

nity is enriched with several elegant seats. The fine residence of R. E. Ward, Esq. part proprietor of the town, is contiguous to it, surrounded by an extensive demesne, tastefully planted; so is Crawford's Burn, the charming residence of Sharman Crawford, Esq.; and the magnificent seat of Lord Dufferin is within two miles of the town. The harbour is good and commodious; there is a neat and useful pier, and a fine beach, well adapted for bathing. These conveniences and attractions, together with hot and cold baths, render this one of the most agreeable localities, for summer resort, in the north of Ireland. The cotton manufacture has long been successfully carried on in Bangor and its immediate neighbourhood, and affords employment to many persons in the various departments of spinning, weaving, sewing, and ornamenting. Several merchants of the first respectability have establishments in the town, and, besides general merchandize, have large transactions in corn, flour, flax, &c. Bangor was incorporated by charter of James I, and previous to the Union the corporation returned two members to the Irish parliament,

since which period the borough has ceased to be represented. A court of petty sessions is held by the magistrates of the county occasionally; a court-leet annually by the senechal for appointing constables to the several townlands of the manor; and a local court, before the same official, every third Thursday, with jurisdiction to the amount of £20. Irish.

The church, which has lately been enlarged and embellished, is a beautiful edifice, with a lofty spire. The interior contains a handsome monument to one of the Hamilton family, formerly proprietor of Bangor. The Wesleyan Methelists have one place of worship, and the Presbyterians two; one of the latter is a very handsome building. A parochial school, an infants' school, and a dispensary, are the established charities; and there is a savings' bank. A market entitled to be held on Tuesday is not observed. Fairs January 20th, May 1st, August 1st, and November 22nd. The parish of Bangor contained, in 1841, 10,660 inhabitants, and the town of Bangor (which is wholly in the barony of Ards) 3,116 of that number.

POST OFFICE, Main street, James Graham, *Post Master*.—Letters from DUBLIN and BELFAST arrive every morning at ten minutes past nine, and are despatched every afternoon at a quarter past three.—Letters from SCOTLAND and the NORTH of ENGLAND arrive every morning at half-past ten, and are despatched every morning at seven.

NOBILITY, GENTRY AND CLERGY.

Adam Mr. John, Sandy row
Argue Rev. James, Sandy row
Babington Miss Mary, Catherine place
Blackwood John O'Reilly, Esq. Ballymagee street
Carnes Miss Margaret, 14 Catherine Cleland James Rose, Esq. J. P. Rathgael House
Colville Mrs. Jane, 13 Catherine place
Crawford William Sharman, Esq. M. P. and J. P. Crawford's Burn
Dufferin the Right Honourable Lord, Ballyleidy [Gleaghanna
Dufferin the Lady Dowager Anna, Dunlop Mrs. Margaret, Catherine pl
Ferguson Mrs. Rose, Sandy row
Fulton Miss Mary Ann, 4 Catherine pl
Halliday Mrs. Mary Ann, 6 Catherine pl
Hannay Misses Cath. & Jane, Quay st
Hutchinson Mr. Hugh, Groomsport
Johnston Rev. Henry, Parsonage
McComb Rev. Alexr. 16 Catherine pl
McCulloch Capt. Alexander, Rathgael
Mack Rev. John, Groomsport
McMeekan Mrs. Sarah, Sandy row
Moore William Hamilton, Esq. Ballyvernon [Ballow
Nicholson Robert Steele, Esq. J. P. Pattenon Mr. Matthew, Ballymagee st
Pattenon Rev. Wm. Ballymagee st
Rankin Mrs. Mary, Sandy row
Stevenson Miss Ellen, 12 Catherine pl
Ward Mrs. Bernard, Main st
Ward Robert Edward, Esq. J. P. Bangor Castle
Watters Rev. John, Main st
Woods Rev. Hugh, Wood Ville

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS,

INCLUDING SCHOOLS.
INFANTS' SCHOOL, Main street—
Eliza Hawthorn, mistress
Kennedy James, architect, land surveyor & civil engineer, Sandy row
McMasters James, academy, Main st
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, Market House—
James McCarthy, master; Eliza Gowdy, mistress
Richey William, surgeon, Main st
Walker William, architect, Main st, and Glasslough st, Monaghan
Wilson John, surgeon, Main st
Woods William, surgeon, Main st

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

Lowry James, corn, flax and lint merchant, Groomsport

McCulloch Thomas S. cotton spinner and land agent, Main street
McMurray Samuel, merchant, Main st
McVane William & Co. sewed muslin manufacturers, Main street
White John N. & Son, flour, starch and farina, Groomsport

SHOPKEEPERS & TRADERS.

Bannon Rose, dress maker, Main st
Barr Hugh, spirit dealer, Quay st
Bell Robert Jackson, farmer, Ballywooley
Boyd Hugh, grocer, Main st
Brown Alexander, soap and candle maker, Main st
Brown Jas. linen & woollen draper, Ballymagee st [street
Buchanan John, town sergeant, Main
Campbell & McCarty, watch and clock makers, Main st
Clanny Thomas, publican, Quay st
Davidson John, grocer, Main st
Edgar Samuel, spirit dealer, Main st
Francis & Russell, haberdashers and earthenware dealers, Ballymagee st
Gilliland William, earthenware dealer, Ballymagee st
Gordon George, tailor, Main st
Graham Jas. linen & woollen draper and baker, Main st
Hart Carlisle, stationer, Sandy row
Heaney Mary, confectioner & temperance coffee & news room, Main st
Hill Willis, shoe maker, Quay st
Hugan Ramsey, grocer, Ballymagee st
Johnston John, saddler & mail car office, Quay st
Kelly Hugh, cabinet maker and upholsterer, Main st [st
Kelly James, sewed muslin agent, Main
Kennedy Andrew, cabinet maker, Quay street
Lavery Peter, publican and spirit dealer, Ballymagee st
Lenord Ann, milliner & dress mkr. Main street [magee st
Lowden James, spirit dealer, Bally-
Lavery William, farmer, Bellevue
McGibbony Susanna, straw bonnet maker, Main st
McKee James, tailor, Sandy row
McKee Captain James, coal and salt merchant, Quay st
McKerrall James, spirit & earthenware dealer, Main st
McMurray Samuel, builder and iron-monger, and timber, slate, brick, tile and hardware merchant, Main street

McVane John, sewed muslin agent, Main street

Martin Mary, grocer, Sandy row
Miller Alexander, carpenter, Main st
Montgomery Hugh, tailor, Main st
Morgan Thos. tin plate wrkr. Main st
Neill Agnes, grocer, Main st [st
Neill Ann, lodging house, Ballymagee
Neill John, boot & shoe maker, and leather cutter, Main st
Neill John, linen & woollen draper, Main street
Neill Robert, ship owner and coal merchant, Sandy row
Neill Robert, boot and shoe maker, and leather cutter, Main st
Nelson Hugh, grocer & earthenware dealer, Main street
Niblock Thos. spirit dealer, Quay st
Phillips Alexr. baker, Ballymagee st
Pritchard William, grocer & clerk of petty sessions, Main st
Quin John, blacksmith, Main st
Russell James, spirit and hardware merchant, Main st
Russell Robert, spirit dealer, Main st
Walker David, sewed muslin agent, Ballymagee st

PLACES OF WORSHIP, And their Ministers.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Church street—
Rev. Henry Johnston, rector; Rev. John Watters, curate.
PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Main street—
Rev. Hugh Woods, minister.
PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Ashloanen—
Rev. William Pattenon, minister.
METHODIST (New Connexion) CHAPEL, Sandy row—ministers various.

Public Institutions, &c.

COAST GUARD—John Adams, *chief officer*, Sandy row.
CONSTABULARY STATION, Main street—
Samuel Alworthy, *sub-inspector*, Newtownards. [surgeon.
DISPENSARY, Main street—John Wilson.
MARKET HOUSE, PETTY SESSIONS AND MANOR COURT, Main street—William Pritchard, *clerk of petty sessions*.
SAVINGS' BANK, Quay st (open daily)—
Mr. James Kennedy, *actuary*.

CARS.

To BELFAST, a Mail Car, from John Johnston's, Quay street, every afternoon at a quarter past three.—Cars, from William Gilliland's, Ballymagee street; from George Russell's, Quay street; and another, from William McWha's, Sooty row, every morning at eight—and one from the latter place, every afternoon at three.

BELFAST,

WITH HOLLYWOOD, DUNMURRY AND THEIR VICINAGES.

BELFAST, the capital of Ulster province, one of the chief ports of Ireland, a town of great importance as connected with commerce and manufactures, and a borough both corporate and parliamentary, is in the barony of its name, county of Antrim, 102 miles N. by E. from Dublin, about 13 leagues W. by S. from Portpatrick (Scotland), and 65 leagues N.W. from Liverpool. It is seated at the extremity of Carrickfergus bay, and though low in situation is both healthy, and well adapted for all the purposes of trade. In a map of Ireland, previous to the thirteenth century, alluded to Seward's Hibernian Gazetteer, it is marked under the name of *Beal-farsad*, which has been supposed (to signify 'Hurdlesford Town,' and, according to others, the town at the mouth of the pool or river, which latter is descriptive of its situation. Some authorities ascribe its etymology to *Ball-Fosaght*, signifying, in Irish, the 'town with a ditch or foss,' which were anciently constructed round the place to protect it from the tide. The first account we have of Belfast, in Irish history, is given by Spencer, who mentions its destruction by Edward Bruce, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, in his abortive attempts to overturn the power of England in this country. At what period the castle was first built no record now remains. We find, however, that it was twice attacked by the Earl of Kildare in his excursions into Ulster, first in 1503 and again in 1512. In the 13th year of the reign of Elizabeth it was granted with valuable tracts of land to Sir Thomas Smith and his son. In the beginning of the reign of James I, Sir Thomas was required to fulfil the conditions by which he held the castle of Belfast, and, because he neglected to appear, his possessions were forfeited to the crown. The castle, town, and manor, together with large estates, were then granted, by James, in 1612, to Sir Arthur Chichester, then lord deputy, with the title of Baron Chichester, of Belfast. From the erection of Belfast into a borough, in 1613, till the year 1641, its history exhibits a stern, inflexible spirit of opposition, on the part of the Presbyterians, against the established church. In 1648 it was taken possession of, by General Monk, for the parliament, and, during the protectorate, seems to have enjoyed tranquillity.

The town is situated on the western bank of the river Lagan, and a long narrow bridge of twenty-one arches connects it with the suburb of Ballymacarrett, in the county of Down. Below, the river expands into the noble estuary called Belfast Lough. Another bridge was thrown over the Lagan some few years since, and there is a third at some distance to the south. The general appearance of Belfast is cheerful and prepossessing; the principal streets and squares are well formed, spacious, and gas-lighted; the road-ways are macadamized, and the foot-ways well flagged. The houses are handsomely built of brick and slated; several new squares, terraces, and other ranges of buildings, have been erected within these few years, and numerous improvements, intrinsically valuable as well as decorative, have added to the consequence of the town. Exclusive of Ballymacarrett and of straggling outskirts the town is somewhat more than an English mile in length from north to south, and about half that distance in mean breadth. Some of the streets are of great width, and several are composed of houses of one height, and nearly on one plan; some of the dwellings are so spacious and elegant as to be equal to many country mansions. Among the principal streets and squares we may name the following—Donegal-square, at the south end of the town, on the thoroughfare towards Dublin, is a noble quadrangle of about two hundred yards by one hundred and fifty. Running from the square, eastward and westward, are Chichester-street, Donegal-square North, Wellington-place, &c. Seven or eight streets of various width and character intersect the two great streets which enclose Donegal-square, and Donegal-place opens from its north side, and runs two hundred yards in a very spacious handsomely built line. The square, in which Belfast College stands, is a fine open area larger than that of Donegal-square, but not so regular in its conformation. The other streets may be briefly noticed. High-street com-

mences at the north-end of Donegal-place, and contains elegant shops and warehouses. Waring-street and Rosemary-street form a continuous line north of High-street, while Ann-street, a bustling business-like, but not spacious thoroughfare, passes south of it. Donegal-street, which opens from Waring-street, and runs to the Infirmary, is tolerably uniform, and throughout its entire length spacious; and it is interesting from the elegance of its shops, places of worship, and handsome private houses, of which it is composed. York-street, North Queen-street, Frederick-street, King-street, and Great Patrick-street, are other chief thoroughfares. A profusion of streets of a poorer class intersect these, besides the suburb before named, and that of CROMAC, which covers a large area, and consists of numerous short, straight, and tolerably well-built streets. A chain of mountains, scarcely two miles distant towards the north and west, imparts a degree of grandeur and beauty to the general appearance of the town.

The PUBLIC BUILDINGS and INSTITUTIONS, religious, municipal, benevolent, scientific, or otherwise, with their respective officials, are all given in a list appended to the directory of the town at a subsequent page. We shall, however, here describe those most entitled to the stranger's notice, either from their useful importance, or as ornamental structures. The Commercial Buildings, erected at an expense of £20,000, at the foot of Donegal-street, hold a distinguished place. They are strong and substantial, chiefly composed of granite, and adorned in front with eight Ionic pillars of the same material, supported on a broad cornice above the windows of the first story. In one of the apartments of these buildings the Chamber of Commerce, instituted in 1800, holds its meetings. The principal portion of the lower story in front is occupied by a subscription news-room, supplied with the principal newspapers and magazines, and furnished with a valuable collection of maps, charts, and books. In this room the merchants meet on change, at two o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: attached to the buildings are a large room adapted for public meetings, and an hotel for commercial travellers. The building formerly known by the name of the Exchange, has recently been purchased by the Belfast Banking Company as a bank, and having undergone extensive alterations, forms one of the most elegant and classic buildings in the town. The Custom House is an old, gloomy, and inelegant edifice, situated on Hanover-quay, and close to the edge of the water. It is totally inadequate to the collection of the customs of such a port as Belfast, whose traffic is yearly increasing at a rapid rate. When the harbour improvements now in progress are completed, it is confidently expected that a grant may be made to erect a building more in accordance with the commercial capacities of the town. The White Linen Hall, built by subscription in 1783, is situated at the end of Donegal-place, to which it gives a picturesque effect. This building is spacious, convenient, and handsome, and the business transacted in it considerable. In one of its apartments the members of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge hold their meetings, and have a public library, containing about nine thousand volumes on history, biography, voyages and travels, natural history, &c. with maps, charts, magazines, reviews, &c.—Terms, one guinea entrance; yearly subscription one guinea. The Belfast Museum is a handsome building, situated in College-square North, and rich in objects of national antiquities and natural history. The collection has of late years received so many extensive and valuable donations from all parts of the globe, that the rooms are totally inadequate to permit of their being exhibited to the public. The Belfast Natural History Society (the first established in Ireland) holds its meetings in the museum. A paper is read twice in the month by each member in rotation, and, during the winter, a monthly lecture is given, which is open to the members and their friends. The Literary Society, instituted in 1801, formerly held its meetings in the library of the White Linen Hall: it now meets once a month in the houses of its members. It has for its object literature, science, and the arts, and a paper on such subjects is read every