

only bit of Lower Sackville street left is the block of shops from the corner of Lower Abbey street to O'Connell Bridge on the right-hand side looking from the Pillar. The two corner houses on this block, however, have been seriously damaged, the one by artillery and the other (occupied by the Y.M.C.A. as a soldiers' supper room) by fire.

The whole of Sackville street, from the Pillar to O'Connell Bridge, was thickly strewn with *débris*, and many of the walls of the burned buildings have since been brought down.

The world famous O'Connell Statue is but little injured. Several of the figures have been pitted with bullets, and the figure of the Liberator served as a billet for many bullets, one of them drilling a hole just over the right side.

COLLAPSE OF THE REBELLION.

On Saturday, 29th April, P. H. Pearse, of St. Enda's College, Rathfarnham, one of the leaders of the rebels, who had been described as the "President" of the Irish Republic, surrendered on their behalf to General Lowe at the Headquarters of the Military Command at Parkgate street.

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The advice to surrender signed by P. H. Pearse was in the following terms:—

In order to prevent further slaughter of unarmed people and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, now surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, members of the Provisional Government at present at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all units of the republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.

It was close on 4 o'clock on Saturday, April 29th, when unexpectedly the order was given to the troops in the centre of the city to cease fire, and shortly afterwards it was officially announced that the rebel forces who held the General Post Office had decided to surrender unconditionally. What the "cease fire" imparted had been interpreted differently by different people, and there was a general feeling of uncertainty on the point until the official statement lifted the matter out of the region of conjecture.

From early in the day it was generally recognised that the General Post Office, the principal stronghold of the rebels, having been destroyed, their resistance to the forces of the Crown could not be of long duration.

Driven from their stronghold here, and being gradually surrounded in other parts of the city, they wisely resolved to abandon the contest, and open up negotiations for unconditional surrender, which the military authorities responsible for the conduct of the troops accepted.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

The revolution having ended, the streets in the central parts of the city on Monday became comparatively safe during daylight, the citizens displayed great anxiety to see for themselves some of the damage that had been done. Residents outside the military cordon on the North side of the city were rigorously excluded from passing through, and on the South side a similar restriction, but not quite so strict, was in force. Those who lived within the cordon were in no way hindered from moving about and viewing the wreck of their once fine city. The spectators appeared as if spell-bound when they came into view of Sackville street. Here and there a cloud of smoke rose from a smouldering ruin. Only a few blackened walls remain of the whole range of business houses on one side of the street between Nelson's Pillar and O'Connell Bridge, if the shell of Clery's warehouse is excepted. On the other side of the street only the outer walls and the portico of the General Post Office remain, the Hotel Metropole is gone, and most of the other business places from that point down to O'Connell Bridge are either partially or wholly destroyed.

CITY AGAIN NORMAL.

On Wednesday, 3rd May, there were indications in almost every district that Dublin was returning to its normal condition. Shops and offices were opened in every street, and business seemed to be proceeding in the usual way. Except at a few points where "snipers" and suspected persons were supposed to be concealed in private houses there were very few soldiers on the streets, which were once more under the control of the Metropolitan Police. There were welcome signs of an improved condition of life in Dublin, and of returning activity in the various departments of business and commerce. Tram and train services were gradually extended, and the authorities urged employes and workers in all occupations to return to work.

THE LEADERS EXECUTED.

The rebellion having been suppressed, and large numbers of the Volunteers having been captured or surrendered, the trial of the rebels was commenced by Field General Courts-Martial. Thirteen of the principals have been executed, including five of the seven signatories to the declaration of the Irish Republic. Four were sentenced to penal servitude for life, among them being the Countess Markievicz, and sixty-three other rebels were sentenced to terms varying from ten years penal servitude to one year.

OVER 500 MILITARY CASUALTIES.

The total loss of life cannot be accurately computed yet, but Mr. Asquith informed the House of Commons on Tuesday, 9th May, that the naval, military, Royal Irish Constabulary, and Dublin Metropolitan Police casualties amounted to 124 killed and 383 wounded. A list of the rebels and civilian casualties is being prepared, and will take some time to complete. It is known, however, that in Glasnevin Cemetery between 27th April and 9th May, 217 bodies were buried of persons who died from gunshot wounds. Over sixty bodies were interred in the garden at Dublin Castle Hospital, and at Mount Jerome, Dean's Grange, and other cemeteries a considerable number of interments took place. Owing to the streets being impossible for vehicles, many bodies were interred in private gardens, and it will be some time before the actual death roll is complete.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF SECRETARY AND VICEROY.

Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary, was absent in England when the outbreak occurred, but came to Dublin two days later, and, on his return to England, resigned his post. Sir Mathew Nathan, the Under Secretary, also resigned, and, although Mr. Birrell's successor has not yet been appointed, Sir Robert Chalmers has arrived at Dublin Castle, and taken up the duties of Under Secretary. On Wednesday, 10th May, it was announced that Lord Wimborne had resigned his office as Viceroy of Ireland.

A DIVISION OF TROOPS FOR THE PHOENIX PARK.

On Wednesday, 10th May, it was announced that a division of troops would be placed in a summer camp in the Phoenix Park, Dublin.