

here sat several of the early parliaments; but boldest of all upon the pages of its history stands forth one name written in letters of blood --Cromwell! who in 1649 took the town by storm, and put garrison and inhabitants to the sword. We saw the famous walls, portions of which still remain; the west gate and St. Lawrence's gate, one of the most perfect specimens of ancient Irish battlements now extant. Here, too, are the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, originally founded by St. Patrick, and once the residence of St. Columba.

Leaving Drogheda our road now winds in and out past bay and estuary, rock and strand, following the undulations of the coastline. We pass in turn Balbriggan and Skerries, pretty little seaport towns much patronized in summer time, and at length we reach Dublin which was to be our headquarters for the next week. The name Dubhlinn means "the black pool," and the famous city has been the theatre of many stirring scenes in the checkered history of Ireland, as it has been in turn the stronghold of Dane and Celt Anglo-Norman and Englishman. Though Dublin is, owing to its port, an extremely busy city, yet it is very interesting and very handsome. To the visitor its first and most striking feature is the Liffey which flows through the heart of the metropolis, and is spanned by a number of fine bridges, chief of which is the O'Connell bridge, a truly noble structure, whence we obtained a splendid view of the river, most of the public buildings, and O'Connell street, which is justly considered one of the largest and finest in the British Isles.

The first building we visited was the Bank of Ireland, formerly the House of Parliament. As we passed beneath its lofty arches, and on through its Ionic colonnades into the historic chamber, there arose from our hearts the hopeful prayer that ere long these halls, which had re-echoed the eloquence of Flood and Grattan, would again receive the representatives of Ireland a nation.

Crossing College Green we entered the famous old Trinity College founded by Elizabeth in 1591, on the site of the ancient Augustinian Monastery of All Hallows.

The interior is divided into several quadrangles, the first of which--Parliament Square--contains the chapel with its beautiful stucco ceiling and carved woodwork, the theatre (Examination Hall) and dining hall from whose walls a long line of Provosts look down upon the visitor with calm and quiet dignity. Library Square contains the schools and the world-famous Library with its 250,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS.

Here we saw Egyptian papyri. Greek and Oriental manuscripts,

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