

churches of the establishment, twelve episcopal chapels, and twelve chapels belonging to various public institutions—total, forty-four. The Roman Catholic Church divides the city into nine parishes, containing that number of chapels, exclusive of six friary chapels, three monasteries, nine convents, and one Jesuit—total, twenty-eight. There are five Presbyterian chapels, six meeting-houses, and one Methodist, a Moravian, a Friends' Meeting-house, and a Jews' synagogue. The Metropolitan Catholic Chapel, in Marlborough-street, is a sumptuous edifice, of Grecian-architecture, richly illuminated. The Catholic Chapel, on Merchants'-quay, is a very handsome structure; and that of St. Paul, on Arran-quay, has a fine steeple, with a peal of musical bells. The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Stephen's-green, is a very graceful building, the first stone of which was laid by Judge Crampton. Although the churches of Dublin do not constitute its chief ornament, many of them display great architectural beauty, especially several of those recently erected. A list of the churches will be found at the close of the Dublin directory. By the returns of the Commissioners of Public Instruction some few years since, the population of Dublin was thus classed—Members of the Established Church, 61,833; Roman Catholics, 174,957; Presbyterians and dissenters, 3,483.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The titles of the benevolent institutions of Dublin form nearly a perfect catalogue of the 'ills that flesh is heir to,' and though the contemplation of the multifarious woes of man is very painful, yet there is a counteracting delight in witnessing the philanthropic efforts of the munificent and feeling to minister to their relief, and in these works of benignity the citizens of Dublin are pre-eminent; the designations of a few are subjoined to give an idea of their diversity, more than of their number; but an entire list of them is appended to the directory of the city.

The Royal Hospital, at Kilmalsham, for the reception of invalid and superannuated soldiers, was opened in the year 1684, at a cost of £223,500. defrayed by a deduction, from the pay of all officers and soldiers, of 6d. in the pound; but this is now abolished, and the expenses of the establishment are paid by government. It will hold about three hundred of these deserving servants of the public, and is generally full. The building, which is noble and well adapted for its purpose, stands on the south side of the river, commanding an advantageous elevation: when viewed from the Phoenix Park it has an admirable effect. The chapel was partly constructed from the ruins of Kilmalsham Priory.—The Blue Coat Hospital, founded in 1670, was the first, and the invalid Soldiers the second eleemosynary institution founded in Dublin.—The House of Industry, in North Brunswick-street, is for the reception of dangerous lunatics and idiots; there are also two fever hospitals and a dispensary, maintained by the funds of this charity, and the ruptured poor receive surgical aid.—The Lying-in Hospital, in Great Britain-street, was founded by Dr. Mosse, a physician of Dublin, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1757. That humane and liberal gentleman erected this stately fabric for the purpose of relieving poor lying-in women; and it is the noblest institution of the kind in her majesty's dominions. The interior is admirably adapted to its several uses, and the chapel attached is much admired for its simple elegance.—The Dublin General Dispensary, in Fleet-street, established 1782, is a very useful and laudable charity, where medical and surgical relief is administered to the poor gratis. A physician and surgeon to each of the six city-wards are also retained to visit those who are unable to attend the dispensary. It is wholly supported by voluntary contributions.—The Foundling Hospital, Cork-street, was founded in 1704 for the reception of deserted infants. The number of children provided for, by this noble charity, averages 1,500, including nearly four hundred at nurse in the country.

The Hibernian Marine Society for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of decayed seamen in her majesty's navy and merchants' service, is situated on Sir John Rogerson's quay. It is a spacious, neat building, was opened in 1773, and obtained a charter in 1775. On one side is a handsome chapel, and, on the other, a commodious school-room. This building will contain two hundred children, and

cost £7,600. The governors have extended the benefits of this institution, by opening it for pupils desirous of entering the sea service, the terms for which is £16. per annum.—There is also the Hibernian Society, first opened in 1765, for the benefit of soldiers' orphans, both boys and girls. Establishments for the succour and substantial benefit of orphans are prominent institutions, in number and efficiency, among the charities of this charitable city: so numerous, indeed, are they that we can only barely give to them, in this place, a local habitation and a name.—The Orphan House, for destitute boys, in Prussia-street, was opened in 1793, and is supported by voluntary contributions. That for destitute females, in the Circular-road, was opened in 1791, and is similarly maintained, assisted also by a parliamentary grant.—The Freemasons' Female Orphan School, in Richraond-street South, was founded in 1797, and is under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.—The Female Orphan House, Harold's-cross, was founded in 1803, and is supported by casual benevolence.—Saint Peter's Orphan House, Augier-street, commenced its work of charity, by the reception of deserted infants, in 1817, and is supported by contributions.—The Protestant Orphan House, Upper Sackville-street, founded in 1828, has more than three hundred orphans under its kindly care.

The Hospital for Incurables, near Donnybrook-road, was founded by the Musical Society, who disposed of the produce of each year's subscription for this praiseworthy object: the undertaking commenced on the 23rd of May, 1744, in Fleet-street, and was removed to its present site in 1792.—Mercer's Hospital, William-street, was founded by Mrs. Mary Mercer, in 1734, for the reception of sick poor; and incorporated by act of parliament in 1750. The physicians and surgeons, who are appointed governors, give their advice and attendance gratis. There are from sixty to seventy beds, but the number of patients who received advice and medicines out of the hospital, for the year ending the 1st of November, 1843, was about 1,000, and the number of in-patients 681. The lady above named gave the building for this useful charity; and it is supported by benefactions, annual subscriptions, and the profits arising yearly from a musical performance at Saint Andrew's Church.—The Charitable Infirmary, Jervis-street, was opened, on the Inn's-quay, 12th August, 1728, for the reception of sick and wounded poor without distinction. It was removed to Jervis-street in the year 1803, and is managed by twenty trustees, who are chosen annually.

The Magdalene Asylum, Leeson-street, was founded by Lady Arabella Denny, and opened the 11th of June, 1765, for the reception of unfortunate females who had deviated from the paths of virtue. The institution is supported by contributions, a charity sermon, and weekly performed by the penitents, of whom there are generally about forty. The Molyneux Asylum, in Peter-street, an institution for blind females of every religious persuasion, was founded by Lady Molyneux, and opened the 1st June, 1815. In this excellent asylum, poor blind females are supported and instructed in such employments as will best enable them to earn their own livelihood. The building is sufficiently commodious for accommodating fifty, who are destitute of the blessing of sight. Simpson's Hospital, Great Britain-street, was incorporated by act of parliament in 1780, and opened in 1781 for the reception of the poor, decayed blind, and gouty men, who are maintained, lodged and clothed in a comfortable manner. Thirty-six hospital. The institution for the education of deaf and dumb children, Clarendon, near Glasnevin, was established in 1816. The appeal of this institution is too powerful to need comment—though the eloquence of its objects be scarce it kindles all our sympathies. Swift's, or St. Patrick's Hospital, for lunatics and idiots, was founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of Saint Patrick's, in 1745, and incorporated by charter in August, 1746. The Dean bequeathed £11,000. for this institution, which has been considerably augmented by legacies. Stephens' Hospital, Stephen House, James-street, founded by a Miss Stephens, was opened in 1723, for the reception of carable poor persons. The building is extensive, and capable of containing

three hundred patients. Seventy poor decayed house-keepers, tradesmen, and servants of both sexes are also constantly supported in this hospital, besides others who attend for advice and medicine. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Townsend-street, was first opened in 1792; since when there has been attached to the institution a regular establishment for the relief of the ruptured poor. County of Dublin, or Meath Hospital, Long-lane, Stamer-street, formerly on the Upper Coombe, was sanctioned by act of parliament, in 1774, as the General Infirmary of the county of Dublin. There are one hundred beds for in-patients; and forty thousand extern poor are annually supplied with advice and medicine.

There are various societies and institutions established for the relief of the indigent wanderer, for assisting the industrious of all persuasions, and for the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse. The Strangers' Friend Society was established in 1790, for affording immediate relief to the stranger, of whatever persuasion. The Literary Teachers' Society was instituted in 1789, for the support of literary teachers suffering under sickness; and for the relief of the widows and orphans of the deceased members of the society. The Society for the Relief of Sick and Indigent Room-keepers, was established in 1790, from which period more than a million persons have received benefit from this interesting charity. There are charitable Loan Funds, for accommodating indigent tradesmen with money free of interest. An Asylum, for aged and infirm female servants of good character, founded in 1809. The Dorset Institution, for the employment of industrious females in needle work, and for educating their children, established in 1815, by the benevolence of Viscountess Lorton. A Mendicity Society, for the suppression of street begging, is a most valuable institution, and has been the means of greatly reducing the number of the revolting mendicants in the streets of Dublin, and a more bountiful contribution would eventually expiate the appalling evil. Every applicant receives a meal, and when the object is found deserving, he is admitted to the house and employment allotted him. The Mendicity House, which was opened in 1818, is situated at Ushers Island. But having made the foregoing selection from the benevolent institutions, our limits bid us stop; a list, however, of the principal of them, will be found in another part of the volume, as well as of those societies, of a Religious, Literary, Scientific, and Educational character.

ADJACENT COUNTRY.—The Marine Scenery on each side of Dublin is very beautiful; the whole circle of the bay is highly picturesque, from the lofty and rugged hill of Howth on the north, to Kingstown and the rocks and hills above Dalkey to the south; the intermediate villages of Clontarf, Blackrock, Booterstown, &c. abound with interest, and afford delightful bathing to those who seek either health or pleasure from the saline immersion. The Kingstown railway on the one hand, and that to Drogheda on the other, offer great facilities for these enjoyments, and the novel atmospheric railway, between Kingstown and Dalkey, is an additional attraction. In noticing more particularly the celebrated BAY OF DUBLIN, unquestionably one of the finest, if not the finest object that Ireland proudly exhibits; we must stand excused if, in addition to our own observations, we draw upon a bank of materials so rich and faithful in description, as those collected in the 'Gazetteer of Ireland.' It says—'DUBLIN BAY has proximately a semicircular outline, and measures five miles in width at the entrance between Howth Head and Dalkey Island, and five and a half miles in length from the line of entrance to the mouth of the Liffey at Ringsend Point. It exhibits so noble a combination of scenery, and affords, at different points, such attractive varieties, such fine interchanges of the soft and the grand, as to have won for it the fame of being a reduced copy, or large miniature of the Bay of Naples; and though destitute of features which correspond to either the natural sublimity of Vesuvius, or the artificial power of the remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii, it possesses a sufficiency of charms to justify the assertion of a celebrated Scottish writer of acknowledged taste, that a British admirer of the picturesque will regard the prospect of the bay an ample recom-

pense for the expense and trouble of a trip to Ireland. On the north side from the entrance inward tower the bold crags and escarpments of the peninsula of Howth; but soon the shore stoops down to a low and level strand, allowing a view of the picturesque precipices of Ireland's Eye and of the ampler and more distant mass of Lambay Island; and thence to the head of the bay it continues to glide softly and flatly into the water, but is screened by a hanging ornate plain, variegated by swells and undulations, dotted to the water's edge with beautiful villas, and culminated at two points by the village of Clontarf and the magnificent demesne of Marino. Indeed, nature and art contribute, in singular happiness of combination, the materials and features of the bay's scenery."—About six miles distant, on the Kingstown side of the bay, is the Dargle, a wonderful natural curiosity, it is an immense valley, lined with fine lofty trees, whose tops are considerably below persons who are walking on the elevated ground on either side. Proceeding forward, at some short distance, is a cataract of great depth, the water falls from the precipice into the abyss below, with a noise that gives a sublimity to the scene. The lands around Dublin are richly cultivated to the foot of the mountains, interspersed with rich plantations, ornate residences and rural cottages. Toward the north-west is the beautiful village of Leixlip, where a happy combination of wood and water forms some exquisite scenery. About a mile and a half north-west of the city, at Glasnevin, is the Catholic cemetery, which none should omit visiting: the extent of this city of the dead, and the touching beauty of the funeral emblems, will solemnize the mind and attune it to salutary meditation. Adjoining to this interesting spot are the Botanical Gardens, to perambulate which is a rich treat.

MARKETS AND POPULATION.—The wholesale markets are the following:—Spitalfields, for bacon, butter and potatoes; in Kevin-street, for the same commodities; in Smithfield, for cattle and hay; in Kevin-street, also for hay; in Green-street, for poultry, eggs, fruit and potatoes, and, in Boat-lane, for fish. In spaciousness and regularity of plan, the markets of Dublin are, perhaps, inferior to those of several other large towns; but they are excellent in the main points of abundant supply and moderate rate.

The following is the POPULATION of Dublin City, according to the Government Returns for the year 1841.

Wards.	Inhabitants.	Houses.
CARTER	15,782	1,139
COLLEGE	12,774	1,217
CUSTOM-HOUSE	18,014	2,465
FOUR COURTS	17,318	1,406
LINEN-HALL	22,381	1,028
MERRION	10,253	1,170
POST OFFICE	14,608	1,224
SAINTE ANDREW'S	15,044	1,321
SAINTE AUBOEN'S	21,571	1,717
SAINTE CATHERINE'S	12,909	1,003
SAINTE GEORGE'S	15,048	1,925
SAINTE JAMES'S	15,025	1,165
SAINTE PATRICK'S	21,154	1,900
SAINTE PAUL'S	9,790	1,008
SAINTE STEPHEN'S	9,949	1,088
Total	232,726	21,771

The above wards include the following parishes or part of them:—

Saint Andrew's,	Saint Luke's,	Saint Patrick's
Saint Anne's,	Saint Mark's,	Dracancy,
Saint Audoen's,	Saint Mary's,	Saint Paul's,
Saint Bridget's,	Saint Michael's,	Saint Peter's,
Saint Catherine's,	Saint Nicholas,	Saint Thomas's,
Saint George's,	Within,	Saint Werburgh's,
Saint James's,	Saint Nicholas	Grangegorman,
Saint John's,	Without,	Christ Church Li-
		ertry.

The earliest return to be depended upon of the population was that made in the year 1682; Dublin then contained 64,483 inhabitants; in 1777 the number was 138,208; in 1798, 182,370; but, in 1804, the population appears to have sustained a decrease, as the number returned was 167,999; in 1821, the number was 185,881; in 1831, 203,650; in 1834, 240,273, and, in 1841 (as above stated, population of the wards), 232,726; but including the entire of the above parishes (within and without the city bounds), the population of Dublin amounts to 251,595.