

in the front are fine Corinthian pillars, elevated on large flights of stone steps, ornamented with handsome iron palisades. The interior also possesses great 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 splendidly ornamented and enriched, and above are twelve elegant circular windows. It was opened for the transaction of mercantile business in the year 1779.

The *Castle of Dublin*, which is adjacent to the Royal Exchange, is supposed to have been built about the year 1205. In the reign of King John it was considered a place of great strength. Queen Elizabeth established it as the seat of government. Before that time the Governor's Courts were held at Kilmainham and other places; the Castle has been the residence of the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland since the year 1563, who are entitled to a salary of 30,000*l.* a year by Parliament. This building is very extensive, and has had many recent additions and improvements; it has an armoury for 80,000 men. Attached to the Castle is a new and beautiful Chapel, of most exquisite architecture, the interior of which is superb in the extreme; divine service is performed there in public every Sunday at twelve at noon.

The *New Courts of Justice*, called the Four Courts, are situated on the north side of the Liffey, on King's Inn Quay. This is an erection that claims the greatest praise; its magnitude and grandeur must be admired by every one who possesses a taste for architectural beauties. This elegant pile of building is 433 feet in length, with two wings 90 feet by 50. On the centre part rises a majestic colossal dome, which gives light to an extensive rotunda in the interior. This structure was begun and the first stone laid by the Duke of Rutland, on the 13th of March, 1786, and was opened for the administration of justice on the 3d of November, 1796.

The *New General Post Office*, which is situated nearly in the centre of one of the finest streets in Europe, viz. Sackville-street, is an edifice which for the same purpose has not its equal. It is a superb embellishment to the city. This important national erection is built of fine stone, and is of the most chaste design. The front is decorated with six beautiful Corinthian pillars, of great height, supporting a portico, on the top of which are finely sculptured figures, the entire displaying a degree of elegance not to be surpassed. The interior is equally complete in its judicious arrangements for the dispatch of business. The foundation stone was laid on the 12th of August, 1814, (the centenary of the house of Hanover on the throne of Great Britain) by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Immediately opposite to the General Post Office is seen that grand memento of naval heroism, *Nelson's Monument*, which perhaps stands unrivalled in beauty and effect. This fine pillar is 144 feet in height, and fluted to the top, on which is placed the statue of the ever to be remembered Hero of Trafalgar. The figure is 13 feet high, finely executed, and in an appropriate position, reclining against a representation of the capstan of a ship. The pedestal is surrounded by handsome iron palisades and elegant lamps; it was built by subscription, and the first stone laid in February, 1808.

The *Rotunda*, at the extreme 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 in this building. At the rear are beautiful gardens, in the centre of Rutland-square; during summer evenings these gardens are the promenade of beauty and fashion; bands of music attend, and there are occasionally vocal performances, for the benefit of the Lying-in-Hospital—a highly praise-worthy arrangement, and an honour to those gentlemen who have the management.

The *New Corn Exchange*, on Burgh Quay, is a large and nearly square structure of fine stone, the architecture of which is most beautifully chaste and neat; it has two grand entrances in front, and on either side are wings of red brick, which in some degree

spoils its general appearance. The interior where the corn business is conducted is commodious and complete; over this is a very large room, where the committee of the establishment assemble, &c.

The *Commercial Buildings*, on the north side of Dame-street, is an edifice of neat and plain architecture, the first stone of which was laid on the 29th July, 1796. It was erected by a company of spirited merchants, and incorporated by royal charter, 1st January, 1798. The Royal Exchange being judged inconvenient for mercantile pursuits, the merchants now assemble in these Buildings. Here is an elegant Coffee Room, to which all respectable persons have access. In the rear are spacious Counting Houses and Offices, fitted up with every convenience for Merchants, Insurance Companies, &c. &c. The Stock Exchange business is transacted in a commodious room over the Coffee Room, which opens a quarter before three o'clock every day, except Sundays.

The *Linen Hall*, in Linen Hall-street, is situated on the north side of the city; this is a building, although not so elegant as many, yet it is of great magnitude, and perhaps of as high importance as any in the kingdom; it is established as the receptacle of, and to prevent frauds in, the principal manufacture of the country. Linens from all parts of the kingdom are received at this Hall by the Linen Merchants, Brokers and Agents. It is the grand mart for the sale of the staple manufacture of Ireland. The entire of this extensive trade is conducted with the greatest regularity, and is in every respect deserving the stranger's attention. We regret that our limits permit only a brief sketch of the public buildings of Dublin. In addition to those which have already been enumerated, are many others, which although less attractive are worthy of attention.

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 to the right is *Stephen's Green*, allowed to be the largest square in Europe. In the centre, (which is an extensive beautiful meadow of about seventeen acres) is elevated on a fine stone pedestal an equestrian brass *Statue of George II.* which was erected in 1758; it is a grand embellishment to the square, and produces a noble effect. On the west side is the *Surgeon's Hall*, an elegant building of fine stone. The houses round the entire of this immense square are pleasingly diversified, interspersed with many superb mansions belonging to the nobility. Stephen's Green, a short period since, was surrounded by rows of trees and water, but within these three years it has been very greatly improved by fine gravel walks, which are guarded from horses and carriages by numerous granite posts, connected by massy chains of wrought iron entirely round the square; the green part, which is planted with a new shrubbery, is enclosed by elegant iron palisades, altogether forming a delightful promenade of a mile in circumference.

In the *Phoenix Park*, at the west end of the town, lately erected on a fine elevated spot, stands a noble pillar in commemoration of the heroic achievements of his Grace the Duke of Wellington at the ever to be remembered battle of Waterloo. This pillar is not yet completed, but when it is, it will be extremely elegant; its elevation is seen from various parts of the city. This park is an extensive royal enclosure, and was formerly part of the lands of the Monastery of St. John of Jerusalem; it is seven miles in circuit, containing woodland and beautiful rising grounds. The Viceroy's elegant Villa, and the seat of the Principal Secretary are situated here; also the Hibernian School, a grand and commodious edifice. The Powder Magazine and other erections adorn this picturesque spot, which being so contiguous to the city, a visit to it forms a rural and healthful recreation to the inhabitants, the rides and walks in it being delightfully arranged for either of those exercises.

The *Royal Barracks*, on Arbour Hill, are situated near to Phoenix Park; they were built in 1706, and are supposed to be the largest and handsomest in Europe; they consist of four spacious open courts,