

THE
PICTURE
OF
DUBLIN,
FOR
1811;

Being a Description of the City,

AND

A Correct Guide

TO ALL THE PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, CURIOSITIES,
AMUSEMENTS, EXHIBITIONS AND
REMARKABLE OBJECTS,

IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

WITH

A MAP OF DUBLIN IN THE YEAR 1610;

A Large Map for 1811,

AND

SEVERAL VIEWS.

ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE AS THE PICTURE OF LONDON.

Dublin:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IT has long been a subject of complaint, that the Metropolis of Ireland, was destitute of a Guide to Strangers on visiting the City. To supply this defect the present work was undertaken, and whether it will answer the design, must be left to the Public to judge. The utility of such an undertaking must be obvious on the slightest inspection, and the difficulties to be encountered in the attempt will be acknowledged to be considerable. The multiplicity of the objects it embraces, renders it almost impossible to avoid some errors and omissions, corrections and information of every kind are therefore earnestly solicited, and will be carefully attended to in the next Edition.

Dublin, though it yields in extent, yet not in Architectural beauties to London, and though the Curiosities are not so numerous, yet there are some that are not to be found in any other City in the world. It is intended to treat principally of those that are most interesting, and it is hoped, that Gentlemen able to communicate information on such subjects, will contribute to enrich the work.

Every new Edition will present some additional Views of the many beautiful Public Buildings that adorn the City.

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ENGRAVINGS THAT EMBELLISH THIS WORK.

Large Map of the City of Dublin, for the Year 1811.

Map of the City, in the Year 1610.

View of the Bank of Ireland.

View of the Custom House.

View of Nelson's Pillar, and Sackville-street.

View of Portobello Harbour, and Grand Canal Hotel.

PICTURE OF DUBLIN.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, is the second city in his Britannic Majesty's dominions. To trace out the precise time when the city of Dublin was first built, would be a task as difficult as uncertain. What is remarked of nations is equally applicable to cities: they as well as men arrive at maturity by slow degrees, and the infancies of both are generally equally destitute of incidents to engage our attention.

The origin of Dublin, like that of London and most great cities, appears to be involved in a considerable degree of obscurity, and has furnished antiquaries with useful topics of discussion; at the present period, probability is all that some of these topics afford, and the wild conjectures and absurd

fabulous stories of some writers, are only calculated to bewilder the mind. Respecting the subsequent remarks we shall only observe, that they do not clash with the unquestionable facts of history, and are at least as probable as any that have been stated by preceding writers.

ORIGIN OF DUBLIN, AND ETYMOLOGY OF ITS NAME.

It is asserted in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, that Dublin originated in a few cabins, erected on a rath or hill where the castle now stands. These were inhabited by a few poor fishermen who surrounded themselves with an intrenchment. From its favourable situation for trade, the residence of kings, or the concurrence of other advantages, is to be attributed its gradual encrease.

Ptolemy, who lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, appears to have been the first unquestionable writer who took any particular notice of it. He calls it *Eblana Civitas*, but says it was anciently called *Aschled*. This, without having recourse to fables, gives Dublin a claim to an antiquity of near seventeen hundred years; undoubtedly it must have existed for some time before he wrote, as it can scarcely be supposed that he came to an immediate knowledge of it. The historians of Ireland take notice of it soon after Ptolemy, and record several sharp battles fought between *Con Ceadcathach*, king of Ireland, and *Mogha Nuagad*, king of Munster, about the year 178.

In 181, *Eogan*, then king of Munster, is said to have visited Dublin, which in those days we find called *Atha Chiath Dubhline*. The next ancient account we have of Dublin, is in the preface to king Edgar's Charter, called Oswald's-laws, dated at Gloucester, in the year 964; wherein he mentions Ireland, with its *most noble city of Dublin*. It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the above authority, that there does not now exist the least edifice raised at that period worthy of an enlightened people.

Dublin appears to have been known by a variety of names: it was (as before noticed) anciently called *Ascheld*. It was afterwards called *Auliana*, on account of a daughter of *Alpinus*, of that name, being drowned in the Liffey. It was afterwards called *Eblana* or *Dublana*. The Irish called it *Drom-Choll-Coil*, i. e. *the brow of a hazel-wood*, from an abundance of those trees growing about it. At this day they call it *Atha-Cliath*, *the ford of hurdles* and *Bally-Ath-Cliath*, *a town on the ford of hurdles*, the people having formerly had access to the river by hurdles laid on the low and marshy parts of the town adjoining the water. A temporary bridge of hurdles thrown over the river Anna Liffey extended the name to the north side also.

In consequence of the bed of the Liffey being boggy, at the place where the hurdles were fixed when *Eogan*, king of Munster, is said to have vi-

sited the city, it was called *Atha-Chiath-Dubh-Line*, or the passage of the ford of hurdles over the black pool. Dublin is evidently derived from *Dub-Cana*, the place of the black harbour, or the lake of the sea, Dublin being frequently so called. The north side of the city has been also known by the name of Fingal, a district of which along the coast still bears the same appellation. It was probably called Fingal, or *the land of strangers*, on its being first invaded by the Danes. By the Fingallians, many of whom inhabited the north side, it was called *Direlin*, and by the Welch *Dinas-Dulin*, or the *City of Dublin*.

The harbour of Dublin has also been known by several names. It was called *Lean-Chiath*, from *Lean* or *Leam*, a harbour, and *Cliath* or *Cliabb*, a hurdle, or any thing made of wicker work. It might also have been called, to signify the establishment of a fishery, as any river or bay wherein weirs formed with hurdles were fixed, had the name of *Cliath* or *Cliabb* annexed to it, to signify the establishment of a fishery. Dublin, therefore, being situated near the harbour, was also sometimes called *Balla-lean-Chiath*, or *the town on the fishing harbour*.

ORIGINAL SITE OF DUBLIN.

Most, if not all Antiquaries, agree, that the first site of Dublin was on the south side of the river, on the hill on which the castle is erected.

Where Crampton Court now stands, an arm of the Liffey formed a junction with the Poddle, which overflowing part of Bride's-street, was bounded by the rising ground at the reer of Little Ship-street, and ran through the Castle-yard. There is no authentic account of the north side of the river being inhabited for a considerable time after.

ORIGINAL BUILDINGS OF DUBLIN.

The original buildings of Dublin, like those cabins that now exist in most parts of the interior of the country, were mean and contemptible. They were erected of wattles, daubed over with clay to keep out the cold, and covered with rushes or straw. The Danes who fortified the city, applied their labour to make it defensible and not ornamental, for it could not be expected that a people engaged in perpetual wars, and ready to make room for the first powerful invader, attended to the formation of either elegant or comfortable habitations. The blessings of peace and the protection of wholesome laws are alone calculated to encourage the erection of solid and beneficial settlements.

In the year 1172, when Henry II. obtained the surrender of Dublin, the buildings were of such construction, that he, either of necessity, or in compliance to the fashion of the country, erected a royal palace with smooth wattles, with so much taste, that it claimed general admiration. This

pavilion was built near the site of where St. Andrew's church once stood, and where also Castle-market, till of late, on the south side of Dame-street, between the lower Castle-gate or Palace-street and George's-street. In this mansion his majesty entertained several Irish princes who submitted to him, and he with them kept the feast of Christmas, in as great state as the place would allow. There was then, no other building capable of containing his retinue. Its form appears to have been that of a long cabin, which being well furnished with plate, household stuff and good cheer, made a better appearance than ever had been seen before in Ireland. Here Henry held a parliament in 1173, and granted his first charter to Dublin, by which he encouraged a colony from Bristol to settle in the city.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF DUBLIN.

Who were the original inhabitants of Dublin appears as uncertain and obscure as the time in which it was built. The various accounts left on record; like most of other nations, are full of uncertainties, there being so many fables blended with truth, that it is hard to separate them; and to attempt to reconcile the various opinions of writers on this subject would be an insuperable task.

It has been stated, that the *Blanii*, *Eblani* or *Deblani*, inhabited the tract of country, now included in the county, and county of the city of

Dublin, and a considerable part of the county of Meath. It is probable, they were the ancient natives, and who either gave the name of *Eblana* to the city, or took their name from their situation in or near it, but from what country this colony came is not clearly ascertained.

The original inhabitants of Ireland are generally supposed to have come from different nations, and at different periods. The visible distinction between the people of the Western coast, and those on the Northern and Eastern, with other circumstances are sufficient to confirm this opinion. But from whatever country the first inhabitants of Dublin originally came, it is likely that they were of the same race of people as the ancient Britons. The similarity of their language, and the close connexion and affinity we discover, between the customs of both people, are arguments in favour of this supposition.

It cannot, however, be denied, but other colonies might have arrived here, from more remote parts, at different times, as the *Milesians* from Spain. That the Danes, under the denomination of Ostmen or Easterlings, if they did not build, did at least fortify the city and inhabit it, is evident, but at what time is not so clearly proved. Some affirm that they founded it about or before the incarnation, whilst others transfer that event to the 9th century. But as the fact is left undetermined in history, we can only conjecture.

It seems, however, reasonable to suppose, that Dublin was built and inhabited, first by the Irish, as a village or small fishing town; but that the Welsh and Ostmen, at different periods, finding its situation commodious for trade, made a settlement for that purpose.

EXTENT OF DUBLIN IN THE TENTH AND TWELFTH CENTURY.

The extent of the city, after the Danes are said to have enclosed it with walls, was not, at the most, an Irish mile. It was bounded by a wall that extended from East to West, from near where the Castle-gate now stands, to the West of the Queen's-bridge; and from North to South, by the banks of the river, to the West end of Cook-street, from whence it was continued to the lower end of Nicholas-street, along the rear of Little Ship-street, to the Castle.

Many of the ancient streets have been totally annihilated, and others changed, so that it is difficult to say where some of them stood. So late as the year 1535, there was a small harbour near Cork-hill, where Archbishop Alan embarked, with intent to sail to England; and Essex-street, Crane-lane, Temple-bar, and Fleet-street, were a strand.

ANCIENT WALLS, CASTLES, TOWERS AND GATES.

It is generally admitted that the walls and fortifications, round Dublin, were built by the Danes; but we cannot suppose, that such a rude and barbarous people (as they appear then to have been) to be entitled to that merit which is frequently bestowed on them.

It is however evident, that if they did not build the walls they repaired them, so as to enable them to stand against several powerful attacks. These walls are, for the most part, either destroyed or built upon; so that little of them are now to be seen; yet some remnants of them are visible in several places. In the rear of Hoey's-court, and Little Ship-street, the greatest part of the ancient walls that now remain together are to be seen. It is in one part more than 100 feet in length, and 20 in depth. A remnant also is yet visible in a carpenter's yard, now belonging to a Mr. Cody, in the City-market, Blackhall-row, at the rear of the site where the Roman Catholic College was erected in Back-lane, in 1629, but was closed in 1632.

Near the Castle-gate, in Great Ship-street, anciently called Sheep-street, on the West side, stood till within a few years, an antique round tower, of which there are several similar ones in different parts of the kingdom, and which are

peculiar to Ireland. The most compleat, now standing, are at Swords, Roscrea and Kildare. The one in Ship-street was the only one in the metropolis, it remained in tolerable repair till the year 1781, when it was demolished to make room for other buildings.

From the best authenticated accounts left on record, it appears that the ancient walls extended East, to the North or stone tower of the Castle, near Dames-gate, which stood at the end of Dames-street, on the rising ground of Cork-hill. Dames-gate, or the Eastern-gate, took its name from a church erected near it, inside of the walls, called the Church of St. Mary les Dames. In a nich of stone work, over the gate, was an image of the Virgin Mary, which remained till the reformation. From this gate the present Dame-street derives its name. It was built like a tower, and was the narrowest entrance into the city.

From Dames-gate it extended to Newman's-tower, by some called Buttevant's-tower, on the bank of the river, a little west of the present Essex-bridge. At a small distance it was annexed to another tower, called Case's-tower, which stood at the foot of Essex-bridge; the remains of the foundation of this tower were taken away when that bridge was rebuilt.

At Essex-gate stood another tower, called Isod's-tower, which was taken down in 1675, to make

room for the erection of a new gate in the wall. This being done when Arthur, Earl of Essex, was Lord Lieutenant, the gate, the street and the bridge, which was begun the following year, were called after his name. Another tower stood in the middle of Parliament-street, and was pulled down when that street was opened.

From Cases-tower, the wall was continued Westward to the end of Fishamble-street, where stood a castle that in different ages was known by different names, Prouteafort's-castle and Fyan's-castle; probably from some families of both these names, who either built or inhabited them. It was sometimes used as a state prison.

From this castle, the wall extended to Winetavern-street, along the South side of Cook-street to Audoen's-arch, yet standing, from which it was continued close to the Church-yard to the Corn-market, where New-gate for several centuries stood. Whether New-gate was so called from its being the last built of the city gates, is uncertain, but that it was known by that name about the year 1188, is evident from the charter of the hospital of St. John without New-gate, made by Alured le Palmer about that time, and confirmed by Pope Clement III. It remained till the year 1780, when the new prison was opened in Green-street. It was built in the form of a square, and had a tower at each corner. It appears to have been anciently used for the custody of criminals.

From New-gate the wall was continued South East along the rere of Back-lane to an aperture in it at St. Nicholas's-gate, which stood near the lower end of Nicholas-street. In this extension were three towers on the wall; one placed near New-gate was called the Watch-tower, where a sentry was posted to guard the prisoners. Another which appears to have stood near the corner of the City-market, was built octangular, and was usually called the Hanging-tower, from its leaning towards the suburbs. The third of these towers was situated between the Hanging-tower and St. Nicholas's-gate, and was sometimes called the Round-tower, from its form, and sometimes St. Francis's-tower, from its position, it being opposite to the garden of the Franciscan friery, which is now all covered with buildings.

From St. Nicholas's-gate the bound of the city began to be contracted, and the walls were carried North East at the back of Ross-lane, till they extended to another opening at Pole-gate, or more properly Pool-gate, from a confluence of water in the hollow, which was often troublesome to passengers, till a bridge was erected over it. This gate was afterwards called Werburgh's-gate, from its situation at the South end of the street called by that name. In the centre, between Nicholas's-gate and Pole-gate, was a tower, called Geneville's-tower, near to a building named after the tower, Geneville's-inn.

From Pool-gate the wall extended nearly in a straight line, till it terminated with the castle at Birmingham-tower, a little beyond a small tower which stood projecting on the wall in the rere of Hoey's-court, and where much of the wall is yet to be seen. Here was a small gate called St. Austin's gate, that gave entrance into the city from Ship-street to Castle-street.

Before the building of the Castle, the walls of the city did not extend so far, but were carried west of the castle unto Dames-gate. Much of the foundation of the old walls have been frequently discovered, in digging for to lay the foundations of buildings in that tract.

The walls of the city were frequently repaired, and their boundaries enlarged. In the year 1316, the Mayor enlarged and built a new wall from New-gate to Ormond's-gate, which stood on the West side of Bridge-street, near the end of Cook-street, and was continued in a circular form to the foot of the old bridge, or king John's bridge, so called from its being built in his reign. This bridge for a long time remained the only bridge across the Liffey, and which gave name to one of the most ancient streets in the city, called Bridge-street.

On the south side of the bridge a gate was erected, called Bridge-gate, from which the wall was continued along the Merchant's-quay, close to the

river. This wall was built by the citizens to fortify themselves against Bruce's attempt, to effect which they demolished a Dominican abbey, and with the stones of it built the wall. The gate was not coeval with the bridge, being built at the same time with the wall. It being much decayed in 1568, queen Elizabeth repaired it at a considerable expense, and in 1573 it was ornamented with a public clock.

ANCIENT SUBURBS OF DUBLIN.

Without the walls of the city, on the South, were Patrick-street, Bride-street and Ship-street; on the West, New-row, Francis-street, Thomas-street and James's-street; on the East, Dame-street, George's-lane and Stephen-street. A small village called Hogges stood on the site of St. Andrew's church and street, then called Hogge-hill; and College-green, then called Hoggin-green, was a place for the execution of criminals. In 1327, Adam Duff O'Toole was burned on this green for a charge of heresy and blasphemy.

So late as the year 1534, Crane-lane, Essex-street, Temple-bar and Fleet-street were a strand, which was not embanked until the reign of Charles II. The River Anna Liffey then overflowed George's-quay, Crampton-quay, Aston's-quay, Sir John Rogerson's-quay and Townsend-street, with all the intermediate streets. About the year 1614, passengers from England, &c. used to land at Townsend-

street, at the corner leading to the low grounds, where there was a house for the Surveyor or Custom-house officers.

On the North side of the river there were only Church-street, Mary's-lane, Hammond's-lane and Pill-lane, then built. The river was not embanked at any part on this side, and only a small part on the South.

The ground where the Custom-house now stands, Bachelor's walk, the two Ormond-quays, East and West of Essex-bridge, Inn's-quay, Arran-quay and Ellis's-quay, an extent of ground of about two miles in length, on which are erected so many handsome houses, was then overflowed by the tide, except a small part which had been a monastery, on which the four courts now stand. A large tract of many acres below the Custom-house, has also been reclaimed, that then was under the dominion of water. The same might be said on the South side extending to Ringsend.

Grange-gorman, Stony-batter and Glasmanogue, now united to the city, were then villages at some distance from it. At the latter place, the sheriffs of Dublin have held their courts in the time of the plague, as being remote from the stage of infection.

ANCIENT NUNNERIES, PRIORIES, ABBIES, MONASTERIES & RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

NUNNERY OF SAINT MARY DE HOGGES.

About the year 1146, the first nunnery was erected in Dublin, by Dermot M'Murrough, king of Leinster. This was built for nuns following the rules of St. Augustin, who were not admitted under the age of thirty years. It was situated on the east side of the city, without the walls, in Hogge's-village, and being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was called the Nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges. St. Andrew's church now stands on a part of the site of it.

After the suppression of religious houses, this nunnery was granted by Edward VI. to James Se-grave, and his descendants, for ever.

PRIORY OF ALL SAINTS.

This priory was also founded by Dermot M'Murrough, in 1166, for Augustinian canons, of the order of Aroacia. In 1538, it was granted to the citizens of Dublin for the sum of 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* per year, but on the application of Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, to the mayor and citizens, to grant it for the erection of a college, they complied with his request. This grant was confirmed by queen Elizabeth in 1591, and a patent passed the great seal for that purpose.

The whole building, except the steeple, was then taken down, and on the site of this priory Trinity college was erected.

SAINT MARY'S ABBEY.

The site of this abbey was on the West of Capel-street, which still retains the name. It was probably built by the Danes about the year 948, for Benedictine monks, who gave it up for the accommodation of the Cistercian order in 1139.

ABBAY OF SAINT THOMAS.

This abbey was founded by William Fitzandelm, butler to Henry III. for canons of St. Victor. Henry VIII. granted it with all its jurisdictions to Wm. Brabazon, esq. ancestor to the present earl of Meath. It was situated in that part of the Liberty now called Thomas-court, in the earl of Meath's Liberty.

PRIORY OF KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, founded this Priory in 1174, and it was esteemed one of the most spacious in the kingdom. The Royal hospital of Kilmainham is erected on the site.

PRIORY OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST.

This priory was erected by Alured de Palmer, in 1188. It was situated on the North side of Thomas-street, to the Westward of the Market-house, which since the insurrection of 1803. has been converted into a barrack. A Roman Catholic chapel,

called St. John's chapel, is built on a part of the site of this priory, of which there are now no other remains but the ruin of the steeple.

PRIORY OF SAINT SAVIOUR.

About the year 1202, William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, founded this priory for Cistercian's friars, who gave it to the Dominicans in 1224. It was situated on the North side of the river, to the East of the old bridge. Queen Elizabeth granted it to the duke of Ormond for ever. It was afterwards appropriated to the use of the lawyers, and called the King's Inns, from whence the Inn's-quay derives its name. Part of the ruins remained till the year 1776, when they were entirely removed, and a magnificent building is now erected on the site, called the Four Courts, for the courts of law and public offices.

MONASTERY OF WITESCHAN.

This monastery was erected on or near the Coombe for friars de Pœnitentia, or Sac friars, who came into Ireland about the year 1268.

PRIORY OF SAINT SEPULCHRE.

The situation of this priory was on the North side of Kevin-street. It has not been clearly ascertained who was its founder, or the time when it was first built. From the plan of Dublin taken in 1610, this priory appears to have been a large building, with a considerable tract of ground belonging to it, surrounded by a wall. In the wall were two lofty

portals on the North side, and two smaller ones on the South.

NUNNERY OF SAINT MARY LES DAMES.

This nunnery was situated near the East gate of the city, called Dames-gate, from which Dame-street derives its name.

MONASTERY OF SAINT FRANCIS.

This monastery was built about the year 1235, and dedicated to St. Francis. Its site was in Francis-street. Ralph de Porter gave the ground.

MONASTERY FOR CARMELITES.

Sir Robert Bagot, chief justice of the King's Bench, built this monastery for Carmelites, or White-friars in 1278. It was a large building, and in 1333 the parliament sat in this place. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Francis Aungier, who was created baron of Longford in 1621. Whitefriar-street, Aungier-street, Longford-street, &c. are erected on its site, and the ground connected with it.

ABBAY OF SAINT OLIVE.

This abbey appears to have been built by a colony from Bristol, principally intended for such of their own countrymen who should take the order of St. Augustin. From the marks of the portal to be seen in the old wall near Ship-street, called St. Augustin's gate, its site has been by some writers placed within the walls near that place. It ap-

pears, however, from the map of Dublin before alluded to, and from other documents, to have been situated without the city, on the North side of Dame-street. This friary was granted to Walter Tyrrel, to hold in fee by knight's service; and six shillings and a penny rent, and the heirs of Tyrrel assigned it to Nicholas, viscount Netterville.

MONASTERY OF SAINT JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

His Majesty's Phoenix park was once belonging to this monastery, in which it was pleasantly situated.

CHURCH ON PAUL.

This ancient edifice, that was known by this appellation, was situated on the South side of Kevin-street, nearly opposite the priory of St. Sepulchre. There was a considerable tract of land belonging to it, which was surrounded by a wall.

MONASTERY OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Crow-street theatre is said now to stand on the site of this monastery, which was founded by the family of Talbut, about the year 1257.

CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAELS LE POLE.

In the rere of the West side of Great Ship-street is the site on which this ancient church once stood. It was situated near the round tower before noticed, but did not survive so long. The church yard yet remains adjoining the parochial school of St. Bridget's parish.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

This church, of which there are now no remains, was situated on the South side of Stephen-street, near the East corner of Aungier-street. It was standing when Mr. Speed published his plan of Dublin in 1610.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH.

The site of this ancient building was not far from St. Stephen's church. It was on the same side of the street Westward, between Aungier-street and Great Longford-street. There are no remains of it at this time.

STATE OF DUBLIN UNDER THE DANES.

It is well authenticated, that Ireland never was subject to the Roman empire; but the Danes and Norwegians invaded and conquered Dublin, and several other places. It appears highly probable, that the Danes might have traded to Ireland for a considerable time prior to their obtaining possessions by force. In the 9th century, about the year 838, they entered the river Liffey with a fleet of sixty sail, and took possession of Dublin. Several of their countrymen had landed in different parts of Ireland 43 years previous to this, and after committing numerous cruelties made several settlements.

Dublin now submitted to them for the first time, when they raised strong fortifications round it, and

soon made it and its vicinity, the head of the Danish settlements, in Leinster. The Danes and Norwegians were called by the Irish, Normans, and Galls, or foreigners. They distinguished their particular tribes by those of Duff-galls, Fin-galls, or Black and White foreigners, and Dan-fhir or Danes. The English called them collectively Ostmen or Eastmen.

After the Danes had fortified the capital, they issued forth in every direction against their enemies. The native Irish, on the other hand, manifested the greatest opposition to these invaders, and disputed every inch of ground with them. In 845 they were driven out of Dublin, Targesius their principal commander slain, and the greatest part fled back to Norway, but in 851 they returned, and again took possession of it.

The Irish of Leinster and Meath now attacked Dublin, when the Danes were put to flight, and the city plundered by the victors. A great number of Danes escaped to their own country, from whence the year following they returned with fresh recruits, overthrew their enemies in battle, and recovered the city. Additional fortifications were now raised by them.

Several severe battles were now fought between the Irish and Ostmens, who extended their conquest to different parts of the kingdom. In 890 the Danes of Dublin marched Northward, took possession of

Armagh, which after they had plundered, and set the Cathedral and other religious houses on fire, they returned with seven hundred and ten prisoners. Several other towns shared the same fate.

History teems with little else but accounts of battles fought, and barbarous acts committed by the Danes at this time, who, about the year 1000, repaired and fortified Dublin with new works. Five years after Melaghlin, king of Meath, marched towards Dublin, set fire to the suburbs, but the strength of the walls prevented him from making any impression on the city.

The year 1014 is memorable for the famous battle at Clontarf, that nearly proved fatal to the Danish settlements in Leinster. Brien Boro, king of Ireland, having made a league with several petty princes, they agreed to unite their forces, and expel the Ostmens of Dublin, out of the kingdom, as public enemies. On the other hand, Sitric, who then reigned in Dublin, made peace with the king of Leinster, and obtained aid from him, as he did also from the Danes and Norwegians who inhabited the Isle of Man and the Hebrides.

Great preparations being made on both sides, they met on the 23d April; near Clontarf, when after a long and obstinate engagement, victory is said by most writers to have been obtained by king Brien, though he, his son and grandson, a great number of the nobility of Munster and Connaught, and

7000, or as some say, 11,000 of the Irish army fell in the battle. Many of the Ostmen, and troops of Leinster, were also slain, and among them, the son of Sitric, with the admiral of the fleet, and king of Leinster, and many others of note.

After the battle, Sitric retreated to Dublin with the remnant of the Ostmen army, where they continued quiet for four years; they then marched into Meath, wasted and plundered Kells, took a number of prisoners, and slew many who had taken refuge in the church. In 1088, they marched to Waterford, which they took and set on fire.

The native Irish, however, not only continued to defend themselves against the Ostmens, but made several attacks on them, and gave them several signal defeats. Indeed after the battle of Clontarf they appear never to have fully recovered their strength, and on the arrival of the English, in 1171, they were wholly driven out of Ireland.

From the time the Danes first took possession of Dublin to their expulsion, was about 333 years, during which time there were 25 Ostmen kings of Dublin. They had also kings in several other parts of Ireland. On their first landing, they made no profession of the Christian faith, being Pagans, but about the year 948, they are said to have embraced Christianity. To them is attributed the erection of several abbies and churches in the city. In the year 1033, Christ-church was built by Sitric Mac-Aulaff II. then king of Dublin.

ITS STATE FROM THE ARRIVAL OF THE
ENGLISH IN THE REIGN OF HENRY II.
TO ITS SURRENDER TO HIM.

Henry II. king of England, appears from the beginning of his reign, to have been animated with a strong desire to reduce Ireland under his government. He accordingly applied to, and obtained from pope Adrian, a bull, authorising him to invade Ireland at his pleasure.

In the year 1167, a favourable opportunity presented itself to Henry, who, though in France and engaged in the war, he availed himself of it. Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, a lustful tyrant, being driven out of his kingdom, fled to Henry to crave his protection and assistance, promising subjection to him during his life. Henry having taken from him an oath of allegiance, granted by letter patent a general license to all his subjects to aid king Dermot in the recovery of his kingdom.

Encouraged by Henry, Dermot returned to England, and at Bristol published the king's letters, and his own overtures. Richard de Clare, earl of Strigul and Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, for his skill in archery, was delighted with the prospect, and wanted nothing but the king's approbation, for him to espouse Dermot's cause: Strongbow being delayed some time by Henry, could not embark so early as he wished, and Der-

mod impatient, on renewing his application to England, others volunteered for Ireland.

A small army under the command of Robert Fitz Stephen landed near Wexford, in May 1169, and being joined by Dermot, soon reduced that town. Animated by success, king Dermot and his allies pushed the conquest through different parts of the country, and proceeded towards Dublin, the vicinity of which they burned and destroyed. The citizens finding their inability to resist, sued for peace, which they obtained upon swearing fealty, and giving hostages, which done, Asculp, the Ostmen king, was continued in the government of the city.

These successes encouraged Dermot to aim at the monarchy of Ireland, to accomplish which he again applied to Strongbow, who sending a small party under Raymond le Gross, he cast up a slight entrenchment before Waterford, till Strongbow landed with his army, when after two repulses he made himself master of the town.

Dublin had now revolted again, and it was resolved again to attack the city. While preparations were making for this purpose, Roderic O'Connor, king of Ireland, raised an army of 30,000 horse and foot, resolved to impede the march of the confederates. He encamped with the main body of his forces at Clondalkin, four miles from Dublin, and guarded all the passes through the mountains

with strong detachments. The confederate army far from being discouraged, advanced towards the city. Miles de Cogan, an officer of great courage, led the van, with a regiment of 700 men, supported by Donald Kavenagh, natural son to king Dermod, and a strong body of Irish. Raymond le Gross led the battle with a regiment of 800 English, supported by king Dermod, and 1000 Irish. The reer was brought up by earl Strongbow, and a strong regiment of Irish.

Their orderly march so appalled the enemy, that they gave way without making any opposition, and the king of Ireland, by advice of his council, dissolved his army and returned home.

Dublin was now summoned, and thirty hostages demanded. Asculph Mac-Torcall fearing the issue of a siege, was ready to submit to the terms, but the citizens disagreeing in the choice of the hostages, the time allotted for the treaty expired, when Miles de Cogan took the advantage, and without command from the earl or Dermod, took possession of the city with great slaughter. Asculph, and many of the Ostmen, escaped by means of their shipping, and the soldiers got rich pillage.

The same day, being Sept. 21, 1170, king Dermod and earl Strongbow entered the city. A few days after, Dermod returned to Ferns, and a short time after, the earl with a part of his forces marched

to Waterford, leaving the command of Dublin to Miles de Cogan, who may be called the first English governor of it. Dermot died soon after, and most of his friends forsook Strongbow.

The next year, O'Connor, king of Ireland, levied an army of 60,000 men, and surrounded the city, supported by the kings of Ulster, Munster, and prince of Kinsellagh.

Dublin, though but ill supplied with provisions, held out against the besiegers for two months, but when all necessities had failed, and no hope was entertained of supplies from abroad, Strongbow was advised in council to treat with O'Connor, and submit to him, holding Leinster as a feudatory province.

O'Connor knowing the situation of the garrison, refused to treat with Strongbow, unless he not only surrendered Dublin, but Waterford and Wexford, and all his castles, and returned home with all his English forces. These terms were too high for soldiers accustomed to conquer, and therefore, though he was reduced to great extremity in the city, and his sovereign, jealous of his power, had by proclamation prohibited any supply from England, yet he resolved to attack the besiegers, and if possible save the city. O'Connor was suddenly attacked near Finglas, when 1500 of his army were slain, and many prisoners taken, O'Connor escaped with much difficulty, and the siege was raised.

The earl then sailed to England to appease the king, to whom he offered all that he had acquired, either by the sword or marriage.

During Strongbow's absence, Asculph Mac-Torcall taking the advantage, arrived in the harbour of Dublin, with sixty sail, and 10,000 soldiers levied in the Isle of Man, resolved to recover his former grandeur. The attack commenced at the East gate, where a violent assault was made by the Ostmen, who were repulsed by Miles de Cogan in such a manner, that soon 500 were dead about the gate, and before they retreated 2000 fell. Most of those who escaped the sword of the English were slain by the Irish, so that of this great army 2000 did not escape.

Mac-Torcall was taken prisoner, but boasting of what he would do when he obtained his liberty, he was beheaded in the sight of his fleet. Thus ended the power of the Ostmen in Dublin, who never after made any effort to recover their former possessions. Many of them had before incorporated with the Irish, and by degrees became one people, it is evident, however, that some remains are yet visible.

ARRIVAL OF HENRY II. IN DUBLIN, AND SURRENDER OF THE CITY TO HIM.

In the year 1172, King Henry II. who had long prepared for a voyage to Ireland, embarked with a

fleet of 240 ships, 400 knights, and an army of 4,000 men, and on the 18th October, landed at Waterford. Having received the investiture of the city of Waterford, and the homage of earl Strongbow for the kingdom of Leinster, he proceeded to Dublin, which Strongbow, according to covenant, delivered up to him, and the king committed the government thereof to Hugh de Lacy.

During Henry's residence in Dublin, most of the Irish princes made their submission, and swore allegiance to him. The king also granted the laws of England to Ireland, and established courts of justice, and officers for the administration of them. He also encouraged a colony from Bristol to settle in the city, and gave the citizens their first charter. Circumstances in England and Normandy, with a plague and scarcity in Ireland, caused Henry to return to England sooner than he intended. In 1177 the pope's legate published king Henry's title to Ireland, and denounced excommunication against all who withdrew their allegiance from him. The same year Strongbow died.

HENRY II. FIRST CHARTER TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

" *Henricus, Dei gratia, &c.* Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, ministers and sheriffs, and to all his faithful subjects,

French, English and Irish, greeting. Know ye, that I have given, granted, and by my charter confirmed to my subjects of Bristol, my city of Dublin to inhabit."

"Wherefore I will and firmly command that they do inhabit it, and hold it of me and my heirs, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and amply, and honourably, with all the liberties and free customs which the men of Bristol have at Bristol, and through my whole land."

"Witness, William de Braosa, Reginald de Curtenay, Hugh de Gundeville, William Fitz-Aldelm, Reginald de Gundeville, Hugh de Cressy, Reginald de Pavilly, at Dublin."

STATE OF DUBLIN FROM THE REIGN OF HENRY II. TO EDWARD II.

Henry II. dying in the year 1189, his son Richard I. succeeded him. He was too much taken up with crusades to pay much attention either to England or Ireland, and few events occurred in Dublin during his reign that demand particular attention. In 1190 a great part of the city was consumed by fire, and archbishop Comyn erected St. Patrick's church, and nearly rebuilt Christ church.

John, brother to Richard, succeeded to the throne in 1199. His father Henry had given him the title of lord of Ireland, and sent him over to this coun-

try in 1185. It appears, however, that he and his giddy Norman courtiers made but ill use of their power, and rendered themselves disgusting to the people. But on his coming to the crown he made amends for his former behaviour, and on his arrival the second time, enlarged his father's plan of introducing the English laws in Ireland. It was during his reign the castle of Dublin was erected, and also courts of Judicature for the more regular distribution of justice. In 1210, twenty Irish princes swore allegiance to him, and engaged to establish the English laws.

By Henry III. the Magna Charta was granted to Ireland, on Nov. 12, 1216, and the year following, Dublin to the citizens in fee farm, at 200 marks per ann. The same monarch, in 1227, confirmed the charter granted by king John, and ordained that it should be inviolably kept. In 1263 there were great commotions in the city, occasioned by a disputation between the prior of Christ church and the people, about the tithe fish of the Liffey: Four years after, the citizens were excommunicated by bell, book and candle.

During the reign of Henry III. the customs paid in Dublin were 3d. for every sack of wool, 6d. for every last of hides, and 2d. for every barrel of wine.

STATE OF DUBLIN DURING THE REIGN OF EDWARD II. AND EDWARD III.

The beginning of the reign of Edward II. gave much dissatisfaction, and the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, threatened to prove fatal to Dublin. Bruce, in 1315, landed in the North, and being joined by a number of Irish, marched to Dundalk, which they took and set on fire. He afterwards proceeded to ravage the principal parts of the kingdom; when returning to the North he took up his quarters in perfect security.

In 1316, he went to Scotland for fresh supplies, which having obtained, he returned and was crowned king of Ireland at Dundalk. After this, he marched with all his force, intending to besiege Dublin; took Castle-knock, and sir Hugh Tyrrel in it, but finding the citizens resolute in opposing him, he decamped and marched westward as far as Limerick. To secure the city, the citizens burned down the suburbs, and erected an outward fortification, close to the river, along Merchant's Quay, with the stones of a Dominican abbey, which they demolished for that purpose.

Bruce was afterwards slain, with 2000 of his army, at Dundalk, by the troops under the command of general Birmingham. John Maupas, a valiant officer, rushed into the battle, with a reso-

lution to destroy the usurping prince, and was found dead after the battle, stretched on the body of Bruce.

In 1333, wheat was sold in the market for sixpence a bushel. The same year a parliament assembled in the convent of the Carmelites, in Whitefriars-street. In 1361, the duke of Clarence, son to Edward III. having married the heiress of Ulster, was sent over to Ireland chief governor.

ITS STATE FROM EDWARD III. TO HENRY V.

Richard II. who succeeded Edward III. having landed at Waterford, in 1394, afterwards marched to Dublin with an army of 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse. During his stay in Dublin, he granted to the city a penny a year from every house, to repair the bridge and streets. He also confirmed all former grants made to the city. On the 25th of March following, he knighted four Irish princes, when having supplied the courts of justice with lawyers, he returned to England.

In 1399, Richard again embarked for Ireland, and with a numerous army and train made his entrance into the city on the 28th of June. During the visit, he received the news that Henry duke of Lancaster had invaded England, which hastened his return, when he was soon after deposed and murdered.

In 1407, Henry IV. granted to the chief magistrate of Dublin, a gilded sword, to be borne before him in the same manner as the mayor of London. The title of mayor was not conferred on him till two years after.

STATE OF DUBLIN FROM HENRY IV. TO HENRY VIII.

The long contests between the factions of York and Lancaster, were severely felt, not only in England, but in Ireland, and the citizens of Dublin were frequently exposed to difficulties on that account. Notwithstanding the fate of Richard II. the house of York had many friends in Ireland, who, on several occasions gave strong proof of their zeal and attachment. When Richard, duke of York, was appointed chief governor of Ireland, few viceroys were more popular; and when afterwards compelled to take refuge from the rage of Henry VI. he was received with every mark of attention.

But, what involved the city of Dublin most, during this contest for the crown, was their espousing the cause of a youth named Lambert Simnel, who had been imposed on them for Richard, the young duke of York. This youth, being supported by the lord deputy and officers of state, the English nobility and other adherents, was conducted in state to the cathedral of Christ Church, and crowned king, by the name of

Edward VI. with a crown said to be taken from the head of the Virgin. He was afterwards taken prisoner by Henry VII. and condemned to serve in his kitchen. Another youth, named Perkin Warbeck, also laid a claim to the crown of England, and was countenanced by many, but the citizens of Dublin were more cautious on this occasion.

ITS STATE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

Henry VIII. ascended the throne in the year 1509, but was too much engaged with important affairs in England to pay much attention to Ireland. Several Irish chieftains repeatedly mustered considerable forces to attack the citizens of Dublin, but who, with the lord deputy at their head, gave them several defeats. In 1512, in consequence of an affray which happened in St. Patrick's church, when an arrow stuck in an image, the pope's legate was sent to make enquiry about it. The citizens after being charged with the crime, were at length absolved, but as a punishment for what was then called so detestable an act, and to keep up the memory of it for ever, the mayor of Dublin was compelled to walk bare-footed through the city, in open procession, on Corpus Christi day, yearly. This was ever after done till the reformation.

In 1534, the earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, being summoned by the king to England, left his

son, lord Thomas, to supply his place. A rumour having been circulated that the earl was beheaded, caused his son to rise in open rebellion, who, collecting together a considerable force, besieged the city and castle of Dublin. The city was assailed at several places, New-gate pierced, and part of the suburbs burned, when the citizens sallied out and defeated the besiegers. It was on the consideration of the great valour and services of the citizens upon this occasion, that king Henry gave them the dissolved monastery of All Hallows, &c.

In 1541, Henry was proclaimed king of Ireland, the title being voted by the Irish parliament, who passed several statutes of rather a singular nature, among which were the following :

“ That noblemen be allowed no more than twenty cubits, or bundles of linen, in their shirts. And that inferior persons be proportionably confined in this article of Irish magnificence.”

“ That none be allowed to dye their shirts with saffron, according to the custom of the old natives, on pain of twenty shillings to be levied on the offender.”

“ That murder and robbery be punished with a fine, half of which should be paid to the king, and half to the chieftain of the district; but that rape and wilful murder be punished capitally.”

The king's supremacy and the reformation were not eagerly embraced in Ireland, but by the zealous efforts of George Brown, archbishop of Dublin, many of the clergy acknowledged Henry head of the church of Ireland, and others afterwards followed their example.

STATE OF DUBLIN FROM HENRY VIII. TO JAMES II.

In the reign of Edward VI. the English liturgy was first read in Christ church, in 1550, and the following year was printed in Dublin. This, it is supposed, was the first book ever printed in Ireland. Queen Mary suppressed the reading of it during her reign, but it was revived by queen Elizabeth, in 1559, who ordered large bibles in English to be placed in St. Patrick's and Christ church.

In 1607, in the reign of James I. a conspiracy was formed to surprize the castle of Dublin, but frustrated. The year after the charters of the city were renewed with additional privileges.

In 1647, the marquis of Ormond was compelled by necessity to surrender the city to the parliament commissioners. Two years after he laid siege to it, but was defeated by colonel Jones, governor, with the loss of 4000 killed; and 2517 prisoners. In August, the same year, Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin, with 9000 foot, and 4000 horse, and having settled the civil and military establishments

of the city, marched with 10,000 men to besiege Drogheda.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the resignation of Richard, the castle was surprised and taken by a party of general officers in favour of king Charles II. It was afterwards retaken by sir Hardress Waller for the parliament, but being besieged for five days, he surrendered. The king, after his restoration, complimented the city with a collar of S S, and granted a foot company to the mayor, on whom he conferred the honour of lord mayor. He afterwards gave 500*l.* per year in lieu of the foot company. Sir Daniel Bellingham was the first lord mayor, and his Mayoralty house was built by himself, at the corner of Fishamble-street and Castle-street, now occupied by Mr. Revell, linen-draper. In this house he kept his mayoralty in 1665.

STATE OF DUBLIN UNDER JAMES II.

On the arrival of king James II. in Dublin, in March, 1688, the Protestant citizens were exposed to extreme difficulties. James called a parliament, which passed an act to repeal the act of settlement, and another by which near 3000 Protestants were attainted of high treason. Trinity college was soon occupied by soldiers, who forcibly ejected the fellows and students. The communion plate, library and furniture were all seized, the chapel con-

verted into a magazine, and chambers into prisons. Such as obtained their personal liberty, procured it only through the intercession of the bishop of Meath, upon condition that three of them should not meet together on pain of death: Christ church, and some others, were also seized, and orders issued to forbid more than five Protestants to assemble together, either in churches, houses, streets or fields, on the same punishment.

The arbitrary conduct of James and his parliament was severely felt by the citizens and country in other respects. The parliament voted him 20,000*l.* per month, to be levied from lands, and he afterwards, by his own prerogative, added as much more on all chattles. Yet even this did not satisfy his present demands, and he seized the tools and engines of one Moore, who by virtue of a patent of the late king, enjoyed the right of a copper coinage in Ireland, and established a mint in Dublin. The refuse of metals, such as old cannons, broken bells, old brass, household utensils of the basest kind, &c. were assiduously collected, and from every pound weight of such vile materials, of the value of about three pence or four pence, pieces were coined that were made current by proclamation to the amount of five pounds in nominal value.

A few months after, another proclamation was issued, to raise the value of this vile currency, when the half-crowns were called in, and being restamp-

ed, made to pass for crowns, though not intrinsically worth a farthing. Brass and copper becoming scarce, it was afterwards made of worse materials, tin and pewter, and intruded on the people with many circumstances of cruelty and insolence, so that old debts of 1000*l.* were sometimes discharged for pieces of vile metal not worth thirty shillings.

James however derived an advantage, for having by proclamation set a rate on the staple articles of the kingdom, he frequently demanded them at this rate, and exported them to France. It appears from the master of the mint's accounts, that of this sort of money were coined 1,596,799*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

King James, who had left Dublin with 6000 French troops to join his army on the banks of the Boyne, on his being defeated, fled to the city, which was soon threatened with all the evils of anarchy. James remained only one night at the castle, where he assembled his civil officers, related his disaster, and on the following day set off for Waterford, breaking down bridges to prevent being pursued, and embarked immediately for France.

Dublin now was all in confusion. Most of James's civil officers fled, some of them had proposed to set the city on fire, the suburbs were in flames, and no detachment sent from king William to secure the town. To the conduct of a mi-

litary officer of the family of Kildare, is attributed the preservation of order; to him the castle was surrendered after he was liberated from confinement, when sending expresses to William's camp, assistance was obtained.

To perpetuate the memory of this important event, the citizens of Dublin erected the statue of William on horseback, in brass, in College-green.

STATE OF DUBLIN SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

Nothing particular occurred during the reign of William, except the more permanent establishment of the Protestant religion.

Since the revolution, the city of Dublin has greatly been enlarged, and embellished with some of the most superb edifices, that are scarcely to be equalled in Europe. The spirit of industry now manifested, is a proof of the wisdom of government in repealing the several laws that restrained the commerce of Ireland.

Previous to the year 1779, the restrictions on trade were extremely prejudicial to Irish manufacturers, and frequently occasioned much dissatisfaction. After several fruitless attempts had been made to remove these injudicious restraints, both houses of parliament presented an address to his Majesty for a free trade, which was favourably

answered. But its being suspended rather longer than was expected, occasioned a very numerous and dangerous mob to assemble in the city, before the parliament house, who insulted the members, and endeavoured to force them to swear that they would support their country, by voting for a short money bill. The Attorney General's house was demolished, and the general cry was "a free trade, and a short money bill."

After the tumult had subsided, the subject claimed more attention, and such bills were passed as were calculated to afford effectual commercial relief to the people of Ireland. These laws were received with much joy and exultation in Dublin.

Within these few years, Dublin has undergone, from the spirit and wealth of its citizens, a multitude of improvements.

In 1798, a rebellion which broke out in Ireland, May 23, placed Dublin in a very critical situation. Numbers were apprehended and executed. Lord Edward Fitzgerad, being arrested, died of the wounds he received on that occasion. It was not till the following year, that this rebellion was totally subdued.

On the 1st January, 1801, the Union act became an operative law, Ireland being united to England. The imperial united standard was on this occasion first displayed upon Bedford-tower, Dublin castle.

The removal of the parliament from the metropolis has proved very injurious to the trade of the city, and the parliament house, a most elegant building, was afterwards sold to the governor of the bank of Ireland, for a national bank.

On the evening of the 23d July, 1803, another rebellion broke out in the city, which produced considerable alarm. Lord Kilwarden, and his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, were among several that were murdered in Thomas-street. The insurgents were however dispersed in a few hours, and many of them taken. Among the principal conspirators was a Mr. Robert Emmet, of great abilities, who, with several others, were afterwards tried, found guilty, and executed. In consequence of this conspiracy, the city was proclaimed under martial law for some time, barriers were placed at the several canal bridges, and other entrances into the city, with guards, and all persons confined to their houses after nine o'clock at night.

ITS MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

It is probable, that during the time the Danes were in possession of Dublin, every citizen was a soldier; and it appears, that when it became subject to the English, in the reign of Henry II. there was little variation in its military government in this respect, as most who settled in the city assumed more of the military than either the mechanical or commercial character.

After the several corporations were established, the military forces of the city were principally composed of them. There were then only twenty companies, each commanded by its respective master, as captain, under whom were several subordinate officers of different ranks. The principal magistrate was the commander in chief.

This military body of citizens gave many proofs of their personal valour, not only in defending the city, but also in several actions fought in different parts of the country. They were composed of both foot and horse. The foot, consisting of twenty companies, were mustered and exercised four times a year. On Easter Monday and Midsummer eve, when the mayor and sheriffs commanded in person; and on May-day and St. Peter's eve, officers, called the mayor and sheriff of the Bull-ring, commanded the unmarried men. The horse were mustered on Shrove Tuesday by the sheriffs of the city.

ITS ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

It is recorded, that in the year 448, Alphin M'Eochaid, king of Dublin, and all his subjects, were converted to the Christian faith by the preaching of St. Patrick. Whether this account be correct or no, it appears evident, that the inhabitants of Dublin, and the Irish in general, made a profession of Christianity before the arrival of the Danes and Norwegians.

The Danes, on their first landing and taking possession of Dublin, were Pagans, but about the year 948, they are said to have embraced the Christian faith. In, or about, the year 1038, Sitricus, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, built the cathedral of Christ church. Other churches and religious houses were afterwards erected by them.

It does not however appear that the Roman liturgy and forms of public worship were generally introduced till about the year 1110, nor were they fully confirmed before the arrival of king Henry II. The city continued from that time attached to the see of Rome till the reign of Henry VIII.

The city of Dublin is now an archiepiscopal see. It was first erected into a bishopric in 1084, and into an archbishopric in 1152. Its ecclesiastical government is vested in its archbishop, archdeacon and other clergy. The archbishop is primate of Ireland, and bishop of Glendelagh.

THE SEVERAL PLAGUES.

Dublin, previous to its improved state, was frequently visited with dreadful pestilential contagions, that swept away at different times a considerable number of its inhabitants. Its unhealthy state then, might be attributed, in a considerable degree, to the narrowness of the streets, want of water, no common sewer, and the vast projection of the houses that confined the putrid air; and its exemp-

tion from such calamities might be ascribed to the removal of these impediments, its truly improved state, the erection of public edifices for the reception of infectious persons, and the attention of government in prohibiting any communication with vessels or persons from an unhealthy country, till they have performed quarantine.

During the time that king Henry II. resided in Dublin, both pestilence and famine appeared to threaten not only the city but the kingdom. This, with the rebellion of his son, and the danger of a revolt in Normandy, caused the king to return sooner than he intended.

In 1204, during the reign of king John, the plague again appeared in Dublin, and in 1348 it raged to that degree that the city lost by this visitation 14,000 of its inhabitants. In 1370 and 1383, it again broke out, and in 1447 the same calamity accompanied with famine, spread devastation in city and country.

From 1462 to 1470, the city was seldom free from the plague. In 1484 and 1525, the same contagion raged, which was followed, in 1528, by a pestilential sickness, called the English sweat, that swept away a great number of the citizens, among whom was the archbishop and lord chancellor.

In 1575, the city lost upwards of 3,000 of its inhabitants by the pestilence. Dublin is said then to

have been so depopulated, that grass grew in the streets. It broke out on the 7th June, and continued to the 17th October. During its continuance, the mayor and sheriffs held their courts at Glassmanogue, at that time a country village.

In 1604, and the two following years, the city was again visited with a contagion, but it does not appear to have raged so violently as those before noticed. The last that seems to claim our attention broke out in 1650, the year following the arrival of Oliver Cromwell in Dublin.

CHAP. II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, is situated in the province of Leinster, in the county of Dublin, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London, Lat. 53. 21. Long. 6. 15.

It is the second city in his Britannic Majesty's dominions, and generally considered the fifth, but is now probably the fourth, if not the third, in Europe, and though it yields in extent, yet not in architectural beauties, to the first. It is seated at the bottom of a large and spacious bay, to which

It gives name, and into which the river Anna Liffey-disembogues itself:

It consists of two principal divisions, the North and South, which the river divides nearly into two equal parts, both of which are principally in the county of the city of Dublin, but some parts are in the county. It extends from East to West along the river near three miles, and is about the same breadth. A road, called the Circular-road, nearly surrounds the whole, near which, without, is the Grand canal on the South, and the Royal canal on the North.

A view of the city from an elevated situation, such as St. Patrick's steeple, or lord Nelson's monument, is interesting. It is probably equal to any in the united kingdom. The bay to the East below the city, the variegated beauties of the adjacent county, and the neatness of the blue slating, with which the houses are universally covered, greatly contribute to add to the grandeur of the prospect.

Dublin contains 750 streets, lanes, alleys, courts and quays, 6 squares or greens, and about 16,500 houses, ware-houses and other buildings. The principal streets are wide and airy, and equal to London, and surpass all others in Europe for the accommodation of passengers of every description, and convenience of trade. They are paved in the

middle for carriages, and on each side is a flagged foot path for foot passengers. The shops are handsomely fitted up, with considerable taste, and so near are the resemblance of several streets to some in the metropolis of England, that a stranger from that city might imagine he was in London.

The markets are well supplied with flesh, fowl and fish, the latter in higher perfection than in any other capital in Europe. The inhabitants are principally supplied with coals from different parts of England. Water is conveyed through the city by pipes, from a large reservoir or bason at the West end of the town, belonging to the Grand canal company, and to supply any deficiency of such houses as have not leaden pipes, public fountains are erected in several parts of the city.

Since the Union, the number of nobility who were resident have decreased, but the city has been considerably enlarged. It was supposed by many, that one of the effects of the Union would be a reduction of rents and fines, yet both have been very much raised, and are still encreasing. There are few cities or towns, where the inhabitants who possess the universal medium of exchange, can be more freely supplied with every article of necessity, or luxury.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

The Civil government of the city is vested by several charters, from the kings of England, to the Corporation of the city of Dublin. It consists of the Lord Mayor, the board of Aldermen, and the Common Council.

THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor is chosen annually, and is chief magistrate of the city during his mayoralty. He is chosen from the board of Aldermen, generally the first in seniority, and when chosen, is declared Lord Mayor elect. The election takes place at a quarter assembly, mostly held in April, and on the 30th Sept. following he enters into office.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen are chosen for life from among the Sheriffs Peers, or those who have either served or fined for the office of High Sheriff. They are twenty-four in number. The electors are the Lord Mayor, board of Aldermen and Common Council. All the Aldermen are justices of the peace for the city and liberties. The President of the Court of Conscience is always an Alderman who has been Lord Mayor, who enters on that office at the expiration of his mayoralty.

The Lord Mayor, the Recorder and the Aldermen, are judges of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or the king's judges to try capital offences and misdemeanors for the city. One Alderman presides at each Police office, and the one at the head office is Superintendent magistrate. All Aldermen, however, are not Police magistrates.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council, (exclusive of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen before noticed,) consists of ninety-six members, chosen by their respective guilds or companies, of which there are twenty-five in number. They are elected for three years, and the election takes place in November, every three years. In addition to which are the Sheriffs Peers, who are perpetual members of the Commons, but who are not to exceed forty-eight in number. The two Sheriffs are also members of the Commons, in which they preside for the time being.

The Sheriffs, who are strictly officers of the king, are chosen annually from among the Commons. They are previous to their being elected sworn to be worth 2000*l.* over and above their just debts.

The Lord Mayor and board of Aldermen do not sit with the Common Council, except at the end of every three years, to examine into the qualifications, returns, &c. of the persons elected to

serve in the Common Council for the three ensuing years.

By the late Police act, one of the three magistrates appointed at each Police office, is to be a member of the Common Council. Six are therefore justices of the peace, who are nominated by the lord lieutenant.

Every Freeman of the city of Dublin, although he has no vote in the Common Council, unless a member, has a vote in the election of a member of parliament.

POLICE OFFICES AND MAGISTRATES:

In order that strangers may know where to obtain redress, in case of injury, it may be necessary to give a list of the police offices, where magistrates sit every day.

By an act of parliament passed in the 48th of his present majesty, the police of Dublin underwent a very material change, by which it now is nearly similar to the police establishment of London. The city and liberty is divided into six districts, to each of which three magistrates are appointed, one or more of whom sit every day from ten to three o'clock in the afternoon, and from seven to eight in the evening.

HEAD POLICE OFFICE.

No. I.—CASTLE DIVISION,

*No. 5, Exchange-court.*Alderman Pemberton, *Chief Police Magistrate.*

Counsellor Hare.

Major Henry Charles Sirr.

*Receiver to the Public Offices, J. Cathcart Lees, Esq.**Secretary, Charles Tod, Esq.**Chief Clerk, Mr. W. Crawford.**Chief Constable, Mr. Michael Farrell.*

No. II.—LIBERTY DIVISION,

No. 4, Ellis's Quay.

Alderman King.

Counsellor Smyth.

William Lindsay, Esq.

*Chief Clerk, Mr. Hill Wilson.**Chief Constable, Mr. George Painé.*

No. III.—SECOND LIBERTY DIVISION,

No. 90, James's-street.

Alderman Archer.

Counsellor Milford.

Joshua Dixon, Esq.

*Chief Clerk, Mr. W. Browne.**Chief Constable, Mr. Fred. G. Bourns.*

NO. IV.—KING'S INNS DIVISION,

No. 30, Upper Ormond-quay.

Alderman Sir William Stamer, Bart.

Counsellor Turner.

James Blacker, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Mr. John Atkinson.

Chief Constable, Mr. Charles Sims.

NO. V.—MOUNTJOY SQUARE DIVISION,

No. 32, Jervis-street.

Alderman Darley.

Counsellor Babington.

William Long, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Mr. Alexander Anderson.

Chief Constable, Mr. Robert Beatty.

NO. VI.—MERRION SQUARE DIVISION,

No. 15, Duke-street.

Alderman Hone.

Counsellor Guinness.

Mark Magrath, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Mr. L. Bomford.

Chief Constable, Mr. John Campbell.

The magistrates of these offices are appointed to examine persons accused of felonies of various descriptions, conspiracies, frauds, riots, assaults, and misdemeanors of different kinds; also, to hear and determine in a summary way particular cases,

and administering affidavits to all who apply to them, &c. &c.

There are 100 police-men under this establishment, of whom a certain number attend each office every day, and patrol the city every night. They all wear a blue uniform, and a hanger by their side. There are also 700 watch-men, who keep watch every night, some of whom are on duty at several watch-houses every day.

CAUTIONS TO STRANGERS.

In so populous a city as Dublin it is unreasonable to suppose that there will be no depredations committed, or that it is unnecessary to caution strangers against characters that always lurk in every metropolis. There are however, comparatively speaking, but few highway robberies committed, and some species of swindling known in other cities, are scarcely heard of here; however, caution is necessary.

Travellers coming to Dublin should carefully avoid the approach to town after dark, by coming in before, as they may be in danger of being robbed by footpads, or having their luggage cut from behind the carriage.

If a person is in any way assaulted, or attacked by thieves or others, whilst walking the streets at night, he should instantly call the watch, who

will immediately repair to his assistance. Street robberies, however, seldom occur in Dublin.

Persons who go to the four courts in term time, should carefully avoid taking any thing valuable in their pockets, as they are in danger of having them picked. The same caution is necessary in going to the play house, as, at the entrance in particular, several have been deprived of their property.

In asking questions, or enquiring the way, always apply at a shop.

Hackney coach-men and car-men are in general, in Dublin, very apt to impose on strangers, by demanding much over their fare. They will also frequently refuse to proceed without an agreement, notwithstanding the penalties they are exposed to by law. Those, therefore, who call a coach, should, before they enter, observe the number, and if imposed on, or the coachman misbehaves, they may obtain redress, on application at the Superintendent magistrate's office, Exchange-court. By the recollection of the number also, there may be a chance of recovering any property that may be carelessly left in the coach.

Mock auctions, in which a variety of incredible frauds are practised upon the unwary, ought to be cautiously avoided. They are generally in alleys, where a few puffers, who have some articles to dispose of, attend to bid when strangers enter.

ITS POPULATION.

The population of Dublin, for its extent, is greater than several other large cities. For although the streets are generally wider, and the opulent possess the most extensive concerns, yet a considerable part of the city is so much crowded, that in many houses every room is occupied by a separate family, and it is not uncommon in some to find three families in the same apartment. From a careful survey twice taken of Plunket-street, it appeared that thirty-two contiguous houses contained 917 souls. St. Michael's parish contains about 440 to an acre, and 16 to an house.

That the number of room-keepers must be very numerous in Dublin is evident, when it is considered, that *one* charitable society, instituted for the relief of the sick and indigent of that description, relieved within the space of one year, no less than 9959 families, containing 39,175 persons! And it is more than probable, that had their means been adequate, more than double that number would have been relieved.

In 1644, the inhabitants of Dublin were numbered by order of government, when it appears they amounted to 8159. In 1681, they had encreased to 40,000; and in 1753, they were estimated by Dr. Ruttty, at 128,570. In 1798, the most accurate survey was made by the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, vicar of St. Catherine's parish, when the number of persons and habitations appear as following:

NAMES OF PARISHES, &c.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses Inhabited.	Houses Waste.	Average to a House.
St. James's	- - - - -	2871	3233	6104	538	32	11.34
St. Catharine's	- - - - -	8977	11199	20176	1481	140	13.62
St. Luke's	- - - - -	3028	4213	7241	454	41	15.95
St. Nicholas Without	- - - - -	5258	7048	12306	950	55	12.95
St. Nicholas Within	- - - - -	514	607	1121	107	10	10.48
St. Auden's	- - - - -	2353	2838	5191	415	53	12.6
St. Michael's	- - - - -	1198	1401	2599	163	20	15.94
St. John's	- - - - -	1939	2203	4142	295	31	14.8
St. Werburgh's	- - - - -	1648	1981	3629	305	33	11.9
St. Bridget's	- - - - -	3536	4473	8009	744	27	10.76
St. Peter's	- - - - -	6890	9173	16063	1512	116	10.61
St. Anne's	- - - - -	3071	4157	7228	711	86	10.17
St. Andrew's	- - - - -	3516	4166	7682	509	63	10.83
St. Mark's	- - - - -	3847	4845	8692	646	61	13.45
Deanery of St. Patrick	- - - - -	922	1159	2081	164	11	12.84
- Ditto Christ Church	- - - - -	108	125	233	23	2	10.1
Total on the South side of the River Liffey		49676	62821	112497	9215	731	12.2

NAMES OF PARISHES, &c.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses Inhabited.	Houses Waste.	Average to a House.
St. Paul's	- - - - -	4288	5616	9904	1050	116	9.43
St. Michan's	- - - - -	8061	10031	18092	1520	141	12.56
St. Mary's	- - - - -	7290	9364	16654	1590	43	10.47
St. Thomas's	- - - - -	3753	4809	8562	892	82	9.6
St. George's	- - - - -	2211	2885	5096	587	89	8.68
Total on the North side in 1798	- - - - -	25603	32705	58308	5639	471	
Spring Garden, omitted in the parishes of St. Thomas and St. George, as re- turned by Conservators in 1804	- - - - -	-	-	1286	345	-	
Total population, North of the Liffey	- - - - -	-	-	59594	5984	471	
Total population South of the Liffey	- - - - -	-	-	112497	9215	731	
Total population of Dublin	- - - - -	-	-	172091	15199	1202	

In addition to the total amount of the foregoing table should be added,

For the Garrison, about. . . .	7,000
Royal Hospital,	400
Foundling Hospital, . .	558
St. Patrick's Hospital, .	155
House of Industry, . .	1,637
Trinity College,	529

On the supposition, therefore, that Spring-garden and Ormond-market were nearly the same in 1798 as in 1804, the total population of Dublin, in 1798, may be estimated at 182,370 persons.

From the return made by the conservators in 1804, the number was not so great by 4192, but if we may infer from the enlargement of the city since that time, and other circumstances, there is reason to suppose that the population has encreased, and may now be estimated at near 200,000.

DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

As no bills of mortality are recorded in Dublin similar to those in London, it is not possible to calculate accurately the number of deaths that annually take place in this city. Among the class of those who are in comfortable circumstances, we have reason to suppose, that the number is not greater in proportion to any other large and healthy

city in the united kingdom; but among the lower class of inhabitants, it is to be feared that the proportion is much greater. The density of population in some parts, connected with poverty, wretchedness, want of cleanliness, and inebriety, is sufficient to compel us to form this opinion.

The number who have died of the Fever, have been considerably reduced since the Fever-hospitals has been opened. The same might be observed respecting the Small-pox since inoculation for the Cow-pox has been introduced. The Cow-pox is said to have entirely eradicated the Small-pox from several cities of the Continent, and if it were possible entirely to prohibit inoculation for the Small-pox, that disease would probably shortly become totally extinct.

The total number of deaths in Dublin may be estimated at near 5,000 annually.

SALUBRITY OF CLIMATE.

The atmosphere of Dublin may fairly be deemed as healthy as most cities in the world. In the modern part of the city in particular, the broadness of the streets, and the extent of ground occupied by every separate family, must greatly contribute to promote health. The winter in general is not so cold, nor the summer so hot as in England, and snow seldom lies so long on the ground.

In the ancient part of the city, where the streets are, with a few exceptions, generally narrow, and the houses crowded together, it cannot be supposed that the same salutary blessing is enjoyed to the same extent. These impediments to health are, however, diminishing every year, and it is to be hoped, that others will also be removed that disgrace the city. Slaughtering houses should never be permitted in a great and populous city. The barbarity daily practised in the streets is shocking to humanity, and calls for the interference of government. Dairies, where cows are perpetually confined in narrow yards, and fed on grains, &c. should never be allowed, as the quantity of filth suffered to accumulate must contribute to infect the air. Yet, notwithstanding these and many other impediments to a free and salubrious air, the city of Dublin may justly be said to be a healthy city.

CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS.

The consumption of provisions in Dublin is very considerable, as the nobility, merchants and tradesmen's tables, are as profusely supplied as any of the same rank in any other country. Butcher's meat is not so dear as in London, and poultry and fish are much cheaper.

ANIMAL FOOD.

The markets in Dublin are daily supplied with provisions of the most excellent quality. A few

stalls, however, are to be found in every market, where a small portion of butcher's meat is exposed to sale, that has been ill fed, and some even unfit for consumption. This, when discovered by the lord mayor, (who generally pays close attention to the markets,) is seized, and sometimes the owner is fined. The price of beef and veal is generally from 5*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.; mutton, 7*d.*; lamb, nearly the same, or rather under, and pork, cheaper, generally from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.

POULTRY.

The markets are abundantly supplied with poultry, in great perfection, of every kind. It is not therefore in Dublin, as it is in London, that poultry is confined principally to the tables of the opulent and luxurious. In general a goose may be purchased for 3*s.* or 4*s.*; a turkey, for 5*s.* or 6*s.*; a fowl, for 2*s.* or 3*s.* and chickens, for 2*s.* or 3*s.* a pair. The turkeys are probably the finest ever exhibited for sale at any market.

FISH.

The rivers of Ireland, and the seas round her coast, teem with that delicate and useful food. The quantity of fish consumed in Dublin is very considerable, and of excellent quality. Cod, haddock, ling, ray, flounders, herrings, oysters, cockles, and most fish, are very reasonable in price, except lobsters; cod can frequently be bought at the rate of about 2*d.* per lb. There are no sprats, and it is seldom, that any shrimps are brought to Dublin market.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Vegetable are commonly cheap. Strawberries are excessively fine, but fruit in Dublin, in general, is not so reasonable as in London. There are upwards of 15,000 stones of potatoes consumed in Dublin daily, or 34,218 tons annually. They are generally from 7*d.* to 9*d.* per stone, except when they first come in season, when they are very dear.

WHEAT, FLOUR, OATS AND OATMEAL.

It appears from the Dublin Corn-market weekly notes, that from the 24th June, 1809, to same date, 1810, there were sold in the Dublin market, of wheat, 47,135 barrels of 20 stone; of flour, 464,825 Cwt.; of Oats, 123,873 barrels of 14 stone, and of Oatmeal, 38,611 Cwt. As the consumption of potatoes is considerable, bread is not very generally used at dinner, by persons in moderate circumstances. It is in common very good, but too frequently deficient in weight. The lord mayor and market jury often seize from bakers and huxters a considerable quantity, which is generally applied to some charitable institution. If bakers were fined in proportion to the nature of the offence, it might operate more effectually to prevent a practice so injurious to the public in general, and the poor in particular. The small loaves are generally more deficient, and bread baked on a Saturday, for the night, and Sunday morning sale, as it is seldom detected, while the labouring poor

who receive their wages late at night, are defrauded. A late market jury, whose attention were called to this fact, spent the whole of the Sunday forenoon in scouring a very considerable number of huxter shops in the vicinity, and found nearly the whole quantity of bread in their possession very deficient.

PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

The wholesome and excellent beverage, porter, is now much more generally used in Ireland than it was a few years past, and its consumption is daily encreasing. It is not so dear as in England, though it is little, if any, inferior to the generality that is made in London. The importation, therefore, of English porter, is now, very inconsiderable, and solely confined to one person. There are several very extensive breweries in Dublin. The price by the quart is $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. it is the same by the bottle. The number of porter-houses in Dublin is very considerable; in some streets there are three or four adjoining each other.

Porter obtained its name in England about the year 1730, from the following circumstance: prior to the above period, the malt liquors in general use were, ale, beer, and two-penny, and it was customary for the drinkers of malt liquor to call for a pint or quart of half-and-half, *i.e.* half of ale and half of beer; half of ale and half of two-penny, or half of beer and half of two-penny. In the course of time, it also became the practice

to call for a pint or quart of three-threads, meaning a third of each; thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks for a pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer, of the name of Harwood, conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavors of ale, beer and two-penny. He did so, and succeeded, calling it entire, or entire-butt-beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt, and being a hearty, nourishing liquor, it was suitable for porters, and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of porter.

MARKETS.

ORMOND MARKET, Ormond-quay, is an excellent market for butcher's meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c. &c. near to which is Pill-lane, noted for fish.

PATRICK'S MARKET, Patrick-street, is also a very excellent market, where as fine meat is sold as ever was exhibited, particularly at the stalls between Bride's-alley and Bull-alley: One side of the street only is applied to butcher's shambles, and the other to poulterer's, grocer's, huxter's shops, &c. &c.

CASTLE MARKET, George's-street, though small, is a very good market. There are two entrances into it from William-street.

CITY MARKET, Blackhall-row, has seldom little else in it but mutton, lamb and pork.

CLARENDON MARKET, William-street.

NORFOLK MARKET, Great Britain-street.

FLEET MARKET, Townsend-street. There are two Markets off this street, both of which have excellent beef, &c. &c. The shipping are supplied much from these markets.

MEATH MARKET, Hanbury-lane, in the Liberty.

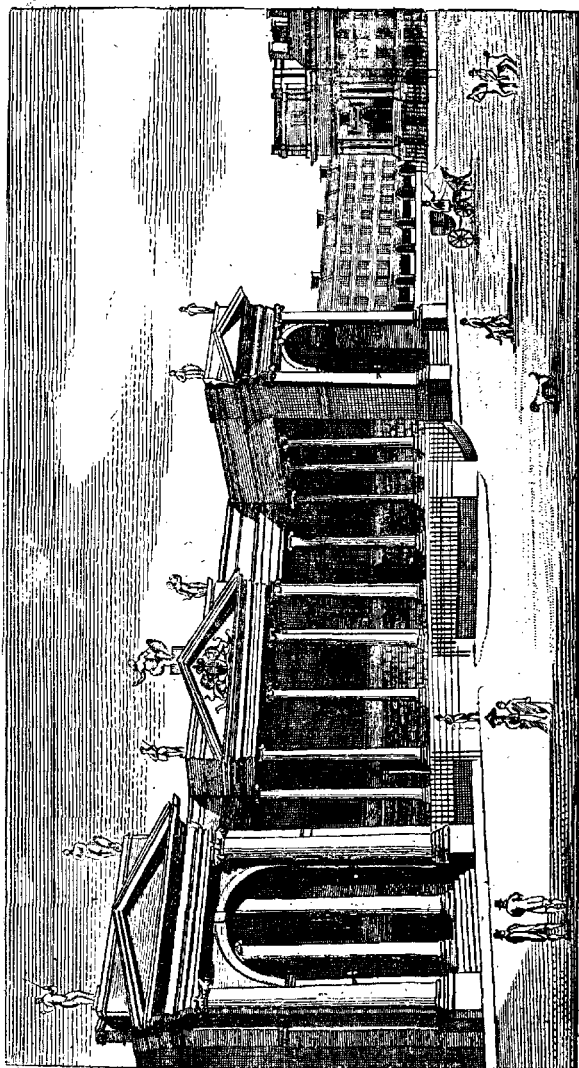
SMITHFIELD MARKET, where live cattle, hay and straw, are sold.

CORN MARKET. Since the insurrection of 1803, the Corn-market has been removed to near the Grand Canal harbour.

SPITTLEFIELDS MARKET, where bacon is more generally sold, is near Mark's-alley.

CONSUMPTION OF COALS.

The annual consumption of coals in Dublin is very considerable, though many thousand tons of turf are brought by the two canals to the metropolis. From the 5th January, 1808, to the 5th January, 1809, the quantity of coals imported were 237,349 tons, which may be considered about the annual consumption, but through various circumstances, there was an unprecedented diminution the last year, of 72,778 tons, so that coals at one time were very high in price. In general they are



NATIONAL BANK

about from 27s. to 30s. a Ton. A company, under the firm of "Thomas Harrison & Co." has lately been established on the City-quay, for supplying the public throughout the year at a moderate price, which has certainly been of considerable service to the inhabitants of the city, in keeping down the price of that necessary article. There are also public coal-yards established in Dublin, where poor room-keepers are supplied with coals at reduced prices, when they are extravagantly high,

CHAP. III.

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS THAT SEVERALLY DESERVE NOTICE IN DUBLIN.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.

THIS truly superb building is situated on the North side of College-green, and near Trinity college. It was began in the year 1729, during the administration of lord Carteret, was ten years building, and, exclusive of considerable additions since made, cost 40,000*l*.

It was originally designed for, and until the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800, was occupied as the Senatorial hall of the Irish parliament. And it must be acknowledged, that not only the British empire, but Europe, could not boast of one so spacious and stately. For architectural beauties it is supposed to have no rival.

It is built of Portland stone. Its grand portico in College-green extends 147 feet. It is of the Ionic order, and may be imitated, but we believe it has not yet been exceeded. It is said to have been designed by Mr. Cassel, though Sir Edward Lovet Pearce was considered the architect, and under his inspection it was principally executed, but on his demise it was completed by Arthur Dobbs, Esq.

Its site, including court yards, covers 1A. 2R. 13½P. or upwards of an acre and a half of land, and on the roof, which is principally flat, a regiment of soldiers might be placed to act with considerable effect, in case of danger.

On the 27th February, 1792, a great part of the House of Commons was consumed by fire, but it was soon restored to equal, if not superior grandeur. Two new fronts were also added, elegantly executed from a design of Mr. Gandon's. The East front opens into Westmoreland-street, and the West, into Foster-place.

After the removal of the Irish parliament, this stately edifice was bought for a National Bank; when, after considerable alterations were made, it was opened for that purpose, on the 6th June, 1808.

The changes that have been made to convert it to its present use, are mostly internal, though the exterior differs in some parts. The South East end, opposite the College, has been made to correspond with the South West. Iron palisades have been also placed round the building, and lamps, which produce a good effect. There is also a very considerable addition now erecting to the West, in Foster-place, which covers the late site of Parliament-row, which, when completed, will cause that end to have a very different appearance. No expense has been spared, or taste wanting, to make it, for elegance, the first Bank in the world. The Bank of England is far inferior to the Bank of Ireland. A stranger will not regret viewing this building. The architect, under whom all the alterations and additions have been executed, to apply it to its present purpose, is Francis Johnston, Esq.

The entrance into the Bank, is by the great front in College-green, by two doors, one at the East, and the other at the West end of the portico. The most general door of entrance is the Western, which opens into a spacious hall, 30 feet square. On the right, is the entrance into the Cash office,

which being situated in the centre of the building, both doors lead to that immediately on entering of either. Near the Cash office door is the West corridore, which leads to several offices, the Accountant General's private office, the Book-keeper's, the Bill Ledgers, the Governor's room, principal Safe, Waiting rooms, and various other apartments. The corridore is continued North and East, and is upwards of 80 feet long in every direction.

To the left of the hall is the Accountant General's office, and the South corridore, which leads to the Examiner's, the Bullion, and the Runners' offices, a large flagged yard, and to the West hall and door in Foster-place. The public Safe or Repository for plate, &c. is near this entrance, and is 60 feet long, by 34 feet broad. Some of the offices have chimney pieces, and grates of uncommon elegance.

CASH OFFICE.—This office exceeds, by far, any thing of the kind, for elegance and extent. It is 70 feet by 53 feet, which is 550 square feet larger than the Cash office of the Bank of England, that being 79 feet by 40 feet. It is 50 feet high. The doors, desks and offices are all mahogany, (as they are throughout the Bank,) and executed in a very neat and regular form.

Every part of the office is well lighted from above, and in such a manner, that it has justly

claimed much admiration. One row of mirror windows on one side, being made so conformable to sashes on the other, that few would discover the deception. It produces a good effect.

In this office, lodgments are made, post bills issued, accepted, examined, marked and paid; notes issued and exchanged, and drafts examined, marked and paid. The offices are numbered, and on the wall is painted their separate departments for information, yet we cannot help remarking, that notwithstanding all the care and regularity that has been attended to, a stranger may find himself at a loss to know to which office to apply, to get his business transacted, particularly notes exchanged. It therefore sometimes happens, that a person who wishes a note or notes exchanged, after waiting a considerable time for his turn, is told, that he must go up higher or lower, according to the value of the note.

Thus, for instance, if a person wishes small notes for one of five pounds, and he apply to either of the offices where he sees "*small notes exchanged*," and there are none marked for any other, this is not their business, but of one where "*notes are issued*." We must also remark, that sometimes one clerk refers his business to another; but in general every attention is paid to the accommodation of the public.

This office is open from ten to three o'clock, when the doors are closed, and only those within at that time can have their business attended to. Private bankers' notes are received in lodgments only, till two o'clock.

BULLION OFFICE.—This office is open from ten to two o'clock, to issue bank tokens for notes, and notes for tokens, for any sum not less than ten pounds. It is of the greatest utility to persons in business, and the public in general, and has happily relieved Ireland from the injurious effects of a vile species of currency, that a few years past almost put a total stagnation to business, and materially injured thousands.

On Saturdays in particular much business is done in this office, on account of the number who apply for silver on that day. Persons, therefore, who want notes for tokens should carefully avoid going on that day, as the office is so crowded, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain them at that time.

This office appears too small for the present business connected with it, for frequently almost as much is done by persons who are waiting, exchanging one with the other, as is done in a regular way; an error, we think, that with several others, requires to be attended to in this office.

RUNNERS' OFFICE.—This is open from two to three o'clock, and from five to six o'clock in the evening, for the payment of bills that fall due to the Bank of Ireland on that day, and have not been paid when called for, were made payable. During the public hours of business, the entrance is by the front door in College-green, but in the evening, by the West door in Foster-place, where the Runners attend to receive the same, agreeable to notice left. Post bills, or private bank notes, are not receivable in payment for bills in the Bank of Ireland. Bills that become due on a Sunday are not payable till Monday, except English bills, which are payable on the Saturday before.

A new Runners' office is now erecting at the East entrance of the grand portico, the door of which will be close to the outer iron gate in College-green, to the right.

Having briefly taken notice of some of the most public offices that are convenient to the Western front entrance, we shall now proceed to such as are on the opposite side, and nearer the Eastern front door.

This door opens into a vestibule hall, to the left of which is the Stock and Transfer offices, the latter of which is 40 : 6 feet by 26 : 7 feet. Through this hall you pass to another that is oblong, to the left of which is the Cash office door, and opposite

is the Chief Cashier's office. From this hall also, is one of the entrances into the Court of Proprietors, or the late House of Lords, and the East corridor, which leads to several offices and apartments. Those that appear to claim more particular attention, are the Discount office, the Directors' room, Silver Safe, Secretary and Assistant Secretary's offices, and principal Safe, which lies between the Governors and Directors' rooms.

THE COURT OF PROPRIETORS, OR LATE HOUSE OF LORDS.—This stately court has not met with the same fate as the late elegant House of Commons. For while the site of one can scarcely be traced, the House of Peers remains the same as when occupied for its original purpose. It is 73 feet long, by 30 feet broad, it is neat and convenient, and the bare view of it, cannot but cause some reflection to an Irishman!

Here are two large pieces of tapestry, well executed by a Dutch artist. One is a representation of the memorable battle of the Boyne, and the other, the siege of Londonderry. Both these pieces have much merit. They remain in the same state as when the house was in possession of the Peers.

Previous to the opening of the Bank, in June, 1808, the Governor and Directors gave a most elegant and splendid breakfast to the Lord Lieutenant, in this hall, when the table, which extended from end to end, was covered with a profusion

seldom excelled. There are four doors of entrance into this court.

DISCOUNT OFFICE.—The entrance into this office is the first door to the left, after you enter the corridore. It is 31 feet by 20 feet. The hours of business in this office are from half past nine to half past eleven, in the forenoon, for receiving of bills, at which time it closes till one, when the bills are to be called for. There is no business done in this office on Saturdays.

DIRECTORS' ROOM.—This apartment, which is 26 feet by 24 feet, is also on the left hand, the door of which is near the end of the corridore. Here a certain number of the Directors meet every day, and the Board every Tuesday.

PRINCIPAL SAFE.—This Safe appears to be made to defy the violent hands of robbers, and the force of devouring flames. Its walls are of immense strength, and the two windows near the top are so secured with bars after bars as to baffle a plunderers design. Each window has a large thick circle shutter, which is sheathed with strong iron. It is hung on a spindle, and is worked round by pullies. An aperture in this wheel shutter admits light when required, but when otherwise, it is an additional protection from fire. The entrance is from the North corridore. It is 14 feet by 12 feet.

SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICES, AND SILVER SAFE.—The Silver Safe is on the right of the East corridore, at the corner of a new one which leads to the East door. It is 19 feet by 18. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary's Offices are at the end on the same side.

EAST FRONT DOOR.—This front is at the end of Westmoreland-street, opposite College-street, and was built after the fire before noticed. This door is not open to the public, it being only used as a private entrance for the Directors and principal officers.

The Hall is 59 feet by 20 feet, out of which is an entrance into an elegant circular vestibule of 27 feet diameter, which opens into the new corridore that leads to the Court of Proprietors, and several apartments. The most particular that deserves notice is the Armoury, which is to the right as you enter, is bounded on one side by Westmoreland-street, and is 32 feet by 24 feet. Here a large stand of arms is kept in perfect order, with every accoutrement necessary in case of danger, and the officers and clerks of the Bank form a very respectable corps of Yeomanry, whose loyalty is unquestionable.

ESTABLISHMENT.—This National Establishment was first incorporated, by Act of Parliament, in 1783, and until the present Bank was opened it was situated in Mary's-abbey. The profits of the

Bank arise from their traffic in bullion, the discounting of bills of exchange, and the remuneration they receive from government for managing the public funds, and receiving the subscriptions on loans, &c.

The direction of the Bank is vested in a Governor, Deputy Governor, and fifteen Directors. The Directors are annually chosen the first week in April, under the restriction that five new Directors at least are to be chosen every year. They consist at present of the following gentlemen :

Joseph Goff, Esq. *Governor.*

James Hartley, Esq. *Deputy Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Robert Alexander, Esq. Alex. Kirkpatrick Esq.
 William Colvill, Esq. George Lunell, Esq.
 Leland Crosthwaite, Esq. J. Leland Maquay, Esq.
 James Chambers, Esq. Wm. Snell Magee, Esq.
 Jeremiah D'Olier, Esq. George Palmer, Esq.
 Arch. Hawksley Esq. Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq.
 William Harkness, Esq. John Stewart, Esq.
 Nathaniel Hone, Esq.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, Thomas Williams.

Accountant General, William Donlevy.

Chief Cashier, Nathaniel Low.

Chief Book-keeper, Edward Medlicot.

Clerk of Discounts, George Draper.

Clerk of Transfers, Brabazon Stafford;
Deputy Secretary, John M'Cay.
Deputy Cashier, Henry Curwen.
Deputy Book-keeper, William Parks.
Notaries, Jas. Gibbons & Rich. Williams.
Law Agent, Henry Fleetwood.
Printer and Stationer, James Draper.

There is no business done in the Bank of Ireland on Good Friday, the King's Birth-day, and Christmas Day.

The Book-keeper, the Deputy Cashier, and the Assistant Secretary, have apartments in the Bank, are obliged to sleep in it, and each in rotation have charge of it every Sunday, to be always ready in case of any accident. There is also a House-keeper, and others, who have private apartments.

The Bank is well supplied with fire engines, and water, in case of fire. In the West tank yard a large engine is fixed, with 760 feet of 4 inch leaden tube, which conveys the water over every part of the roof of the building. It requires thirty men to work this engine. There are also two other large carriage ones, with leather tubes, to convey water into any room required. An engine is also fixed in another square yard, and two small hand ones are kept in the interior. There are two large tanks well supplied with water below, and one very large one on the roof.

There is a private entrance in Foster-place, where is a Guard-house for the guard, and centinels are always posted at each door, and round the Bank, night and day.

THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

It is generally supposed, that Dublin Castle was originally built by Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Justice of Ireland. It appears, however, from the following patent, granted by King John, that it was probably begun by Meiler Fitz Henry, about the year 1205, though it was principally executed by Henry de Londres, who finished it in 1213. The following patent is the first account we have of the Castle of Dublin.

“ *Rex dilecto, &c.*—The King to his beloved and faithful subject, Meiler Fitz Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, greeting. You have given us to understand, that you have not a convenient place wherein our treasure may be deposited; and for as much, as well for that use as many others, a Fortress would be necessary for us at Dublin, we command you to erect a Castle there, in such competent place as you shall judge most expedient, as well to curb the city, as to defend it, if occasion shall so require, and that you make it as strong as you can, with good and durable walls.”

“ But you are first to finish one tower, unless afterwards a Castle and Palace, and other works, that may require greater leisure, may be more

conveniently raised, and that we should command you so to do, for which you have our pleasure, according to your desire. At present, you may take to this use three hundred marks from G. Fitz Robert, in which he stands indebted to us."

"We command also, our citizens of Dublin, that they strengthen their city, and that you compel them thereunto, if they should prove refractory. It is our pleasure also, that a fair to be held at Dublin every year, to continue for eight days, and to begin on the day of the invention of the Holy Cross; another at Drogheda, on St. John Baptist's day, with toll and custom thereunto belonging; another at Waterford, on the festival of St. Peter, *ad vincula*, for eight days, and another at Limerick, on the festival of St. Martin, for eight days. And we command you, that you give public notice hereof, by proclamation, that merchants may resort to them. Witness, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, at Geddington, August 31, 1205."

In the reign of King John it was considered a place of strength, moated and flanked with towers, but the ditch has been long filled up, and the old buildings taken down, except the Wardrobe tower. Birmingham tower, at the Western extremity of the Castle, was left standing until the year 1775, when it was taken down, and rebuilt in 1777, and has lately undergone a complete repair. It appears to have derived its name from Sir Wal-

ter Birmingham, and Walter hisson, who suffered a long imprisonment in it, about the year 1331. It was afterwards a place of confinement for state prisoners, but was afterwards converted into a repository for preserving the ancient records of the kingdom, with an establishment for the keeper of ten pounds, afterwards encreased to five hundred pounds a year. A part of the wall of this building is 14 feet thick.

It was not until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the Castle was established as the royal seat of government, for before that time the Chief Governors held their courts in Kilmaiphm, and divers places. In the year 1559, the several habitations usually occupied by the Lord Lieutenant being out of repair, Queen Elizabeth, in the third of her reign, 1560, sent a mandate to the Lord Lieutenant and council, "to repair and enlarge the Castle of Dublin, for the Chief Governors."

From an entry in the rolls of Chancery it appears, that "when Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, landed in 1565, he slept at Monkstown, and from thence removed to the house of Thomas Fitzwilliams, at Merrion, from whence as he approached the city, the Sheriffs of Dublin met him, with sixty horse and a trumpeter, and at Hoggin-green (now College-green) the Mayor and Aldermen received him in their formalities. He marched not through the city, but rode through the ford of St. Mary's-abbey, and passed along Oxmantown-

green to Kilmainham, to view the house, which was then in decay, and there the Sheriffs at the outer gate took their leave of him, and went home at two o'clock, and his Lordship went to St. Sepulchre's, and there lodged, and on the 20th Jan. he was sworn in Christ church." Hooker adds, that "after he was sworn, the new appointed privy council conducted him to the Castle of Dublin, where he swore them, according to the Queen's instructions." From that time the Castle became the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and has continued so to this day.

Though the Castle of Dublin may appear at first view to possess but little outward grandeur, yet upon the whole it is far superior in beauty, extent and elegant apartments, to the royal Palace of St. James's. It is divided into two large courts or squares; called the Upper and Lower Castle Yards, both of which claim attention.

UPPER CASTLE YARD.—The grand entrance into the upper or principal square, is from the lower end of Castle-street, near the Royal Exchange. Over the gate are two handsome statues, of Justice and Fortitude. In this square are apartments for the Master of the Ceremonies, and in the open space between the Ionic columns, in the front, the State musicians appear on their Majesties' Birth day, and other particular occasions, when the cavalry from the garrison are drawn up in the square, and the whole make a splendid appearance.

Connected with this view, at each end, is a regular range of buildings, which complete the North side of the square, and are appropriated to the use of the Secretary, and other officers under the Lord Lieutenant. The opposite side is ornamented by an arcade; at each side of a grand entrance, in the Doric order, which leads to the apartments, belonging to the Viceroy, the Council-room, Ball-room, &c. &c. all spacious and superb apartments.

By an act of parliament, passed at the close of last session, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is entitled to 30,000*l.* a year salary. The present Viceroy is his Excellency the Duke of Richmond.

LOWER CASTLE YARD.—In the Lower Castle Yard are the Treasury, Board of Ordnance, Quarter Master General, War Secretary, and other officers, and near them are buildings for Military stores, Royal Gun Carriage Yard, &c. There is also an Arsenal, and Armory for 80,000 men.

A new elegant Chapel is now nearly erected in this Yard, which, when completed, will probably be one of the most finished pieces of Gothic architecture.

The Castle is entirely surrounded with a wall and houses, and is bounded by Dame-lane, the rear of George's-street, Ship-street, Castle-street,

and a new passage lately made from Ship-street to Castle-street. There are three entrances into the Castle, one in Castle-street, one in Ship-street, and one in Palace-street, Dame-street. These gates are open for the public every day, and the passage through the Yard is considered as a public road during the day light, but in the evening the gates are closed. Centinels are posted at each of these gates night and day, and a number of soldiers, both horse and foot, are quartered in the Castle.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We are informed by several Irish historians, that in the times of Paganism, there were schools in Ireland for the instruction of youth. They also universally agree, that Ollamh Fodlah, who was king of Ireland in the year 3236, was so great a favourer of learning, that he erected a fair palace at Tarah, called Mur-Ollomham, *i. e.* "the walls of the bards, as a College for the learned men of his kingdom to reside in, at his own charge.

We shall not presume to determine what credit may be given to these writers. But whatever was the state of Irish seminaries before the introduction of Christianity, it is evident, that they shone with considerable lustre after; particularly in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. Armagh, Clonard, Ross, or Ross Carbery, anciently called Ross Ailithri, Beg-Eri, Clonfert and Bangor, are noticed among others as ancient seats of learning.

In 1311, John Lech, Archbishop of Dublin, formed the design of erecting an University in Dublin. He procured a bull from Pope Clement V. to carry his plan into execution, but the Archbishop dying about two years after, the project failed.

In 1320, Alexander de Bicknor, his successor, revived the design, and obtained from Pope John XXII. a confirmation of the bull, and appointed statutes to be observed by the University, which was erected in St. Patrick's Church. Wm. de Hardite, a Dominican friar, with Henry Cogry and Edmond of Karmardin, two other friars, were created Doctors of Divinity. William Rodiart, Dean of St. Patrick's, was promoted to Doctor of the Canon Law, and first Chancellor of that University. Several years after it appears, that Divinity, and other lectures, were maintained there, but for want of a sufficient fund to support the students, the University by degrees dwindled away.

The next attempt was in a parliament assembled at Dublin, in 1568, but without effect.

In 1585, Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, endeavoured to establish two Universities in Dublin, and to lay their foundation in the desolation of the Cathedral of St. Patrick. This design was zealously opposed by Loftus, Archbishop of

Dublin, who considering the alienation a kind of sacrilege, gave such opposition to the scheme that it was defeated.

The Archbishop, however, anxious to see such a foundation established, applied to the Mayor and citizens, in Common Council, and in two animated speeches persuaded them to grant the Augustine Monastery of All Saints, then within the suburbs, for erecting a College.

Having obtained this grant, he sent Henry Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, to petition the Queen for her royal charter. The Queen immediately granted the petition, and on the 3d of March, 1591, a patent passed the great seal for founding the College; to be called, *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a Serenissima Regina Elizabetha fundatum*. "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by the most Serene Queen Elizabeth."

As soon as her Majesty's patent was obtained, the work was begun, and proceeded on with vigour. On the 13th March, 1591, Thomas Smyth, Mayor of Dublin, laid the first stone, and on the 1st Jan. 1593, the first students were admitted. The Queen appointed Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the first Provost; Henry Usher, Luke Chaloner and Lancelot Moyne, the three first fellows, and Henry Lee, William

Daniel and Stephen White, the three first scholars, in the name of more.

It was not, however, without considerable difficulties, that this seminary was established. To provide a fund for its erection, the Lord Deputy, Fitz Williams, issued circular letters to the principal gentlemen in each barony, to raise subscriptions, but the sums collected were very inconsiderable, and the rebellion in Tyrone had nearly put a final stop to it, as the Queen's endowment lay in Ulster, and all supplies were intercepted from that quarter.

In 1601, the Queen took it under her more immediate care, and granted a further sum of 200*l.* per annum. But the succours it received from the bounty of James I. and Charles, his successor, and others, have contributed to make it the Athens of the kingdom of Ireland.

Its original constitution being found very imperfect, in the year 1637, a new charter and another set of statutes were obtained, which made material alterations in its government.

Soon after the arrival of James II. in Ireland, the fellows and scholars were forcibly ejected, by the soldiers of a King who had promised to defend their privileges. The communion plate, library and furniture were seized, the College converted into a barrack, and the chapel into a magazine.

The structure of this University, is certainly one of the noblest of the kind in Europe. Its form is that of a Parallelogram, extending in front 300 feet, and in depth about 600 feet, divided into two nearly equal squares.

The grand front, which is opposite to College-green, is built of Portland stone, and ornamented with Corinthian pillars, and other decorations, in excellent taste. It was erected in the year 1759, and is enclosed with iron palisades.

In the centre of this front is the vestibule, which is an octagon, terminated with groined arches, over which is the Museum. Passing through the vestibule is the first or principal square, built chiefly by the munificence of parliament, who gave 42,000*l.* for that purpose. The Theatre, the Chapel; and the Refectory-hall, are in this square, and claim particular attention. A stranger may see them, on application to one of the porters.

The inner square is chiefly composed of brick buildings, containing apartments for the students. The South side is entirely taken up by the Library. The Anatomy-house and Printing-office are in the Park, and the Provost's house is on the East side of Grafton-street, adjoining the College. The Park, the Bowling Green, Fellows' Garden, &c. &c. contain 25 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches, English.

MUSEUM.—The entrance into the Museum is by the door to the right, in the centre of the vestibule, and is open to the public every day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from one to two o'clock. On entering the door, previous to ascending the stairs to the Museum, there are a few things that claim attention, the principal of which are a large model of a Roman Gallery, made of plaister-of-paris, an alligator, an ancient Irish sword, arrows and other weapons of war, and an old painting of the Spanish and Rebel army besieged in Kinsale, in October, 1601, by Lord Mountjoy and Lord Clanrickard. The attempts of Don Alonzo del Campo, assisted by Tyrone and O'Donnel, to raise the siege, claim some attention.

The Museum is a beautiful room, 60 feet by 40, furnished with a collection of Irish fossils, and a variety of curious and exotic natural and artificial productions, among which is a very good collection of curiosities from the South Pacific ocean, and the North West coast of North America, presented by Dr. Patten and Captain King, which make a very conspicuous figure. A chief mourner's dress of Otaheite displays much taste mingled with barbarity, and one of a naval warrior merits attention. There is also a quantity of the various cloths made from the bark of trees, in the different islands in the great South seas, and fishing nets well executed. The rich cloaks and feathers, with the warlike weapons and drums, and other instruments of music, will not be passed by unnoticed.

A Mohawk warrior in arms, two Egyptian mummies, a model of a Chinese junk, several Chinese articles of apparel, curious birds' nests, birds, a large shark, a petrified mouse's nest and toads, a large model of the giant's causeway, &c. are among the various articles that attract notice.

There is no charge made for seeing this Museum, though some acknowledgment is usually expected, which frequently makes it unpleasant to the feelings of visitors, as they are at a loss to know what compensation to make to the person who shows them. We believe, that a tenpenny piece will be considered, by the person who has the charge, perfectly sufficient to satisfy him for his trouble. The present person appears to be very civil and obliging.

THEATRE.—The Theatre is on the South side of the principal or Parliament square, and is a very beautiful building. The front is decorated with four Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, and the interior, exclusive of a recess 36 feet in diameter, is 80 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 44 ft. high. It is elegantly ornamented with stucco work, and contains whole-length portraits of the foundress, Queen Elizabeth, Archbishop Usher, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkely, William Molyneaux, Esq. Dean Swift, Dr. Baldwin, Lord Clare, and the Right Hon. John Foster.

In the centre of this Theatre, to the right, is a very beautiful marble monument of Dr. Baldwin,

late Provost. It was executed at Rome, by a Mr. Hewitson, a native of Ireland, and cost 10,000*l*. The Provost is represented in a recumbent posture, expiring, with a scroll, refering to his will, by which he left his fortune, amounting to 80,000*l*. to the College.

CHAPEL.—The Chapel is on the North side of the square, the front of which is opposite to, and corresponds with the Theatre. It is an elegant building. In the year 1787, the Irish parliament granted 12,000*l*. for building this Chapel, but it cost considerably more. It is finished in a very neat style. Both the Theatre and Chapel were built from designs by Sir William Chambers, Architect to his Majesty, by Mr. Graham Myers.

REFECTORY.—The Refectory, or Dining-hall, is on the same side of the square as the Chapel, and contains a spacious room, capable of containing 300 persons, over which is the Historical Society room, &c.

LIBRARY.—The Library is on the South side of the inner square, the whole of which it occupies. It is supported by a piazza, was built in the year 1732, of brick and stone, and though the outside appears mouldering fast, the inside is beautiful, commodious and magnificent.

The great repository room is 210 feet long, 40 wide and 40 high. It is very conveniently fitted

up, and contains many thousand books, and several hundred manuscripts.

The galleries are adorned with busts of the following illustrious personages, sculptured in white marble, by eminent artists, viz. Plato, Socrates, Aristotle, Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, Shakspeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Lock, Boyle, Swift, Parnel, Archbishop Usher, Earl of Pembroke, Dr. Delany, Dr. Lawson, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Baldwin, and Dr. Clements.

Among the manuscripts are many that relate to Irish history and antiquities, particularly to the troubles of 1641, the depositions relative to which are to be found here, with the settlement of Ireland, and plantation of it by James I. They are, however, not confined to Irish affairs, as many of them are scarce and valuable copies of the sacred scriptures, particularly the New Testament. Here is also the Greek manuscript of the New Testament which belonged to Montfortins, said to be the only genuine book extant, which read the contested passage in 1 John, v. 7.

Among a variety of other articles, are some old translations of the Bible, by Wickliffe, Pervie, Ambrose, Usher, &c. &c. several on the arts and sciences, and some old English and Irish poems, with five tracts of Wickliffe, the old reformer. A great part of the books on one side, were collected by Archbishop Usher, the remainder, on

the same side, were the bequest of Dr. Gilbert, who collected them for the purpose to which they are now applied. Dr. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, bequeathed above 4000 volumes, to be called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and placed next to the *Bibliotheca Usseriana*.

The Library is open from eight o'clock to ten, and from eleven o'clock to one, every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted. Graduates and sworn members only can have the use of this Library, nor can any one on any pretence whatever be allowed to take any book out. Strangers may see it, if attended by a member.

ANATOMY HOUSE.—The Anatomy-house is on the South side of the Park, and is worthy of inspection, for although the curiosities it contains are not numerous, and they are not kept in the state they merit, yet there are some that cannot be found in any other Museum, in any country.

The first that claims particular attention, is a number of human figures in wax, as large as life, representing females in almost every state of pregnancy. They are done on real skeletons, and were executed by Monsieur de Noue, at Paris, who was forty years completing them. This valuable collection was purchased by the late Earl of Shelburne, who presented them to the College, about the year 1752. They are in large glass cases, preserved in a separate room, appropriated for the purpose.

In one of the corners of the Lecture-room, is one of the greatest curiosities that Nature ever produced, called the ossified man. It is the skeleton of one Clark, a native of Cork, who was entirely ossified in his life-time, and lived in that miserable condition several years. Those that knew him before this surprising alteration, affirm that he had been a young man of great strength and agility. He felt the first symptoms of this wonderful change, a short time after he had lain all night in a field, after great dissipation, till by slow degrees every part grew into a bony substance, excepting his skin, eyes and entrails. His joints settled in such a manner, that no ligament had its proper operation. He could not lie down nor rise, without assistance. He had no bend in his body, yet, when he was placed upright, like a statue, he could stand, but could not move, no more than the dead; His teeth were joined, and formed into one entire bone, therefore, a hole was broken through them to convey liquid substance for his nourishment, to preserve a miserable life. His tongue lost its use, and his sight, which he possessed for a considerable time, at last left him some time before he expired. It is astonishing, that there is not more care taken to preserve this truly curious skeleton!

In the opposite corner to the ossified man, is the skeleton of one Magrath, of an extraordinary stature. He is said to have been an orphan, who, when a child, fell into the hands of the famous Bishop Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne, who appears

to have been as inquisitive in his physical researches, as he was whimsical in his metaphysical speculations.

It is said, that the Bishop had a strange fancy to know, whether it was not in the power of art to encrease the human stature; and this unfortunate orphan appeared to him a fit subject for trial. He made the experiment according to his preconceived theory, and the consequence was, the boy became seven feet high in his sixteenth year. He was carried through several parts of Europe for the last few years of his life, and exhibited as the Irish giant. He was, however, so disorganised, that he contracted an universal imbecility both of body and mind, and died of old age at twenty. His under jaw was monstrous, yet his scull did not exceed the common size. When we understand, that the Bishop had nearly put an end to his own existence in this world, in order to experience what are the sensations of a person dying on the gallows, we are more disposed to forgive him for his treatment to this poor foundling.

PARK.—To the East is the Park, for the relaxation of the students, which exceeds in extent, and rural beauty, many public places of amusement. It contains near eight acres. On the North side, opposite the Anatomy-house, is the Printing-office, a neat structure, built in the Modern taste.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.—The Provost's house is erected on the East side of Grafton-street, near the College. The plan is chiefly taken from a house in Great Burlington-street, London, designed by the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, and to be seen in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*. The front is built of freestone, and is richly embellished, in the first story, by isicle and rusticated work, and in the second, by a range of pilasters, in the Doric order, with their entablature and pedestals, between each of them. Under the windows, are balustrades, and in the centre, a Venetian window of the Tuscan order. The apartments are judiciously disposed, and elegantly decorated. The offices, which are detached from the house, and appear as wings, are neat and commodious. Before the house is a spacious court, enclosed by a high wall, with a handsome gateway, but which almost completely hides the building from public view, and is no embellishment to the street. Its removal, therefore, appears highly desirable, as it would be an additional improvement to this part of the city. There are some paintings of considerable merit in this mansion.

NUMBER OF FELLOWS, &c.—The number of fellowships fixed at present, is twenty-two, seven Senior and fifteen Junior. There are besides, five royal professorships, viz. Divinity, Common Law, Civil Law, Physic and Greek, and three in Medicine, according to the will of Sir Patrick Dun, Knt. M. D. viz. Theory and Practice of Physic,

Surgery, Midwifery, Pharmacy and the *Materia Medica*. There are also professors in the Mathematics, Oriental Tongues, Oratory, History and Natural Philosophy.

Many are the small exhibitions, &c. in this University, for the encouragement of youth in the course of their studies; for a great proportion of which, as well as for the five last noticed professorships, this royal seminary is indebted to the bounty of Erasmus Smith, Esq. of whose public spirited and humane disposition, many other monuments are to be found.

The number of students is generally from about 500 to 700.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Royal Exchange is situated in the centre of the city, near the Castle, and opposite Parliament-street and Essex-bridge, of which it commands a pleasing prospective view. It is certainly a very magnificent edifice.

It was began in the year 1769. The first stone was laid by his Excellency, George, Lord Viscount Townsend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A parliamentary grant of 13,500*l.* was obtained, five years before, through the zeal and activity of Dr. Lucas, which purchased the site, and the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant, furthered

the grant, and procured the royal charter for incorporating the trustees. He also presented the statue of his present Majesty. The building was designed by Mr. Cooley, was ten years erecting, and was opened for transacting business in the beginning of the year 1779. The expenses, amounting to about 40,000*l.* were defrayed by lottery schemes, conducted by the merchants of Dublin, with integrity and honour.

The form of this edifice is nearly a square, having three fronts of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building.

NORTH FRONT.—The North front is the most perfect. A range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablatures, sustain a noble pediment, highly decorated. At each side, in the same range, are two pilasters. On account of the acclivity of the ground on which the Exchange is built, the entrance is by a large flight of steps, and before it is a handsome balustrade, supported by rustic work. In this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates, hung to Ionic pilasters. Immediately over the gates are three windows, between the columns, that assist in lighting the Coffee-room. On each side of those windows are two others, all richly ornamented by architraves, &c. The lower part, between the pilasters, is embellished with rustic work.

WEST FRONT.—The West front varies but little from the North, except the want of a pediment. A regular range of Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature, are continued throughout the three fronts, and support a handsome balustrade, which is only interrupted by the pediment in the North front. In the centre of the West side is a projection of the entablature, supported by four columns, between which are three glass doors, with Ionic pilasters, like those already described. In the upper floor is a range of windows, like those in the North front.

INTERIOR.—The interior of this edifice possesses several architectural beauties. The dome is spacious, lofty and noble, and is supported by twelve composite fluted columns, which form a circular walk, in the center of the ambulatory, for the merchants. The entablature over the columns is enriched in a splendid manner, and above that, are twelve elegant circular windows. The cieling of the dome is decorated with stucco ornaments, in the Mosaic taste, divided into small hexagonal compartments, and in the centre is a large window, that illuminates most of the building.

Directly opposite the North front entrance, between two columns, is a statue in brass of his present Majesty, George III. on a white marble pedestal. His Majesty is in a Roman military habit, crowned with laurel, and holding a truncheon in his hand. It was executed by Van Nost, and cost

700 guineas. On each side of the fluted columns that support the dome, are semi-pilasters of the Ionic order, that extend to upwards of half the height of the columns. Over the pilasters is an entablature, and above that, in the space between the columns, are elegant festoons of drapery, and other ornamental decorations, with a clock over the statue of his Majesty. The floor through the whole ambulatory is handsomely inlaid, particularly in the central part. The columns, pilasters, arcade, floor, stair-cases, &c. are all of Portland stone, which creates a grand effect.

At each extremity of the North side of the Exchange, are oval geometrical stair-cases, which lead to the Coffee-room, and other apartments on the same floor. The stair-cases are enlightened by flat oval lanterns in the ceiling, which is embellished by handsome stucco ornaments. In some of the compartments, are represented figures found in the ruins of Herculaneum, with the grounds coloured. In a nich, on the West stair-case, is a beautiful pedestrian statue of the late Dr. Charles Lucas, sculptured in white marble, by Mr. Edw. Smyth, the expense of which was defrayed by a number of gentlemen, in remembrance of the deceased patriot. On the body of the pedestal, in bas-relief, is a representation of Liberty, seated with rod and cap.

COFFEE ROOM.—The Coffee-room extends from one stair-case to the other, almost the whole length

of the North front, and its breadth is from the front to the dome, and is a very magnificent room. It is lighted by windows in the front, and by oval lanterns in the flat of the ceiling, which is highly ornamented, and from which is suspended a large lustre. The other embellishments of this room are in good taste, and convenient. On one side is a clock, surrounded with stucco ornaments.

There are several other elegant rooms in this building, that claim equal attention, where the committee of merchants, and commissioners of bankruptcies, meet from time to time, and some public bodies, on particular occasions. It has, however, not been found adapted to every branch of commercial transactions, some part of which is therefore conducted at the Commercial Buildings, in Dame-street. Many and various are the opinions relative to the beauties and defects of this edifice. It must be admitted, that it has its defects, and that it may not be calculated for all the purposes intended, but for its architectural beauties, and accommodations for the principal objects then in view, it is deserving of admiration. As a public building it claims particular attention.

The Trustees of the Royal Exchange, are, the Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs, City Representatives, City Treasurer, and Senior Master of the Guild of Merchants, all for the time being, and twelve merchants of respectability.

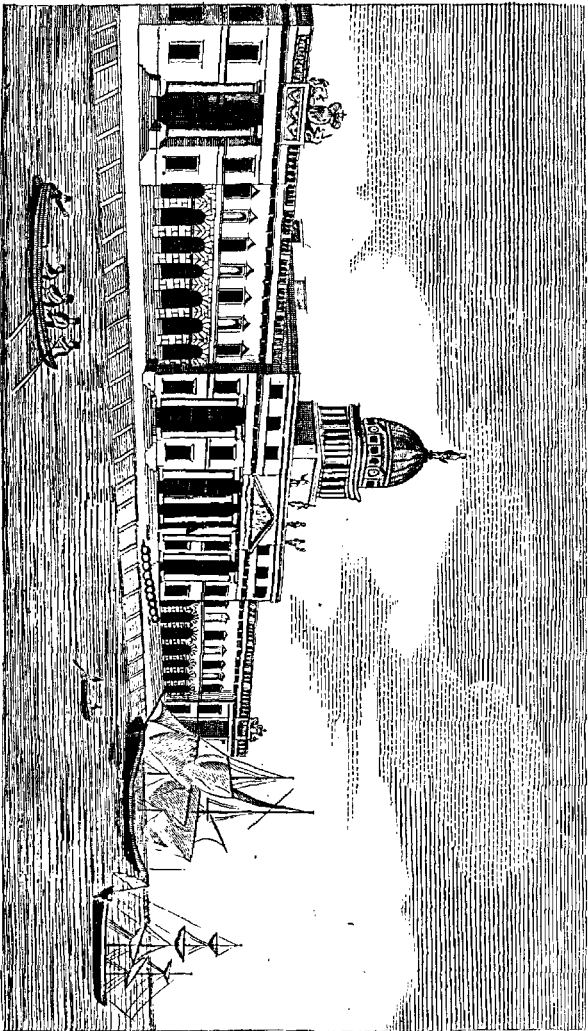
THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

This edifice is on the North side of Dame-street, near College-green. It was erected by a Company of merchants, for transacting several branches of business, for which the Royal Exchange was judged inconvenient. On the 29th July, 1796, the first stone was laid, and on the 1st Jan. 1798, the Company was incorporated by royal charter. This Company elect annually, in March, fifteen members, as a Committee of Directors, who conduct the business for the ensuing year.

It is a spacious and neat building, and well calculated for the purposes intended. The Coffee-room is extensive, and the several Brokers' offices, &c. are fitted up in the best manner. Brokers' Sales, Ship Insurances, Stock Exchange, &c. &c. are chiefly conducted in the Commercial Buildings. The Stock Exchange is held in the great room over the Coffee-room; is open a quarter before 3, and closes a quarter after 3 o'clock.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

This building, appropriated to the receiving the King's duties, called the Customs on Exports and Imports, cannot, not only for the magnitude of its business, but for the beauty of its architecture, be overlooked. As long as it remains, it will exhibit a beautiful monument of national taste and ingenuity.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House stands on the North side of the river, below Carlisle-bridge. It was begun in the year 1781, and was opened for public business on the 7th Nov. 1791, being ten years building. It is 375 feet in extent, and 209 feet in depth, having the singular advantage of four fronts, variously designed.

SOUTH FRONT.—The South, or the front opposite the river, is composed of pavillions at each end, joined to arcades, and united to the centre. The order is Doric, and is finished with an entablature, and a bold projecting cornice. The centre is enriched with a group of figures, representing Ireland and England embracing each other, and holding in their hands the emblems of peace and liberty. They are seated on a naval car, drawn by sea-horses, followed by a fleet of merchant ships from different nations. On the right of Britannia is Neptune driving away envy and discord. On the attic story are placed four allegorical statues, alluding to industry, commerce, navigation and riches. The pavillions are terminated with the arms of Ireland, in a shield decorated with fruit and flowers, supported by the lion and unicorn, forming a group of massive ornaments. A magnificent dome, 125 feet high, rises in the centre, holding a female statue of commerce. The statue is 16 feet high. This dome is a considerable ornament to the Eastern part of the city. The key-stones of the arches are decorated with Colossal heads, emblematic of the principal rivers

in Ireland, and the countries through which they flow, well executed.

NORTH FRONT.—Over the central columns of the North front are four statues, representing Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Opposite to this front is a handsome crescent, called Beresford-place. The South front is entirely of Portland stone, the other three, of white mountain granite. The mansions of the two Chief Commissioners of the Revenue, the two Secretaries, the offices, stores, &c. are contained in this beautiful building.

INTERIOR —The interior claims equal attention to the exterior of this edifice, and must be viewed, to form any suitable idea of the various apartments, &c. The great stair-case, with its Ionic colonnade, is greatly and deservedly admired, uniting taste with grandeur, and possessing novelty of design. The simple arrangement of all its interior parts, with the numerous offices, is judiciously made, and well adapted to their various purposes, but are too numerous to be particularly noticed in this work. The Long-room is 70 feet by 65, and is 30 feet high. This room alone, is worthy the attention of the stranger who would form an idea of Irish commerce.

The estimate of this great public building was 163,363*l.* to which numerous and unforeseen incidents must be added, with the expense of furnishing the offices, making the whole expense 255,000*l.*

The architect was James Gandon, Esq. who planned the design, and conducted the execution.

Close to the Eastern front is a broad wharf, and a wet dock, capable of containing 40 sail of shipping. This was completed in 1796, and is an excellent accommodation for vessels loading and unloading. There are also large ranges of store-houses for merchandize, and in front, are quays, with cranes for loading and unloading. The Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue, have also given notice, that they intend to proceed immediately to build new store-houses, and a dock, to the Eastward of the present dock, and Eastern stores.

The business of the Customs is managed by Commissioners, whose jurisdiction extends over every port in Ireland; besides which, there are a multitude of officers and clerks belonging to it.

In June, 1809, an act was passed in the Imperial parliament, which prohibited the officers from receiving any fees from merchants entering their goods, &c. Some new regulations were certainly necessary, as frequently, in some small articles imported, more than double the duty was required for fees. Some merchants, however, consider the alteration an impediment to business, as their time is frequently so much more taken up in passing their entries, through the delay occasioned by those concerned; an evil which (if true) requires a speedy remedy.

HOLYDAYS.—The only Holydays now kept at the Custom-house are, Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and any day appointed for a General Fast or Thanksgiving; also, the 30th May, Coronation of his Majesty, and the Birth-days of their Majesties, and of the Prince of Wales.

The Permit-office is open from sun-rise to sun-set, every day throughout the year, except the days before noticed.

The principal entrance to the Custom-house quays, is at present a disgrace to such an august building. It is truly astonishing, that nothing has yet been done, to make this entrance to correspond with an edifice of so much importance. It is truly contemptible.

Many have been the objections made against the site of the Custom-house, which must be admitted is too near the river, for it certainly would have appeared to greater advantage, and would have been more convenient, if the quay had been broader. Yet, with every defect, this elegant structure is, in point of beauty and convenience, equal, if not superior, to any building of the kind in Europe.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

This edifice is situated in College-green, opposite the grand front of the Bank of Ireland, and though it has little to claim attention for its architectural

beauties, yet is important, as its establishment concerns the whole nation. The entrance is by a covered passage from the street.

The Post Office system is, certainly, one of the most perfect regulations of finance existing under any government, and the most important spot on the face of the globe. It not only supplies the government with a great revenue, but it receives information from the poles, and distributes instruction to the antipodes. It connects together more numerous and distant collections of men than any other similar establishment; and in it may be said to be deposited, for circulation, almost the brains of the whole earth. It has been gradually brought to its present state of perfection, and while it increases the revenue of the state, it does it by means beneficial to the persons contributing. Commerce derives from it a facility of correspondence, that it could not have from any less powerful engine.

The mode of conveying letters by the General Post, has been greatly improved in Ireland within these few years. The plan is now the same as in England, following Mr. Palmer's most admirable plan of conveying letters by coaches, called Mail coaches. These coaches are now equal to any in his Majesty's dominions, and the cattle are in the highest order. They are provided with a double guard, well armed, and forwarded at the rate of eight English miles an hour, including stoppages.

Within the last year, the improvements in this establishment have been really astonishing. The rapidity of this mode of conveyance is not to be equalled in any country, England excepted, and is not exceeded there.

The General Post Office was established by act of parliament, Aug. 1, 1734.

Post Masters General, Right Hon. Earl O'Neil, and Right Hon. Earl of Ross.

Secretaries, Sir John Lees, Bart. and Edward S. Lees, Esq.

Chief Clerk, P. Thomson, Esq.

Treasurer, Graves Chamney Swan, Esq.

Accountant General, Andrew Redmond Prior, Esq.

Resident Surveyor, H. A. Bushe, Esq.

Comptroller of the British Mail Office, Jackson Golding, Esq.

Superintendent of Bye, Dead and Mis-sent Letters, William Johnston, Esq.

Surveyor and Superintendent of Mail Coaches, Jos. Ferguson, Esq.

President of Inland Office, Isaac De Joncourt, Esq.

CLERKS OF THE ROADS.

LEINSTER, Edward S. Lees, Esq.

NORTH, William Johnston, Esq.

CONNAUGHT, William Donlevy, Esq.

MUNSTER, P. Thompson, Esq.

PACKETS BETWEEN DUBLIN AND HOLYHEAD.

AUCKLAND, Captain Robert Shaw.

SPENCER, Captain Maurice Goddard.

UNION, Captain John Skinner.

UXBRIDGE, Captain Colin Jones.

MONTROSE, Captain William Dorset Fellowes.

PELHAM, Captain John Judd.

PACKET WHERRIES.—The Camden and Cooke Wherries, employed by Government, in addition to the Packets under the direction of Stephen Draper, Esq.

The Mails for England leave Dublin every evening, except Sunday, and are due in Dublin every day, except Wednesday.

Letters for Ireland, and all parts of Scotland, are received until seven o'clock.

RATES OF POSTAGE THROUGH IRELAND.

From any Post Office in Ireland to any place in the same kingdom, not exceeding 15 miles from such Office, and not passing through Dublin,	} Os. 4d.
Above the distance of 15 miles, and not exceeding 30 miles, and not passing thro' Dublin,	} 0 5
Above the distance of 30 miles, and not exceeding 50 miles, and not passing thro' Dublin,	} 0 6
Above the distance of 50 miles, and not exceeding 80 miles, and not passing thro' Dublin,	} 0 7
And all beyond 80 miles, not passing thro' Dublin,	} 0 8

RATES OF POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Between Dublin and London, by way of Holyhead,	} 1s. 1d.
Between Waterford and London, by way of Haverford West,	} 1 1
Between Donaghadee and London, by way of Port Patrick,	} 1 3
Between Dublin and Holyhead,	0 2
Between Waterford and Milford,	0 2
Between Donaghadee and Port Patrick, . .	0 2
Between Dublin and the Isle of Man, . . .	1 4
Between Dublin and Guernsey and Jersey,	1 6

WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

Between Dublin and any part of his Majesty's West-India Islands,	} 2 4
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FOREIGN LETTERS.

Between Dublin and any part of North America,	} 2 4
Between Dublin and any part of France or Flanders,	} 2 1
Between Dublin and any part of Holland,	2 3
Between Dublin and any part of Italy, Turkey, Germany, Prussia, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and all parts of the North,	} 2 6
Between Dublin, Sicily and Malta,	3 4
Between Dublin and Gibraltar,	3 0
Between Dublin and any part of Spain, . .	2 0
Between Dublin and Portugal, by Packets to and from Lisbon,	} 2 8
Between Dublin and the Cape of Good Hope,	} 1 9

Letters from Dublin to any part of the East-Indies, pay the Postage to London.

Franks are chargeable when above one ounce weight.

Single letters to and from private soldiers, must have one penny paid at the time they are put into the Office, otherwise they are liable to the full duty.

The Postage of letters to or from any part whatsoever of his Majesty's dominions in Europe or the West-Indies, (except to Gibraltar and Malta,) may or may not be paid at the time of putting them into any Post Office, at the option of the writer.

Letters from any part of Ireland, for any of the places under the title of Foreign letters, are besides the said Foreign rates they are chargeable with, to pay at the Office where they are put in, the full Postage to Dublin, without which they cannot be forwarded; therefore, all persons are to take particular notice thereof, to prevent the necessity of their letters being opened, and returned for the Postage.

All double, treble, and other letters and packets whatever, pay in proportion to the respective rates of single letters before specified. Packets chargeable by weight, pay after the rate of four single

letters for every ounce weight, and so in proportion for any greater weight, reckoning every quarter of an ounce equal to a single letter.

Letters to all parts of Europe are dispatched from London every Tuesday and Friday, except to Portugal, (by the Packet boats to Lisbon, on Tuesday only.)

Letters to the Leeward Islands are dispatched from London the first and third Wednesday in every month. To Jamaica, and all parts of North America, on the first Wednesday in every Month only.

The Mails from Dublin for England are dispatched for Holyhead every day in the week, except Sunday.

Receiving Offices are established for the receipt of letters for the General Post Office, until five o'clock in the afternoon, at the following places within the city, viz.

- 8, Clare-street.
- 24, Stephen's-green, N. (Kavanagh's Hotel.)
- 25, Aungier-street.
- 88, Bride-street.
- 26, Meath-street.
- 53, New Market, Coombe.
- 104, James's-street.
- 6, Corn Market.

74, Queen-street, corner of Barrack-street.

10, King's-Inns-quay.

21, Capel-street.

18, North King-street.

81, Dorset-street, near Bethesda Chapel.

66, Great Britain-street.

7, North Earl-street.

Letters for England should not be put into any of the receiving Offices.

THE GENERAL PENNY-POST OFFICE.

This Office is situated in the Post Office yard, connected with the General Post Office. On the 11th June, 1810, this establishment very considerably enlarged their plan, which promises to be of much service to the city and suburbs.

The Comptrollers of this Office are, Sir John Lees Bart. and Edward S. Lees, Esq.

A number of Receiving Offices are established in the city and country limits, which extend four miles from this Office.—In the city there are four collections and deliveries daily; and in the country, two, daily; Sundays excepted.

All letters, whether for town or country, may be put into the receiver, at this Office, one hour later than specified, for each dispatch.

TIME FOR PUTTING IN LETTERS.

For 1st delivery, over Night,	by	^H 9	^M 0
2d ditto	Morning,	9	30
3d ditto	Afternoon,	1	30
4th ditto	Evening,	4	30

TIME OF DELIVERY IN THE CITY.

Morning, between	^H 8	^M 30	and	^H 11	^M 0
Noon, ditto	11	0	and	1	0
Evening, ditto	3	0	and	5	0
Evening, ditto	6	0	and	8	0

TIME OF DELIVERY IN THE COUNTRY.

Morning, between	^H 9	^M 0	and	^H 12	^M 0
Evening, ditto	3	0	and	6	0

The Postage on each letter to and from all parts of the city, within the General Post delivery, is one-penny: beyond that delivery, two-pence. the Postage of this Office on each letter, passing through its country receivers, for General or Foreign dispatch, is two-pence. The only place where letters can be Post-paid, is at this Office. No letter exceeding four ounces in weight, will pass through this Office, except such as comes by or is intended for General or Foreign dispatch. Persons sending bank notes, or drafts payable to bearer, are requested to cut them in half, retaining one part until the other is acknowledged. Persons having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of letters, are requested to send the covers, enclosed, to the Comptroller, stating the

time of receipt, as the hour and dated stamp with which each letter is impressed, will immediately discover where the neglect is, if any lies. It is also requested, that persons will not delay the carrier longer than can be avoided. The penalty for illegally conveying, or delivering, &c. &c. letters, is 5*l.* for every offence, and 100*l.* for every week the practice is continued.

The Post Masters General, wishing to place the business of this Office on as correct a footing as that of the General Office, so as to ensure the confidence and encouragement of the public, for whose accommodation and convenience it has, at a great expense, been established, have requested, that persons observing any irregularity or neglect of duty in the carriers, may communicate the same to the Comptroller, as they are determined to punish every such neglect or irregularity in the severest manner.

CITY RECEIVING HOUSES.

20, Clare-street	10, Cork-hill
77, Rogerson's-quay	4, Werburgh-street
45, Townsend-street	38, Golden-lane
18, Holles-street	18, Stephen-street
24, George's-quay	12, Kevin-street
7, Molesworth-street	—, Camden-street
6, Merrion-row	119, Cork-street
34, Grafton-street	27, Coombe (Lower)
18, King-street (South)	34, New-street
4, Leeson-street	38, New-market
17, Digges-street	20, Meath-street
30, Essex-street	63, Francis-street
27, Winetavern-street	14, Echlin's-lane

127, Thomas-street	45, Bolton-street
—, Kilmainham-lane	111, Dorset-street
19, Cook-street	—, Broad-stone Hotel
29, Watling-street	51½, Lower Dorset street
43, Bridgefoot-street	38, Lower Ormond-quay
64, Smithfield	61, Henry-street
1, Queen-street	40, Mary-street
30, Manor-street	50, Great Britain-street
65, Barrack-street	49, Capel-street
7, Brunswick-street	91, Abbey-street (Lower)
13, Ormond-quay (Upper)	85, Great Britain-street
163, Church-street (Old)	9, Sackville-street
19, Pill-lane	133, Mecklinburgh-street
27, King-street (North)	98, Summer-hill.

COUNTRY RECEIVING HOUSES.

Ring's-end	Milltown	Palmer's-town
Sandymount	Rathmunes	Finglass
Donnybrook	Ranelagh	Glassnevin
Ball's-bridge	Harold's-cross	Drumcondra
Booterstown	Dolphin's-barn	Donnycarney
Black-rock	Rathfarnham	Windsor Avenue
Stillorgan	Crumlin	Clontarf Sheds
Drumarton	Island-bridge	Raheny.
Dundrum	Chapelizod	

THE FOUR COURTS.

The new Courts of justice, commonly called the Four Courts, are situated on the North side of the Liffey, on King's Inns-quay, near the Old-bridge, and are buildings that claim particular attention. The first stone was laid on the 13th March, 1786, by the Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant, attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Judges and King's Counsel, and on the 3d Nov. 1796, it was opened for the administration of justice.

The Courts and suit of Public offices, form one grand pile of excellent architecture, which, when viewed from the opposite side of the river, produces a fine effect. The extent of the building is 433 feet long, the wings are 99 feet by 50.

The principal front is opposite the river. It is composed of six columns of the Corinthian order, in the centre of which is the principal entrance into the courts. In the middle of this building is a large circular hall, 64 feet in diameter, which in Term time is crowded with lawyers and loungers. In this hall, during the general bustle, persons have been sometimes deprived of their pocket books, which should teach strangers to be cautious in this place, as it is natural to suppose, that pick-pockets will avail themselves of such crowded and confused assemblies.

The upper part of the dome of this hall, is ornamented with the busts of the most celebrated legislators, Ancient and Modern, adorned with sculptured devices, appropriate, and executed in a masterly manner. In this hall are the several entrances into the different Courts of justice, the King's Bench, Exchequer, Chancery and Common Pleas, and several other apartments.

The Courts are fitted up in a neat and convenient form, with Jury boxes, Jury rooms, and every convenience. The Presenting Term Grand Jury room is in the Court of King's Bench. This

Jury is generally composed of Aldermen and Sheriffs Peers.

The Judges go in procession to open the Courts, on the first sitting day in each Term.

The wings are composed of a range of Law offices, finished in an elegant manner, and the whole structure has seldom been excelled. The site, however, is too near the river, a very visible defect, and supposed by some to be injurious to the building.

Opposite the building is to be erected immediately a new bridge, to be called Richmond-bridge, the expense of which is estimated at 28,700*l.* and is now raising off the city, by half-yearly presentments.

On the 5th June, 1795, the Royal assent was given to an act for establishing the new Courts of justice, and new Sessions-house, and constituting the same to be within the county of the city of Dublin, and county of Dublin.

It is worthy of remark, that in the reign of Edward III. the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer were held at Carlow.

Previous to the opening of the Four Courts, the old Courts of justice were in Christ Church-lane, a very inconvenient situation, but the removal of

which, however, has very materially injured this part of the city. To remedy the injury, an act was passed in the session of 1807, to open wide and convenient streets, and improve this part of Dublin; to accomplish which 100,000*l.* is allowed to be expended West of his Majesty's castle, and South of the river Anna Liffey. This act, if properly carried into effect, will greatly improve this ancient and once respectable, and principal part of the city.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETY HOUSE.

This spacious and elegant repository of antiquities, minerals, and various articles connected with the improvement of husbandry and the Fine arts, is situated in Hawkins's-street, and is a very commodious building.

The Dublin Society was first established in the year 1731, and was incorporated by act of parliament, in 1749. Among its chief promoters, Mr. Prior and the Rev. Dr. Madan must be first ranked.

The house itself is a stately edifice, and the spacious additions and great improvements that are now making, will considerably encrease its dignity. As a repository for scarce and valuable productions, &c. it claims particular attention; it is the first in the kingdom, and may be called the Irish Museum.

It is not possible, within the limits of this work, to notice all that will attract the attention of a stranger in viewing this Museum; and as some of the new apartments are not yet finished, a description could not be expected; we shall, however, take notice of some of the most interesting subjects, but it must be viewed by all who would form a proper idea of this Museum.

MUSEUM.—On entering the door, the porter will direct to a flight of stairs, which leads to the Museum room, that generally claims the first attention. This room is 60 feet long, by 30 broad, is well lighted, and possesses a rich variety of natural and artificial curiosities. Near the door, is a collection of fish, and some claws of lobsters of an enormous size. Here is a rich variety of birds, among which are a male and female golden pheasant, a church owl, a pelican of the wilderness, birds of paradise, and many others, of beautiful plumage, and curious birds' nests. The lion monkey, and several other beasts, will also claim attention. There are two serpents' skins of large dimensions, one of which is upwards of 20 feet long;

The curiosities from the South sea islands, though they are not numerous, yet are worthy of notice. Two idols, from the Sandwich islands, present a hideous rudeness. These two idols, with one from Japan, some curious weapons of war, musical instruments, shells, a shark's jaw bone, &c. &c. were

lately part of the collection of Mr. Ellis, of Dublin, the whole of which is now purchased by the Society, to be added to the Museum.

The collections of insects, butterflies, shells, &c. are numerous, and worth inspection.

MUSEUM HIBERNICUM REGNUM MINERLE.—By a light and elegant flight of stairs, you ascend to the Museum Hibernicum Regnum Minerle, which is a gallery round the Museum, wholly devoted to Irish minerals. They are in glass-cases, and those of each county classed by themselves. Here is a model of a large piece of Wicklow gold, dug from the mines in that county.

LESKEAN MUSEUM.—The Leskean Museum, is a separate apartment from the Museum, is a large and elegant room, wholly occupied by minerals brought from Germany, and one of the first collections of minerals in the world.

The institutor, from which it derives its name, was Mr. Leske, professor of Natural History, at Marburg, and one of the most distinguished pupils of the celebrated Mr. Werner, upon whose principles, and with whose assistance it was arranged, between the years 1782 and 1787.

After the death of Mr. Leske, it was offered for sale by the family of the deceased, when, by the

meritorious exertions of some distinguished members of the Dublin Society, it was purchased, and brought to this country. It cost 1250*l*.

The collection is divided into five separate parts, in conformity with the rules laid down by Mr. Werner, and comprehends, 1st, the knowledge of the External characters of minerals; 2d, the knowledge of the Classification of minerals; 3d, the knowledge of the Internal structure of the earth; 4th, Mineralogical Geography, and 5th, Economical Mineralogy.

I. The Characteristic collection, is designed to convey the knowledge of the descriptive language employed in Mineralogy, by exhibiting to the senses the characters described. This collection is placed first, because it is the first that is required in the study of Mineralogy; and the most perfect acquaintance with it, is indispensably necessary to those who communicate descriptions of minerals to the public. It consists of 580 specimens, and is marked K.

II. The Systematic collection is that in which the more simple minerals are arranged. It occupies the second place amongst the several collections, and serves for the study of the distinctive characters of each species of minerals. It exhibits 3268 specimens, and being also termed the Oryctognostic collection, is marked O.

III. The third collection is the Geological, in which the minerals are arranged according to their position and relative situation in the Internal structure of the earth. This collection, therefore, exhibits the different species of rocks belonging to the Primeval, Marigenous, Alluvial and Volcanic countries. The whole consists of 1100 specimens, and is marked G.

IV. In the fourth collection the minerals are placed in a Geographical order, beginning with the most distant parts of the world; and proceeding in an orderly series to the country in which the collection was made. This is remarkably rich in Saxon minerals. It consists of 1909 specimens, and is marked S.

V. The fifth is the Economical collection, in which the minerals are arranged according to the different uses to which they are applied. This collection exhibits 474 specimens, and is marked OE.

The whole collection contains 7331 specimens, and is said to be one of the most perfect monuments of Mineralogical ability extant.

BOARD ROOM.—The Board-room is a very handsome room, neatly fitted up, in which are whole-length portraits of General Vallancy and the Rt. Hon. John Foster.

LIBRARY.—The Library occupies three rooms, and contains a valuable collection of books, connected with the arts and sciences, and interesting subjects. Members have the use of this Library.

EXHIBITION ROOM.—The Exhibition-room is a large spacious room, where the Society of Artists annually exhibit their various productions. The exhibition this summer was very splendid, in which were several paintings of considerable merit. It now contains some paintings, prints and drawings, belonging to the Society, but the number is small. The race of Hippomenes and Attalanta, by Mr. G. Grattan, is well executed.

BUST GALLERY.—The Bust-gallery is not yet completed, but when finished, will be a very superb room. The busts and statues, of which there are a considerable number elegantly executed, are in the School-room, until the gallery is completed.

There are several other apartments that claim the attention of a stranger, among which may be ranked the Model-room, where the models of various curious and useful machines, and productions of the Arts are deposited. They are extremely interesting.

CHYMICAL LABORATORY.—In the rear, in a spacious court, is the Chymical Laboratory, with suitable accommodations, for such as may attend the lectures delivered here by the professor of Chymistry.

KITCHEN.—The Kitchen being fitted up according to the plans of Count Rumford, as published in his essays, it is called Count Rumford's Kitchen.

The Museum is open for the public every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 3 o'clock, and to a member on any day and hour. A member can also introduce a stranger.

There are about 480 members belonging to the Dublin Society.

The Society give premiums for improvement in Agriculture, Manufactures, Chymistry, Mechanics and the Fine Arts. There is a course of lectures delivered on Chymistry every spring, by the professor.

There is no charge made for seeing the Museum on the days appointed.

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was founded by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, Surgeon and Licentiate in Midwifery, and is the first of that description in his Majesty's dominions. In the year 1745, Dr. Mosse, out of compassion for poor women at the time of their lying-in, took a house in George's-street, which he opened for their reception, and supported it at his own expense. This, at first, excited much popular clamour, until the apparent usefulness of it induced several other well-disposed persons to en-

courage the undertaking, by benefactions and yearly subscriptions.

The house in George's-street was soon found too small, for the reception of the great number of poor women who applied for admittance; the Doctor, therefore, in the year 1750, took a lease of a large piece of ground, in Great Britain-street, in order to build a large Hospital for their reception. To secure a probability of maintaining it, he first, at the expense of his whole fortune, laid out and finished the present garden, for a polite place of amusement, which is justly admired for its many beauties.

On the 24th May, 1751, the foundation stone was laid by the Right Hon. Thomas Taylor, then Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. Dr. Mosse continued with zeal to carry on the building, and raised money for that purpose, on his own credit and lottery schemes, until he had expended thereon about 8000*l*. But, in the year 1754, having failed in a scheme which he expected would have enabled him to complete the building, he petitioned the Irish house of Commons, in 1755, who granted him 6000*l*. He was now enabled to proceed in his laudable undertaking, and the following sessions, a further sum of 6000*l*. was granted for finishing the Hospital, and 2000*l*. for his own use, as a reward for his service.

In the year 1756, he obtained a charter from his late Majesty, George II. incorporating a num-

ber of noblemen and gentlemen as Guardians, and appointing himself Master of the Hospital during life.

On the 8th Dec. 1757, it was opened by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and fifty-two poor women, who were near the time of their delivery, and who then attended for admittance, were received.

From the day it was first opened to the 31st Oct. 1809, there have been delivered 64040 women of 33831 boys, and of 31129 girls; of whom 1103 had twins and more; 19 had three, and 1 had four. Above 2600 women are now annually delivered.

The expenses of the Hospital are defrayed principally by the receipts of the Rotunda, and the collections of the Chapel:

The Lying-in Hospital is esteemed, by the best judges, to be an excellent piece of architecture, and is admired for the beauties of its proportions. The colonade at each side, and the steeple, are in a good style.

INTERIOR.—The interior parts are extremely well disposed, having every convenience, and ornamented with paintings, transparencies and chandeliers. The chapel is much admired, for the elegance of the stucco work with which it is enriched. The wards for the women are very convenient.

Adjoining to the East colonade is the Rotunda, one of the noblest and most magnificent circular rooms in the united kingdom. The whole suit of apartments are spacious and grand. The Ball-room is 86 feet in length; the Card-room, 66 feet; a Tea-room, 54 feet; a great Supper-room, 86 feet, and a lesser one, 54 feet. There is also a hall, 40 feet; a Waiting-room, 36 feet; four Dressing-rooms, 20 feet each; a Chairman's hall, 40 feet, and a vestibule, 20 feet, besides an extensive range of Kitchen apartments and offices.

GARDEN.—Through the Rotunda is a passage to the Garden, at the rere of the Hospital, wherein is a fine broad gravel walk and shrubberies. It is kept in good order. The whole is lighted with lamps. The Garden is frequently open of an evening, during summer, in fine weather, when there is a concert of music, and a brilliant assembly of the first people in the city.

Granby-row, Palace-row, and Cavendish-row, form a square round the Hospital, called Rutland-square, after the name of the Duke, who, when Lord Lieutenant, contributed munificently to the improvements.

Since the death of Dr. Mosse, there has been an election every seven years, for a Master of the Hospital, who has two assistants, and a number of pupils.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

This new and stately building is situated on the West side of Stephen's-green, the corner of York-street, on the site of the late Quakers' burial ground, which was purchased for the purpose. The front is opposite to the green, and will be allowed by all who see it, to be a fine piece of architecture. The whole edifice is perfectly new, being but just completed, and is an addition to the many beautiful public buildings in the city of Dublin.

INTERIOR.—The interior is laid out in the most regular manner, having spacious and elegant apartments for several purposes, and for the Secretary, who resides in the building. There is also a Library and Museum, and one spacious and superb room in the front, that extends the whole length of the building.

In the rear is a large square flagged yard, with burial ground, and a separate building, in which is the Theatre, two Dissecting-rooms, &c.

THEATRE.—The Theatre is a neat room, well fitted up for the purposes intended. It has a gallery, the ascent to which is by two light flights of stone stairs without the building. One side of the Theatre is appropriated for a Museum, where several singular anatomical curiosities are preserved. Among these are some produced by nature, truly wonderful and mysterious: two children united together at their breasts, who have only one heart

and set of blood vessels; a child with two large heads; two children, their bodies united as one, having four arms, four legs, but only one head; a child without arms, having two legs, but only one thigh; two kittens joined together as one; a puppy that has no eyes, ears or mouth, and a pig, that has the trunk of an elephant. There is also a number of models, made of plaister of paris, of singular diseases.

Anatomical and other lectures are delivered in this Theatre. The Anatomical commences on the first Monday in November, every year. The number of pupils who attend are considerable. The entrance into the Theatre is in York-street.

Dublin has to boast, among its numerous advantages, that of possessing, perhaps, some of the first Medical men in the universe. We have men whose reputation has been established by long practice, extensive knowledge, and whose labours have proved highly beneficial to their fellow creatures.

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

This building is situated on the West side of Grafton-street, nearly opposite the Provost's house. It is a large edifice, with suitable apartments for the purposes intended.

The Royal Irish Academy was instituted for the advancement of the studies of Science, Polite Literature and Antiquities. It was incorporated the

28th Jan. 1786. The King is Patron. It is governed by a President and twenty-one members, who form three committees of seven each, viz. the committee of Science, the committee of Polite Literature, and the committee of Antiquities. The committee of Science meet on the first Monday, the committee of Polite Literature on the second Monday, the committee of Antiquaries on the third Monday, and the Academy on the fourth Monday, every month, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The number of members are about two hundred.

THE BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL.

The Blue-coat Hospital was originally situated in Queen-street, and was the first of the kind in Ireland. It was founded in 1670, by the contributions of the inhabitants of Dublin, and other donations. King Charles II. gave them a charter, dated the 5th Dec. 1670, with the ground on which the present building is erected.

It was first intended for the reception and support of the aged and infirm poor of the city, and their children, but the Governors finding their funds inadequate to the original design, thought proper, about the year 1680, to receive boys only.

The children admitted are to be the sons of reduced free-men, who have the preference of all others, except ten, on the foundation of Henry Osborne, Esq.; thirty, on the foundation of

Erasmus Smith, Esq. and seven, which the Lord Chief Justice Downs supports out of the fees of his office, as Treasurer. The Minister of St. Werburgh's parish has also the privilege of appointing two, agreeable to the will of Mr. James Southwell, who bequeathed 436*l.* to the Hospital. The Guild of St. Ann's, two, and the Bishop of Meath, for the time being, ten. These are not the sons of free-men.

They are maintained, clothed and educated, and, when qualified, put apprentices to Protestant masters. With each boy is paid 5*l.* as a fee. They are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The corporation of Merchants support a Mathematical school in the Hospital, for the instruction of boys in navigation. These are put apprentices to merchants, or captains of ships, for the sea-service. The children attend public worship every day; and it has been observed, that the boys of this Hospital have generally proved sober, honest and diligent apprentices, and many of them have become respectable citizens.

The present building is in Oxmantown-green, at a small distance from the old one, and East of the Barracks. It is a truly beautiful edifice, and well calculated for the purposes intended.

The first stone was laid by his Excellency the Earl of Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on

the 16th June, 1773, when the centre part was first immediately proceeded on, and finished. It contains apartments for the principal officers, and their servants: a Committee-room, Record-room, and a handsome Board-room, for the Governors, to meet in.

The FRONT is enriched in the centre by four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment, and embellished by Corinthian and Composite pilasters, in the most elegant style. Over the pediment is intended to be erected the steeple, 130 ft. from the ground. On one side of this building stands the Chapel, and on the other, the School, forming two beautiful proportioned wings. The whole front extends 360 feet.

CHAPEL.—The Chapel, which forms the North wing, is 65 feet long; 32 feet, 6 inches broad, and 32 feet high. The Chapel is extremely beautiful, and contains a good painting of the Ascension, by Waldron.

SCHOOL.—The School, which forms the South wing, is of the same length and breadth as the Chapel, but only 20 feet high. In this room is a fine emblematical piece of the delivery of the charter; also, whole-length portraits of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Ann, King George II. and his Queen, Alderman Pearson, Dean Drelincourt, &c. Over the School are apartments for the School-master.

Adjoining the wings are two gate-ways, one of which leads to the School, different offices, and boys' sleeping rooms, &c. The other leads to the Chapel, &c. Both wings are united to the centre building, by handsome circular walls, ornamented with a balustrade and niches.

STEEPLE.—The Steeple in the centre, when completed, and the turrets on the wings, must add to the beautiful appearance of this noble edifice. Mr. Thomas Ivory was the architect.

This Hospital is entirely supported by its own property, and receives no grant from parliament.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Mansion-house is situated in Dawson-street, near Stephen's-green, North, and claims attention, principally, by its being the residence of the chief magistrate of the city. It is a spacious, roomy building. In three parlours are whole-length portraits of Charles II. William III. the Duke of Bolton, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Townshend, the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Harcourt, the Earl of Buckingham, Alderman Henry Gore Sanky, and the Right Hon. John Foster.*

* In consequence of Mr. Foster's bringing forward, in the last Session of parliament, the 50 per cent. additional on windows, the hand-bill tax, &c. &c. the Common Council, at their Quarter assembly, in July, 1810, voted for Mr. Foster's portrait to be taken down at the Mansion-house.

In the garden, opposite the street, stands an Equestrian statue of George I. This statue was first placed on Essex-bridge.

The Lord Mayor's day is celebrated annually, on the 30th Sept. being the day on which the new chief magistrate enters upon the duties of his office. The procession on this occasion is worthy of the observation of strangers, when the Lord Mayor proceeds from the Mansion-house to the Castle, in his state coach, with a band of music, attended by the Aldermen and Sheriffs, in their state carriages, and a train of carriages, &c. that make a long procession. His Lordship, on this occasion, is also attended by a foot company of battle-axe guards, in ancient dress, that make a very curious appearance.

THE STAMP OFFICE.

The present buildings in Eustace-street, where the business of the Stamp Office is carried on, has nothing to claim attention; but the edifice which has lately been purchased for that purpose, merits much notice. It is situated on the East side of William-street, and was erected by the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt, for a private edifice.

The West front is remarkable for the beauty of the design, and excellence of workmanship. It is built of mountain stone, raised off his Lordship's

estate. The ascent to the building is by a double flight of steps, of a singular, yet convenient form, that leads to a portico, supported by four columns of the Doric order.

The first story is enriched by rustic arched windows, and an entablature of the Doric order, which is continued throughout the front. In the centre of the second story is a Venetian window of the Ionic order, and the windows at each side are ornamented with pedestals, architraves, frieze, cornice and pediment. The windows in the attic story are decorated with architraves, &c. in good taste. Above this, supporting a pedestal work, is a cornice, with a pediment in the centre. A quadrangular building is elevated above the rest of the front, in the centre, that serves for an observatory, and commands a fine prospect of the bay, and parts adjacent to Dublin.

Considerable additions are now making to this building, in the rear, in Copinger's-row, which, when completed, will be opened for the purposes intended.

The following are the new Mercantile Stamp duties, in Ireland:

PROTESTS.

Any Protest on a Sum under £50	4s. 4d
50 and upwards	5 5

BILLS AND NOTES.

Not exceeding £10	0s. 3d.
exceeding 10 not exceeding £30	1 1
— 30 — 50	1 7½
— 50 — 100	2 2
— 100 — 200	3 3
— 200 — 500	4 4
— 500 — 1000	7 7
— 1000 — 3000	10 10
— 3000	£1 1 8

RECEIPTS.

Amounting to £2 not amounting to £10	0 2
— 10 — 20	0 4
— 20 — 50	0 8
— 50 — 100	1 1
— 100 — 200	2 2
— 200 — 500	3 3
— 500 and upwards	5 5
And any Sum if expressed to be in full of } all demands	5 5

Every hand-bill must be stamped with a half-penny Stamp, except for non-payment of rent, robbery or loss.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, NEAR KILMAINHAM.

This royal mansion is a very comfortable asylum for old and maimed soldiers, of the army of Ireland. It is situated at the West of the city, and South of the Liffey, in a charming position. The ground on which it is built anciently belonged to the Knight Templars, and contains seventy-one acres.

This Hospital was founded by King Charles II. on a plan similar to Chelsea hospital, in England. It was begun in the year 1680, and finished in the year 1686. It is of a quadrangular form, with a spacious area in the centre, laid out in gravelled walks. The portal is decorated with the arms of the Duke of Ormond, and several embellishments. The building is three stories high, with spacious galleries, that lead to the several apartments. A handsome spire crowns the whole.

The interior of this edifice is in a simple but elegant style. The Commander in Chief, the Master and officers, have excellent apartments and gardens. The Chapel and great Dining-hall, are on one side, and are both worth attention. There are some good portraits of royal personages, and others, in this hall. Among the paintings are, King Charles II. Earl of Rochester, King William and Queen Mary, Queen Ann, George, Prince of Denmark, Duke of Dorset, Duke of Ormond, several Lord Chief Justices, General Hamilton, and others.

The East, or principal front next the city, has a very pleasing and elegant appearance. Before it is an extensive enclosed area, having avenues planted with large trees. The entrance is by an iron gate, at which a centinel is placed, but strangers are not prevented from having admittance. There has lately been made a new road to this Hos-

pital from the city, called the Military road, which leads from the quays to this gate, by the rere of Stephens's hospital. This is a very pleasant avenue, but a pass-ticket is necessary from the Adjutant General, to go by this way. The entrance, on the quays, is on the upper end of Usher's-island, by a new arched gate-way, and handsome tower, just completed.

To the West of the Hospital is a very spacious avenue, at the extremity of which is a gate, which leads to Kilmainham. The Infirmary is in the rere.

This establishment is managed by Governors, consisting of some of the great officers of state, especially in the War department, a Master and Deputy Master. The Commander of the Forces of Ireland is always Master. The Adjutant General's office is at this Hospital. It is a large new building, to the left as you enter.

This Hospital was designed, and will contain 400 men, but there are at present no more than 300. These are allowed every thing necessary, and 2s. 8½d. per month, for tobacco money. The number of out-pensioners is considerable. They are allowed pensions in proportion to the number of years on service, &c.

At one o'clock, on each day, all the inmate pensioners assemble in the great Dining-hall,

where they receive their several proportions of food, after which they retire to their separate apartments.

THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

This ancient edifice was built by Sitricus, the son of Amlave, King of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, Bishop of Dublin, about the year 1038. It was built for secular canons, but Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1163, changed them into canons regular, of the order of Arras. After the Church was finished, Donat built an Episcopal palace near it, on the site of the late Four Courts. Donat built also St. Michael's chapel, which his successor, Richard Talbot, afterwards converted into a Parochial church. He also erected the nave and wings of the Cathedral, and the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the north side of the Church.

After the surrender of Dublin to the English, Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin, Robert Fitz-Stephens, and Raymond le Gross, enlarged this Church, at their own expense. They also built the choir, the steeple, and two chapels; one dedicated to St. Edmond, king and martyr, and the other to St. Mary. Another chapel was also in this Church, in the South aisle, near the choir, first dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but afterwards to Archbishop Laurence, after canonization, and called St. Laurence O'Toole's chapel.

The Prior and convent of this Church, had anciently a cell of three canons in the diocese of Armagh, endowed with the churches of St. Mary of Drumsalin, where they resided and served the cure of Phillipston-Nügent, with the chapels annexed. About the year 1250, they were suppressed by Albert, Archbishop of Armagh.

The Prior of this Cathedral, while it continued a regular community, had a seat in parliament, among the Spiritual peers.

In the year 1541, while Archbishop Brown was in possession of the see of Dublin, King Henry VIII. converted the priory and convent of this Cathedral into a deanery and chapter. This new foundation consisted of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and six Vicars-choral.

In the year 1544, Archbishop Brown, erected three prebends in this Church, viz. St. Michael's, St. Michan's and St. John's. From that period it hath generally borne the name of Christ Church, though before called the Church of the Blessed Trinity.

In the year 1559, the parliament sat in this Cathedral, in a room called the Common-house, as appears by a statute of 29th Henry VI.

Edward VI. added six Priests, and two Choristers, or singing boys, to whom he assigned a pen-

sion of 45*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* per ann. English money, payable out of the exchequer during pleasure. Queen Mary confirmed this pension, and granted it in perpetuity. In this foundation James I. made some alterations. There is now a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, and three Prebendaries, viz St. John's, St. Michael's and St. Michan's. There are also, six Vicars choral and four Choristers. He also ordained, that the Archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in the choir, and a voice and-seat in the chapter, in all capitular acts relating to the said Church.

The very appearance of this building is a convincing evidence of its antiquity. It has undergone very few alterations since it was first built. In the year 1562, the South side of the nave fell down, when the tomb of Earl Strongbow was broken by the fall of the roof. On the new wall is the following inscription, to commemorate that event:

THE : RIGIHT : HONORABL : T :
 ERL : OF : SVSSEX : L : LEVTNANT.
 THIS : WAL : FEL : DOWN : IN
 : AN : 1562 X THE : BILDING :
 OF : THIS : WAL : WAS : IN :
 AN : 1562.

EARL STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT.—This Monument is on the South side of the great nave. It is an ancient piece of statuary, representing a man in armour, with part of a female figure at his side,

both lying extended on a block of stone, about two feet high. They are said to be the statues of Strongbow and Eva, his wife. The following inscription is over the monument:

THIS : AVNCYENT : MONVMENT
 : OF : RYCHARD : STRANGBOWE :
 CALLED : COMES : STRANGVLENSIS
 : LORD : OF : CHEPSTO : AND :
 OGNV : THE : FYRST : AND :
 PRINCYPALL : INVADER OF : IRLAND
 : 1169 : QVI : OBIT : 1177 : THE
 : MONVMENT : WAS : BROCKEN :
 BY : THE : FALL : OF THE :
 ROFF : AND : BODYE : OF :
 CHRISTES : CHVRCHE : IN : AN :
 1562 : AND : SET : VP : AGAYNE
 : AT : THE : CHARGYS : OF :
 THE : RIGHT : HONORABLE : SR
 : HENIRI : SYDNEY : KNYGHT :
 OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : E
 : PRESIDENT : OF : WAILES : L
 : DEPVTY : OF : IRLAND : 1570.

LORD BOWES'S MONUMENT.—John Bowes was born in England, in the year 1691, where he was bred to the law, and came over to Ireland in the reign of George I. He served that Monarch, King George II. and his present Majesty, upwards of forty years, in the different offices of his profession; and was highly esteemed for his integrity,

and impartial administration of justice. . He had been King's Council, Solicitor General, Attorney General, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1757, he was promoted to be Lord Chancellor. In 1758, he was raised to the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, by the name of Baron Bowes, of Clon-lyon, but dying unmarried, the title became extinct.

The Monument erected to his memory is in the nave of the Cathedral, and is elegantly executed. It is composed of beautiful statuary marble, representing Justice, large as life, in a pensive attitude, looking at a medallion, with a head of Lord Bowes in bas relief, on which she leans weeping. The attitude of Justice is exquisitely fine, and Lord Bowes's head, in the medallion, is esteemed a great likeness. It cost 500*l*. J. Van. Nost was the sculptor. . On a pedestal that supports the figures, is the following inscription:

Sacred
To the Memory
of JOHN LORD BOWES,
Late LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND,
Who died in the seventy-sixth Year of his Age,
22d of July, A. D. 1767.

This Monument is erected
By his Affectionate Brother,
RUMSEY BOWES, Esq.
of BINFIELD,
BERKS.

EARL OF KILDARE'S MONUMENT.—This beautiful Monument is on the North side of the Communion table, and represents the relict of the deceased, with the Earl, afterwards Duke of Leinster, and his sister, mourning over the body of their father. The figures are elegantly sculptured in white marble, by H. Cheere. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

To the Memory
of

ROBERT, Earl of KILDARE,
The Nineteenth of that Title in Succession,
And in Rank the first Earl in Ireland.
He married the Lady MARIE O'BRYEN,
Eldest Daughter of William, Earl of Inchiquin;
By whom He had Issue,
Four Sons, and Eight Daughters,
of which Number, only
JAMES, the present Earl, and the Lady MARGARETTA
Survived Him.
Together with the Titles, He inherited the Virtues
of His Noble Ancestors,
And adorned every Station He possessed.
Truth, Honour and Justice
Directed the whole Course of His Life.
The Daily Devotions of His Family,
And the Public Worship in the Church,
Were by His Regular Attendance
Cherished and Recommended.
Tho' possessed of a Great Estate,

He managed it
 With particular Prudence and Economy,
 In Order to give a free Course
 To his Many and Great Charities.
 He was a disinterested Lover of His Country,
 Without any Affectation of Popularity;
 And was Beloved by all, not because He sought it,
 But because He Deserved it.

He Was
 A Most-Tender and Affectionate Husband,
 An Indulgent and Prudent Father,
 A Sincere and Steady Friend.
 His Disconsolate Relict,
 In Testimony of Her Gratitude and Affection,
 And the better to Recommend to his Descendants
 The Imitation of His Excellent Example,
 Caused this Monument to be Erected.
 He died the 20th Day of February,
 A. D. 1743, in the 69th Year of his Age.

PRIOR'S MONUMENT.—This elegant Monument
 was erected at the charge of several persons who
 contributed to honour the memory of Thomas Prior,
 Esq. the founder of the Dublin Society, and friend
 of his country. Mr. Prior was born at Rathdowney,
 in the Queen's County, about the year 1679, and
 was educated in Trinity college, Dublin. In 1729
 he published *a list of the absentees of Ireland*, and
 afterwards several tracts on our coin, linen manu-
 facture, &c. It was him that first recommended
 the use of linen scarves at funerals, which were
 first used at the funeral of Mr. Connolly, Speaker
 of the House of Commons, in October, 1729.

He procured, through the recommendation of the Earl of Chesterfield, a charter of incorporation for the Dublin Society, with a grant of 500*l.* per annum, for its support. He died of a decline in Dublin, October 21, 1751, and was interred in the church of Rathdowney. Over his remains, on a neat Monument of Kilkenny Marble, ornamented with an urn and family arms, is the following epitaph:

Sacred	Every manufacture,
To the Memory	Each branch of husbandry
of	Will declare this truth;
THOMAS PRIOR, Esq.	Every useful institution
Who spent a long life	will lament
In unwearied endeavours	Its friend and benefactor.
To promote	He died, alas!
The welfare of his	Too soon for Ireland,
NATIVE COUNTRY.	Oct. 21, 1751. Aged 71.

The Monument in this Cathedral represents his bust, beneath which stands two boys, one weeping, while the other points to a bas relief, representing Minerva leading the arts towards Hibernia. On a scroll, which the boy holds in his hand, is the following inscription.

This Monument was erected to THOMAS PRIOR, Esquire, at the charge of several persons, who contributed to honour the memory of that worthy patriot, to whom, his veracity, actions, and

unwearied endeavours in the service of his country, have raised a Monument more lasting than marble.

Sculptured by J. Van. Nost, in 1756.

[M. A.]

The Latin inscription on it came from the pen of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, a particular friend of Mr. Prior.

There are some other Monuments in this Cathedral that claim attention, among which are, Lord Lifford's, and several others, that our limits will not permit us to notice. There are two old statues, of Charles I. and Charles II. There are also some other ancient inscriptions, besides those before noticed, capable of gratifying the curiosity of an antiquarian.

The Cathedral has a gallery on each side. The organ is placed on one side the choir, and is esteemed of fine tone. The Choristers perform in this Church every Sunday forenoon, and at three o'clock in St. Patrick's, there being only one set of Choristers for the two Cathedrals.

It was in this Church that the imposter, Lambert Simnel, was crowned King, in the year 1468, by the name of Edward VI. The liturgy, in the English tongue, was first read in Ireland, in this Church, on Easter Sunday, 1550.

St. Mary's chapel, in this Cathedral, has nothing to claim particular attention. It is used by the parishioners of St. Michael's parish, for public service, their church being in ruins.

This Cathedral is situated on the South side of the Liffey, on the rising ground at the upper end of Winetavern-street. The entrances are by Christ Church-yard, from Fishamble-street, and Christ Church-lane.

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

This Cathedral is situated at the lower end of St. Patrick's-street, and is a very spacious and ancient building.

On its site, John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, demolished an old Parochial church, which was said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and in the room of it he erected and endowed the present building. It was built about the year 1190.

Henry de Londres, Archbishop Comyn's next successor, converted this Church, which was a Collegiate, in its first constitution, into a Cathedral, and appointed William Fitz-Guy the first Dean of it. He also appointed a Chanter, Chancellor and Treasurer, to whom he allotted lands and rectories, and made them conformable to the rules of the church of Sarum.

The establishment now consists of a Chapter composed of twenty-six members, viz. the Dean,

Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon of Dublin, Archdeacon of Glandelagh, Prebendaries of Cullen, Kilmatalway, Swords, Yago, St. Audoen's, Clonmethan, Tymothan, Castleknock, Malahithart, Tipper, Monmahanock, Howth, Rathmichael, Wicklow, Maynooth, Tassagard, Dunlavan, Tipperkevin, Donaghmore in Omayl, and Stagonyl. The Prebend of Cullen is united to the Archbishoprick, and the revenues of Tymothan became lay fee in the time of Archbishop Loftus, the title still continuing.

St. Mary's chapel, in this Cathedral, is said to have been built by Fulk de Saundford, one of the successors of Archbishop Londres. In 1271, he was buried in it, and his statue set over his monument. It is now set apart for the use of the French protestants, for the yearly rent of twelve pence. They have public service in this chapel every Sunday, according to the rites of the church of Ireland.

In the year 1362, a considerable part of this Cathedral was destroyed by fire. It was, however, soon after rebuilt by Thomas Minot, Archbishop of Dublin, who also built the steeple, about the year 1370. In an ancient registry of St. Patrick's Church, commencing in the year 1367, the following was recorded: "After the burning of St. Patrick's Church, sixty straggling and idle fellows were taken up, and obliged to assist in repairing the Church, and building the

steeple; who, when the work was over, returned to their old trade of begging, but were banished out of the diocese in 1376, by Robert de Wikeford, successor to Minot." Their names are inserted in the registry at large.

In 1750, the spire was erected, Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, having left a legacy for that purpose. Archbishop Talbot instituted six Canons, and as many Choristers, in this Cathedral.

The Monuments here are more numerous than in the Cathedral of Christ Church, but the generality of them are inferior in point of workmanship. Several of them are very ancient, and some claim particular attention. We shall notice a few for the information of the stranger.

ARCHBISHOP SMITH'S MONUMENT.—This Monument is in the nave of the Church, and was erected by his surviving brothers, Charles and Edward Smith. It is of the Ionic order, and consists of two columns and four pilasters, with their pedestals and entablature, crowned by a circular pediment, which is filled up by a shield, bearing his Grace's arms. Over the top of the pediment is a mitre. In the nich between the columns is an urn of Parian marble, highly enriched, supported by a pedestal, with a bas relief of his head. The whole was designed by Mr. John Smyth, and executed by Van Nost. The expense amounted to 1500*l*. On the pedestal is a long latin inscription. The Archbishop died on the 14th Dec. 1771.

DR. MARSH'S MONUMENT.—Opposite to Dr. Smyth's Monument, is a plain neat one, erected to the memory of the late Dr. Marsh, formerly Archbishop of Dublin, who left a nobler and more useful memorial of himself than marble, a valuable library to the public.

DEAN SWIFT'S MONUMENT.—In the same nave, is an inscriptional slab to the memory of Dean Swift, with the following epitaph, written by himself:

Hic depositum est Corpus
JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Decani.

Ubi sæva indignatio
Ulterius

Cor lacerate nequit.

Abi, viator,

Et imitare, si poteris,

Strenuum (pro virili)

Libertatis Vindicatorem.

Obiit, 19 Die Mensis, Octobris,

A. D. 1745. Anno Ætatis 78.

Here is laid the Body
of JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.
Dean of this Cathedral.

Where angry indignation can

No longer

Wound the heart.

Go, passenger,
 And imitate, if you can,
 This Strenuous (as far as he was able)
 Vindicator of Liberty.
 He died, 19th of October,
 A. D. 1745. In the 78th Year of his Age.

Over the Monument, has since been placed, the bust of the Dean, in marble, sculptured by Cunningham, and esteemed a good likeness. It was the gift of T. T. Faulkner, Esq. nephew and successor of the late Alderman George Faulkner, Swift's bookseller, and the original publisher of most of his works.

Near the Dean's Monument, is one to the memory of Mrs. Ester Johnston, better known by the name of the celebrated STELLA, who died in the year 1727. Near the South door, is a small one, in memory of a faithful servant of the Dean's, named Alexander Magee, who died in 1722.

The Earl of Cavan's, a neat Military Monument, and several others, with the remains of a stone pulpit, &c. are in this nave.

Near the great West door, is a very ancient full length curious statue, of Michael Tregury, once Archbishop of Dublin. He is represented full dressed, with his crosier, and an angel fastened by rings on his fingers. He died in the year 1471. The West door is never opened, except on very

particular occasions, such as the instalation of the Knights of St. Patrick, &c.

St. Patrick's well is on the South side, and although it has nothing to attract attention, but its name, is frequently resorted to on account of its supposed virtue.

CHOIR.—In the Choir are several Monuments of ancient date, and some inscriptions that will gratify the curious. On the South side of the Communion table is an enormous Monument of figures, of the family of Boyle, Earl of Cork. It is made of wood, and contains sixteen figures. It was erected in the year 1629. On the same side is a neat Monument, erected to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Viscount Doneraile; and a curious brass plate to the memory of Sir Edward Fifton, the first President of Queen Elizabeth's council. There are also other plates of this description in this Choir.

Here is suspended, by a chain, a 12lb. cannon ball, which is said to have killed General St. Ruth, at the battle of Aughrim, on the 12th July, 1691. He commanded the Irish forces under King James II. against the army of King William III. commanded by General Ginkle, but was killed in the engagement, with 7000 of his men.

On the North side, is a Monument erected to the memory of the Duke of Schomberg, who fell at the famous battle of the Boyne, on the 1st July,

1690. This Monument was erected by Dean Swift, and Chapter of this Cathedral. There are some other Monuments that claim attention.

On the West side of the Archbishop's throne, is a very curious small piece of antiquity, but lately discovered. On the top of one of the arches of the two ancient chairs of state, is the arms of King John, which no doubt was placed there during his reign, and probably during his stay in Ireland, as he appears to have resided here during the time this Church was building. It exactly corresponds with his coin.

In this Choir is displayed the banners of the Knights of St. Patrick, who are knighted in this Cathedral. The organ is said to be the finest in the kingdom.

CHAPTER HOUSE.—The Chapter-house contains the helmets, swords and banners of the deceased Knights of St. Patrick, at present twelve in number. There are also the arms of several of the Archbishops of Dublin, since the year 1688.

In a closet is a human skull, said to be that of the Duke of Schomberg. The ball entered the upper part of his head, over the right eye.

This Cathedral is open every day, at ten o'clock in the morning, and on Sundays. The Choristers attend at three o'clock, on every Sunday.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Foundling Hospital is situated on the South side of the Liffey, and West of the Metropolis, at Mount Brown, the end of James's-street, on the road to Kilmainham. It is a neat and commodious structure, and well calculated for the purposes intended.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the object of this institution is to receive and maintain exposed and deserted children, to prevent the murder of poor miserable infants at their birth, or their being exposed in the streets, &c. It differs, however, from the Foundling Hospital in London, as all children are received indiscriminately, being left in a cradle in the front of the building, whereas in London, the reception of an object is regulated by a committee, who examine whether the case is such as requires the relief afforded by the institution, or not. To the Dublin Foundling Hospital children are brought from all parts of the country. To this house it is not unusual to send children even from England, where they are received without difficulty.

It was founded in the year 1704, for the relief of the poor of the city of Dublin, but by an act of parliament, passed in 1723, the old corporation was dissolved, and a new one granted. By this act, the Governors were empowered to receive common beggars, and children of all denominations, above six years old, for which the sum of

113*l.* 2*s.* per ann. was granted from a tax on all carriages plying for hire, within the city of Dublin, and liberties; and from a tax of three pence in the pound, according to the valuation of Minister's money on all houses in the city.

On the 25th March, 1730, another act was passed, to receive into this Hospital all exposed and deserted children, of either sex; and for further aid to support this, an additional tax of three pence in the pound was laid on all houses. This act changed the original design of the institution, it being now an Hospital for Foundlings. By another act, since passed, a tax of one shilling in the pound is now collected off all houses in the city of Dublin, for the support of this institution, with an additional duty on Inn-keepers, Porter-houses and Grocers.

The act for relieving Foundlings was designed only to extend to the children of the city of Dublin, and its liberties. There is now no limitation to the number of children, all brought are received, from all parts of the kingdom. The citizens of Dublin, however, *alone* contribute to the support of this institution, the tax being confined to them! The sum of about 10,000*l.* is collected annually off the city and liberties, for the support of this Hospital,

The preservation of exposed children is a most laudable charity, which must rescue from death

many infants, and is of considerable importance to the state.

The younger children, as soon as they are received, are suckled by nurses in the house, maintained for that purpose, under the inspection of proper persons, and as soon as nurses in the country are provided, they are sent out, where they remain for six years. They must, however, be brought every year to Dublin, when the salary is paid. They are afterwards instructed in reading and writing, and the principles of the Protestant religion, and at a proper age apprenticed.

In 1760, Lady Arbella Denny placed a clock in the nursery, with the following inscription: "For the benefit of infants protected by this Hospital, Lady Arbella Denny presents this clock, to mark, that as children who are fed by the spoon, must have but a small quantity of food at a time, it must be offered frequently. For which purpose this clock strikes every twenty minutes, at which notice, all the infants that are not asleep must be discreetly fed."

There are now upwards of 5000 Foundlings, including those within the Hospital, and those with country nurses.

STEPHENS'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated in Stephens's-lane, near James's-street, and is a spacious, neat and handsome building.

In 1710, Dr. Stephens, late Physician of Dublin, bequeathed his real estate, of 660*l.* a year, to his sister, Grizelda Stephens, during her life; and after her decease, vested it in trustees, for erecting and endowing an Hospital, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor persons.

Mrs. Stephens, becoming possessed of the estate, was desirous to see her brother's intentions executed. She therefore purchased a piece of ground, on which the Hospital now stands. In 1720, she began to build on a much more extensive plan than the original fund would support, but being assisted by several considerable benefactions, she was enabled to complete two-thirds of the building, in July, 1723, and in the following year, forty patients were admitted.

In 1729, an act of parliament was obtained, appointing twenty-three Governors, and their successors to a body politic, and corporate for ever, with power to purchase land; to the amount of 2000*l.* a year.

A third of the Hospital remaining unfinished, the Governors opened a subscription, by which they obtained near 1400*l.* and as Mrs. Stephens continued to pay 450*l.* a year, the building was soon completed; and capable of containing 300 persons. Dr. Stearne, and Mrs. Esther Johnson, left legacies to this Hospital.

There are supported in this Hospital, about seventy decayed poor house-keepers, trades-men and servants, of both sexes. The number of patients in the house is generally about one hundred, and the out-patients who apply for advice and medicine are very considerable. The receiving days are Mondays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, but persons under any sudden accident, are received at all times.

SAINT PATRICK'S, OR SWIFT'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was founded by Dean Swift, in 1745, for Lunatics and Ideots; and was incorporated by charter the 6th Aug, 1746. It is situated in Bow-lane, near the end of James's-street, and is well calculated for the purposes intended.

The Dean bequeathed 11,000*l.* to this Hospital. The trustees purchased an estate of 400*l.* a year, and the funds have since been considerably enlarged by several legacies.

The interior of this Hospital is laid out in the most regular order, and the management of the house appears to be conducted upon a principle highly honourable to those concerned. The Maniacs' rooms are ranged round the galleries, and are kept clean and well aired. The women and men are separated from each other by a division in the building, and every attention appears to be paid to the patients. There are gardens, in which the patients may walk and take recreation.

THE ROYAL MILITARY INFIRMARY:

This is situated in the Phoenix park. It was erected for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers, of his Majesty's army, where every attention is paid them, until they are recovered.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

In 1734, Mrs. Mary Mercer gave a large house, at the end of Stephen-street, for an Hospital, for the reception of the sick poor. It was opened, August, 1734, and has since been considerably enlarged, and is continually full. The number of patients who receive advice and medicine gratis, is also encreasing every year. The Physicians and Surgeons who attend in their turn daily at this Hospital, are of the first respectability, and who all serve without reward. Persons meeting with any accident, are received at all times in this Hospital.

MEATH-HOSPITAL.

This is situated on the Upper Coombe, and was instituted, in the year 1774, for the relief of the poor in the Earl of Meath's Liberty. It is established upon the same principle as Mercer's Hospital, and is of infinite service to the poor manufacturers in the Liberty. From a statement made in March, 1810, it appears, that during the last year, 390 patients were admitted, and 28,800 externs received Medical and Surgical assistance.

THE HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK-STREET.

This truly laudable institution was begun in 1801, and has, instrumentally, been the means of preserving the lives of hundreds of the poor of Dublin. The establishment of Fever Hospitals, has been found, by experience, to be the most effectual check to the spreading of contagion among the poor, and in no city could such an institution be more wanted. Previous to this House being erected, a gentleman, whose philanthropy is well known in this city,* reckoned near his habitation, forty-three families ill in Fevers, in only seven houses, and in some places more. He has himself relieved upwards of five hundred persons in one month: a husband, wife and seven children, in one room, has been among the number!

In October, 1801, a subscription was opened for erecting this House, and on the 24th April, 1802, the first stone was laid. It was opened for patients on the 14th May, 1804.

The only recommendation necessary, is the Fever and poverty. When application is left at the House, immediately a Physician visits the patient, who having ascertained the Fever, he reports the same, when a carriage, hung on springs, is sent with two men to the house, who convey the person to the Hospital, where every attention is paid to the patient, and the clothes fumigated, &c.

* Mr. Samuel Rosborough.

The institution not only removes the diseased from his own dwelling, but adopts measures for counteracting the spreading of the infection. The room is therefore fumigated, cleaned and white-washed, and every means used that are calculated to answer the purposes intended.

It appears, from the report of the Managing Committee, on the 1st Sept. 1810, that the number admitted, within the four last months, amounted to 788! more than double the average number. This induced them to apply to a generous public for further aid, and to circulate instructions and advice, to prevent the progress of infection. No establishment can possibly be conducted with more propriety.

Parliament voted 1000*l.* towards erecting the building, and the institution is now supported by parliamentary aid, and voluntary subscriptions.

SAINT GEORGE'S DISPENSARY, AND FEVER HOSPITAL.

This establishment is similar to the one before noticed, and has proved highly beneficial to the North side of the city. It is situated near the Circular road, Dorset-street, and since instituted, has afforded relief to many thousand persons. It is supported by annual subscribers, and private donations.

WESTMORELAND, OR LOCK HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated in Townsend-street. It was opened in 1792, for the indiscriminate relief

of persons labouring under those baneful disorders which result from incontinence. It generally contains from two to three hundred patients. At this Hospital the two senior Surgeons attend every Wednesday and Saturday, at eleven o'clock, to distribute trusses to such ruptured poor as may then apply for the same.

THE HOSPITAL OF INCURABLES.

In the year 1744, the Musical Society first founded this Hospital, for the support of such of their fellow creatures as laboured under disorders deemed incurable. They confined the institution to such as were disgusting, or offensive to the sight; and provided for such whose infirmities had rendered them proper objects of relief. The Hospital is situated near Donnybrook-road, and generally contains about fifty patients.

The objects of this institution, must generally be considered the most helpless and miserable of the human race. In the selection of these for admission, the Governors are to shew no preference, except what is grounded on the age, visible distress, and deformity of the patient. Such, when their moral character is well attested, and they have a priority of claim, are always to be preferred, and are to be admitted in rotation as vacancies occur. It is with concern we are compelled to notice, that from the last report of the Governors, many have fallen victims to poverty and hopeless disease, before they could be admitted.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This is a very spacious building, established for the reception of the poor, who are received without any recommendation. They are classed according to their respective condition and deserts, and are employed in spinning, weaving, comb-making, and various occupations. The children are in an apartment separated from the rest. They are dieted, clothed and educated. There is an infirmary remote from the habitation of the healthy, where such as are sick are lodged. There are also forty-six cells for lunatics. The doors are at all times open for admission, and various articles made in this house may be purchased. The beggars of Dublin, in general, have a strong aversion to this house; many of them, however, are compelled by force to enter, as occasionally a covered cart goes about the city, with a number of men, who take up such as they meet in the streets begging, &c.

SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL.

This is a comfortable asylum for poor decayed blind and gouty men. They are decently clothed, and every attention appears to be given, to make their situation as agreeable as possible.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

This is situated on the Circular-road. It was instituted the 1st Jan. 1791, for the reception of destitute Female children; who have lost both their parents, and are between five and ten years of age when admitted.

THE LOCK PENITENTIARY.

The Lock Penitentiary and Work House was established for the reception of women leaving the Lock Hospital, and desirous of returning to industry and virtue. It has afforded relief to hundreds, who have been extricated from wretchedness and vice. Many have been restored to their families, more placed in service, and generally about fifty remain in the House. Washing, calendering, mangling, &c. done at the House. The profit of their labour produces upwards of 400*l.* a year. To this institution a neat chapel is connected, which is well attended. It is situated in Dorset-street.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

This asylum is established for the reception of unfortunate females, who, rejected by their friends or abandoned by their seducers, prefer a life of secluded employment to vice and infamy. To this establishment is also annexed a neat chapel, in Leeson street.

THE GENERAL MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

This is situated in Townsend-street, and is established upon the same principles as the other. It has afforded relief to a considerable number.

CHARTER SCHOOL, NEAR CLONTARF.

A large handsome building, situated on the Strand, near two miles from the Castle. One hundred and twenty boys are here lodged, clothed.

and educated in the Protestant religion. The Charter School Society give a portion of 5*l.* to each person they educate, of either sex; upon their marrying a Protestant, with the previous approbation of the committee, and their producing a certificate that they have served their apprenticeship. They must also make their claim within seven years after the expiration of their apprenticeship, and six months after marriage.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions in the city of Dublin are so numerous, that to describe them all would fill a volume. We have already noticed some of the principal, but besides these, there are several others of considerable importance. Our limits, however, will only permit us to give a list of them.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, in the Phœnix park, for maintaining, educating and apprenticing the orphans of soldiers.

HIBERNIAN MARINE SOCIETY. A Marine Nursery on a similar plan, for the children of seamen.

DON'S HOSPITAL, Artichoke road.

DUBLIN GENERAL DISPENSARY, 23, Temple-bar:

CHARITABLE INFIRMARY, Jervis-street. The first of the kind established in Dublin.

COW-POCK INSTITUTION, Sackville-street.

SICK POOR INSTITUTION, Meath-street.

DISPENSARY FOR INFANT POOR AND VACCINE INNO-
CULATION, Clarendon-street.

NORTH WEST DISPENSARY, Beresford-street.

DISPENSARY FOR THE PARISHES OF ST. MARY AND
ST. THOMAS, Cole's-lane, Henry-street.

DISPENSARY FOR THE PARISHES OF ST. BRIDGET
AND ST. PETER, Peter's-street.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, Upper Baggot-street. In this
House young women of good character, out of
place, are received until provided for.

FREEMASON FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, Cullen's-
wood Avenue, Ranelagh.

ORPHAN HOUSE FOR DESTITUTE BOYS, Prussia-street.

HOUSE OF REFORM, Smithfield.

ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. CATHARINE'S HOSPITAL,
Francis-street.

CHARITABLE SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF SICK AND IN-
DIGENT ROOM-KEEPERS. This institution has af-
forded relief to many thousands in the greatest
distress. Upwards of 300 families, consisting of
11 or 12,000 persons, have been relieved in one
month, by this truly useful and benevolent So-
ciety.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY. Another useful in-
stitution, founded on similar principles, chiefly
applied to Strangers.

CHARITABLE LOAN SOCIETY, for lending money to
indigent Tradesmen, interest free.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY. There are from 2 to
3000 children under the care of this Society.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE COMFORTS OF THE
POOR.

BIBLE SOCIETY, for the circulation of the Holy
Scriptures.

ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOURTENANCING VICE, AND
PROMOTING THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF
THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

LITERARY TEACHERS' SOCIETY, for the relief of reduced Teachers, and their families.

FARMING SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

RICHMOND INSTITUTION, for the industrious Blind.

GOLDSMITHS' JUBILEE ASYLUM.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—Besides those already noticed, Schools are established in every parish in the city; and almost every chapel and meeting-house have separate Schools. There are also several other general ones, conducted on very extensive plans. The DUBLIN WEEKLY FREE SCHOOL, in School-house-lane, Thomas-court, is extensive. There are generally from 11 to 12,000 children on the books. There are also several SUNDAY SCHOOLS. To these benevolent institutions others might be added, that reflect the highest honour on the inhabitants of Dublin. There is no city in existence, of the same size, where similar institutions are so numerous.

THE DUBLIN LIBRARY SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted for the establishment of a Library. It was originally in Eustace-street, but is now on Burgh-quay, near Carlisle-bridge. The house is new, roomy, and conveniently fitted up for the purpose, and the collection of books extensive. It is open every day in the year, from ten o'clock to five, and from seven to ten in the evening. It is well supplied with Irish, English and French news-papers, and various periodical publications and pamphlets.

MARSH'S LIBRARY.

This Library was bequeathed by Dr. Marsh, formerly Archbishop of Dublin, and is a very extensive and valuable collection. It is situated near St. Patrick's cathedral, and is open every day, from eleven to three o'clock, Sundays and Holy-days excepted. All graduates and gentlemen have free access, but no book must be taken out of its place, unless in the presence of the Librarian, and subscribing to the rules. None are permitted to study in this Library, unless a graduate, or gentleman who can produce a well attested certificate, &c. It appears to have been originally intended to have been more open to the public, but abuses occasioned the present restrictions. Very few now derive any advantage from the Doctor's liberal institution: There are several good portraits in this Library, among which are Dr. Marsh, Adam Loftus, Archbishop Smith, and others.

KING'S INNS TEMPLE.

This is situated near Henrietta-street, and is an establishment similar to the Temple, in London. The society consists of Benchers, Barristers, Attornies and Students, who in Term time dine in the hall. This is called, keeping commons. The government of this society is vested solely in the Benchers, who have power to make rules, and admit members, *without appeal*. There is a library for the members, who pay five guineas for the use of it. The site of this building appears ill chosen, and a considerable part on one side is not completed, nor likely to be, according to present appearances.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

This institution was established for the purpose of regulating the profession of Pharmacy in Ireland, and for the sale of simple and compound medicines, prepared under the inspection of a sworn Court of Directors, chosen annually. This establishment is of considerable importance to the country, as the drugs vended at this Hall are undiluted. We are, however, compelled to notice, that we think more attention should be paid to the prices the shop-men sometimes demand for them. We have *known* different prices asked of strangers at the same time, for *simple* articles, considerable reduction made when the charge has been questioned, and near double the price paid that the article could be obtained for at an Apothecary's shop. If such a practice *now* exists, we hope the Governors will apply a remedy. This Hall is situated in Mary's-street.

THE LINEN HALL.

This is a spacious building, established for the reception and sale of the staple article of Ireland, Irish Linen. It is well worth the inspection of a stranger. It is situated in Linen-hall-street.

NEWGATE.

When the city of Dublin was enclosed by a wall, a prison was erected at one of the gates, which stood in the Corn-market. This prison was called Newgate. It remained until the present building was erected.

On the 29th Oct. 1773, the foundation stone of this mansion of misery was laid in Green-street, and the building carried on under the inspection of Mr. Cooley who formed the plan. The expense amounted to 16,000*l.* was raised off the inhabitants of the city, except 2000*l.* granted by the Irish parliament.

It is a large quadrangular pile, extending 170 ft. in front. At the external angles are four round towers, with a cavity in each, through which the filth of the gaol is conveyed. On the left side of the entrance is the guard-room, over which is the chapel, and to the right is the Gaoler's apartments.

After passing the entrance is an iron gate, that leads to the press yard, where the prisoners have their irons put on and off. From this yard is a passage to apartments in the East front, for those who turn evidence for the Crown, adjoining which is a large room for transports. Another door from this yard communicates with the felons' squares, wherein are the cells, twelve on each floor, with a stair-case on each side. Before the cells is a corridore walk.

In the centre of the South side is the cistern, to which the water is raised and from thence conveyed to the different cells. On each side of the cistern is the infirmary, divided into two parts, for the separation of the sexes, a distinction observed throughout the building.

The cells for those under sentence of death are truly gloomy! They compose the cellerage of the East front, and are nine in number.

There are two common halls to the prisoners' yards, where they are allowed the liberty to walk. The Gaoler has apartments to accommodate his *wealthy* tenants.

To inquire into every grievance and excess to which prisoners in general are exposed, would be foreign to our work, and, alas! too painful. We have reason to fear, that they are of such a nature as requires more attention than is usually paid them. The promiscuous mixture of the untried and convicted, crowded together in a cell; the fees frequently demanded, and the treatment of a prisoner on his entrance, by prisoners, for what is called *garnish money*; should be critically attended to, with several others that should be remedied. Some of the keepers have been accused of detaining in their possession, the heads and bodies of such as were executed for high treason, till they were putrid, in order to enhance the sums first demanded from their relatives for them. It was rumoured through the prison, that Emmet's head sold for 45*l.* 10*s.*! We hope, for the sake of humanity, that these charges were unfounded. From the known character of the present Gaoler, we have good reason to conclude, that every attention in his power is paid to real grievances.

THE SHERIFFS' PRISON.

This Prison is situated near Newgate, in Green-street, and is appropriated to the use of Debtors only, some of whom appear to live in no contemptible style, while others are the reverse! We understand, that some material alterations have been made, relative to the rules and regulations of this Prison, much to the advantage of the unfortunate tenants; and we sincerely hope, that every means will be used by those invested with authority, to prevent and redress real grievances in every prison

A gentleman of the name of Powell, feeling for confined Debtors in Dublin, vested the sum of 800*l.* in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen's hands, for their relief. From the interest of this money, each Debtor receives on Christmas-eve, a benefaction of a quartern loaf, a piece of beef, some coals, and 1*s.* 1*d.* in cash.

THE CITY MARSHALSEA.

This is a small prison adjoining the other, and is occupied by persons confined for small debts.

THE FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

This prison is also for Debtors, and is situated in Marshal-lane, near Thomas-street. The number in general in this prison, is considerable.

KILMAINHAM GAOL.

This Gaol is large, and well adapted for the purposes intended. It is the County Gaol, and is

situated at Kilmainham, from whence prisoners are brought to the Sessions-house, in Green-street, for trial. At the front of this Gaol, as also at Newgate, criminals who suffer death are executed.

THE SESSIONS HOUSE.

This is a neat and spacious court, where prisoners are tried for capital offences. It is well fitted up, and is usually crowded on such occasions. It is situated in Green-street, between Newgate and the Sheriffs' Prison. The Justices and Town Clerks offices are in this building.

CARLISLE BRIDGE.

This is a handsome stone Bridge, which communicates from Westmoreland-street to Sackville-street. It was begun in the year 1791. Vessels, at high water, come up the Liffey as far as this Bridge, where they unload.

ESSEX BRIDGE.

Essex Bridge was first erected in the year 1676, but being decayed, the present one was built in 1754. Its length is 250 feet, and its breadth 51. From laying the first stone to its being completed, was one year, five months and twenty-one days.

Every stone in Essex Bridge is in exact proportion with those in Westminster Bridge, as three to four in height, and as one to four in length. It has lately been repaired, and the upper part much improved. The tide rises at this Bridge 10 feet.

THE QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

This Bridge was erected on the site of Arran Bridge, a mean building, erected in 1684, and destroyed by the flood in October, 1763. With its new name it assumed a very elegant form, consisting of three arches, in length 140 feet. It was about four years building, and was finished in 1768.

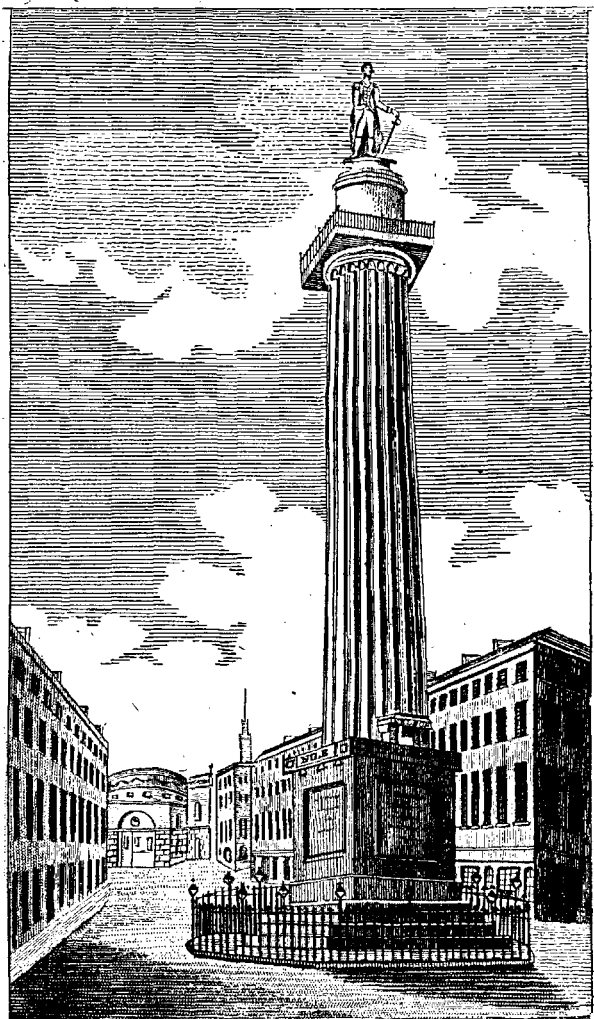
SARAH BRIDGE.

On the 22d June, 1791, Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, laid the foundation of this Bridge, which received its name on the occasion. It is 256 feet long, and 38 broad, having only one elliptic arch, 104 feet in diameter. The key-stone is 22 feet above high water. It is allowed to be a model of beautiful architecture. It forms a communication between Island-bridge, to near the Phoenix park.

The other Bridges over the Liffey are scarcely worth notice, and will probably soon be removed, if not by the hands of men, by devouring time, or a flood,

INTENDED RICHMOND BRIDGE.

Although the foundation stone of this Bridge is not laid, yet, as it is intended shortly to be begun, it deserves notice. It is designed to be built opposite to the Four Courts, will have three arches, and when completed, will be of very considerable advantage to that part of the city. It is rather



NELSON'S PILLAR

singular, that this Bridge is not yet begun, as near 7000*l.* has already been raised off the city towards the execution of the design. The expense of erecting this Bridge is estimated at 23,700.

THE QUAYS.

The Quays of the city of Dublin are a very considerable ornament to the Metropolis, and produce a pleasing effect when viewed from any of the bridges. They have of late been much improved, by the erection of the new walls, and when the few remaining old buildings are removed, and a complete communication is formed from the East to the Western parts of the city, they will exceed any that are known.

NELSON'S PILLAR.

This Pillar, of which we have given a good engraving, is situated in the centre of Sackville-street, to perpetuate the memory of the hero of Trafalgar. It was built by subscriptions, and the first stone was laid on the 14th Feb. 1808. It is a neat and handsome pillar, on the top of which is a gallery, and a statue of Lord Nelson, leaning against a capstan of a ship, well executed. It is surrounded with iron palisades and lamps. From the top an excellent view of the city and bay may be obtained. It is now opened for the public, the price of admittance is ten pence.

The only inscription on this monument, at present, is the following :

NELSON TRAFALGAR XXI OCTOBER MDCCCV	North THE NILE I AUGUST MDCCXCVIII
West ST. VINCENT XIV FEBRUARY MDCCXCVII	East COPENHAGEN II APRIL MDCCCI

STATUE OF KING WILLIAM III.

This Equestrian Statue was erected by the citizens of Dublin, to commemorate their deliverance from the government of James II. and the revolution. It is a handsome Statue of brass, representing King William on horseback, on a high and neat marble pedestal, surrounded with iron palisades. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

GULIELMO Tertio;
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ et Hiberniæ,
Regi,
Ob Religionem Conservatum,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinienses hanc statuam posuere.

It was finished in the year 1701, and on the 1st July, being the anniversary of the victory at the Boyne, that event was commemorated round this Statue, with considerable splendour and rejoicings. The same event, as is also the 4th Nov. King William's birth day, is yet observed, but not with the same degree of attention

as from that time until within these few years. The Statue is, however, always fresh painted and dressed with ribbons, and an orange mantle, the expense of which is defrayed by the Corporation of the city. It is situated in the middle of College-green, nearly opposite the National bank.

SAINT STEPHEN'S GREEN.

This Green is considered one of the largest squares in Europe, being nearly an English mile round. It contains upwards of seventeen acres. In the centre is an equestrian statue of George II. in brass, erected in 1758. The situation is pleasant, and the houses, though unequal, are in general handsome. The gravel walk, particularly on the North side, is much resorted to, on an evening, and Sundays, after two o'clock. It is in contemplation, to improve this spacious and healthy place of recreation.

MERRION SQUARE.

This is near St. Stephen's-green, and though not so large, is laid out with more taste. To the West is a handsome lawn, at the rere of Leinster house, which is one of the most superb private houses in the city.

RUTLAND SQUARE.

This Square has already been noticed, in the description of the Lying-in-Hospital, with which it is connected, and is a very fashionable place of amusement. In the centre of Palace-row, which

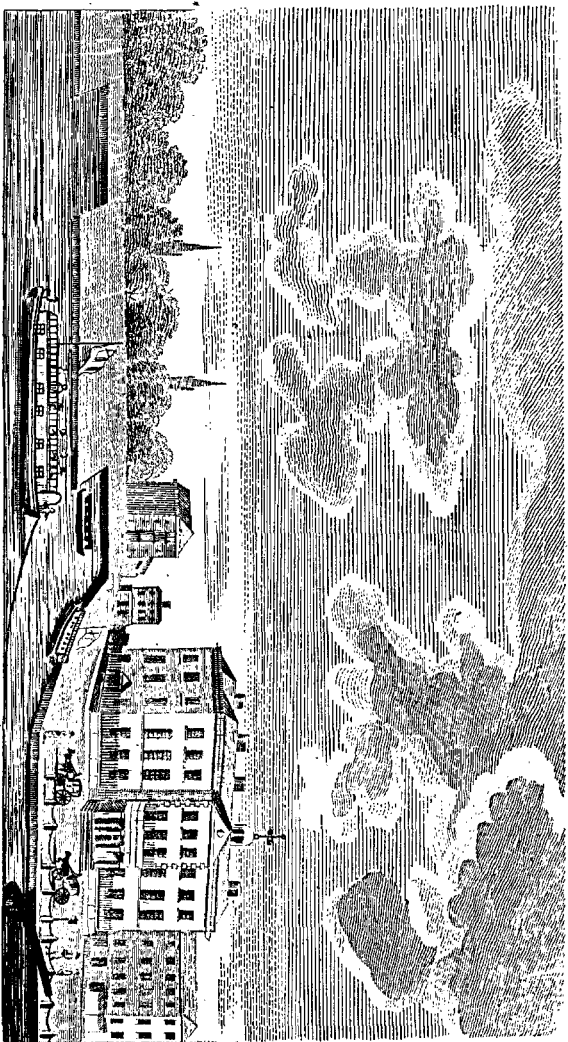
forms one of the squares, is the Earl of Charlemont's house, which claims attention, not only for the beauty of its architecture, but for its being a repository of the Fine arts.

The interior parts are models of convenience. The apartments are well disposed, and embellished by a good collection of paintings. One of Rembrandt's finest pieces is in this collection, it represents Judas repenting, and casting the silver pieces on the ground. In the same room is a portrait of Cæsar Borgia, by Titian. Here is also a picture by Hogarth, from which no copy was ever taken, till lately by an artist in this city. It represents a lady sitting in a desponding air, and an officer offering her his hat full of money and jewels, which he has just won from her: eager desire is expressed in his countenance, and in hers, repentance and hesitation.

The Library is a most elegant apartment, containing a valuable collection of the best writers. At one end is an anti-room, with a fine copy of Venus de Medicis, sculptured on the spot by Mr. Wilton. There are also two other small rooms, one, a cabinet of pictures and antiquaries, and the other, of medals. His Lordship has also some handsome statues, and Egyptian curiosities.

MOUNTJOY SQUARE.

This is also a handsome Square, round which are neat and well-built houses. It is on the North



THE GRAND CANAL HOTEL & PORTOBELLO HARBOUR

side of the Liffey, in a very genteel part of the city. To each of these Squares the fashionables resort.

THE PHŒNIX PARK.

This royal and beautiful Park is seven miles in circumference. It is allotted chiefly to the use of the Viceroy and his Secretaries. It is neatly laid out with trees, has several good pieces of water, and is well stocked with deer. - The Earl of Chesterfield, in the year 1747, erected a neat Corinthian pillar, near the centre, with a Phœnix on the top. On his Majesty's birth day, there is a grand review of all the yeomen of the city and country adjacent, in this Park, which is well worth seeing. The prospect from the Magazine or Salute Battery, is beautiful and extensive.

THE GRAND CANAL.

This truly beneficial branch of inland navigation, commenced in the year 1756, with a view to open a direct communication from the Metropolis to the Shannon. After several unfavourable efforts were made, a subscription was raised of 100,000*l.* and the subscribers were incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1772.

In 1783, the Canal was opened for passage boats to Sallins, and in three years after to Monastereven, afterwards to Athy and Tullamore, and in 1806, to Shannon harbour, a distance of 63 Irish miles from Dublin.

The stock of the Company is now considerably augmented, and the accommodation to passengers who travel in the packet boats, very respectable. The boats travel at the rate of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and the ordinary on board is both reasonable and good. There are two cabins in every boat, and two separate fares. No charge is to be made in either cabin for a child under one year old, and only half price for any between that age and seven years. No servants in livery are to be admitted in the first cabin, and dogs, if admitted to be paid for as passengers. No spirits, plain or mixed, is to be sold on board, and wine only in pints, one to each passenger who dines on board. No wine is allowed in the second cabin. No compensation is to be made to servants.

A boat leaves Dublin every morning at 5 o'clock, for Athy, and arrives at 35 minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening; and leaves Athy for Dublin the next morning, at half past 8 o'clock. A boat leaves Dublin every morning at 7 o'clock, for Tullamore, arrives at a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, and proceeds the next morning at 5 o'clock, for the Shannon harbour, where it arrives at 10 o'clock. A Boat leaves Shannon harbour every day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, arrives at Tullamore at 8 o'clock in the evening, proceeds from Tullamore in the morning at 7 o'clock, and arrives in Dublin at a few minutes past 8 o'clock in the evening. Another boat leaves Tullamore every day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for Robertstown, which proceeds for Dublin the next morning

at 5 o'clock: Three boats leave Robertstown every morning at 5 o'clock, one for Dublin, one for Monastereven, and one for Tullamore. Rates of passage as follows:

DUBLIN TO SHANNON HARBOUR.

No.	STAGES	Distances from Portobello	FARE			
			1st Cabin		2d Cabin	
		Miles	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	Hazel-Hatch.....	8½	2	6	1	8
2	Sallins.....	15	4	2	2	11
3	Robertstown.....	20½	5	10	4	0
4	Ticknevin.....	26	7	6	5	0
4½	Edenderry Off-branch	30	8	9	6	0
5	Ballybritain.....	32	9	2	6	3
6	Philipstown.....	38½	10	10	7	6
7	Tullamore.....	45	13	0	8	8
8	Corrinalor.....	51	14	0	9	6
9	Gillen.....	58	15	6	10	6
10	Shannon Harbour...	63	16	3	11	0

DUBLIN TO ATHY.

1	Hazel-Hatch.....	8½	2	6	1	8
2	Sallins.....	15	4	2	2	11
3	Robertstown.....	20½	5	10	4	0
4	Rathangan.....	27	7	11	5	0
5	Monastereven.....	32½	9	2	6	0
6	Vicarstown.....	38	10	0	6	6
7	Athy.....	43	10	5	6	9

HOTELS.—The Company have established excellent hotels, for the accommodation of passengers, at Portobello, Dublin and at Robertstown, Tullamore and at Shannon harbour, where the rates of beds, &c. are posted up, and the greatest regularity observed. We have given a view of Portobello hotel in our work. It is from this hotel the packet boats depart and arrive at.

HARBOUR.—It was from the harbour the boats used to depart from Dublin, previous to the erection of the hotel. It is now chiefly used for luggage boats, of which there are about 600 now plying on the Canal. At this harbour are various store-houses, where goods are deposited, and sent to, and received from every place on or near the Canal line.

FLOATING DOCKS.—Connected with this Canal are the docks near Ringsend, which are spacious, and convenient for shipping. One is 4000 feet long, by 330 broad, and the other is 2000 feet long. There are three large sea locks, to admit ships from the river, and three graving docks, for such vessels as need repairing. If Dublin had the trade of Liverpool, and these docks were as well occupied, they would make a much more handsome appearance. They merit particular attention. The Directors of the Grand Canal Company have lately reduced the price of vessels for lying in these docks, which has produced an encrease to their funds, and promises to be of service to the shipping interest.

THE ROYAL CANAL.

The Royal Canal Company were incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1789, for the same laudable purpose as the one before noticed. This Canal is completed as far as Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, a distance of about 41 miles from Dublin; and from the attention the

Directors have manifested to the interest of the public, it promises to be an additional benefit to the country.

A boat leaves the Royal Canal hotel, at the Broad Stone, for Mullingar, every morning in Summer, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at 10 minutes past ten in the evening. A boat leaves Mullingar for Dublin, and arrives at the same time. In the Winter the boat is one hour later. A boat leaves the hotel, Broad Stone, every day, at 2 o'clock, in Summer, for Moyvally, and arrives at half past 9 the same evening, from whence it proceeds to Mullingar, at 5 o'clock the next morning, and arrives at 40 minutes past 12 o'clock the same day. A boat leaves Mullingar every day, at 3 o'clock, for Moyvally hotel, to proceed at 5 o'clock the next day for Dublin. In Winter, the boats that stop at Moyvally depart one hour sooner at Dublin and Mullingar. Rates of passage as follows:

DUBLIN TO MULLINGAR.

No.	STAGES	Miles	1st Cabin	2d Cabin
1	Clonsilla, or Carhampton Bridge } Rye Aqueduct.	6	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 1 1
2	Maynooth.	9	2 1	1 6
3	Kilcock.	12	3 4	2 1
4	Ferns, or 17th Lock. .	15	4 2	2 6
5	Newcastle.	16½	4 7	2 11
6	Moyvally Hotel.	21	6 3	3 9
7	Boyne Aqueduct.	24	7 1	4 2
8	Thomastown.	26	7 11	4 7
9	Mullingar.	33	8 9	5 0
10		40½	10 0	5 10

COACHES.—There are coaches established for the conveyance of passengers to and from the boats, at Mullingar, and the following places, at a very reasonable fare: Rathowen, Longford, Aughamore, Drumsna and Jamestown, Carrick-on-Shannon and Boyle; also, Ballymore, Athlone and Ballinasloe.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

This Theatre is situated in Crow-street, and is considered, by the first judges, to be one of the best constructed, for the advantages of audience and actors, in the three kingdoms. It has lately undergone considerable repairs, and has been embellished in a style of elegance equal to any in Europe.

The ceiling has been raised 6 feet, in the centre of which is a highly finished allegorical painting, representing Hibernia protected by Jupiter, and crowned by Mars; supported on the left by the emblems of the linen, and on the right, by the woollen manufacture. Near Hibernia is Industry, and at a distance, Mercury. Jupiter leans on the eagle that stands upon his thunder-bolt, and is attended by boys, as is also Hibernia. This cieling is esteemed well executed. On that part immediately over the stage, which has also been raised, is represented Apollo and Fame.

BOXES.—The painting on the pannels of the boxes are numerous, and executed in a neat style. The subject of the first and second tier is taken from *Homer's Iliad*, and the two others, from

Telemachus. On the Lord Lieutenant's box are various representations of the battle of Troy, the death of Simon, the women of Ilia by the persuasion of Juno setting fire to the fleet, &c. &c. The paintings on the other boxes are equally interesting.

The present proprietor has certainly done much to gratify the public, and they appear sensible of it. The house, in general, is well filled, and some of the actors are often of the first rate talents. When the Lord and Lady Lieutenant attend, the house, in general, is crowded. This Theatre opens about the 5th or 6th Nov. and closes about the end of August.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN THEATRE.

This Theatre is situated in Peter's-street, and was, till lately, the property of Mr. Astley. The present proprietor, Mr. Johnston, about a year ago, purchased from Mr. Astley his patent, and the house has since been fitted up at a very considerable expense, to make it worthy of the support of the public. Mr. Johnston's talents are well known to those who are fond of theatrical amusements, and such will acknowledge, that he has not been wanting to make it worthy of their countenance. The scenery and decorations are grand, and well calculated to excite admiration. Such as are fond of extraordinary feats of strength, agility and horsemanship, will attend this house, and we understand, that a succession of performers

are engaged, who are likely to attract a crowded audience.

Besides the two principal Theatres noticed there is **THE PRIVATE THEATRE**, in Fishamble-street, and **THE LITTLE THEATRE**, in Capel-street. They are neatly fitted up, but not often opened.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

This Exhibition promises to be of very considerable utility, in encouraging the Fine arts in Ireland. It is an annual Exhibition at the Dublin Society house, in the Summer, where the several productions of the Artist are presented to the view of the public, in a spacious room appropriated for the purpose. In the last exhibition there were several pieces of much merit. The number that attend, when opened, is considerable and respectable. The price of admittance is 1s. 3d. with catalogue.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Botanic Garden is situated at Glasnevin, two miles North from the Castle of Dublin. The Garden is the property of the Dublin Society, who have at a great expense, made it worthy of the attention of the curious. It is well laid out, and the hot-houses are furnished with a vast variety of scarce exotics. The whole contains $16\frac{1}{2}$ Irish acres. It is only open for the public from 12 to 3 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays, which frequently occasions a great disappointment to strangers. We could wish the Society were more liberal in gratifying the public, both at the Society-house and this Garden

LIST OF BARRACKS.

The principal Barracks are at the West end of the city, and are said to exceed any of the kind in his Majesty's dominions. They are divided into four neat squares, and are capable of containing 4000 Foot, and 1000 Horse. In addition there are,

Kilmainsham, new Barracks now building	
Island-bridge, <i>Artillery</i>	
Shelburne, Stephen's-green, N. <i>Cavalry</i>	
Baggot-street,	<i>ditto</i>
Marlborough-street, <i>Infantry</i>	
James's-street,	<i>ditto</i>
Cork-street,	<i>ditto</i>
Essex-street,	<i>ditto</i>
George's-street,	<i>ditto</i>
Henry-street,	<i>ditto</i>
Kevin-street,	<i>ditto</i>
Coombe,	<i>ditto</i>

LIST OF ESTABLISHED PARISH CHURCHES.

St. Andrew's, <i>Andrew-street</i>	St. Mary's, <i>Mary-street</i>
St. Ann's, <i>Dawson-street</i>	St. Michael's, <i>in ruins</i>
St. Audoen's, <i>Audoen's-arch</i>	St. Michan's, <i>Church-street</i>
St. Bridget's, <i>Bride-street</i>	St. Nicholas within, <i>Nicholas-st</i>
St. Catherine's, <i>Thomas-street</i>	St. Nicholas without, <i>in ruins</i>
St. George's, <i>Hardwicke-place</i>	St. Paul's, <i>King street</i>
St. James's, <i>James's-street</i>	St. Peter's, <i>Aungier-street</i>
St. John's, <i>Fishamble-street</i>	St. Thomas's, <i>Marlboro'-street</i>
St. Luke's, <i>Coombe</i>	St. Werburgh's, <i>Werburgh-st.</i>
St. Mark's, <i>Mark-street</i>	

In addition there are, St. Kevin's, *Kevin-street*, united to St. Peter's; St. George's, *Temple-street*, a Chapel of ease; Castle Chapel, for the Viceroy, &c.

CHAPELS NOT UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP.

Magdalen Asylum, <i>Leeson-st.</i>	Foundling-Hosp. <i>Mt. Brown</i>
Bethesda, <i>Dorset-street</i>	Sunday School, <i>North Strand</i>
Lying-in-Hospital, <i>Britain-st.</i>	Marine School, <i>Rogerson's-quay</i>
Bluecoat-Hosp. <i>Blackhall-st.</i>	Hibernia School, <i>Phoenix Park</i>

FOREIGN CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

German Lutheran Church, <i>Poolbeg-street</i>
French Calvinist Church, <i>Peter's-street</i>
St. Patrick's French Chapel, <i>Patrick's Cathedral</i>

PROTESTANT DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSES.

Mary's-abbey, <i>Presbyterian</i> , <i>Westminster Confession</i>	
Usher's-court,	<i>ditto</i> , <i>ditto</i>
Strand-street,	<i>ditto</i> , <i>Unitarians</i>
Eastace-street,	<i>ditto</i> , <i>ditto</i>

Mass-lane, *Presbyterian, Burgher Seceders*
 Back-lane, *ditto Anti-Burgher ditto (Taylor's Hall)*
 Plunket-street, *Independant*
 York-street, *ditto*
 Swift's-alley, *Baptist*
 Bishop-street, *Moravian*
 Mountjoy-square, *Methodist (Wesl y Chapel)*
 Whitefriar-street, *ditto*
 Hendrick-street, *ditto*
 Ranelagh, *ditto (Cullen's-wood Avenue)*
 Sycamore-alley, *Quakers*
 Meath street, *ditto*

The Jews have no Synagogue in Dublin, nor in Ireland,
 but they have a Burying-ground near Ballybough-bridge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH CHAPELS.

Townsend-street	Mary's-lane
Francis-street	Meath-street
Liffey-street	James's-street
Rosemary-lane	Bridge-street
Arran-quay	Hardwicke-street

FRIARIES.

Denmark-street	Cook-street (<i>Adam & Eve</i>)
Clarendon-street	Church-street
French-street (<i>St. Patrick</i>)	Thomas-street (<i>St. John</i>)

NUNNERIES.

George's-hill	Clontarf
James's-street	Harold's-cross
King-street	Ranelagh

LIST OF FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES.

Albion, 13, *North Frederick-street*
 Globe, 37, *Westmoreland-street*
 Hope, 18, *Westmoreland-street*
 Hibernian, 42, *Dame-street*
 Dublin, 33, *Dame-street*
 Phoenix, 85, *Dame street*
 Commercial, *Commercial Buildings*
 British and Irish United, 40, *Dams-street*
 Westminster, 40, *Dame-street*
 Eagle, 89, *Grafton-street*
 Royal Exchange, 62, *Fleet-street*
 — — — 5, *College-green*
 Atlas, 108, *Capel-street*

LIST OF BANKERS.

Sir William Gleadow Newcomen & Co. *Castle-street*
 Right Hon. David Latouche & Co. *Castle-street*
 John Finlay & Co. *Jervis-street*
 John Claudius Beresford & Co. *Henry-street*
 Robert Shaw & Co. *Foster-place*
 Right Hon. Lord French & Co. *Dominick-street*
 Sir William Alexander & Co. *Sackville-street*
 Sir John Stewart & Co. *Upper Ormond-quay*

COUNTRY BANKERS NOTES PAYABLE IN DUBLIN.

Belfast, Gordon & Co. at Watson & Law's, *Abbey-street*
 — Commercial, at Croker Darling & Co.'s *Townsend st.*
 Lurgan, Brownlow & Co. at Messrs. Phelps's, *Capel-street*
 Payable only from ten to two o'clock.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Commercial, *Commercial Buildings*
 Belfast, 43, *Capel-street*
 Leech's Royal, 41, *Kildare-street*
 Royal Mail Coach, 12, *Dawson-street*
 Richmond, 11, *Dawson-street*
 M'Evoy's, 5 & 6, *Kildare-street*
 Royal Hibernian, 40, *Dawson-street*
 Kearns's, 38, *Kildare-street*
 Scanlan's, 37, *Kildare-st.* and 20, *Molesworth-st.*
 Grand Canal, *Portobello*
 Royal Canal, *Broad Stone, Glasmanogue*
 Kelly's, —, *Dawson-street*
 Kelly's, 16, *Duke-street*
 Moira, 13 & 14, *Sackville-street*
 Queen's Head, 25, *Bride-street*
 Kearns's, 26, *Sackville-street*
 Lennon's, 37 & 38, *Sackville-street*
 Leinster, 28, *Frederick-street*
 Wexford, —, *Pitt-street*
 Monk's, 1, *Dorset-street*
 Ryan's, 157, *Great Britain-street*
 M'Kenna's, 11, *Sackville-street*
 Dwyer's, —, *Exchequer-street*
 M'Donald's, 32, *Mary-street*
 Duan's, —, *Mary street*
 Munster, *South Cope-street and Fownes's-street*
 Wicklow, 24, *Stephen's-green, North*
 Pargate, 84, *Sir John Rogerson's-quay*
 Watkin's, 56, *City-quay*
 York, 53, *Capel-street*
 Gosson's, 8, *Bolton-street*

Flanagan's, 20, *Aungier-street*
 Masonic, 43, *Essex-street*
 Lenaghan's, 43, *Queen-street*
 Kcough's, —, *Bolton-street*
 Leonard's, 2, *Bolton-street*

LIST OF MAIL COACHES.

Cork, *Royal Mail Coach Hotel, Dawson-street*
 — by Cashel, *ditto*
 Belfast, *Mail Coach Hotel, Capel-street*
 Limerick, *Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dawson-street*
 Enniskillen, *Mail Coach Hotel, Capel-street*
 Derry, *Gosson's Hotel, Bolton-street*
 Galway, *Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dawson-street*
 Waterford, *Richmond Hotel, Dawson street*
 Wexford, *Wexford Hotel, Exchequer street*
 Sligo, *Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dawson-street*

The Long Coach attends the Packet for Holyhead, every Evening, from the *Mail Coach Hotel, Dawson-street*.

LIST OF STAGE COACHES.

Newry, *Gosson's Hotel, Bolton-street* (Fly, with the Mail)
 Armagh, *ditto*
 Newry, *Leonard's Hotel, Bolton-street* (Long)
 Drogheda, *ditto* (Long)
 Belfast, *ditto*
 Kells and Cavan, *Monk's Hotel, Dorset-street* (Long)
 Limerick, *Royal Mail Coach Hotel, Dawson-street*
 Cork, *ditto*
 Cashel, *ditto*
 Waterford, *ditto*
 Kilkenny, *ditto*
 Mullingar, *Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dawson-street*
 Sligo, *Royal Mail Coach Office, Capel-street*
 Bray, *Duke-street* (Long, during the Summer)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Saunders's News Letter, *Dame-street* (Daily Morning)
 Dublin Journal, *Parliament-street* (Three-days Morning)
 Freeman's Journal, *Trinity-street* (Daily Morning)
 Correspondent, *Fleet-street* (Daily Evening)
 Evening Herald, *Cope-street* (Three-days Evening)
 Evening Post, *Trinity-street* (Three-days Evening)
 Hibernian Journal, *Anglesea-street* (Daily Morning)
 Patriot, *Sycamore-alley* (Daily Evening)
 Weekly Messenger, *Crow-street* (Weekly)
 The News, *College-green* (Weekly)

To which may be added, although it is no Newspaper, Carricks' Daily Advertisements, which are sent out to Subscribers, every Morning, with the Daily List of Imports and Exports, and are of considerable utility to Mercantile men.

Hibernia Magazine, *Hibernia Printing Office, Cope-street*.
Hibernian Magazine, *Back-lane*
Irish Magazine, *Anglesea-street*

The Belfast Magazine is also much circulated in Dublin.

LIST OF PUBLIC BATHS.

Temple-street	Sea Point
Irish Town	Crane-lane
Merrion	North Wall
Black Rock	Annesley Bridge

LIST OF PLACES FREQUENTLY RESORTED TO IN THE VICINITY OF DUBLIN.

Black Rock, near four miles S. E. from the Castle. It commands a good view of the Bay and adjacent country, and is a great resort of company, for bathing and pleasure. Cars and Jingles attend constantly in Baggot-street to convey passengers, for 6½d. each.

Sea Point, about half a mile beyond the Black Rock. Sea Point House is a fashionable Hotel and Lodging-house, in which, during summer, there is frequently a grand ball and supper.

Dunleary is also situated on the Bay, a full mile from Black Rock, and five miles from the Castle. Passengers from the Holyhead Packet frequently land here.

Dalkey, near three miles beyond Dunleary, and near an Island called by the same name. It commands a beautiful view of the Bay. Here are the ruins of some Castles, and on the Island is a Pagan altar.

Killiney, near Dalkey, and about eight miles from Dublin. Here are some curious remains of Druidic antiquities.

Merrion lies on the Black Rock road, pleasantly situated, full two miles from Dublin.

Boooterstown, a little beyond Merrion, on the same road.

Williamstown, between Boooterstown and Black Rock.

Stillorgan, about four miles from Dublin, where is an obelisk upwards of 100 feet high.

Dundrum, three miles and a half from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle and Waterfall.

Enniskerry, about nine miles from Dublin, much frequented, being near the Dargle. On the road to this town is a very romantic glen, called the Scalp.

Dargle. A romantic, beautiful place, much resorted to. A stranger will be highly gratified with the grand, extensive and variegated views that exhibit themselves here.

Powerscourt Waterfall. This Demesne and Cascade is inexpressibly grand and beautiful. It is equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind to be seen, and is visited by the first people of rank and fortune that come to Dublin.

Bray is a good town, ten miles from Dublin, commanding a fine view, and the best accommodation for travellers. There are annual Fairs held here, on 1st May and 20th Sept.

Howth. About eight miles from Dublin, the North side of the Bay. Here is a good Light-house. A large Pier-head now building, that extends some hundred yards, which, when finished, will afford a shelter for vessels, and where it is intended the Holyhead packets shall sail from.

Clontarf. A favourite bathing village, memorable for the battle fought between the Danes and Irish. It commands a beautiful view of the Bay and City.

Chapelizod is situated on the banks of the Liffey, about two miles and a half West, and near the Phoenix park.

Glasnevin. The Botanic garden is situated at this place.

Lucan is about six miles and a half from the Castle, a neat town, near which is an excellent Inn, and a Spa greatly esteemed. It is much frequented in summer.

Leixlip is a handsome town on the banks of the Liffey, eight miles from the Castle. A view from the bridge is excessively beautiful. Near this is the Salmon Leap.

Maynooth is situated about eleven miles from Dublin. Here is a large, elegant Roman Catholic College, and the Seat and Demesne of the Duke of Leinster.

Ringsend is about a mile and a half from the Castle, on the road to the Pigeon-house. The great South wall, which is two miles and a half long, begins here, and is terminated with a Light-house. The Pigeon-house Harbour, Hotel and Barracks, on this wall, are worth viewing.

Clondalkin is five Miles West of the Castle, and near the road to Naas, where is an ancient round tower, in fine preservation.

Rathfarnham is four miles South of the Castle. There is a Fair held here on the 10th July.

Palmerstown is four miles West of the Castle. There is a Fair held here on the 19th August.

Donnybrook is two miles S. E. of the Castle. There is a Fair held here on the 26th August, remarkable for the great number of the lower orders who resort to it from the City, and the consequent scene of disorder it too frequently exhibits.

Island Bridge is a mile and a half West of the Castle, noted for St. John's well, to which, on that Saint's day, great numbers crowd, on account of a virtue which its water is then supposed to have in curing disorders.

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