamble, Kent, Kift, Lane, Love, Langley, Lowe, Morrison, Morris, Mathews, Perry, Pike, Poltney, Rye, Roberts, Tuckey, Travers, Webber, Woodward, &c. Religious fanaticism was now in the ascendant. The celebrated WILLIAM PENN, as also several of the Republican soldiers in the garrison, became converted.
to Quakerism in Cork; whilst JOHN EXHAM, of Charleville, the "Quaker Prophet," exhibited through the City his religious absurdities; on one occasion he walked through the streets, his head covered with sackcloth and ashes, whilst he poured forth all manner of denunciations, and preached repentance. Along imprisonment was the reward of these and similar efforts, on behalf of a sinful and blinded generation.

1660, On the restoration of Charles, the "ancient natives and inhabitants of Cork City," petitioned that their estates and interests may be secured to them by a special proviso, and stated that in the year 1644 they had deposited the Sword, Mace, and Cap of Maintenance with the Lord Lieutenant, and continued loyal to the King. They also petitioned to be restored to their ancient Corporate rights, and privileges, not only as innocent papists, but as well deserving subjects: and that the then existing Corporation should shew cause against this report before the Lords Justices and Privy Council. Amongst the numerous claimants were the Roches, who were decreed under the Act of Settlement to be put in possession; but the execution of this order was afterwards evaded; many others were similarly circumstanced.

1667. In a grant of this date to Colonel Francis Willoughby, a special saving was made for the Corporation of Cork, of such rights as they had to a quay in Mallow-Street, and a similar saving was provided in a grant of the following year, to the Tichbourne family.

In 1680, The Court-House fell down, on the day that Dr. Wm. CREAGH, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork was tried. Many were killed and maimed, but the Judge and Bishop escaped unhurt. The County Court-House was rebuilt in 1682.

The Revocation of the Edict of Nantz introduced into Cork, several French Protestant families, whose descendents may still be traced amongst such names as Ardouin, Besnard, Belsaigne, Boileau, Delamain, Daltera, Jaques or Jack, Jappie, Journeaux, Lafitte, or Lavit, Lally, or Laulke, Lebrand, Lefebre, Penlriau, Malet, Mathis, Mainaduc, Pique, Potet, &c.

1688, James II. landed In Cork. He frequently lay in St. Dominick's Friary in Cross's-Green, and on Sunday, the 16th of March, he went to the New Chapel, in the North-Abbey, near the Franciscan Friary, and heard Mass there. He was supported by two Friars of that order, and attended by many others in their habits.

Two years after, in 1690, the City, never calculated for a place of defence after the invention of gun-powder, was besieged by King William's forces, under the command of the Earl of Marlborough. The Garrison consisted of 4500 men, and the place was vigorously defended, for five days, by Colonel ROGER M'ELLICUT or M'GILLICUDDY, the then Governor of Cork, at the termination of which period, being reduced to great extremity, it surrendered, on Michealmas day.* and the Colonel was afterwards committed a prisoner to the Tower of London. The Duke of Grafton, who served as a volunteer, was slain on the Rape Marsh in the last approach of the besiegers. Colonel CHURCHILL, in a dispatch of a subsequent date, says of the English Garrison then there. "they are fit to conquer, for they must do that or starve, which they are nigh doing, and consequently are desperate. They can draw out 500 men, and not one hundred pair of shoes among them, which are not to be got there for money if they had."

The intervening History of Cork, for nearly a century afterwards, is almost a blank. Its annals relate

---

The Anniversary of this surrender was long afterwards celebrated here, on every 29th of September.
to little more than the erection of Churches and other public buildings. From the date of its surrender, the walls were suffered to crumble and fall to ruin; the peaceful pursuits of gain and commerce were resumed and extended, and the old "egg like" town no longer confined within ramparts, spread around, enlarging itself in every direction, until it become a great and prosperous City.

In 1740, A great pest and famine prevailed in Cork, and hundreds were buried in a pit, behind the Green Coat-Hospital. On the 6th of August, in the same year, the "Friendly Club," which so long controlled the acts of the old Corporation, was established.

In 1789, The first Mail Coach between Cork and Dublin arrived here.

The Rebellion of 1798, temporally interrupted the career of the City in improvement; the shock was deeply felt, and even still, the horror of that period is remembered, whilst the dissentions and the social disannexation, which were its consequences have not yet entirely abated or subsided.

In 1814, "The City of Cork," The first Irish Steam Vessel that pilled on the Lee, was built by Andrew Hennessey, of Passage.

In 1840, The Poor Law System was introduced into Cork, and a Work-House declared on the 15th February.

In 1841, The old Corporation was dissolved, and the New Corporate body formed under the Municipal Act, of 3 and 4 Victoria.

THE CITY, as it now stands, taking it from its farthest southern extremity at Denroch's Cross, to its northern limits at the "Red Forge," is about two miles in length, whilst its breadth across its centre, from the Mardyke Gate to the Custom-House, is about, as we say in Ireland, "a short mile." One long, irregular street, connected by the South and north bridges, traverses its whole length, under the various names of Bandon-Road, Barrack-Street, the Main-Streets, Shandon, Clarence, and York-Streets; it forms the great trunk, from which branch off innumerable other streets and passages. The ancient walled City was divided into quarters called the north east, and west, and the south west, and east; it was comprehended between the present Grand-Parade on the east, Grattan's-Street on the west, and the channels of the river at the north and south; but the several streets which have grown up beyond these limits, far surpass in extent, breadth, and regularity, any part of the old town, and are, yearly, extending and improving. The narrow lanes of the latter, form a striking contrast to the breadth and spaciousness of the former. They were the necessary growth and consequence of the circumscribed limits afforded by the old bulwarks, and were constructed with little consideration for the health or comfort of the inhabitants. With the exception of the Main-Street, the old town did not contain another street, in which two carts might pass each other, and the great majority of its close ill-savoured lanes would not admit two horses abreast.

From a calculation made by Mr. HOLT,* on reference to SMITH'S Map of Cork, published in 1749, it appears there were then in the City and suburbs, 191 streets and lanes. In 1789, the number had increased to 367, and at present it is above 500, being an increase of 176 in the first forty years, and of 133 in the last forty-seven years.

The City is divided into the seven Parishes of St. Finn Bar's, St. Nicholas, the Holy Trinity. St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Mary's and St. Ann's, Shandon, parts of which extend over the adjoining rural

*Directory for 1837.
districts; and under the Municipal Act, into eight Wards, consisting of the Lee, St. Patrick's, Glannmire, Corn Market, St. Finn Bar, Mansion-House, Exchange, and Custom-House, whose limits are confined within the Borough.

In the Inrollments of adjudications in favour of the "1649" officers, presented in the office of the Chief Remembrancer, the following names of Streets, Lanes, and places in Cork in that year occur, few of these are retained at present. Blarney-Street, Lane, and Gate, Bowler's-Lane, Broade-Lane. Court-Lane, Crosse-Street, Fagan's-Close, Fayre-Lane, Fitz-Stephen's-Lane, Fryer's-Weares and Pooles, Gallowcs-Lane, Goulden-Lane, Gould's-Lane, Gould's-Weares, Great-Lane, Kearney's-Lane, High-Street, Lavallin's, Lombard's, Martell's, Murrogh's, Meade's, Roche's, Sarsfield's, Sey'dd's, Terry's, Verdon's, and Water's-Lanes, Moyallow-Street, St. Fin-Barrie's-Street, St. John's-Lane, St. Lawrence-Lane, St. Nicholas' Church-Yard, Shandon's-Lane, Spittle-Street, the Water-Gate, the Tennis-Court, the Strand, Pollard's-Garden and the Market-Green. Some of the dingy passages which still remain, are redolent of those old times. Skiddy's-Castle-Lane, Cross-gun-Lane, Old Bridewell-Lane, Water-gate-Lane, &c.

Cross-Street, was so called, because previous to the Wars of the Commonwealth, there stood in it one of those market crosses, raised in old Roman Catholic times, in the public way, to keep alive in the people the spirit of religion. Tobin's-Street, formerly Charters's-Lane, was more ancienctly known as "Dominick Roche's-Lane." This Roche was a leading citizen in the reigns of Elizabeth and James. Broad-Lane, once deemed so, is an unsightly old thoroughfare, seldom exceeding ten feet in width. It is said to have been the birth place of Harry the Painter, Arthur Murphy, and other eminent men. In the beginning of the last century, it contained a theatre; and from 1750 to 1753, the end of Broad-Lane was the common place of execution. Outside the walls, in the suburbs, we may trace by-gone times, in the names of Shandon-Castle-Lane in the north, Cat-Lane in the south, so called from the ancient redoubt called the "Cat," which occupied its height; whilst Grafton's-Alley, near the South-Mall, preserves the name of the unfortunate Duke of Grafton, who at the siege of Cork, under Marlborough, was shot in that spot by a blacksmith, from the opposite side of the river. Fish-Shamble Lane, (anciently Mill-Street,) no longer possesses a shambles, but retains its mill. It has lost its once high sounding name of "Ireland rising liberty Street" conferred on it in the days of the Volunteers; but the stone, with that name, and the date 1782, so full of recollections, still retains its place on the front wall of one of the houses.

In the earlier ages of Cork, the Main-Streets, (then one) were called the "Royal" Street; in Elizabeth's time, the Queen's Majesty's Street, and in Jane's reign, the King's Street, and His Highnesses-Street. In those times many of the houses were 'tached,' and many of them built with timber. In the Roche MSS. before alluded to, "the stone house and tached house" frequently occur. Near Christ's Church, was the Messuage of St. John the Baptist, occupied by the family of Miaghe, or Meade; adjoining which, was Dominick Roche's garden, which extended to the Queen's Wall on the cast. This Roche had been Mayor of the City; his house was not many years since standing, adjoining Dominick Roche's Lane, now called Tobin's-Street. Subsequently to the forfeiture by JAMES ROCHE FITZ-DOMINICK, this house was divided into two, one of which was afterwards known as Lord Clancarty's, and the other as that of the Lord Viscount Clare. These houses were taken down in 1826, to make way for...
the Arcade into Great George's-Street. The style was massive, and of the Tudor era. The ample mantle piece of one of the principal fire places, is now at Seafield house, the residence of the Earl of Bantry. In May, 1627, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty granted license to DOMINICK ROCHE, to continue the side wall of his garden, then built by him on the City Wall; but upon condition, "that he should keep the beddes of the said garden wall clean, and shall take care that no water or puddle shall remain upon that part of the King's Wall, on the east side of said garden wall"

The extremities of the Main-Street were guarded by Castles, which commanded the approaches by draw-bridges, from the North and South Suburbs. These Castles having become ruinous, were replaced by Prisons built in the early start of the last century, which stood until within a few years. The south front of the South-gate Prison, overlooking the bridge, presented up to the time of its removal, a hideous row of the sculls of malefactors, in the good old style, as O'Keeffe remarks, of the Seraglio at Constantinople.

To the rear of the premises No. 52, North Main-Street, and between it and the Queen's Castle, (present Police Office.) in the middle ages stood a Nunnery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; it was founded by Wm. de Barry. Few are its remaining vestiges; one or two broken tombstones, an Ogee headed window, and a fragment of another now in the writer's possession, form the whole inventory. Near to this stood the original Custom-House, a building of the time of James I., portions of which still remain. At the west side of the same street, stood a Castle belonging to a once leading civic family, the Skiddies; it was built by John Skiddy, in 1445, and was used as a Powder Magazine up to the year 1770, when it ceased to be so appropriated upon a memorial of the neighbouring inhabitants to the Government. This structure was in 1875 entirely demolished, and its site built upon. On the front wall of a house, opposite to where it stood, is the impost and upper part of one of those capacious old chimneys, the pride of the Tudor period, which probably belonged to Skiddy's Castle; it bears the date of 1597. Smith, in 1750, mentions that the houses in the Main-Street, generally had balcony windows, in the Spanish fashion; these windows have now almost altogether disappeared, and so have the antique cage-work or wooden houses once so prevalent. In the Main Streets, are the two ancient Parish Churches, of which hereafter; and forming the point of division between those streets, until March, 1837, stood the Exchange and Tholsel. This building occupied the site of the "Golden Castle," erected by the Roches, to whose representative, E, ROCHE. Esq. of Trabolgan, the Corporation still pay a yearly rent of £20. By the Will of EDWARD ROCHE FITZ-MORRIS, made in 1626, he bequeaths a sum of money due to him upon the two shops under the Court House of the City of Cork. Similar shops were to be found in the lower part of that building up to its removal; he also bequeaths to his son MORRIS ROCHE, and the heirs male of his body, the small castle called the Parentiz. This is supposed to be the same as the Golden Castle already mentioned, and in later Corporate documents is mentioned by the imposing name of Paradise. The Exchange was erected in 1708, by an Italian Architect, and consisted of two stories surmounted by a cupola, but it had long ceased to be used for any mercantile purpose. The Commercial Room on the South-Mall, having totally - superseded it.

In the dark and narrow lanes off the Main-Streets, ere yet the City had outstept its walls, many of the public establishments were held. Here had been...
the Fish-Market, Post-Office, &c. In Old Bridewell Lane, stood the Corn-Market—this passage does not exceed four feet in breadth. The market was afterwards converted into a Bridewell. In Portney's-Lane stood the Assembly-Rooms; in Dingle-Lane, a Theatre, on whose boards Barry and Mossop, about the middle of the last century, delighted audiences. In Court Lane, now closed up, was the Phenix Tavern, at the rere of the Old Guild-Hall. In those lanes also, stood the residences of many of the merchants and more substantial citizens; they were generally large and commodious buildings, surrounded by small open courts, to some of which gardens were attached; such was that of the Copingers in Old Bridewell Lane; that of the Roches in Dominick Roches Lane, and also the house and garden in Dominick Terry's Lane, North Main-Street. Some of the houses still subsist, one, that in which Mr. Humphreys lately held his Academy, adjoining the Potatoe Market, is a fair specimen. There is another to the rere of the Bride-well, off the Coal-Quay; others may be seen in Meeting-House Lane, and Pike's-Lane; such a structure was the Old Crown Tavern, in Austen's-Lane, and the dwelling house of Mr. Pike the Banker, formerly in Hoare's-Lane. When this last was pulled down, a few years since, to make way for the present Adelaide-Street, on one of the bricks was found the date of 1601, in large raised letters.

Castle-Street, lying to the east of the Main-Street, competed in breadth with Broad-Lane. It was widened in the last century. A stream runs under its southern side, once navigable, but now arched over; at the extremity of the street it passed the City walls, and here the entrance was defended by the King's and Queen's Castles, whose position, at either side of the stream, gave rise to the Cork Arms. Castle-Street, being the actual "Statio bene fida Carinis,"—the very opposite of Virgil's Tenedos. The Queen's Castle stood at the north side, where is now the Old Corn Market and Police Office. The King's Castle stood at the south side, on the site lately occupied by the Old County Court-House. This Castle also belonged to another branch of the Roches, to whose representative it still appertains. It was anciently called the "Castle of Cork." In the reign of James I., the lower part was converted into the County Prison, and the upper used as the County Court House. At the western end of this street stood the Golden Castle or Parentiz or Paradise, already mentioned, and more recently the Exchange and Old Assembly Room. The latter made way for the Tontine Buildings, a portion of which was in 1838 converted into a place of popular assembly and called the "People's Hall."

Great George's Street intersects the South Main-Street. It forms the entrance to the centre of the City, from the Great Western road, and is by far the most regular, as it is the newest, of all our streets; the houses are built with uniformity, pos-good shops, and have altogether a pleasing effect and appearance; but it is still incomplete. The site of this beautiful street a few years ago, was occupied by some of the narrowest and filthiest lanes and alleys of the old town, and was densely inhabited by a squalid and impoverished population. A small Arcade occurs at the south side, opening upon the Main-Street; farther to the west, stands the County and City COURT-HOUSE, erected by the Messrs. Pain; and decidedly the finest structure of the kind, in the south of Ireland. It presents to the street an octostyle portico, with two intercolumniations at each return. The front range of Corinthian columns projects from the building 20 feet. The columns are 30 feet high, and rest on a platform 6½ feet above the level of the street, to which
the approach is by a flight of 11 steps. The extent of the portico from end to end, is 72 feet, and from the ground to the top of the group of three colossal figures, on the apex of the pediment, the height is 66 feet. This group, represents Justice between Law and Mercy. The whole area measures 280 feet in length, and 190 in depth. It contains two semicircular Courts, to the rear of which are the public offices. The cost of erecting this noble structure was £22,000. It was completed in December, 1835. In the County Grand Jury Room is a wooden statue of William III., the history of which is not a little curious. It originally represented his father-in-law, James, but on his downfall the statue was dishonorably flung aside, having however been first, for the sins of the original, decapitated. For several years it had lain neglected under the stairs leading to the offices, until the rebuilding of the old Court-House, (King's Old Castle) in 1806, when it was once more placed on a pedestal in the Grand Jury Room, and the lost head replaced by that of William. From the old it was removed to the new Grand Jury Room, by order, in 1836. In the City Court-House are two mural monuments, one commemorating the virtues of Robert Wilmot, Esq., a former Deputy Recorder of Cork. Its erection was voted in 1815. The other is to the memory of Wm. Waggett, Esq., late Recorder, who died in November 1840. At the south side of the street, in front of the Court-House, it is in contemplation to remove the present unsightly buildings, and form a green square, in the centre of which, a public monument shall be erected.

About the commencement of the 17th century, the marshes beyond the walls began to be reclaimed. In 1618, a fee farm grant, at the yearly rent of five shillings, was made by the Corporation, to Alderman John Thyrrey, of that part of the East Marsh, lying northward of the way leading eastward to the channel of the (after built) Old Custom House. This forms at present that part of the City lying between Paul-Street and the north channel. Dunscombe's Marsh was first leased in 1696, and now forms that portion of the City from the Parade to Prince's-Street on the east. Pike's Marsh was leased in 1708. Others were leased at succeeding periods, and are now known by the names of those who originally became tenants of them under the Corporation; as Hamman's or Hammond's Marsh, west of Grattan's-Street. Clark's Marsh, south of the river, towards the Cathedral, Morrison's-Island, Lapp's-Island, &c. all east of Dunscombe's Marsh. The old intersecting canals were gradually arched over, and now serve the useful purposes of drains and sewers. Grattan's-Street occupies at one side, the line of the old City wall; the western side is built on Hamman's Marsh. In 1778, the canal which ran between both, was arched over and the street formed. Boyce's house may still be pointed out, wherein was Mr. Morris, when shot at by Mr. O'Leary, "the outlaw," an Uncle-in-law of the great Agitator. The eye of the antiquary may trace also in this street, whenever the white washer relaxes his labours, some relics of former times. At the corner of Skiddy's Castle-Lane, on the wall of a house, is part of an old tombstone, with the plaintive words "miserere mei," cut on it in slightly raised letters; a touching and humble appeal calculated indeed to awaken our pity. This as well as another stone, which may be seen on the front wall of a house near Penrose's-Square, at the east side of the street, belonged, probably, to the old Church of St. Peter.*

* The discovery in 1838, of numerous Tombstones belonging to the olden era of this Church, forming the foundations of the building which preceded its present steeple. shews to what uses the ancient remains connected with this building have been converted.
On the last mentioned stone, is the following inscription, in five compartments—

MADE at CORKE i anno dni, 1586, viiii. June.
The sugred name O Lord, Engrave within my brest, Sith theirin doth consist, My meal and onelie rest.
A Glory occupies the centre, encircling the letters I. H. S.

Farther on, at the corner of Peter's-Street, is an ancient sculptured head, cut in limestone. In the hey-day of the Volunteers, (1783.) public gratitude was expressed to the celebrated Grattan, by giving his name to this street, but shortly after, the Corporation took umbrage at his conduct on some question of that day, dislodged the name, and in 1798, imposed that of Admiral Duncan. The business was managed on the motion of Mr. CHARLES COLE ; but in 1806, when that gentleman was Sheriff, the late Mr. COOPER PENROSE thought it an appropriate opportunity to express his dissent from the act, and caused a stone to be put up, with the name of Grat-tan-Street inscribed in gold letters, where it still remains.

Leading from Grattan-Street to the river, on the west, is Henry-Street, which contains a Wesleyan Meeting-House, originally erected in 1752. Here, also, is the "Mansion-House," which is the residence of the Mayor; a plain but substantial building. It was erected in 1767, DAVIES DUCKART, the Architect; CHARLES SWINEY, Carpenter, and EDMOND FLAHERTY, Mason, the builders. It contains two spacious rooms, also two statues, one in white marble of the great Earl of Chatham, the other a plaster statue of William III., and two great portraits, one of George the 2nd, and the other of the Chancellor Broderick, who had filled the office of Recorder of Cork. His late Majesty, William IV., when serving in the Pegasus, as Prince William Henry, was entertained here on his visit to Cork, in 1785, by J. KINGSTON, Esq., the then Mayor. In the Hall is an antique sculpture representing the Cork Arms. It was rescued by R. SAINTHILL, Esq., out of the ruins of the original City Custom-House already mentioned.*

Nile-Street, near the Mansion-House, is an irregular open passage, leading towards the Mardyke; the houses project beyond each other in total defiance of all straight lines, and are in general weather slated in front. The stream which passes beside the "Mardyke," and through Castle-St., Patrick-St., &c. formerly occupied an open channel through this street, then called Fenn's-Quay. It was arched over in 1795; and in 1798, to commemorate NELSON'S Victory, was named "Nile-Street."

Hamman's-Marsh was and is still subject to frequent inundations. In 1823, a Committee of Parishioners was formed, who convened a Meeting by advertisement, "to consider" as it was stated "of the means of preventing the late floods." It may be relied on that they adopted effective measures.

The MARDYKE runs due west of Mardyke-Place, which adjoins Nile-Street. It is a delightful walk about a mile in length, and shaded with ranges of noble elms at either side, forming a long vista in one straight line, from beginning to end. It was formed in 1720, by Mr. EDWARD WEBBER, the then Town Clerk, and was called "The Red House Walk," from a red brick house situated somewhere adjacent, enclosed within a "tea garden." On the Dyke, stone* The earliest Arms of the City in the reign of Edward III., contained the fleurs de lis of France, subsequently three lions passant on a shield within, a circle containing eight cusps, were used as in 1418, (Temp. Hen. V.)
seats had been placed at intervals for the convenience of the public, "but as they were abused by the lower orders of people they were removed."

Sir Samuel Rowland, one of the Mayors of Cork, bestowed unusual attention on this walk, and had it kept in excellent order. In 1807, the then Mayor caused a metal gate to be put to it at the City side, the inscription on which is curiously given in the conclusion of an "ode," celebrating the public spirit of its erector.

"Here future shoemakers shall read on Sunday,
When our good Mayor shall be in Heaven,
As bird catching they're going, "John Day,"
Esquire, Mayor, 1807."

In 1677, mention is made of the Merchant's Walk, in the City of Cork, but its situation is not now known.

Adjoining the Mardyke, and running parallel with it, from Great George's Street, is the Western or King's Road, an entrance worthy of a great City. About a mile outside the town, it branches off into two distinct roads; one of these stretches to the north, and crosses the river by a causeway and a handsome bridge—the Wellesley—of three arches, the centre being 50 feet in span and the two side arches 45 feet each. The architect, G. R. Pain. The other limb of the western road pursues a south west course, and crosses the south branch of the river by King George the Fourth's bridge, which consists of three arches, of lesser span than the Wellesley.

Midway on the western road, a causeway leads to the COUNTY GOAL, which standing at the south side of the river, is approached by a bridge of one arch of 50 feet span.

The construction of this Prison was commenced in 1791—Mr. Michael Shannahan, *But again restored in 1838.  

the architect. It consists of a series of prisons, standing parallel and erected on the imperfect plan of the older edifices of that kind. The House of Correction, which is the part of the building seen from the road, is a more recent erection. It was built in 1818, on improved principles, by the Messrs. Pain, and is composed of a handsome central polygonal structure, flat roofed, and surmounted by a ballistraded parapet. It contains the Governor's buildings, six in number, radiate from it, east, west, and north, leaving an open front to the Gaol. The cells are fitted up with hammocks, similar to those used on board a line of battle ship. The classification in the prisons is admirable, and the labour of the prisoners is made in a considerable measure, to repay the cost of their maintenance. The front of the House of Correction has a striking and imposing appearance. The design was taken from that of the Temple of Bacchus at Athens. The entrance faces the bridge, and is composed of a Doric portico of four columns surmounted by a pediment. The whole stands out in beautiful relief, and is characterized by a noble depth of parts, repose and simplicity. Between the bridge and the outward wall of the prison, is an esplanade about forty feet wide.

THE GRAND PARADE. This is the broadest street in Cork, for which it is indebted to the dock or channel which occupied its centre up to 1780, when it was arched in. Previously to this, the western side was called "Tuckey's-Quay." In 1668, a lease was made to Alderman Tuckey, of "the strand, to the rere of the town wall." The thickness of the wall is therein stated to be twelve feet at bottom, and eight feet at top. The eastern side of the dock was called "the Mall," it was to a late time the principal promenade, and was shaded with trees. The Mall and Tuckey's Quay were connected.
by a bridge, leading from Tuckey's-Street to George's-Street, upon which stood the equestrian statue of George II., a casting in lead by VAN OSS, a Dutchman. It is now placed at the lower extremity of the street. The Parade has all the space to be a magnificent street, but nothing can exceed the irregularity of the houses in their construction, and in some instances, the meanness of appearance, although happily these defects are annually becoming less apparent. In the upper part of the street is the entrance to the Old County Court, or " King's Old Castle." The street front consists of a handsome pediment of Portland stone, supported by fluted Doric columns, resting on a rustic basement. For the site of this, a fine of £1000 was paid, and a yearly rent of £300 assumed. The cost of building the whole Court was about £10,000. After the erection of the New Court Houses, these premises being no longer required by the County, an Act of Parliament was obtained for their surrender on valuation, and such surrender was effected in 1842, on payment of a sum of £4264 to the parties representing the original Lessor.

This street also possesses two Club-Houses, " Daly's" and the " Tuckey-Street."

The SOUTH-MALL branches off from the lower end of the Parade. It is comparatively a new street,—part of a dock which occupied the centre having been only filled up so late as 1801—To this dock it owes its breadth, which was crossed by wooden Bridges. It is rather a regular and respectable looking street, possessing few shops and principally inhabited by professional people. At the eastern end, it opens on the river and looks towards the Custom House. It possesses three Banks, one of which the " Bank of Ireland Office," is a highly ornamental structure, much admired at the period of its erection—1811; the Architect, Sir THOMAS DEANE. It comprises a Commercial News-Room, Hotel and Tavern. The news-room is a noble apartment. The proprietary is incorporated by Royal Charter, under the name of " The Commercial Buildings Company of Cork." In 1819, the Committee of Directors framed a rule of a political character so displeasing, that a considerable number of the subscribers seceded and formed the nucleus of the present Chamber of Commerce. The establishment is not productive; the income in one year, not exceeding £286, whilst the expenditure was about £390.

THE COUNTY CLUB was executed by the Messrs. PAIN, at a cost of about £4000. The front possesses some strong bold features, and has a handsome and effective appearance. The interior fully corresponds, and altogether it is the most elegant and best arranged establishment of the kind in the City.

St. PATRICK'S-STREET branches off from the northern part of the Parade. The centre of this street like the two last described, was occupied by a deep channel, in which vessels formerly plied, and ships were laden and un-laden. The south and east sides of this canal were called Hoare's-Quay, and the Long Quay, and the north and west sides were called Colville's Quay. In the year 1783, the channel was arched over, and the names of the quays disused. The form of the street is greatly curved, owing to the course of the stream, on whose banks it was originally erected. It contains a Wesleyan Meeting-House, and the Chamber of Commerce. This last, is a plain unornamental building, faced with cut limestone. Its reading room, is a handsome and capacious apartment. The lower portion of the building is let into shops, and the rear is occupied as a Hotel.
The "Chamber" is a well supported and prosperous concern. A variety of minor Streets, open into Patrick's-Street, from either side.

GEORGE'S-STREET, is one of considerable length, though of less breadth than the others in its neighbourhood just described. It contains the New Independent Chapel, erected in 1829, by the Messrs. PAIN, on the site of the Old Assembly-Rooms; and opposite to it is LLOYD'S Hotel, one of the first establishments, of the kind in the City. At the lower extremity of this street is the CUSTOM-HOUSE, which extends across from quay to quay, between both channels of the river, a little above their junction. It consists of a number of stores and other buildings; that containing the "long room" faces to George's-Street; the front consists of a rustic base, surmounted by a pediment of cut stone, containing the Royal Arms, boldly sculptured. The foundation of this building was laid in October 1814, and it was opened for business in October 1818.

The original Custom-House, stood to the rear of the North Main-Street, east side, and adjoining the "Queen's Castle;" some remains of it are yet standing. The next structure was built near the river, in 1724, and forms the house of the present Cork institution.

Of Squares, Cork possesses none, although the word, strangely enough occurs, as a name to several places; thus, we have Buckingham, Knapp's, He-belt's, Jones's, Johnson's, and Daunt's Squares, to which a stranger would find it rather difficult to apply the term. In the latter Square, is the domicile of that ingenious Citizen, renowned in lathering metres

"--------- One ROBERT OLDEN,
Inventor sole of H'Eukeriogeneion,
Soother of beards."

Connecting the island, or central part of the City, with those portions beyond the river, north and south, are six bridges: four on the south branch, two on the north; of these the north and south are the two ancient bridges of the City.* The first was built in 1712, by COXTSMAN, when the old wooden bridge which preceded it was taken down; it consists of five arches, and is surmounted by projecting iron footways and balustrades.

In 1620, "the Maior, Cheriff, and Comonaltie of Cork," granted unto ALDERMAN DOMINICK ROCHE a tax to endure for twelve years, for the purpose of his thereout erecting a strong and sufficient gaol-house, in and upon the North gate of the said City; to redeem a certain number of City mortgages; to erect two sufficient stone bridges in said city, over the river, "where the tymber bridges now are," one at the North gate, and the other at the South gate; and also a sufficient market-house within said city. The payments for wages paid on the erection of the North bridge, are preserved in an account amongst the Roche papers. Thus to THOS. CURTIS, foreman, 2s. 6d., a Carpenter, 1s. 8d., a Labourer 1s. per diem; all very high for the time. Roche's bridge was destroyed by a flood in 1639, and a wooden one substituted, in 1633. In 1676, drawbridges were erected at the North and South gates.

The present South gate bridge, a very plain structure, was built in 1713.

Wandesford, or Clarke's bridge, leading from Hanover-Street, over the South branch of the river, to Clark's Marsh, and towards the Cathedral, was built in 1776; Mr. SAMUEL HOBBS, the Architect. It consists of but a single arch, and is constructed of common brown stone.

Parliament Bridge leads over the same branch into that part of the City formerly called the Red Abbey

*In 1704, mention is made of the great messuage, or dwelling house of CHRISTOPHER RYE, Alderman, situate on the bridge of the City of Cork.
Marsh. It is a handsome structure of cut lime stone, and consists of one beautiful arch, surmounted by balustraded stone parapets. It was erected in 1806, at the cost of about £4000, and was preceded by a stone bridge, with a portcullis in the centre, built subsequently to the year 1761.

Lower down again, is the Anglesey Bridge, at the east end of the South Mall, and communicating between Warren's-Place and Sleigh's-Marsh; it possesses two arches, with a metal drawbridge between. It is constructed on a plan which ensures that the drawbridge can never be dispensed with; the open being much narrower than the span of either of the arches, so that were this arched, the effect of the whole would be irretrievably destroyed.

Over the north branch, besides the North-Gate, is that of St. Patrick, at the lower end of Patrick-Street. It was built in 1791, and is the handsomest structure of the kind in Cork, surpassing the others as much in length, breath, and magnitute, as in the general beauty of its appearance. It consists of three arches, the centre one of which is 60 feet high, and its span 50. It formerly possessed a draw-bridge at the north end, which however was found so inconvenient as to require its being removed, which it was by Grand Jury Presentment, in 1823.

We now pass to the south side of the City, which was certainly the germ out of which grew the ancient town. An old hamlet stretched from the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, around and at the base of the "Fort" to the river side, and gradually extended to the opposite Island. After the growth of the City, it long continued distinct; retaining particular rights and franchises, although in other respects deemed a part of it. In 1376, the King, in aid of the repairs of the walls of Cork, then greatly dilapidated owing to the incursions of the Irish enemy, remitted for three years the sum of 86 marks annually, payable for said City, and for a hamlet outside the walls, called "La Fayehe." In the Roche MSS. this La Fayehe, is called "Le Fathie," or " the Fathie, near Cork, lying near the Boher ny-crochery or Gallows road, and between the Lepper's lands and the Queen's Majesty's highe wave." It embraced a considerable extent of ground, and a park called Lombarde Parke. The place is still known as Park na fahy.* Nearer South Bridge, on the way leading to the Monastery of the Island, was the house called "Thy ny marth, (the Beef house,) doubtless a beef market.

The possessors of property in this quarter, suffered severely by the Civil Wars of Charles I. The adjudication made in 1666, to Robert, Earl of Leicester, in payment of his claim of £12,115, for services done by him before 1649, includes several of its streets, and is descriptive of what kind of houses, &c. they consisted. In Bridge-Street, (the present Barrack-Street,) he was granted three dwelling-houses of the better description, and fourteen thatched cabins with gardens attached, and one tiled shed and a garden; on the Quay, three houses and several gardens: in Forte-Street, five houses, fourteen cabins, and thirteen gardens, and in Spittle-Street, four houses, sixteen cabins, and a garden. The forfeiting proprietors being Meskells, Kent, Goodls, Verdons, Murroghs, Coleman, Martell, Conway, Hore, Gal-ways, Coppinger, Sarsfield, and Alderman Dominick Roche, the latter losing a cabin, in Forte-Street, and the close, called Lombard’s Parke, at the east side, in Gallowes-Lane above mentioned. Springing out of the ecclesiastical origin of this

* Fa, Faha, Fath in Irish, signifies a field, a tract, a district.
quarter, the Bishop enjoys by prescription, a manorial jurisdiction distinct from the City, and of considerable extent, comprising the greater part of the south suburbs, and extending into the County, to the parish of Kilbrogan, a distance of fifteen miles from Cork. The jurisdiction of the Manor Court extends to all actions, (ejectments excepted,) for any sum under £10, Irish, but its decree can only be had against goods. The court is held every Tuesday, in a room attached to the Cathedral, and is presided over by a Seneschal.

The Bishops have at all times been extremely jealous of the privileges of their Manor; a curious instance of this was given in 1721, by the celebrated Dr. Peter Brown, then Bishop. The Wife of an Alderman French, having died, the bereaved husband addressed to his Lordship the following letter, still preserved.

To the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Peter, Lord Bishop of Cork and Rosse.

MY LORD,

Since it has pleased Almighty God to take to himself my companion, and having a desire to do her the last office as decently as I could so, I would beg leave of your Lordship that the Mayor, with his sword and maces, may accompany the funeral to the grave, and you'll very much oblige, my Lord, Y'r Lordship's most Dutiful servant,

W. F French.

The Bishop's note upon this, strongly recording his stern sense of duty to himself and successors, is appended, in his own handwriting, at foot, and runs thus:—

"This letter was delivered to me by Mr. Woodroff, from Alderman French. I positively refused to suffer the Mayor to come within ye Liberties of my Manor with his sword and maces, adding that such leave would be in effect giving up ye privileges of ye Manor, upon which ye Mayor and Aldermen came to the Burial at St. Fin Barrie's without sword or mace.—This I certify, April 11, 1721."

Peter Corke and Rosse.*

This part of the City savours of antiquity. It is minutely subdivided into narrow streets and lanes, strongly marked by age, neglect, and decay, but teeming with population, and presenting fill the characteristics of our Irish suburbs in general. About midways between Barrack-Street and the Cathedral, stands the Fort, or ancient Citadel, perched on a lofty limestone rock, inaccessible from the northwest side, and recently used as a penitentiary depot. The Roche MSS. contain a grant to the Ensigne of the forte of Corke, of the parcel of land near the said forte, called Skiddie is land." In the days of the virgin queen, it was called Elizabeth fort; in the succeeding reign it was rebuilt, not so much for the purpose of defence, as "to curb the insolence of the Citizens." It was an irregular square of considerable extent, with four bastions. In the siege of Cork, its garrison were dreadfully annoyed from the Tower of the Cathedral which commanded it, and, since then, it has lost its martial character, and been converted to its present uses.

Facing the fort is the old Barrack, originally erected in 1698, on the ruins of the parish Church of St. Mary of the Nard. It is no longer occupied by the military, and retains nothing about it to excite curiosity.

*Archbishop Gilbert, when Bishop of Salisbury, stood upon his rights respecting a similar jurisdiction of the City and Cathedral, refusing to let the Mace be carried before the Mayor, in the Church precincts, and once having a kind of skuffle with the Mace-bearer upon the subject. Soon after the Judge of Assize being applied to by the Cook, at a circuit dinner, to know if his Lordship chose any particular dish, replied "No"—but as he heard the Bishop was to dine with him, he desired, if there was any soup, that there might be no mace in it, as the Bishop did not love mace.
The other objects worthy of remark, in this portion of the City, are merely enumerated for the present, as their description is reserved for another place. It formerly possessed four Monastic establishments; the Dominican, or St. Mary of the Island; the Augustinian, or Red-Abbey; the Gill-Abbey, and the Convent of St. Stephen. At present it contains the Cathedral, the Church of St. Nicholas, and the Episcopal Free-church; the Roman Catholic parish church, a Capuchin Convent and church, and a Nunnery of the Presentation order. The Corn Exchange, Cork Union Work-House, Lunatic Asylum, and South Charitable Infirmary, are also, in this district.

A short distance to the south west, from the City, is Lough na famog, (probably the Lough Ere of the Hajiology,) now called the Lough of Cork, a considerable sheet of water supplied by streams from the adjoining hills; the high road runs along its eastern shore, and the other sides are skirted by grounds, unhappily without tree or shrub, to add a feature of beauty or interest to the picture. It is the scene of one of CROKER'S charming Fairy Legends, detailing the bursting forth of the lake, through the negligence of the princess Fioruisge, daughter of King Corc. In taking water from the charmed fountain, she forgot to close the mouth of the well, and the court, the gardens, the King, and his people, were buried beneath the flowing waters. The incident is common to almost every lake in Ireland. Six centuries ago, Cambrensis had a similar legend concerning Lough Neagh, which Hollinshed has repeated in a less diffusive style. "There was," he says, "in old time, where the pool now standeth, vicious and beastlie inhabitants. At which time was there an old saw in everie man his mouth, that as soon as a well there springing, (which for the superstitious reverence they bare it, was continuallie covered and signed,) were left open and unsigned, so soone would so much water gush out of that well, as would forthwith overwhelmme the whole territorie. It happened at length, that an old trot came thither to fetch water, and hearing her child weep, she ran with might and maine to dandle her babe, forgetting the observance of the superstitious order tofore used: But as she was returning backe, to have covered the spring, the land was so farre overflown, as that it past hir helpe; and shortly after, she, hir suckling, and all those that were within the whole territorie, were drowned; and this seemeth to carie more likelihood with it, because the fishers in a cleare sunnie daie, see the steeples and other piles plainlie and distinctlie in the water."

Glasheen, at the extremity of this suburb, is an instance of manufacturing vicissitude; it is a small quaint looking hamlet, adjoining to the stream which conveys the superfluous water of the Lough to the River Lee. Fifty years ago, (1787,) when Cork-abounded in "Cottoners," it possessed a Cotton Factory, the first in Munster, and was worked on a scale of great magnitude, by Henry and James Sadlier, giving extensive employment; its bleach ground was considered the first in the kingdom. Hardly a vestige of these works now remain.

Between the Blackrock and Bohereenmanagh roads was anciently a place of public recreation, several coins of Elizabeth, and local copper tokens have been occasionally discovered on the site. On a stone fixed in the wall at the road side, is the following inscription. "The ancient bounds between Gortgarra and Gortcrush, all the wall being on Gortgara. Ano. Dom. 1674."

An object of increasing interest in this direction, is what may be denominated the Per la chaise of Cork—the new Cemetry, (formerly a Botanic garden,) established by the Capuchin Friars, a few
years since. It lies to the south east of "Evergreen." The situation is beautiful, and the utility of the object above all praise. It has already obtained a deserved preference over the old narrow crowded burial grounds within the city, whilst the receipts, over and above the necessary expenditure, are applied to benevolent purposes; in this way, from the year 1827 to 1834, a sum of £1529, has been applied amongst the poor of the City. Besides it has become an auxiliary in the cause of art in Cork, as testified by the improved taste displayed on several of the monuments, some of them of great beauty. That of Mr. Murphy, designed and executed by Hogan, and another by Fain, to the memory of the late T. Sheehan, may safely be singled out amongst the most favourable specimens. The Gothic altar-tombs, in the lower parts of the grounds, are also works highly creditable to the taste and talent of Pain, and of his former pupil, the late George Buckley. The career of the last named gentleman, unhappily too brief, was one full of the greatest promise. He had scarcely entered upon the practice of his profession, when he was snatched away, but he has left enduring indications after him of the highest order. "Si monumenta quaris circumspice;" these grounds contain many of them, and may hardly be seen and examined, without admiration of his genius, and regret for his too premature loss. Nothing can be better kept than this cemetery; trees and shrubs of rarity and beauty, are profusely scattered about; every grave possesses its yew, willow or Cyprus, and many are carefully decked with flowers. But even here, as elsewhere, the ridiculous lurks, the asses ear may be detected. Evidences of heathenism in urn burial, are abounding, and some of the inscriptions are in the worst taste, redolent of the blindset folly, vanity, and absurdity.

From the south, we now pass to the opposite part of the City. This section is nearly equally divided by a stream, the Kiln river, which flows from the north, and joins the Lee, a little above St. Patrick's Bridge. That part lying to the west is old, whilst that at the east side is quite modern. The former comprised the ancient manor of Shandon, which appertained to the Barry's, Lords of Olethan and Buttevant; a portion of it formed part of the Barony of Barrymore. In 1531, John Barry, styling himself "tocius mee turn naconis quam pat's capitaneus et princeps," granted in mortgage his manor or Castle of Shandon to Richard Goold, then Mayor of Cork, and the Bailiffs of same, Wm. Tyrty, and Walter Tyrty. We are indebted to R. Sainthill, Esq., for the perusal of a curious document of the age of Elizabeth, discovered by him, relating to the Manor Court of Shandon. It is entitled "the charge that was given in Seandon," and is written in old Law French. "Le charge en Court leete" details the offences cognizable in this Court, such as Treason, Murder, &c. Amongst those against God, are the dealings of Usurers; thus we have Felonies by "alcumyster et multipliciers d' argent," and offences by "comen bar-tettors and scolds, evesdroppers and hedge breakers." The site of this ancient manor is hilly, and in some parts, where it approaches the river, precipitous; the rocks being high and steep, leaving merely sufficient space in front for a line of quay, whilst the houses are backed by the rock. Shandon-Street, or "Mallow-Lane," is at once the principal passage and main trunk of this part of the City. The more elevated point is still colloquially called "the height of Newgate," from a fortified gateway which stood there formerly. In the collection in Trinity College, Dublin, is a plan, (Temp. Elizabeth,) of "the new forte intended at Cork, on the north side," probably the Newgate fort.
in question. The approach from the old City, was by a narrow winding street, still retaining its Irish name of "Goul-na-sparra." At the west side of "Mallow-lane," and on still higher ground, is an extremely populous suburb, divided into numerous lanes and alleys. Its southern boundary is Blarney-Lane, a long old street, formerly the principal western entrance to the City. A part of the intervening district, is known by the name of Ballyhomansse, or Ballythomas. The ramifications are extremely minute, and the ways and passages rather labyrinthine. Here they are called "Cribby islands," a name which has defied our research. Scattered amongst these teeming recesses, are a number of slaughter houses, tanneries and glue manufactories, which, whilst affording much employment to the population, tend by no means to improve the fragrance of such a locality. A cattle market, always well supplied, is held twice in every week, on a rising ground in the outskirts, and two fairs are held in every year, on a hill in the neighbourhood.

Cork,* like London, Paris, and other great cities, possesses a Patois nearly peculiar to itself; it will be found most prevalent and least adulterated in Ballythomas. The vernacular of this region may be regarded as the ancient cockneyism of the mixed race who held the old City,—Danes, English and Irish. It is a jargon, whose principal characteristic appears in the pronunciation of Th, as exemplified in dis, dat, den, de: this, that, then, they; and in the dovetailing of words, as "Kum our ish," for "come out of this." There is a general attenuation, or contraction, in the articulation of words, accompanied by a hissing and jarring wherever the s and r occur, which it would be difficult to attempt to convey any sufficient idea of. "De groves of de pool," is a very popular exemplar of the poetry of this dialect, and Mr. Daniel Casey, may be regarded as its living laureat. As to the population, they are a hardly hardworking, improvident and vivacious race; attached to old usages and habits of thinking and acting. Here have ever been found the readiest and gayest actors in the mummeries of the "May-day mummers." None ever equaled them, in the hearty ceremony of whipping out the Herring on Easter Saturday, or throwing Bran on the new Mayor. What other part of the City has ever furnished so jolly or so uproarious a train of males or females, to sustain the humours of the Irish Carnival—the "going to Skellig?" The groups of "Wren boys," here muster strongest on St. Stephen’s morning; and the mimic warfare of a "batter," between the clans of rival streets, is nowhere else waged with more spirit or earnestness. But the march of intellect is even here visible; the mummeries and batterings, and bran throwing are of recent years, become more infrequent, and the day may not be far distant, when the very memory of these things shall pass away.

The next is Church-Street, in which the Weigh-House, or Butter-Market, as well as the Church of St. Anne-Shandon are situate. The former is an ancient and long established market, but its situation, on the brow of a steep hill, is felt as a serious inconvenience from the difficulty of the ascent. The removal of the market, to some more accessible ground, has been called for; but has been always opposed, because of the great depreciation of property,
in that neighbourhood, which would follow. A new approach—Mulgrave-Street—leading from the Sand-quay, has been recently constructed, which will considerably remedy this complaint.

The enormous number of 270,000 firkins of butter pass annually through this market, producing in 1836, a revenue of £2,611. Previous to 1829, the Harbour and Wide-Street Commissioners, drew out of the Weigh-House income, from the Committee of Merchants, the yearly some of £1,600; since that time the payment has been discontinued. The salary of the Weigh-Master is £300, and of three Butter Inspectors, £420 yearly.

Adjoining the Weigh-House, is the Dominican Friary; it partly occupies the site of Shandon Castle, (shean dun—the old fortress.) The situation of the last named building was one of strength; perched on a hill, on the immediate verge of a precipice, above the river; the stairs cut through this steep, still subsist, and are known as the "Giant's steps." They lead down to the water's side, and the street adjacent to the old fortress, still colloquially retains the name of Shandon Castle Lane. The Castle was built by one of the Lords of Barrymore, at an early period of their power. The Lords President of Munster and going Judges, often held Courts of Gaol delivery here; it was also, often used as the place of durance of persons obnoxious to the government. In Smith’s time, it was quite demolished, and not a stone of it can now be pointed out.

Between the hill of Shandon and the Kiln river, stood in ancient time, the hamlet of Dungarvan, now no longer known by name.* Here, or immediately near it, probably stood the Nunnery of St. John the Baptist. To the kindness of Sir William Betham, I am indebted for the following rather curious notice relating to it.

1297, A Writ of ad quod damnum, dated at Clarendon, 6th March, 25th Edward I.—1296, was directed to Sir John Wogan, Justice of Ireland, to hold an Inquisition, to ascertain if it would be injurious to the King or others, to give a licence to Philip Fitz-Robert, John de Barry, William de Barry, and John Fitz-Gilbert, (Fitz-Gibbon) to alienate to Agnes de Hareford, late a recluse at Cork, and other nuns, certain lands in Cullen, Kynelath, (Kinalea) Mus-kerry, O’Lethan, (Castlelyons) Cleynboly, &c, to serve God in a certain house to be constructed there. It was held, and the Jurors found, that it would deprive the King of his Wards, Reliefs, Marriages, &c. and injure Roger Dunore and Maurice his son, and Odo de la Freigne, and the Bishop of Cork for the

safety be stated is, that it consisted of a principal street, lying North and South, having walls to the East and West, and is always stated to be in the Suburbs and in Shandon Parish. Dungarvan is mentioned as early as 1218, when Wm. De Cardigan, conveyed to Wm. Honcol, a messuage therein. In 1381, the Mayor, &c. granted to Wm. Droup, land situate in Cork, Dungarvan, and the suburbs, containing 80 perches, and extending from the thread of the stream of the river Lee, to the farthest part of the stone column of the middle bridge of the City, together -with the Watercourse flowing and refloving through said land, to build a mill there.—Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer. In 1442, the Mayor and Commonality granted to Edward Tyr-ry, a messuage in Dungarvan,in the suburbs, prope medium pontem, quod vocatur Paradise. In 1670, a house is mentioned situate in Dungarvan in the suburbs, having the message of the altar of St. Mary, in the Church of St. Peter on the South, the King's-Street on the East, and extending to the skype on the West. The medium pontem, called also, Paradise, from the Castle of that name adjacent, stood at the intersection of the North and South-Main Streets, and was not a part of the suburbs or Shandon parish.

*The real situation of this hamlet eludes our utmost re-

search; since the publication of the first Edition of this Work, the examination of other documents has altered the opinion as given in the text, and all that can now with
same reason; but that it would benefit the Country for this reason. * Dicunt etiam quod si sine prejudiciis predictis fieri posset multum esse ad communem commodum et communem utilitatem totius patriae illius si domus illa ad Moniales fundaretur, eo quod non esset aliqua dominus monalium ubi milites et alii liberi in partibus illis filias suas mittere faveant vel eas ad sus-tentacionem suam prossint promovere nec in tribus comitatus adiacentibus.*

To this Nunnery, in 1301, various members of the Barry family, in whose manor it stood, had licence to grant certain churches and lands, as and for a sustenance. By an Inquisition made in 1326, it was found that Henry de Cogan, in the reign of Henry III., granted to Wm. Fitz-Roger, Prior of Kilmainham, three messuages with the appurtenances in Shandon, in the County of Cork, in perpetuity, which were subsequently demised by the Priors. In 1320, the Prior sued Richard Ryther, for a mill and three acres of land in St. John's town, near Cork, and in 1348, John Tyloock, being Prior of Kilmainham, recovered from John Rych, a tenement in John's-Street, in Cork, (King's MSS.) St. John's Street, which adjoins the *Kiln river,* and St. John's Mill, which still stands upon that stream, indicate the locality of this old Nunnery; of which no other relic can now be traced, and no record, written or traditional, is known to us to exist. The mill, which lies at foot of the wash brew-rock, is reported to have been originally built by the Ostmen or Danes of Cork, in 1020. In the Roche and Sarsfield MSS. are several documents relating to the *Myl in Shandon, by Corke,* probably that of St. John's, of which we have been speaking.

The Foundling Hospital stands within a short distance of the Mill, and upon the same stream. Of this institution hereafter. The locality of this river here gives the name of Watercourse to the busiest outlet of the City; —the principal seat of its Tanneries and Distilleries. At the end of this well frequented wav, the water is open; a Police-station adjoins, and an antique narrow bridge, impassable for horse or carriage, bearing the odd name of Tanto Bridge, leads over into the once unbragious haunt of the muses—the birth place of many a militia legioneer—the classical *Groves of de Pool!* But the *Blackpool* is now treeless; its long rows of elms and poplars have been cut down; its manufactures have ceased; its looms are silent; and its once numerous and respectable inhabitants, have given place to a poor and ill-employed population. The glory of the pool is no more.

*Sunday's Well,* is another remarkable outlet of this quarter of the City. It occupies the south side of the green hill, which stretches westward on a line with the river. In the last century, it was, what the eastern suburb is now, covered with the "boxes" and pleasure grounds of the more substantial citizens;—Smith called it "a pretty hamlet;" but the tide of fashion has set in against it, and Sunday's Well has been rather on the wane. It takes its name from one of those ancient fountains, which, long ere the Christian faith was preached in Ireland, was held sacred by its Druids and people. The exertions of the first missionaries were ineffectual to prevent their worship, and they had to content themselves with diverting the popular devotion, and substituting objects of Christian reverence.

Sunday's Well, in Irish, *Tobar Righ an domhnach,* i.e. the fountain of the Lord, is one of those converted shrines. It is a small circular building, capped with stone, and shaded by an elm, and two ash trees. On a tablet, in the wall, is inscribed, under an *I. H. S.* "Sunday's Well." Early in the mornings of the summer Sundays, may be seen the hooded devotees, with bead in hand, performing their *turrish,* or penance, beside
this little temple; and the votive rag, as in India, and as seen in Africa by Mungo Park, may be observed attached to one of the hanging branches of the trees. The water is clear and wholesome. M. de la Boullaye le Gouz, in 1644, says, "the Irish believe this well is blessed, and cures many ills." He found the water very cold. It should be observed that Smith is very incorrect in stating that it does not lather with soap. In Sunday's-Well once resided the facetious and erudite Father Arthur O'Leary; also in a cottage near the present basin, lay concealed for some time, the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald; the place was called Jemmapes. The house is no more, but the trees which shaded it still remain, forming a little group within the demesne of Mr. Leahy, at Shanakiel.*

About midway in Sunday's-Well, stands the City Gaol, a recent construction, with some abortive efforts at castellation. The entrance, is a barbican flanked with towers, and over the door-way is the fatal drop—happily but very rarely employed. The centre of the Prison, contains the Governor's lodgings, at either side of which are the chapels, within large circular towers. The prisons branch off from these, and terminate in similar towers. The cost of its erection was £60,000. The Inspectors General, on the state of Irish prisons, have reported favourably of the Cork Goal as respects its good order, cleanliness, and interior arrangement. It possesses a tread wheel, to execute the sentence to hard labour, and a school, in which considerable attention is paid to moral reformation.

Nearer to the City, on a high elevation, stands Blair's-Castle, a modern absurdity, erected by an eccentric Scotch Physician, Dr. Blair, who was a co-temporary of Father Arthur O'Leary; he published in 1775, under the name of Michael Servetus, a book of very indifferent theology. His Castle consists of a centre tower and side wings, finished in the Dutch fashion; but it possesses the advantage of a beautiful situation, and, indeed like the rest of Sunday's-Well, of a fine prospect. Some of the views down the river, and over the City, are magnificent. The delightful peninsula of Blackrock, with its castle, and Lough-Mahon, are principal features in the picture.

East of the Kiln river, that portion of the City, has quite a new and suburban aspect. The streets, are less continuous and connected, and open spaces are frequent between the houses. To one returned after an absence of a few years, "Summerhill" must be regarded with surprise and pleasure. Within a very short time, subsequently to the opening of the new Ballyhooly road, a suburb has grown up full of beauty and teeming with population; where he had left bare crags, and green fields. The lower Glanmire road has been greatly extended, and wide vacant intervals filled up, whilst, on the long line of hill to the rear, innumerable villas have been raised, pressing on each other, and vying in their ornamental features. Ballinamought, i.e. the townland of the poor, is now a misnomer; poverty has been replaced by affluence. Its rapid growth has been followed by a demand for places of worship, and on the boundary of the ancient parish of St. Brandon has been erected a handsome Church, or Chapel of Ease to St. Anne's Shandon, in the pointed style.

* It would appear from his life by Mr. Moore, that after concealment had become necessary, Lord Edward Fitzgerald sought it either in the immediate neighbourhood, or in the City of Dublin; but many persons are still living in Cork, who allege his sojourn at Jemmapes; and who also met him at some of those private meetings of united Irishmen, at that time almost nightly held in the City, whilst others state that he did not visit Cork at all at this period.
of architecture, from a design by G. E. Pain. The body of the church is intersected by two small transepts, and on the western front, facing the road, is a steeple, surmounted by a slender tapering spire, with crocketed pinnacles crowning its buttresses. It was opened for divine service, on the 2nd July, 1837. Not far distant, a Roman Catholic Chapel has been erected, dedicated to the national saint; the design is beautiful and highly effective; the style Grecian, and the whole when completed will be an ornament to the city, and highly creditable to the taste of the same talented architect.

Higher up, crowning the eminence, stand the Military Barracks, by a curious coincidence occupying the site of an ancient intrenchment called Rath mor, or the great fort. It was first occupied in 1806. The whole consists of several ranges of buildings, capable of accommodating four regiments of Infantry, and at least 1000 Cavalry. The Barrack square, a large area in which the troops are exercised, is enclosed on three sides by the lines of houses, and is open to the south.

Regarding it in a general point of view, Cork may be justly called a fine City; strangers have without exception, described it as such; but the natives, with a very pardonable vanity, borrowing the words of an old song, speak of it as “the beautiful City,” and looking at it in conjunction with its unrivalled outlets, the claim, may, we think, be safely conceded. In the majority of its public buildings, however, there will not be found much to excite admiration; none of them can boast a higher antiquity than the 18th century; all vestiges of the past having been sedulously removed. The taste of that age was indeed in a backward state, judging by Cork. The various civil and religious edifices, are of the plainest architecture. We seem to have had no architects beyond the common mason. The one or two buildings of any pretension, were the work of foreigners; even so late as the erection of the old County Court house, in 1806, they had to import an English architect to design and execute it. They have managed these things differently in our days; the names of Deane, Pain, Hill, Cottrell, &c, are now connected with some of our public edifices, to which the citizen may point without shame.

Until lately a remarkable feature in the appearance of our streets, was the prevalence of weather-slating the houses; an abomination attempted to be excused on the plea of its being a preventive to damp. The introduction of Roman-cement, however, has greatly remedied this evil, and already the slate is gradually disappearing. The stranger will scarcely fail to observe, as one of the characteristics of the City, a general hatred of straight lines, as far as relates to continuity of buildings. In town and suburb it is all the same. Uniformity in the style, as well as height, of the houses in our streets, appears to have been a thing religiously to be eschewed. But this propensity, like that of weather-slating just noticed, is also on the decline. Of old houses with fantastic gables turned to the street in the Dutch fashion, of the times of “William and Anne, as also, of the projecting bay or balcony windows, once so prevalent, few specimens now remain; for their rarity, they have become curiosities.

But in a description of Cork, its Quays should not be forgotten; in regard to them, the improvement has been remarkable. The old crumbling unsightly walls have been nearly all removed, and substitutes erected in a solid and effective style with cut limestone, and in as straight lines as the courses of the river would permit; whilst unobstructed road ways, have been in a great degree opened, along the banks, from one extremity of the City to the other. On the northern shore of the north branch of this river, the
entire line has been formed into one open continuous quay; all
the old ruinous and unsightly buildings of the Sand-quay
removed, and a bridge thrown across the kiln river, at its
junction with the Lee. The shores of the south channel have not
been so fortunate. The line from the Parade to the upper end of
Hanover-Street is still closed up; but it may be hoped, will not
be suffered so to continue. The credit of these works is due to
the Harbour Commissioners, who have since the institution of
their board, in 1821, devoted all their energies and means to
the beautifying the quays, deepening the bed of the river, and
advancing in various ways the interests of the trading
community of the City. The widening of the channels of the
river, effected in the construction of some of these quays, has
also contributed to obviate some of the many evils occasioned
by the winter floods. Formerly the City was subject to frequent
inundations, causing much damage, and it was no unusual
thing to see boats plying through the open streets. These
visitations have of late years been scarcely perceived, owing to
the greater capacity of the channels; and it may be presumed
that plying by boats over the paved ways of the City, will not
occur again.

HOTELS.

CORK possesses several HOTELS, but principal amongst
these are the Imperial or Clarence, and Lloyd's. INGLIS ("I
Ireland in 1834," calls the Imperial "a most excellent and
splendid establishment;" and BARROW, "the grand Hotel of
Cork, and perhaps the Clarendon of all Ireland." It adjoins the
Commercial Buildings on the South-Mall, of which it forms
apart; the entrance is in Pembroke-Street. The great reading
room of the Commercial is open to all sojourners at this
Hotel. Attached to the Imperial, is a spacious Ball-room;
now, since the taking down of the old Assembly-rooms, the
only place of that description in the City. In this, the spirited
proprietor has been accustomed, for several years, to give
successive series of Balls, which are well patronized by the
resident and neighbouring gentry. Lloyd's Hotel, in George's-
Street, is an old establishment, always of high repute, but
under its present management its merits are even improved,

CHURCHES.

ST. FIN-BARR'S, which stands in the south west angle of
the south part of the town, is the Cathedral Church of the
Diocese of Cork. The See, as has been already stated, was
founded in the seventh century, by St. Fin-Barr, or Lochan, the
white headed, a native of Connought, whose festival has been
observed here, on the 25th of September. He ruled, as Bishop
and Abbot, seventeen years; and dying at Cloyne, his remains
were deposited in a silver case, and interred at Cork. The
Diocese which he formed was extensive, and has been several
times united to, and again disunited from those of Cloyne and
Ross. It has been held with Ross since 1586, and the three sees
were once more united, under the present Diocesan, on the
death of the late Bishop of Cloyne, in consequence of a
provision in the Church Temporalities' Act, passed in 1833.

The Cathedral is a small half modern, half antique structure,
with little about it characteristic of its high ecclesiastical pre-
eminence. The present Church, (with exception of the steeple,) was built in 1735 ; the old Cathedral, in consequence of injury
received at the siege of Cork, in 1690, having been taken down
in 1725. It is, within and without, a plain and unadorned
building, of an oblong form, lighted by semicircular-headed
windows, and without galleries. The steeple is ancient; its
pointed
The doorway is deeply recessed and richly moulded; but, in other respects, the tower is plain and naked, without buttress or ornament. A modern stone spire surmounts it.

The burying ground, which is thickly peopled with the dead, is surrounded by a fine range of venerable elms, planted in 1724. HANNEMEY mentions an ancient legend touching it, which declares that the ground "was so privileged, that no man penitent dying, and buried there, should feel the torments of hell." The proprietors of the new cemetery should look to this; it will behoove them, after this our publication goes forth. Topercus, Bishop of Cloyne, the instructor of St. Fin-Barr, was the first person here interred; and its sanctity and repute must be little surprising, since, in the litany of Aengus Kelideus, written in the tenth century, that holy man invokes the aid of the seventeen Bishops and seven hundred servants of God, whose remains lie at Cork, with St. Barr and St. Nesan. One of the ancient Round towers stood in the south west corner of the Church yard, and was taken down about the middle of the last century. In the Tower of London is a map of Cork, date 1545, on which is marked, as near the Cathedral, the "Round or Watch Tower." In another map of Cork, date 1602, in Trinity College, Dublin, it is marked as "the spire." HANNEMEY speaks of it, also, as "a Watch Tower, built by the Danes." M. De la Boulaye Le Gouz, in 1644, describes it as 10 or 12 feet in circumference, and more than 100 feet high. He says: "they conscientiously believe it to have been built by Saint Barril, without lime or stone, to prove by this miracle his religion; then it was lopped, or half destroyed by the same saint, who jumped from the top to the bottom of it, and imprinted the mark of his foot on a flint stone, where the old women go with great devotion, to say their prayers."

It was much shaken, says T. C. CROKER, by the fire from the fort, during the siege of Cork, in 1690. The entrance appears to have been several feet from the ground. In a tour through Ireland, in 1748, by two English gentlemen, mention is made of "the tower near the Cathedral, as a mean spiral structure, low and poorly built." This was written after a portion of it had fallen, and when little more than 40 feet of it remained.

Old monuments are very few in the Cemetery; on one stone is inscribed,

"Here lies a branch, of DESMOND'S race,
In THOMAS HOLLAND'S burial place."

The Geraldine alluded to, was, probably John, son of the knight of Glen, who died at Cork, in 1737. Beneath the shade of one of the old elms, lies without stone or memorial, the unfortunate J. B. Trotter, Author of "Walks through Ireland," and some other works. He was a man of high connexions and early hopes, but closed a chequered life of
poverty and sorrow. In his outset, he had been the companion, and afterwards the private secretary of CHARLES JAMES FOX; after the death of that statesman, however, all his prospects darkened, and in 1818, he died in great wretchedness, in very humble lodgings, on Hammond's Marsh. In the north wall of the church, is placed a noble monument, by the celebrated sculptor BACON, to the memory of JAMES DENNIS, Baron of Tracton Abbey, a former Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. Strangely enough, this monument was, for many years, placed in St. Nicholas's Church. It is now more appropriately located, near where the nobleman commemorated lies buried.

The Choir of this Cathedral is very effective, and is considered not inferior to any in Ireland, with the exception of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, Dublin.

At the east side of the Church, is a very valuable Diocesan library, with house and offices attached; but though nominally free of admission, access by the public, is not of easy attainment. It contains the books left to it by the founder, Archdeacon POMEROY, but amongst these are to be found none of any great rarity, and neither records nor manuscripts.

Facing the west end of the church, is the See-house or Bishop's palace, a large square modern building. The surrounding grounds are narrow and contracted, but well laid out. In the hall, is an ancient high backed chair, said to have belonged to Bishop LYON, the third Protestant Bishop of this see. (1583.) There is an odd story current of this prelate having been elevated to the Episcopacy by Queen Elizabeth, from the command of one of her ships of war, but it rests on no foundation. In the palace is a portrait of him, in which a daub of paint on a hand holding a book, has been mistaken for the stump of a lost finger, fancied to refer to former naval services. In the adjoining grounds, which were on those of Gill Abbey, stone coffins and other indications of that totally eradicated Monastery, have been from time to time dug up, and on the south wall, a stone is inserted, on which is inscribed in raised letters, " Deus Judex est Hunc humiliat hunc exalat, 1597."

The following are a few additional notices, respecting this Diocese.

1302, In pursuance of Pope Nicholas's Bull, it was taxed with 64 marks, for the temporalities, and 40 marks, for the spiritualities, and the same year the diocese of Ross, was valued at 29 marks, ten shillings, and six-pence.

1374, A subsidy was levied off the clergy of Cork.

1430, Bishop JORDAN, was advanced to the sees of Cork and Cloyne, which continued united until 1678.

1589, The see of Cork, was taxed at £40 sterling, and its principal dignities and benefices retaxed. Same year, the see of Ross was valued at £19 sterling.

There are twenty-nine Rectories in the Patronage of the Bishop, two in the Queen, two in the Earl of Shannon, and one in Lord Kinsale. Thirteen Vicarages are in the gift of the Bishop, and one in the Townsend family. Two perpetual Curacies, are in the gift of the Earl of Shannon, two in the Dean, and one in the Archdeacon of Cork.

The HOLY TRINITY, or Christ-Church.—The Charter of Charles I. declares that the whole City contains but two small parishes. This was of course the City within the walls. The churches and parishes were those of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter. The first named was also called "the King's Chapel," and is still the chosen church of the Mayor and Corporation. It stands at the east side of the south Main-Street, and is beyond dispute, as far as exterior appearance, a very unprepossessing structure; the interior, however, presents a more favourable aspect. Its figure is oblong, 115 feet in length, F3
by 60 in breadth. The ceiling is supported by 12 fine Ionic pillars of scagliola, and is handsomely panelled. The whole arrangement is simple and imposing.

The church of the Holy Trinity, valued at fifteen marks, is mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, made in 1291; and a grant of the same period, dated from Christ Church, is said to have been made by Edward I. of the Castle of Ringrone, near Kinsale. The erection is attributed to the Knights Templars, and, it seems, was originally of considerably larger dimensions than the present building.

In TUCKEY'S *Cork Remembrancer*, some Chronological notices, of this Church, will be found at the years, 1340, 1381, 1386 and 1414. In the Land-gable Roll, Temp. Henry VI. (ROCHE MSS.) a Ladye-chapel belonging to this church, ("Capelle de Marie Eccle set Trinitate") is mentioned. By an Inquisition taken in 1578, it was found that a chiuretry was founded here, for the support of eight priests, to which, contrary to the statute of Mortmain, JAMES WHITE, had granted the church of St. Laurens, in this City, with three messuages adjacent thereto, value 3s. 4d.; that JAMES MILTON, had granted a carucate of land near Cork, in the tenure of JAMES MIAUGH, of the annual value of 6s. and that PHILIP GOLDE, had given a College built of stone, near Christ-church, annual value 6s. In 1582, EDMOND WHITE, the elder, citizen of Corke, by his will, bequeaths his body to the earth, to be buried in St. James Chapel, in Christes Church, in Cork, where my ancestors lye. Item, I bequeath to the maintenance of the wax of the said Church, 3s. 4d.; Item, I bequeath towards the building of the lodge of the said Church 3s. 4d. Stg." During the siege of 1690, the whole of this building suffered considerably. The Protestants of the City, although not then very numerous, being all affected towards William III. were confined within the two churches, and yet, notwithstanding that a bomb fell through the roof of this, no serious injury occurred: but it sustained as much of damage from the besieged as from the besiegers; the former,—the Irish, in their necessity, stripped the spire of its lead, and had the pavement torn up to repair the breaches in the adjacent town wall. From these injuries it never recovered, and in 1717, it was taken down. In 1720, the present church was erected by COLTMAN, the architect of the north and south-gate bridges. It was calculated to hold 3000 persons. A lofty tower was being built at the western end, but after carrying it to the height of 136 feet, a most extraordinary sinking of the foundation on the south side of the tower had taken place, which however was unaccompanied by any fissure or separation of the walls; the architect had thereupon to take down 36 feet of it. In 1810, forty feet more, had to be removed, leaving 60 feet still standing. The part allowed to remain, possessed some merit as to outline and simplicity of form, but the leaning continuing to the extent of 3½ feet on the height of 60; the remainder of the tower was removed by Mr. PAIN in 1828, after long having been one of the wonders of the City; neither the tower at Bologna, or the campanile at Pisa being more extraordinary. It is to be regretted, that the splendid plan of a new-church in the florid pointed style, submitted by Mr. PAIN, as a substitute for the old structure, was not adopted and acted on; had it been, no other Irish City, could have boasted of a happier monument of architectural talent, but the spirit of economy, and an exceedingly vitiated taste prevailed, and the present unsightly front was substituted.

In the church and burying grounds, are some curious grave stones, the oldest of which bears the date of 1494, and a flowered cross;—this is within the church. In the cemetery, is the tomb of THOMAS
RONAN, who had been Mayor of Cork, in 1537, and died in 1544, as also of his wife, JOAN TYRRY, who died in 1569. It is singularly sculptured with a skeleton revealed in an open shroud, tied at top and bottom, the whole in alto relievo. There is a similar sculpture on a second, but broken stone, the name, "JACOBUS ROCHE,"—only remains on it.

Amongst the other ancient tombs, are those of JAMBS COLEMAN, and ANSTACE M'DONELL, his wife, date 1584. Another of RICHARD WALSH, and his wife, AN GOAGHE, with Templars' ensigns, 1592; and one of MORRIS ROCHE FITZ-JAMES, Alderman, and his only wife, Elenor Roche, alias Skiddy, "this being their last dwelling in the world;" this bears an intricate flowered cross,—date 1634.

In the yard, is the following nameless tribute.

'God's peace bee with you my tow good shisters, Ellinor and Margarite, A. D. 1624." It may not be unreasonable to conjecture, that they were of the family of that Irish matron, who, at the London Post-Office enquiring for a letter "from her son, in Ireland," received one addressed, "to my mother in England." The church contains but one bell, and that not very ancient; on it is inscribed, "ANDREW SKIDDE, Mayor. RICHARDE PENNYNGTON made me, in the yeare of our Lorde, 1621."

The parish registries, are still more modern than the bell; the earliest date is 1645. There occurs a hiatus between 1666, and 1702, after which period its entries are unbroken. The vestry transactions have been kept from 1675, to the present time.

It is rather strange, that the glebe of the vicar of Christ-church, is situate in Hanover-street, (Peter's Parish,) whilst that of St. Peter's is in Cock-pit lane, in the parish of Holy Trinity.

In Christ's church-lane adjoining, is one of the very few ancient structures, now in Cork—the remains of the old college, or Fause-house as it is called.

The church contains but one bell, and that not very ancient; on it is inscribed, "ANDREW SKIDDE, Mayor. RICHARDE PENNYNGTON made me, in the yeare of our Lorde, 1621."

The parish registries, are still more modern than the bell; the earliest date is 1645. There occurs a hiatus between 1666, and 1702, after which period its entries are unbroken. The vestry transactions have been kept from 1675, to the present time.

It is rather strange, that the glebe of the vicar of Christ-church, is situate in Hanover-street, (Peter's Parish,) whilst that of St. Peter's is in Cock-pit lane, in the parish of Holy Trinity.

In Christ's church-lane adjoining, is one of the very few ancient structures, now in Cork—the remains of the old college, or Fause-house as it is called.

The church contains but one bell, and that not very ancient; on it is inscribed, "ANDREW SKIDDE, Mayor. RICHARDE PENNYNGTON made me, in the yeare of our Lorde, 1621."

The parish registries, are still more modern than the bell; the earliest date is 1645. There occurs a hiatus between 1666, and 1702, after which period its entries are unbroken. The vestry transactions have been kept from 1675, to the present time.

It is rather strange, that the glebe of the vicar of Christ-church, is situate in Hanover-street, (Peter's Parish,) whilst that of St. Peter's is in Cock-pit lane, in the parish of Holy Trinity.
belonging to these styles. In the landgable roll already referred to, (Roche MSS.) a Ladye chapel is mentioned, (Capelle de Marie Eccle Petri,) and in 1594, Richard Skyddye, is mentioned as " the Chaplain of our Ladye chapel," in this church. There is another grant, dated February, 1606, from the Archdeacon, Parish-priest, and church wardens, to one Carrule, a Taylor, and Stephen Skyddy, a Merchant of "the voyde room in the fore front of the church, to the streat-warde, on the east side of the pynacle of the said church, extending in length between both the stone pyllers of the pynacle of the said church, north and south ; and in breadth, from the pinacle on the weast, to the channell by the King's-streat, (Main street,) on the east, and in height, to the teyle of the Tower, and of the gable of glass windowes of said church. To hold (for the purpose of building a shop therein,) for the term of thirty-one years, at the rate of tenn shillings." This instrument, contains a covenant against selling or underletting the said shop, to any other than a tailor or merchant.

By another instrument, dated 5th November, 1609, a grant is made to Thomas Davie, of a voyde place belonging to said church, for a grave for his wife ; " which place lyeth going up to the quire or chancell of the said church, from Morgan O'Haherine, his grave or tomb on the south side, to Goulde's chapel on the north."

This Goulde's chapel, was probably the chauntry, to which it was found inquisition in 1578, Robert Goulde, had, contrary to the statute of Mortmain, granted two messuages and a garden of the annual value, besides reprises, of 6s. 8d. for the purpose of finding one priest to say mass for his soul.

In 1782, the old church was taken down, and the present one finished in 1788. A small chapel near the porch, contains a monument of Sir Mathew Deane. It had stood in the old church, previously to its demolition, and presents two figures kneeling on an altar tomb. The date is 1710. On a plain stone font, which had belonged to the ancient structure, are cut, in raised characters, the letters R. W. and the date 1664. The oldest tombstone in the burying ground, at the west side of the church—is that of Stephen Couch, with the year 1693, inscribed. Smith, saw in his time, ere the old church was destroyed, grave-stones, as old as 1500, and the disinterment of tombstones from the foundation of the old Belfry, in 1838, mentioned heretofore, has disclosed others of an older date.

In 1753, Francis Taylor, was buried in this place, and the next morning he was found sitting up in his grave, his cap and shroud torn to pieces, the coffin broken, one of his shoulders much mangled, one of his hands full of clay, and blood running from his eyes ; a melancholy instance, naturally remarks the Cork Remembrancer, of the fatal consequences of a too precipitate interment.

The belfry of the old church, stood detached at the west side of the grave yard, close to the City wall. It was taken down in 1683.

The church of St. Paul, as well as the parish of the same name, are modern, consequent upon the growth of the City, eastward of the City-wall, after the revolution, when the east marsh, and part of Dunscomb's-marsh, were formed into " St. Paul's Parish." The church was built in 1723; it is an oblong building, without tower or spire, and of very homely appearance. The burial ground in front, is remarkable for the number of sea-faring people interred there. The inscriptions on the tomb stones, are generally very characteristic.

The church of St. Nicholas, in the south quarter of the City, serves for six parishes; like the last mentioned, it has no belfry tower, and is even more
unpretending in appearance. The present church was erected in 1720; but one more ancient had preceded it, as it is recorded that in 1270, the Bishop of Cork granted the Church of St. Nicholas to the Abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin. The living is a Rectory formed, in 1752, by the union of the old parishes of St. John, St. Stephen, St. Mary Nard, St. Bridget, St. Dominick, and St. Nicholas.

The church is more than plain, within and without. It was built in 1722. The steeple has been happily likened to a pepper castor. It consists of a tower, and lantern of three stories each, and possesses the singular character of being a kind of architectural pansy, two of its sides being built with lime stone, and the two others (the north and east) with brown-stone. It is 170 feet high, and is said to have been originally modelled on that of St. Mary's in Limerick, to which however it bears no resemblance. On a plain font in this Church is inscribed, "Walte, Elington and William Ring, 1629. Made this Pant at their charges." There is a passably good chime of bells in the steeple, put up in 1750, but inferior to that of St. Finn's-Barr's; the Shandon bells are however, more fortunate in the poetical recollections of "Father PROUT," who evidently poured forth his strains, under the influence of the "home sickness."

"With deep affection
And recollection,
I often think on
Whose sounds so wild, would
In days of childhood
Fling round my cradle
Those Shandon Bells.
Their magic spells.

On this I ponder
Where'er I wander,
And thus grow fonder
Sweet Cork, on thee.

With thy Bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee."

This building stands a little west of the site of the old church of our Lady, or St. Mary-Shandon, which was destroyed at the burning of the suburbs, in the siege of 1690;—the new church of St. Mary having been subsequently built in a different situation, in the same neighbourhood. Previously to that date, the now parishes of St. Ann and St. Mary, formed but one—the Parish of Shandon.

DOMINICK TERRY, one of its Rectors, was in 1536, elevated to the See of Cork, of which he was the first Protestant Bishop. Charles II. in 1666, upon humble request to him for that purpose, granted "unto Thos. Goodman, Master of Arts, Minister of "Shandon Parish," within the suburbs of the City of Corke, a front house, and house stead, back-side and garden, formerly the property of Henry Murrogh, and forfeited in the then late horrid Rebellion. To the only use of the said Thomas Goodman, and his successors, Ministers of said parish for ever, to be held in free and common soccage of the Castle of Dublin, paying thereout, the yearly rent of £15 sterling. In 1796, the fine old trees, which from time immemorial had overshadowed the burying ground, were cut down, and sold by the then Rector, Mr. Hyde. The oldest tomb-stone in the church yard is that of Copinger, of Ballyvolane, one of the "old native" families, still worthily represented by W. G
Copinger, Esq. of Barry's-Court. One of its inscriptions is as follows: "In this monument, erected at the charges of Elizabeth Coppinger alias Goold, lyeth the body of her dear husband Stephen Coppinger, chief of the name, who deceased the 28th day of July, 1681, aged 71 years." The next tomb in point of antiquity is that of Thomas Steptoe, who died in 1684. This living is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster, and the Rev. Robert Longfield, who appoint alternately.

St. Mary-Shandon, situate in Shandon-Street, was built in 1693, on ground given by Henry, Lord Sydney. It is a plain but comfortable church. Its patrons were the Earls of Kildare and Barrymore, now represented by the Duke of Leinster and the Rev. Robert Longfield. The living is a union, of old date, of the parishes of St. Mary, and St. Catherine. In 1798, the body of the Rev. Mr. M'DANIEL, who had been formerly Chaplain of the City Gaol, was found, after an interment of thirty years, in one of the vaults of this church, in perfect preservation; the coffin having fallen to pieces. His body was somewhat the colour of bogwood, and was perfectly dry and smooth. He is said to have been a hard liver.

Of the Church of St. Luke, or Chapel of Ease of St. Ann Shandon, at " Summer Hill," we have already spoken. The Episcopal Free Church, adjacent to the South terrace, was erected in 1840; it comprises an asylum for the distressed widows of clergymen of the established church. The chapel is open for general admission, and is a plain oblong building, without steeple or external decoration.

In the reign of Edward IV. (1462,) there were eleven churches and parishes in and adjoining Cork. These were, besides the Cathedral, St. John's, St. Nicholas's, St. Bridget's, and St. Mary Nard, at the south side of the river; the Holy Trinity, St. Peter's, and St. Lawrence's in the City; St. Mary Shandon, St. Catherine's and St. Brendan's, on the north side; two have been added since that time,— St. Ann's, and St. Paul's. St. Brendan's now forms part of St. Aim's parish, and St. Catherine's, of St. Mary's. At the year 1180, we have seen mention made of the Church of St. Colman; in 1306, the church of St. James is mentioned; (see hereafter at "Dominican friary") and in the ROCHE papers, the churches of St. Philip and St. Anthony are noticed. Of St. Brendan's Church, a gable wall still stands within the grounds of Vosterbeg, and its little cemetery, curtailed of its ancient proportions, is separated from it only by a small grove and wall. Of the site of St. Catherine's Church, we are perfectly ignorant, all knowledge of it has strangely disappeared. The parish of that name has been immemorially united to that of St. Mary Shandon. But it seems to have originally formed part of the possessions of Chore (or Midleton) abbey, and on the disolution of that house was granted by Elizabeth to John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald. Although the Fitz-Gerals forfeited in 1641, we yet find that in 1666, Edward Fitz-Gerald was impropriator; but in two years after, the parish is recorded as impropriate: "Rec: impropriat St. Catharine spectat ad Shandon ratione confiscationis ejusdem." Yet like St. Mary's, or rather, as joined to St. Mary's, the Earls of Kil dare and Barrymore afterwards, and to the present time, (mutato nomine,) had its patronage. So early as 1617, the Church appears to have been in ruins, amongst the SARFIEED papers are several documents referring to the vicinity of St. Katharine's Church, but still failing to point out the exact locality. In these it is usually mentioned as in Shandon, in the north of Cork. Thus we have at 1520, Lands near the Church of St. Katherine on the
west, the King's road on South and West, and from thence to the great rock on the North." At 1533, premises situate, adjoining " the way near the cemetery of St. Katherine on the west, et Viam Cruris on the East." At 1629, we have a plot of ground without north gate, extending from the hospitale on the east, to St. Catherine's Church on the west. His Majesty's high way on the south, to the high rock on the north, and the tenant John Pounch covenants, to build on said premises " a twarth house two stories high, with lime and stone, from the pinacle of the hospital within seven foot of the pinacle of St. Katherine's Church. " At 1595, we have the lane or way to St. Katherine's Church yard on the west, the Queen's high way leading towards Curry-kippane on the north and east.

The Church of St. Mary Nard, (distinguished from St. Mary-Shandon, and St. Mary of the Island,) occupied the present site of the old Barrack, opposite the fort. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and took its name from the spikenard or ointment, with which she anointed the feet of Jesus.*

In 1270, Henry III. by charter, confirmed to the Bishop of Cork, the patronage and advowson of the Churches of St. Mary Nard and Kilmahanock; and in the Roche and Sarsfield papers, at 1592 and 1616, we find the parish indifferently called Le nard, The nard and Hollie rood. There are no remains of the building extant.

St. John's.—A priory of Benedictines, was founded in the suburbs, (present Douglas Street,) by John, Lord of Ireland, (afterwards King John,) in the latter part of the 12th century, who made it a cell of the Abbey of St. Peter and Paul, in Bath. By the Charter of Henry III., this priory was excepted from the jurisdiction of the City. It possessed

* John, xii. 3. † WAKE.

various property in and about Cork. In the Cork Remembrancer, (TUCKEY'S,) at 1344, it is recorded that the Sheriff of Cork, (?) was fined for not returning the writ against William de Barry, at suit of friar John Larcher, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, (i.e. the Baptist.) So early as 1468, we find mention in the Sarsfield papers of "Parochia Sa Johis Eevangeliste," and so again at 1643. In 1617, "the tenement of St. John Baptist, extending from St. John's Church" occurs.

By letters patent, dated in the 31st year of his reign, Charles I. granted to Edward, Bishop of Cork, the entire of St. John's, near Cork, with all lands, tithes, &c., spiritual and temporal, thereunto belonging. When the priory became a parochial church, is not known. Part of the ruins were still standing in SMITH's time, (1750;) at present not a vestige remains, beyond the burial ground in which it stood. None of the monuments are ancient; one affords a remarkable instance of longevity, and records the death of HONORA BARRET, wife of JOHN BARRET, who died in April, 1744, at the great age of 128 years! A little to the eastward, parts of the ground adjoining the quarry road are yet named, "the lands of St. John of Jerusalem." They belong to a branch of the Meade family.

There was a messuage called of St. John, formerly extending from the Queen's-Street, (South-main Street,) to the King's wall on the east. It had probably belonged to the Knight's Templars—the founders of Christ-Church—and was vested in the Meade, or Miaghe family in Elizabeth's time. The church of St. Lawrence, occupied the site at present held by Mr. Mark Collins. Its extent if still distinctly traceable, measuring 99 feet by 45; and receipts are passed for its rent, under the name of St. Lawrence Chapel. In the adjoining Brewery of Messrs. BEAMISH and CRAWFORD, some relics of it

G. 3
may yet be seen; amongst others, a stone with the date 1580,
in raised characters between rosettes. Previously to 1578, this
church had been granted by James White, contrary to the
statute of Mortmain, in aid of a Chantry belonging to the
church of the Holy Trinity, in this City. The Parish is also men-
tioned, in 1615, when Alderman Galway demised unto D.
O’Leaghy, butcher, “five bays of a thatched house, and a back
side, in the parish formerly of St. Lawrence, now of the Holy
Trinity.” In February 1616, the waste house called St.
Lawrence Chapel, &c. were granted to Sir Arthur Savage, Knt.
and on the 15th June following; the same structure, &c. were
given to Sir Adam Loftus, to hold by military service. In 1703,
a further grant was made to the “Hollow-sword-blade
company,” of a dwelling house in St. Lawrence’s Chapel, Cork,
and three messuages in same City, the estate of Sir Drury
Wray, attainted for his life. In 1666, a lane adjoined the old
church, called St. Lawrence's lane, it is the present Morgan's
lane. In 1769, "the old chapel, at South-gate," was advertized
to be let, which I presume to have been that of St. Lawrence,
and of which this probably, may be the last notice.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Of these structures there are eight, three of them Parochial,
one a chapel of ease, and four monastic. They are all modern,
none of them being of earlier erection than 1776, whilst four
are of quite recent construction.
The NORTH CHAPEL, or the Church of our Lady, which is
the Roman Catholic Cathedral, is situate in Chapel-street,
within a short distance of the church of St. Ann-Shandon, and
stands on a commanding height. The exterior is plain and unattractive, little
in keeping with its rich and laboured interior, which consists of
a nave and two short transepts. It was built in 1808, at a period
when the pointed style, little understood, was just emerging
into favor and from its state of long neglect; we need not
therefore be surprised to find it exhibiting in its external
features, all the ignorance and bad taste of what has been
happily styled "the carpenter's gothic.” To an accidental fire
and the subsequent labours of Mr. Pain, the inside is indebted
for a better fate, and different effect. It presents one of the
richest specimens of the florid gothic in Ireland. The style has
been continued through the ceilings, but the old forms in the
roofs and windows seem greatly to have interfered with that
perfect arrangement of parts, so evident in the beautiful altar
screens. At the north side, near the altar, is a well executed
monument by Turnerelli, to the memory of Dr. Moylan,
the late Catholic Bishop of this see, and founder of this Church.
The present building, occupies the site of an older church,
built in 1729, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Timothy McCarthy,
(Raboch,) who died in 1737. It is situated in one of the poorest
parts of the suburbs, and approached by very indifferent
passages. Adjoining, at the north side is a school-house,
formerly supported by the Bishop; at the south side, is the
house of the Sisters of Mercy, established in 1826. In Chapel-
street is the Presbytery, or residence of the Clergy of the parish,
and near that is the dwelling of the Catholic Bishop, which
contains one of the most extensive and valuable private
libraries in Ireland. It is particularly rich in Irish literature. The
Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the present Bishop, is the 57th in
succession from St. Finn Barr, and the 16th from John
Bennett, or Ferrett, the last Catholic Bishop who held the
Temporalities, and died in 1536. His
Diocese is simply that of Cork, which comprises a population of 303,184, and is divided into 32 Parishes, containing 69 Churches, served by 32 Parish Priests and 40 Curates.

The South Parish Chapel, in Dunbar-Street, dedicated to the patron of the diocese, St. Finn Barr, is a plain but commodious building, with north and south transepts. It was erected in 1776. The altar contains a chaste and beautiful figure, executed in white marble, by Hogan, a native artist of the highest promise. It represents the Redeemer, in his three days’ sleep in the tomb, and is altogether a noble work of art, full of eloquent meaning. In the south transept, is a monument of great merit to the memory of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McArthur, Bishop of Antinoe, who died in 1810.

The present Church, was preceded by another, built in 1729, but afterwards burnt down. In the Chapel yard are fragments of old tombstones belonging to the Red Abbey, near whose site this building stands.

St. Peter’s and Paul’s, in Carey’s-Lane, is the parish church of the whole central part of the City; it was built in 1786, and is very unfavourably situated, besides being entirely insufficient for its great congregations. Its altar piece, is a good copy, by a Roman artist, of Guido’s celebrated crucifixion. The Parish is a Men’sal of the Bishop’s, and is served by an Administrator and two Curates.

The Church of St. Patrick, on the Lower Glanmire road, has been already mentioned.

**Friaries.**

In the middle part of the City, are two Monastic houses, the Augustinian and the Franciscan. The former, situate in Brunswick-Street, with an entrance from Great George’s-Street, was built in 1780. The present number of the order, does not exceed four. The house possesses a small library, principally of Theological works, none of any rarity or antiquity.

In 1420, a convent of Augustinian Eremites commonly called Austen Friars, was founded outside the City, on the south shore of the Lee, by Patrick De Courcy, Baron of Kinsale. Parts of the building, then called the Red-Abbey, were up in Smith’s time, and fragments are still visible in the adjoining premises. The east window, the only one in the choir, was very beautiful, and measured thirty feet high, and fifteen broad; and the steeple, which is sixty-four feet high, still stands, but how changed from its original purpose: it forms at present a receptacle, into which the chimneys of the adjoining houses discharge their smoke!

After the suppression of religious houses, this priory, with its appurtenances, were granted in 1577, to Cormac Carty, (the first master of Mourne,) son of Teige, Lord Muskerry; to hold at the yearly rent of £ 13 16s. 8d. The brotherhood, nevertheless, held possession of their convent and church, until after the breaking out of the great rebellion. In 1650, Lady Fanshaw, writes in her memoirs, that she was lodged in “Red-abbey, a house of Dean Boyle’s;” but, soon after, when the City had revolted from the King, and Cromwell had taken armed possession of it, she sent her servant to Kinsale, to inform her husband of the event, and he effected his mission, by being let down over the garden wall, and, favoured by the darkness of the night, escaped. At the siege of Cork, in 1690, a battery was erected near the Red-abbey, with which the English made a breach in the town-wall. In 1769, the building was used as a manufactory for refining sugar, but being burnt down, on the 7th December, 1799, it lay entirely ruinous, for a considerable time. In later
years, the greater portion of the site has been built upon. The present Cumberland-street, runs over part of the ground.

The Rev. Mr. England, P. P. of Passage, possesses an altar stone, once belonging to the church of this convent. It is a small square slab of marble, on which are cut four crosses, within circles, an I. H. S. and the date 1648. He has also a silver Remonstrance, belonging to the same church, of good workmanship, on which is inscribed "Rev. admissus P. F. Martinus O'Casey sac" Theologus Mag. Ordinis Etr. S. Aug." Hiberniae Provinciae me fieri fecit ad usum conventus Nostri." George Martin, Esq. of Cork, also possesses a portion of an old oaken chimney-piece, once belonging to this convent. It is five feet long, and elaborately wrought with grotesque figures of archers, &c., and is, altogether an interesting specimen of the Irish carver's art, in the middle ages.

After the dispersion of the Eremites of the Red-Ashley, we possess no record of the brotherhood, until 1741, when we find them established in an obscure nook, in Fishamble-lane, whence they removed, in 1780, to their present Convent in Brunswick-street.

The Franciscan Friary is situate between Cross-street and Grattan-Street. The Convent and Church have been recently rebuilt; the latter, in 1830, at an expense of £4,500—Charles Cottrell, Architect. The front is of cut stone, but has more of a domestic than ecclesiastical character. The cupola, is a gem of its kind, but unfortunately, the whole building is buried behind a range of old houses, which the Wide street Board ought long since have removed, were it only to widen and give uniformity to the street. The library of this Convent, is principally theological. Its shelves are laden, with the works of Italian and Gallican divines; but although an order, established for centuries, in Cork, not a literary relic has been preserved of a date prior to the suppression.

The original Monastery of the Minorites, or Friars of Scandalum," as they were called, was founded in 1231, by M'Carty-more, prince of Desmond, outside the City-walls, at the north side of the river;—the present North-mall. The vicinity is still known as the "North-abbey." The buildings consisted of a stately convent and church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from its strict discipline, the house obtained the appellation of "the mirror of Ireland." In the church, some of the principal persons in Munster were interred; the tomb of Mac Carthy-more standing prominent in the middle of the choir.

In 1299, A general chapter of the order was held here; and in 1309, the Brotherhood had an allowance from the Royal Treasury.

In 1317, They complained of being impleaded in the King's Courts, contrary, as they alleged, to the common and ecclesiastical laws. In 1500, Before this year, the Franciscans of the strict observance had reformed this convent.

Upon the suppression, a grant was made, in 1566, the 8th of Elizabeth, unto Andrew Skidde, gent, of "the site and precinct of the late house of francisc-cans, near unto Corke, with the appurtenances, containing one hayle, one kitchen, one cloyster, six chambers, six cellars, one church-yard, one little orchard, and three gardens, the moytie of one water mille, called the ffrier's milne, and the third part of one water mille there, one fishing place for salmonde, and one salmonde weare called Gowle's weare, ten acres of land arr. and x'1' acres of pasc. and xxte of underwood, w' thapp' in the town and fields of Templenamraher, in the aforesaid County of Cork; one half acre and one stagne of land arr. in the aforesaid County, and seven gardens, late belonging to
the said house, to the said ANDREW SKIDDYE and hezres males of his body, lawfully begotten in Capite per service xx° parte unius feod mil rent per annum, ad Recept scj pr pmis LVIIJ s vnj d str. at the feastes of Easter and St. Michael by even porcons."

Skiddie died in 1596, and by Inquisition taken in April, that year, his son was found seized "in Dominico suo ut de feodo de et in cit circuit ambit et precinct nuper monis, sive domas frui Franciscanse justata Corke." The interest of Skiddie afterwards became vested by assignment in Richard, Earl of Cork; whose hands were already filled to repletion with Church property.

In removing the ruins in 1804, to make way for the present red-brick-front houses, many stone coffins were taken up, which contained the remains of persons distinguished in their day; Nobles, Church dignitaries, &c. Amongst others, part of the lid of a stone coffin was found, sculptured with the figure of a sceptre, and an inscription, a fac-simile of which was published in "Knight's New Cork Evening Post," of the 31st May, 1804, but no attempt made at interpretation. The inscription however, is but a mere fragment of an epitaph in Norman French, containing the words "sa alme hait merci." A small chapel built subsequently to the dissolution of the Abbey, stood here until within a few years, when it was taken down by Mr. Hebert, to make way for the houses erected by him, at the west side of his square. In this chapel it was, that the ill-fated James II. heard mass, on one of the occasions of his going publicly to worship, during his brief visit to Cork. A font belonging to it, is now in the little Chapel of White-church, near Cork; and one of its chalices is in the possession of the Rev. T. R. ENGLAND, the biographer of the Abbe Edgeworth, and Father Arthur O'Leary. On this chalice is engraved

"Dna Margareta Sarsfield me fieri fecit pro fribus minoribus de Shandon, Anno Domini, 1627, orate pro ea et pro marito ejus Waltro Coppinger."

A fine spring, belonging to the monastery, arched over, &c. still flows at the foot of the rock, to the rere of those houses. It was probably the Tabber vrian oge, mentioned in connection with "Shandon abbey more," in a deed of 1584. Its water was supposed efficacious for the cure of sore eyes, and up to a late period, was in much request with the people of the neighbourhood as a remedy. SMITH says it does not lather with soap; but he said the same erroneously of the Sunday's Well water which issues in a similar soil.

Dominican Friary.—The new church of St. Mary, on Pope's-Quay, belonging to this order, will, when finished, be one of the most splendid structures in the City. The front is to consist of a broad and lofty portico of six Ionic columns, approached by an easy flight of several steps, extending along the whole front. The apex of the pediment will be crowned by emblematic figures, whilst, at each side, will arise a cupola of sixteen Corinthian columns, four to each angle, supporting pannelled and crocketted domes; the whole surmounted by the cross.

The order of Friars preachers, or Black-friars, so called from the dark outward garment worn by the brethren in public and on solemn occasions, was first settled in Ireland, in 1224; and in five years after, their house on St. Dominick's-Island, now Crosse's-Green, near Cork, was founded. Being under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin, to distinguish its church from those of St. Mary Shandon, and St. Mary Nard, it was called St. Mary de Insula. Its founder, was PHILIP DE BARRY, (ancestor to the late noble family of Barrymore,) of whom, the grateful Monks kept in their Church, an equestrian bronze statute, which was preserved until the destruction of
the convent. The annals of this house present us with the names of several eminent and distinguished men belonging to it, who obtained high and honorable station in Church and State: one was raised to the Archiepiscopal see of Cashel, and several to sees within the island, as well as on the Continent. In 1306, Friar PAUL, the Prior, sued MATHEW DE CANTETON, (or CONDON,) for a messuage and its appurtenances in St. Nicholas-street, Cork, which he claimed in right of his church of St. James, in Cork; and which GILBERT PLANCK, late Prior had unjustly alienated to THOMAS DE SARSFIELD. In 1317, an ordinance heretofore made at Cork, by Sir Roger de Mortimer and his council, that the gate in the City wall, next the house of the preaching Friars, should be in the keeping of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and other honest men of the City, was this year confirmed by the King, as a favor to the Friars. In 1381, Edward Mortimer, Earl of March and of Ulster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took up his residence here, where it is recorded he died, and was probably buried. In the contentions and outrages of the civil troubles of that period, the discipline of the house seems to have suffered a relaxation, which, in quieter times, called for a remedy and reformation; Father MAURICE MORAL, not only laboured to effect these, but succeeded farther, and procured several privileges for his order in Ireland, which it had not before possessed. In 1543, this convent, in common with other similar establishments in Cork, was suppressed, its property confiscated, and a grant made to WM. BOUREMAN, of the monastery, with its appurtenances, three small gardens, containing two acres, a water mill, two stangs of land, a fishing pool, half a Salmon weir, three acres of arable land, called the half Skeaghbegge, near Evergreen; and ten other acres of arable, and twenty acres of pasture, in Galvereston. To hold the same in capite for ever, at the annual rent of 6s. 9d. sterling. BOUREMAN, afterwards, parted with his interest, and a grant was made to ***** CROSS, from whom the adjacent ground has been called Crosse's-green. But although the property was sequestrated, the Friars nevertheless held the convent with some interruptions, until the Revolution. In 1578, the Bishop, to the great grief of the inhabitants, took from the abbey, the image of St. Dominick, and caused it to be publicly burned, at the High cross in the City. After the year 1690, the work of eradicating was effectually executed, and for the next sixty or seventy years, the brethren diminished in numbers, and cowering under the heaviness of persecution, concealed themselves, in the bye parts of the City. The last place of their sojourn, previously to their occupying their present convent on the hill of Shandon, was in " Friary-lane," an obscure and narrow passage, leading off from Shandon-Street, where they congregated in concealment until the relaxation of the penal code. Of their once splendid priory on the island, not a vestige now remains; the site, was until lately occupied by a distillery—(St. Dominick's distillery) and a Brewery. Strange transformation! The present convent, is quite in keeping with the altered fortunes of the fraternity; it is a plain and undistinguished building. Amongst its relics is the miraculous image of the Blessed VIRGIN MARY, formerly belonging to the Dominican Convent at Youghal, and whereof mention is made, in the acts of the general chapter, held at Rome in 1644. This once revered object, is a carving in ivory, about three inches high, worn by friction, and much discoloured from age. It is preserved in a silver case, which has been gilt, and bears the following inscription. " Orote pro anima Onoriae Feliae Jacobi De Geraldine"
qua me fieri fecit, (1617.) Mr. Roche conjectures, that this lady was probably the long lived Countess of Desmond; Mr. Croker, on the contrary, (Note to "Boullaye le Gouz") thinks she was Daughter of Sir James of Desmond, who was killed in 1597, and that she was married to her relative, John Fitzgerald, Seneschal of Imokilly, and after his death to Sir John Fitzgerald, of Cloyne and Ballymaloe. This convent is also, possessed of a small library, containing some books of rare value, many of them printed in the earliest period of typography. Amongst others of its literary curiosities, is a copy of the Hibernia Dominicana, with autograph notes and emendations by Bishop Bourke, its author; written in contemplation of a new edition. As conventual records must be kept in every Dominican community, according to one of the constitutions of the order; (Rome, 1608,) Bourke had great facilities in the compilation of his work, as historiographer. That office is now held by the Rev. Bartholemew Russell, of St. Mary's, Cork; a gentleman fully qualified, by his talents and industry, to fulfill its interesting duties. In that capacity, he now holds several of the MSS., chronicles, and documents formerly held by Bishop Bourke.

The Convent of the Capuchins is situate in Blackamoor's-lane, near the South-gate. This humble structure was the work of the justly celebrated Father Arthur O'Leary, who, whilst living, as he describes himself, between salt houses and stables, and amongst old books, raised this little Chapel with the little Convent overhead, by a great effort in his time. Secluded and buried within the narrow limits of lanes, the least inhabited and frequented of all the bye ways of the City, this unostentatious Convent has been during the many years of his missionary labours, the home of one of the most remarkable men of his period or Country—the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew—the far famed "Apostle of Temperance"—he of whom Dr. Channing has said: "however we may question the claims of her (Ireland's) departed saints, she has a living Minister, who, if he may be judged from one work, deserves to be canonized; and whose name should be placed in the Calendar, not far below Apostles." Associated with his name, this lowly edifice acquires an interest dear to humanity, and seems destined, in after years, to become one of those remarkable places of the earth, to which, as to the Marathons and Lorettos, the footsteps of pilgrims shall turn in reverence and gratitude to the memory of a nation's regenerator.

The Capuchin Order did not exist in Ireland before the dissolution of Monasteries. They first settled in Dublin, in 1623; and some Priests of the order were employed in Cork, in 1760, as Missionaries; but they did not live then in community, or officiate in any chapel of their own. Their establishment ought to be ascribed to the founder of their present Convent. They are now erecting a new Church, on Charlotte's-Quay, to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Its foundation was laid in 1832, and when finished, the structure will be a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. The form is oblong. It measures 128 feet in length, by 60 feet in breadth, and will have a tower and spire in front to the river, 200 feet in height. The entrance will be by three lofty arched approaches and doors. The style, the light pointed, somewhat similar to that in Salisbury Cathedral, The building is entirely of wrought limestone, and when completed, will cost about £20,000. The design is by the Messrs. Paine, the execution partly by Mr. Antony, and partly by Sir Thomas Deane; but no beauty of execution can well compensate for the very unfavourable site on which it is being erected. There were two other Monastic houses in or near Cork, now totally extinct, and unrepresented. These
were Gill Abbey, a house belonging to the Regular Canons, and the Priory of St. Stephen's.

The first named Monastery was called "Antro Sancti Fion Barrie," or the Cave of St. Fin Barr. It was founded by that Saint in the seventh century, and, it is said, that in its earlier times, it contained 17 Prelates and 700 Monks, as residents.

In 908, its warlike Abbot, Ailliol M'Eogan, fell in that same battle in which Cormac, King and Archbishop of Cashel was slain.

In 970, the Abbey was destroyed by those alleged founders of Cork—the Danes.

1025, Dungal O'Donoghue, King of Cashel, who had forsaken the world, died in this Abbey.

1057, Mugron O'Mutan, Comorb, (or Bishop elect) of St. Barr, was murdered in the night by his own people.

About the year 1134, it was re-founded, as it has been called, probably in allusion to the alteration of its rules then made, when its members accepted the rules of the Canons Regular of St. Augustin. One of its most celebrated Abbots was Gilla Aeda O'Mugin, a native of Connought, who held the see of Cork, and presidency of this house, until 1172: he assisted at the Synod of Kells, so memorable in Irish history. From him it has been called Gill Abbey.

1300, The Abbot was indicted at Cork, for receiving and protecting thieves and felons, but having pleaded the payment of a former fine, and that he had not since been guilty, the Jury acquitted him.

1338, Thomos the Abbott, sued (Archdal has it "indicted") John Fitz-Walter and others, for cutting down a number of trees in his wood, at Cloghan, (the present upper Mardyke fields,) to the value of 100s. and carrying away the same by force of arms.

In 1357, Thomas O'Fin,—1359, Maurice,—Same year William,—1377 to 1403, Nicholas, and in 1418, Thady O'Cally, were Abbots.

Queen Elizabeth grated this Abbey, as well as the Red Abbey, Cork, and the Abbey of Innislau-nagh, in the County of Tipperary, to Cormac Teige McCarthy, (Master na Mona,) in common soccage; but in 1575, she altered the grant, transferring to Henry Davells, of Dungarvan, Esq., the "scite ambit and precinct" of said Abbey, together with a water mill, the fourth part of two salmon weirs, the town of Kilnecananogh, alias Kilnegranagh, 220 acres of arable land of great measure, in the same town, the town of Kilmayne, with 116 acres arable land, 130 acres plantation measure, with all others, the castles, messuages, &c. to the said Abbie belonging, and also the Churches, Chapels, and Rectories, or Parsonages of Ballinboye, Kilmurry, Kilpatrick, Kilcomocke, &c. with all the meares, fishes, alterages, oblations, observations, profits, commodities, and hereditaments, whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the said Abbie. To hold for 21 years.

By subsequent letters patent, the Queen granted in fee farm to Sir Bernard Greville, in reversion, the scite, &c. of the said Abbey, monastery, or religious house of chanons of Antro, St. Finn Barry, otherwise called Gilly, near the City of Cork; To Hold to him and his heirs male for ever. An Inquisition, dated the 3rd year of James I., finds that a great devastation, amounting to the sum of 100 marks, sterling, was made on this Abbey, and particularly on the mill and weirs thereof, within the last three years, and that Thomas Smith held the said Abbey during that time. In 1611, the King confirmed the patent to Sir Bernard Greville, who subsequently assigned his interest to the Earl of Cork, now represented by the Duke of Devonshire. In the quit rent books, the scite of the Abbey is set down with one church yard and three small gardens, containing one acre, at 5s. the year. One acre of arable land, near
the said Monastery, late in the occupation of the Abbot thereof, at 1s. 6d. One mill in the same, £2 10s. One fourth part of a salmon weir there, 7s. 6d. &c. At the siege of Cork, in 1691, Lieutenant General Scravenmore took up his quarters in this Abbey, then habitable. In 1738, the Abbey steeple fell, and in Smith's time, the whole structure had been demolished, and beyond a small fragment of a wall, adjoining "Abbey Mount," the residence of Mr. Waugh, and a portion of a window mullion, preserved in a neighbouring hut, few other vestiges remain. In the field next to Abbey Mount, human bones and other evidences of the place having been the church yard, are frequently dug up. The once celebrated cave is not now visible. It was in the great lime stone quarry upon which the Abbey was raised. The Gill Abbey weir, a little to the east, still holds its place, and at the west, stood the Abbey mill, at the river side.

The other, now extinct Priory, was that of St. Stephen's situate where the present Blue Coat Hospital stands. Connected with it, was a "Leper House," founded in 1250. Edward Henry was Custos or Keeper of it, in 1295. In 1296, the "Custos of the house of Lepers of St. Stephen," recovered for his house, from Nicholas Fitz-Maurice, the two carrucates of land of Lisneyan and Ballymacgouan, 1303, John Fitz-David de Barry sued Henry Fitz-Nicholas, custos of the house of lepers, for detaining a deed, between John de Callan, late custos, and David de Barry, made at Michaelmas, 6 Edward L, (1277.) by which, John conveyed the lands of Lysininan and Ballymacgouan to David, for 100 years, of which he was put in possession, but afterwards ejected,—the custos succeeded. The said John, afterwards brought a new action, but was again defeated.

In 1311, the custos sued Gilbert Brandon, for waste and dilapidation, he had made and suffered in the woods of Lisneynan, which had been set to him for a term of years, and also, Eustace Le Jeofne, and Juliana his wife, and recovered 20 marks, damages.

1388, August 18, the King, (Richard II,) committed to WM. Gardener, the custody of the Infirmary of St. Stephen at Cork, with all profits belonging to the same.

The Leper house having become vacant in 1408, it was granted by Henry IV. to Henry Tygham, and in 1419, regnated to another person of the same name. The possession must have been afterwards resumed, probably on the reappearance of the same loathsome disease. In the Roche MSS. is a grant, dated 13th Aug. 1588, from John Fitz-James Barrett, Prior of St. Stephen's, by Cork, and the convent of the same, to Wm. Kyent of Cork, Shearmen, and Honery ny Learie, his wife, (in consideration of aid in building of the great principal house of the Lepers,) two beds of the garden belonging to the house of the said Lepers, situate in the Nard. To hold for fifty years, at the rent of two pence, yearly. To this document, the prior put his mark!

At the suppression of the convent, it was given to the City of Cork; and, in 1674, the corporation, by an order of council, granted "the place of the prior of the Hospital of St. Stephen," to Wm. Worth. Some of the ancient possessions of this house, near Cork, are still known as the "Spittal lands." Those in the north suburbs of the City extend, from near the Barracks, towards the Church of Rathcoony; and at the south, run in the direction of the Capuchin cemetery, and embrace a piece of fertile and well cultivated ground, still called the "Friar's-walk." Until lately, the last named place contained the ruins of a small chapel. In its precincts, human skulls and other remains of the dead, as well as ecclesiastical reliques, have been dug up, amongst others, a Hebrew medal of our Redeemer, probably struck about
the year 1600. It is formed of Corinthian brass, and the legend, the decyphering and translating of which have been subjects of considerable difference amongst Hebraists, seems to read "Christ the King, came in peace, and the light from man became life."

In the fields adjoining the Hospital, vaults, and other indications of the ancient burial-ground, were not long since discovered.

From Prior Barrett's, grant it is evident, that although the several religious houses in Cork had been suppressed by law, in 1543, (Temp. Henry VIII.) yet the community in question held their convent forty-five years later, and perhaps up to the Protectorate. The same may be said of the other Monastic establishments, as we find the charter of Charles I. reciting, "that the four dissolved abbeys, viz : Gill-abbey, St. Dominick's abbey, St. Augustine's abbey, and St. Ffrannces's abbey, with their possessions, lying within the ancient franchises and liberties of Cork, were free from sesse, sesse of souldyere, and other publique charges." And we have also, seen that James II. attended divine worship in the Franciscan abbey, when in Cork.

An ancient Benedictine Nunnery stood within the City walls, in the North main-street, as heretofore mentioned. A few fragments of tombstones, window heads, &c. may still be seen amongst the neighbouring premises; but the greater portion have been taken away of late years, by collectors of antiquities, to preserve them from the Vandalism of the proprietors. The principal materials must, however, have been used about two centuries back, for the erection of a Custom-House, Corn-Market, and Bridewell, in the same vicinity.

There are at present two Nunneries, one in the south and the other in the north part of the City: both of the Presentation order. The first, which was founded in 1777, by Miss Nano Nagle, contains twenty nuns, including the Superiress and two lay nuns. The north Convent was founded in 1779, and contains seventeen nuns, including the Superiress and two lay sisters. This community removed in 1808, from its original house in Chapel-street, to that at present occupied, in Clarence-street. The members of these establishments have been, for many years, zealously and successfully engaged in the work of imparting religious, moral, and literary education, gratuitously, to the female children of the labouring classes. In the north convent alone, the school affords accommodation to not less than 800 children of this description, and numbers are clothed from the funds contributed.

The Presentation Monastery.—Douglas-Street, consists of ten members. Education forms the chief object of the brethren, who have under their active superintendence, two immense schools, one attached to their convent in Douglas-Street, and the other called the Lancasterian school, at the western extremity of Great George's-Street; each school being capable of accommodating 1000 boys.

The house of "the Brothers of the christian schools," Peacock-lane, contains a community of nine members. The order was first established here in 1815. Properly speaking, it is an association of school-Masters. Their great object being, next to a moral and religious life, the gratuituous education of poor children, combined with religious instruction. The origin of this society is of continental growth. In France, their houses were numerous before the Revolution. Napoleon, in a spirit of wise policy, recognized their utility on his accession to power, and at present, the order is beneficially extended over
France, Italy, and the adjoining states. In 1821, they were confirmed in Ireland by a Bull of Pius VII. They possess four great schools in Cork, each capable of accommodating 1000 pupils. The course of instruction embraces writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the use of the globes, mathematics, &c. Annual exhibitions are held in March. Of this fraternity, Griffith, the first of Irish Novelists, became a member, and here on the 12th of June, 1840, he died after a residence of about two years, and was buried in the Cemetery of the Monastery.

**DISSENTERS.**

Of the houses of worship, belonging to this class little can be said. The first in importance, as regards the section of the population, are those of the Wesleyan-Methodists;—six in number, one in St. Patrick's-street, a second belonging to the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists in French-church street, which formerly belonged to the French protestants, who settled in Cork, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a third in Blackpool, a fourth at the Barracks, a fifth belonging to the "Methodists of the New Connexion" in Tuckey-street, and the sixth in Henry-street. The latter is the oldest foundation in Cork, belonging to this sect; the original house having been built in 1752. In the construction of these buildings, convenience rather than embellishment or architectural forms, has been consulted.

In 1749, John Wesley visited this City, in which he experienced a determined and violent opposition, in part encouraged by the higher classes. The Grand Jury presented his brother the Rev. Charles Wesley and eight preachers, one of whom was Thomas Williams, the first missionary of Methodism in Ireland, and one of its best preachers in Cork, as persons of ill-fame, vagabonds and common disturbers of the peace, and prayed that they may be transported. —Life of Wesley.

The Presbyterian body, in Cork, is divided into two denominations; one holding connexion with the Synod of Munster, the other with that of Ulster. The Chapel belonging to the first named class, with a vestry and library adjoining, and to the ree a school, are situate in Prince's-Street. The origin of this congregation precedes the year 1717, as it appears that then the meeting-house was rebuilt, or extensively repaired, on Duncumb's-marsh, (the present site;) being described, as "a stone and mortar house, in which to worship God." The original members appear to have been chiefly Englishmen. Scotch settlers in Cork have, from time to time, adhered to this body, but never attained sufficient influence to establish the discipline of the Scotch church. As already stated, it holds connexion with the Synod of Munster, a body which submits to no confession of faith; and it has long included amongst its members, known Antitrinitarians; but of late years, the great majority has been declared Unitarian, although differing in various shades of that conclusion. The congregation, by a late census, consists of about three hundred persons, of every age; a number, small in comparison with the influence exercised by its members in the charities, the scientific and literary institutions, and in the politics of the City. Its expenditure is about £500 per annum, which includes payments (aided by stipend, from the Regium Donum,) to two ministers of £200 per annum, each. There is, also, a small fund circulated without interest, in sums not exceeding £3, amongst the industrious, but poorer members; the other items, are for charges for decayed poor, support of an alms house, situate on French's-quay, a school and library. The congregation in connexion
with the Synod of Ulster, denominated "the Scot's-church," is perfectly distinct from the former body, strictly adhering to the standards of the church of Scotland, viz. the Westminster confession of faith, with the larger and shorter catechisms. In 1841, a new Church was erected in Queen's-street, for this body. It is a small but neat and compact structure.

In Marlborough-street, (south) there is an Anabaptist Meeting-house. This congregation is, at present limited to three families in Cork. Its minister is supported out of a fund formerly bequeathed by a Mrs. Riggs. Belonging to it is a small burial ground in St. Stephen's-lane, on the head-stones of which, (13 in number,) occur the names of Allin, Austin, Fowke, Falkiner, Jones, Lapp, &c. The oldest monument, is that of Edward Falkiner, Esq. date 1722.

The Meeting-house of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, in Grattan-Street, is a remarkably neat and convenient building, of nearly a square form. It is heated by a hot water apparatus. Attached to it are several committee and sitting rooms, a small library, a residence for the care taker, and an alms house, at present, containing only one inmate, a decayed and aged member of the society. Without any pretensions to architectural decoration,—all ornament being excluded, and plainness and simplicity of character being alone had in view—the general effect is highly pleasing; the admirable neatness and fitness, and the plain elegance prevalent throughout possess an attraction, which more ambitious structures fail to attain. An inscription, on the northern wall, records that the original meeting house, after having stood 100 years, was taken down and rebuilt in 1777. The present house was erected in 1833—G. T. Beale, the architect.

This society has been established in Cork since the days of Cromwell's Protectorate. The present number of its members, exceeds 600.

About that period, the celebrated Wm. Penn, having arrived in Cork, charged with the management of his Father's estates in Imokilly, Ibaune, and Bar-ryroe, accidentally met, at a Quaker meeting, with Thomas Loel, whom he had heard formerly preach at Oxford. Penn was, from his boyhood upwards, of a serious and religious turn, and the effect of Loel's discourse so impressed him, that he became thenceforth a convert to the doctrines of that society. The consequence of this adherence soon gave him a taste of the effects of that intollerant and persecuting spirit then so prevalent. In September, 1667, he was apprehended with eighteen others, on the plea of a proclamation issued against tumultuous assemblies, and committed to prison by the Mayor, (Christopher Rey,) but upon application to Lord Orrery, soon after obtained his discharge. In 1690, in the Mayoralty of Mathew Deane, Richard Pike, a soldier, with other Quakers, were taken up and imprisoned on a like plea; and in the following year, Solomon Eccles, a Quaker, was whipped through the streets of Cork as a vagabond, and, afterwards, turned out of the town. His offence had been that he went into St. Finn-Barr's cathedral, where Mr. Benjamin Cross was preaching in a surplice, an article of costume formerly denounced by the same Cross, in his dissenting days; Eccles, worked up to indignation by the apostacy, declared that the prayers of the wicked are an abomination to the land; on which he was taken, and committed to prison by the Mayor, and otherwise punished as just mentioned. Despite, however, all persecution, often to be sure, provoked by their own zeal and fanaticism—a general fault of the times,—the society held its ground, and encreased in proportion to the resistance opposed to its progress. It is, at present, without being very numerous, a respectable and influential body in the City, noiseless and unobtrusive in its position, and the advocacy of its peculiar doctrines.
The Independent Chapel, in George's-Street, was erected in 1831, on the site of the old assembly-rooms. The external appearance is very neat. It is enclosed by a palisade in a line with the street. The interior is an oblong, rounded at the extremities, 80 feet, by 40. It is lit from the roof, by circular lights, forming compartments in a richly panelled and arched ceiling; the building was designed and executed by the Messrs. Pain. An old Independent chapel was standing in 1769, on the Coal-Quay; a subsequent chapel was erected in Cook-street, now occupied by the Mechanics' Institute.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Foundling Hospital.—This Institution is situate in Leitrim-street, in the parish of St. Anne-Shandon. The building, which was erected in 1747, is a large quadrangle, having a chapel on the west side. By an Act of the Irish Parliament in 1735, a Corporation was formed, under the name of "the Governors of the Work-House of the City of Cork," to whom was given power to seize and apprehend sturdy beggars, or other idle vagabonds, and confine them for any time not longer than four years, in the said Work-House, and keep them to hard labour. The act also authorized them to receive Children left on the parish, and to clothe, maintain, and educate them in the Protestant Religion, and apprentice them to trades or as servants. In 1833, there were on the establishment 44G children as interns, and 872 externs, total 1318. It possesses four schools, an infirmary, and a tailor's and shoe-maker's work-room, where the boys are taught to make all their own clothes and shoes, and thus save the Institution considerable expense. The girls are also instructed in the making of their own clothes, and in plain work, and some of them, in the manufacture of lace. The Institution is supported by a tax of one shilling per ton, on all coals imported into Cork, which has produced an average annual income of £6000, but is now in process of reduction, as the establishment has been closed against the further admission of foundlings, and by the operations of the Poor Law, placed under the control of the Commissioners.

The following table will give a brief comparative view of its affairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>£6,821 5</td>
<td>£5,719 7 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>£5,908 16 6</td>
<td>£4,739 7 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1838 Externs, 653 | 1842 Externs, 258
Interns, 494 | Interns, 494

1147 | 762

The Magdalen Asylum, Peacock-lane, north suburbs, was founded and partly endowed in 1809, by Nicholas Therry, for the protection and reclaiming of Roman Catholic females, who had strayed from the paths of virtue, the number of whom in 1836, was 28. It is managed by a committee of ladies, and supported by voluntary contributions, and partly by the labour and industry of its inmates, who remain here for a period of three years; passing in that time through a religious probation, previously to their being again sent into society. The Refuge and Penitentiary, in Dean-street, near the Cathedral, is a similar asylum, for the reformation of Protestant females. It was instituted in 1825.
The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Rutland-Street, affords protection, and education in the Roman Catholic Religion, to destitute children, varying in number from 100 to 40, according as its funds are abundant, or otherwise. It was established in 1806, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Its income, in 1837, was nearly £400, in which year it contained 50 children, fed at 2½ d. per day each.

The Masonic Female Orphan-Asylum, affords moral and religious education, with food and raiment, to about 22 destitute female orphans of deceased members of the Masonic body. It was established in 1820, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Protestant Orphan Society, supports 54 children. It was founded in 1832, for the relief of destitute Protestant Orphans, under the age of ten years. Its income, in 1835, was £435. The business is conducted by a committee of twenty-one.

The Indigent Room-keepers' Society, was founded in 1808, for the relief of the poor and needy of every denomination; but especially widows, orphans, and those liable by illness: to this is added moral and religious instruction. In January, 1838, a sum of about £7 weekly, was divided amongst 173 families. The average annual expenditure is about £365.

St. Stephen's Blue-coat Hospital.—— Upon the dissolution of the Convent and Leper Hospital of St. Stephen, the site was granted to the City of Cork, and the possessions variously distributed. In the 10th year of James I., fifty-six gardens and several thatched tenements, "parcell of the estate of St. Stephen's Church and of the Hospital to said Church belonging," were granted for 21 years, to FRANCIS BLUNDELL, Clerk of the Commissioners for defective titles. In 1674, the "Place of the Prior and Hospital of St. Stephen" became vested in Wm. WORTH, Esq., by a grant from the Corporation, but was again resumed by the Roman Catholic party, on the breaking out of the Revolution of 1688. By power of attorney, dated the 11th February, 1689, "DOMINICK SARSFIELD, Esq. Mayor of the City of Cork, and Prior of the Hospital of St. Stephen, without ye south gate of ye said City, pursuant to an order lately made in the Common Council of ye said City, authorized Michael Gold of ye City of Cork, Gent, as his Attorney, to recover from John Cornisk and others, the lessees and tenants of the lands and tenements belonging to the said Hospital, to the use and in trust for the Reverend Fathers of ye Society of Jesus, living in the said City, ye sume of three score pounds sterling, yearly; to commence from the 25th day of March last, and to continue as in the said order of Council is settled." But on the surrender of the City to the arms of William, in the following year, the Hospital was again restored to the WORTH family. A few years later, (in 1699,) Baron WORTH made a grant of the house to the Mayor and Constable of the Staple in Cork, for the support and education of poor boys; and at the same time, endowed it with some of its former possessions, under the name of North and South Spittal lands. The present establishment occupies the site of the ancient chapel of St. Stephen. The income derivable from the grant, amounted in 1750, to £457 5s. 6d. at present it is only £443 4s. 4d. out of which 22 poor Protestant boys are maintained and educated, and afterwards apprenticed out. A sum of £20, is also applied to the support of four students, (from this house) in Trinity College, Dublin, as directed by the grant.

In the hall, is a statue of HUGH LAWTON, a former master of this school, and Mayor of Cork; it had previously occupied a niche in the Hall of the Exchange.

The Green Coat Hospital, in the Church-yard of St. Ann Shandon, was erected in 1720, and is supported on a bequest of £24, (now producing £235...
18s. yearly,) left by Stephen Skiddy, of London, Vintner, in 1584,—a grant from the Corporation, and another bequest, under the will of Roger Bret-Tridge, made in 1683. The gross income is £493 18s. In this establishment, 41 Protestant widows, and 7 old soldiers are maintained; and 20 boys and 20 girls are supported and educated, and finally apprenticed out to trades. Day and Sunday Schools are attached. The Almshouse stands to the rear of the schools, and forms with the latter, three sides of a square. A piazza runs in front of the basement story, consisting of numerous arches, and forms a perfect cloister or ambulatory. In Skiddy's Almshouse, died in 1792, aged 103 years, Catherine Parr, great grand-daughter of the famous old Thomas Parr; but her years were exceeded by those of Margaret Ward, who at the age of 106, died in the Almshouse of Peter's Parish, in the year 1797.

Moses Deane's Charity, was founded under the will of that benevolent individual, made in 1726, in which he left £4800, between the parishes of Christ church, and St. Peter, St. Nicholas and St. Mary-Shandon, for the education of 20 boys, and 20 girls, in each parish; he also left £4000, for the support of old men and women, in the same parishes. Some of these bequests, of which the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., were appointed trustees, have been made available, others not. In the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Mary Shandon, schools are established pursuant to those trusts.

In Christ-church Lane, is an Almshouse for the support of the Protestant poor of both sexes; and connected with it is a charity school, for the education of 15 poor boys of the parish for ever.

In Douglas-Street is a Roman Catholic Almshouse, for the reception of 36 distressed women; it was established by Miss Nano Nagle, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

The St. John's Charitable Asylum, in the same street, merely provides lodging or rather shelter, for aged and destitute poor men, of whom it contains about twenty-four, affording scarcely any other relief, from the want of funds.

The Cork Friendly Society has been established, to enable industrious tradesmen, servants, and labourers, to make provision for their support in sickness, and old age, on payment of one shilling monthly, if under the age of thirty at the time of subscribing, or an increased sum if over that age.

The Loan Society is incorporated by act of Parliament; its object is the relief of poor industrious families, by loans of three pounds, repayable by weekly instalments. During the year ending in January, 1835, 2137, families, averaging about 10,000 individuals, had obtained relief from this society.

Mayor and Sheriff's Charity. This Institution originated in the Mayoralty of Sir Samuel Rowland in 1787. £200 annually was given by the corporation, in lieu of a like sum formerly given out of the salaries of the Mayor and Sheriffs; out of which, fifty families, consisting of freemen, or the widows and children of freemen, were paid small weekly sums, varying from one shilling to two and six pence. This charity will cease henceforward.

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

These are numerous and valuable, productive of great public advantage, and well and efficiently managed.

There are two Infirmaries. The north Infirmary, is peculiarly a City establishment; it was originally founded and incorporated in 1719, but has been recently rebuilt and considerably enlarged. At its first establishment, it contained 28 beds, now it is
calculated for 110. It is attended by two Physicians and two Surgeons. In 1842, there were admitted 558 patients, and attended as externs, 17,630. Its total income, derived from subscriptions, Parliamentary and Grand Jury grants, &c, was £1,100 3s. 1d., out of which, £205 14s. 11d. is paid in salaries.

The South Infirmary, situate near Langford-row, is a City and County establishment, and was incorporated in 1722. It contains 50 beds, and is attended by two Physicians and two Surgeons, besides a consulting, and a resident Surgeon and Apothecary. Its income, derived from subscriptions, Grand Jury and other grants, in 1842, was £818 16s. 5d. In the same year, 581 intern, and 21,078 extern patients were attended. Connected with this establishment, is a school of Physic and Surgery. In the season, Lectures are delivered on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Materia Medica, &c, which are recognised by the London College of Surgeons, and Irish Apothecary's Hall. Under an act of Parliament, passed in 1832, it is intended that these two charities shall be consolidated under the name of the " General Infirmary." The expense of supporting each Hospital patient in 1839, was £1 7s. 2d.

The Fever Hospital, situate on the ascent of the old Youghal road, St. Ann's Parish, was instituted in 1802, for the prevention and cure of contagious Fever; from which year to the November of 1836, there were received 49,030 patients. It possesses 180 beds, with sufficient accommodations, and a Medical staff of four Physicians and an Apothecary. Its report for 1835, states that generally the rate of mortality in it—41/3, was lower than in Dublin, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, &c. whilst the expense of each patient admitted, was 11s. 1d. being the lowest on 42 hospitals referred to, the expense in one of them being stated at £5 3s. per head.

The income of this establishment, in 1842, was £1,178 4s. 8d. The number of admissions 1,225, and of deaths 73.

The Dispensary and Humane Society—Hanover-Street, was founded in 1787, principally by the exertions of the late Mr. Joshua Beale, of Myrtle-hill, and is confessedly, one of the most useful, valuable, and efficient institutions in the City. It provides medicine and medical aid for the poor in town and suburbs; and for this purpose, the whole city is divided into seven districts, each attended by a Physician; " so that in point of efficiency," says Phelan, in his Inquiry into the state of Irish Medical Charities, " it may be considered as seven Dispensaries." In 1842, there were visited by the Physicians, or daily prescribed for at the Dispensary, 9,972 patients, which includes 494, attended by the resident Surgeon. Resuscitating apparatus are always in readiness for cases of suspended animation. The establishment is supported by annual subscriptions, occasional charity sermons, and Grand Jury presentments. Its income in 1843, was £569 13s. 0d. There are three smaller Dispensaries in the outlets, viz. on the Glanmire-road, at Blackrock, and at Douglas, but quite unconnected with the above Institution.

The Lying-in-Hospital, in Nile-Street, was established in 1798, for the relief of poor married women. It contains 12 beds, and in the year 1834, 281 Patients were relieved. Its income in that year, amounted to £416 16s. 5d. A South district Lying-in-Hospital, was established in 1837, for a similar purpose.

The Lunatic Asylum, Blackrock road. This establishment is supported principally by City and County Grand Jury Presentments, and affords relief, on an annual average, to about 400 persons, afflicted with various forms of insanity. In 1837, there were
The Cork Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, near the South-Terrace, was established in 1841, and is supported principally out of the surplus income of the Cork Small Loan Fund Society. The number of its inmates were, in 1842, twelve males, and six females. The Asylum, once the House of Industry, is a large quadrangular building, with an open central area; above the door way is a wooden cupola.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

The City of Cork ought to be one of the best governed communities in the empire, having received no less than seventeen Charters, between the reigns of King John and George II. Of these, with the exception of the first, Smith has given excellent abstracts. We owe our knowledge of the Charter of John, to the research and intelligence of Richard Sainthill, Esq. who in 1828, when Common Speaker, discovered amongst the Harleian collections, in the British Museum, an ancient copy,—the original we believe is lost,—in Norman-French, of which he afterwards published a notice. The following is the preamble of this Charter;—John at the time of its grant was only Earl of Morton, and Lord of Ireland.

John, the Son of the King of England, Lord of Ireland, &c, Greeting.

I have granted and given, and by this my Charter confirm to the citizens of Cork, all the fields held of my city of Cork, and the ground on which the city is now, for my benefit, to increase the strength of the citizens. This is to them and to their heirs, To Hold of me and my heirs, and to remain in frank burgage by such customs and rent, as the Burgesses of Bristol in England pay yearly for their burgages; and to secure my city of Cork, I grant this to the same my citizens of Cork, all the Laws, Franchises, and Customs of freight on whatsoever sails. And firmly commanding that the aforesaid my citizens of Cork, and their heirs and successors have the aforesaid city of Cork of me and my successors as is aforesaid, and have all the laws and franchises, and frank customs of Bristol. And as those were wont to be used and written in my Court and in my Hundred of Cork, and in all business. And I forbid that any wrong or hinderance be given to the aforesaid laws and franchises, which gifts from us are given and granted. In testimony, &c.

The Charter of Henry III., 26th of his reign, (1242,) grants to the Corporation in fee farm, (in libro burgagio silicet per servitium landagibile;) the city of Cork, within and without the walls, to the right bounds of the city, at a fee farm rent of 80 marks annually.* This at the present day it is supposed, would produce a yearly income of about £100,000; all that now remains of it is about £700.

The next Charters are those of Edward I., (1291,) Edward II., (1319,) and Edward, III. (1330.)

The Charter of Edward IV.—1442,—lays down the City limits, and notices that the city and suburbs, had lately eleven parish churches to the same belonging; which churches and suburbs were then ruinous, waste, burned and destroyed, by Irish enemies, and English rebels, and had been so for the term of 50 years and upwards. This Charter shews what passed to the citizens under that of Henry III. and that the suburbs consisted of an ambit of an Irish mile around the City on every side.

The sixth Charter is that of Henry VII., (1500.) It extends the franchise and liberties over the entire

* The Corporation still pay to the Crown, " for the fee farme of Corke and for the discharging of twenty marks," £100 Irish per year.
of Cork Harbour, wheresoever the tide ebbs and flows. There are other Charters of Henry VIII., (1537,) Edward VI. (1549,) and Elizabeth, (1571.)

The Charter of James I., (1609,) constitutes Cork a free City, and the Mayor, &c, a body politic by the name of Mayor, Sheriffs and Commonalty, (the previous title of incorporation had been that of Mayor, Bailiff's and Citizens;) and that said City, and the soil and ground extending from the outward part of the walls thereof, by the space and circuit of three miles, should be the liberties and franchises of said City, and a distinct county by itself. Hence it appears that the County of the City, is not a County by prescription, but a creation of the Charter, and it was afterwards defined by an ambit made in pursuance of it; by this Charter, the Mayor is empowered to punish whores, scolds, and disorderly persons.

By another of Charles I., the four dissolved religious houses, are for the first time brought within the jurisdiction of the city.

The final Charter, that of George the II. gives licence to the Corporation, to hold two fairs annually, at a place called the Lough.

Under these Charters, the government of the city was vested in a Mayor, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, an unlimited number of Aldermen, (persons who had served the office of Mayor,) and twenty four Burgesses, who formed the Common Council.

The Election of Mayor and Sheriffs hitherto had been vested in the Freemen, who amounted in number to 2665, (of whom 73 were Catholics,) but in practice, the election had vested in a club, consisting of the leading freemen, under the title of the "Friendly Club." The election took place annually, on the first Monday of July, three months before entering on office. It was managed by a kind of lottery. The names of all the resident burgesses were thrown into a hat in open court, five of which being drawn out by a charity-boy, the senior, in point of service, was declared the Mayor elect, and the selection was supported, if necessary, by the votes of the Freemen. Smith, (Hist. Cork, Vol. I.) mentions an older manner of election, as he found it in the council book. It took place in the King's old castle. But a still earlier form is noticed amongst the Roche MSS. in a document of the time of Elizabeth, which states "that the Mayor and both Ballives chose each a good able man, of which three, the whole commons of Cork should electe one to be their governor, and Maior of the same." Then it goes on to say, "that under this system, one of Corke came to one of the Ballives and delivered unto him a certeyn some of moneye for the electing and choisinge of hym to that purpose; and so be did, and was elected and made Maior;" but afterwards, the bribier sought at law to recover the money so given. The opinion however of the Judges of the superior courts, was averse to his claim. Formerly on his entering into office, the population enjoyed a day's saturnalia; they followed the Mayor from the court, and flung bran upon him, in hopes of an abundant year. Hence the phrase "bran new." * This custom seems to have been first discontinued in 1787; another old pageant, that of riding the franchise, has also long fallen into disuse.

In Smith's time, the Mayor's salary was £500, at present it is fixed at £1200, but it is intended henceforth to be reduced.

The first magistrate of Cork on record, was John De Spenser, who was Provost in 1199. In 1272, the

* Wheat and salt were thrown on the young (last) Earl of Desmond, (Temp. Eliz.) on his entering Kilmallock. "An ancient ceremony used in that province, upon the election of their Mayors and Officers, as a prediction of future peace and plenty."—Pacata Hib.
first Mayor, Rich. Morren, was appointed; he has been succeeded by a long line of 533 Magistrates, unbroken to the year 1843, save during ten years of the war of the Commonwealth, when the city may be said to have changed its inhabitants. We have one ancient instance on record, of Royal interference in the choice of a chief magistrate, in the case of John Myne, whose election, Edward III. in 1359, informed the Citizens he had approved of, and commanded them to accept him as their Mayor, and deliver to him the desk, with the rolls of the Court of the Hundred, the books of Green Wax, the seal of the chief magistracy, and the keys and all other things belonging to his office. But the parties addressed, seem to have either disregarded or evaded the mandate, for Myne's name does not occur in the list of Mayors, until twenty-four years after. A more modern instance brings us down to the year 1835, when the name of the Mayor elect, was rejected by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and a new election had to be made, in which a different person was chosen.

By the Municipal Act, 3 and 4, Victoria, Chap. 108, very extensive changes were effected in the Corporation system of Cork. Its ancient style of "Mayor, Sheriffs and Commonalty," was altered to "Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses." The Elective constituency was changed, and the power of Electing vested in £10 householders. The Town Council constituting the governing authority, was composed of a representative body of eight Councillors, for each of the eight Wards of the City, 64 members altogether; 16 of these having the greatest number of Votes become Aldermen. One third of the Council go out annually, and half the number of Aldermen go out triennially. The Mayor is chosen on the first of November, in every year, out of the Aldermen or Councillors of the Borough. He is, as of old, an ex-officio Justice of the Peace, and by this statute is created the returning officer at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament. In lieu of two Sheriffs, as of old, the City now possesses but one, whose appointment vests in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The first Election of a Town Council, under this enactment, took place on the 25th of October 1841; and the choice of the first Mayor, under the new system, fell upon one of the best and worthiest of citizens, Thomas Lyons, Esq., who immediately after his election, was chaired through the City.

In 1749, the City Revenue amounted to £1286 19s. 8½d., and the expenditure to £726 12s. Od.

In 1833, the Commissioners of Corporate enquiry, found the income as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fee Farm Rents</td>
<td>£320 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminable Leases</td>
<td>455 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid by Harbour Board</td>
<td>379 4 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Water Shares</td>
<td>125 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>4976 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In that year the Corporate debt was £7,247 17s. 9d. In 1842, the Chamberlain of the reformed Corporation, reported the Revenues received for the last half year to be, for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td>£839 18 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe water shares</td>
<td>150 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>1725 5 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>37 11 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£2652 16 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ordinary Expenes at .......... £3441 1 10
The extraordinary, consequent upon the Municipal Reform, £5866 4 1
And the Corporate debt, .......... £10,484 18 6
The rents above mentioned, are derivable from 25 fee farm grants, and 33 leases for years. The earliest of the latter class is dated in 1686, and the latest in 1824. The remaining portion is derived from the market, and the gateage tolls. Out of this income, the corporation pay the salaries of the Mayor, and other public officers, keep in repair the two ancient bridges, (north and south,) and pave and flag the Main-streets. But compared with this, the Corporation revenue in the reign of James I., was still more inconsiderable. Amongst the Roche papers, is a document of the date of 1620, whereby the Mayor, Sheriff and Commonalty, granted to Alderman Dominick Roche, the taxes of the city, for twelve years, upon condition, that he should build thereout, a strong and sufficient Gaol-house; secondly, that he should after six years thence, redeem several mortgages therein mentioned; and thirdly, that within ten years next, he should build two sufficient stone bridges, in said city, where the timber bridges then were; one on the north gate, and one at the south gate; and also one sufficient market-house. Amongst the mortgages to be redeemed, was that on the fishing pools, mortgaged to George Goold, John Coppinger, and Edward Morrogh. Another on the Common land, the two fays, and the market;—the fees and duties of the market, mortgaged for £250; those of the water bailiffe, for £120;—the shops, under the Tholsel, for £80, to Edmond Roche Fitz-Morris;—the market house, with Stephen Mighes holding, and the rent reserved for a payre of stays and a backside, next the County Court-house.

The City has from 1559, if not from an earlier period returned two Members to Parliament. The act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, in this respect, made no change as regards Cork. When the City became first represented we are not informed; at all events, the intervals were often exceedingly long between the few Elections which must have occurred. Smith mentions the return of John Draper, to serve in the English (querc, of the Pale,) Parliament in 1357, and Tuckey records returns for the years 1559 and 1585; after 1613, the Irish Commons Journals supply the succeeding names. As intimated elsewhere, the City paid its representatives for their attendance in Parliament. Alderman Thomas Sarsfield and John Myaghe, having "been appointed for the City of Cork, Burgesses, to the last Parliament," in 1585, "acknowledge to have received from Stephen Tyrry, Mayor of Corke, and the Bailiffs, Counsell and Commons, of the same, the sum of £28 11s. 8d." to "furnish" them therefor. (Sarsfield MSS.) Smith Hist. Cork, I., has given a receipt of Alderman Dominick Roche, in 1641, to the Chamberlain and Corporation, for a sum of £87, being at the rate of 7s. 6d. per day whilst attending as a Burgess in Parliament.

Several Guilds and sub-incorporations, have subsisted within the city, from an early period. The Merchants were long associated, as "the society of the Merchants' staple of Cork," and held property as such. The lands of Ballinamought, in the north liberties, forming a portion of it. They elected from their own body, a Mayor and two Constables of the staple, who took cognizance of debts and contracts touching merchandise, and enforced payment, when necessary. From the Roche and Sarsfield papers we find Mayors and Constables of the staple, were of old date. The Charter of Charles I. (1632) grants, that David Terry Fitz-Edmond, and thirty-two other merchants therein named, and all other merchants, shall be an incorporate body, and have perpetual succession, by the name of the Mayor, constables, and society of merchants staple of said city, and the said David Terry, is constituted Mayor, to continue until
Monday before the feast of all saints, then next. The office was upheld by annual election, in the court of D'Oyer hundred, until 1837, when it ceased.

In 1657, the Goldsmiths, Saddlers, Bridlemakers, Pewterers, Plumbers, Timmen, Lattin Workers, Founders, Braziers, Glaizers, and Upholsterers, were incorporated by an act of the Mayor, &c, by the name of "the Master, Wardens, and Company of Goldsmiths." The beautiful silver mace of this Guild, is now in the possession of George Martin, Esq. of Cork.

The following is the order of precedence of the other Guilds according to priority of date.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guild</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Carpenters' mace</td>
<td>1667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victuallers</td>
<td>1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons</td>
<td>1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopers,</td>
<td>1702, and again in 1817.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakers</td>
<td>1708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordwainers</td>
<td>1724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbers</td>
<td>1734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewers</td>
<td>1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painters, Sawyers &amp; Brogue</td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COURT.—The office of Recorder is held for life, at a salary of £250 a year. He is empowered, by statute, to try causes without other Justices. His courts are generally held twice in the week throughout the year; on Thursdays, he presides in the court of Record, in which all personal actions are tried, except Replevins, and Ejectments. Under the Municipal Act, he is empowered to hold a court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, with the same powers as

* The Guilds have in modern times fallen into disuse. Their reappearance has been few and far between. On the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, held 1st July, 1787, the subtrading Corporations after a discontinuance of over 30 years, appeared before the Mansion-House and joined the Blackpool Cavalry, and thence marched in order to and from the Church.

any court of Quarter Sessions of Counties in Ireland. The consequent extension of the powers of the Civil bill act, to this court has much increased its utility, and rendered it highly advantageous to the citizens. The Recorder presides on Fridays, for the discharge of crown business, and once in every month for the trial of Civil Bill causes. The appointment of the Officers of his court is vested in him.

The Assizes are held twice in the year, and generally continue sitting a fortnight each time; the City business, however, occupying the smaller portion of that period. The returns for Sessions and Assizes for ten years, ending in 1837, exhibit the following as the state of crime in Cork, as dealt with in those courts.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sessions</td>
<td>1828 to 1837 inclusive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4536</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>253</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assizes, Same period</td>
<td>1274</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>266</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Court of Conscience, and Police Office, are held in the Old Corn Market—ancient Queen's Castle,— in Market-street. In the former, a board of six Aldermen preside in rotation. It hears and determines in civil cases, where the amount sued for does not exceed 40 shillings. The second court possesses the power of Petty Sessions. These courts sit daily. In the Police Office, the number of informations sworn for the purpose of keeping the peace alone, has amounted in one year, to 441.

BOARDS.—A considerable portion of the civic affairs is managed by boards.
The Board of "Wide-street Commissioners," was established in 1822, under an act of Parliament rendered exceedingly necessary at the time, by the neglected and filthy state of the streets, passages, and outlets, and although since become rather unpopular, it must be confessed, that it has effected many desirable improvements. Its powers extend to the paving, repairing, altering, and widening the streets, and superintending and licensing the public vehicles, that ply for hire, &c. Its principal income is derived from a sum of £8,800, paid annually out of the grand jury levies; out of which, a sum of about £5,600, is disbursed, on the repairs of the streets, and a further sum of £3,200, is paid over to the Gas-light company, for the lighting of the city.

One of the most popular of the corporate boards, is that of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Harbour, the building of quays, and watching over the shipping interests. It consists of the Mayor, Sheriff and City representatives, for the time being, five members of the Town Council, and twenty-five merchants, of whom five go out annually by rotation. Their income averages about £6000; and it is admitted, that in its expenditure on objects of real and permanent utility, as well as of ornament to the city, they need not fear comparison with any of the other civic boards. Under their management the river has been considerably deepened, and the beautiful lines of quays, of which Cork is so justly proud, have been erected.

Pipe Water Company.—As early as the reign of Edward I. (Oct. 13, 1303,) a grant was made to the Bailiffs and men of Cork, of half the proceeds of its Murage toll, to defray the cost of an aqueduct for the conveyance of fresh water into the city. Of this aqueduct, we have no other mention on record, nor does any trace of it now exist.

In 1762, a company was established under an act of Parliament, for supplying the city with water. Of one hundred shares, which form its capital, the Corporation hold twenty-five, and the rest are held by private individuals. The works erected by them for raising water to a reservoir or basin, about fifty feet above the level of the river Lee, are situate about a mile and a half west from town, and thence the lower portions of the City are supplied, on payment of an annual sum of two Guineas by subscribers. Three public fountains alone, free to the public, are all that are available from this establishment to the poorer part of the community. Since the enactment of the Municipal statute, the management of the Company has been placed in the hands of twelve trustees, approved of by the Chancellor; three of whom were recommended by the Town Council, three by the public, and the remainder, by the proprietors of seventy-five shares.

In 1814, twenty-five public pumps were sunk by order of the Corporation; twelve in the north, and south districts, and thirteen in the centre, and a tank of 16,000 gallons contents, was erected at Lady's well, at an expense of £750. The quantity of water which this spring produces in the four and twenty hours, is 37,500 gallons. The supply from all these sources, it is unnecessary to say, is insufficient for so large a community as that of Cork; and the present Corporation early directed their attention to the subject, in order to provide a remedy. To the able and intelligent labours of Messrs. T. JENNINGS, and RICHARD DOWDEN, (RD.; the public is indebted for several reports, from which may shortly be expected, the advantage of a general and abundant supply of this most necessary element, provided by means of a low graduated rate. The offer of the Council to purchase the seventy-five private shares has been accepted by the Trustees, and as soon as all necessary arrangements and works shall
be completed, it is intended to erect a hundred public fountains, to be open at all hours, by which it is calculated that "no part of the City will be two hundred yards from a fountain."

The Gas-light Company.—In 1825, the Wide-street Commissioners, contracted with the London United Company, for twenty-one years, for the yearly sum of £3200. By the terms of this agreement, the lamps are to continue lighting from sunset to sunrise; the light supplied from each lantern, to be equal in intensity to the combined light of at least twelve mould tallow candles, of six to the pound, and so as that a newspaper may be read in the middle of the street by night. The Gas-works are situate at the side of the Monereamash, near the Corn-market, and have been described in a paper by Mr. Francis Young, printed by order of the Cuvierian Society.

A Police force was established in Cork, in 1834, not however, with the general concurrence of the inhabitants, who regarded such a force as unnecessary, in a city proverbially peaceable, and dreaded the increase of taxation caused by it. It consists at present of 92 men, commanded by a chief Constable, and costs the city about £1,900 per annum. It is distributed into twelve stations; four in the south district, Barrack-street, Gaol-road, Waterloo Buildings, and Cap-Well; Tuckey-street, and Great George's-Street in the middle, and the remaining six in the north district, viz. in King-street, Shandon-street, Silver-Spring, Sunday's-Well, Peacock-lane, and Blackpool.

The valuation of Cork is about £121,000, from which is generally deducted about £20,000 for poor and waste. The whole Grand Jury taxation is supposed to be about a fifth of the entire rental of the city. Within the present century, the amount of this taxation did not exceed six-pence in the pound; at present it is about 4s. 4d. Up to 1772, the valuation was made according to the amount of reputed property; this however, being considered both unjust as well as inquisitorial, was afterwards changed.

COINS.—A mint was established in Cork as early as the reign of Edward I., but few of the coins are now known to exist. The Cork pennies of this reign are given in Simon's work on Irish Coins; they have the King's head within a triangle, and bear the inscription, "Edw. R. Ang. Dns. Hyb." On the reverse, the cross and three pellets in each quarter, and round it, "Civitas Corcacie." Since the publication of Simon's work, a few half-pence of the same coinage have been discovered, which are exactly similar to the penny, both in type and legend.

The Cork Groats of Edward IV. are also very rare; generally light, ill preserved, and badly struck. The obverses are similar to those of the other groats of this King; the reverse bears "Civitas Corcacie."

There seem to have been sad doings at the Cork mint in this reign. It appears by two acts, (11th and 12th Edward IV.) that a great deal of light and bad money had been coined here. The coiners of Cork referred to in these acts, were John Fannin, John Crone, and Patrick Martel; and power is given to the Mayor, in case the said coiners do not appear before the Deputy in Parliament, that it should be lawful to execute the law on their persons, as traitors attainted. An act of the Parliament, held at Drogheda, in the 16th year of the same King, decrees that as the silver money struck here, was neither lawful in itself, or of lawful weight or allay, it should be utterly damned, and not taken in payment.

In 1647, shillings, and six-penny pieces in silver, were struck at Cork, and are probably the last silver coins we have of Cork mintage. Some copper and brass pieces were also struck here about the same
time; of these, two lately discovered are Square, one of them bearing a castle on one side, and "Cork" on the other—the date 1646. The second bears, in a small circle, the word "Cork," under a crown; the other side is without either type or legend. On another of the coins of this period, are the arms of the Commonwealth; legend: "a Corke farthing;" reverse, a harp with the same legend. Other tokens are published in Snelling's supplement to Simon, and are to be found in collections in Cork; one having within a circle, "Cork city," and round it, "1658, P. M. Mayor." (Philip Matthews;) on the obverse, the Cork arms,—a ship between two castles. Another, bearing the legend "1659, a Cork penny." On the obverse, the ship between two castles; legend, "the Arms of Cork." Another coin similar to that of 1658, is in the collection of John Lindsay, Esq. of Maryville, (to whose obliging kindness I owe much information upon the subject noticed.) It bears the reverse, "JONAS MORRIS OF CORK, 1657." Another, in the same collection, is like that of 1659, but having only one castle on the obverse, and 1656, on the reverse. The writer has, in his possession, a brass token, apparently of the same period, on one side inscribed "Edward Goble," and having the ciphers, E. G. within a circle, and on the obverse, "Cork Brazier." The name of Robert Goble,—a member doubtless, of this family,—is found on the mace of the Guild of Goldsmiths, (already mentioned) as master, in 1696. The last token of the 17th century, of which we have any notice, is a very curious one, bearing on the obverse, the head of King Charles II. in the centre of an oak tree, under three crowns, and his pursuers under a tree; reverse, "William Ballard, his Penny, Cork, 1677." One or two tokens were also struck in Cork, about 1794; to which may be added the Farthings of Messrs. Todd, as also, Fitzgibbon, (1835,) Ogilvie and Bird, (1838,) Carmichael and Co. (1841,) G. S. Beale, (1842,) and the "Cork Mont de Piete," without date. MEDALS.—The Medallic history of Cork is soon told. In 1745, the period of the last Rebellion of the Pretender in Scotland, the "True Blue" Corps, composed principally of the Shop-keepers and Merchants of Cork, wore a large Silver Medal, hung round the neck. It was struck purposely for this Corps, and may still occasionally be met with amongst their descendants. Another Medal, recording the tolerant virtues of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, struck probably after his death, may occasionally be met with, but we have not seen, and cannot therefore further describe it. A large and handsome Medal was struck by Mossop, in 1807, for the Cork Institution. In 1814, a Centenary Medal of Copper bronze, was struck by Thomas Wyon, Jun., for the Corporation of Cork, to commemorate the accession of the house of Brunswick. A Gold Medal from the same die, was afterwards presented on the first of August, to the Prince Regent, and a silver Medal to the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of the Corporation;—a large number of the Citizens subscribed for these Medals by which the whole expense was defrayed. Of the Temperance Medals issued by the Rev. Mr. Mathew to his disciples, there are at least eight different descriptions; one by Davis of Birmingham, for the "Cork Roman Catholic, Total Abstinence Association, the Rev. T. Mathew, President, founded 10th April, 1838;" another by Jones, for the same Society, bearing on the obverse, "In hoc signo vinces." Third by Davis,—inscribed "Temperance Society," with the declaration within a wreath of flowers. Fourth by Otley,—the declaration within a wreath of Oak—and below " instituted 1833." Fifth by Davis,—Portrait of the Very Rev. T. Mathew, from a miniature by Buck; and reverse, within a wreath of Shamrocks: "He reasoned..."
of Righteousness, Temperance, and Judgment to come,—Acts, ch. 24, v. 25—and on scroll work: "the Apostle of Temperance." Sixth, a small one, with the portrait of Mr. Mathew. Seventh, a like size, with the emblems of Religion on an altar, on which the Holy Ghost is descending. Inscription: "You were signed with the Holy Spirit of promise." Ephes. 1, 13. Eighth, a large Medal with a profile bust and shoulders, inscribed: "The Very Rev. Theobald Mathew."

Few of the RECORDS of the city have survived; those preserved in the Public Offices are not ancient, and have never been arranged. The earliest book of the Corporation, extant, commences at 1609. It contains entries, as well of the proceedings of the Council, as of the Courts of D'Oyer Hundred. A hiatus occurs between the years 1643 and 1689.

The collection so frequently referred to in these pages, under the name of "Roche Papers," is one of considerable local value. It consists of a series of paper and parchment documents, commencing about the time of Edward I. and ending in the reign of George III. By the care of Mr. T. C. Croker, these have been bound up in two volumes, and are now in the possession of Mr. James Roche, of the Grand-Parade, the representative of the once opulent and influential family, to whose fortunes they principally relate. They contain many particulars respecting the ancient city, but no document belonging of right to the corporation, although the contrary has been stated. The "Sarsfield papers" are a highly valuable collection of title-deeds and documents, the property of Dominick Sarsfield, Esq. of Ducloyne. They are far more numerous than the Roche collection, and embrace a period of time between the commencement of the 13th and 19th centuries, comprises an accumulation of Records belonging to the various families of Sarsfield, Ronayne, Skiddy, Tyrry, &c.

William Coppinger, Esq. Barry's Court,) holds also, a considerable collection of his family papers, which although very interesting, are of far less illustrative utility, than those already mentioned. The records of the Diocese are kept by the Registrar. They consist of Wills proved in the Consistorial court, some of them ancient; books containing copies of wills, the acts of the Bishops, &c. The oldest begins at 1521, and ends at 1612, from which time, until 1682, there is no registry book.

Independently of the civic government, the city, long after the destruction of its walls, retained a military Governor; but this office, it is believed, no longer exists. In the middle ages, this City gave the title of Marquis to the Carews; at present, the chief of the Boyle family, enjoys the title of Earl of Cork.

TRADE, MARKETS, &c.

The City of Cork, from an early period of its history, became a place of considerable trade. Giraldus tells us that French Wine was, in his day, sent into Ireland in abundance, for which the Irish exported in return, skins and hides. Cork as a favourably situated port, must have shared in this trade. In later times, we find amongst the staples of Ireland, and consequently of Cork, Butter and Uisge bagh. (whiskey.) The first was an article of manufacture in this island, from the remotest antiquity. Its Irish name, Im or Iom, is curiously similar to the Hebrew Hema, signifying the same. That it was early an article of trade, there can be no doubt. The annals of Tynisfallen mention at A. D. 1091, the destruction of Limerick, "except the butter market." The distillation of intoxicating liquids is of very ancient origin. Tacitus says, the Germans prepared a beverage from barley, somewhat resembling wine. The
Irish produced various kinds of ardent spirits, at a period quite as early. But it may be doubted whether they distilled quite so anciently; that they brewed there can be no question. Our mead, heather ale, Leann, &c, were all the production of the brewer and not of the distiller. One kind, distilled from black oats, in later ages they called buill ceann, or madness of the head; another from malt, received the name of Uisge beatha, (the water of life—quaqua vitae—the uisce, or whiskey of modern times.) Morrison, in 1599, says that it was "deemed the best of that kind in the world, refreshing the weak stomach, with moderate heat and good relish." Ware mentions that a receipt for making it, may be found in the lied book of Ossory, a work of the 14th century. In an ancient Irish deed of the year 1458, (Trans. R. I. A. vol. 15) mention is made of one aqua vita distiller, called a Corkan, and a great brass pan. The first whiskey distiller in Cork, of whom we have express mention, was Alderman Dominic Roche. His maulte-house, adjoining his garden, is mentioned in the Roche MS. at 1618, and elsewhere, it is stated, that at his death, he left a barrel and a half of aqua vita, worth £15 sterling, and 30 barrels of maulte, value 20 shillings the barrel; also one great kettle for brewing, one aqua vita potte, and one brass pan. Not a very imposing inventory, as compared with the establishment and appliances of a modern distillery.

Licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, and to keep taverns, were granted very rarely at this period, and embraced extensive districts. Thus, in 1616, such a licence was granted to Thomas Gooold, for the city of Cork, and half-a-mile round, during the lives of his son William, and Richard Lavallin, also a similar licence to the same person, for Carigdrohid, and all the barony of Muskree, except Killea town. Another licence was granted, in the same year, to David Miagh Fitz-James, Gent, and David, his son, for Cork city and county, except the barony of Muskerry, and town of Buttevant.ROT. Pat. James I.

The City of Cork, at the period just mentioned, was only in the commencement of its commercial importance; at that time, the ports of Limerick and Waterford were far in advance of it; and even as a haven, Kinsale was in higher repute. In 1607, the government, in resistance to the claim of several of the old corporations to immunity from payment of customs to the crown, (the benefits of which were, they alleged, granted to the towns themselves by Charters, and were applicable for murage, paviage, &c.) caused an investigation to be instituted, the proceedings under which, are preserved in the Landsdowne MSS. (Brit. Museum.) Amongst the returns for the seven previous years, made to his Majesty's use, are the following, exhibiting the commercial importance at that day, of the ports enumerated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>£1894 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td>954 18 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrickfergus</td>
<td>305 7 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>255 11 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youghall</td>
<td>70 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsale</td>
<td>18 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingleyoush</td>
<td>nil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1690, after the siege. Colonel Churchill writes that his garrison of 500 men, had not 100 pair of shoes amongst them, nor could they get any in Cork, even had they the money to buy them. In 1706, Dean Swift says that Cork was indeed a place of trade, but for some years back is gone to decay, and the wretched merchants, instead of being dealers, are pedlers and cheats. In 1719, a tax of one shilling per ton, levied on coals imported into Cork, set apart for the erection of the cathedral, produced little
Cork, more than £256 yearly; at present it exceeds £6000. In that year the consumption was 5126 tons. In 1835, it was 115,000 tons.

Within a brief period subsequent to 1792, Cork made rapid advances. At this present day it may be ranked as the first commercial city in Ireland. At no period, however, has it been a seat of manufactures, to any considerable extent. The cotton trade once prevailed to so large an amount as to have given currency to a proverb, but this trade has disappeared; a few manufactures in coarse woollens, rope and sail-cloth, paper, &c. have, from time to time, risen and been abandoned. In 1773, Cork exported large quantities of bay and woollen yarn, camlet, serges, glue, &c. at present her manufactures are confined to paper, sail-cloth, leather, and, beyond all, spirits. There are within the City and vicinity, six distilleries which produced, before the going forth of the Missionary of Temperance, on an annual average, about two millions of gallons of whiskey, estimated the best in the universe. There were, besides, six breweries, some of which however have latterly disappeared under the influence of the same movement; the principal of these was and is the well known one of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, which might be considered as the very first in Ireland. Corn has long formed a very important article of commerce in Cork, large quantities of which are prepared in the City and vicinity, for consumption and shipment, on an average of six years, ending in 1836, the quantity exported amounted to nearly 206,000 barrels. A rapidly increasing branch of trade, is that in leather, the manufacture of which is carried on at present on an extensive scale. In 1838, there were 45 Tanneries, in full operation, giving employment to a numerous class of workmen and labourers. There are also several Iron Foundries, for which it is calculated about 6000 tons of iron is imported annually. Various Coach factories, have of late years been established, amongst which those of Messrs. Edden, and Julian, may compete with any in the kingdom; there is at present one type foundry, one pottery, and a manufactury of clay pipes, that of Glass has totally disappeared. In the manufacture of gloves, Cork has long since superseded Limerick, once so famous in that trade. By the returns made in 1834, the enumeration of trades and occupations was as follows: Boot and Shoe-makers 1079, Coopers 692. Tailors 514, Weavers 463, White-smiths 115, Black-smiths 379, Builders 45, Masons 329, Butchers 382, Bakers 214, Sawyers 219, Cabinet-makers 192, Painters 159, plasterers and Slaters 266, Carriers 111, Printers 45, Bookbinders 39, Booksellers and Stationers 21. Publicans 600, (in 1843, 427.) In 1837, there were 113 Attornies, in 1842, 81:—In 1787, this profession numbered but 42; in 1808, 75; the subsequent increase must not be attributed to the growth of population, or increased spirit of litigation since, for to a great majority of this calling, it happens to be any thing but a lucrative profession. The number of Barristers in 1787, was 12, in 1837, 25, in 1842, 17.—In the Medical Profession, the number of Doctors and Surgeons in 1787, was 24, in 1842, 66. Of Apothecaries and Druggists in 1787, 17, in 1842, 34. Of Pawnbrokers in 1837, 52, in 1842, 31.

The great staple of Cork, next its whiskey, is its trade in Butter, for which it has been long celebrated. So early as 1744, the export was 97,852 Cwt. During the late war, the trade, despite the injurious operation of several local and general acts of parliament, (from which it was afterwards relieved,) had greatly increased; it has since, however, rather declined, but is still extremely large; about 278,000 firkins of Butter, of the value of nearly a million sterling, passing annually through the " weigh-house,"
and its character and quality ensure it a ready demand, indeed a preference, in the English and foreign markets; the brand, bearing a deservedly high reputation. The export of butter is not of a very old date, since it was not before 1633 that the Cork merchants began to barrel it up in the English fashion, with twig bound hoops; before that period the trade has not been noticed. Between Cork and the West Indies, the trade was formerly very considerable, but of late years it has gradually declined. A committee of Merchants for the management of the general trading interests, has been in existence since 1760, and much of the subsequent and present repute of the Cork butter market is due to that body and the system of inspection adopted by them. In 1823, this committee sought a charter of incorporation, but unsuccessfully.

Next to butter, in importance, is the provision export trade, in beef, pork, live-stock, &c. This trade which commenced soon after the Revolution, was chiefly carried on with the American Colonies, and up to the peace of 1815, prosecuted extensively, and with great success. The number of slaughter-houses which the city contained, whilst beneficial to its interests, had been a theme of constant reclamation to our travellers and tourists. Of late years, this cause of complaint has greatly abated, rather to the detriment of public prosperity, although advantageously to the general salubrity of the city. The increased attention given to tillage, and the consequent decrease in the extent of pasture of late years, have had a sensible effect upon this trade, but the introduction of steam vessels,* has produced a still greater change; the cattle are now shipped alive.

* The first Steam Vessel which appeared in the Cork river was the "City of Cork," built at Passage, by A. Hennessy, and launched on the 2nd of August 1814.

In 1836, the export of cows from Cork, was 4,236; Sheep, 7,539; Pigs, 75,189. But whilst steam has affected this and other changes in our commerce; and caused the general commercial business of the city to change hands, it has also been the means of diffusing trade more extensively, and into a greater variety of channels. There are now fewer great trading houses, but a more numerous, active and enterprising class of traders, who import directly, although within narrower limits, what, heretofore, they had to take at second hand. To steam, also is due a trade, the mere mention of which, a few years ago, would have excited risibility; that in eggs,—an article of which 10,700 cases alone, were exported from Cork in 1837: what its value here may be, we cannot exactly estimate, but it may be presumed to be equal to that of Dublin, where the amount in six years produced a sum of £173,000.

Of the Imports it is unnecessary to say much, they are such as the exigencies of such a community require, added to the extensive neighbouring districts, which are generally supplied through Cork. These on a sufficiently broad scale, consist chiefly of coals, woollens, silk, haberdashery, cottons, unmanufactued and wrought, tea, sugar, groceries, wines, rum, brandy, salt, oil, earthen-ware, ironmongery, flaxseed, tar, turpentine, bark, valonia and shumac. Of timber alone, the annual importation exceeds 33,000 tons, of which 13,000 tons are used in Cork, and the remainder in the adjoining country districts.

The port of Cork, is a port of special security,* a matter of importance to its trading community. Its revenue, which in 1833, amounted to £149,000. in 1840, had increased to £256,612 17s. 2d.

In 1837, the number of registered Vessels, belonging to the Port of Cork, (which includes Youghal and Kinsale) was 328, whose burthen amounted to 21,514
The number of foreign and British Vessels, entered for Cork alone, (and not including the creeks) in the same year, and all with cargoes, was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inwards</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>30,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outwards</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>27,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastwise-Inwards</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>235,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outwards</td>
<td>1422</td>
<td>138,767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average of Sugar imported for Six years, ending in 1836, was 318,153 cwt.

Do. of Tea............. 330,828 lbs.
Do. of Wine.................. 126,763 Gals.

The average of Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. exported for like period, 205,900 Barrels.

The Flour exported in 1837, amounted to 100,000 sacks.

The Revenue of the Stamp Office in Cork, in 1835, was £26,777 7 10
Do. of Excise............. 240,085 16 6
Do. of Customs............. 186,000 0 0
Do. of Post Office........... 13,022 4

BANKS—Cork possesses three banking establishments; a tolerably good indication of the extent of its trade. These are branches of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial, and the National Banks of Ireland, all situate on the South Mall. Of the first of these buildings we have spoken in our notice of this street.

CORK SAVINGS’ BANK.—This is a highly ornamental building, oblong in form, and two storied; excellently situated for effect, with a double front, one to the river, in the immediate vicinity of Angle-sea Bridge, and the other facing Warren's-place. It consists of a rustic basement, with a pediment supported by four Ionic fluted columns on each front. Its length to Warren's-place, is 104 feet, to Lapp's-Quay, 62 feet, and greatest height 50 feet. The Cash-office is a noble room, highly decorated, measuring 50 feet by 39, and 40 feet in height.—Builder, Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald. It was opened for business in 1843. The amount of Deposits in this establishment in 1842, was £475,444 19s. 3d.

SMALL LOAN FUND BANK.—This building was founded in 1817, as a Saving's Bank. It is situate in Pembridge-street, adjoining the Commercial Buildings; and is a small but elegant structure, having a portico and pediment in front, the latter supported by two fluted Ionic columns, and two pilasters. The interior is in form that of a semicircle, and is lighted from the sides. In 1842, it was taken possession of for its present purpose. The establishment was opened in 1837, under the act of 7 and 8, Wm. 4th, Chap. 55, which empowers the trustees to raise money by loan or donation, at a rate of interest not exceeding £6 per cent, and re-advance same, to the industrious classes, in not larger sums than £10. The advantages of such an Institution are manifold. It receives the savings of the economical, in the same manner as the Savings' Bank, for which £5 per cent is allowed, and this money, thus become capital, is again thrown into productive and useful circulation, in small sums, on solvent security. Capital, is also created by debentures, bearing interest at £6 per cent; thus affording a secure investment to persons of moderate means. Its successful progress hitherto, has amply justified the benevolent hopes of its originators in this city. Its capital in 1842, was £10,979, and the sum lent exceeded £57,729, to 16,795 borrowers.

MARKETS.—We have already, (at pages 38 and 39) made mention of three of the principal markets—viz: the two annual Fairs—the Cattle and the Butter markets. Those appropriated to the supply of provisions are numerous, and conveniently disposed over the city and suburbs. The principal of them is the
central market, lying between the Grand-Parade on the west, and Prince's-street on the east; and communicating with George's-Street on the south, and Patrick-street on the north side. It was opened, August 1st, 1788, and is arranged into distinct markets, for meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, fruit, and batter. Salmon is always abundant in the fish-market, and also forms an important article of exportation. It is obtained, not only from the three principal rivers of the county, but also from those of Kerry, as well as the Shannon, &c. The Lee salmon especially, is much prized for its delicacy and superior flavour, and as it is said to be always in season, may justify the boast of a rhyming distich, which declares that

"Salmon, in winter, is not rare;
In summer, we have some to spare."

The Reformed Corporation have given a very praiseworthy attention to the Markets, and in the erection of new and the improvement of the old, have left nothing to be desired in this respect. The St. John's, Barrack-street, and St. Peter's, (North Main-street,) Markets, are highly creditable, affording vast accommodation and shelter, where all were before wanting. The latter market in an especial degree merits commendation; it was erected in August, 1843.

The Corn Exchange presents a handsome front to the river of about 320 feet in length. It consists of a principal or central building 75 feet square and about 30 feet high, with two wings of 40 feet by 30 each. One of these is used as a Board Room, with offices, &c. The other has been fitted up by the Agricultural Association as a Museum. The centre building is surmounted by a campanile or clock tower 80 feet high, with a four dial clock. The building of the whole was completed in 1843—R. Howard, builder. A market for the sale of corn, straw, green food for cattle, and dead pigs, was opened in 1822, and suitable buildings, covering a large extent of ground, erected on Sleigh's-marsh, in 1833. These consist of numerous enclosed spaces, some covered, others open; and comprise a variety of offices and cranes. The erection of Anglesea-Bridge, which communicates directly with the market, was a consequence of its establishment, as was also the reclaiming and filling up of that portion of the marsh which adjoins it, and is now in progress of being built upon. The whole expense of the erection of the bridge and market, was £17,460, and the revenue or tolls of the latter, in 1833, produced the sum of £2631 0s. 6d.

THEATRES.

There are, at present, two theatres in this city, one, the "Victoria," in Cook-street, for dramatic entertainments; and the second, a Circus, in Mary-street, for equestrian and other exhibitions. Until recently it possessed another, the "Theatre Royal," in George's-Street. This last was opened in 1760. The entertainments having been, on the first night, the Orphan, Othello on the second, and the Beggar's Opera on the third. In 1766, it was the scene of a singular exhibition; a tailor named Patrick Redmond, who had been hanged at Gallow's-Green, for sheep stealing, was restored to life by Glover, then a performer on the Cork boards, and was thus enabled to escape the penalty of the law; but getting drunk, he went to the theatre on the night following his execution, in order to express his gratitude to his preserver. The audience were much excited, and the female portion affrighted at the apparition; whilst the fellow himself had incurred the greatest risk, the sheriff being then actually in the house, and it being his duty to have him hanged if taken. He
was with difficulty removed, whilst the sheriff humanely affected ignorance of what was passing. This theatre was burned down accidentally on the 11th April 1840, and, there seems but little prospect of its reconstruction. A small theatre, probably the first in Cork, had subsisted early in the last century, in Dingle-lane, off the north Main-street. Another was afterwards, fitted up in Broad-lane, but had ceased to be used before 1736. In that year, a regular theatre was opened in this city. It stood at the corner of George's-Street and Prince's-street, where Mr. Langley's house now is, but being found too small, the "Theatre Royal" was erected, under the management of Spranger Barry. In 1779, a new Theatre was opened in Henry-street, near the Mansion House. Within the present century, another theatre (Astley's,) was erected in Patrick-street; but this was not long lived. It is now partly used as an auction mart. Theatricals are not really much valued or encouraged in Cork, notwithstanding that its inhabitants lay claim to high discernment and taste in dramatic matters. The opening of the Mary-street circus has tested these pretensions, and it is now ascertained, that a Drama-tie company of general merit, led by one or two first rate performers, must play to empty tenches, if the circus chances to be open. Whilst the latter was overflowing with the crowded citizens, admiring the feats of horses and their riders, or the buffoonery of parti-coloured clowns, the former was cold and deserted. *Dr. BULLEN, in his evidence, in 1833, before the select Committee on Education, says "I would unhesitatingly say that in appreciation of the beauties of Dramatic Literature and of Music, there is more exquisite taste, and a better appreciation, on the part of the Cork audiences, than of most others that I have seen."*  

Musical Societies, for the performance of vocal and instrumental music, and exciting the general cultivation and extension of the art, have been from time to time established in this city; at present, no association answering to that character exists. In 1769, a society so denominated was in being, they were much given to water parties in the summer season, and in that year performed for the benefit of the improvements then being effected, on the "Red-house walk." A "Tuesday's concert," chiefly instrumental, was subsequently formed, and existed in Cork for fifty years; other societies of a similar character, also appeared within the same period, one of them—a Harmonic society,—was only known to the public by occasional advertisements, calling upon its members, to dine together on days specified, whilst others, with a higher ambition, freely contributed their exertions in aid of the public institutions, combining the cultivation of taste and private amusement, with the nobler cause of benevolence and charity.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE, WRITERS, &c.

At the head of the Scientific establishments of the city, is the Royal Cork Institution, the building, formerly the custom-house, is situate at Nelson's-place; it was erected in 1724, and in 1832, was transferred to the proprietors, by the Lords of the Treasury, of whom it is held during pleasure, at the rent of £70 a year. It is a large red-brick structure, 195 feet in front, and three stories in height, and consists of a centre and two returns, it possesses a lecture room capable of accommodating about 230 persons, a library, museum, board-room, gallery for casts, and apartments for the officers. The Institution was founded in 1803, and incorporated by charter in 1807, with the object of diffusing knowledge, &c.
and facilitating the introduction of all improvements in arts and manufactures, and for teaching by courses of philosophical lectures, the application of science to the common purposes of life. It received at the same time, a parliamentary grant of £2,000 per annum, which was afterwards encreased to £2,500; and in 1810, a Botanical Garden was formed in connexion with it. The Corporation consists of a proprietory of over 200 members, and its affairs are directed by a committee. During the palmy days of its parliamentary grants, lectures were annually delivered on chemistry, agriculture, natural history, including botany, mineralogy and geology, besides occasional lectures on a variety of other useful subjects. The grant having been withdrawn in 1830, extensive reductions became necessary, and lectures, are now only occasionally delivered.

The Library contains from five to six thousand volumes, in various departments of literature, but chiefly of a scientific character; amongst its many valuable works, are those volumes of Irish history collected by Dr. O'Conor, privately printed at Stowe, and presented to the institution by the Duke of Buckingham. It also possesses the maps, now in progress of publication, the ordnance survey of Ireland. The Library is open to the public, at the very moderate annual subscription of one guinea.

One apartment is appropriated to a very splendid series of casts from the antique, with some specimens from the best works of modern art, all executed under the special superintendance of Canova, for Pope Pius the 7th, by whom they were presented to his late Majesty George IV. and by him transferred to the Cork Society of arts. That body afterwards becoming embarrassed, they were seized for rent and would have been dispersed, if the Cork Institution had not released and saved them for the public, by the payment of a sum of £500.

The establishment possesses an extensive collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus, and in the astronomical department, some fine instruments for celestial observations. Its collection of minerals is particularly valuable, as illustrating the mineralogy and geology of this county. In the museum, are several specimens of preserved animals, birds, shells, insects, works of art, antiquities, and curiosities down to the boots of O'Brien, the Irish giant. In the hall are the scull and horns of the Elk, or fossil Deer; but the institution is distinguished beyond any other, by the possession of four of those ancient monumental stones inscribed in Ogham, a character as peculiar to Ireland, as Runes to the Scandinavians, or Cuniform letters to Babylonia. The institution is indebted for these rare monuments, to the zeal and research of Mr. Abraham Abel of Cork, and the author of the present work, who have by their labours in this instance, it is hoped, contributed to set at rest the questio vexata of letters in Ireland, before its conversion to Christianity. It was long known that such monuments had formerly been raised for funereal and other purposes; but whether any other besides that discovered on Callan mountain in Clare, still existed, was considered uncertain, and even of the authenticity of that, doubts were accumulating. No attempt at discovery was made, and the consequence of such apathy may be read in Mr. Moore's hesitation upon the subject, in the first volume of his history of Ireland. To those unacquainted with these matters, it is necessary to say, that Ogham signifies that hieroglyphic writing which prevailed in Ireland among its Druids, previously to the adoption of part of the Roman alphabet. It consists of seventeen letters and seven compounds. The characters are of the simplest form, short straight lines, never exceeding five to a letter, and distinguished by their position on, above, or under the Fleusg, or medial line. The scale
was called *Ogham Craobh*, or branchy type, from its resemblance to a tree, and the letters were named from trees. They were inscribed on wooden tablets, and on monumental stones. When Christianity was introduced, these letters were generally discarded, and the Roman substituted, but the old order and number commencing with B, preserved. Yet it is probable, that the Ogham may have been occasionally used on monuments long after that period, especially by the Druids, whose order was not entirely extinct in Ireland even in the 11th century. Of the four stones in the hall, the one of which a wood-cut is here given, was the first obtained.

It was found at Glaunagloch at the foot of Mushery, in the County of Cork, and was procured by Messrs. A Bell and Windele for the Institution. On the reading of the letters all are agreed, but as to their formation into words, much difference exists. The Rev. Mr. Horgan of Blarney, reads the inscription; "*A mac occu ergu arm,*" i. e. "My youthful son," lies in this grave." Sir W. B. Betham, on the contrary, thinks it should be read, "*am cocc ugra inu*" which he translates. "It was his lot to die by the sea, from a boat."—Who shall decide between two such high and competent authorities?

Constituted as the Cork Institution is, it is evident, that its utility is capable of being greatly extended and that it may be converted into an highly valuable means of diffusing knowledge far more widely than at present. Its adaptation is complete as a nucleus to draw together the scattered science and talent of a most extensive district, and to serve as a depository of its natural and artificial productions. Projects have been formed to unite it with the Cork Library, and produce one extensive establishment, deriving strength and support from the joint funds; but to the accomplishment of this desirable end, obstacles have hitherto been opposed. A more thoroughly useful speculation, is that of giving it a collegiate form, with adequate endowment, under the sanction of government; an expectation not unreasonable, when the paucity of such establishments in this kingdom, and the general anxiety that exists for the promotion of education, are considered. A few years ago, the proprietors and managers forwarded a memorial for the necessary stipend, but no attention was paid to the application. Its present income is about £100 a year, the produce of money vested in the funds, and £60, the amount of subscriptions to the Library.

The Cork Library, in Pembroke-street, was established in 1792, and is supported by annual subscriptions. The number of subscribers being about 300, at one guinea each. It contains a well selected collection of about 9000 volumes, in every department of science and literature, Law and Divinity excepted, and is governed by a president and vice president, and a committee of twenty-one, annually elected from the general body of subscribers. The union of such an establishment with the institution just mentioned would greatly contribute to the advantage of both, and it must be a matter of regret to all, having the public improvement at heart, that the measure has not a larger number of advocates than it hitherto has had. A cardinal defect in the management of
the "library" is that it is only open from eleven to four o'clock each day, thus excluding from its benefits those persons of reading habits, whose avocations must shut them out at such "work-a-day" hours.

Literary debating Societies have been numerous in Cork for several years, although not generally very long lived. The "Scientific and Literary society" for the discussion of subjects in science, literature, and history, is one which after having been established for many years, was, after a short dissolution, again revived in 1834. It holds its meetings, which are weekly, at the Imperial Clarence-rooms, and consists of a limited number of members and subscribers, at a small yearly sum. The members are bound to produce an essay in rotation, upon any subject, save polemics, or politics, in the discussion of which, members, subscribers, and visitors, alike, participate.

The Cuvierian Society, holds its meetings monthly, at the Cork Institution. Its object is the promotion of a friendly intercourse between the cultivators of science, literature, and the fine arts, and by personal communications, and occasionally, by courses of lectures to diffuse more generally the advantages of intellectual and scientific pursuits. It is supported by subscriptions, and admits distinguished non-residents as honorary or corresponding members.

The Horticultural Society, was established in 1834, for the imparting and diffusion of knowledge in agriculture and horticulture. It provides several exhibitions, according to the seasons, and grants prizes for best specimens of fruits, flowers, and other vegetable productions.

FINE ARTS.—A Society of Arts was founded by Milkin, in 1815. It was at best, but a flickering affair, at one moment apparently extinct, and in the next, again revived; having never received much encouragement from the wealthy and influential.

Professional jealousies and bickerings, ultimately weakened its efforts; divided into sections, its members ceased to coalesce. Its exhibitions were usually held in the old theatre in Patrick's street; but it had often been objected against the Society, that its benefits had been more generally bestowed on strangers, than on the productions of native artists; there certainly has been no real fostering of any eminent genius, into note or eminence through its aid or patronage. McLise, a native of this city, whose reputation seems likely to become European, acquired here, little beyond the rudiments of his art; he has however been never forgetful of his birth-place, seldom permitting an exhibition to go by, without some splendid contribution. Hogan, Scottowe, and many others are claimed as having been brought out, under its auspices; so has Fallvy, a very clever painter, though rather too coarse for our taste, and the late lamented John O'Keeffe, whose noble historical paintings and admirable portraits won for him golden opinions in Dublin; yet few, or none of these gentlemen, were indebted for very much of their skill or success to the Cork Society of arts. In 1841, after it had died of inanition, an Art Union was started; considering what it had to compete with in Dublin and London, its success to the present time has been very considerable. In two seasons a sum of nearly £500 had been raised and distributed amongst the local Artists, in the purchase of their pictures, an impulse this, to their industry and exertions never before received by them within alike period. A life academy is still a desideratum, to the success of Art in Cork; copying from the casts at the Institution has been hitherto the substitute.

The Cork Mechanics' Institute, in Cook street, was founded in 1825, principally by the exertions of W. S. Hall, Esq. aided by the members of the Cork
scientific society. Its object is the dissemination of scientific and useful knowledge amongst mechanics, artisans and others, by means of lectures, a library, scientific school, school of design, French-schools, &c. The lectures have been occasionally given, but not as frequently as could be wished: the zeal of its managers has cooled, and the funds are now insufficient. Lectures from time to time have been delivered, on anatomy, connected with the fine arts; on mechanical science, (by Dr. D. LARDNER;) on chemistry applied to the arts, (by E. DAVY;) on grammar, by Mr. HAMBLIN, &c. The library contains a small but well selected collection of useful works. In the scientific school, the pupils average 120, they are taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, &c.; about 20 pupils attend the French school, and from 30 to 40 the drawing school. The number of members is about 200, although in the first year, it amounted to nearly 600. A committee of 30 directors, manage the affairs of the institution; its annual income is about £250.

The establishment of numerous schools, for the male and female children of the working classes, has been productive of the best possible effects, on the general character of the city population. Many of the protestant schools are liberally endowed, and in the maintenance of all, the community in general have shewn by their persevering efforts, an appreciation of the value of instruction, highly creditable and satisfactory. The majority of those schools are on the Lancasterian plan, and, until recently, derived but little support from national funds. Gratutious education is given to nearly 9000 children, every day in Cork, by the Roman catholic institutions alone.

The following table briefly exhibits the extent and nature of the provision made for affording education, and moral instruction to the poor in Cork.
To the Roman Catholic schools, THOS. ROCHFORD bequeathed £3000, producing at interest £180 a year. Dr. JOHN BARRY, in 1834, bequeathed £93 35, in 3½ per cents, producing £323.

To Miss NAGLE’s schools, JOSEPH SULLIVAN bequeathed in 1797, £200, producing £12.

To Peacock-lane school, HENRY O'REGAN, bequeathed in 1834, £100, producing £6.

Diocesan Schools.—Diocesan or free schools, were established in Ireland under an act of the 12th Eliz. Such schools to be supported, in each diocese, by the Bishop and Clergy, so far as to endowment of salary. They were by an act of Wm.III. constituted as classical schools. Under an act passed in 1813, authorising the union of the schools of several dioceses, those of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross had been consolidated; they are now again, however, disestablished, and are three in number.

Schools of a higher order and character are also very numerous in this city, but here not necessary to be particularized. The advantages to be derived from a local foundation of a collegiate character already alluded to, in speaking of the Cork Institution, are nevertheless sighed for, by a large portion of the more intellectual of the community, and its necessity strongly insisted on; but perhaps the public apathy is as much to blame on the subject, as the indifference, or disinterest of the government to entertain it when pressed upon its attention. Ireland, and especially the south of Ireland, requires another university, and what better locality for it than its provincial metropolis. Yet despite this deprivation, it must be admitted, that education has been rapidly on the advance here, and this city, can produce a population, yielding to no other throughout the length and breadth of the island, in intelligence, or affording superior evidences of extensive instruction. Scientific acquire-ment has here particularly progressed, with large strides, in recent years. Whilst the great majority of the working classes are all literate, and generally acquainted with the elements of knowledge, the middle classes, in intelligence, and in the acquisition of solid, as well as graceful and elegant information, are entitled to a very distinguished place. In this city, not of itself in any way of publishing note, polite literature, is very generally extended and cultivated, and writers have been produced, who, if not taking the highest rank in the great world of letters, still hold no undistinguished place, and are not likely to be forgotten in the enumeration of Ireland's worthies. SMITH, has given a catalogue of those who preceded his time; to that are now to be added the names of those that follow.

ELIAS VOSTER was the author of a work on Arithmetic, published in Cork, in the early part of the last century, and still popular in the South of Ireland. He kept a highly respectable and excellent school, in the city for many years, and has left his name to the house and grounds once tenanted by him—Vosterberg—now one of the principal residences on the Ballinamought hill, near Cork.

The Rev. JAMES DELACOUR, the author of "The Progress of poetry." * Ahelard and Heloisa* and other poems, about the middle of the last century, attracted by his writings considerable notice. The poems are still read and possess much smoothness and facility. He was a man of many eccentricities, and ultimately fancied himself a prophet. O'KEEFFE, describes him as a very diminutive figure, and a pleasant

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Attending Pupils</th>
<th>Boys Supported</th>
<th>Girls Supported</th>
<th>Amount Annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Anne's Shannon</td>
<td>Church St. &amp; School 3rd St.</td>
<td>30 M &amp; F, 110 M, 80 F</td>
<td>28 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>41 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
little fellow in a black cassock. His contemporaries called him "the mad parson." He died in 1781.

We have but few particulars of John Fitzgerald, the compiler, in the last century, of a little work entitled "the Cork Remembrancer," which, treating of general chronology, applies itself more particularly to that of Cork, detailing its fortunes with considerable minuteness, and chronicling, con amore, the evil deeds, and executions, by rope and faggot, of criminals. A less amusing version of this work, was published in 1792, by "Edwards," and in our time Francis H. Tuckey, has taken up the name, and expunging the general chronology, has added, from a variety of sources, a considerable mass of new matter to the annals. Of Fitzgerald, we only know, that he was for a large portion of his life, employed under Alderman, or, as he was better known, "mad" Lawton, in the school of St. Stephen's Blue coat hospital, and that being originally a Roman Catholic, he afterwards embraced the reformed religion.

The "enlightened and tolerant" Arthur O'Leary, was one of the most remarkable Irishmen of the last century; he was a Capuchin friar, and the founder, as already mentioned, of the Black-moor's lane convent and Chapel, and author of various pamphlets and tracts on the religious and political topics of his day; all characterized by great vigour and clearness, the warmest benevolence, a strong and steady love of liberty, and a fund of original humour and quaint jocularity. He died in 1802, and was buried in London.

The Honourable John Sullivan, born in 1749, was the second son of Benjamin Sullivan, formerly Clerk of the Crown, for Cork, as well as for the County of Waterford, by Bridget, daughter of the Rev. Paul Limrick, of Scull, in the County of Cork. He was the author of "Tracts upon India," published in 1795, and also of "Travels amongst the Alps, and in England, Scotland and Wales." He went to India under the patronage of his kinsman, Lawrence Sullivan, Esq., Chairman of the East India Company, where he was employed in the Civil department. In or about 1789, he returned home, when he married a daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire. In 1790, he was returned as M.P. for Oldham, and in 1802, was elected for Aldboro, in 1805, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in 1806, appointed a Commissioner of the Board of Control, for the affairs of India. He died in 1839,—aged 90.

James Cavanagh Murphy, was the author of many remarkable works, on Spanish antiquities, particularly the Arabian antiquities of Spain, and accounts of Batalha and the Alhambra. He was a native of Cork, where he was reared a bricklayer; but his own talents and perseverance enabled him to rise above his obscure condition, and, in after life, he was enabled to visit Spain and Portugal, as an architect. He died in London in 1814.

Joseph Hillary,—a life of this gentleman appeared in the "Munster Olive Branch," a Magazine published in Cork, in 1814. It contains no dates, and from it we merely learn that he was then numbered with the past. He was a son of James Hillary, an eminent silver smith, residing in the North Main-Street, Cork, from whom he received a good education; he was originally intended for the Medical profession. His father died when he was but nineteen, leaving him a sufficient fortune, which he however squandered, in intemperance and dissipation in about three years, when he found himself penny-less and without a profession. "He was indisputably a Poet of no common abilities; his imagination was lively and vigorous, his judgment rigidly severe, his sensibility exquisite, his memory comprehensive, and his reading extensive and various."
sunshine of his prosperity, he had written some poetical trifles, and had also, made the drama a favourite study and pursuit. On the stage he had hoped success, but failed; subsequently he seems wholly to have subsisted on the occasional effusions of his pen, produced under the most discouraging circumstances; and we are told that in his native city, he suffered every misery arising from the most poignant distress; his biographer averring that "the people of Cork seem to possess, from long prescription, a sovereign contempt for native talents, when they have not the recommendation of birth and fortune." A poem: "Come melancholy, come thou musing maid," is the only one mentioned in this paper. It is also said he wrote a Novel, published in 1814 or 15, in Cork, by Michael Mathews, entitled "The Parish Priest in Ireland."

RICHARD A. MILLIKIN, the author of the far famed "Groves of Blarney;" "the River side," a poem published in 1807; "the Slave of Surinam," a tale, in 1810; and a volume of miscellaneous poems. He was born at Castlemartyr, and pursued his profession of an attorney, in this city, during the better portion of his life. He assisted in founding the "Apollo society," a theatrical association, which, for many years, raised large sums in the city for charitable purposes; and had also a principal share in establishing the Society of arts. He died, in 1815. Like WOLFE'S lines on the death of Sir JOHN MOORE, MILIKIN'S "Groves of Blarney," of all his writings, seem likely to give his name to posterity.

JEREMIAH JOSEPH CALLANAN, the author of the "Recluse of Inchidony" and other poems. His was a name his native city might have been proud of, but he was snatched away in the morning of his promise, whilst yet the powers which he possessed were only shadowed forth by few but sure indications. It is not doubted that, had he lived, he would have become one of the most distinguished of the poets of his country. He was originally intended for the priesthood, but changing his determination, he quitted Maynooth, and entered Trinity College, directing his studies to the law. Whilst in the University, he twice distinguished himself amongst the poetic candidates for prizes, and was, on each occasion, declared the victor; but shortly afterwards he withdrew his name from the books of this college also. His subsequent course of life became unsettled. The drudgery of a teacher's life, which his necessities forced him to adopt, he uneasily bore and repeatedly attempted to escape from, but without effect; he was doomed to end his days as a tutor. He died in Lisbon, in September 1829, and, somewhat about the same time his poems, containing the "Recluse of Inchidony," "Donald Corn," &c. were published in Cork. When in his native land, he delighted to wander amongst its glens and mountain recesses, and gather, in intercourse with the inhabitants, the wild legends of the past, and the relics of song still preserved amongst them. Had he lived, he would, like SCOTT, have embodied and illustrated these, created for his country a minstrelsy, and approved himself the bard of Irish chivalry, and a lyrist of the highest order.

THOMAS SHEEHAN for several years, edited the "Cork Mercantile Chronicle." He was originally intended for the Roman Catholic Church, but in 1825, leaving college, he paid a short visit to London, where he published a small volume, entitled "Excursions from Bandon, in the South of Ireland, by a plain Englishman." Soon after returning to his native city, he became, in 1826, connected with the paper just mentioned. Whilst engaged in its editorship, his writings were characterized by a bold and uncompromising advocacy of popular rights, the general interest of Ireland, and in particular those of the operative or working classes, but above all he...
proved himself a man above faction, and a scrupulous and unbending lover of truth and justice. In 1833, he published a little volume entitled "Portions of Cork history, or Articles of Irish Manufacture," a collection of some of those editorial articles of his, on which he had bestowed most pains, and which he deemed best adapted for general perusal, and worthy of a more enduring place than the columns of a newspaper. He died in April, 1836, and a handsome choragic monument has been erected to his memory in St. Joseph's cemetery, or Botanic burial ground, as a testimonial from a numerous portion of his fellow citizens, of their sense of his public labours, his zeal in their cause, and his many sterling virtues. One of the panels of this monument contains the name of the deceased, in the ancient Ogham character, and an Irish epitaph.

John O'Driscoll, late judge of the island of Dominica, was a native of this city. He published, in 1823, Views in Ireland, in two volumes, and in 1827, a history of Ireland, in two volumes, works of considerable reputation. He died whilst in his judicial appointment.

William Thompson, a very voluminous writer in political economy, was born in 1775. His Father Alderman John Thompson having been many years successfully employed in trade, in Cork, left the subject of this notice at his death in very easy circumstances. Mr. Thompson published amongst other works, "an Inquiry into the distribution of wealth," London 1824,—"Practical directions for co-operative communities"—1830; and an "Appeal of one half the human race,—Woman,—against the pretentions of the other half.—Man," 1825. This work he dedicated to Mrs. Wheeler, the mother-in-law of E. L. Bulwer, the author of "Pelham." Thompson, as may be seen from the last named work, was an ardent disciple and supporter of Owen and his system. He was also on terms of particular intimacy with Bentham, with whom he resided some time on a visit, for more than six months. He died in 1832.

The Rev. Horatio Townsend, rector of Carrigaline in the neighbourhood of Cork, died at an advanced age, in March 1837. He was the author of a "Statistical survey of the County of Cork," published in 1815, which is admittedly the best of all the County surveys, published under the auspices of the Dublin society.

William Magin, L.L.D., the "Morgan O'Doherty, of Blackwood's Magazine."—Brilliant genius, immense learning, fancy, wit, and humour, were his in an eminent degree, but he unfortunately "gave up to party what was meant for mankind;" few have written more incessantly or laboriously, or taxed his mental powers with more intensity of exertion. He was admittedly "the best Greek scholar that appeared since the days of Porson." His Essays and papers met the public in every shape, and in every periodical for the latter twenty years of his life. He was born in Cork, in 1795, and educated at the Diocesan School of that city. At the early age of 10 years, he entered the Irish University where he soon distinguished himself, and received his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1816,—his 21st year. Left to his own resources for support, he embraced a life of literary labour, and settled in London in 1823. He was one of the founders of Blackwood, and a constant contributor to Frazer and the other Magazines, as well as Journals of the Metropolis. Supporting himself by his writings, his literary profits have in some years exceeded £1,600. His romance of Whitehall, seems to be his only published book, although his works when collected will fill many volumes. He died at Walton-upon-Thames, on the 20th August, 1842.
The Right Rev. JOHN ENGLAND, R. C., Bishop of Charleston, U. S. —Cork seldom gave birth to a man of more varied or real ability, he was born in 1786; at first intended for the law, he subsequently embraced the clerical profession, having received his theological education at Carlow. His first missionary years were spent in his native city, from thence he was appointed to the important parish of Bandon. During this period he laboured incessantly in the cause of religion, and the liberty of his country; in 1814, he published "The Religious Repertory," a Weekly Magazine, devoted to this object. In 1820, he was consecrated Bishop of Charleston, and his administration of that Diocese for 22 years, was one continual and successful effort for the dissemination of religion, and the improvement of his adopted country. In 1822, he commenced the publication of "the United States Catholic Miscellany," to which he continued a laborious and powerful contributor to the period of his decease; he also published many miscellaneous pamphlets, and recently a work of great research and erudition, on the "Roman Chancery." He died in April, 1842.

The Rev. THOMAS R. ENGLAND, author of "The life of Father O'Leary," "Letters of the abbe Edgeworth," &c, has long discharged the various and important duties of a parish priest at Passage, in the neighbourhood of this city. Besides the works just mentioned, he has been the author of some occasional pamphlets. His writings display ability, extensive and varied reading, research and industry. MISS MILLIKIN, the sister of R. A. Millikin, still lives; she is the author of "Corfe Castle," "Eva," and some other novels of considerable merit. The former work continues to hold its place on the shelves of the circulating libraries.

JOHN AUGUSTINE SHEA, the author of "Rudekki," "the lament of Helas" and other poems. He was one of Callanan's cotemporaries, and had been for several years employed in the counting house of Messrs. Beamish and "Crawford. His occasional short poems, which appeared on the Cork papers, meeting with the public approbation, he was advised to publish; he did so, but proved that provincial fame or patronage was neither very extensive nor beneficial. He soon after, (in 1830,) quitted this country for the United States, where with better prospects, he conducts a respectable News-paper — the "Tribune." The announcement of another volume of poems by him, entitled "Clontarf, or the field of the green banner," has recently (May, 1843,) appeared.

P. J. MEAGHER, the author of "Zedekias," &c, like Mr. Shea, tried his "prentice hand" in the local newspapers, until the assurances of his friends informed him, that he might come forth in a more ambitious form. His little volume was published in 1837, and was received more because of the promise it gave of better things, than for any actual performance. Those acquainted with his writings, have regretted that he did not persevere in the vocation of poesy; his strains breathe an unconquerable love of universal liberty, and a strong ardour of patriotism, much feeling, and smooth and agreeable versification. In 1835, with more of the spirit of chivalry than of prudence, he accepted a commission in the army raised in this country for the support of the Infant Queen of Spain, and having attained the rank of Captain and Paymaster, in the auxiliary legion, married in 1837, ADELAIDE, daughter of M. DE BRUMONT, of Bayonne, and on the conclusion of the Carlist rebellion, settled in London.

JOSEPH O'LEYAR, published, in 1833, a volume of miscellaneous articles, of a light and amusing character, entitled "The Tribute." For a time he conducted the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, and in his capacity of editor, displayed great tact, and very abundant
RICHARD SAINTHILL, although an Englishman by birth—having been born at Exeter, has been so long a resident in Cork, that ties have grown up between him and the city of his adoption, which we would be most loath to see severed. In 1829, he served the office of Common Speaker, of this City, and has been long favourably known by his occasional contributions to many of our periodicals, and particularly to the Gentleman's Magazine, on numismatic and general Archaeological subjects. Yielding to the solicitation of his friends, he has at length, collected together the various productions of his pen, and given them a more permanent place in literature, by a work now in the press, which, however he only intends for private circulation.

The Rev. JOHN A. MALET, F. T. C. Dublin, also belongs to Cork. In 1839, he published "A Catalogue of Roman Silver Coins," in the College library, by which he has rendered excellent and much needed service to the Numismatist.

The Rev. RICHARD J. POPE of controversial celebrity, is a native of Cork, being a son of the late Alderman Thos. Pope, who was Mayor of that City, in 1829. He commenced his literary career, by the publication, in 1817, whilst a student of T. C. Dublin, of a "Prize poem," of a reflective and serious character. In 1828 he engaged in his far famed controversy with the Rev. T. MAGUIRE, P. P. of Innismaghrath, which terminated, as such encounters usually do, by each party retiring from the contest with the pleasing consciousness of his own victory. In 1840, he again appeared as a polemical disputant, in a publication entitled "Misquotation Detected." Questionable as these species of contests undoubtedly are, it is at all events satisfactory to know that Mr. POPE stands acquitted of any bitterness of spirit, in the warfare which he has waged; the Odiun Theologicum appears in him in a very mitigated form.
The Rev. David O'Croly, formerly Roman Catholic rector of Aglis and Ovens, in the neighbourhood of the City, published in the earlier years of his mission several pamphlets of a controversial character; but one on "Ecclesiastical Finance," printed in 1834 gave so much offence to his co-religionists and the clerical body, as ultimately led to his resignation of the parish, since when he has ceased to reside in this vicinity.

William Nash was known in Cork, his native city, a few years back as a very diligent cultivator of the poetic muse. In 1832, he published a small volume of miscellaneous poetry, under the name of "Endymion," subsequently to which, like so many others of our literary people, he settled in London, and having married, obtained employment of the "London Mission," whose paper the "Patriot," he edits.

We are not sure that we can claim as a citizen, R. Shelton Mackenzie, L. L. D., but his family though formerly of Fermoy in this County, have been and still are residents of Cork, and so was the Doctor himself, some ten years past, since which we find him taking his degree in Scotland, and editor successively of the Liverpool Journal, the Liverpool Mail, and a Shrewsbury paper. Within the present year, (1843,) he has published a historical novel, entitled "Titian, a Romance of Venice," in 3 vols., which has been commended as displaying a fine feeling for art, a strong love of nature, and a style eloquent, manly and graceful.

Mrs. Isabella Stuart daughter of Robert Travers, a respectable solicitor of Cork, and married to Thos. Stuart, of Yarmouth, Esq., is the author of several highly interesting Novels. The first of these was the "Interdict," in 3 vols., published, 1839. "Prediction," another 3 volumed work followed in 1834. "The Mascarenhas," also, in 3 vols, is another of her publications.

Joseph Snow—subsequently to his leaving his native city, this gentleman became connected with the public press of London, and was some few years since called to the English Bar. He published under the name of George St. George, "a Saunter in Belgium, in 1835," and in 1838, "the Rhine, its Legends, Traditions, and History;" 2 vols. London, a highly embellished work, and well received by the critical in such matters.


North Ludlow Beamish, Esq. a major in the British service, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, F. R. S. and M. of the Royal Danish Society of northern antiquities; published in 1825, "Instructions for the field service of Cavalry," translated from the German of Count Von Bismark; and in 1837, a translation of the celebrated military work of the same author, entitled "Vorlesungen uber die Tactik der Reuterei." His success in this performance, induced the Officers of the late "King's German Legion," to request that he should undertake the history of their Corps, which he accordingly completed in 1837, in 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, at the joint expense of the author and of his R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Viceroy of Hanover, and Chief of the corps. The officers were so well pleased with the work, that they presented the Major with a magnificent Vase and Stand, weighing nearly 900 oz. of sterling silver, valued at 1000 Guineas; the Guelphic Order was also conferred upon him on this occasion. In 1841, he published in London "A brief account of the discovery of America, by the Northmen in the 10th century;" a work which well sustains his previous reputation.

Sheridan Knowles, a name not undistinguished...
at the present day, belongs to Cork. His father an Englishman, married a Miss Daunt of that city, where our author was born, and lived until his twenty-first year, when he departed for India. Since his return, he has entered upon that dramatic career in England, which has given him so much celebrity, and to which we are indebted for the "Hunchback," &c.

Thomas Crofton Croker. Of this well known gentleman, it is unnecessary to enter into particulars. Besides the publication of his "Researches in the South of Ireland," he has edited many works, not the least appreciated, of which are "the Fairy legends of Ireland." "The legends of Killarney," a work largely indebted to the late Captain Lynch, the "Memoirs of Holst," "Irish popular Songs," and extracts from the Tour of Boulaye le Gouz in Ireland, cum multis aliis. In all of these he has displayed much cleverness, great industry, information, and minute research. In the nugae of Irish antiquarianism, he is unrivalled, and Hibernian though he be, he has been passably successful as a detector of the Bulls of his scribbling countrymen. He enjoys a very lucrative employment as one of the senior clerks of the Admiralty, and, what is something nearly as desirable, the hearty good will of all who know him.

The Rev. Francis Mahony, the veritable "Father Prout," is a gentleman not less extensively known, although of a very different taste and calibre from the last named author, his well won reputation needs no blazoning at our hands. Mr. M. as all are aware, is a Catholic priest. For many years he officiated in his native city, and in more recent time in London, but in his absenteesm, he has been not forgetful of his country, as his "Prout papers" sufficiently evince. He has recently received a clerical appointment at Malta, within the reach of scenes congenial to his tastes, which are eminently classical.

Mrs. Mary Knott.—This lady is the daughter of the late Richard Abell of Cork, and descended of an old and respectable mercantile family in that city. She was born about the year 1784, and married, several years since Mr. John Knott of Dublin, in which city she has continued to reside. In 1836, she published "Two months at Kilkee," the result of a visit paid to that neighbourhood, in search of health, in the previous year. This work bears the impress of kindly feeling, and of a mind deeply devoted to the improvement and amelioration of the condition of the humbler classes. It displays careful observation, and is written in a style, clear, natural, and unaffected.

Mrs. Mary Boddington, was the daughter of Mr. Patrick Comerford, one of an eminent mercantile family in this city, and a gentleman of literary habits himself. Her mother was the sister of the late Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen. Mrs. Boddington was born in Cork, in 1776, and leaving that city in 1803, was shortly afterwards married to Mr. Boddington, a partner in a rich West India House, in London. Since the peace of 1815, she has travelled much on the continent, the result of which has been the publication of "Slight reminiscences of the Rhine, Switzerland, &c." 2 vols. 8vo. 1834,—"The Gossip's Week," 2 vols. 8vo. 1837; works highly-creditable to her as an accomplished writer.

Mrs. Bradshaw, formerly Miss Wilmot;—this lady accompanied in early life from Cork, her native city, and lived at Moscow with the celebrated Russian Princess, Dashkaw, one of the principal instruments in the Revolution, which led to the assassination of the Czar Peter III. and transference of the Russian Crown to Catherine II. The Princess died in 1808, after which, Mrs. B. returned to England, where she published amongst some works of fiction, the "Memoirs" of her Patroness; an autobiography full of curious and interesting reminiscences,
Edward Wilmot, Esq., the nephew of the last mentioned lady, is the son of the late Robert Wilmot, Esq., formerly deputy Recorder of Cork, to whose memory, his fellow citizens erected a tablet in the old Guild hall, now placed in the City Court-House. Mr. E. Wilmot, published in 1828 "Ugolino and other poems," but we are not aware of any subsequent appearance before the public.

We can do little more than enumerate the names of others, who belong exclusively to the Bardic tribe; first of these is, Michael Sullivan, Barrister at Law, the author of a metrical romance entitled "the Prince of the Lakes," published by Bolster, Cork.

John Atkins, another member of the same learned profession, ere yet the cares of "practice" came on him, disported with the muse, and placed his strains on record. In 1832, he published "the Pilgrim of Erin, and other poems." The former in the Spenserean stanza, its object being to exhibit "the unkind treatment (to use no harsher expression,) which Ireland has in various times experienced from England."

The Rev. Thos. Evans, now of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, published in 1836, "the Pyramids, a prose poem and other poems."

Miss Colthurst, at present resident in Killarney, has been repeatedly before the public as an Authoress. Her first poem "Emanuel," appeared in 1833, and her latest "Lays of Erin," in 1839.

William Dowe, already occupies a prominent place in the literature of his native city. He has not as yet published in the shape of a permanent volume, but we have seen his translations of the poems of Beranger, which he has prepared for the press, and feel assured that their publication will place him in the very highest rank of the poets of our time. The public Journals and Magazines, and particularly the Dublin University Magazine, contain ample proofs of his capacity, and the high order of his merit.

Under circumstances similar to Mr. Dowe's, i.e. known through the Periodicals, as scholars, and successful cultivators of poetry, but not yet having taken their place amongst the authors of their country: we must notice the names of Michael Joseph Barry, Jun., and Edward Kennealy, both gentlemen of the Bar, and distinguished contributors to the periodical literature of London and Dublin. Mr. Barry is the nephew of the late Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, and of the Rev. Thomas R. England, the Biographer of O'Leary, and the Abbe Edge-worth. His "Kishogue papers," in the Dublin University Magazine, written in the light and pleasant style of Ingoldsby, and with all that clever writer's fancy facility and variety of versification, have acquired for him a very deserved reputation, and given the public a foretaste of what may hereafter be expected from him, when his powers shall have become more matured.—Mr. Kennealy is chiefly known through the pages of Frazer's Magazine, in which he took his place fearlessly and successfully beside his distinguished veteran townsmen the late Dr. Maginn, and Mahony, (Father Prout.)

Our limits will also scarcely permit the mention of many others, meritorious in various walks of literature, although not known by any ostensible publications; but we can scarcely refrain from noticing the name of Abraham Abell, Esq., a gentleman not more known by his useful benevolence, than by his ardour in the pursuit of science and knowledge of every description. We should be also wanting in just appreciation of taste and talents of a high order, and deep and extensive erudition, were we to omit mention of James Roche, Esq., the president of many of the local literary institutions, and, by "Father Prout," happily denominated the "Roscoe of Cork." He has been long a steady contributor to many of the leading periodicals, and his papers in the
"Gentleman's magazine," under the signature of J. R., most erudite, and agreeably desultory as they are, have won for him, at the close of the volume of that work for 1837, the special acknowledgements of its editor. Were these collected and published in a permanent form, a most acceptable work would be presented to the public.

To these names we might add that of the late Rev. Dr. Collins, of Toureen Lodge, in our vicinity. A Doctor of Sorbonne, and formerly vicar general of the Arch-diocese of Auch, in the south of France. After the revolutionary convulsion, Doctor Collins settled in England, where he devoted his talents to the education of youth, and soon acquired the friend ship and consideration of many of the most eminent men of his day, in rank and estimation. On various occasions, but always with a beneficient view, he exercised his pen, although in general anonymously, and several of his political effusions, equally dictated by patriotic and charitable feelings, would prove, if published, that his imagination, had it been allowed its natural impulse, was not less active than his heart.

—A few years previous to his decease, which occurred 31st Dec. 1839, this respected gentleman, fixed his residence in our neighbourhood, as above mentioned.

Distinguished in the Fine Arts, was the justly famed "Barry," the painter of the admirable pictures at the Society of Arts, London. He was a native of Cork, and was first brought into notice by an ingenious townsman, Dr. Kehoe. A Lion, one of the earliest productions of his pencil, in Cork, done for the sign of a Public-house, still exists somewhere in the neighbourhood. The exhibition of one of his pictures in Dublin, led to his acquaintance with the great Edmond Burke, who took him to London, and was mainly instrumental in sending him to Italy, where he perfected his studies. His after carreer, one of perpetual struggle, in the midst of high reputation, is well known. As a painter, he was admirable in design and full of originality, but deficient in colouring, and in the charm of versality. Dr. Johnson, speaking of his celebrated pictures in the Adelphi, in which Barry has traced the gradual improvement of the human intellect, said "there is a grasp of mind there, that you will find no where else." In 1775 he published "An inquiry into the real and imaginary obstructions to the acquisition of arts in England." He died in 1806; having never married. In his last illness he was spiritually attended by the celebrated Dr. Milner, afterwards Vicar Apostolic.

In speaking of the arts in Cork hitherto, the names of "Barry, Butts, and Grogan," have been usually mentioned together, as its most distinguished artists; but the reputation of the two last stands in very unequal proportion to that of the first named. Whilst that of Barry is broadly British, that of Butts and Grogan, is purely local. Their works were numerous, but of limited publicity.

John Butts was a native of Cork, where he practiced for many years. He was subsequently employed in the Crown-street Theatre in Dublin, as a scene painter. His pictures are still numerous, and often to be met with, although not in high estimation. Messrs. Newenham, of Summerhill, Penrose of Woodhill, and Jas. Denny, of Grattan-Street, possess several of them in a variety of styles, shewing the great diversity of his powers. He was an excellent copyist. His compositions of landscapes and ancient ruins are in a style resembling Claud and Fousin.

Nathaniel Grogan, the other of our trio, was, as is now admitted, a native of Cork. After having served an apprenticeship to a carpenter, he enlisted and spent some years in the army, in America and the West India islands. On his quitting that service he settled in Cork, where for many years, admired for
his talents, but unrewarded, he practiced as a painter. He possessed great variety and originality of genius, much richness of invention, and a lively fancy coupled with a keen perception of the ludicrous. His groups are of high merit, but his colouring defective in general. He published, a series of views in Cork and its neighbourhood, executed by himself in Aquatinta. They display a free hand, but a very limited mastery, either in style or execution. He lived for many years in a small house, on the south side of the Mardyke, and died in 1807, at the age of sixty-seven. His burial place, in the church yard of St. Fin Bar’s, is unmarked by stone or monument.

JOHN CORBET was an eminent portrait and miniature painter, but of local celebrity. He was the only pupil and favourite of Barry, and died in 1815, at an early age. He painted many pictures of merit, but affording a still higher promise, and possessed great command of the pencil, and fine execution. His picture of Justice, for many years ornamented the old Guild hall of Cork, and was deservedly admired, as long as damp and neglect had been sparing of its beauties.

JOHN O’KEEFFE. This artist, whose recent death has been noticed at page 118, was we believe, a native of Cork or of its vicinity, here it was at all-events, that he acquired the rudiments of his profession, and practiced as a portrait painter during many years of badly requite d toil. It is certainly creditable to the taste of the Roman Catholic clergy, to state that whatever of fostering patronage he, in his earlier career, enjoyed, (and he deserved the highest,) was principally at their hands. There are few chapels in the neighbouring districts, within an extensive circle, that are not indebted to his prolific pencil, for their altar pieces, executed with various degrees of merit, as practice and an improved taste enabled him. In 1834, he settled in Dublin, and his pictures, exhibited in the Royal academy, elicited very general approbation, and acquired him considerable celebrity, the fruits of which however he did not long live to enjoy. He died in April, 1838, whilst on a professional visit to Limerick. He married in early life, but had no family. Of his numerous pictures, his chef d’oeuvre, is the Sybil, now in the possession of Robert Morrogh, Esq.

SAMUEL FORDE, who is but recently dead, was a man of rare acquirements, and splendid talents. He was born in Cork, in 1805, and in the course of a too brief career, gave unerring indications of a highly gifted genius, and abilities of no common standard. He left but few finished works, amongst these are “The overthrow of the Rebel angels,” “The Tragic Muse awakening the attributes of the Drama,” “Mokanna,” &c, works which amply attest his powers and the greatness of his loss. Some of his drawings won the unqualified admiration of Sir DAVID WILKIE. The late G. R. PAIN, Esq. possessed a series of admirable designs, by FORDE, fully justifying the praise of that eminent artist. He died in 1828, ere he had completed his 23rd year.

WM. FORDE, the elder brother of the subject of the last article, has obtained a high place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, for his fine musical talents. He had been until lately a resident in London, where he published some very beautiful arrangements, as well as compositions for the Flute and Piano forte, which have received a very extensive circulation. The beauty of the subjects he has chosen, and the peculiar style in which they are arranged, have effected a considerable change in the taste for this species of music. He has also written various tracts on the theory of his art, and an essay on the versification of Paradise lost, remarkable for its peculiar views of the nature of blank verse.
DANIEL MAC CLISE is already a distinguished name in British art, of which he himself cannot be more proud, than is his native city. In after times it will doubtless be the boast of that same city, that she has produced such sons as Forde, McClise and Hogan, as heretofore she has exulted, in her "Barry, Butts, and Grogan."

JOHN HOGAN was born at Tallow in the County of Waterford, in 1800, but his parents had previously, as they have since resided in Cork. In 1812, he was placed as a clerk to an attorney, but disliking the employment, he was apprenticed to Sir THOS, DEANE, an eminent Architect. Under that gentleman his talents for drawing and carving, were developed. His first public work was a Minerva, carved in pine timber, for the Royal Exchange assurance office, on the South Mall. The boldness and taste displayed in that performance, attracted general notice. In other subsequent tasks he unfolded the germs of an elevated genius, and was soon after sent to Rome, where he resided and cultivated his talents for several years. In that city he was admitted as one of the fifteen Sculptors of the Institute, of the Pantheon — an honor seldom conceded to Foreigners, and never before to a British subject. His fine figure of the dead Christ, in the south parish chapel, (see page 68,) if he had done nothing else, is sufficient to ensure to him, the distinguished elevation, which it may be predicted he will yet occupy in his art.

Cork without being very prolific, has nevertheless not been deficient in the production of eminent and remarkable characters, apart from literature and the fine arts. In their necessarily brief enumeration, we shall begin with what the citizens should be very vain, although they appear to be by no means aware of, that their City has the distinction of giving an Empress to Morocco, and a Prime Minister to Madagascar. In the first place as to her Imperial Majesty,

she was a Miss THOMPSON of Cork, and being affianced to a military gentleman, stationed in Spain, was, on her matrimonial voyage to that country, captured by a Moorish Corsair, and carried to Fez a slave. In that City she attracted the notice of the Emperor Muli Mahomed, and so captivated his favour that she subsequently became his favourite wife.

JAMES HASTY heretofore Prime Minister to the King of Madagascar, was son to a Scotchman, of the same name, who having settled at Cork, in early life, became a clerk in the counting house of the late Richard Abell. The son being of an unsettled disposition betook himself to foreign adventure, and after many changes of fortune in various lands, found himself at length basking in the favour of the Ruler of Madagascar, by whom he was raised, by gradual steps, to the rank of his Chief Minister, and attained in time eminence as an able Administrator of the affairs of that extensive and important country. He subsequently accompanied the two sons of the King to England, for their education; but on his return to Madagascar, he found that a revolution had been effected, and that a new Monarch was on the throne. Hasty, shorn of authority, however, remained in the country, where not many years since he died.

WM. CORBET, Marechal de Camp, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Knight of St. Louis, &c, was born at Cork, in 1779. In 1797, he entered Trinity College as a student, whence, becoming compromised in the conspiracy of the United Irishmen, he fled to France. Having entered the army in that country, he accompanied the expedition which under Napper Tandy, arrived in the north of Ireland, in 1798, to co-operate with the army under Humbert, which had landed at Killala. After that event, proceeding to Hamburg, he was delivered up by the Senate to the British Minister, and transmitted to Ireland. He
was indebted for his escape from the fate of a traitor, to a point
raised in his favour on his trial, and subsequently effected his
release from prison by a stratagem. Once more in France, he
was appointed to the Irish Legion, by the First Consul, and
subsequently distinguished himself not only in Spain, and Ger-
many, but also in Greece; having been in 1828, attached to the
staff of Marshal Maison, appointed to the army destined for the
liberation of that country. On his departure thence he received
the thanks of the Primates for his conduct. In 1833, he returned
to France where he died in 1842.

Captain Richard Roberts, who commanded the steam ship
President, when she was unhappily lost on her homeward
voyage from the United States to England, in March, 1841, was
the third son of the late Richard Roberts, of Ardmore, in the
vicinity of this City. In early life he entered the Royal Navy, in
which service he had attained the rank of Lieutenant, when he
accepted the command of the Sirius. This was the first steam
ship which performed the voyage to America, across the Atlan-
tic, a feat, the accomplishment of which had been deemed by
many problematical—Dr. Lardner regarded it as visionary.
Under his able guidance the success of the experiment was
complete; he proved the practicability of this much feared
navigation, and conquered the barrier that had hitherto
separated the two countries. Public addresses, gifts, and thanks
were voted to him in both nations, for this achievement; but his
triumph was unhappily short lived. From the command of the
Sirius he was transferred to the President, in which he had been
only making his first voyage, when her mysterious loss
occurred, and with her perished this skilful and enterprizing
officer.

Terence Magrath, is a name associated in our time, to a
considerable extent, with Irish music. He

enjoyed the friendship of Sir W. Scott, who always mentioned
him in terms of admiration. In the 4th vol. of his life, by
Lockhart, there is a letter from Scott to the Duke of Buccleuch,
expressive of so good an opinion of Magrath that it is worth
extracting.

Given at my Castle of Gawaiky, Oct. 2, 1817.

"My dear Lord Duke—I have an inimitably good songster in the
person of Terence Magrath, who teaches my girls. He beats all
whom I have heard attempt Moore's songs; I can easily cajole him
out also to Abbotsford for a day or two. In jest or earnest I have
never heard a better singer in a room, and for an after supper song,
he almost equals Irish Johnson, &c."

W. Scott.

Lockhart in a note says, that Mr. M'Grath had then been
long established in his native City of Dublin. This is a mistake
as M'Grath is a Cork man born, and there received his
education from his father the late James Magrath.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The history of this branch of our subject may be briefly
related. The city has never wanted the talent, but local periodical
literature has always had to contend against a prestige in favour
of English publications. The national and patriotic spirit, which
in Scotland has worked such things, has in Ireland been inert
and apathetic;—whilst the readers are many, the prejudice
against home productions has been always too strong to permit
any work of native growth, no matter what its merits, to enjoy
more than a short and sickly existence. The consequence has
been, that talent has never, in Cork, found reward or
encouragement, and purely local publications have been few and
far between. Various have been the attempts to overcome this
prejudice,
Magazines have been repeatedly attempted, but all with the same effect, not one now exists.

The Monthly Miscellany was tried in 1795. It failed and was followed by "The Casket or Hesperian Magazine," which was edited by R.A. MILLIKIN, jointly with his sister This little work, which was commenced in 1797, was discontinued at the expiration of two years. BOYLE's Magazine, and the Patriotic magazine, publications now scarcely remembered in this city, appeared successively in 1806, and 1809.

In 1814, appeared the only number of the " Munster Olive Branch," a magazine intended to treat " of every branch of human knowledge :" but its existence was as brief as the others.

Within the last twenty years was published The Examiner, four numbers of which only appeared, and it reposed in 1818. " Something New" immediately succeeded it ; this little publication, consisting of whims and oddities, full of wit and pleasantry, was edited by Mr. S. GOSNELL, subsequently known as the Fogarty O'Fogarty of Blackwood, the author of the pleasant rhyming tale of Daniel O'Rourke, the Irish Astolpho. He was assisted by Dr. MAGINN, (the Sir Morgan O'Doherty of the same periodical,) and several others of teeming intellect and ready pens, but to no avail. " Something new" also ran its brief career, and perished.

About the same time appeared " The Cork magazine, a weekly paper, edited by J. T. O'Flaherty, the late HENRY BENNETT, M. F. MC ARTHY, MEAGHER, M. O'SULLIVAN, &c, furnished articles in succession which any periodical might be proud of. Irregularity in its periods of appearance destroyed it.

The Catholic magazine, a monthly publication, followed ; one volume only of this work was published : like its predecessor, it laboured under the curse of irregular issue. Added to this, it was too much of a religious publication, to be of general acceptance ; yet talent of very high order, was displayed on many of its articles.

A small weekly paper entitled " the Bagatelle," was next in succession, but it belted its name. It was indeed a heavy dull and prosing production, even though receiving occasional aid from the pens of O'LEARY, WALSH, SNOW, (Oberon,) NASH, (Endymion,) S. MOORE, &c, and it was soon numbered with the departed.

NEWSPAPERS.

It is not known when the first Cork newspaper appeared. The earliest seen by us was " The Freeholder," which circulated in 1716. It was a small, single-sheet, quarto paper. The next was " The Cork News letter," small folio double columns. In 1723, it had reached its 828th number, and continued to appear in 1724 and 5. The Medley, also a quarto paper followed, published weekly, on Thursdays, by George Harrison, at the corner of Meeting-house lane. Its first number is dated in 1738. The articles consist of a series of light papers, or essays, on the then popular plan of the Spectator ; of local news there was but little, but of British and Foreign a considerably larger portion. Advertisements, births, marriages, &c, filled the remainder of the sheet.

In the same year was published, " The Serio jocular Medley," by Andrew Walsh, near the corner of Castle Street.
In 1755 appeared "Phineas and George Bagnell's Cork Evening post," a folio sized paper, published on every Monday and Thursday. In 1768, the Hibernian Chronicle, a small quarto sized paper, was published in like manner, twice in the week, by Wm. Flyn, at the sign of the Shakspeare, near the Exchange. It was afterwards enlarged to a folio size, and contained very little local intelligence beyond deaths and marriages. The latter announcements generally stated that the bride was a very agreeable young lady, having a handsome fortune of £500, or some such sum, &c. The advertisements of runaway apprentices were accompanied by a small wood cut, representing the graceless truant mounted on a steed, in full gallop, the devil a hind rider, and a gallows seducingly in the distance. A collection of essays which had appeared in its columns was published by Flyn, in 1771, as a volume, under the title of the "Modern Monitor, or Flyn's speculations." This paper was in existence in 1801. The "Cork Journal," flourished in or about the year 1769, but we know nothing more of it.

The "Cork Herald, or Munster advertiser," started in Feb. 1798, and was published twice in the week; it advocated Tory principles. In January 1799, it became the "Cork Advertiser," and, in 1823, was incorporated with the "Morning Intelligencer," another paper advocating similar opinions; and subsequently all merged in the "Cork Constitution."

The "Harp of Erin," a folio sized paper, single sheet, was first published in March, 1798, but did not outlive that stormy year. It represented the violent democratic opinions of the united Irishmen of that period. "Knight's New Cork Evening post," was commenced in 1791, and was in existence in 1810. The Cork Mercantile Chronicle was established in 1801, and for several years took the lead amongst the local newspapers. It was the organ of the Roman catholic clergy and laity of the south of Ireland, and until the schism produced by the veto in 1815, was a prosperous concern. After that period, it gradually fell, and in 1835, it ceased.


The Standard and Herald, which commenced a few years back in the liberal interest, subsequently adopted conservative principles, but again returned, after a season, to its original opinions. Its circulation however was never considerable, and in 1841, it ceased to appear.

At present, there are three journals published in Cork, on alternate days, thrice in the week; of these the Southern Reporter is the oldest. It was first established in 1807, under the title of Boyle's Southern Reporter, and has always ranged with the liberal party. In 1815, it advocated the veto. In 1832, it was neutral on the question of the repeal of the union, but at present its tendencies are in favour of that question. It is certainly the leading paper of those holding similar opinions in the south of Ireland. It is carefully edited, and formerly its "Private correspondence," was marked by information, and an easy pleasant style of narrative and observation.

The Constitution leads amongst the conservative prints; it commenced its course in 1821, and is very respectfully conducted and edited.

The "Cork Examiner" was established, in 1841; it is essentially a Roman Catholic organ, and an unflinching Repealer, It is well and carefully edited, and is making rapid way into circulation, with a character of increasing talent and respectibility.
The Parliamentary returns exhibit the circulation of these three papers in 1842, as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>216,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examiner</td>
<td>134,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The Freeholder," a small eight day paper, was conducted for many years by the late John Boyle, a very clever, witty, and caustic writer. It dealt chiefly in personal anecdotes, local gossip, and but too much in local scandal. O'Leary, who has published a short notice of Boyle in his "Tribute," has defended the Freeholder, which he says "though a disreputable publication enough; certainly, like adversity, had its uses, and not unfrequently bore a precious jewel in its head." O'Leary himself in his latter days, contributed some admirable sketches to it, and Daniel Casey, who may be regarded as the laureat of the Ballythomas dialect, gave some of his best and most humorous outpourings to the public through this medium. The Freeholder, expired with its proprietor and editor, in the year 1832, it was afterwards resumed by another hand, but finally ceased in 1842.

"The Cork Sentinel," an eight-day folio sized paper, edited by D. D. Curtayne, has been in existence for the last ten years, it eschews politics, and confines its columns to local personal anecdote, but its spirit is laudatory. If asperity ever marks its paragraphs, it has been invariably the creation of a crying wrong or injustice. As is natural, it finds its patronage amongst the lighter and more fashionable class of leaders.

INDEX LOCORUM.

For the convenience of strangers visiting Cork, we subjoin, at the instance of our publisher, an Index to the various Towns, Villages and remarkable localities adjacent to Cork, within a circle of about 20 miles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOWNS</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innoshanon</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsale</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cove</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloney</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleton</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrigtouhill</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glannmire</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watergrasshill</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathcormuck</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killavullen</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow</td>
<td>20½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroom</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIEW OF THE CITY, RIVER, &c.

The high grounds to the North, as Fair Hill, at the head of Blarney Lane.
Ballinamought,
Tivoli,
Lota,
Dunkettle.

On the South—Summit of Lehena. The prospect from this over Cork Harbour, the vale of Carrigaline, its River, Castle, &c, is particularly recommended. The high grounds about Old Court, &c. also afford beautiful views.

FOR SCENERY OF A DIFFERENT CHARACTER.

The Vale of Glannmire.
The Valley of the Lee above the City, embracing the castled height of Carrigrohan.
The old Church of Inniscarra near the junction of the Bride and the Lee.
The Glen under Garvagh hill—towards the heights of Ardrum, and Mullinhassig on to Castleinch, to Dripsey, Carrignamuck Castle, and other charming adjacent scenery.
Blarney, four miles west of Cork. Its attractions are, before all others—"its impudence conferring Stone"—its fine old Castle, once the strong hold, of the M'Carthys—Its Rock close—Cromleac, Lake—Its rivers, one flowing in a contrary direction over the other. Blarney Glen and "Father Matt's" Round Tower Stump.

THE RIVER AND HARBOUR.

Land Journey—Douglas, 2½ miles. Old Court, Sir George Goold. Ronayne's Court, the oldest house on the river, now unhappily modernized. The Red (Hop) Island. Ardmore house, (J. Roberts) the second oldest house—Temp. Anne.

Town of Passage—Baths. Carrigmahon, seat of the O'Grady, "chief of his name," an old Milesian toparch.

Monkstown Village—Its Glen, Tudor Castle, old Church, Tombs of the Archdeacons, Goulds, &c.—Fine Views from the high grounds.

Glenathowk or Hawke's Glen, its picturesqueness.

Barnahealy Castle, an ancient seat of the Cogans, feudatories of the Earls of Desmond. Ringaskiddy, a seat of the Skiddies, an old native family of Cork.

VOYAGE DOWN THE RIVER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cork, Population</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin of</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronicles of</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siege of</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms of</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Exchange</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court-Houses</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwell in Cork</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwellian Families</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom-House</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuvierian Society</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEANE, Sir Mathw.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deane, Moses, Charity</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debating Societies</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delacour, James</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diocesan School</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensaries</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominicans</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowse, William</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungarvan</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND, BISHOP.</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England, Rev. T. R.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Rev. T.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEVER HOSPITAL</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishamble-lane</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitz-Gerald, Lord E.</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitz Gerald</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forfeitures</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forde, S</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forde, W</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundling Hospital, 42</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franciscans</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friar's Walk</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend's, Society of</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendly Society</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendly Club</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAOL, COUNTY</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Light</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates, North and South</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George II. Statue of</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George's-Street</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geraldine</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gill-Abbey</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glusheen</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-Castle</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodf's</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grattan-Street</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great George's-Street</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Coat Hospital</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grogan, Nathaniel</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilid</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HABOUR BOARD</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasty, J</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillary, J</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogan, John</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Well</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticultural Society</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huguenot Families</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDANTS</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigent Room Keeper's Society</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infirmary, North</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------South</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution, The Cork</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island, St. Mary of the</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEMMAPES</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENEALY, E</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiln River</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowles, S</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knott, Mary</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAFAVYTHE</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landgable Roll</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanes</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>