

village of Clontarf, whose gently rising shores and elegant white houses give a pleasing diversity to the scene. A short distance beyond this village, towards Howth, a second wall has been constructed, to protect vessels from the danger of the bank called the North Bull. The strictly compact city is very nearly circular, and measures almost in every direction from one and three quarters to two miles English, and its outskirts are in various quarters so extended as to give it in some directions a breadth of from two to two and a half English miles. The 'Circular-road,' which measures eight and three quarters English miles, and describes nearly an oval, is usually regarded as a kind of zone around the city.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS.—The public buildings of Dublin are too multitudinous for our limited space to permit of a detailed description; and amid the competing claims of so many noble structures it is difficult to decide which is entitled to priority; but, as the Custom House presents itself to the traveller's view on his arrival in Dublin by way of Liverpool or Holyhead, it solicits our first attention. This magnificent pile of building, situated on the north side of the river, a short distance below Carlisle Bridge, was begun in the year 1781, and finished in 1791. It is three hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and two hundred feet in depth, having four elegantly designed fronts. In the centre of the building rises a noble and stupendous dome, one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of Commerce, sixteen feet high. On other parts of the superb structure are many beautifully sculptured emblematical figures, with other embellishments. In the front, opposite the river, are arcades on each side of the grand entrance, the portico of which is supported by massive pillars. In the same building are the Stamp, Excise, and several other public offices. The building of this monument of national taste cost £255,000. The architect was James Gandon, Esq.

The Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament House, is situated in College-green. This building is of Portland stone, and the entire structure, which is of circular form, covers an acre and a half of ground. The front is adorned with a magnificent arcade, nearly one hundred and fifty feet in length, with a fine lofty portico, supported by numerous Ionic columns. The interior corresponds in elegance and accommodation with its external grandeur; it contains, among other embellishments, a highly-finished full-length statue of George IV, placed on a pedestal, on which are two emblematical figures of Religion and Justice. There is also a fine bust of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The chamber for the peers remains in its original state, that for the commons is converted into a cash hall. The roof is flat, and will admit a full regiment of soldiers to act on it in case of necessity. This extensive pile was begun in 1729, and occupied ten years in completing.

The University or Trinity College, which is opposite the National Bank, and fronts towards College-green, is a superb edifice, consisting of two noble and spacious quadrangles. The library is a beautiful room, capable of containing 90,000 volumes, in complete arrangement. There are attached an elegant chapel and museum, also a printing-house. In the rear are fine pleasure grounds, called the Park, for the recreation of the students, to which respectable persons are likewise allowed access. The college, in front, extends about three hundred feet and six hundred feet in depth. Adjoining the Park is an anatomical lecture house, containing a valuable collection of preparations in wax. The college, which is of fine Portland stone and of the Corinthian order, has the appearance of a royal palace. It was first projected in the year 1311, but did not begin to flourish until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it a charter. James I. endowed it with large estates in the province of Ulster, and in the year 1637 Charles I., a great benefactor, conferred upon it a new charter and statutes. In College-green is a beautiful bronzed equestrian statue of William III., raised on a massive marble pedestal. On the 8th April, 1836, it was blown up by gunpowder, or other combustible matter: proclamations were issued by the lord lieutenant and corporation, offering rewards for the discovery of the offenders, but without success. It was repaired by the corporation.

The Royal Exchange, which fronts Parliament-street,

is a costly edifice, and has a grand effect when viewed from Essex Bridge. It is built of Portland stone, quadrangular in form, and supporting a noble dome on its centre; in the front are fine Corinthian pillars, elevated on flights of stone steps, ornamented with handsome palisades. The interior also possesses many architectural beauties. In the central part of the ambulatory are twelve lofty fluted columns, which support the dome, and form a circular walk for the merchants. The entablature over the columns is ornamented and enriched, and above are twelve elegant circular windows. It was ten years in building, cost £10,000, and was opened for the transaction of mercantile business in the year 1779. It is now little used, the merchants preferring a subscription room in Dame-street; in this building is the Mechanics' Institute, a most valuable establishment.

The Castle of Dublin, which is adjacent to the Royal Exchange, and has been the residence of the lord lieutenant since 1563, is supposed to have been built about the year 1205, and finished in 1220. In the reign of John it was considered a place of great strength; and Queen Elizabeth established it as the seat of government. Before that time the governor's courts were held at Kilmahnam and other places. This building is very extensive, has had many additions and improvements, and contains an armoury for 80,000 men. Attached to the castle is a beautiful chapel, the interior of which is richly adorned; public divine service is performed here every Sunday at noon.

The Courts of Justice, called the Four Courts, situated on the north side of the Liffey, on King's Inn Quay, is one of the most conspicuous and ornamental buildings in Dublin. It is more than four hundred and thirty feet in length, with two wings ninety feet by fifty. On the centre part rises a majestic dome, by which light is given to an extensive rotunda. The first stone was laid by the Duke of Rutland, on the 13th March, 1786, and it was opened for the administration of justice on the 3rd November, 1796. The Rotunda, at the north end of Sackville-street, is an elegant circular building, where concerts are occasionally given, and assemblies held. The annual fruit and flower exhibitions are also held here. At the rear are beautiful gardens, in the centre of Rutland-square, which, during summer evenings, are the promenade of beauty and fashion. Adjoining the Rotunda is the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, a noble edifice, with a centre and wings, surmounted by a lofty turret of two stories.

The General Post Office embellishes Sackville-street, one of the finest streets in the British dominions. The front is decorated with six beautiful Corinthian pillars, of great height, supporting a portico, the latter surmounted by finely sculptured figures. The interior is complete in its arrangements for the dispatch of business. The foundation stone was laid August 12th, 1814, by the lord lieutenant. Immediately opposite to the General Post Office is Nelson's Monument, erected in 1808, at a cost of £7,000, raised by subscription. This fine pillar is one hundred and forty-four feet in height, and fluted to the top, on which stands the statue of the Hero of Trafalgar. The figure, which is thirteen feet in height, reclines against a representation of a ship's capstan.

The Corn Exchange, on Burgh-quay, is a handsome building with a stone front, having two entrances, and on either side are wings of red brick, which, in some measure, injure its general appearance. The interior is in every respect complete and convenient for the business to be transacted. Adjoining the Corn Exchange is a new and spacious well-built structure, called Conciliation Hall, wherein the Repeal Association hold their meetings. The Commercial Buildings, on the north side of Dame-street, was erected by a company of spirited merchants, and incorporated by royal charter in January, 1798. The merchants now assemble in these buildings. Here is an elegant subscription coffee room, and in the rear are spacious counting-houses and offices for merchants and brokers. The Stock Exchange business is transacted in a commodious room over the coffee room. The Linen Hall, in Linen Hall-street, on the north side of the city, is a building of considerable magnitude, if not so elegant as many others.

The Mansion House, in which the lord mayor resides, is a fine old edifice in Dawson-street. Near it, on the left, is an equestrian statue of George I., placed on a

handsome pedestal. At a short distance the right is Stephen's-green, the largest square in the United Kingdom. In the centre, which is an extensive plantation of about seventeen acres, is a fine equestrian statue, in brass, of George II., erected in 1758. On the west side is the Surgeons' Hall, an elegant building of stone. The houses round this handsome square are pleasingly diversified, interspersed with many noble mansions. The shrubbery is enclosed by iron palisades, forming a delightful promenade of a mile in circumference. The Theatre-Royal, in Hawkins-street, was formerly the Dublin Society House, which, being considerably enlarged, is now converted into an elegant temple of the drama. The interior is fitted up with costly embellishments, and the entire establishment admirably arranged. The New Theatre-Royal, in Lower Abbey-street, is a tasteful structure externally, and its interior is deservedly admired. Nearly opposite, in the same street, are three adjoining decorative buildings—the Music Hall, the Savings Bank, and the Baptist Chapel. The Queen's Theatre, recently opened in Great Brunswick-street, is a neat and well attended place of amusement.

In the Phoenix Park, at the west end of the town, on a fine elevated spot, stands a lofty obelisk, in commemoration of the achievements of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. This park is an extensive royal enclosure, and was formerly part of the lands of the monastery of Saint John of Jerusalem; it is seven miles in circuit, containing beautiful rising grounds and rich woodland scenery. The viceroys' elegant Lodge, and the seat of the principal secretary, are situated here; also the Hibernian School, a grand and commodious edifice; and the Powder Magazine, and other erections. This picturesque spot, being contiguous to the city, presents an attractive place of recreative resort to the inhabitants, while the rides and walks through it are delightfully arranged for either exercise. In the centre of the park are the Zoological Gardens, containing a very select collection of animals. As a promenade these gardens are very beautiful. Near the park, on Arbour Hill, are the Royal Barracks, built in 1706, and unrivalled for their purpose. They consist of four spacious open courts, whose elevated situation commands the most beautiful prospects. In addition to these there are the Richmond Cavalry Barracks, situated on the Grand Canal, near Kilmahnam; they are very extensive, and were finished about the year 1811. Near to this is what may be called the Rialto, or Island Bridge: it crosses the river from north to south in one beautiful elliptical arch, extending three hundred and fifty-six feet, being twelve feet wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. Among the numerous public buildings which adorn this city is the Dublin Society House, formerly the town residence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster. It is a noble mansion of stone, with two fronts, one facing Merrion-square, with a beautiful lawn, the other fronting Kildare-street, enclosed by a wall and lodge gates, entering into a spacious court-yard. This structure now contains an extensive museum of natural curiosities, which, on certain days, is opened to the public gratis.

The foregoing brief notice of the architectural ornaments of Dublin is all that our limited space will allow; we can merely add that the generality of the streets, squares, &c. correspond in beauty with the public structures. Merrion-square is magnificent and extensive, with fine gardens and walks in the centre, enclosed by iron palisades. Mountjoy-square, on the north side, is also a spacious area, with a large pleasure ground and shrubberies, enclosed by iron palisades. Rutland-square, contiguous, is not inferior in elegance and size, and St. Stephen's-green, already mentioned, is of vast dimensions. Sackville-street is divided from Westmoreland-street by Carlisle Bridge, from which may be seen the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, the Custom House, the Four Courts, General Post Office, and Nelson's Pillar, with the river Liffey, combining a view which, for richness of objects, cannot be surpassed in any metropolis.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The commerce of Dublin is not of the magnitude which the noble custom-house would cause a stranger to expect; but the improvement of the harbour, and the multiplication of railways, together with the gradual adoption of an enlightened policy, will, it is hoped, work a gradual revival in the trade of this port. Indeed, these happy symptoms

are manifest from the progressive increase of the customs duties on articles of home consumption, during the last four years: in 1841, the amount was £875,327; 1842, £899,812; 1843, £960,427; and 1844, £1,102,747. The following number of ships entered the port with cargoes from foreign countries:—in 1842, 264; 1843, 292, and in 1844, 276. The exports are chiefly porter, candles, saddlery, and live stock; but the bulk of the vessels sailing to foreign parts for cargoes go out in ballast. Tobacco and poplins are still manufactured here, though not to the former extent; hats also are made on a large scale, and there are several foundries. The domestic trade of Dublin is very considerable: the shops that line the principal streets are handsome, and their stocks invitingly displayed; indeed, many of them are elegantly fitted up. Several of the drapery establishments are upon a scale of great magnitude, and, at spring and autumn, are crowded with country buyers purchasing their stocks, adapted to these seasons.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND POLICE.—The civil government of the city of Dublin was anciently under the management of a provost and bailiffs. In the year 1308 John le Deceur was appointed the first provost, and Richard de St. Clare and John Stackbolt, bailiffs. In 1400 the title of the chief magistrate was changed to that of mayor, when Thomas Curack was appointed to the office, Richard Bove and Thomas Shortall being bailiffs. In 1547 the designation of bailiff was changed to sheriff. In 1660 Charles II. gave a collar of SS to the mayor, with a company of foot guards; and, in the year 1665, he conferred the title of lord mayor on the chief magistrate, and granted him £500. per annum in lieu of the guards. Sir David Wellington was the first who was honoured with the title of lord mayor of the city of Dublin. Charles Lovet and John Quelsh in the same year were sheriffs. In 1672 Arthur, Earl of Essex, introduced new rules for the better government of the city, and, in 1674, a tholose was constituted for the magistrates to meet in, and to hold their courts, assemblies, &c. By the late municipal act the civil government is vested in the lord mayor, fifteen aldermen, and forty-five town councillors. The lord mayor is elected annually, and a certain number of the aldermen and councillors go out of office yearly, but are eligible for re-election. The elections take place November 25th. There is a recorder, a high sheriff, a sub-sheriff, a lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, sixteen deputy-lieutenants, and a numerous array of magistrates. The city is divided into fifteen wards and nineteen parishes, exclusive of the deanery of Saint Patrick, and the parish of Grangegorman. The city sends two members to parliament; the present are Edward Grogan, Esquire, Harcourt-street, Dublin; and William Henry Gregory, Esquire, Merrion-square, Dublin, and Coole, County Galway. The police of Dublin was placed, by an act of William IV., under the direction of two commissioners, whose office is in the Castle-yard. The force consists of seven superintendents, twenty-three inspectors, one hundred sergeants, nine hundred and eighty constables, and twenty supernumeraries; these are distributed into four magisterial and seven superintendent divisions, each having its particular station-house. The constabulary are under the control of an inspector-general, two deputy inspectors-general, and two provincial inspectors. A portion of this force are mounted, and all are armed and accoutred, and under the orders of a commandant, captain, and adjutants; these are distributed throughout the suburban villages.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—Dublin is the See of an Archbishop, erected in the year 1152. It was a bishopric in the 7th century, and, in the year 1214, the bishopric of Glandalough, which was founded in the sixth century, was incorporated with Dublin. The See of Dublin has two cathedrals, both within the city—Christ Church, founded for regular canons, and converted into a Collegiate Church, for a dean and chapter, by Henry VIII., in the year 1541; and St. Patrick's, for thirteen, now twenty-two prebendaries. These two cathedrals are rich Gothic buildings, but from their great antiquity are in a state of decay, Saint Patrick's more especially, which is often obliged to undergo repairs. In this cathedral is the monument of the celebrated Dean Swift, who was a native of Dublin, and many other very ancient memorials impart great interest to its interior. Besides the two cathedrals, there are twenty