

*Antiquities and History.*—York, though successively the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Geta and Caracalla, Constantius Chlorus, and Constantine the Great, has few striking Roman antiquities. Such as do exist comprise a remarkable multangular tower, a long wall, with altars, *putera*, tombs, monuments, and the foundations of ancient buildings. The *palatium* of the Roman emperors is supposed to have occupied several acres near the cathedral, extending from Christ Church through all the space between Goodramgate and St. Andrewgate to Aldwark. Not far from this, in St. Cuthbert's cemetery, many Roman sepulchral remains have been found. Outside Micklegate-bar, a Roman vault, with a perfect skeleron, was opened in 1807; and a tessellated pavement was discovered within the same bar in 1814. Severus died at York A. D. 212; and his funeral obsequies would appear to have been performed on some heights a little W. of the city, still called Severus' hills. Constantius, who died in 307, is traditionally said to have been buried in the par. church of St. Helen's. Under the Saxons, York was successively the capital of the kingdoms of Northumberland and Deira. It was taken and its neighbourhood devastated by William the Conqueror in 1069. Several parliaments have been held in York, the first being that summoned by Henry II. in 1160. In 1540, Hen. VIII. established in this city an officer called the Lord President of the North, and a council with very extensive powers, which existed till the civil wars, when York was frequently a principal station and residence of Charles I.; it, however, surrendered to the parliament in 1644.

York, a town of the U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. York, on a creek flowing into Chesapeake Bay, and on the railroad between Harrisburgh and Baltimore, 40 m. N. by W. the latter. Pop. 6,863 in 1860. York is an agreeable and flourishing town, in a rich, agricultural district. It is constructed mostly of brick, and has some good buildings, including numerous churches, an episcopal academy, court, market, and almshouses. Its trade is chiefly in agricultural produce.

Youghall, a parl. bor. and sea-port town of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater, immediately within its mouth, 27 m. E. by N. Cork, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6,328 in 1861. The town is built close to the water's edge, along the foot of a steep hill, and consists principally of a main street, extending for about 1 m. parallel to the strand, and of various other smaller streets and lanes. It was formerly surrounded by walls; and these in part remain, and form, on the summit of the hill to the W., the boundary of the town. The principal public building is the parish church, a large Gothic edifice: in its immediate vicinity are the ruins of an old abbey, one of the windows of which is extremely beautiful, and quite entire. The churchyard is interspersed with lime and other trees; and, like everything else about Youghall, has many remnants of antiquity, old tombs, old ivied, moss-grown stones, and luxuriant weeds. The town has also a chapel of ease, several Roman Catholic chapels, and meeting-houses for various classes of dissenters, an infirmary, a dispensary, a barrack for infantry, numerous public schools, a convent, the college, now in a neglected state, the property of the duke of Devonshire, a court-house, custom-house, fever and lying-in hospitals. The house occupied by Sir Walter Raleigh is still preserved in good repair, and with but little change, Youghall sent 2 mems. to the Irish H. of C.; and

it has sent 1 mem. to the Imperial H. of C. from the era of the Union downwards. Registered electors 237 in 1865. Under the Irish Municipal Reform Act, 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation is extinct, and the corporate property has been vested in commissioners.

The manufactures of the town are inconsiderable, consisting only of small potteries and brick-works. It is too near Cork to have much foreign trade; but owing to its situation on a fine navigable river, it is the emporium of a considerable tract of country. The great articles of export consist of grain and meal, provisions, cattle, and pigs. The principal articles of import are timber and coal. The bar at the river's mouth has only 4 ft. water at ebb tide, and it is inaccessible for vessels drawing more than 12 or 13 ft. water, except at high springs. Youghall is included in the port of Cork, but its shipping is inconsiderable. The beach is fine, and the town is well fitted for sea-bathing; though, in this respect, but little advantage has been taken of its capabilities. It is believed, apparently on good grounds, that the introduction of the potato cultivation in Ireland dates from 1610, when Sir Walter Raleigh sent a few to be planted on his estate in the vicinity of this town.

YPRES (Flem. *Ypern*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. arrond. and two cents., on the Yperlee, 29 m. SW. Bruges, and 16 m. NNE. Lille, on the railway from Brussels to Dunkerque. Pop. 16,709 in 1860. In the 14th century Ypres is said to have been nearly equal in pop. and importance to Bruges. It is well built, and like most towns in Flanders, it has extensive water communications, being connected by canals with Nieupoort and Bruges. The court-house and cloth-hall occupy a vast Gothic building of the 14th century, surmounted by a fine tower. The cathedral, a Gothic edifice, has a painting attributed to Van Eyck; and the tomb of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, and founder of the sect of Jansenists in the 17th century. There are several other churches and chapels, 4 hospitals, an exchange, and a royal college. Ypres was formerly famous for its manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and the fabric called *diaper* (originally *d'Ypres*) derives its name from having been originally made in this town. Linen yarn and lace are now the principal articles manufactured; but there are still some woollen and linen cloth factories at Ypres, with tanneries, bleaching and dyeing-houses, one or more salt-refineries. Ypres experienced many reverses in the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries. Under the French it was the cap. dép. Lys.

YRIEX (ST.), a town of France, dép. Haute-Vienne, cap. arrond., on the Loue, a tributary of the Isle, 21 m. SSW. Limoges, on the railway from Limoges to Bordeaux. Pop. 7,613 in 1861. The town owes its origin to a monastery founded here in the 6th century; and is old and ill built. It has a collegiate church, a curious Gothic edifice of the 12th century, 4 other par. churches, an hospital, a court of primary jurisdiction, and a society of agriculture, with manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen yarn, and porcelain, and 12 annual fairs. Here are some iron works, and works for the preparation of antimony: all the porcelain clay used in the china-manufactory of Sèvres comes from St. Yriex.

YSSENGEAUX, a town of France, dép. Haute-Loire, cap. arrond., on a rocky and elevated site, 14 m. NE. Le Puy. Pop. 7,971 in 1861. Though irregularly built, and *assez triste*, it has a good modern church, and is improving. It has no manufactures worthy of notice, its inhabs. being