

down upon the steamer on seeing her lie too at full tide. On coming near they saw the emblems of mourning, and one of the crew asked is "O'Connell on board?" The look out answered "yes," and hardly was the word uttered when all fell upon their knees, with their faces towards the "Sea Chapel," and continued in this attitude with hands clasped, while they remained in sight, apparently heedless of their bark, her course—and all save Him for whom the present devotion was being offered up!

At a quarter past three o'clock the Duchess of Kent was again put in motion, and proceeded at a slow rate of speed up the river. She was accompanied by the river steamers, which were crowded to the tops of the paddle boxes with silent, but deeply anxious spectators. As the steamer neared the North Pier, the scene became solemnly and powerfully exciting, every ship at the quays from deck to mast heads, was filled with spectators.—As she proceeded slowly up the river, the quays, presented on each side a vast tide of human beings rushing onwards to be present; if possible, at the debarkation of the coffin containing all that was left them of their long idolized Liberator. Every window—every house top—in short, every locality which could afford a chance of a passing glance at the temporary chapel and its contents, was occupied. The steamers lying alongside the quays, the dredges and smacks were crowded to an alarming degree. In one steamer "The Royal Adelaide," there could not have been less than two thousand people on deck and rigging. As the Duchess of Kent neared the custom house, opposite to which it was arranged that the debarkation of the remains should take place, the quays presented from end to end, one vast mass of human beings; yet, save occasionally a low wail which broke from the multitude, not a sound issued from amongst them. It was all sad and respectful silence. On the Duchess of Kent being secured to her moorings at the quay we observed that no arrangements had been omitted for the fitting reception of the remains. An open bier without canopy drawn by six black horses was in attendance with mutes and wand bearers under the superintendence of the undertaker, Mr. Lawlor of Henry street. The members of the associated trades were drawn up in procession order, each member bearing a wand tied with love ribbon. This body, associated with so many of the struggles and triumphs of the Liberator, presented a truly touching sight, the members coming now in silence and sorrow to receive and attend the lifeless remains of him around whose chariot of triumph they so often

Preparations were now made to disburden the Duchess of Kent of her precious freight. The side curtains of the chapel were thrown up, exposing to

public view the coffin within surrounded by its lighted tapers. And then of that vast crowd not one remained standing where there was room to kneel; all knelt that could, to offer a prayer, for the eternal repose of Ireland's Liberator. The scene was solemn and impressive beyond all description; many on board the vessel, as well as on the quays, were moved to tears. And it was thus amidst the tears and the heartfelt grief of thousands of his countrymen that the honoured remains of Daniel O'Connell the Liberator of his country's altar, and the vindicator of her liberties reached his beloved Ireland, there to repose mingling his dust with hers.

After the removal of the body, the black cloth covering the temporary chapel was torn up in small fragments, and distributed amongst hundreds of persons who eagerly sought after the smallest relic connected with the remains of the revered Liberator.

The highly intelligent and distinguished Frenchman of whom we have before made mention, Mr. D. L'Etanville; observed as he witnessed this scene that he was present at the reception by the French people of the remains of Napoleon, and yet even that nation of enthusiasts, and idolizing as they did their Emperor, displayed no scene like that of yesterday. The chastened grief, yet strong devotion evinced by the Irish people on their Liberator's remains being again placed amongst them was admitted by this gentleman as having far outshone all the French nation could display on the occasion of the arrival of Napoleon's remains amongst them.

Previous to the removal of the coffin, a body of clergymen comprising many of the dignitaries of the several parishes in the Metropolis, besides several parts of the country, came on board the Duchess of Kent. We regret, that from the crowd and bustle, we were unable to gather the names of all the clergymen who were present at this solemn and never-to-be-forgotten occasion. Amongst the many who attended we noticed Very Rev. Dean Coll, Limerick; Rev. Dr. Maher, Carlow; Rev. Mr. Browne, Rev. J. Hayes, O. S. F., Cork; the Very Rev. Dr. Callan, Rev. Mr. Burke, St. Vincent's; the Rev. J. Hamilton, Black Rock; Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bridge Street; the Rev. Mr. Behan, the Rev. Mr. Tierney (one of the Repeal Martyrs); Rev. James Ryan, Rev. D. Burke, P.P.; Rev. T. Ronayne, Rev. John Murray, Rev. P. Reilly, Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, Rev. Mr. Ford, &c., &c. On the removal of the coffin on the shore it was at once placed on the bier and the procession having formed, the remains, preceded by the Trades headed by Thomas Reynolds Esq., the City Marshall, and followed by the Rev. Dr. Miley, as chaplain, first; by the sons, relatives, and friends, who pre-