

White. *The House of Industry*, founded in 1774, to accommodate 380 persons, is supported by grand Jury presentments. *The Lunatic Asylum* for the city and counties of Limerick and Clare: the building, independent of the land attached to it, cost £35,490, and admits 347 patients. *The Union Workhouse* was built to accommodate 3,150 inmates, and an auxiliary workhouse for 2,880 more. The Union comprises an area of 177,951 acres in Limerick and Clare, in thirty-four electoral divisions, containing a population of 110,628 persons, represented by forty-four elected, and forty-four *ex-officio* guardians, who meet on Wednesdays. The property valued to the rate in 1852 was £163,572, and the expenditure £20,307. The rate-in-aid levied in 1851 and 1852 was £56,202 15s. 4d., and there was issued in support of the Union £3,070.

*The Houses of Religious Worship* are—The Cathedral and five Protestant Churches or Chapels of Ease, four Catholic Parochial Churches, and four Conventional Catholic Chapels, two Presbyterian, two Wesleyan Methodist, and one Society of Friends Meeting Houses. The Cathedral was originally founded and endowed by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, and was dedicated to St. Mary: in 1200 it was enlarged by Donat O'Brien; it was partly rebuilt in 1490 by the citizens; improved by Bishop Adams in the seventeenth century, and carefully renewed after the siege. It is a venerable gothic building, situated in the English town: at the west end is a square tower 120 feet high, containing eight bells, and surmounted by turrets at the angles. The interior is 91 feet in length, by 30 in width, and contains some interesting ancient monuments, among which is one to Donagh the Great, Earl of Thomond. The Church of St. Michael was destroyed during the siege, and a Chapel of Ease was erected subsequently in that parish. There is also an Episcopal Church in connexion with the Female Asylum for the Blind. A handsome modern Church has been recently built in the parish of St. John. The Catholic Cathedral is situated in St. John's parish, which, with St. Michael's, are the Bishop's benefices. It is a large cruciform edifice, built in 1753; the painting that adorns the altar is by Callopy, a native artist.

Marrion, Anthony (1860) 941.5R  
 "The ancient and modern history  
 of maritime ports of Ireland"

The Catholic Church of St. Michael was erected in 1779 in the fields: it was enlarged in 1805, and is now the largest and finest house of worship in the city. It was in this Church that the first petition for Catholic Emancipation was adopted, and also against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The Church, situated at Thomond's Gate, is a large cruciform building; erected in 1744, and was the first Catholic place of worship permitted in Limerick, after the siege of 1691. The Catholic Church of St. John is a large plain cruciform edifice: there is an altar piece, a good imitation of the Crucifixion, by Michael Angelo. There is also the Church of St. Patrick in the Liberties. The Chapels in the Dominican, Franciscan, and Redemptorist Convents afford great accommodation to the dense Catholic population of Limerick; also the Augustinian Chapel, which was formerly the Theatre, erected at an expense of £5,000. The Female Convents are—two of the Sisters of Mercy, one Presentation, one of the Good Shepherd, and one of the Faithful Companions of Jesus.

*The Educational Institutions* are—The School of Design, supported by subscriptions and a parliamentary grant; the National Schools; one of these was originally founded by the order of Poor Clares: on their leaving Limerick in 1836 it was placed under Rev. Dr. Haurahan, P. P.; it affords instruction to 400 females; the National Board grants it £40 a year, and it is otherwise supported by charity sermons, &c. The Christian Brothers' Schools, sixteen in number, in six different localities, afford education to 2,000 boys; a director and twenty-three brothers superintend them; these are principally supported by subscriptions raised on Saturdays through the city. A Female School, where upwards of 200 females obtain instruction, supported solely by the late Rev. P. Hogan. The Presentation Convent has schools, where twenty of the sisterhood instruct 700 girls. The Sisters of Mercy, in their two establishments, instruct upwards of 1,000 female children, and lodge and support fifty female servants out of place, and fifty orphans are instructed and supported by them. The Sisters' Faithful Companions, &c., eighteen in number have an extensive Day and Boarding School for young ladies, and

those of the Good Shepherd have charge of the Magdalen Asylum, where there are upwards of seventy penitents. The Blue Coat Hospital, founded in 1717, educates fifteen boys. The St. George's Male and Female School, in connexion with the Kildare Street Society, affords instruction to upwards of 200 children. The London Hibernian and Wesleyan Methodists have also schools. The Protestant Diocesan School had sixteen pupils in 1852, one of whom only was taught gratis. There are private schools also, where a number of male and female children are instructed.

**BANKING** There are branches established here of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial, and National Banks of Ireland. The Savings Bank in 1852 had 2,826 depositors, whose lodgments were £93,037 at £2 17s. per cent. per annum, and there are two Loan Societies, whose joint capital is £3,968.

**POSTAGE** The amount of Postage, Excise, and Stamps, collected in Limerick for the three years ending 5th January, 1853, was:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Postage .....	£3,514	£4,085	£5,414
Excise .....	50,233	55,878	59,670
Stamps, Limerick and Clare ..	9,978	9,202	10,041

**CUSTOMS REVENUE** Although the Excise of the district has increased since 1851, it has decreased considerably since 1836, when it was £71,616. The number of persons employed in collecting the Customs' revenue of this port in 1849, was 128, whose united salaries amounted to £4,153 18s. 11d.

**NEWSPAPERS** There are four Newspapers published here twice a week: the Limerick Chronicle, the Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator, the Limerick and Clare Examiner, and the Munster News.

Proceeding from the Shannon, Kerryhead on the south divides it from Ballyhaigue Bay, of which it is the northern boundary. There is no shelter in this Bay, and as it has been mistaken for the Shannon, and has led to fatal consequences, there should be a light placed on Kerryhead, which is in 52° 14' 40" N., 9° 54' W., and, with that on Loophead, would infallibly define the entrance. Tralee Bay is a continuation of Ballyhaigue Bay, at the entrance to which is Fannet Island, and nearer the Channel, leading to Tralee, is the Samphire Islands, where there is deep water and good anchorage.

## TRALEE.

TRALEE, formerly called Traleigh, or the strand of the Leigh, the name of the river which passes through the town, and discharges itself in Tralee Bay, is a maritime town, in the county Kerry, 52° 16' N., 9° 35' W., 18½ miles W. S. W. of Dublin, and 58 miles W. N. W. of Cork. It comprises an area of 546 acres, and contained in 1831 a population of 9,568 persons. In 1841 the houses were 1,569, and the inhabitants 11,363; in 1851 the houses decreased to 1,485, and the population to 9,957 persons; but there were 5,199 inmates in the Union Workhouse besides; notwithstanding which, the appearance of the town has much improved, and the trade of the port increased rapidly within the last four years. It is a parliamentary borough, and previous to the Union returned two representatives to the Irish and one to the United parliament; although in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, it is stated to have been then disfranchised, and again vested with power to elect a member to represent the Borough, under the 2nd William IV., c. 88, which, however, only extended the elective franchise to £10 householders. The number of registered electors under this Act in 1834 was 174; in 1849 they were 317. Under 13th and 14th Vic., c. 69, they again decreased to 228, and in 1853 they increased to 315, of which there were 269 rated occupiers, and 46 of other qualifications. The present member is Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who succeeded his brother Maurice, in the representation of the borough. The Corporation, under a charter of James I., was styled the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the Borough of Tralee. But if any recently existed they were only of a nominal character, for the municipal power, property, and representation were all engrossed by Sir E. Denny: they are, however, now extinct, and the municipal authority and property vested in twenty-one town