

9. *Produce.*—The principal productions are, vast quantities of cattle, butter, and pork. Much grain and potatoes are also produced; and, by better cultivation, the quantity might be greatly increased. Iron is found in many districts; also marble and limestone.\*

10. *Population.*—By the census of 1821, the population was nearly seven millions.†

11. *Manufactures and Commerce.*—The principal and most valuable manufacture of Ireland is linen, the chief seat of which is in the north. Considerable quantities of cotton are manufactured, particularly about Belfast; and beautiful silk goods are manufactured in Dublin. These articles, with provisions of various kinds, form the principal exports; and most of the direct commerce of the country is with Great Britain and America.

12. *Colleges, Learning, &c.*—The only university in Ireland is Trinity College, Dublin; but there are colleges in Maynooth, Belfast, and Carlow. Education has been greatly neglected, particularly among the lower classes; it is now beginning, however, to be much more attended to.‡

13. *Religion.*—The established religion in Ireland is the same as in England, and the churches of the two countries are united. In Ireland there are four archbishops, those of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and eighteen bishops. The great majority of the people, however, are Roman Catholics; and there are many others who are not connected with the Established Church, particularly Presbyterians.§

14. *Character, &c.*—The lower Irish are considered a lively, shrewd people, and warm in their attachments and antipathies.

\* 8. Gold has been found, in considerable quantities, in county Wicklow; silver in Antrim, Tipperary, and Sligo; and copper in Cork, Kerry, and Wicklow. Coal has been found in several places; but not in such quantity or kind, as yet, as to be of much advantage to the country at large. Marble is found principally in Kilkenny and Galway.

† 9. According to the returns, 6,846,948.

‡ 10. Trinity College, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, is the most flourishing and extensive seminary in Ireland. Maynooth is supported by a parliamentary grant; and has for its object the education of clergymen for the Roman Catholic church. Carlow has the same object. The Institution of Belfast was established by public subscription; and affords extensive courses of lectures, with corresponding examinations, on Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Logic and Belles Lettres, Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theology, Anatomy, and other subjects. This seminary is open to persons of all religious denominations, and is adopted in particular by the Presbyterians of Ireland as a place of education for their clergy. It has also a series of schools for the primary branches of education, and for languages, ancient and modern. It was opened for teaching in 1814. Its College department is supported by a grant from parliament.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the inhabitants of Ireland have long laboured, in respect to education, and to opportunities for calling their abilities into exertion, many of them have attained high distinction for talents and learning. Of these it may be sufficient to mention Usher, Boyle, Ware, Farquhar, Swift, Steele, Hutcheson, Berkeley, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan, Curran, and Grattan.

§ 11. The Presbyterians are chiefly seated in Ulster; and most of them are descended from Scotch settlers, who emigrated to Ireland in the reigns of James I. Charles I and Charles II. They are divided into different parties, as in Scotland.