

is erected at the rear of Kevin-street, a very excellent and suitable building for the purpose, with every interior accommodation.

*Stimpson's Hospital, Great Britain-street*, 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 most comfortable manner. Thirty-six blind, and thirty-six gouty men are always in the Hospital, every department of which is conducted with the greatest cleanliness and exactness.

*Swift's, or St. Patrick's Hospital*, for Lunatics and Idiots, founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, in 1745, and incorporated by charter in August, 1746. The Dean bequeathed 11,000*l.* for this institution, which has been considerably augmented by legacies.

*Stevens's (Dr.) Hospital, Stephen's-house, James'-street*, founded by a Miss Stephens, and opened in 1723, for the reception of curable poor persons. The building is extensive, and rendered capable of containing 300 patients, seventy poor decayed house-keepers, tradesmen, and servants of both sexes are also constantly supported in this Hospital, besides externs who attend for advice and medicine. Persons meeting with accidents are received at all times.

*Nicholas' Hospital, Francis-street*, united with St. Catharine's, was opened on the 1st of April, 1743, and is capable of containing 40 internal surgical patients. Two physicians attend every Tuesday and Friday, and five surgeons alternately every morning, from eight to ten o'clock. Persons receiving sudden accidents are not admitted into this Hospital.

*Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Townsend-street*, (originally) for the indiscriminate admission of all indigent persons afflicted with the venereal disease, but since the 4th of March, 1820, for the relief of female patients exclusively. It is a large and elegant building, and was opened on the 20th of November, 1792. An establishment of the greatest importance has been recently attached to this Hospital, for the relief of the ruptured poor; two senior surgeons attend every Wednesday and Saturday to distribute trusses to such as may then apply.

*The Molyneux Asylum*, in Peter-street, a new and invaluable institution for blind females of every religious persuasion, founded by Lady Molyneux, and opened the first of June, 1815. In this excellent and very praise-worthy 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 such poor females, who are destitute of the great blessing of sight, and are objects of true sympathy. A permanent Asylum for the aged blind is already or will be very soon provided.

*Mendicity-house*. This establishment commenced about five years ago, and is one of the greatest importance to every inhabitant of this large city. From the great exertions of the late lord mayor, Alderman M'Kenny, and the committee, to whom too much praise cannot be given, the streets of Dublin have hitherto been kept free from those wretched mendicants, who before infested them, and struck every stranger, with horror and surprise, that this fine and magnificent metropolis should be so much annoyed, by such numerous objects of filth and poverty. The present Theatre, and a large yard which was then attached to it, were first used for the reception of these unfortunates, but the institution is now removed to Copper-alley, and the greatest exertions are made for its support, which almost wholly depends on the generous contributions of the inhabitants of Dublin.

There are besides these already spoken of a great number of other Hospitals, Penitentiaries, and Sunday and Day Schools; indeed to particularize the whole would form a volume of itself; but those already enumerated must be a convincing proof that no nation in the world evinces more refined feeling, and charitable generosity than the Irish.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Dublin is the See of an Archbishop, erected in the year 1152. It was a bishopric in the seventh century, and in the year 1214 the Bishopric of Glendalough, 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, particularly St. Patrick's, which is obliged often to undergo repairs; in this cathedral is the monument of the celebrated Swift, who was a native of Dublin, many other very ancient monuments, are also in the interior of this Gothic pile, which would afford great pleasure to the antiquary. There are eighteen other parish Churches, and two chapels of ease, besides eighty-three chapels of different persuasions which all contribute to ornament the city.

*St. Werburgh's Church, Werburgh-street*, is a most beautiful and large structure, with a fine elevated tower and spire containing a grand peal of bells. The architecture of this church is rich and chaste; the interior is extremely handsome, in which is erected a fine toned organ. St. Werburgh's Church was twice burnt, and was erected the last time in 1759. *St. George's Church, Hardwicke-place*, is a recent erection, and perhaps for its size is not to be equalled for superb elegance. The body of this church forms a beautiful square, the tower of which stands in front, with a cupola, altogether presenting a masterpiece of architecture. This fine building stands on elevated ground, and is a prominent object in the picturesque view from Dublin Bay. *St. Andrew's Church, Andrew-street*, is a beautiful circular building, the interior is extremely handsome, and from its peculiar form has a most pleasing and grand effect. *The New Catholic Chapel*, near to the Merchant's Quay, is a very superb building. It has lately undergone great interior embellishments, and contains a very fine new organ. *The Metropolitan Catholic Chapel*, situated in Marlbro'-street, is an extensive stone erection, but in an unfinished state; when completed, it will be one of the most elegant and capacious edifices of the kind in Europe. To particularize the entire of the churches, chapels, &c. &c. of Dublin, is impossible in this work, much as we desire to convey a just idea of this fine city. *St. Ann's Church, Dawson-street*; *St. Augloen's, Audoen's-arch*; *St. Bridget's, in Bride-street*; *St. Catharine's, Thomas-street*; *St. James's, James-street*; *St. John's, Fish-shamble-street*; *St. Luke's, in the Combe*; *St. Mark's, Mark-street*; *St. Mary's, Mary-street*; *St. Michael's, High-street*; *St. Michan's, Church-street*; *St. Nicholas' (within), Nicholas-street*; *St. Nicholas' (without), Patrick-street*; *French Church, Peter-street*; *Danish and German Church, Poolbeg-street*; *St. Paul's, King-street*; *St. Peter and St. Kevin's, Aungier-street*; *St. Thomas's, Marlbro'-street*; &c. &c., are all respectable edifices, and many of them very handsome, adding splendour and magnificence to this great metropolis.

In Upper Mount-street, a new Church is now building, which is to be a Chapel of Ease to St. Peter's parish; the architecture is Grecian Ionic, and it will be an elegant stone erection.

## 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 Decer, was appointed the first Provost, and Richard de St. Clare, and John Stackbold Bailiffs. In the year 1400, the title of the chief magistrate was changed to that of Mayor, when Thomas Cusack was appointed to the office, Richard Bove and Thomas Shortall being bai-