and the Reports of the Commissioners of National Educa­tion in 1824-6 and in 1837, was as follows:

Year. Male.. Females. Sex not ascertained. Total.

1821 8,484 4,078 — 12,562

1824-6 10,783 7,598 447 18,828

1837 4.383 2,581 — 6,964

Of the numbers stated in the return of 1824-6, there were, of the established church, 4824 ; Protestant Dissen­ters, 6404; Roman Catholics, 7480; besides 120 whose religious persuasion was not ascertained. And according to the same return, the number of schools was 435, of which eighty-nine, with 4861 pupils, were supported by grants of public money ; eighty, with 5250 pupils, by private sub­scriptions; and the remaining 226, with 8717 pupils, wholly by the pupils’ fees.

After the flight and attainder of the earl of Tyrone in 1607, the county was parcelled out by King James among English and Scotish settlers, or, as they were then styled, “ planters,” among whom the native Irish were distributed as tenants, except the swordsmen, who were dispersed throughout the waste districts of Munster and Connaught. Before that period, it was divided into two districts, called North and South Tyrone ; but the northern part was about that time transferred to Londonderry, and the remainder divided into the five precincts of Clogher, Dun­gannon, Mountjoy, Omy, and Strabane. It now consists of the four baronies of Clogher, Dungannon, Omagh, and Strabane, which are subdivided into thirty-five parishes, of which twenty are in the diocese of Armagh, eleven in that of Derry, and four in Clogher ; the cathedral and bishop’s seat of the last named being in the county. Tyrone was repre­sented in the Irish parliament by ten members, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Augher, Clogher, Dungannon, and Strabane. By the act of union the number has been reduced to three, two for the county and one for the borough of Dungannon. The numbers of electors at different periods were as follows ;

Year. L.50. L 20. L.10. Total.

1831 265 316 701 1282

1832 166 240 745 1151

Total. Total. Total.

1833 1151 1836 1250 1838 1250

1834 1320 1837 1250 1839 3430

1835 2057

The local government is vested in a lord lieutenant, twenty-two deputy lieutenants, and eighty-two other ma­gistrates, besides a stipendiary appointed and paid by the crown, under whom there is a constabulary force of one county inspector, five sub-inspectors, six head constables, and 150 constables and sub-constables. The assizes are held at Omagh, where also are the county court-house and prison. There are bridewells at Clogher, Dungannon, and Strabane. General sessions of the peace are held at Stra­bane, Omagh, Dungannon, and Clogher ; and there are eighteen stations for holding petty sessions. The num­ber of committals for 1839 was 558, disposed of as fol­lows : Discharged in consequence of want of prosecution, sixty; no bill being found, 100; acquitted by jury, 151 ; bailed and not tried, twenty ; total, 331 ; convicted, 227, of whom there were discharged on securities, twenty-nine ; fined, thirty ; imprisoned for six months or under, 127 ; for one year, ten ; for two years, three ; transported for periods under seven years, ten ; for seven years, fourteen ; for four­teen years, four ; for life, none ; sentenced to death, none ; to which general total are to be added seventy-three cases of summary convictions at petty sessions, and 190 for drunk­

enness. The public establishments for medical purposes are in different places. The county infirmary is at Omagh, the fever hospital at Strabane, and the accommodation for lunatics in the district-asylum at Londonderry. There are twenty dispensaries distributed through the county. Work­houses for unions under the new poor-law are in course of erection at Castlederg, Cookstown, Dungannon, Gortin, Omagh, and Strabane.

The modes of agriculture differ according to the charac­ter of the soil. In the alluvial lands in the east, tillage is pursued universally, anil according to the most approved systems, both as to the treatment of the land and the con­struction of the implements. It is also extending into the mountainous district, wherever the nature of the soil or the declivity of the land admits of it The spade, as an instru­ment of general husbandry, is less used every year, and the plough is substituted for it. Farms are generally small, not often extending beyond fifty acres. The land is much sub­divided, except in the mountain districts, where farms are often held by a number of tenants, each of whom tills a quantity of the land proportionate to the amount of his rent, and enjoys the benefit of the remainder as pasture-land for his cattle, in common with the rest of the holders. In the more highly cultivated parts the fences are of white thorn; in the hilly country either of stone carelessly piled together, or, where stone is scarce, of sods topped with furze, here called whins. Land is now seldom allowed to lie fallow, as formerly, but is kept in a productive state by a judicious rotation of crops. Though it is not a pasturage country, and possesses but few extensive dairies, much butter is made, chiefly for the Scotish markct. Cheese is also made in small quantities. The native cows are small, but good milkers. Great num­bers of young cattle are fed on the mountains, and after a short time driven down to the lowlands for sale, where they are slaughtered, and sold under the name of horse-beef, be­cause carried to the markets on horseback. The horses are hardy and excellent for field purposes, but are ill shaped. The breed of sheep is little attended to, whether for wool or carcase ; nor are swine reared in the numbers usual in most other parts of Ireland, the vicinity of Strabane being the only part in which they form an important part of the farming stock.

The linen manufacture was long the staple trade ; and though it lately declined here, as in other parts, for some years, yet it was never wholly relinquished : it is reviving to such a degree that it may now be considered to be in a flourishing and improving state. Bleach-greens were very numerous, but most of them have been applied to other uses, the linens wrought in the country being sold in a green state in all the principal towns. Wool is manufactured for do­mestic use into coarse cloths, blankets, and druggets; which last are still worn by the women, though their use is much di­minished by the demand for cheap cottons. The favourite colour for broad cloths is a light blue. In spinning the wool, the oleaginous juice of the fern-root pounded is used instead of butter. Agricultural implements of every kind are manufactured at Coal Island ; as are fire-bricks, con­sidered to be equal to those of Stourbridge clay, and also cru­cibles. There are potteries in several places. Flour, tobacco, soap, and candles are manufactured to a considerable extent. There are several tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. The northern mail-road to Londonderry, through Strabane, tra­verses the county. The Ulster Canal passes along the south­ern border from Lough Neagh to Caledon, near which it enters Monaghan in its progress towards Lough Erne. The Foyle is navigable for small craft to St Johnstown, a village on the confines of the county, but on the Do­negal bank of the river, and thence by an artificial cut to Strabane. The Blackwater is navigable for boats to Moy, and communicates with the collieries by a short canal. There is also a communication betwecn the river and the collieries