

the main body on the railway station. Headquarters were established at the eastern end of the grounds, with the object of holding the rectangle extending from College Green to Westland row, and from the Library to Great Brunswick street. Windows were fortified with sandbags, and every point of vantage was effectively utilised. The distance from the boundary wall to the railway line, which was being patrolled by the rebels, is only about twenty yards. The operations during the night were confined to keeping the rebels in check, and they proved eminently successful. On Tuesday morning, when the danger of an attack from the eastern end of the grounds had been averted and when the force of the garrison had been increased, it was wisely decided to fortify the western end at the main entrance at College Green.

COLONIAL SHARPSHOOTERS.

The upper windows were strongly barricaded, and machine guns were placed in positions on the parapet, while snipers took up favourable positions on the roof. Dawn had scarcely appeared when the effect of these precautions was demonstrated. Rebel scouts on bicycles rushed up Dame street in an attempt to get in touch with St. Stephen's Green, where the rebels were entrenched. The leaders, however, had scarcely turned the corner of Grafton street when they were laid low by well-directed shots by two Colonial sharpshooters. The others scattered pell-mell up the side streets. Rebel snipers on the roofs of houses in Fleet street and Nassau street were speedily driven into their lairs, and volleys were fired at the General Post Office. Thus the way was kept clear for military operations in the vicinity, and a constant fire was maintained during the day. In the afternoon the small garrison, after heroic operations, was relieved by regular troops. Since then the College forces, after holding the fort during a very critical period, have been confined to providing posts and guards at various points.

During the following week many regular troops were quartered in the College grounds, and in this way Trinity has also proved of incalculable advantage to the military authorities. To accommodate a brigade of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry is surely something of which the College can be proud. The spacious quadrangles and lawns afforded excellent accommodation for the troops, and it was surely a sign that Trinity had given itself wholly over to the military when one found soldiers playing football on the tennis courts.

HOW A LARKINITE WAS CAUGHT.

Among the troops who had come into the College was one man dressed in battered khaki, without any distinguishing badges. His knowledge of military matters seemed rudimentary, which he excused by saying that he was in the A.S.C. Nevertheless, a close watch was kept on him, which was not relaxed when he was suddenly taken ill in the middle of the night; nor was he allowed to escape when he asserted that his sister and wife were dangerously ill and he wished to go and see how they were progressing. He was not allowed out, and in the morning was recognized as a man who had been one of Larkin's chief assistants.

DEADLY BATTLES AT LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Some of the most desperate fighting of the rebellion took place in Lansdowne road, Pembroke road, Northumberland road, Haddington road, and Mount street. On Easter Monday a body of rebels, who had entrenched themselves in Clanwilliam House, Haddington road, fired upon and killed several members of the Veterans' Corps. They had been on a route march during the day to Ticknock, and were returning to their headquarters at Beggar's Bush Barracks. The first man wounded was hit by a shot fired from the railway bridge at the end of Haddington road, and the Veterans were then the objects of a volley fired by the rebels from a house in Northumberland road. Though the Veterans had rifles they were entirely without ammunition. They made no demonstration against the rebels, being probably unaware of the state of affairs, and were shot down without any warning.

On the same day a body of rebels took possession of Caribroke house, which commands the junction of Lansdowne and Pembroke roads. They occupied these positions with little challenge until Wednesday, when the first reinforcements of British troops began to arrive from Kingstown. Early on Wednesday a battalion of English Territorials marched up to Lansdowne road, and fire was instantly opened on them from Caribroke House. The soldiers appear to have been taken by surprise, but although they were almost without cover, and the enemy fire was well-directed, these young soldiers, who were taking part in their first action, fought with conspicuous coolness and bravery. The fight continued during the day, and there were several military casualties. The dead and wounded were taken to the Royal City of Dublin Hospital in Beggot street. The hospital resources have been sorely tried during the week, and have risen nobly to the occasion. Doctors and nurses have been almost in the thick of the fighting, and have risked their lives many times a day with magnificent audacity. A tribute must also be paid to the bravery of civilians in Pembroke road, women as well as men, who brought food and drink to the soldiers when the latter were heavily under fire. Caribroke fell to this brave attack on Wednesday evening, and it is understood that the bodies of a considerable number of Sinn Féiners were found within.

CLANWILLIAM HOUSE.

The attack on Clanwilliam House in Haddington road was one of the fiercest incidents of the whole insurrection in Dublin. Here, again, the house was strongly held, and the soldiers had little or no advantage of cover. Again they came on with fine courage, and again they paid a heavy toll of life. In the end they got near enough to take the house with hand grenades, and on Wednesday evening the structure was virtually blown to pieces. From this place some dead and many wounded soldiers were taken to the Royal City of Dublin Hospital.

The whole area bounded by Lansdowne road, Northumberland road, Pembroke road, the Grand Canal, and Upper Beggot street, has been throughout the week a centre of the fiercest and most persistent sniping. The fight has continued three day and night.

The soldiers afterwards entered and searched many houses, and when the main body of the rebels had surrendered, the district was still being tormented by a small body of snipers. The bullets hammered in and down the roads, and sentries warned passers-by that they were moving about at their own risk. The extinction of these scattered bands of rebels is, of course, only a matter of time.

During Sunday several large bodies of prisoners were brought to the military headquarters at Ballsbridge. They were strongly guarded by soldiers, and a white flag was carried in front of the procession.

The appearance of these prisoners was dejected and miserable in the extreme, and many of them carried ugly wounds.

A sad feature of these parties was the extreme youth of some of the prisoners, who had allowed themselves to be induced or threatened into taking part in this reckless and criminal outbreak.

FIGHTING AT BALLSBRIDGE.

News of the surrender of the main body of the rebels was received in Sandymount Green and Ballsbridge, among other suburbs, at about six p.m. on Saturday, 23rd April, and produced profound relief. This, however, was short-lived, for barely an hour afterward a party of rebels made known their presence in a house near the top of Serpentine avenue and fighting began in that quarter. At about half-past seven, when it was dusk, there was the crackle of a considerable number of shots apparently from revolvers for the most part and a heavy reply from military rifles. The interchange of shots did not last very long and gave the impression that the rebels were retreating across the fields between the main road and the railway. There were also some bomb explosions. The night was disturbed by a good deal of rifle firing, especially after midnight, a favourable time for the rebels to commence their business.

A good part of Sunday passed peacefully but at about five o'clock considerable sniping broke out again in the neighbourhood, and fighting was renewed with vigour for a short time. After an interval a resumption of sniping showed that it was not over, and during the night another attempt was made to move the snipers from their lair, soldiers getting to work with bombs from the roofs of adjacent houses.

On Monday morning rebels were reported to have occupied the sand pits behind the nurseries and also a house in Park road. Hence along the main road there evidences of the attention of the soldiers, especially at the corner of Sandymount avenue. Holes in the windows and walls of Ardgarra, on the corner, and an adjoining house, speak of military vigilance. Some of the houses in the vicinity were searched.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AT MOUNT STREET BRIDGE.

The fighting in the vicinity of Mount Street Bridge was exceptionally heavy. On Easter Monday, about midday, the rebels occupied Boland's Bakery, and at the same