IRELAND'S RECOVERY;

AN ESSAY,

BY JOHN LOCKE, A.B.,

FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,

&c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Statistics in this pamphlet, compiled with great care from the Blue Books of 1853-4, and various other sources, are brought up to the latest date, and present an authentic, though brief, record of the steadily advancing prosperity of the country.—This edition, called for in two months after issue of last impression, also contains explanatory remarks on the valuation and purchase of land in Ireland, for the special guidance of British Capitalists; and in the Appendix will be found, besides other useful information, a series of numerical Tables, indispensable to Solicitors, and the classes connected with land.

J. L.

Dublin, 16*th January*, 1855.

JOHN WILLIAM PARKER AND SON, 445, WEST STRAND, LONDON;

And sold by all Booksellers;

OR FROM THE AUTHOR, 14, HENRIETTA STREET, DUBLIN.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

Price 1*s.*

1855.

IRELAND'S RECOVERY.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS, &c.

"The whole reparative processes have been brought before us in one view by Mr. Locke, and we think the first and fairest impression that his clear statistical statements will leave on the mind is—that we have been witnessing an immense social movement, arising out of Providential causes; and owing nothing to Parliament, but a little needful, perhaps clumsy, assistance and organization."—*Times.*

"Practically valuable to intending purchasers of estates in Ireland."—*Liverpool Times.*

"Most instructive and interesting."—*Hull Advertiser.*

"Containing much information and lucid reasoning, illustrative of the social and moral progress of Ireland."—*Weekly News and Chronicle.*

"Facts, arranged with care and accuracy; and deductions, comprehensive and clear."—*Freeman's Journal.*

"Mr. Locke has laid the public under great obligations to him by this publication."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

"Containing accurate statistical information."—*Galway Packet.*

"Displaying great labour and research."—*Galway Express.*

"A faithful narrative of the silent revolution now progressing in Ireland."—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

"An able practical essay, written in a masterly style. The author thoroughly understands his subject in all its bearings."—*Agricultural Magazine.*

"A practical and instructive pamphlet, which, like its predecessors from the same pen, must contribute to nourishing renewed resolves, and creating new hopes and aspirations for the future welfare of Ireland. A catalogue of the several localities in Ireland where mines or metalliferous indications have hitherto been discovered, arranged in counties, according to their respective post towns, is, perhaps, the most interesting and suggestive portion of this valuable little work."—*Belfast Mercantile Journal.*

In a brief compass, and with the aid of lucid tables and returns, traces step by step the improvement which has taken place in Ireland during the last few years."—GALIGNANI.

"The increase of commerce, mineral wealth, and manufactures, the progress of education, decrease of crime, and other topics of interest, are likewise all done ample justice to by the author, and it is impossible to rise from a perusal of "Ireland's Recovery" without having acquired a conviction that bright days are yet in store for that hitherto unhappy country."—*Spectator.*

"We heartily recommend this valuable work, especially to those looking to Ireland, as a field of profitable investment."—*Nottinghamshire Guardian.*

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS—(*Continued.*)

"The state of Ireland at present is especially satisfactory, not only as regards its social improvement, manifested by the subsidence of political and agrarian agitations, but also by decided progress in its agricultural condition. Among many unquestionable evidences of this twofold amelioration, we have a fourth publication from the useful pen of Mr. Locke."—*Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette.*

"This treatise has already done good service to the cause of Ireland, in calling the attention of the monied classes in England and Scotland to the vast latent resources which our island contains within herself; and to develop which, time, capital, and enterprise, alone are required. The author deserves vast credit, not only for the industry and intelligence which he has exhibited in the collection of the numerous interesting details with which the work abounds, but also for the praiseworthy lesson he inculcates of seeking to raise our social and material condition by self-reliance and individual exertion, in place of a dependence upon Parliamentary aid."—*The Irish Jurist.*

"Valuable, not only from the clearness of its arrangement, but from the statistical tables and returns condensed from the Blue Books."—*Standard.*

"A cheering Essay."—*Athenæum.*

"A Mr. John Locke (not the one who had *the* "understanding") has published a pamphlet in London, entitled *Ireland's Recovery.* The title being a very distinct falsehood, we are prepared to hear the English press hail it as a "cheering essay." *Ireland's Recovery?* ah! it is Locke's mind that is diseased. Agitations that agitate only the agitators; and conferences that confer no practical good; literary unions which talk loudly of the Celt, but forget the existence of such a thing as the "legislative union;" Dargan Institutes that only institute a statue to Dargan; Tenant Leagues that spout like rain upon the villages and plains, which starved peasants have left untenanted; organisations which disorganise any effects the teachings of '46, '47, and '48 may have instilled.—Are these the signs of *Ireland's Recovery?*"—JOHN MITCHEL, in *The* (*New York*) *Citizen.*

"In a fourth edition of "*Ireland's Recovery*" Mr. Locke has brought up the statistics of progress to the close of 1854, and he clearly proves that the country is firmly and steadily advancing in the career of prosperity. A valuable treatise on valuation of land is appended to this edition, for the express purpose of affording information to British capitalists. The pamphlet, notwithstanding the dryness of statistical details, is positively both eloquent and entertaining, and contains an immense quantity of authenticated information. Mr. Locke's various papers on the valuation and purchase of land, read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and before the Statistical Society of London, have been extracted at length in the colonial and foreign press, and materially aided the reaction of excessive emigration, by inducing emigrants to return and invest in their native country. We know of one French gentleman, who has read the pamphlet above noticed, and is now preparing to become naturalised, in order to enable him to acquire property in Ireland, intending to purchase largely under the Incumbered Estates Court. There is every probability of increasing investments from France, for reasons which we have not time to enumerate, but may return to the subject in an early number."—*The* (*Dublin*) *Commercial Journal.*

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS—(*Continued.*)

"The British capitalist having money at command for investment, must feel deeply indebted to Mr. Locke for the information afforded in this pamphlet."—*Mining Journal.*

"That the farming interest of Ireland has been bettering since 1849, there cannot be a doubt; and if the evidence of the figures be incontestible, then is the case of Irish progress proved to demonstration in this useful *brochure*."—*The Telegraph.*

"Of the merits of the *brochure* as a collection of useful statistical information we can hardly speak too highly. Such accurate and well-digested compilations as that of Mr. Locke will go far to redeem statistical science from the reproach of dulness and unprofitableness, which is so often and so justly alleged against it."—*The Tablet.*

"We know something of the subject, and we assert, without hesitation, that for the present improvement and comparative prosperity of the Irish land market, this country is largely indebted to Mr. Locke's indefatigable pen. This edition contains a treatise on the valuation of lands in Ireland, which will prove very serviceable to intending British purchasers. Every person interested in Ireland should buy Mr. Locke's pamphlet. It is, indeed, a cheap shilling's worth."—*The Advocate.*

"The experience of another year, as shown in figures, proves indisputably that Ireland is rapidly advancing in the career of prosperity.—In whatever aspect viewed, the same gratifying results are visible.—All who are interested in Ireland's welfare should read Mr. Locke's pamphlet."—*The Critic.*

"Mr. Locke has obtained well-deserved distinction by his thoughtful and instructive pamphlet. The views he takes appear to be founded upon accurate and complete information; and if his deductions be correct, the country will soon rejoice in a reign of prosperity, to which her previous history has furnished no parallel."—*Belfast Mercury.*

"Your pamphlet has been of great service to this country."—WILLIAM DARGAN.

"This brochure will do much good."—J. J. MECHI.

"You have grouped very happily numerous pertinent facts and statistics."—COLONEL LARCOM, Under-Secretary for Ireland.

"An authentic record of the condition and progress of Ireland."—S. G. FENTON, Belfast.

"A compact and lucid text-book of the most important statistics, relative to the recent comparative condition of Ireland."—RICHARD DOWDEN, (R.) Cork.

"Perused with interest and instruction. The recovery—the real recovery of Ireland—is a grand and elevating subject of contemplation."—SAMUEL WARREN.

"Like your former essays, full of information, and executed with great ability."—WILLIAM KEOGH, M.P., Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Mem.—The Author has also received a great number of private communications from landed proprietors and farmers, attesting the usefulness of this pamphlet to the land market, and to the encouragement of agriculture in Ireland.

IRELAND'S RECOVERY;

OR,

EXCESSIVE EMIGRATION AND ITS REPARATIVE AGENCIES IN IRELAND,

An Essay,

WITH

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING USEFUL INFORMATION, AND NUMEROUS STATISTICAL TABLES, ILLUSTRATING AND SUBSTANTIATING THE CONCLUSIONS DEDUCED.

BY JOHN LOCKE, A.B.

FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c.

"The prosperity of a People is proportionate to the number of hands and minds usefully employed. To the community Sedition is a fever, Corruption a gangrene, and Idleness an atrophy. Whatever Society wastes more than it acquires, must gradually decay; and every individual that continues to be fed and ceases to labour, takes away something from the public stock."

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

"Statistics are the introduction of the principle of induction into the investigation of the affairs of human life, an operation that requires the same philosophical qualities as the other Sciences."—*Address of* THE EARL OF HARROWBY, *President of the British Association for Advancement of Science. September* 20, 1854.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

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IRELAND'S RECOVERY.

As with nature so with man, whether in his individual or collective aspect, progress is essential to prosperity. Arrest of onward movement implies origination of decay, the very elements of which are eliminated from the richness of those resources, that Divine Providence has so amply supplied for the appropriation of our national industries in this highly favoured clime and country.

But there is now no symptom of decline, nor occasion for despondency; though there may be serious cause for anxious circumspection, in anticipation of a probable scarcity in spring. The famine period appears to have filled up the measure of Ireland's misfortunes and punishment together; and the opening year of the half century witnessed, with the extinction of political animosities, the rise of an industrial activity, destined, if pursued with unswerving aim, to lay a firm foundation for future prosperity, and render Irishmen worthy to possess, and able to sustain that rational freedom, which it was as little in the power of civil strife to achieve as of selfish passion to enjoy.

In bringing "Ireland's Recovery" the fourth year in succession before the public, the author is

encouraged, while retaining the same division of matter, to adduce new and more enlarged proofs of the validity of his conclusions, and render the brochure useful and interesting to *every class of readers*, by additional statistical information.

Emigration decreasing.

The drain of emigration still continues, though with an abated flow; yet the motives are changed. The despair of famine no longer urges; but, instead, that very love of home and relatives, which a few years since bound the peasant so strongly to his native land; each emigrant being an additional link in the chain of attraction, that draws the Irish peasantry to their kindred beyond the sea.

Appendix A. Emigrant remittances.

For the last four years the expenses of transport to North America have been almost wholly contributed by former settlers, the amount of remittances in 1853, through banks and mercantile houses alone (not including sums sent by private channels) being little short of a million and a half.

Appendix A.

Since the emigration of 1851, the first period brought before the public in this series of pamphlets, emigration has been gradually declining. In 1852 it was one-tenth less than in 1851,—in 1853 one-seventh less than in 1852,—and 1854 will doubtless exhibit a still greater decrease. It is observable, too, that while there is a considerable decline in emigration to Australia (indicating abatement of the gold fever) as well as to the United States, there is an increase to British North America, which is steadily unfolding the

British North America.

boundless resources of its vast regions, and developing the germ of a future prosperous and powerful empire.

Indeed, the migration of European populations to new or unsettled countries is now little more remarkable in Ireland, than in Germany and Great Britain: in short, emigration at the present juncture must be considered a necessity of our era, consequent upon the rapidity, economy, and security of travel, and the general development of the resources of all countries; and presents itself to the reflective mind as one of those providential agencies, destined to establish new conditions of society under happier auspices of peace and commerce, and more intimate communion of the peoples of the earth.

Prosperity, signs of.

While increasing consumption of excisable articles,* and enlarged returns of our staple com-

* Tea, for instance,

		1854.	1853.	1847.
Dublin	lbs.	3,333,391	2,972,140	2,856,110
Belfast	„	1,505,943	1,426,175	736,051
Cork	„	580,075	517,100	510,110
All other ports	„	1,524,710	1,607,043	1,114,687
		6,944,119	6,522,458	5,216,948
		6,522,458		
Increase on 1853		421,661		

The increase on consumption of Tea in the United Kingdom of 1854 over 1853 is fully 4 per cent.

The Imperial Revenue Returns exhibit at the close of this financial year, January 5, 1855, a net increase over the preceding year of no less than £2,291,356.

modities, demonstrate the advent of comfort and prosperity to Ireland, we have little cause for despondency at the continuance of emigration, which, judging from the present state of the labour market and the workhouses, has not only lessened the pressure of poors'-rate, but in some districts has nearly doubled the wages of labour; while promising beneficial change to pauperised emigrants, especially those from the sea-board counties of the South and West, where the Celtic race is most numerous and unmixed.

Advantages of emigration.

Take for example a peasant of the far West—his food a precarious root, his dwelling mud and straw, generation after generation; the stunted size and inferior facial angle denoting deterioration both physical and intellectual—a scion of a worn out race in a worn out condition of society. This is the naked truth, however distasteful to patriotic enthusiasm. How are his moral capabilities exalted, and motives of action improved with the change in his location as a settler (say) in the United States of America, where he can realize property from the savings of his labour, and become absolute possessor of the land *that* labour has made fruitful;—where he sees his fellows all around, many of them his own countrymen, some it may be of his name and kindred, fighting the battle of life in right earnest, subjugating nature through her widest ranges, inventing mechanical aids, and constructing combinations of power

under an insatiable urgency of progress, and with a rapidity and success unexampled in the old world.

Deportation of labour.

However, the deportation of labour from a country, where it is not in excess, must to a certain extent exercise a retarding effect on reproductive investment; for capital cannot create wealth without the intervention of labour. Emigration, therefore, will of necessity continue to withdraw its hundreds of thousands annually, until deficiency in the labour market compels employers generally to raise wages, and landlords to lease land on such liberal terms of rent and tenure, as may induce the working classes from motives of self-interest to remain at home. This is the class of motives best calculated to check excessive emigration; and public attention would be just now more usefully directed to securing for emigrants healthful passage in well found ships, and desirable location in our own colonies, than in devising artificial checks for a system, that forms at the present time a very large proportion of our export trade.

Reparative agencies.

We now proceed to consider in detail those agencies, that tend to repair the effects of the Irish Exodus.

First—Decrease of pauperism, consequent on improved condition of the labour market. *Secondly*—Establishment of civil and social order, evidenced by decrease of crime, and by extended education. *Thirdly*—General industrial progress, concurrent

with increasing solvency of the landed proprietary.

Pauperism diminished. Appendix B.

First—The decrease on Poor Law expenditure of the year 1853, as compared with the previous year, is about eleven per cent.; and a considerable part of this expenditure, it is to be noted, has been applied to medical charities and preventive sanitary Acts. The average poundage on 1854, will probably be found not to exceed one shilling and three pence on the total Poor Law valuation of the island, which generally rates about one-fifth under the letting value: in fact, Poor Law taxation may now be considered to have reached its normal condition. On comparing the number of inmates of the workhouses for the year ending 22nd April, 1854, with the previous corresponding interval, we find the diminution to be nearly 40,000 in each week throughout the series.

Reproductive industrial system.

The admirable industrial system, now generally adopted in our workhouses (also in gaols, charitable institutions, and even lunatic asylums), so happily displacing the unproductive test labour of the famine period, is also a very efficient auxiliary in the reduction of pauperism. "It is admitted, indeed, that educational training in the workhouse cannot compensate for the moral advantages of home and parental discipline; nor can labour, unproductive to the workman himself, awaken that energy of character, the idea of ownership alone supplies; but still these have

important social and economic uses, especially in case of orphanage; and the measure of benefit, conferred upon juvenile paupers by the workhouse educational training, can only be conjectured by the evils resultant to themselves and the state, had they been abandoned, uncared for, to prey upon the vitals of society."* Of the 163 unions in Ireland, there were only 25 in September, 1853, in which agricultural instruction was not given, and 1,070 acres are attached to the workhouses for the purpose of model farms. At that period 3,783 boys were under agricultural teaching, 3,196 learning trades, and 14,273 girls employed in household and useful and ornamental handwork of various descriptions. It is a subject of congratulation, too, that during the year upwards of five thousand boys and girls, under fifteen years of age, were taken out of the workhouses, and put in a way of supporting themselves by their own industry; so highly has risen in public estimation the moral and industrial training of the youth of the country, even in the very abodes of pauperism.

Workhouse farms. Appendix C.

We have, *secondly*, to demonstrate the establishment of civil and social order, evidenced by the decrease of crime and extension of education. The statistics of crime present a similar satisfactory result to those of pauperism, as appears from the 32nd report of the inspector general of prisons

Decrease of crime. Appendix D.

* "Ireland: The People, the Land, and the Law," by the Author, p. 48, &c.

in Ireland. Ribbonism, and offences arising from the competition for land, have almost disappeared from the face of the country they had so long disgraced and rendered insecure; and it is a gratifying fact, that throughout the vast extent of land, comprising more than two million acres, which has changed hands under the Incumbered Estates Commission, only four instances of agrarian crime have occurred since the institution of that Tribunal. The improvement in the moral status of the population will more signally appear by adducing one remarkable instance of comparison between the county of Limerick in 1849, energetic only in defiance of law and order, and the same district in 1854, steadily advancing in the pursuits of peace and industry. Whatever be the reader's previous impressions or knowledge of the subject, he will be astonished and pleased at the extraordinary contrast between these two periods: nor can any serious mind feel otherwise than deeply grateful to an all-merciful Providence for preserving Ireland intact from taint of crime and disloyalty at the very season, when organized disaffection would be most perilous to society and the state. Not many months ago statesmen would have given slow credence to the opinion, now by the peremptory requisitions of the Russian war forced upon their attention, as a proven fact, that a standing army is not necessary to keep Ireland for the Queen, and that the maintenance of an idle soldiery in time of peace is just

Limerick in 1849 and 1854. Appendix E.

Loyalty and peace of Ireland.

so much of the public money wasted, and so many profitable hands withdrawn from the marts of reproductive industry. Even of the civil force in our counties the most useful occupation consists in the collection and collation of fiscal and industrial statistics, a task, for which they are eminently suitable from their high character for integrity and intelligence, attained under the example and management of their judicious chief; and the present aspect of foreign affairs suggests the prudence and economy of enlarging their sphere of duty, as a substitute for a military force.

Similar remarks are applicable to the police of our cities, who also may be made further serviceable in enforcing the provisions of some compulsory system of elementary education, now so urgently pressed upon the notice of the legislature, by the dangers to society from the increase of the idle and neglected classes in cities, whose numbers are progressing in fearfully rapid ratio, in proportion to the unprecedented and indefinite increase of the Urban Communities of our era.

Educational progress.

These observations naturally lead to the topic of education, the progress of which is in inverse ratio to the decrease of crime. There is a certain scholastic training adapted to foster genius and intellectual enthusiasm. In these, as a nation, we have never been deficient; eloquence and poetry illumine the darkest pages of the past, and are

abundantly represented in this generation as well by known authorship, as in our serial literature and those copious streams of vigorous composition, flowing from Irish pens through every section of the press of the United Kingdom, wherever stationed, in London, or Dublin, Paris, Madrid, or the Crimea. But in affirming educational progress, it is not intended to dwell upon its purely intellectual aspects, so often linked in our disastrous annals with vague theories, and aimless or unworthy lives, but rather upon its practical and social results.

Education practical.

Education is assuming an earnest popular direction in Ireland, especially since the great Exhibition* of 1853 displayed to the world the

* The generous originator of this work has lost nearly 19,000*l.* by his munificence, but has done good service to his country. The account stands as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of building . . .	£59,871	2	1
Salaries and all current expenses	28,342	9	8
	£88,213	11	9
Receipts from season tickets .	£18,238	10	0
Ditto at door	28,981	6	6
Ditto from all other sources .	6,012	17	0
	£53,232	13	6
Value of building . . .	12,000	0	0
Machinery, &c. . . .	4,000	0	0
Balance (loss to Mr. Dargan) .	18,980	18	3
	£88,213	11	9

"Sproule's Irish Iudustrial Exhibition of 1853," a laborious and accurate compilation.

numerous and diversified resources of the country and the industry, taste, and skill of the population. Even in our gaols educational discipline and industrial employment are being gradually substituted for the severer penal reform of youth; and observation, however cursory, must note, that the leisure of the artisan classes of cities is not so much wasted, as it used to be, in intemperance or pursuits of a gross or frivolous character, but in great part devoted to intellectual amusements, savouring of a certain elevation of sentiment and moral feeling. Literary and scientific societies, schools of design, of manufactures, music, chemistry, and other arts, are multiplying in our towns in equal ratio with the agricultural and rudimentary institutions of rural districts: and the method of instruction *in all* illustrates, with more or less significance, this important fact—that the arts are founded upon certain scientific truths, by appliance of which mechanical powers are devised, and elemental products moulded into articles of utility, luxury, or beauty. While the industrial character of the age tends to exalt labour, "What a man earns in his kingdom,—working, he reigns," religious responsibility is not unacknowledged. Whatever be the peculiar views of the teacher or of the system he serves, infidelity finds no loophole for entrance into the schools of Ireland; and even the introductory scientific and literary treatises, generally used, are imbued throughout

Appendix F.

with humble ascription of praise to the divine source of all knowledge and power.

Proofs of benefits of education to Society.

A considerable proportion of the adult peasantry are now entering upon busy life under the influence of the instruction of modern scholastic systems, and their beneficial influence is sensibly felt through the whole framework of society. To the Irish national system is mainly due the admirable series of introductory treatises on the several branches of useful knowledge, now so frequently adopted in schools at the other side of the channel, and containing a larger amount of information, more clearly arranged, and more plainly inculcated, than in the voluminous scientific tomes of our forefathers. The growing respect for authority and order is also an obvious and cheering proof of educational improvement, evidencing, that the peasantry are beginning to appreciate law in its genuine meaning and intent, as a restraint self-imposed by society for the general benefit; and loyalty, as the homage of freemen, in requital of equal protection and justice to all.

National education system. Appendix F.

The reader's attention is requested to the very interesting statistics of Education, especially the progress of workhouse and industrial instruction; but in noting advance, we must not conceal the melancholy fact, how far still the supply is short of the want. How many thousand children of the poor of our own towns grow up totally uninstructed. The lately established ragged schools

of Dublin are an evidence of this want, and the attention of the legislature is turned to the duty as well as economy of the preventive system; in plain words—that a sound education for the child is not one-tenth of the cost of punishing crime in the man. It is a question for anxious public consideration, whether, when educational institutions fail to attract, and parental responsibility is forgotten, it is not the bounden duty of the State, as guardian of youth and of national virtue, in the last resort, to repress the natural tendencies to idleness and consequent vice, by compelling the attendance for a few hours each day of neglected children at schools, where reading, arithmetic, and trades may be taught, and the broad principles of Christian duty and loyalty inculcated.

Compulsory education. See also Appendix E.

A conscientious and energetic statesman would find less difficulty, perhaps, than he imagines, in maturing a supplementary system, to fill up the deficiency of all other educational institutions, and occupy the neutral or deserted ground, especially in urban and manufacturing districts; thus preventing, to a considerable extent, occurrence of crime in the growing generation, by "arresting (to use the words of the Inspectors of Irish prisons in their last report), in its earliest growth, the germ of the dangerous classes." *

* The effect of the Industrial or Ragged Schools in Aberdeen, in preventing crime, has been very remarkable. In the year 1843, there were fifty-three committals to prison, in Aber-

The third class of reparative agencies may be enumerated under the heads of general industrial progress, concurrent with increasing solvency of the landed proprietary.

Agricultural progress. Appendix G.

According to the Agricultural returns for 1854, as compared with 1853, while there appears a decrease on the total, both of cereal and green crops, there is a very considerable increase on wheat and potatoes, the most important items of our food supply.

Rise of Wages.

Progress is manifest on every side, chiefly in rise of agricultural wages,* improved mode of farming, and gradual furnishing of estates by new and solvent proprietors with convenient farmsteads, the want of which has hitherto proved so detrimental to the prospects of agriculture in Ireland.

Harvest of 1854.

Taking into account the harvest of Great Britain, as well as Ireland, this Autumn, the esti-

deenshire, of children under twelve years of age; in 1853, there were only twenty-five; in one or two immediately preceding years, less than that. About fifty girls go from the female schools alone every year to act as domestic servants in families, in which capacity they give their employers generally great satisfaction.

* "There is now observable a material increase in the money value of agricultural labour, to the extent of about one shilling per week on the average, throughout Ireland. It seems, also, that agricultural employment has been more continuous than formerly. It would appear, also, that in most parts of the country the wages of artisan tradesmen have improved in a still higher ratio than those of the common labourers."—This is the testimony of the Poor-Law Commissioners; and since their report has been issued, a considerable further rise in wages has taken place.

mated surplus value over last year may be safely stated at 43,500,000*l.** Food is plenty, commercial confidence unshaken, speculations rife, notwithstanding all the imminent perils and expenses of a great war. "Let us, then," in the eloquent words of *The Times*, "show our sense of these gifts by a proper use of them, by a wise economy in their consumption, by a liberal charity in their distribution, and, above all, by becoming thanksgiving. Surely a boon so timely, so vast, and so important, deserves every manifestation of national gratitude."

The War anticipations.

While, however, indulging gratulation on that richest of all temporal acquisitions, a bounteous harvest, we must not allow hope to conceal, by excessive brightness, the shadow of prospective danger. Wars are ever wasteful, victory only less disastrous than defeat, and the coming spring may bring a train of many sorrows to the nation. But *it is* a consolation, that the improved moral and social condition of Ireland renders her stronger to encounter, and more patient to bear those inflictions, the chastisement of which is fresh upon the memory of the youngest of her sons.†

* "The Belfast Mercantile Journal," a competent authority, states the probable surplus at 75,000,000*l.*

† However prosperous the general productive results of 1854, uncertain shadows of coming events have cast a gloom over its close. In Belfast, especially, which may be adduced as the test of our various National Industries, considerable depression is manifested among the trading community, mainly

Arable land, increase of, by drainage. Appendix H.

By the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, we learn that, under the Land Improvement Acts, no less than 153,000 acres have been thoroughly drained up to the close of 1853, at an average cost of 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre. Of this vast extent, 7,500 acres were completed during that year alone. Indeed, the widely-diffused drainage works have not only been successful, with very few exceptions, as agricultural speculations, but the admirable system of inspection and adoption of task work by the Commissioners has served the practical purpose of agricultural education in Ireland.

Free trade in land.

The unprecedented progress of agriculture is mainly due to the effects of the Incumbered

owing to the fear of scarcity in spring. For, even supposing that my figures have not exaggerated the harvest returns of the United Kingdom, the surplus produce will not balance the total deprival of Eastern supplies under all the disabling circumstances, and waste of a war policy; and the question is already seriously agitated among the people of prohibiting distillation and brewing. Our French neighbours have lately set us an example in this matter, and precedents are not wanting in our own history. In 1758–9 the Irish Parliament prohibited distillation, and during the great European wars in the early part of this century the Imperial Legislature on five several occasions in 1808–9–10–13 and 14 decreed a similar prohibition. *The amount of grain thus saved* from destruction would be equivalent to the sustenance for one year of at least three million five hundred thousand persons. To postpone the indulgence of a luxury at the demand of patriotic necessity would be after all but a trifling sacrifice for a great people, whose world-wide sympathies have been so often and so munificently displayed.

Estates Commission, in partially extending the principles of free trade to land; for if land can be sold, or let for long terms in small parcels, the examples will not be few of farmers rising to opulence, like tradesmen and manufacturers, from small beginnings; for what is wealth, in its usual aspect, but the amassed earnings of industry working continuously under the definite and secure possession of the material to be wrought, and for which fair value has been given in open market, be that raw material flax, or cotton, or iron, or *land*.

In proportion as land is brought into reproductive relation with labour and capital, by cheapness and facility of sale, the products of the earth will become more plentiful, and *all* will be gainers, because *all* are consumers.

Concord of classes of society.

Certainly a feeling of reciprocal confidence and community of interests has been growing up of late years between the landlord and tenant classes, which promises to settle their mutual relations upon a basis more secure for the proprietor than even indubitable legal right, more satisfactory for the tenant than any system either of dubious usage or jealous terrorism could ever accomplish.

Nor is the approach to a right understanding of these relations in a moral point of view a mere question of social prosperity. It assumes a certain political significance, when we recollect, that the most prosperous and powerful nations are those, amongst whom the various classes of society know

their respective rights, and practise the corresponding duties.

Progress of trade and commerce.

The commercial progress of the British Empire, both as to imports and exports, was very great during 1853, and up to this date the Board of Trade returns exhibit a general advance in most of our Commercial speculations, and a considerably increased consumption of the luxuries of life by the masses; the opening too of the Chinese, Japanese, and Hindoo-Chinese States, and the Moluccan Archipelago promise additional incentives to mercantile enterprise; nor has the war injured as yet our foreign trade to any material extent; for there is no hostile navy afloat to imperil our merchant craft; and a plentiful harvest at home has made up for the short supply of grain from the Black Sea, while the Baltic blockade is in great part evaded by exportation through Prussian ports; Russian flax, hemp, and other products, instead of being exported direct from Riga or St. Petersburgh, being sent down the Niemen to Memel, and thence flowing without obstruction into our markets under the Prussian flag. Even the very deficiency of the distinctive products of Russia is ultimately calculated to stimulate rather than depress Irish and colonial industry; inasmuch as these products are peculiarly suited to the climate and soil of Ireland and our Australasian possessions. The restrictions of war-time may teach our farmers many a useful

lesson,—such as not to let their flax seed go to waste, but store it for next year's crop, or convert it into oil-cake for their cattle.

In the appendix will be found tables illustrating our general commercial progress by the example of Belfast, which in every circumstance, except position, may be designated the very life and centre of Irish enterprise, gradually extending the means and appliances of its numerous industries throughout every district of the country accessible by coast, railway, or canal. A fair opinion may be formed of our increasing prosperity from comparing the registered tonnage of this port in 1843 with 1853. Manufactures and commerce. Appendix I.

The tonnage registered in 1843 . . . . . 49,402 tons.
against in 1853* 83,128
equal to an increase of 68 per cent. Belfast commerce.

And the tonnage which entered in 1843 . . 363,048
against in 1853 768,108
equal to an increase of 112 per cent.

and this within the last decennial interval.

Again in an article from the pages of the "Belfast Mercantile Journal," it is demonstrated that the exports of Belfast increased since 1817 925 per cent., whereas Liverpool, the next in order of progress, increased only 558 per cent. during the same interval. The exports of Belfast (including those goods shipped intermediately by way of Liverpool, Glasgow, and London) in 1853, amounted in value to the prodigious total of eight millions and a half. Appendix I.

* By returns just issued, the tonnage registered at the close of 1854 exhibits a still larger increase, being 98,211 tons.

Coal imports, increase of.

The increasing import of coal, so indispensable to the production of manufactures, presents an indirect proof of their progress, the quantity to Belfast alone now averaging 1,000 tons per day; or comparing 1850 with 1853, the proportion stands thus:—

1850	..	..	253,575 tons.
1853	..	..	345,670

Sewed muslin manufacture.

A brief allusion to the statistics of one branch of manufacture, the sewed muslin, furnishes a fair illustration of growing prosperity. This manufacture, established only five years, now employs about 460,000 females, and distributes nearly a million and a half annually in wages; and it is a gratifying fact, sufficient to silence the cavils of even the most prejudiced, that this employment has more than compensated our female labour market for the expulsion of hands by the introduction of steam spinning; the sewed muslin both employing a greater number, and being more remunerative than the hand spinning ever was; in fact, wages compose fully 92 per cent. of the total value of the finished product. If other countries abolished their tariffs, or even lowered them some 40 or 50 per cent. on this staple embroidery alone, Belfast and Glasgow firms could afford to raise their rate of wages, and not leave an idle female hand from the Causeway to Cape Clear.

Indeed, Ireland owes much to the commercial tact and enterprise of the Belfast merchants, and

their remarkable success in the application of capital to develop our industrial resources; a success too, which has materially contributed to increase the national wealth and prosperity, by attracting British capitalists to invest and settle in a country, where labour is cheaper than in England or Scotland.

Ulster banks of issue.

The large monetary circulation and liberal system of accommodation of the northern banks supply decisive evidence of the wealth and integrity of that great commercial community; and should some measure, sanctioning limited liability in partnership, which has been so ably advocated by the Belfast press, be passed next session, it will tend to a rapid and enlarged increase and diffusion of that wealth, by inducing thousands of small capitalists to invest their accumulated earnings in speculations of reproductive promise.*

The fisheries, their progress. Appendix K.

The great industrial department of the Irish fishery trade is, like agriculture, in a transition

* The limits of this Pamphlet will not permit an explanation of the benefits of the Scotch and Ulster system of Banking; but the reader is respectfully referred to a series of articles on that subject in "The Irish Industrial Journal," under the signature "Turgot."—We hope to see those admirable papers published in a separate form.

The improvement of the country is manifested by the returns of the Bank circulation, thus:—

1st December	1851	4,712,000
„	1852	5,547,000
„	1853	6,379,000
„	1854	6,669,000

state from an ill-regulated to a sound and healthy system; and, though the deep sea fisheries of 1853 have been generally less productive than those of 1852, chiefly in consequence of the withdrawal of the sea-board population to agricultural labour at higher wages, yet many wealthy capitalists, who have purchased estates in western and southern counties, are assiduously turning their attention to the development of this abundant source of food and riches. A better description of boats and gear is being gradually introduced, and antiquated prejudices are disappearing before the introduction of systems approved by science and experience. Of this improvement the Claddagh fishermen of Galway, hitherto as much famed for fighting as for fish, exhibit a satisfactory example, thus alluded to by the inspecting commissioners of fisheries in their last report:

"This happy revolution, produced more by moral and natural causes than *by force*, presents one of the most favourable features that we are enabled to refer to. Facility of transport produced dealers, dealers produced steady demand and the absence of surplus supply, or what is commonly called a glut; and this state of things has tended more to extinguish the old established prejudices of this primitive community than either argument or physical force. Considerable aid was afforded towards the attainment of this object by liberal contributions from the proprietary and inhabitants

of Galway, who have enabled the poor fishermen of the Claddagh to participate in the advantages of productive engines, which, when used under proper regulations, are now no longer repudiated."

Considerable improvement too is manifest in that most important branch—the salmon fisheries. The commissioners give very decisive testimony on this point, declaring, that :—"the effects of the protection to the spawning fish and fry, rendered through the instrumentality of the Boards of Conservators, formed under the provisions of the 11th and 12th Vic., c. 92, are now manifest. On the whole, we have the satisfaction to state, that the commercial value of the salmon fisheries of Ireland has attracted increased attention and stimulated inquiry, by which more enlarged views are being entertained, and many persons whose interests are involved have been constrained by better experience to adopt those views, and yield to common sense and reason, in abandoning contracted notions with respect to individual monopoly."

Pisciculture.

Again, the revival of the ancient system of pisciculture promises inestimable benefits by the indefinite increase of wholesome food. Salmon is both wholesome and nutritious, and his keep is little or no cost either to the state or to the proprietor. The luxurious Roman of the imperial era kept up a stock of various kinds of fish by transporting the ova to inland waters close to his villa ; and in China, fish-seed (as the natives designate the im-

pregnated ova) is an article of long-established internal traffic, and at the proper season in very extensive demand. Our French neighbours also, ever foremost in works of scientific utility, have organized a distinct department for the supply of fish food, and there appears a disposition in this country to follow their example.

The visitors to the great Industrial Exhibition of 1853 will remember the miniature salmon rearing ponds placed in the building by the Fishery Commissioners, and supplied with ova from the Lough Corrib establishment of the Messrs. Ashworth. And it would appear by the following extract from the report already quoted, that pisciculture is likely to prove the most economical and not the least abundant of our food-producing arts.

Sea ponds.

"It occurred to us (say the Commissioners) that a great desideratum connected with this question would be, ascertaining, if possible, whether, after the young fish had been produced, they might not be kept within the controul of the person whose skill and industry would entitle him to the advantages which might be derived; and as the natural habits of the salmon require migration to the sea to become valuable for the use of man, involving the uncertainty of returning to his rightful owner, who reared him in the element alone suited to his infant state, the Inspecting Commissioners, having obtained the sanction and co-operation of the board with whom they are associated,

had prepared at Kingstown a place suitable for this experiment. This may be termed a 'sea-pond,' 200 feet long by about 50 feet wide; at low water, its depth is about six feet; a rise of six or seven feet occurs at every tide, flowing in through a grating placed across the entrance, to confine the fish within. We took fry from the fresh waters of the Liffey and Bray rivers at the proper age and migratory state, and have transferred them to this pond, where they can now be seen daily. They are watched by many persons anxious for the result of this experiment, and appear to be thriving well, and have increased considerably in size.

"Very small fish pass in through the grating from the harbour, and the young salmon are seen feeding upon them. If this experiment should succeed in demonstrating that salmon may be thus successfully kept under controul, until they attain to a size rendering them valuable in an edible point of view, innumerable enclosures may be made around the coast, varying in extent according to circumstances, and by these means the artificial production of salmon may become of vast importance."

The reader will duly appreciate the importance of this experiment, when assured from the Author's experience, that those sea-coast districts, where the boats and fishing gear were preserved, and the catching and curing of fish diligently attended to,

suffered comparatively little in our disastrous years of famine.

Mineral wealth, increase of. Appendix L.

The mineral wealth of Ireland has been but partially developed of late years. In the sister island, while the surface is cultivated to the highest productive power, the substrata also have been everywhere industriously explored for metallic ores; but in Ireland this branch of industry has been much neglected. However, speculation is now eagerly directed to the subject, and estates exhibiting metalliferous indications, especially those situate in the remote districts of the south-west and west, are eagerly sought for. Ireland possesses, together with the necessary flux of lime-stone, iron, copper, and fossil fuel in abundance; and these, when placed within the procurement of an industrious population, skilled to carry out to their practical issues the inventions of science, we know from the example of England, to be more conducive to national power and prosperity than all other products whatsoever.*

* Coal and iron appear to be essential to civilized man. Where these are, all else yield to the genius of industry, material wants or obstructions only serving to stimulate invention. The utilization of hitherto worthless materials is aptly illustrated in the manufacture of kelp, so valuable not only for the potash it yields, but also for the chemical constituents—iodine and bromine. Yet in classic times, when earth and ocean were ransacked to supply the luxuries of a privileged race, and add to their knowledge, anything deemed utterly worthless was described by the words—*vilior alga*. The coal product of the world for 1853 is estimated by able statisticians

But the great material hindrance to the development of the mineral resources of Ireland is want of cheap carriage from the mineral districts to sea-ports. To illustrate this—select the two ports of Dublin and Belfast, from which, on an average, 1200 tons of shipping (chiefly colliers) sail daily in ballast of stone, or other worthless material. Could ores, raw or partly dressed, be substituted, what enormous advantages would arise to the labour market and export trade of the country; but many years must elapse, ere cheap transit can be opened to the west of Ireland, either for export of metals, or establishment of manufactures.

Hindrance to mining speculation.

The Belfast merchants, in the report of their Chamber of Commerce on railway extension to the west of Ireland, state, that they are prevented from establishing branches of their business in Connaught, "*because the expense of carriage would equal that of shipping the material to the East Indies.*" Still, notwithstanding all drawbacks, mining enterprise has received a great impulse within the last three years.

Railway wanting in the West.

I select the four richest copper mines in Ireland. On reference to the return of the mineral produce of the kingdom, collected and compiled by

Copper mines.

at 75,000,000 tons, of which amount 40,000,000 tons are produced by Great Britain, at least 9,000,000 by the United States, France 4,500,000, Prussia, 3,500,000, Austria, 700,000 tons, and Belgium 5,000,000. Here, then, is the material source of the wealth and power of Great Britain; it produces more coal than all the rest of the world.

Robert Hunt, Esq.. F.G.S., Keeper of Mining Records in the Museum of Practical Geology, in London, we find that of the copper ore, the produce of the four principal Irish mines, all in separate counties, sold in Swansea, by public ticketings and by private contract in the year 1853, to have been as follows :—Berehaven (County Cork), 5,868 tons ore = 582 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr. 19 lbs. copper—amount, 58,528*l.* 7*s.* ; Knockmahon (County of Waterford), 3,373 tons ore = 352 tons 1 cwt. 0 qr. 21 lbs. copper—amount 38,559*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Holyford (County of Tipperary), 550 tons ore = 100 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. 9 lbs. copper—amount, 10,104*l.* 4*s.*; Ballymurtagh (County of Wicklow), 1,326 tons ore —amount, 5,724*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Although the produce of copper from the ore differs in each, the Tipperary ore being by far the richest—richer, indeed, than any native ore in the British Isles—the average would appear at least to equal any Cornish mines.

The increase in production and improvement in price will appear more plain by the following table :—

Table of Quantities and Values of Copper Ore raised in the Mines of Berehaven, Knockmahon, Holyford, and Ballymurtagh, in 1853, *and during Nine Months ending* 30*th September*, 1854.

	Tons.	Amount realized.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
1853 . . .	11,117	112,916	6	0
Nine months ending 30th Sept., 1854	8,635	94,489	8	0

There is no doubt that the total produce of 1854 will vastly exceed that of 1853; while, on comparing the tonnage with the respective amounts, it will be seen that there is an increase in price of about seven shillings per ton.

For more detailed information, the reader is referred to "The Mining Journal" a newspaper of large circulation and undoubted authority. Indeed, the subject is at this time well worth the consideration of capitalists, who, in the present state of the Irish land market, may think themselves fortunate if they realise five per cent. on land investment, considered in an agricultural point of view; whereas a carefully inspected and judicious purchase in a metalliferous locality may secure an ultimate profit of from ten to twenty per cent.

The present generation shall probably have passed away before the government geological survey reaches the far West; meanwhile there is Dr. Griffith's geological map now published in a cheap form, and very useful as a general reference; and in the appendix will be found a more particular catalogue of metalliferous localities, compiled by the same distinguished labourer in the soils of Ireland.

Metalliferous sources abundant. Appendix L.

The workable area of the Irish coal field has been roughly estimated at two million acres—viz: Ulster, 550,000; Leinster, 200,000; Munster, 1,000,000; and Connaught, 250,000. Of these the Leitrim field, so rich in iron stone, is likely to

Fairhead mineral district.

General Registration Act.

this registry would be very materially facilitated by the government survey, which marks, on a scale of six inches to a mile, all boundaries and divisions of land. In fact, a general Registration Act for Ireland (13 and 14 Vict. c. 72) has been passed, but its provisions have not been efficiently carried out; and the longer this is deferred, the more will legal difficulties and entanglements accumulate. To quote the words of Mr. Mechi:—"Until you treat your purchase and sale of lands as you do your three per cent. consols, by an authorised registry and immediate transfer, there are no hopes for the perfect development of our agricultural powers. 'Tis true that such a system would test *bonâ fide* possession, and affect the mortgage system; but this would confer a great national benefit, by passing land into the hands of *bonâ fide* capitalists, able and willing to improve it, and responsible for its duties, as well as entitled to its rights. We have evidence of this in the Irish Incumbered Estates Bill."

Free trade in land.

Nor is the extension of the principle of free trade to land a modern revolutionary idea, the author of the great pandect himself having a century ago laid down the dogma, that "Property best answers the purposes of civil life, especially in commercial countries, when its transfer and circulation are totally free and unrestrained."*

Incumbered

In Great Britain titles are every year becoming

* "Blackstone's Commentaries." 18 *Edition*, 8*vo.*, vol. ii., p. 287.

more complex and involved, by reason of multiplied settlements, limitations, and incumbrances, until their investigation has become so costly, tedious, and uncertain, as often to prevent the sale and transfer of landed property, however hopelessly incumbered, and thus perpetuate an incapacitated ownership to the general detriment of society. Hence the obvious necessity of such a tribunal for sale and transfer of land, by which estates can be cheaply and speedily brought into the market, in order to clear off all outstanding charges, and bestow *de novo* an indefeasible title on the whole property, or each lot thereof, by whomsoever purchased.

Estates Court required for Great Britain.

Let those who object, that such a measure would derange the social balance, by subdividing the possessions of the landed gentry among capitalists, farmers, and traders, recollect, on the other hand, that a safe and just opportunity is afforded for that ardent desire to acquire land, which characterises the manufacturing and trading classes of Great Britain; and, in proportion as their capital and industry are directed to culture of the soil, so will the prosperity and comforts of the population be multiplied; although it *may* happen, that sundry ancestorial estates would be shorn of their territorial dimensions.

I have carefully perused all the Philippics, overt or covert, against the constitution and continuance of the Incumbered Estates Commission.

These, especially of late, abound with contradictions and inconsistencies, exhibiting in every page the struggle between plain good sense and professional prejudice, unable to discard educational bias, yet keenly alive to the imprudence of contravening public opinion expressed by an unanimous Press. The latest of these anonymous productions pathetically deprecates "the relinquishing of a very ancient and very honourable Tribunal for a novel one;" though admitting the expediency of radical change, and confessing with an amusing naïveté, that "the system (*the novel one*) will be continued under some modification or other. To expose the inconclusiveness and fallacies of these publications would be an easy task—But, *cui bono?*—The controversy is not of rival pamphlets, but between a people advancing in riches and civilization, whose necessities have outgrown the "*very ancient*" Tribunal, and demand a facile, speedy, and unrestricted land market. These on the one hand—a few, a very few lawyers on the other. The issue cannot be doubtful. The system, "*the novel one,*" inaugurated by the Incumbered Estates Commission, may be improved, extended, reconstituted under another name, but *must* be continued; and would it not be more wise, more plain, and it may be in the end more profitable sailing, to go with the stream?

West Indian Incumbered Estates Commission.

An Incumbered Estates Act has been passed for our West Indian colonies; but, as the Com-

mission is appointed to sit in London, on the plea that the proprietors generally reside in the British islands, it is doubtful whether the scheme will be as economically managed, or productive of as much local and industrial improvement—or even that the estates will bring as high a price—as if the Commission (subject of course to the appellant control of the Imperial Government) were located on the scene of its jurisdiction, and the lots opened to the competition of resident capitalists, thus tending to the formation of a middle class of climated constitution, and mixed blood; a result that must prove of incalculable benefit to the productiveness and peaceful progress of those fruitful but neglected islands.

The reader will find a comprehensive digest of the proceedings of the Irish Incumbered Estates Commission in the Appendix, together with a series of tables, and a digest of the valuation of land, intended to assist strangers and capitalists in estimating the various circumstances relative to the market price and facile acquisition of land in Ireland. Of the beneficial effects of the commission, let one example here suffice. It has been brought before the public in 1852, in 1853, and now for the fourth time in 1854, still more convincingly appropriate. In 1850 and 1851 the counties of Galway and Mayo were the most hopelessly involved, and least civilized districts of Ireland. Now, from the first sale under the commis-

See Appendix M. N. and O.

Statistics of the Irish Incumbered Estates Commission.

sion, an interval of five years, 570,000 acres, exceeding one-fifth of the whole available superficies of these two counties, have been sold in lots to solvent purchasers for a total amount of nearly £1,650,000; the number of proprietors over this surface (including sub-sales by private contract, made subsequent to the sale under the commission) has been increased fivefold; one-third of the purchasers are English and Scotch, and more than one-half of the entire number have not exceeded 2000*l.* in their respective investments. These last, together with English, Scotch, and Ulster farmers, settled of late years on Clew Bay and other districts, forming the nucleus of a middle class in the far west. Thus the wealth and skilled industry of our British neighbours have become indissolubly linked with that part of Ireland, farthest removed in geographical position, as well as industrial progress, from the centre of civilization and imperial rule.

Irish land market. Appendix O.

The land market of Ireland still offers very favourable opportunities of investment. The advantageous circumstances of cheap labour, freedom from the burthen of certain assessed taxes, and the higher negotiable value given by Parliamentary titles, together with a simple mode of transfer, unclogged by the expenses, delays, and uncertainties of disabling laws, must also prove great encouragements. The fertile pastures of Leinster—the high-rented, well farmed, and

minutely divided districts of Ulster—the rich arable soils of Munster—these yield ample, and, generally speaking, immediate returns for investment. The extensive wastes of Connaught, where frequently a thin surface of peat covers an intact virgin mould—rivers, lakes, and coasts abounding with fish—water power unappropriated—capacious natural harbours, undisturbed by the keel of commerce—to this remoter region has flowed the principal stream of British capital: but here disappointment must ensue to those, who are not prepared to invest further outlay, and wait patiently for productive returns. Not only does the soil require drainage and reclamation, but the facilities of a good market will not be experienced, until the Western Highlands are opened by railway extension. To facilitate this event, however, the change of proprietorship under the Incumbered Estates Court will be mainly instrumental.

Suggestions purchasers.

"The incoming purchaser may forestal the advantages of that reform, to which the landed interest, under the increasing exigencies of popular progress, must ultimately yield. Unfettered by conditions imposed before he was born, and now totally unsuitable to changed men and times, he may grant judicious and equitable tenures, calculated to secure his tenants in the profits of their industry, without trenching on the rights of ownership, and so advance in his allotted sphere the prosperity of the commonwealth, as well by

extending employment as by the increase of the products of the soil. And reflecting upon the ruin of Irish proprietors, he will not probably be inclined to impose on his heirs and successors disproportionate incumbrances and restrictive stipulations, from which he himself is happily free.*

The clearance system is sometimes adopted with as little discretion as humanity by new and inexperienced proprietors, who may afterwards find themselves unable, from want of capital, to farm their estates themselves, or incompetent to do so with the profitable return, that would accrue by allowing the natural divisions of labour—landlord, tenant, and labourer—sanctioned by experience and usage. *There certainly will be difficulty* in finding new tenants to supply the ejected holdings; *but there can be no mistake* in retaining and encouraging such as are inclined to learn and improve; and it is to be noted, that Irish properties are frequently not overpeopled in relation to the extent of available surface, but only densely peopled in some isolated spots. In such instances a clearance *has been found to be just an expulsion of that very labour, essential to the reclamation of the soil.*

It is perilous to society to strain privilege against profitable uses. Feudalism in its extremest

* "Treatise on Valuation and Purchase of Land in Ireland," by the Author, p. 18, &c.

pride dreamed not of an absolute or irresponsible ownership; and in these our times the legal rights of a landed proprietary are confessedly held under the sanction of a civil expediency, possessing full power to abridge, or even abrogate, under the constraint of opinion and circumstance. On every sublunary possession, too, hangs the weight of accountability; and if social duties are disregarded, sooner or later the providential principle of compensation is made patent in punishment or deprival. If our forefathers had not injured their patrimony by pride and extravagance, used up their tenantry for political purposes, neglected them from indolence, oppressed them for lucre—a summary jurisdiction would not have been permitted in the middle of the 19th century to disfranchise their descendants. What a lesson of warning does the Incumbered Estates Commission present to our generation! and surely it will not be deemed inappropriate to remind the landed proprietor in the words of Mill, that "his privilege becomes an injustice, when carried to any point to which the compensating good does not follow it."

* "Political Economy," book II., c. ii., sect. 6.

APPENDIX.

Appendix A.

EMIGRATION.

Extracts from the Fourteenth Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Years.	Number of Irish Emigrants.	Money sent by Irish for passage of friends.
		£
1851 . . .	254,537	990,000
1852 . . .	224,997	1,404,000
1853 . . .	199,392	1,439,000

These sums do not include money sent home through private hands, of which there was no means of obtaining information.

It is remarkable, on comparison of the above figures, that while the number of emigrants is declining the amount of remittances has been increasing even in a higher converse ratio. This, at least, exhibits a more determined decline in the desire to emigrate, notwithstanding the stimulus of increasing remittances.

The vast total amount annually of these remittances of small sums suggests the expediency of establishing a postal arrangement with British America and the United States by means of money orders.

As for the return of emigrants to Ireland, which some newspapers have expressed their surprise had not been noticed in my Statistics, only a few instances have occurred, mostly from Australia. But no general movement is yet apparent, such as was hopefully anticipated in 1851.*

J. L.

* The Exodus will have its reaction, if Ireland improves in peaceful industry.—"Ireland, the People, the Land, and the Law," p. 32, &c.

Ballymoney Workhouse Farm Account for the Crop of 1852, *ending 25th March*, 1853.

March 26, 1852. *Dr.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To 4 Cows on hand at commencement of the year, valued at	30	0	0			
1 Horse	7	0	0			
14 Pigs	14	0	0			
Hay and Mangels	3	2	6			
				54	2	6
To amount paid for Seed, Manure, &c.	15	15	9			
„ Feeding Stuffs, Oats, Hay, Bran and Grains	38	5	11½			
„ Farming Implements.	1	3	7			
„ For Shoeing Poney, Car-hire, Repairs, &c.	3	6	5			
				58	11	8½
To amount paid for 3 Cows	27	10	0			
„ 5 Young Pigs	2	12	7			
„ Service of Bull and Boar		18	6			
				31	1	1
To amount paid, Rent of Messrs. Orr and Pollock's Fields	20	7	2			
„ Workhouse Fields, 4 statute acres	12	0	0			
„ County Cess	2	9	9			
				34	16	11
To Balance in favour of the Farm				126	4	9½
				£304	17	0

Cr. (Amount received in Cash.)	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Oats	4	0	6			
„ Onions	18	0	6			
„ Mangels, &c.	13	9	1			
„ Pork	69	13	8			
„ 3 Cows	25	16	0			
„ 4 Calves	2	5	0			
				133	4	9
(Consumed in House, at Market Price.)						
By 2,783 Gallons of Sweet Milk from Workhouse Cows, average 5¼*d.*	61	9	1			
Vegetables consumed in House	7	16	0			
Onions do	6	16	6			
Pigs' Steaks do	0	6	8			
199 Cwt. of Potatoes, at 2*s.* 5¼*d.* do	24	4	0			
88 do Straw used in Beds	4	0	0			
				104	12	3
(Stock in hand.)						
By 4 Cows on hand, valued at	35	0	0			
1 Horse	9	0	0			
20 Pigs	20	0	0			
Hay and Mangels	3	0	0			
				67	0	0
				£304	17	0

"We, the Farming Committee, have examined the farm accounts and find them correct, and we wish to state that Mr. Boyle is managing the farm uncommonly well in all its departments. We examined the boys on agriculture, and their answering was very satisfactory, and it appears to us that Messrs. Boyle and Stewart are doing all in their power to have a thorough knowledge of agriculture instilled into their minds, so that they may make useful farm servants, &c.

"WILLIAM M'AFFEE,
"DAVID TWEED, } Committee."

Now contrast these reproductive results with the wasteful management of former years,—"Ireland in 1846—47 was, in fact, one huge Poor Law Union, under the administration of government relief and British benevolence. At one period in the latter year, 734,000 persons were drawn from their ordinary pursuits to an unprofitable system of employment; the superior cereal products of our soil were exported, and an inferior foreign grain substituted for food; and millions were wasted on works, generally of a useless, frequently of an injurious character, having no relation whatever to the production of food for a famishing population, while the greater portion of the tilth of the country lay utterly waste." *

It would be very curious and instructive to trace to their sources the economic errors of this disastrous period. In some unions the imported money, or government loans, distributed in payment of labour, exceeded the normal labour expenditure of any former year within the same districts, but the circulation was partial and sluggish. It rested in the pockets of tax-gatherers, famine-officials, and retailers of food, or was exported in exchange for foreign grain. To the labourer, who was set to break stones, while the farmer's tillage lay untouched by spade or plough, labour was a degradation. Failing to call forth the concurrent intelligent will, it became altogether dissociated in his mind from the idea of industry; and here lay the prolific source of much of the demoralization of the famine years, and of the unwillingness of the labourer (even when fair wages invited) to leave the precincts of the workhouse.

We shall find no anomalies in political economy, if the principle of fitness is kept steadily in view. The moral status of the working people is the firmest foundation for social order and progress, and conventional prejudices, or distrust of our fellow men should not lead us away from the fact, plainly proved by the annals of every civilized state, that national prosperity springs

* "Ireland: The People, the Land, and the Law," by the Author, p. 4, &c.

must be energised to achieve its natural rights, and mind enlightened to fulfil its moral destinies. The starving and demoralized Irish will remain criminals and slaves until they are usefully employed, and fairly renumerated in their legitimate sphere of toil—the development of the manifold resources of the soil and shores of their native land.

The files of the "Limerick Chronicle," from the 10th to the 24th instant ,present the following frightful details:—The County Treasurer paid expenses of 900 crown witnesses and prosecutors.

The foreman of the County Grand Jury stated, that the gaol built for the accommodation of 141 contained nearly 800 prisoners, and of those, 160 had been confined and under rule of transportation for two years.

In the City Gaol, 36 had been in prison under similar rule, since January, 1848; and the City Calendar, with one exception of murder, was almost exclusively confined to larceny cases.

520 persons were registered for trial in the county; 11 for murder; 30, in arms and attacking houses by night; 20, highway robbery; 63, cattle stealing; and a vast number of cases of burglary, larceny, &c.

The result of the Assize prosecution was, 1 capital conviction, 62 for transportation, and many others sentenced to imprisonment for various periods.

And this, with exception of the 160 above mentioned, is only a nine months' crop of crime in one county. Well, then, might the learned Judge Ball exclaim, in his address to the Grand Jury: "A more appalling representation of the state of crime in this or any other country it has never been my lot to witness." And observe, in an economic point of view, the cost of this huge and annually increasing mass of offences. It has been computed that every criminal, from his apprehension to the completion of the sentence of transportation, costs his country 300*l.*

Now, without taking into account the expense of a considerable military, naval, and police force, workhouse support of the widows and children of those who have been incarcerated or under rule of transportation, losses and injuries to life and property, resulting from sanitary neglects in a community crowded by the indigent and the desparing, *the direct cost* to the State of the above calendar of crime can be little short of 75,000*l.*; while a system of reproductive labour would not only have saved that amount, by rescuing the starving from temptation and the idle from crime, but would

have repaid the capital expended, with a large surplus to multiply in duplicate ratio the materials of future employment.

* * * * * * *

The most unobservant cannot avoid noticing the declining aspect of native manufactures, of the shop and inland trade, and foreign traffic of Limerick, notwithstanding its magnificent position at the tide-head of the first navigable river, and in the centre of the most fertile district of the British islands. What scenes were there during the late assizes to strike the patriot heart with amazement and unavailing sorrow!

* * * * * * *

LIMERICK IS A TYPE OF IRELAND.

Law bares the arm triumphantly to strike down the transgressor yet offences increase, and the love of social order diminishes. Society is held together only by the pressure of external force. Disaffection, beaten down, still broods sullenly over the desperate chances of the future.

But all this cannot last. A government of mere force is too cumbersome and perilous to preserve its stability in times when the spirit of progress searches the heart of nations, and the secret springs and motives of Prerogative are revealed to every eye by the electric light of a free Press. True philosophical enlightenment would avoid all allusion to the international violences and litigations of the past, and adopt new methods of redressing the evils of misgovernment, and establishing loyalty and rational freedom, by cherishing at home the moral and physical capabilities of Ireland, and *opening freely to emigration the boundless resources of that colonial empire which girds the world.*"

On comparing the above startling statement with the results of the summer assizes of 1853 and 1854 furnished to the author by the kindness of Mr. Furnell, County Treasurer, it will appear that the Criminal Calendar has greatly diminished, in proportion to the decrease of pauperism and increase of employment, which have taken place in the County of Limerick Assize District in the interval between 1849 and 1853–4.

County of Limerick.	Spring Assizes, 1849.	Summer Assizes, 1853.	Summer Assizes, 1854.
Number of Crown witnesses and prosecutors	900	110	84
Number of criminals for trial	520	25	19
Of these for murder	11	4	1
In arms and attacking houses by night	30	None.	None.
Cattle stealing	63	„	1
Highway robbery	20	„	1
Totals	1544	139	106

Appendix F.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

It appears from the Twentieth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, that at the close of 1853 the number of schools in operation was 5,023, attended by 556,478 children, showing, as compared with 1852, an increase in the number of schools of 148, and in the attendance, of 11,874.

Besides these 5,023 schools, there were 42 on the lists, not then completed, which now afford accommodation to 4,016 additional pupils.

The following table, carefully compiled from information contained in this Report, proves that this incomparable system of instruction is being gradually extended to paupers and criminals as well as to the artisan, manufacturing, and agricultural classes..

In Connection, 31st December, 1853.

Industrial Schools	43
Evening ditto	39
Agricultural ditto (including 31 Model Schools)	203
Workhouse ditto (including 50 Agricultural, not enumerated in preceding)	191
Gaol ditto	9
Total	385

From last Report of the "Church Education Society" the most influential of those educational institutions supported exclusively by voluntary contribution, it appears that at same date there were in connection with that society 1,880 schools, attended by 99,234 pupils. It would be impossible in pamphlet limits to enumerate the statistics of our numerous educational systems; but these two present a fair test of the prosperous condition of education in Ireland.

While on the subject, it may be observed, that late arrangements of "The Board of Trade," relative to "The Royal Dublin Society" and "The Irish Industrial Museum," have given a practical direction and value to the labours of the latter Institution.

The Government schools of design in Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, and have largely contributed to call forth the native artistic taste and inventive genius of the Irish youth. And we would remind those who underrate such departments of industry as add grace to inventiveness and utility to both, that elegance of form and harmony of tint bear a high conventional value. For instance, Belfast pays annually to French and Belgian designers considerably over £50,000 for ornamental linen headings.

In a moral point of view, too, the disciplined industry and ingenuity, even of little children, especially when combined with education (as is generally the case throughout Ireland), exercise a powerful reclaiming influence on the adult members of their families, and through these on the character of the whole population.

Appendix G.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following observations of Major Larcom exhibit with great clearness and precision the causes and effects of the transition state of agriculture in Ireland.

"The statistical returns exhibit extensive changes in the agricultural condition of the country, which have attended a period of painful transition, and have, to a great extent, resulted from it. They can scarcely be considered otherwise than favourable in regard to production. They indicate, by the increase of large farms, the increasing investment of capital in agriculture, and the abandonment of that unskilled husbandry which attended minute subdivision of the land without capital. The increase of live stock on the larger farms is a direct consequence of this change. A more careful consideration, or fuller knowledge of the peculiarities of the soil and climate of Ireland, would probably arise from the same cause, by directing higher intelligence to cultivation. This at present appears leading to the increase of flax, of green crops, and of oats, in preference to other cereal produce; while, on the whole, in spite of a series of bad and indifferent seasons, there is an increased quantity of land brought into tillage, and an increased amount of live stock maintained in the country. These changes have been concurrent with a rapid decrease of the population. There can be little doubt from what class of the community the defection has taken place, and the agricultural changes which, there is reason to believe, had already begun, have been, doubtless, precipitated or hastened by that defection. The present agricultural condition of the country is more favourable than that which it has replaced, or is replacing; and in regard to those who remain, there can be little reason to regard the future with apprehension. If those who have left our shores have also improved their condition, as all reports would lead us to believe, the result will, on the whole, be favourable, however naturally and deeply we may grieve over the suffering which has attended the transition in all classes of society."

The following tables, compiled by Mr. Donnelly from the returns furnished by the police, exhibit the comparative condition and prospects of Irish agriculture.

ABSTRACT OF CEREAL CROPS.

	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	326,896	411,423	84,527	—
Oats	2,157,849	2,043,466	—	114,383
Barley, Bere, Rye, &c. .	348,642	287,265	—	61,377
Total . . .	2,833,387	2,742,154	—	—
Decrease on Cereal Crops				91,233 Acres.

ABSTRACT OF GREEN CROPS.

	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Potatoes	898,733	989,435	90,702	—
Turnips	399,377	329,106	—	70,271
Other Green Crops . .	120,133	98,992	—	21,141
Total . . .	1,418,243	1,417,533	—	—
Decrease on Green Crops				710 Acres.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Acres.
Decrease on Cereal Crops	91,233
„ on Green Crops	710
„ on Flax	23,607
„ on Meadow and Clover . . .	13,025
Total Decrease in the extent of Land under Crops	128,575

As to the decrease in flax, it must be observed, that the average annual growth from 1847 to 1853 inclusive was 101,939 acres, so that the crop of 1854 is about 50 per cent. above the average of the previous seven years. If 1853 be left out, the annual average of the preceding six years is reduced to 89,677 acres, and this year's crop is nearly 67 per cent. greater than that average. From the very indifferent yield of the crop of 1853, there is reason to believe that the quantity of marketable fibre this year will be equal to that of the previous crop, and its value may be roughly estimated at about two millions sterling. The quality is generally of the lower kinds; the fibre is strong and yields well in the spinning mills.

Peat and Moor Soils.

The author's opinion respecting the suitability of peat soils for continuous green crops has been repeatedly, and for many years, pressed on practical farmers *in vain*. The following observations will be found in his "Observations on Ireland in 1851," p. 56, &c.

"It is a great mistake to introduce the usual rotation of crops on reclaimed peat, which is necessarily deficient in silex and azotised ingredients adapted for the nutrition of the cereals, slight traces only of these constituents being found in the potato, tap-rooted vegetables, and the various cruciferæ. We control nature by following her guidance; and it is a wiser and more economical husbandry to suit the crop to the constitution of the soil, than endeavour to change its nature by the repeated application of expensive alterative manures, which, if withdrawn for a few years, the land almost invariably returns to its originally wild state.

"I am not putting forward merely theoretical views, having myself grown green crops in uninterrupted succession for ten years on clay lands, without increasing the quantities of manure; and I conclude, that the system must prove more successful where soil and products are both carbonaceous.—There are about 150,000 acres of partially reclaimed flat bogs in Ireland: and, deducting 40,000 acres for coarse meadow, pasture, and other uses, we have 110,000 acres, yielding according to the usual rotation, one green crop in four years. Now, assuming that continuous green cropping is substituted for this system, and allowing only sixteen tons per acre, we should have for the additional three years an increment of upwards of five million and a half tons of green food, equivalent to the support of half a million black stock, young and old.

"The inquiring reader will perceive, on comparison of the analysis of the turnip and mangel, with the analysis of various peat soils made by Kane and others, that their chemical constituents are not only identical, but nearly in the same proportions: so that when peat, unfit in its crude state for the nutrition of plants, becomes decomposed under the agency of manures that promote the fermentation of its substance, it is then converted into humus, the proper food for those vegetables, to which we have given the name of carbonaceous, because of their constituents being combinations of carbon."

Mr. James Perry informs me, that he has grown fine green crops on coarse moory soil on his estate near Athenry, using no

other manure than sulphuric acid—1½lb. to the cwt. of limestone sand found in situ. And my views are further corroborated by the following important extract from the Report of Mr. Irwin, Inspector of Drainage for the County of Roscommon; so that it is hoped attention will now be earnestly turned to this subject.—Mr. Irwin, writing to the Commissioners of Public Works, states that;—

"Tracts of bog and moor are now (in 1853) considered to yield a larger and more speedy return than any other description of improvement, as it is found that tracts of wet spongy bog, which, while unreclaimed, were of merely nominal value, can now be let for a *single crop* at a rent exceeding the whole cost of reclamation; and that by a very moderate additional application from time to time, of clayey and calcareous material, they can be profitably continued in tillage for any length of time, being, as already stated, easily and cheaply cultivated; and being also the only lands in which the portable fertilizers can be permanently substituted for farm-yard manure. An excellent example of this important property of peat-soil may be seen in the demesne of Mr. O'Connor, of Milton, whose green crops, grown on reclaimed bog, without any manure, except a moderate application of either guano, or superphosphate of lime, now rank among the very best in the whole district; and I am informed that on the estate of Lord De Freyne, the use of guano on an inferior description of reclaimed bog, has been followed by equally favourable results."

Peat, its Mineral Uses.

The Great Peat Working Company of Ireland obtained a Charter of Incorporation in the early part of 1851. Numerous difficulties have supervened since the establishment of the company to prevent the development of its capabilities, and the value of the material on which it was proposed to work, under patents secured by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., of Essex Wharf, Strand. The principal of these were the apparent impossibility of raising the necessary funds; but brighter prospects have now arisen—operations have commenced, and are now being conducted on a large scale. By this patent process the peat, after being thoroughly dried and ground to powder, is pressed into the form of bricks, rendering it of a rather higher specific gravity than coal, and which stands the heat of the furnace, without pulverising or decrepitating, equally with that fuel, whilst its extreme purity and

The following extract is from a communication of Lord Hatherton's, in reference to my views respecting the suitable culture of peat soils.

"I find that peat is fit for nothing but esculent roots, but *for them* the very best of all soils. I cropped twelve acres of peat last year with turnips, cabbages, and carrots. The produce was immense, and was all bought up by one customer for the market of Bilston, sixteen miles distant. He had his profits, of course; and mine were nearly 100*l*., after payment of rent, &c. This patch of peat land lies close to my farm-yard, and the only manure used was the liquid from the tank, conveyed to the peat soil below by its own gravitation."

freedom from sulphur renders it extremely valuable for metallurgical purposes. The property on which the company are now working is situate in the county of Kerry, near Valentia.*

From their specification, we find the basis of the invention to consist in the production of a fuel from dried, pulverised, and subsequently compressed peat, a process fully described in the Mining Journal of the 17th of December last, and by which it becomes so solidified as to possess a specific gravity greater than some coal. The patentees propose to introduce, before compression, ores combined with the most suitable reducing and purifying agents in combination with the fuel, and being mixed with the proper relative proportions of such matters, it may be employed, with or without the hot or cold blast, for smelting, reducing, or refining metals. They also propose to make charcoal from compressed peat where it may be required, and also the use of prepared peat in the converting furnaces for the carbonisation of nitrates and alkalies.

The specification states the patent to be for "Improvements in the manufacture of Fuel, its Preparation and Application for the Reduction of Ores, Fusing and Refining Metals, Cementation of Steel, and Treating Salts;" Instead of layer over layer of fuel, ore, and flux, the patentees intimately mix and consolidate the whole in blocks, and the fuel being free from all impurities, and the fluxes and correctives being intimately blended with the pulverised ore, the metal is at once reduced and run off in a pure state. In the manufacture of steel, particularly, the various qualities of which depend on the proportion of carbon combined with the metal, the patentees are enabled to supply, with unerring certainty, any particular quality known by experiment to contain a certain portion of carbon; and thus the engineer or workman may always depend on obtaining, if required, the same description as previously supplied for any particular manufacture. From the experiments already made, results can be produced in much less than half the time at present required; and it is expected, eventually, in practice it will not exceed one quarter, reducing the cost of the best steel to one-third of the present price, with a corresponding saving in time, and reduction in price in all other metals.

It may be interesting to many readers who might not have observed it, to state that, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, there

* See "Mining Journal" of Dec. 1854; also "Ireland: the People, the Land, and the Law," by the Author, p. 54, &c.

was a bound volume, the leaves of which were of iron, as thin as ordinary book paper. This iron was manufactured in Germany from peat charcoal, and by a far more crude and imperfect method than that now patented by Messrs. Gwynne, the general introduction of which appears to us to be likely to form an era in the manufacture of metals.

Appendix H.

PROGRESS OF DRAINAGE UNDER 10TH VICT., c. 32, USUALLY CALLED "THE LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT."

From Twenty-second Report of Commissioners of Public Works.

The total area that has been thorough-drained under the Land Improvement Acts, up to the date of last published Report, 31st December, 1853, amounts to 153,160 acres, which has been effected at an average cost of £4 10*s.* per acre, of which 7,500 acres have been drained during that year, and a considerable portion of this land has also been subsoiled.

Distribution of the Fund.

If we take the Northern Counties, we find the following sums have been applied for, sanctioned, and issued, viz. :—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Antrim . . .	231,768	6	3	93,500	0	0	58,630	0	0
Londonderry . .	105,362	6	2	38,710	0	0	33,160	0	0
Donegal . .	194,065	1	6	110,750	0	0	80,410	0	0
Fermanagh . .	89,234	12	9	41,640	0	0	19,090	0	0
Tyrone . . .	95,465	17	11	60,770	0	0	36,737	0	0
Armagh . .	42,472	19	6	26,100	0	0	10,280	0	0
Down . . .	37,701	14	0	22,950	0	0	15,200	0	0
	796,070	18	1	394,420	0	0	253,507	0	0

In the same manner, if reference be made to the Midland and Eastern District, which comprehends 14 counties, we find as follow:—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cavan . . .	55,927	15	8	35,250	0	0	14,200	0	0
Monaghan . .	72,786	15	2	39,350	0	0	20,670	0	0
Longford . .	40,918	11	0	32,900	0	0	21,740	0	0
Louth . . .	59,636	15	7	25,550	0	0	17,100	0	0
Meath . . .	92,592	6	5	47,750	0	0	33,016	0	0
Westmeath . .	47,718	11	7	25,150	0	0	16,470	0	0
Dublin . . .	37,896	10	5	20,120	0	0	12,892	0	0
Kildare . . .	44,988	4	8	25,050	0	0	15,170	0	0
King's . . .	48,161	4	7	27,850	0	0	16,920	0	0
Queen's . . .	121,860	10	11	61,300	0	0	39,490	0	0
Wicklow . .	77,793	16	10	48,573	0	0	35,917	0	0
Carlow . . .	92,588	5	0	53,750	0	0	32,990	0	0
Kilkenny . .	116,150	10	8	74,760	0	0	37,200	0	0
Wexford . .	144,163	6	10	76,650	0	0	57,810	0	0
	1,053,183	5	4	594,003	0	0	371,585	0	0

In the Western Districts, which include 6 counties, we find that for—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sligo . . .	111,669	16	11	53,750	0	0	35,127	0	0
Leitrim . . .	93,416	8	0	50,050	0	0	33,124	0	0
Mayo . . .	308,062	17	11	179,600	0	0	90,546	0	0
Roscommon . .	123,827	3	6	74,550	0	0	54,420	0	0
Galway . . .	304,605	12	1	166,200	0	0	86,960	0	0
Clare . . .	152,733	11	7	79,000	0	0	38,270	0	0
	1,094,315	10	0	603,150	0	0	338,447	0	0

In the Southern District, comprehending 5 counties, we find that for—

Counties.	Total Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Limerick . .	267,637	14	1	164,670	0	0	107,599	0	0
Tipperary . .	147,030	7	9	92,463	0	0	63,263	0	0
Waterford . .	82,711	0	9	53,130	0	0	29,660	0	0
Cork . . .	315,483	11	8	164,160	0	0	100,218	0	0
Kerry . . .	425,137	8	2	177,550	0	0	90,065	0	0
	1,238,000	2	5	651,973	0	0	390,805	0	0

The grand totals being—

	£	s.	d.
Total amount applied for . .	4,181,569	15	10
Gross amount sanctioned . .	2,243,646	0	0
Amount issued	1,354,344	0	0

Appendix I.

PROGRESS OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

From the Government Returns, and the "Belfast Mercantile Journal" of January 10 and 17, 1854.

Flax.

Flax cultivation has increased without the bounds of Ulster, fully 500 per cent. since 1848. This rapid spread of Flax cultivation in our own country is of the more importance to the trade, at a moment when our relations with Russia have assumed so threatening an aspect. Flax markets have been established in several towns of the districts which have lately entered on this branch of husbandry, and 40 scutch-mills appear to have been erected in those localities during the last six years. The total number of scutch-mills in Ireland is given as 956, and of these 54 are now moved by steam-power.

Scutch Mills.

Factories.

At the close of the year 1852, the number of spindles employed were 506,000; since then six new mills have been established, employing about 23,000 spindles; which, with additions to factories already at work, amounting to about 19,000 spindles, gives an increase during the year, of 42,500 spindles, or a total of 548,500 spindles. It appears by the *Linen Trade Circular*, that there are now in all Ireland 88 factories, with 580,684 spindles. It is most gratifying to find the production of power-looms so rapidly on the increase. We find by the same authority, that at the close of 1853, there were only 58 power-looms at work in Ireland; now there are 218, and preparations are making for 1,105 in addition,

making a total of 1,323. This great increase in the short period of little more than twelve months, is very gratifying, particularly as there is now every probability of our linens being admitted free of duty into The United States, and of the French Government reducing their present high tariff on our yarns, on the condition of our reciprocating with them in the wine duties, which we are willing to do.

Cotton. The cotton trade has been carried on throughout the greater part of the past year with increased spirit, and there are 111,264 spindles now employed in Belfast and its neighbourhood, being an increase upon last year of about 15,000. The consumption of yarns has been much the same, as regards quantity, as in 1852, but the quality is of a better description. Of the 111,264 spindles, 34,360 are occupied in spinning the finer qualities; 39,000 medium; and 37,904 coarse yarns.

Sewed Muslins, Ginghams, Calicos. The sewed muslin business, as well as the gingham and printed calico trades, although not perhaps so lively or remunerative as they were at the commencement of the year, have been conducted throughout with great activity. The former continues to insinuate its branches throughout Ireland, wherever skilful and willing hands are to be found; and we believe we are within the mark when we say, that about £1,500,000 are spent annually throughout Ireland for wages in this trade, chiefly through the agency of Belfast and Glasgow establishments. It is calculated that upwards of 50,000 looms are at work in Belfast and other parts of Ireland, in weaving muslins, calicos, &c., and which number would be rapidly augmented, were a sufficient supply of skilled labour to be had.

Linens. The total Irish export of linens and threads in 1852, was 67,482 packages, so that there is an increase on the year of 4,169 packages.

Summing up roughly the entire value of the Irish export and import trade in these articles, we find the following to be about the estimate for 1853:—

Exported from Ireland in 1853.

4,974 tons of flax, at 58*l.*	£288,492
2,686 tons tow, at 27*l.*	72,522
3,352 tons yarn, at 105*l.*	351,960
71,651 pkgs. linen, at 55*l.*	3,940,805
Total	£4,653,779

Imported into Ireland in 1853.

8,725 tons flax, at 65*l.*	£567,125
441 tons tow, at 27*l.*	11,907
2,984 tons yarn, at 180*l.*	537,320
Total	£1,116,352*

The past year is memorable as that in which the last remnant of import duties on foreign linen manufactures, which had been much reduced at previous intervals, was swept away by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in which the United Kingdom entered into a perfectly open competition in every article with the countries of the globe. Were this example followed by other states, much advantage would accrue to the trade of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as to the population of all countries which consume linen. It is satisfactory to note that of late years, although the Zollverein States have increased their import duties on this article, Holland and Belgium, Spain and Portugal, Sardinia, Austria, and Norway, have relaxed them to a greater or less extent. Our exports to the colonies are increasing steadily —to those of Australia in a surprising extent. Finally, the prospects of the trade, as drawn from the augury of opening

* The following article appeared in the "Gardener's Chronicle," while this pamphlet was passing through the press, and affords some explanatory information from an eminent authority on the Flax Trade.

The Irish Flax Trade.—In your impression of 13th inst., reviewing Mr. Locke's essay, entitled "Ireland's Recovery," I observe the following passage:—"Ireland, so anomalous in many things, gives an instance of the national characteristic, in the fact that in last year she exported about 5,000 tons of Flax (at 58*l.* per ton), with tow and yarn, and imported nearly 9,000 tons, at 65*l.* per ton. The yarn exported was valued at 105*l.* per ton, whereas the imported (less than that exported) was valued at 180*l.* per ton. This would seem to indicate superior skill elsewhere in the spinning of fine yarns, or inferiority in the quality of the native raw material itself for the manufacture of some of the finer linens." This paragraph having been evidently penned by one unacquainted with the circumstances of our staple manufacture, should not remain without some explanation, which, I trust, you will give me space in your columns to make. There may be many anomalies in the Irish national character, but I can safely affirm that the linen manufacture exhibits no feature which will not redound to the credit of the people of Ulster, both as regards their manufacturing skill and their commercial shrewdness and activity. The reason why we export 5,000 tons of Flax, at an average value of 58*l.* per ton, and import 9,000 tons at an average value of 65*l.* per ton, is simply because the home-grown fibre, while the best in the world for the large range of medium qualities of linen, is neither so coarse as the Russian, nor so fine (except in certain districts) as the Belgian. Hence, to make heavy fabrics, we must buy the former, and to make fine lawns and cambrics we must procure the latter. And because Irish Flax is the best material for medium fabrics, the English and Scotch spinners, and, to some extent, also, the French and Belgian, purchase it in our markets. As respects Irish yarn exported, and valued at 105*l.* per ton, while Ireland imports yarn valued at 180*l.*, the explanation is again simple. It is well known that of a given number of districts occupied in the same branch of manufacture scarcely two make the same article; each applies itself to one particular description of the fabric, and attains much greater perfection in it than if a range of fabrics of different textures were made. Thus, the great bulk of Irish spinners make the medium Nos. of yarn, the Scotch spin the heavy and coarse Nos., and the English the finer Nos. Some of the Irish spinners make yarns equally fine with the latter, and their quality is admitted to be unexcelled. But as they are the exceptions to the general rule of medium spinning, the Irish manufacturers must naturally have recourse to England for the yarns they require for the lighter and finer fabrics, and for the finest cambrics they must procure the delicate hand-spun yarns of Westphalia and French Flanders, which are very costly. The Irish yarns exported represent, of course, the quality generally spun in Ireland; while the imported yarns, consisting almost exclusively of the finer Nos., raise the average value above that of the exported. In whatever way the Irish linen manufacture be examined it will be found to occupy the first place, not only as compared with the foreign linen manufacture, but with that of Great Britain.—*Jas. MacAdam, jun., Belfast, Jan.* 16.

events, are promising, and though it may be temporarily embarrassed, its high state of efficiency and constant efforts at improvement must give it confidence in its innate power, and secure a future progress, equal at least to the past.

The growth of hemp in Ireland is a subject of considerable importance, since 60,000 tons, value 1,800,000*l*., are imported yearly into the United Kingdom from foreign countries. About 40 acres of this crop have been sown in 1854, and the yield has shewn that both the climate and soil of Ireland are favourable to its culture.

One of the most interesting features marking the great increase of flax cultivation in Ireland, is the rapid augmentation of our export of flax and tow, chiefly to Great Britain, but also, to some extent, to France, and in small quantities to other foreign countries. So late as 1850, the export of Irish flax and tow was but 3,166 tons. Of the crop of 1852, 6,696 tons of flax, and 2,308 tons of tow, in all 9,004 tons, value 392,500*l*., were exported. Of the crop of 1853, the large amount of 7,486 tons flax, and 2,763 tow, in all 10,249 tons, value 505,989*l*., were shipped from Ireland to England, Scotland, and France.

PROGRESS OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Tonnage Registered at Port of Belfast, 1837 *to* 1853.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Increase. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.
1837 . .	295	31,475	—	—
1838 . .	298	32,228	573	—
1839 . .	335	41,336	9,108	—
1840 . .	355	45,632	4,296	—
1841 . .	375	49,626	3,994	—
1842 . .	375	51,278	1,652	—
1843 . .	359	49,402	—	1876
1844 . .	365	50,391	989	—
1845 .	394	54,771	4,380	—
1846 . .	426	62,094	7,323	—
1847 . .	464	68,659	6,565	—
1848 . .	475	71,556	2,897	—
1849 .	467	75,441	3,885	—
1850 . .	463	74,770	—	671
1851 . .	461	76,940	2,170	—
1852 . .	464	78,373	1,433	—
1853 . .	493	83,128	4,755	—

Tonnage which entered the Port from the Year 1837 *to* 1854, *both inclusive.*

	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.
1837	2,724	288,143	1846	4,168	543,862
1838	2,955	298,278	1847	4,213	538,523
1839	3,350	354,542	1848	3,905	506,953
1840	3,323	361,473	1849	4,080	555,021
1841	3,378	357,902	1850	4,490	624,113
1842	3,549	337,505	1851	5,016	650,938
1843	3,370	363,038	1852	5,221	684,156
1844	3,655	445,537	1853	5,711	768,505
1845	3,888	492,560	1854	5,803	790,096

It appears from this table, that the commerce of Belfast has considerably advanced last year, notwithstanding the diminution of import of bread stuffs from the Baltic and Black Seas.

The Mercantile and Passenger Steam Shipping of the port of Belfast now presents a total of 8,732 tons, and consists of no less than 35 vessels, five of which have been added during the last year, and three of these five are upwards of 350 tons each. There is now a steamer plying between Rotterdam and Belfast, being the only *direct* foreign steam trade with any port in Ireland, This has been brought about by the Belfast Mining Company being enabled to supply salt as an outward cargo from their mines at Carrickfergus.

Belfast compared with Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.

Year.	Tonnage.
1800 . .	450,060.
1822 . .	892,902, or two-fold 1800.
1835 . .	1,768,426, or four-fold 1800.
1849 . .	3,639,146, or eight-fold 1800.
1853 . .	3,889,981, or nine-fold 1800.

BELFAST.

Year.	Tonnage.
1800 . .	55,268.
1812 . .	117,231, or two-fold 1800.
1827 . .	219,148, or four-fold 1800.
1844 . .	445,537, or eight-fold 1800.
1853 . .	768,505, or fourteen-fold 1800.

Appendix K.

FISHERIES.

The following table from the Commissioner's Report exhibits the rates of carriage, and the quantity of fish conveyed from the southern and western coasts to Dublin, during 1853, and the trade has considerably increased in 1854, in consequence of the cheapness and rapidity of carriage.

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway for the Year ending 31st December, 1853.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Salmon	275	0	0
Herrings	243	0	0
Other fish	66	0	0
Total	584	0	0

Midland Great Western Railway.—Return of the Quantity of Fish conveyed to Dublin for the Year ending 31st December, 1853.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Salmon and turbot	77	1	0
Lobsters	101	12	1
Cod, hake, eels, haddock, soles, &c.	255	2	2
Oysters	240	9	2
Total	674	5	1

Rates of Carriage of Fish.

Dublin to London, per London and North-Western Railway:—

Fresh fish	100*s.* per ton.
Salt fish, dried or in casks	40*s.* „

Great Southern and Western Railway, to Dublin:—

Salmon	60*s.* per ton.
Flat fish, eels, and doreys	50*s.* „
Shell fish	30*s.* „
All other fish	20*s.* „

Midland Great Western Railway, to Dublin:—

Salmon and turbot, over 5 cwt., at	2*s.* 6*d.*	—under 5 cwt.,	3*s.* 6*d.*
Lobsters	2*s.* 6*d.*	„	3*s.* 6*d.*
Cod, hake, eels, haddock, soles, &c.	1*s.* 0*d.*	„	1*s.* 6*d.*
Oysters, at the rate of	20*s.* per ton.		

Chester and Holyhead Railway.—Rates of Carriage of Fish from Dublin, *viâ* Holyhead, are as follows:—

To London, salmon in boxes	5*s.* 0*d.* per cwt.
Birmingham „	3*s.* 6*d.* „
Manchester „	3*s.* 0*d.* „
Liverpool „	3*s.* 6*d.* „

Local Stations, according to distance, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Appendix L.

CATALOGUE OF THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES IN IRELAND,

Where Mines, or Metalliferous Indications have hitherto been discovered.

ARRANGED IN COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE POST TOWNS.

Note—The localities with an asterisk prefixed are situate in Igneous or Lower Sedimentary Rocks; the remainder occur for the most part in Limestone. Mines *now* or *formerly* worked are printed in Italics, but no opinion as to the relative or actual productiveness of any is intended to be offered; subdenominations of Mineral districts are grouped for convenience between brackets; when Mines have been recognized by other designations, these latter are added in parentheses. The numbers attached to the localities refer to the Ordnance Sheets which contain them. Several authorities and explanatory remarks are interspersed. Collieries are omitted, the Coal-fields being described in Mr. Griffith's Reports and marked on his Geological Map of Ireland (now preparing for publication), from which the following localities have been extracted.

Though metallic lodes have not yet been discovered in the Counties of Carlow, Londonderry, and Westmeath, it is not improbable that such may occur.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
	ANTRIM.
Ballycastle . .	Coal-field (Ballynagard, Torglass, Tornaroan, &c.), Clay-ironstone and Hematite—5 & 9.
Carrickfergus . .	*Duncrue*, thick beds of Rocksalt, also Gypsum on Coast from Belfast, Northward—52.
Larne . . .	*Dundressan, Iron†—41.
	ARMAGH.
Belleek . . .	**Carrickgallogly*, Lead; Mr. Griffith, MSS. Mines of Ireland, 1821—25.
	**Drumnahoney*, Lead (*Drumnahoney Mines*)—25.
Crossmaglen . .	*Dorsy, Lead; discovered by Joseph Backhouse, of London, Esq.—28.
	*Tullyard, Lead—30.
	*Tullydonnell, Copper—31.
Keady . . .	*Aughnagurgan, Lead—20.
	**Clay*, Lead and Manganese—19.
	**Doohat or Crossreagh*, Lead; communicated by William Conn, Esq.—19.
	**Drummeland* (*Derrynoose*), Lead; worked by the late Lord Farnham many years ago—19.
Middletown . .	**Tamlaght*, Lead—15.
Newry . . .	*Drumbanagher (Church Glen), Lead—22.
	**Kilmonaghan* (*Jerrets or Tuscan Pass*), Copper—22.
Newtown-Hamilton .	**Ballintemple*, Lead, communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.—25.
Pointzpass . .	**Ballymore Mines*, Lead; exact position not ascertained—18, &c.

† When the word Iron occurs alone, Magnetic, Specular or other Ores (proper) of Iron are those intended; thus distinguishing them from Clay-ironstone, a regular rock formation.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
	CAVAN.
CAVAN . . .	*Farnham Demesne, Copper—20.
COOTEHILL . .	**Cornanurney* (*Weal Burrowes*), Lead—22.
SHERCOCK . . .	*South East of, Lead—29, &c.
SWANLINBAR . .	*Cuilcagh District*, Clay-ironstone; Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports—6.
	CLARE.
BALLYVAGHAN . .	Cappagh, Copper, Argentiferous Lead and Manganese—6.
FEAKLE . . .	*Corrakyle, Copper—20.
	*Glendree, Lead—19 & 27.
	*Leaghort, Copper; communicated by R. Purdy Allen, Esq., Sec. to Mining Co. of Ireland—20.
NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS	*Carrownakilly*, Argentiferous Lead—42.
QUIN . . .	*Ballyhickey*, Argentiferous Lead, and Copper with Zinc—34.
	Castletown, Lead—34.
	Moyriesk, Argentiferous Lead (*Castletown Mines*)—34.
	Monanoe (*Kilbreckan*), Argentiferous Lead, and Antimony; Kilbreckanite—34.
ROADFORD . . .	*Crumlin*, Argentiferous Lead—4.
	Doolin, Argentiferous Lead—8.
SIXMILEBRIDGE . .	Rathlaheen South Lead and Sulphur Ore; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E. and M.E.—51.
TOMGRANEY . .	**Ballyhurly*, Lead; Mr. Griffith's MSS., Mines of Ireland—29.
TULLA . . .	Ballyvergin, Lead, Copper and Sulphur Ore; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E. and M.E.—26.
	Knockaphreaghaun (*Crow Hill*), Argentiferous Lead—34.
	Milltown, Silver and Lead; worked by the Bullion Mining Company—35.
	CORK.
BALLYDEHOB . .	*Ballycummisk*, Copper; see Mr. Griffith's Report on Audley Mines—140.
	Cappaghglass (*Cappagh*), Copper—140.
Audley Mines . .	*Foilnamuck*, Copper—140.
	Horse Island, Copper; traces of lead occur in the gossans of all these mines—149.
	Rossbrin, Copper—140.
	Ballydehob, Copper; worked by South Cork Mining Company—140.
Ballydehob Mines .	*Boleagh*, Copper—140.
	Cooragurteen, Copper—140.
	Kilcoe, Copper—140.
	Skeaghanore, Copper—140.
	Derreennalomane, Copper—131.
Roaringwater Mines .	*Kilkilleen, Copper and Lead—140.
	*Laheratanvally, Copper—140.
	*Leighcloon, Copper—140.
BANTRY . . .	*Caravilleen*, Copper—129.
	Clashadoo (*Four Mile Water*), Copper—130.
	*Derreengreanagh, Copper and Sulphate of Ba-

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
	rytes; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E. and M.E.—118.
BANTRY . . .	**Glenalin*, Copper—129.
	**Gortavallig*, Copper—138.
Holyhill Mines .	**Gortacloona*, Lead—118.
	**Holyhill*, Copper—118.
	**Killeen*, Copper—129.
	**Killoveenoge*, Argentiferous Lead—117.
	**Rooska East*, Argentiferous Lead—117.
CARRIGTOHILL . .	*Vicinity of*, Lead with Zinc; Mr. Courtney's Estate.—75 & 76.
CASTLETOWN-BEREHAVEN	*Ballard Commons, Copper—115.
	**Allihies*, Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—114.
	**Cahermeeleboe*, Copper—127.
Berehaven Mines .	**Caminches*, Copper—114.
	**Cloan*, Copper—114.
	**Coom*, Copper—114.
	**Kealoge*, Copper—114 & 127.
	*Bear Island, Lead and Copper; Report on Bantry Estate, by John I. Whitty, Esq., LL.D.—128.
	**Kilkinnikin West*, Lead—127.
CASTLETOWNSEND .	*Cooscroneen, Copper; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E. and M.E.—142.
	Rabbit Island (Squince), Antimony, Copper and Lead—142.
CLONAKILTY . .	**Duneen*, Lead, Copper and Sulphate of Barytes; worked chiefly for Barytes at present—144.
CORK . . .	*Rathpeacon, Copper, (traces of Malachite)—63.
CROOKHAVEN . .	*Altar, Copper—148.
	**Ballydivlin*, Copper—147.
	*Ballyrisode, Copper; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E. and M.E.—147.
	**Balteen*, Copper, 147.
	**Carrigacat* (*Dhurode*), Copper and Auriferous Gossan—147.
	Kilbrown, Copper; communicated by Lionel J. Fleming, C.E. and M.E.
	**Boulysallagh* (West Carbery), Copper, Silver, and Lead—147.
	**Callaros*, Copper—147.
	**Cloghane* (*Mizen Head*), Copper—146.
Crookhaven Mines .	**Crookhaven*, Copper; worked by Crookhaven Mining Company—147.
	**Kilbarry*, Copper—147.
	**Mallavoge* (*Brow Head*), Copper; property of Lord Charles Clinton, M.P.—152.
	**Spanish Cove* (*Kilmoe*), Copper and Argentiferous Lead—147.
	**Lackavaun*, Copper—147.
	*Toormore, Copper—148.
DUNMANWAY . .	*Demesne, Mundic.—107 & 108.
	*Derreens, Copper; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E. and M.E.—107.
Lackue Mines .	**Coome* (*Lackue Wood*), Copper; property of John D'Arcy Evans, Esq.—107.
	**Inchanadreen*, Copper; communicated by Lionel J. Fleming, C.E. and M.E.—107.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
GLENGARRIFF . .	**Esk Mountain*, Copper.—90.
MILLSTREET . .	**Vicinity of*, Copper.—39.
NOHAVAL . .	**Minane*, Lead.—99.
Ringabella Mines .	**Ringabella*, Argentiferous Lead—99.
ROSS CARBERY . .	**Aghatubrid*, Manganese and Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—142.
	*Derry, Copper—143.
Glandore Mines .	**Drom*, Copper—142.
	**Keamore*, Copper—142.
	**Kilfinnan*, Copper—143.
	**Rouryglen*, Manganese and Iron—143.
	*Gortagrenane, Copper; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E.—143.
	*Little Island, Copper and Sulphate of Barytes—143.
SKIBBEREEN . .	**Bawnishall*, Copper—151.
SKULL . . .	**Castlepoint*, Copper—148.
	**Castle Island*, Copper—149.
	**Coosheen*, Copper and Iron—139 & 140.
Coosheen Mines . .	**Gortnamona*, Copper—140.
	**Long Island*, Copper—148.
	**Skull*, Copper—148.
	*Leamcon, Copper; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E.—148.
	*Mountgabriel, Copper—139.
	DONEGAL.
BALLYBOFEY . .	**Welchtown*, Lead and Iron—68.
BALLYSHANNON . .	*Abbey Island*, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Copper—107.
	Abbeylands, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Copper—107.
	Ballymagrorty, Lead—103.
	Finner, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Copper—107.
	Tonregee, Lead—107.
BUNDORAN . .	Vicinity of, Lead and Copper—106.
CARNDONAGH . .	**Carrowmore or Glentogher*, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Sulphur Ore—20.
	*Clonca, Copper—4, 5, &c.
DUNFANAGHY . .	**Ards*, Lead—16 & 26.
	**Keeldrum Upper*, Lead—33.
	**Marfagh*, Lead, Copper, Sulphur Ore and Iron—15.
GLENTIES . . .	* *Drumnacross*, Lead—74.
	**Fintown* (*Loughnambraddan*), Lead; property of James Hamilton, Esq., see Giesecke's Report to the Royal Dublin Society—66.
	*Gweebarra River, Lead—65, &c.
	**Kilrean*, Lead—74.
	**Mullantiboyle*, Lead; formerly worked by Sir Albert Conyngham, abandoned from influx of Owenea River; Mr. Griffith's MSS., Mines of Ireland—74.
	*Scraig's Mountain, Lead with Zinc, and Sulphur Ore—66 & 67.
KILLYBEGS . .	**Malinbeg*, Argentiferous Lead, and Manganese; worked by Mr. Willans—89.
LETTERKENNY . .	**Eighterross* (*Castlegrove*), Lead—53 & 54.
NARAN . . .	*Iniskeel, Coast of, Lead and Copper—64, &c.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
	DOWN.
ANNALONG . .	*Glasdrumman, Copper and Lead—53.
ARDGLASS . .	*Ardtole, Lead—45.
	*Guns Island, Lead, Copper, and Sulphate of Barytes—39.
BRYANSFORD . .	**Fofanny*, Lead; Mr. Griffith's MSS., Mines of Ireland—48.
CRAWFORDSBURN .	*Ballyleidy, Lead—1.
DROMARA . . .	*Slieve Croob District (Begny, Gransha, Legananny, Moneynabane, &c.), Iron—28, 29, 35, & 36.
DROMORE . . .	*Vicinity of, Lead and Manganese—21, &c.
DUNDRUM . . .	**Moneylane*, Lead—43.
	**Wateresk*, Lead; communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.—43.
HILLSBOROUGH . .	*Carnreagh, Iron—14.
KILKEEL . . .	*Leitrim (Leitrim Hill), Lead; communicated by Dr. Saunderson—55.
	**Mourne Mountains* Copper and Lead—52, &c.
KILLOUGH . . .	*Ballydargan, Lead—44.
	**Killough*, Lead—45.
	**Rathmullan*, Lead—44.
	*Saint John's Point, Copper and Sulphur Ore—45.
KILLYLEAGH . .	**Corporation*, Lead—31.
NEWTOWN ARDS . .	**Whitespots* (*Conlig*), Lead; worked by Newtown Ards Mining Company; see Professor Haughton's Paper on Gangue, Jour. Geol. Soc. Dub.—6.
STRANGFORD . .	**Tullyratty*, Copper and Argentiferous Lead; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—31.
DUBLIN . . .	Ashtown, Lead—14 & 18.
	Castleknock, Lead—17.
	Cloghran, Lead—14.
Clontarf Mines . .	*Clontarf*, Lead with Zinc; first shaft sunk 1809, Mr. Griffith's MSS., Mines of Ireland, (re-opened while this pamphlet is passing through the press). J. L.—19.
	Killester, Lead—19.
	Crumlin, Lead—22.
	Dolphinsbarn, Lead with Zinc; abandoned from influx of water, Mr. Griffith's MSS.—18.
	Kellystown, Lead—13 & 17.
	Kilmainham, Lead—18.
	Phœnix Park, Lead—18.
GOLDEN BALL . .	**Ballycorus* (*Mount Peru*), Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Native Silver—26.
Ballycorus Mines .	**Rathmichæl*, Lead; Directors of Mining Company, Dr. Barker, T.C.D., I. English, Esq., Sir R. Kane, &c.—26.
	**Shankill*, Lead—26.
HOWTH . . .	**Howth*, Lead—16.
Howth Mines . .	*Sutton*, Manganese—15.
KINGSTOWN . .	**Dalkey*, Lead with Zinc and Tin; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—23.
	**Mount Mapas* (*Killiney Hill*), Lead—23.
	*Seapoint, Copper—23.
RUSH . . .	*Lambay Island, Copper—9.
	Loughshinny, Copper; Mr. Griffith's Mining Report of Province of Leinster—5.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
	FERMANAGH.
BELLEEK . . .	Rossbeg (Castle Caldwell), Copper and Iron; communicated by George C. Mahon, Esq., property of J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.—9.
	GALWAY.
ARDRAHAN . .	Ballymaquiff, Argentiferous Lead and Bismuth; property of F. M. S. Taylor, Esq.—113 & 114.
	Muggaunagh, Lead and Copper—103.
	Parkatleva, Lead—103.
CLIFDEN . . .	**Ardbear*, Copper—35.
	**Boolard*, Copper—22.
	**Cloon*, Copper—22.
	**Derrylea*, Lead; worked by Messrs. Gibbs, Baxter & Reynolds; property of S. Jones, Esq.—36.
	**Doon*, Copper, 22.
	**Doonen*, Copper; Report by Pierre J. Foley, Esq., M.E., for Connemara Mining Company—22.
	**Fakeeragh*, Copper—35.
	**High Island*, Copper—21.
	**Rinvyle District* (*Dawrosmore, Cloonlooaun, Cashleen, &c.*), Iron and Copper; Estate of Archdeacon Wilberforce; see Dr. Apjohn's Paper, Jour. G. S. D.—9 & 23.
GALWAY . . .	*Carrowroe, South, Lead—90.
	**Derrynea* (*Cashla Bay*), Lead; Mr. Griffith's Lectures on the Mines of Ireland—79.
	*Docks of, Mundic—94.
	**Inveran*, Lead; Mr. Griffith's Lectures before R. Dub. Soc., Mines of Ireland.—91.
	**Kilroe West*, Lead—92.
	*Lenaboy (Salt Hill), Lead; communicated by John L. Worrall, Esq., C. E.—94.
	*Spiddle, Lead—92.
KINVARRA . . .	*Caherglassaun*, Argentiferous Lead; worked by Connemara Mining Company—122.
MOYCULLEN . .	*Wormhole* (*Gortmore*), Lead—68.
ORANMORE . .	*Rinville West*, Lead, with Zinc and Sulphur Ore—94.
OUGHTERARD . .	**Ballygally*, Sulphur Ore; formerly worked by Mr. Nimmo—40.
Canrawer Mines .	**Canrawer West*, Lead—54. *Cregg*, Lead; communicated by G. F. O'Fflahertie, Esq.—54.
Claremount Mines .	**Claremount*, Lead—54. **Glengowla East and West*, Lead with Zinc—54. *Tonweeroe*, Lead—54.
Curraghduff Mines .	**Barratleeva*, Copper; property of, and worked by Henry Hodgson, Esq.—39. **Curraghduff Middle* (*Glan*), Copper and Sulphur Ore; property of W. Downes Griffith, Esq.—39. **Derroura*, Copper; property of, and worked by Henry Hodgson, Esq.—39.
	*Dooghta, Mundic; communicated by Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart.—26.
	**Dooros*, Copper and Sulphur Ore—39.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
OUGHTERARD . .	**Drumsnauv (Doon)*, Copper, Manganese, Iron and Lead—39.
	**Griggins*, Argentiferous Lead—25.
	*Leenaun, Lead and Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—12.
Lemonfield Mines .	Ardvarna, Lead—54.
	Lemonfield, Silver and Lead; worked by G. F. O'Fflahertie, Esq.—54.
	Portacarron, Lead—54.
ROUNDSTONE . .	*Vicinity of, Lead—50.
	KERRY.
ARDFERT . . .	*Vicinity of*, Lead—20 & 21.
CASTLEISLAND . .	*Clogher*, Silver, Lead and Copper; worked by Royal Hibernian Mining Company—30.
CASTLEMAINE . .	*Annagh (East)*, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc; discovered in 1789, on the Godfrey Estate—47.
	**Meanus*, Lead and Copper; Resident Director, John Giles Esq.—47.
CAUSEWAY. . .	**Ballinglanna*, Lead—9.
	*Coast West of Cashen River, Lead and Copper; Mr. Griffith, MSS.—9, &c.
	Lixnaw, Vicinity of, Lead—15 & 16.
DUNQUIN . . .	*Vicinity of, Copper—52.
KENMARE . . .	*Ardtully (Cloontoo)*, Copper; worked by Kenmare and West of Ireland Mining Company—93.
Landsdown Mines .	*Caher West (Shanagarry)* Argentiferous Lead, and Copper—93.
	Killowen, Lead—93.
	Public Garden of, Lead; observed by Rev. Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D.—93.
	West of, Copper—93, &c.
KILLARNEY . .	*Cahernane*, Argentiferous Lead; Report by M. Raspe in 1761, Mr. Griffith's MSS.—66.
	Muckross, Copper, Cobalt, and Sulphur Ore; Cobalt discovered by M. Raspe in 1794—74.
	Ross Island, Copper, and Lead with Zinc—66.
SNEEM . . .	**Behaghane*, Copper—106.
Carrigcrohane Mines	**Garrough*, Copper—106.
	**Staigue*, Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS., Mines of Ireland—99.
TRALEE . . .	Ballybeggan, Lead and Copper—29.
	Ballymullen, Lead and Copper—29.
	Lissooleen, Silver, Lead, and Copper—30.
	Oak Park, Lead; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—29.
	KILDARE.
CELBRIDGE. . .	Ardclogh, Lead—15.
	Wheatfield Upper (Church Mine), Lead with Zinc; Mr. Griffith's Mining Report, 1828—15.
EDENDERRY . .	*Freagh*, Lead—3.
NEWBRIDGE . .	*Punchersgrange, Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—17.
	KILKENNY.
CASTLECOMER . .	*Aghamucky*, Clay-ironstone; Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports, 1814—6.
	Coal District, Clay-ironstone; Estate of Hon. Chas. H. Butler C. S. Wandesforde—6, &c.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
INISTIOGE . . .	*Ballygallon (East Bank of Nore), Argentiferous Lead; communicated by Rev. Jas. Graves—32.
KILMACOW . . .	Dunkitt, Lead; communicated by Samson Carter, Esq., C.E.—43.
KNOCKTOPHER . .	*Knockadrina* (*Flood Hall*), Lead and Silver—27.
	*Vicinity of, Copper—31.
THOMASTOWN . .	*Grenan, Iron (Micaceous); Estate of Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick—28.
	KING'S COUNTY.
EDENDERRY . .	*Edenderry* (*Blundell Mine*), Lead—12.
KINNITTY . . .	*Slieve Bloom Mountains, Lead and Copper—36, 37, &c.
	LEITRIM.
DRUMKEERAN . .	*Creevelea District*, Clay-ironstone—15, 16, &c.
LURGANBOY . .	**Gortnaskeagh*, Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—11.
	**Pollboy*, Copper—11.
Twigspark Mines .	Barrackpark, Argentiferous Lead—7. *Twigspark*, Argentiferous Lead—7.
MOHILL . . .	**Gortinee*, Iron—35.
	LIMERICK.
ASKEATON . . .	*Ballycanauna* (*Ballysteen*), Argentiferous Lead and Silver; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—11.
DOON . . .	Carribeg (Castletown), Lead; communicated by Professor Apjohn, T.C.D., and R. Hodgson Smyth, of London, Esq., property of Captain Hore—25.
OOLA . . .	*Oolahills*, Copper, Argentiferous Lead, and Sulphur Ore; worked by Oola Silver, Lead, and Copper Mining Company—25.
NEWCASTLE . .	*Mahoonagh, Vicinity of*, Lead—36.
RATHKEALE . .	*Ballydoole*, Argentiferous Lead; communicated by John L. Worrall, of Limerick, Esq., C.E.—3.
PALLASKENRY . .	*Cloghatrida*, Argentiferous Lead—20.
	LONGFORD.
LONGFORD . . .	*Vicinity of, Argentiferous Lead; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—14.
SCRABBY . . .	**Cleenrah*, Iron—3.
	LOUTH.
CLOGHER . . .	*Clogher, Copper; Gossan on Shore, Mr. Griffith's MSS.—22.
DROGHEDA . . .	*Oldbridge, West of, Lead and Copper—23 & 24.
DUNDALK . . .	*Crumlin, Lead—7.
	*Fairhill, Lead; communicated by E. Wright, Esq., LL.D., and Hon. Capt. Jocelyn—7.
JONESBOROUGH . .	*Vicinity of, Antimony—1.
TOGHER . . .	**Salterstown*, Lead and Copper; Mr Griffith's Mining Report—16.
	MAYO.
BALLYCASTLE . .	*Belderg More, Copper; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E.—6.
	*Geevraun, Copper—5.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
BALLYHAUNIS . .	Ballynastockagh (Bellaveel), Lead; estate of John Birmingham, Esq.—103.
LOUISBURG . .	*Vicinity of, Copper and Sulphur Ore; communicated by Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart.—86.
NEWPORT . . .	*Achill Island, South Western shore of, Mundic; communicated by Sir R. O'Donnell, Bart.—65.
	*Clare Island, Sulphur Ore—85, &c.
Corraun Mines .	**Bolinglanna (Clew Bay)*, Copper, Sulphur Ore and Argentiferous Lead—75.
	**Srahmore (Clew Bay)*, Copper, Sulphur Ore and Argentiferous Lead; estate of Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart.—65.
WESTPORT . .	**Tawnycrower (Sheefry)*, Argentiferous Lead—107.

MEATH.

ARDCATH . . .	**Cloghan*, Lead; very ancient, Mr. Griffith's MSS.—33.
ATHBOY . . .	*South of*, Lead—29 & 35.
SLANE . . .	Dollardstown, Copper and Lead; Mr. Griffith's Mining Report—26.
Beaupark Mines .	*Painestown*, Copper—26.
WALTERSTOWN . .	*Brownstown*, Copper; worked in the year 1800 by Sir John Dillon, Charles Dillon and Nat. Preston, Esqrs., Mr. Griffith's MSS.—32.
	Cusackstown, Copper—32.
	Kentstown, Copper—32.

MONAGHAN.

BALLYBAY . .	*Corbrack, Lead—19 & 24.
	*Cornamucklagh South, Lead—19.
	**Dernaglug*, Lead—19.
	**Derrylusk*, Lead—14.
	*Sra, Lead—24.
BELLANODE . .	*Derryleediyan Jackson*, Lead with Zinc; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—8.
BELLATRAIN . .	*Corduff, Manganese—27.
CARRICKMACROSS .	*Knocknacran East*, thick beds of Gypsum; worked by Evelyn John Shirley, Esq.—31.
CASTLEBLAYNEY . .	**Carrickagarvan*, Argentiferous Lead and Sulphate of Barytes—25.
	**Cornalough*, Argentiferous Lead and Sulphate of Barytes—25.
	**Dromore*, Lead; communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.—25.
MONAGHAN . .	**Annaglogh*, Lead; worked by James Skimming, Esq.—15.
	*Annayalla, Lead, 19.
	*Avalbane, Lead; communicated by William Conn, Esq.—14.
Clontibret Mines .	**Avalreagh*, Lead with Zinc—14.
	**Carrickaderry*, Lead; formerly worked by Mr. Bearcroft; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—14.
	*Carrickanure, Lead—14.
	**Coolartragh (Bond)*, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Sulphate of Byrates; worked by William Conn, Esq.—14.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
MONAGHAN . .	*Cornamucklagh North, Lead; communicated by William Conn, Esq.—14.
	*Croaghan, Lead—14.
	*Crossmore, Lead—14.
	*Glasdrumman East, Lead—14.
	*Kilcrow, Lead with Zinc—14.
	*Latnakelly, Lead; communicated by William Conn, Esq.—14.
Clontibret Mines .	*Lemgare, Lead—14.
	*Lisdrumgormly, Lead—15.
	*Lisglassan, Lead and Antimony—14.
	*Tassan, Lead; discovered and worked by Joseph Backhouse, Esq., see Letter in Mining Journal, by Joseph Holdsworth, Esq.—14.
	*Tonagh, Lead—14.
	*Tullybuck, Lead and Antimony; formerly worked by Lord Middleton, Mr. Griffith's MSS.—14.
	QUEEN'S COUNTY.
MARYBOROUGH . .	Dysart, Iron, (Hematite); property of Lord Carew, see Professor Apjohn's analysis—13 & 18.
	ROSCOMMON.
KEADEW . . .	*Altagowlan, Lough Allen East side, base of Slieve Anierin, &c., (Arigna District, partly in Leitrim)*, Clay-ironstone; see Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports—2.
	SLIGO.
BALLYSADARE . .	*Abbeytown*, Lead and Silver; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—20.
	Lugawarry, Lead—20,
SLIGO	*Glencarbury*, Copper, Lead, and Sulphate of Barytes; Estate of late Sir Erasmus Smith—6 & 9.
King's Mountain Mines	Tormore, Copper and Lead—9.
	TIPPERARY.
BORRISOLEIGH . .	*Cooleen, Lead—33 & 34.
CAPPAGHWHITE . .	*Clonmurragha, Copper—45.
Hollyford Mines .	*Glenough, Upper, Copper—45.
	*Lackenacreena, Copper—45.
	*Reafadda, Copper—45.
DUNKERRIN . .	*Rathnaveoge, Lower, Copper; worked perhaps in the Seventeenth Century, Mr. Griffith's MSS.—17.
NEWPORT . . .	*Lackamore, Copper—38.
Lackamore Mines .	*Tooreenbrien, Upper, Copper—38.
PORTROE . . .	*Corbally, Lead (*Imperial Slate Works, William Headech, Esq., Proprietor*)—19.
	Derry Demesne, Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS., Mines of Ireland—19.
	Garrykennedy, Lead—13.
	Laghtea, Lead—19.
SILVERMINES . .	*Ballygown, South (Silvermines)*, Argentiferous Lead; worked by General Mining Company for Ireland, Geo. M'Dowell, Esq., F.T.C.D., Sir Jas. Murray, &c. Directors—26.
	Cloonanagh, Sulphur Ore; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—26.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
SILVERMINES . .	**Cooleen*, Lead—26.
	**Coolruntha*, Copper—32.
	Garryard, East, Lead and Copper, both Argentiferous—26.
	**Garryard, West*, Lead and Copper, both Argentiferous—26.
	**Gorteenadiha* (*Gurtnadyne*), Lead and Copper.
	**Gortshaneroe* (*Ballynoe*), Lead and Copper, both Argentiferous—26.
	**Knockanroe*, Lead with Zinc, Copper and Sulphur Ore—26.
	**Shallee Coughlan & White* (*East & West*), Lead, Silver and Copper; Report of H. English, Esq.—26.
TIPPERARY. . .	*Aherlow Vale*, Argentiferous Lead, Copper and Manganese—74.
	TYRONE.
COAL ISLAND . .	*Annagher*, Clay-ironstone; Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports—47.
COOKSTOWN . .	*Unagh (Slieve Gallion), Iron—29.
GORTIN . . .	*Crockanboy, Lead—19 & 27.
	*Munterlony Mountains, Antimony; Estate of Geo. Knox, Esq., Mr. Griffith's MSS.—12 & 19.
	*Teebane, West, Lead—19.
POMEROY . . .	*Crannogue, Copper—45.
	WATERFORD.
ANNESTOWN . .	*Knockane, Copper—25.
	**Woodstown*, Copper—25.
BUNMAHON . .	**Ballydowane*, Copper and Argentiferous Lead; worked by Mining Company of Ireland—24.
	**Ballynagigla*, Copper—25.
	**Ballynarrid*, Copper—24.
	**Ballynasissala*, Copper—24 & 25.
	**Kilduane*, Copper and Native Copper—25.
	**Kilmurrin*, Copper—25.
Knockmahon Mines.	**Knockmahon*, Copper, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Cobalt; Cobalt discovered by J. H. Holdsworth, Esq., see Jour. G. S. D.—25.
	**Tankardstown*, Copper—25.
	**Templeyvrick* (*Trawnastrella and Trawnamoe*), Copper—24.
	**Seafield*, Copper—24.
BALLYNAMULT . .	*Carrigroe, Copper; communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., C.E.—13.
	**Knockatrellane* (*Ballymacarbry*), Copper; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—5.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR .	*Killerguile, Iron (Micaceous)—7.
	*Monminane, Lead—7.
DUNGARVAN . .	**Drumslig* (*Slieve Grian*), Iron; discovered and worked by Sir W. Raleigh—35.
STRADBALLY . .	**Killelton* (*Lady's Cove*), Copper—32.
	**Kilminnin*, Copper—24.
TRAMORE . . .	*Ballykinsella, Copper—17.
YOUGHAL . . .	*Coast opposite, Lead; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—40.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
	WEXFORD.
CARRICK . . .	**Barrystown,* Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Iron; worked 65 years ago by Mr. Ogle—45.
ENNISCORTHY . .	**Aughathlappa,* Argentiferous Lead—19.
	*Bree, Mundic—25.
	**Caim,* Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, Copper, Iron and Sulphur Ore—19.
	**Killoughrum,* Lead—19.
	*Mangan, Lead—19.
RIVERCHAPEL . .	*Courtown Harbour, Iron—12.
WEXFORD . . .	*Kerloge, Copper; the ore is Malachite; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—42.
	WICKLOW.
ANNAMOE . . .	**Brockah* (*Luganure, Glendasan*), Lead; Mr. Griffith's Mining Report—17.
Glendalough Mines.	**Lugduff,* Lead, Copper, and Iron; (this group contains Ruplagh, Hero, Hawk Rock, Van Diemen's Lodes, &c.—23.
	**Seven Churches or Camaderry,* (*Lungaure, Glendasan*), Argentiferous Lead, and Copper with Zinc—17 & 23.
ARKLOW . . .	*Aughrim Lower, Copper—34.
	**Ballinagore,* Copper—39.
	**Ballintemple,* Lead—40.
	**Ballycoog Upper,* Copper and Iron—39.
	*Clonwilliam, Lead; see Report by Warington W. Smith, Esq., M.A., of Geological Survey—40.
	**Coolbawn or Coolballintaggart,* particles of Gold —39.
	**Goldmines River,* particles of Gold and Tin—40.
	*Killacloran, particles of Gold,—communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.—39.
	**Knocknamohill,* Copper and Iron—40.
	**Moneyteige, Middle and South,* Copper, Iron, and particles of Gold—39.
BALLINALEA . .	**Ashford,* Copper—25.
	**Ballymacaharra,* Copper—25.
BALTINGLASS . .	*Boleylug, (Moatamoy), Lead; Mr. Griffith's Mining Report—27.
BLESSINGTON . .	*Cloghleagh, (Glenasplinkeen)—6.
	*Knockatillane (Glenasplinkeen)—5.
	(Manganese and Hematitic Iron, containing per oxide 84, or Metallic Iron, 59 per cent.; Professor Haughton's Analysis.)
BRAY . . .	*Bray Head, Copper—8.
ENNISKERRY . .	**Douce Mountain,* Lead and Copper—12, &c.
	**Powerscourt,* Lead and Copper; Mr. Griffith's Mining Report—7, &c.
HOLLYWOOD . .	**Glen of,* Lead; see Report by Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D.—9.
KILTEGAN . . .	*Aghavannagh Mountain, Lead and Copper—28.
RATHDRUM . .	*Ballinacarrig Lower, Copper—35.
	*Ballinaclash, Lead—35.
	**Ballinagappoge,* particles of Gold and Tin—34.

POST TOWNS.	LOCALITIES AND COUNTIES.
RATHDRUM . .	**Ballycreen*, particles of Gold; see on Geology of East of Ireland, by Mr. Weaver—34.
	**Ballygahan, Lower & Upper* (*Ovoca*), Copper and Sulphur Ore; worked by Henry Hodgson, Esq. —35.
	**Ballymoneen*, Copper, Iron, and Sulphur Ore; Mr. Griffith's MSS.—35.
Ballymurtagh Mines	**Ballymurtagh* (*Ovoca*), Copper with Zinc, Sulphur Ore, Iron, and Auriferous Gossan; Apjohn—35.
	**Kilcashel*, Copper and Sulphur Ore; worked by Wicklow Copper Mine Company—35.
	**Castlehoward*, Copper and Sulphur Ore—35.
	**Connary Upper*, Copper, Lead with Zinc, Sulphur Ore, Antimony, Arsenic, and Auriferous Silver —35.
	**Cronebane* (*Ovoca*), Copper with Zinc, Sulphur Ore, Auriferous Silver, and Lead—35.
Glenmalur Mines .	**Ballinafunshoge*, Lead with Zinc; Mr. Griffith's Mining Report—23.
	**Ballinagoneen*, Lead with Zinc and Copper; worked by Sir C. P. Roney, &c.—22 & 23.
	*Ballyboy, Lead—23.
	**Baravore*, Lead with Zinc, and Copper—23.
	*Camenabologue, Lead and Copper—22.
	**Clonkeen*, Lead with Zinc, and Iron—23.
	*Conavalla, Lead—22.
	**Carrasillagh*, Lead with Zinc—23.
	**Cullentragh Park*, Lead—23.
	**Killeagh* (*Ovoca*), Copper and Sulphur Ore—35.
	**Kilmacoo and Upper* (*Ovoca*), Copper—35.
	**Knockanode* (*Ovoca*), Lead and Sulphur Ore; worked by Captain Laffan, M.P., property of George C. Mahon, Esq.; see Weaver's Geology of East of Ireland, Trans. Geol. Soc., Lond.—35.
	*Templelusk, Sulphur Ore; communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.—35.
	**Tigroney, East and West* (*Ovoca*), Copper and Sulphur Ore; worked by Messrs. Williams—35.
	*Vicinity of, Copper—30.
REDCROSS . . .	**Templelyon*, Iron, Copper, and Sulphur Ore; property of Wentworth Erck, Esq.—36.
ROUNDWOOD . .	**Lough Dan*, Lead with Zinc, and Copper—17.
	**Lough Tay*, Lead—12.
SHILLELAGH . .	**Vicinity of*, Lead; Report by Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Royal Mines in Ireland, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, &c.—43.
TINAHELY . . .	**Carrigroe*, Lead—38.

June, 1854.

The following supplemental list, sent to me by Dr. Griffith after this pamphlet was printed, completes all the mining localities discovered up to the 15th February, 1855; but vast stores of mineral wealth, especially in the S.W. districts of Cork and Kerry, are still intact. J. L.

CLARE.

Post Towns.	Localities and Counties.
Corrofin . . .	*Caherfadda,* Lead—16.

CORK.

Ballydehob . .	**Caherolickane,* Copper—130.
Castletown-Berehaven	**Kilcatherine,* Copper—101.
Crookhaven . .	**Kilbrown,* Copper—147.
Skull . . .	*Mountgabriel, Copper—139.

DONEGAL.

**Killybegs,* Vicinity of, Copper—97.

GALWAY.

Roundstone . .	**Emlaghmore,* Copper—49.

KERRY.

In the Lansdowne mines insert
Gortagass (Shanagarry), Silver, Lead; property of Trinity College, Dublin—93.

Kenmare . . .	*Gortalinny North, Copper—93.	Estate of Trinity College, Dublin.
Trinity Mines .	*Kenmare Old, Copper—93.	
	*Mucksna, Copper—93	

MONAGHAN.

Ballybay . . .	*Laragh, Lead—19.
	*Tamlat, Lead—23.

WATERFORD.

Ardmore . . .	*Dysert, Copper and Lead—40.
Youghal . . .	**West side of Whiting Bay,* Copper, 40.

WEXFORD.

Enniscorthy . .	*Ballyhighland, Lead—19.

ERRATUM.

ARMAGH.

Middletown . .	*Tamlaght,* Lead—15. This is an erroneous reference, and should be omitted.

Appendix M.

Summary of Proceedings of the Irish Incumbered Estates Commission, from the filing of the first Petition, October 21, 1849, *to* 31*st December,* 1854, *being an interval of five years* 2 *months and* 10 *days.*

Number of petitions presented	3,405
Number of purchasers	5,952
Number of conveyances executed	4,502

Amount of purchase money—	£	*s.*	*d.*
By Irish purchasers . . .	11,686,858	13	0
By British purchasers . . .	2,265,770	12	6
Total	£13,952,629	5	6

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Of this has been distributed, including credits to purchasers	10,921,419	17	0

Mem.—The remainder will be nearly all paid out, or allocated, probably before the summer recess of 1855.

Periods during which Proceedings had been pending in the Court of Chancery, respecting Estates brought into the Incumbered Estates Court, as furnished by order of the House of Commons, 28*th April,* 1853.

	Estates
Over 3 and under 5 years	219
5 „ 10 „	364
10 „ 15 „	167
15 „ 20 „	89
20 „ 25 „	46
25 „ 30 „	31
30 „ 35 „	22
35 „ 40 „	17
40 „ 45 „	6
45 „ 50 „	4
50 years	9
Total . .	974
Add to this up to 31st December, 1854 . .	193
Making a total of	1,167 Estates

rescued from a protracted and ruinous system of litigation within the short interval of five years and two months.

The following letter, which appeared in several Dublin and provincial newspapers in November, 1853, will verify beyond question the authenticity of the above returns.

"To the Editor.

"Sir.—Permit me to correct an inaccuracy in your Paper on the subject of the statistics of the Incumbered Estates Court, where you state, that '*Mr. Whitty has pre-occupied the field of inquiry.*'

"By the desire and under the direction of the chief commissioner, in January, 1851, I cast the statistics, then in a state of utter confusion and disarrangement, into form and order, a task of no small difficulty, even with the aid of the officers of the various departments. Since that period the statistics have been regularly kept up with great care by a gentleman specially appointed by the commissioners for that purpose. They first appeared before the public in a paper read by me at Belfast in September, 1852, which I published afterwards in a pamphlet. Subsequently these statistics were *printed* by Mr. Allnutt, and after this again by Dr. Whitty.

"Your obedient servant,

"4th November, 1853. "JOHN LOCKE."

Cost of the Commission.

In last edition of this pamphlet the cost of the Commission was estimated at its highest annual figure, £15,000; but the average cost for the five years of its continuance does not exceed £13,000 per annum.

[A friend disapproved of illustrating the economy of function by the particular instance adduced in last edition, it is therefore here omitted; but the omission in no way whatever affects the general question.]

Might be self-supporting.

Indeed, the Commission might be easily rendered self-supporting, by imposing a fee on lodgment of each petition, and a small per centage on the purchase money, which, considering the very great advantage of the Court to all classes, would meet with little or no opposition either from owners or purchasers.

A charge of £2 on lodgment of each petition, and of *one penny in the pound*, equal to eight shillings and four pence per cent., on the total amount of purchase money, would have exactly covered the cost of the Court for the five years of its existence up to 21st October, 1854.

The £2 fee would constitute a serviceable check to petitions presented on futile or inadequate grounds, which the facility and

cheapness of procedure are calculated to encourage, at much and vexatious inconvenience to the Court and suitors generally. In fact, about one seventh of the petitions up to this date, have been dismissed by the Commissioners.

The following is the form of conveyance of an estate in fee:— Form of Conveyance.

We ——— and ——— two of the Commissioners for sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, under the authority of an Act passed in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act further to facilitate the sale and transfer of Incumbered Estates in Ireland," in consideration of the sum of ———by ———of ——— paid into the Bank of Ireland to our account, to the credit of the estate of ——— owner exparte ——— petitioner, do grant unto the said ——— the town and lands of ——— in the barony of ——— and county of ——— containing ——— acres statute measure, or thereabouts, and described in the annexed map with the appurtenances, to hold the same unto the said ——— his heirs and assigns for ever, subject to the leases and tenancies referred to in the schedule hereunto annexed. In witness whereof we, the said ——— and ——— have hereunto set our hands and seal this ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord ———.

[Here follows the Schedule.]

For further particulars as to procedure of the Commission, see Macnevin's lucid and laborious digest, entitled "Practice of the Incumbered Estates Court."

A series of excellent papers have also lately appeared in "The Law Times," on the same subject, under the signature R.D.U. These, it is hoped, will be published in a separate form, for the information of English Barristers and Statesmen unacquainted with the constitution and working of the Commission.

A conveyance may be completed of a fee simple estate, say of £500 per annum, within a fortnight from purchase, at a cost of from £8 to £10, including all probable expenses except stamp duty, the rates of which are given in Appendix O.

Appendix N.

TABLES OF ACREAGE, CURRENCY, AND MILEAGE.

Table I.—*Statute into Irish or Lancashire Measure.*

Stat.	Irish.			Stat.	Irish.			Stat.	Irish.		
Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Acres.	A.	R.	P. dec.
1	0	0	0·6	26	0	0	16·1	6	3	2	32·6
2	0	0	1 2	27	0	0	16·6	7	4	1	11·4
3	0	0	1·8	28	0	0	17·3	8	4	3	30·2
4	0	0	2 5	29	0	0	17·9	9	5	2	9
5	0	0	3	30	0	0	18·5	10	6	0	27·7
6	0	0	3·7	31	0	0	19·1	11	6	3	6·5
7	0	0	4·3	32	0	0	19·7	12	7	1	25·3
8	0	0	4·9	33	0	0	20·4	13	8	0	4
9	0	0	5·5	34	0	0	21	14	8	2	22·8
10	0	0	6·1	35	0	0	21·6	15	9	1	1·6
11	0	0	6·8	36	0	0	22·2	16	9	3	20·3
12	0	0	7·4	37	0	0	22·8	17	10	1	39·1
13	0	0	8	38	0	0	23·4	18	11	0	17·9
14	0	0	8·6	39	0	0	24·1	19	11	2	36·7
15	0	0	9·3					20	12	1	15·5
16	0	0	9·9	Roods.				100	61	2	37·5
17	0	0	10·5	1	0	0	24·7	200	123	1	35·1
18	0	0	11·1	2	0	1	9·4	300	185	0	32·6
19	0	0	11·7	3	0	1	34	400	246	3	30·2
20	0	0	12·3	Acres.				500	308	2	27·7
21	0	0	12·9	1	0	2	18·8	600	370	1	25·3
22	0	0	13·6	2	1	0	37·5	700	432	0	22·8
23	0	0	14·2	3	1	3	16·3	800	493	3	20·4
24	0	0	14·8	4	2	1	35·1	900	555	2	17·9
25	0	0	15·4	5	3	0	13·9	1000	617	1	15·5

Table II.—*Irish into Statute Measure.*

Irish.	Statute.			Irish.	Statute.			Irish.	Statute.		
Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.
1	0	0	1·6	13	0	0	21	25	0	1	0·5
2	0	0	3·2	14	0	0	22·7	26	0	1	2·1
3	0	0	4·9	15	0	0	24·3	27	0	1	3·7
4	0	0	6·5	16	0	0	25·9	28	0	1	5·4
5	0	0	8·1	17	0	0	27·5	29	0	1	7
6	0	0	9·7	18	0	0	29·2	30	0	1	8·6
7	0	0	11·3	19	0	0	30·8	31	0	1	10·2
8	0	0	12·9	20	0	0	32·4	32	0	1	11·9
9	0	0	14·6	21	0	0	34	33	0	1	13·5
10	0	0	16·2	22	0	0	35·6	34	0	1	15·1
11	0	0	17·8	23	0	0	37·3	35	0	1	16·7
12	0	0	19·4	24	0	0	38·9	36	0	1	18·3

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Irish.	Statute.			Irish.	Statute.			Irish.	Statute.		
Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Acres.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Acres.	A.	R.	P. dec.
37	0	1	20	5	8	0	15·9	18	29	0	25·1
38	0	1	21·6	6	9	2	35	19	30	3	4·2
39	0	1	23·2	7	11	1	14·2	20	32	1	23·4
				8	12	3	33·4	100	161	3	37·3
Roods.				9	14	2	1 ·5	200	323	3	34·7
1	0	1	24·8	10	16	0	32·7	300	485	3	32
2	0	3	9·6	11	17	3	11·9	400	647	3	29·4
3	1	7	34·4	12	19	1	30	500	809	3	26·8
				13	21	7	9·2	600	971	3	24·1
Acres.				14	22	2	28·4	700	1,133	3	21·5
1	1	2	19·2	15	24	1	7·6	800	1,295	3	18·9
2	3	7	38·3	16	25	3	26·7	900	1,457	3	16·2
3	4	3	17·5	17	27	2	5·9	1000	1,619	3	13·6
4	6	1	36·7								

TABLE III.—*Statute into Cunningham or Scotch Measure.*

Stat.	Cunningham.			Stat.	Cunningham.			Stat.	Cunningham.		
Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Perches.	A.	R.	P. dec.	Acres.	A.	R.	P. dec.
1	0	0	0·8	26	0	0	27·1	6	4	2	23·4
2	0	0	1·5	27	0	0	27·9	7	5	1	27·3
3	0	0	2·3	28	0	0	21·7	8	6	7	31·2
4	0	0	3·1	29	0	0	22·5	9	6	3	35·1
5	0	0	3·9	30	0	0	23·2	10	7	2	39
6	0	0	4·6	31	0	0	24	11	8	2	2·9
7	0	0	5·4	32	0	0	24·8	12	9	1	6·8
8	0	0	6·2	33	0	0	25·6	13	10	0	10·7
9	0	0	6·9	34	0	0	26·3	14	10	3	14·6
10	0	0	7·7	35	0	0	27·1	15	11	2	18·5
11	0	0	8·5	36	0	0	27·9	16	12	1	22·4
12	0	0	9·3	37	0	0	28·6	17	13	0	26·4
13	0	0	10·1	38	0	0	29·4	18	13	3	73·3
14	0	0	10·8	39	0	0	30·2	19	14	2	34·2
15	0	0	11·6					27	15	1	38·1
16	0	0	12·4	Roods				100	77	1	37·4
17	0	0	13·2	1	0	0	31	200	154	3	27·8
18	0	0	13·9	2	0	1	21·2	300	232	1	11·2
19	0	0	14·7	3	0	2	12·9	400	309	3	1·6
20	0	0	15·5	Acres.				500	387	0	32
21	0	0	16·3	1	0	3	3·9	600	464	2	22·4
22	0	0	17·0	2	1	2	7·8	700	542	0	12·8
23	0	0	17·8	3	2	1	11·7	800	619	2	3·2
24	0	0	18·6	4	3	0	15·6	900	696	3	33·6
25	0	0	19·4	5	3	3	19·5	1000	774	1	24

To reduce the Cunningham into Statute Measure, multiply by 144, and divide by 121.

TABLE IV.—*Relative Acreable Values of the Statute Irish and Cunningham Acres.*

An Irish Acre at £.	s.	d.		Will be for a Statute Acre £	s.	d.
0	1	0	.....	0	0	7½
0	1	6	.....	0	0	11
0	2	0	.....	0	1	2¾
0	2	6	.....	0	1	6½
0	3	0	.....	0	1	10¼
0	3	6	.....	0	2	1¾
0	4	0	.....	0	2	5¼
0	4	6	.....	0	2	9¼
0	5	0	.....	0	3	1
0	10	0	.....	0	6	2
0	15	0	.....	0	9	3
1	0	0	.....	0	12	4
1	5	0	.....	0	15	5
1	10	0	.....	0	18	6
1	15	0	.....	1	1	7
2	0	0	.....	1	4	8
2	5	0	.....	1	7	9
2	10	0	.....	1	10	10
2	15	0	.....	1	13	11
3	0	0	.....	1	17	0

A Cunningham Acre at £	s.	d.		Will be for a Statute Acre £	s.	d.
0	1	0	.....	0	0	9¼
0	1	6	.....	0	1	1¾
0	2	0	.....	0	1	6½
0	2	6	.....	0	1	11
0	3	0	.....	0	2	3¾
0	3	6	.....	0	2	8½
0	4	0	.....	0	3	1
0	4	6	.....	0	3	5¾
0	5	0	.....	0	3	10½
0	10	0	.....	0	7	9
0	15	0	.....	0	11	7½
1	0	0	.....	0	15	5¾
1	5	0	.....	0	19	4¼
1	10	0	.....	1	3	2¾
1	15	0	.....	1	7	1¼
2	0	0	.....	1	10	11½
2	5	0	.....	1	14	10
2	10	0	.....	1	18	8½
2	15	0	.....	2	2	7
3	0	0	.....	2	6	5½

TABLE V.—CURRENCY.

Irish Money Reduced to English.

Irish.	English. £	s.	d.	Irish.	English. £	s.	d.	Irish.	English. £	s.	d.
*d.*1	0	0	1	*s.*11	0	10	1¾	£110	101	10	9¼
2	0	0	1¾	12	0	11	1	120	110	15	4½
3	0	0	2¾	13	0	12	0	130	120	0	0
4	0	0	3¾	14	0	12	11	140	120	4	7½
5	0	0	4½	15	0	13	10¼	150	138	9	2¾
6	0	0	5½	16	0	14	9¼	160	147	13	10¼
7	0	0	6½	17	0	15	8¼	170	156	18	5½
8	0	0	7¼	18	0	16	7½	180	166	3	1
9	0	0	8½	19	0	17	6½	190	175	7	8¼
10	0	0	9¼	£1	0	18	5½	200	184	12	3¾
11	0	0	10¼	2	1	16	11	300	276	18	5½
*s.*1	0	0	10	3	2	15	4½	400	369	4	7½
2	0	1	11¼	4	3	13	10¼	500	461	10	9¼
3	0	2	9¼	5	4	12	3¾	600	553	16	11
4	0	3	8¼	6	5	10	9¼	700	646	3	8
5	0	4	7½	7	6	9	2¾	800	738	9	2¾
6	0	5	6½	8	7	7	8¼	900	830	15	4½
7	0	6	5½	9	8	6	1¾	1,000	923	1	6½
8	0	7	4½	10	9	4	7½	2,000	1,846	2	1
9	0	8	3¾	54	46	3	1	3,000	2,769	4	7½
10	0	9	2¾	100	92	6	1¾				

Table VI.—MILEAGE.

Irish Perches and Furlongs Reduced into English.

Irish.	English.				Irish.	English.			
Perches.	M.	F.	P.	Y.	Perches.	M.	F.	P.	Y.
1	0	0	1	1½	10	0	0	12	4
2	0	0	2	4	Fur. 1	0	1	10	5
3	0	0	3	4½	2	0	2	21	4½
4	0	0	5	0½	3	0	3	32	4
5	0	0	6	2	4	0	5	3	3½
6	0	0	7	3½	5	0	6	14	3
7	0	0	8	5	6	0	7	25	2½
8	0	0	10	1	7	1	0	36	2
9	0	0	11	2½					

Irish Miles Reduced into English.

Irish.	English.				Irish,	English.			
Miles.	M.	F.	P.	Y.	Miles.	M.	F.	P.	Y.
1	1	2	7	1½	27	34	2	36	2
2	2	4	14	3	28	35	5	3	3½
3	3	6	21	4½	29	36	7	10	5
4	5	0	29	0½	30	38	1	18	1
5	6	2	36	2	31	39	3	25	2½
6	7	5	3	3½	32	40	5	52	4
7	8	7	10	5	33	42	0	0	0
8	10	1	18	1	34	43	2	7	1½
9	11	3	25	2½	35	44	4	14	3
10	12	5	32	4	36	45	6	21	4½
11	14	0	0	0	37	47	0	29	0½
12	15	2	7	1½	38	48	2	36	2
13	16	4	14	3	39	49	5	3	3½
14	17	6	21	4½	40	50	7	10	5
15	19	0	29	0½	41	52	1	18	1
16	21	2	36	2	42	53	3	24	2½
17	20	5	3	3½	43	54	5	32	4
18	22	7	10	5	44	56	0	0	0
19	24	1	18	1	45	57	2	7	1½
20	25	3	25	2½	46	58	4	14	3
21	26	5	32	4	47	59	6	21	4½
22	28	0	0	0	48	61	0	29	0½
23	29	2	7	1½	49	62	2	36	2
24	30	4	14	3	50	63	5	3	3½
25	31	6	21	4½	100	127	2	7	1½
26	33	0	29	0½					

Appendix O.

PRINCIPLES OF LAND VALUATION IN IRELAND.

Several influential organs of the British press, while honouring the author of these few pages with their approval, suggested that it would add much to their usefulness to give some certain estimate of valuation and sales of land in Ireland. The subject is one of great difficulty, and not capable of that exact test of value attainable in Great Britain, where, in almost every instance, land offered for sale is in thorough farm order, completely furnished with buildings, and requiring no outlay for drainage or reclaimage. However, in obedience to the desire expressed, I am happy to give all the information within my experience or procurement, referring for more detailed information on the Irish land question to my pamphlet, entitled, "Ireland, Observations on the People, the Land, and the Law," and to an essay in the transactions of "the Statistical Society of London," in 1852, from same pen:—

Poor Law valuations.

"The original Poor Law valuations may be comparatively useful, as a check on other valuations, in estimating the amount of purchase; but, having been at first made, or subsequently revised, by isolated individuals at different periods, without co-operation or reference to any fixed schedule of prices, they cannot be relied on as an accurate measure of value. The Government valuations were constituted under three Acts of Parliament, made respectively in 1839 (6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 84), 1846 (9 and 10 Vict. c. 110), and 1852 (15 and 16 Vict. c. 63). The first-named, usually termed the Ordnance or Townland Valuation, was based on a fixed scale of prices of agricultural produce, and intended to form a uniform and relative valuation, the Townland (the smallest denomination of land possessing permanent boundaries) being made the unit of valuation. This system was continued until 1846, when the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 110, was passed, the valuation being made upon an estimate of the net annual value, or, in other terms, "the annual rent which each tenement might be reasonably expected to bring, all rates, insurance, repairs, and public charges (except tithe-rent charge), being paid by the tenant;" the unit of valuation being the tenement, *i. e.*, the rateable hereditament under the provisions of the Poor Law."

Ordnance or Townland valuation.

Tenement valuation.

The valuations, under this last mentioned Act, are now all superseded by the subsequent Act of 15 and 16 Vict., c. 63, (with

the supplemental Act of 17 Vict., c. 8), in order to make one uniform valuation of lands and tenements in Ireland, which may be used for all public and local assessments and other rating; the tenement being still constituted the unit, and a new reference standard of prices given more accordant with the changed conditions of our productive industry, flax being included, but potatoes omitted, in the new schedule; and the valuations previously made remaining fixed, until revised under this Act, in such manner as to present one uniform scale of value, based on the altered table of prices.

This valuation is now in force for poor's rate, and all other assessments throughout the provinces of Leinster and Munster, with exception of the counties of Longford and Clare. The other counties of Ireland are still under the Townland valuation, which will be gradually superseded for taxation purposes, according as the tenement valuation is completed.

Then the valuation of each Poor Law union, county, or barony, when finally ratified, is to continue in force for fourteen years, at the termination of which period any of these divisions may undergo revision, upon suitable representations made to that effect by the county grand juries, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The execution of this valuation has been intrusted to the same efficient agency, Dr. Griffiths and his staff, who conducted the former valuations, thus securing a certain uniformity in principle and practice, by employment of the same instrumentality.

It must be observed, however, that the abandonment of potato-cultivation on poor land, especially shallow and undrained soils near the sea coast, where the tilth involved little labour, and manure was plentiful, has deprived such soils of the factitious value they possessed previously to 1846, so that the Townland valuation here requires correction. Intending purchasers would do well also to ascertain the capabilities of land for the growth of flax and green crops, the culture of which is increasing throughout this country. Turbary, too, has of late years assumed a certain commercial value in situations where facilities of transport are available, occasioned by the increasing demand for peat charcoal; but under the Townland valuation, although contiguous arable land is estimated at a certain enhanced price, in consequence of the vicinity of fuel, the bog itself has only been assigned a separate or independent value for the qualities of its grazing surface.

It is further to be observed that in the counties of Antrim Derry, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down, the rent value of land is

about 12½ per cent. higher in proportion to the Townland valuation than elsewhere; but this increment of value, resulting altogether from the industrial character of the population in connection with the linen manufacture, has not been taken into calculation, because flax was not included amongst the agricultural commodities in the standard scale of the Act.

Again, in Roscommon the converse of this is true, the rent-value being 12½ per cent. lower in proportion to the Townland valuation than elsewhere, in consequence of the destructive process of burning the surface, generally prevailing in that county; for this, by injuring the productivity, depreciates the letting price below that of land better farmed, though not superior in intrinsic value.

Poor Law taxation.

The amount of Poor Law taxation, now happily diminishing throughout Ireland, will not be a serious discouragement, when it is considered that the very circumstance of an independent and employing capitalist becoming the proprietor of a hitherto insolvent estate, must necessarily result in the reduction of local taxation. But purchasers should look closely to the condition of land as respects drainage and farm buildings; the expenditure necessary to remedy imperfections in such matters ought to form an essential element in the computation of price.

The estate or lot, intended to be purchased, should be personally inspected, and considered in every aspect from its geological structure to its marketable position. The capitalist, or farmer, intending to settle in Ireland, will generally find estates divided into large farms with substantial buildings, in Leinster. In Ulster (excepting Donegal) the rents are comparatively higher, though quite as well paid as in Leinster, but the land is much subdivided throughout all the manufacturing districts of the former province. In Munster and Connaught (especially in the counties of Galway and Mayo) the enterprising agriculturist will find large tracts in the market, abundant in all the elements of undeveloped fertility, inviting the outlay of capital; and though the practice of agriculture in the western counties is in a very backward state, yet the tenantry and labourers will be found honest, and amenable to authority, if treated with justice and kindness.

English and Irish farming.

Then it must be borne in mind, that land in this country is valued lower in comparison with its productive capabilities than land in England, the superior farming of the latter causing the average produce per acre to exceed our returns by about one-

third. From this it is easily apprehended how agricultural skill applied to our lands will yield the purchaser an increased percentage on his investment, or, in other words, reduce the number of years' purchase, as estimated on the increased productive value under improved culture.

Purchase of estates in Chancery.

When estates are in Chancery, the amount of rent received within the year, and which can be ascertained from the receiver's accounts, may be depended on as a low measure of annual value, the tenants usually holding at abated rents under the wasteful and depressing management of Chancery Receivership; but all such abatements terminate with the sale.

Of peaty mountain or moorland.

Peaty mountain or moor in the west of Ireland, which hitherto was included under the category of waste lands, has yielded even larger returns comparatively, and with less expenditure of capital, than the richer soils, by the introduction of the hardy Scotch sheep. The natural grasses of these tracts are adapted for sheep pasture; and the peaty soil, though surcharged with moisture, is not found to be injurious to their feet.

Freedom from taxation.

The advantageous circumstances of freedom from certain assessed taxes, and the higher negotiable value given to land by an indefeasible parliamentary title, with a simple mode of transfer under the Encumbered Estates Commission, unclogged by the expenses, uncertainties, and delays of disabling laws, must also prove a great encouragement to the investment of capital in Ireland. It should be borne in mind too, that the county cess, or taxation for county fiscal purposes, is levied on the occupier, who also pays one half of the poor rate, estimated as a poundage on the Poor Law valuation; the proprietor pays the remaining half, and the whole of the tithe rent charge, which latter does not exceed elevenpence in the pound on the net rental of the country.

Fixed charges on landed estates.

Incidental charges.

These are the only fixed charges on landed property; but there are incidental charges on those districts or estates that have been assessed under the Drainage Acts. However, this tax is usually more than compensated by the amount of improvement effected; and the improved land cannot be assessed for poor rate for seven years after being reclaimed. Any instalments due under the Land Improvement Acts are usually paid out of the funds of the estate sold, and it is at the option of the new proprietor to draw further instalments under the original conditions of the loan. It is a peculiar advantage to proprietors in this country, that under these Acts each instalment is advanced *before the expenditure*,

under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, and the loan is repaid by an annuity of 6½ per cent. for 22 years, or may be redeemed by one payment.

Profits on investment.

It is difficult to estimate what may be the postponed profits of purchase; from 4½ to 6½ per cent. may be realised by present investments in Ireland; and if the purchaser possesses the capital, the judgment, and *the will*, to put unimproved property in a prosperous condition, as respects tenancy, farm buildings, and drainage, he will in the end realise a much larger profit on the total outlay.

Arrears of rent.

In every case too, it is advisable to buy up all arrears of rent, so as not to allow any intervenient, even for a short period, between the new landlord and his tenantry,

The legislative Acts and amendments respecting the government valuations, so quickly following each other, have been, in fact, necessitated by the changes in the economic and agricultural condition of the country; but each valuation is true to its own scale, and the letting value of land *at any period* may be accurately ascertained by the simple rules of proportion, founded on comparison of current prices with those in the standard scales.

The standard or schedule of prices in the Townland and Tenement valuations are here given; and on comparison with the schedule of current prices, the capitalist will observe that he may estimate, with safety and confidence, the per centage of his purchase on either valuation, with due consideration of the qualifying observations before stated.

The maps of the Ordnance survey are sold in Dublin at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* the sheet; and the valuation of any Townland or Tenement can be also procured at a small cost.

Table I.

Schedule of Prices adopted under the Townland Valuation, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 84

Per cwt. of 112 lbs.

Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Butter.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Potatoes.	Flax.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Not included in Schedule.
10 6	6 0	7 0	69 0	33 0	34 6	25 6	1 7	

Table II.

Schedule of Prices adopted under the Tenement Valuation, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 63, with Supplement of 17 Vict., c. 8.

Per cwt. of 112 lbs.

Wheat .	Oats.	Barley.	Butter.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Flax.	Potatoes.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Not included in Schedule.
7 6	4 10	5 6	65 4	35 6	41 0	32 0	49 0	

Table III.

Average of Current Prices at the Commencement of 1855.

Per cwt. of 112 lbs.

Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Butter.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Flax.	Potatoes.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
17 3	9 0	9 6	94 6	48 0	53 0	45 6	69 0*	5 6

* Belfast Market.

Table IV.—SHOWING VALUE OF LEASES.

As estates are frequently offered for sale in the Incumbered Estates Court, either wholly or partially incumbered with leases, the following table will enable a bidder to calculate the probable value of the lease, or ascertain the sum to be deducted from the value of the purchase of the unincumbered freehold.

A Table showing the present Value in Years, Months, and Parts, of a Lease for any certain Term.

Years to be purchased.	At 3 per cent.		At 4 per cent.		At 5 per cent.		At 6 per cent.	
	Yrs. Val.	Months. Dec. Pts.	Yrs. Val.	Months. Dec. Pts.	Yrs. Val.	Months. Dec. Pts.	Yrs. Val.	Months. Dec. Pts.
1	0	11·6	0	11·5	0	11·4	0	11·3
2	1	10.9	1	10·9	1	10·3	1	10·0
3	2	9·9	2	9·3	2	8·6	2	8·1
4	3	8·6	3	7·5	3	6·5	3	5·6
5	4	6·9	4	5·4	4	4·0	4	2·5
6	5	5·0	5	2·9	5	0·9	4	11·0
7	6	2·7	6	0·0	5	9·4	5	7·0
8	7	0·2	6	8·8	6	5·5	6	2·5
9	7	9·4	7	5·2	7	1·3	6	9·6
10	8	6·3	8	1·3	7	8·6	7	4·3
11	9	3·0	8	9·1	8	3·6	7	10·6
12	9	11·4	9	4·6	8	10·3	8	4·6
13	10	7·6	9	11·8	9	4·7	8	10·2
14	11	3·5	10	6·7	9	10·7	9	3·5
15	11	11·2	11	1·4	10	4·5	9	8·5
16	12	6·7	11	7·8	10	10·0	10	1·2
17	13	2·0	12	2·0	11	3·2	10	5·7
18	13	9·0	12	7·9	11	8·2	10	9·9
19	14	3·9	13	1·6	12	1·0	11	1·9
20	14	10·5	13	7·1	12	5·5	11	5·6
21	15	4·9	14	0·3	12	9·8	11	9·1
22	15	11·2	14	5·4	13	1·9	12	0·4
23	16	5·3	14	10·2	13	5·8	12	3·6
24	16	11·2	15	2·9	13	9·5	12	6·5
25	17	5·0	15	7·4	14	1·1	12	9·3
26	17	10·5	15	11·7	14	4·5	13	0·0
27	18	3·9	16	3·9	14	7·7	13	2·5
28	18	9·1	16	7·9	14	10·7	13	4·8
29	19	2·2	16	11·7	15	1·6	13	7·0
30	19	7·2	17	3·5	15	4·4	13	9·2
40	23	1·3	19	9·5	17	1·9	15	0·5
50	25	8·7	21	5·7	18	3·0	15	9·1
60	27	8·1	22	7·4	18	11·1	16	1·9
70	29	1·4	23	4·7	19	4·1	16	4·6
80	30	2·4	23	11·0	19	7·1	16	6·1
90	31	0·0	24	3·2	19	9·0	16	6·9
100	31	7·1	24	6·0	19	1·10	16	7·4
F. Sim.	33	4·0	25	0·0	20	0·0	16	8·0

Table V.—STAMP DUTY ON CONVEYANCES.

	£	s.	d.
CONVEYANCES. Where the purchase or consideration money shall not exceed £25	0	2	6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50 . . .	0	5	0
„ 50 „ 75 . . .	0	7	6
„ 75 „ 100 . . .	0	10	0
„ 100 „ 125 . . .	0	12	6
„ 125 „ 150 . . .	0	15	0
„ 150 „ 175 . . .	0	17	6
„ 175 „ 200 . . .	1	0	0
„ 200 „ 225 . . .	1	2	6
„ 225 „ 250 . . .	1	5	0
„ 250 „ 275 . . .	1	7	6
„ 275 „ 300 . . .	1	10	0
„ 300 „ 350 . . .	1	15	0
„ 350 „ 400 . . .	2	0	0
„ 400 „ 450 . . .	2	5	0
„ 450 „ 500 . . .	2	10	0
„ 500 „ 550 . . .	2	15	0
„ 550 „ 600 . . .	3	0	0
„ 600 then for every £100 or any fractional part thereof	0	10	0

Conveyances of any kind whatsoever, in consideration of any annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, whether fee-farm or other rent, or otherwise:	£	s.	d.
Where the annual sum reserved shall not exceed 20*s.* .	0	2	6
Where the annual sum exceeds 20*s.*, and does not exceed £12, then, for every 20*s.*, or fractional part of 20*s.* of such annual sum	0	2	6
Where the annual sum exceeds £12, and does not exceed £24, then for every 40*s.* or fractional part of 40*s.* of such annual sum	0	5	0
Where the annual sum exceeds £24, then for every £4, or fractional part of £4	0	10	0

Note.—Purchase money must be set forth in words at length: and where consideration shall consist of stock, the value to be ascertained and expressed. If the consideration shall be stock payable at the will of the debtor, the duty to be calculated at the average selling price on either of the ten days preceding the date of conveyance; where it is a Mortgage, Judgment, &c., recoverable by the holder, the calculation to be made according to sum due for principal and interest.

EVIDENCE BEFORE "THE REGISTRATION OF TITLE COMMISSION."

The sale and transfer of lands and tenements in Ireland would be facilitated, and expenditure of time and money economized, by public registers, to serve as a definite record of title.

Every record of title on the register to be accompanied by a tracing, or ter-chart, from the Ordnance survey; so that, in fact, a land index, founded on the basis of that survey, and accurately

following its nomenclature, would be the prime standard of reference.

To render this plan more comprehensive and clear (as also to suit the object of the tenement valuation), the Ordnance sheets of cities and towns, and indeed of all densely peopled districts, should be enlarged to the scale of 60, or perhaps 80, inches to a mile. The present scale is 6 inches, excepting Dublin city, which is 60 inches. Independently of the purposes of registration, the facilities these enlarged maps would afford for all arrangements with reference to division and improvement of holdings would prove a vast benefit both to landlords and tenants.

By some such plan of registry, land and other immoveable property might be made easily and cheaply negotiable in large or small parcels, each record of tenure, upon sale, transfer, or demise, being cancelled by an appropriate stamp, so as not to render illegible the original entry; and then a new certificate to be issued by the registrar. Every certificate issued from the registry offices to be considered conclusive evidence of the registry itself, and *primâ facie* evidence of the validity of the transfer. Four years since it was suggested in a pamphlet ("Ireland.—The People, the Land, and the Law,") by the writer of these observations, that the machinery of the Incumbered Estates Commission might be made serviceable in carrying out the plan of a Land registry by map, and if the system had been adopted from the commencement of attaching a tracing from the Ordnance survey to the memorial lodged of each conveyance, we should now possess a registry by map of two million acres, or about one-tenth of the area of Ireland, over which proportion the landed proprietary has been increased five-fold by the results of the sales under the Commission.

A registry system, such as suggested, would render necessary the establishment of a judicial tribunal for completion of its functions; and for this purpose the Incumbered Estates Commission presents a fair practical model, in the economy, amount, and completeness of the labours, accomplished within a comparatively short period of time.

The writer of these few observations feels the impossibility of establishing a comprehensive and complete registration system in all its diversified relations, except by gradual and carefully considered steps; and, avoiding the presumption of theory, he has endeavoured to keep within the limits of his own experience, and to suggest one sure step in the right direction.

JOHN LOCKE,

Dublin, January, 1855.

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