THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Eternal City. A BECEPTION AT THE VATICAN The Appearance and Manner of Pope Leo XIII. THE HOLY FATHER'S SENSE OF HUMOR AN INCIDENT.

The following sketch, written by a Protestant correspondent of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, will be of interest to our readers, and though of course we cannot expect the same reverence as it from a Catholic, it is, on the whole, fairly written :---

ROME, August 10, 1880.

veled all night, getting into a sound sleep, as tonished and silent; monks or various ages people usually do just before dawn, and now, , and costumes, with shaven crowns and sanwhen the early sun of a glorious summer dalled feet, gather together, and the Pope's morning shot and glinted through the blooming vineyards and silver olives of the hillside of gold round their necks and no end of stars where we paused to rest and take a general and crosses on their breasts, come and go survey, my companion guide roused me to continuously. Yet this is but the antercom take my first view of the city. The whole to the hall of Papal receptions. Handing take my first view of the city. The whole scene lay spread out, reaching to Tivoli and your pass to one of the animated arm chairs. to the far snow-crested Apennines. A semitransparent sea of mist lay in the hollows and brooded over the broad Campagna. The cupolas and domes of the city uprose through it like a cluster of shining isl nd in a summer sea. Presently the mist rolled off. The landscape cleared. Was that Rome in very deed-that city solitary amid broad miles of undulating moorlike waste? For a moment there swam before me a vision of Rome the Great, with her million-voiced life, diadamed with temples and towers all quivering in the sun.

"With alabaster domes and silver spires And blazing terrace upon terrace high Uplifted; here, serene pavlitoue bright In avennes disposed; there, towers bedight With battlements that on their restless fronts Bore stars."

And I contrasted that visionary Babylon of the brain with the city I now saw before me for the first time. How shrunken and dis. honored was my first impression, yet how splendid in dishonor and decay ! The circuit of the ancient walls was there. I could trace it. But then I remembered that old Rome overshot its walls far into the Campagna, whereas it was now the Campagna that came inside the walls-barren hill, green earth. The roundness of youth and beauty had shrunken in, and the girdling line hung loosely about the city. There was Rome, islanded in an expanse of waste. The Campagna seemed like some immense arena circled by hills, peopled with funereal hollows, a vision that fell dead on the heart. it was an amphitheatre, but an amphitheatre on the morrow of a festival-mute and sepulchral. Marbles gone, palaces in ruins, aqueducts gapped in their long stride across the plain, like teeth in the jaws of a skull. The multitudes who had striven were now silent. The gladiaters were gone. The dead had been dragged off. The seats were empty. The innumerable crowd lay mingl-You felt that a whole world had perished off that spot-that those scant vestiges were down as he raises his hand to bless them. mere suggestions of what had been. One Then he takes his seat upon the throne, the thing I caught in that first look; it was the cardinals gather around him, and the pre-line of the Appian road.

grandest character, is ascended, until an ex-) around-you are forced to admit that, howtensive (courtyard, surronded by a portico, and, strange to say, occupied by numerous carriages, is finally reached. Here Papal gendarmes pass you on to other palatial stairs, which you ascend slowly. Once more you reach level ground, and here again the many colored Swiss, bearing a long shafted me-dieval halberd, is found pacing along a corridor opening into a great hall. Now you forcibly realize the fact that the exterior plainness of the Vatican is no key to its interior magnificence. Great and brilliantly painted frescoes adorn the arched ceiling and the side walls ; the floor is formed of variously colored marbles set in curious Mosaic like

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long gone Popes; around the walls are benches, that are also chests in their way, formed of brightly polished wood, and from the ceiling hangs an immense gas chandelier of gilded bronze, with the arms of the Pope prominently displayed. The room is filled with bright colors, and the figures which move about add a wondrous charm to the scene. There are servants dressed in red damask tunics, with knee breeches and silk stockings of the same loud hue, and resembling very strongly to a profane mind a series of animated arm chairs. There are monsignors and prelates in purple, an aged cardinal or two in robes of scarlet silk pass along slowly and with painful steps from this hall to a side room; groups of nuns, some in blue, " Ecoola, signor, eccola ! Roma !" I had tra- ! others in black or brown or gray robes, sit aschamberlain, with chains, or rather collars, you are ushered into another hall, the Consistorial, where great audiences are given. Here the walls are hung with red silk and al-

most covered with immense oil paintings, representing Scriptural subjects, while the roof is a marvel of wood carving and bright gilding. A pretty gilded chair or throne, raised on three steps, stands at the end of this hall on a dais, which is itself raised one step above the well carpeted floor. Above the throne rises a square canopy of dark red damask. Here you generally have sufficient time to observe your companions or to study the works of art upon the walls, for the Pope, like other great personages, is not especially remarkable for punctuality, and time in Rome is the cheapest thing going.

THE HOLY FATHER.

When your patience is almost exhausted, and you have recovered from the nervous shock occasioned by the firing of the midday gun at Castle St. Angelo, and have wearied of listening to the hum of voices speaking strange tongues in your neighborhood, and become accustomed to the monotenous rattling of rosary beads and crosses, which are brought in bundles by pious people to be blessed by the Pope for themselves and their friends, a new and intense feeling of expectation is produced by the opening of a crimson colored door in the victnity of the throne. All eyes are turned in that direction. Two noble guards, with polished steel helmets mounted with brass, in blue coats and dark trousers, with shining swords in their hands, enter the hall and stand on each side of the door, as if they were heralds. A great silence prevails, only broken by the clank of distant spure, that announce the approach of more noble guards. Monsignors and bishops form a circle around the door, and in the midst of the crowd th re enters a tall personage, clothed in creamy white. Though 70 years of age, he walks with a raing with the clods, forgotten, confounded. | pid and dignified pace. As he reaches the throne and tarns to the people they all kneel

ever the fortunes of war have gone with the Papacy, the Papal court is still a fine thing to look upon.

As the speech is drawing to a close the people kneel again, when another blessing is bestowed upon them altogether. Then come the individual presentations. The name and country of the person presented are mentioned to the Pope ; he offers his hand, on one finger oi which is a large ring, which his followers kiss; others generally give him a cordial shake of the hand. A few questions are asked about one's country and pursuits, a few kindly words are spoken by the Pope, and thus terminates the the Papal "at home," designs, that picture the coats of arms of which in this respect has the character of a private levee.

In his private privacy, however he is more simple and familiar. A long room, with many chairs and a large table covered with papers and furnished with writing materials, is a common scene for what is called a "particular" audience. There are no guards surrounding him on these occasions; not even a solitary monsignor intrudes on the privacy of such a conference. His Holiness is then dressed in what may be termed his working clothes. A white overcoat reaching to his heels, and somewhat threadbare, is worn over the gown. He sits on an armchair, and, desiring his visitors to be seated beside him so that he can take their hands in his, he begins to talk at his ease. If the theme for which a particular audience is sought be one of importance, he gives it all his attention ; if it be but a visit of courtesy that is paid to him, he bears the burden of the conversation, is full of anecdotes and reminiscences of his past career, and is, in fact, a very pleasant narrator. And, although to see him with his ascetic figure and serious face, and to hear him speak in his markedly nasal voice, you would never imagne that there was the smallest element of humor in his composition, yet there are incidents related of him that show his capacity to

ENJOY THE LUDICROUS ASPECT OF & SITUATION. For instance, it is told of him that, while alised in America, where his father made a Archbishop of Perugia, he was troubled by large fortune, which M. Hardy Hickey has complaints made to him by his parishioners of a certain priest who was fond of shooting, and who frequently left his people waiting for service on Sundays through his passion for sport. The Archbishop himself was a devoted sportsman in his youth, and the hills around his native Carpineto have often resounded to the shots of his rifle. Therefore he had a soft heart and a fellow feeling toward the youthful priest. But the complaints increasing, he finally determined to cure the evil. On Sunday morning he set out for the parish of the offending priest, and finding him absent, he took his place and proceeded with the service. The hunter returned in the meantime, and seeing that he was found out by the Archbishop looked upon himself as lost. After service was over the Archbishop addressed the pale and trembling culprit, and reterring to the inconveniences caused by his frequent absence recommended him to notify him (the Archbishop) in future the Sundays on which he might be inclined to go shooting and that he would send a priest or come himself. It is unnecessary to say that no such request ever reached the Archbishop and that no further cause of complaint

Miscellaneous News.

was afterward given.

Austria does not imitate the bad example of either Russia or Prussia in trying to force an alien nationality on the people. Count Taaffe, who has been at the head of the Government of Austria for some time, is a man of Irish extraction, and, faithful to his origin, he stands up valuantly in favor of national freedom and Home Rule. In Bohemia one-third of the people are of German race, and twoof the people are of German race, and two-thirds are Tcheks, and hitherto the latter had been much oppressed by the former. Directly Count Tagen encoded by the former of the issued of the the steamer City of Vera Cruz of the Mexican line, from New York on the 25th of Count Tagen encoded by the former. Directly Count Taaffe came into office he issued a decree on the use of languages, which provides that in Bohemia the Tchek language is to be placed on a footing of equality with the German. This is strictly in keeping with the existing law, but the Germans had hitherto managed to evade that law, and force their language upon others. In the same way the people of Moravia, Galicia and Ladomiria are now allowed to use their native tongues without any let or bindrance. The Germans take Count Taaffe severely to task for what they call his retrogression, but the oppressed nationalities bless him for it.-London Universe. Scarcely less astonishing than Dr. Tanner's recent feat of fasting is the condition of a young lady, the daughter of the Mayor of Grambke, a village near Bremen, who is said to have been fast asleep ever since the second week in January, with the exception of a few hours of semi-wakefulness at intervals of from six to eight weeks. The Hanover Courier says she lies plunged in a profound slumber and entirely unconscious of all that goes on around her, night and day, reclining on her left side, warmly covered up and with light gauze spread over her head. Nourishment, chiefly in a liquid form, is daily administered to her, which she swallows without awaking for a second. She is a pretty. slender girl, of a pallid complexion, but she does not lose in weight during her trances of an from forty to sixty days, and, when awake, exhibits a cheerful disposition and eager desire to perform such small household tasks as her strength enables her to fulfil. Her father is a well-to-do man, who has consulted several eminent medical men in the hope of discovering some remedy for his daughter's abnormal condition, which entails serious inconvenience and constant anxiety upon the other members of his family; but all efforts hitherto made to keep the unlucky girl awake have resulted in total failure. Since the case of the sleeping Unlan at Potsdam, no such interesting subject for study and observation on the part of the faculty has arisen as that of the strangely nompolent bu gomaster's daughter of the village of Grambke. On the 22nd of last month a melancholv marriage ceremony was celebrated in the principal gaol of Madrid. Some days previously a young man named Alvarez Oliva the criminal tribunal in the Palacio de Ju-tiz, and, having been proved guilty, were sentenced, the former to death, the latter to ten years' hard labour. Shortly after their condemnation they craved permission of the tion was granted, and the gaol chaplain pronounced the blessing of the Church upon pointed for Alvarez' execution, Having duly exchanged rings and pronounced yows of mutual fidelity "till death should part them,"

mer explation of a capital offence has ever been suffered by the most atrocious of criminals than to be inexorably strangled on his wedding morning by the public executioner. The Parisian correspondent of the London

Tablet writes :---Although the result of the late elections

has raised the satisfaction of the Government to a tone of triumph, it has just given proof of the sense of weakness which is likely to do it considerable damage. M. Harden Hickey, known in literary circles under the nom de plume of St. Patrice, founded in 1878 a comic paper called Triboulet, which soon became the tashion of a Legitimist organ, and a reckless scoffer at the powers that be. Its caricatures were often more remarkable for wit than good taste, but the present Government felt their sting keenly, and added to their importance by perpetually visiting them or the editor with ponalties and warnings. Triboulet in his two-year-old career has had twenty-one

proces with the Government, consequently twenty-one condemnations: the last added six months' imprisonment to the usual maximum fine of 3,000 francs. Triboulet laughed all the more for his troubles, and the more he laughed the more M. Gambetta raged. When the journey of the three Presidents was announced Triboulet dressed them up as three sailors add exhibited their Excellencies dancing a bourre before the port of Cherbourg. This scems to have ex-asperated them beyond all further patience. M. St. Patrice immediately received an order to wait on M. Andrieux, at the Prefecture of Police, and there M. Andrieux handed him a paper with the following notice; "Art." 1. It is enjoined on the sieur Harden Hickey (James Aloysius), otherwise called St. Patrice, to quit the French territory. Art. 11. The Prefect of Police is charged with the execution of the present decree." Here follow the various official signatures. "Why am I expelled ?" demanded M. Hardy Hickey. "I have no account to render to you.' With this he was shown out, and next day left for Brussels. The exile is Irish by birth, naturbeen spending in France with a noble liberality for many years. His charities at Audilly, his country place, have made him beloved by the poor. He is about twenty-nine years of age, a Catholic of Catholics; he has been undaunted in his attacks on the Government throughout the late crisis, and indeed on all occasions when the honor and liberty of the Church have been threatened. His expul-sion has made a great stir, and Triboulet is

now the hero of the day. Le Temps asserts that his dismissal from France was not owing to that disrespectful dance which he led the three presidents, but to a decision previously come to at a conscil de manisires, held on purpose to discuss his iniquities, and his influence generally as a party power. A carious coincidence here occurs to show how Governments repeat themselves. In 1870 an Italian named Cernuschi, who was connected with the Siecle, made himself obnoxious to the good stabling for cattle, and two houses for reigning authorities by his attacks on their actions and characters, and one day received an order to quit the country within twentyfour hours. The greatest indignation wa-roused by this act of high-handed tyranny, and a strong protest against it was drawn up and sighed by M. Grevy, M. Jules Ferry and

M. Gambetta. Throat affections and bronchial diseases are relieved immediately by the use of **Downs** Elixir. LOSS OF THE S.S. CITY OF VERA OAUZ.

Mails Washed Ashore on the Florida Coast-The Passengers List.

little doubt the steamer City of Vera Cruz of the Mexican line, from New York on the 25th of August from Havana and Vera Cruz, west down in the recent hurricane. Portions of the mail carried by the ill-iated vossel were washed ashore some miles south of this City. One mail bag contained letters for Cuba and Mexico, which had been posted in Paris, France, August 18th, and another lot was found with envelopes bearing the postmark New York, August 25th. This at once indicated that the lost vessel was a mail steamer, bound for southern ports, and the surnise was that it must have been the City of Vera Cruz, as she left New York on the day last named. On closer examination of the mail matter, these suspicions are believed to be con-firmed by the discovery of several bills of lading of the City of Vera Cruz. On Naturday aftor-noon a steamer to bave been the Vera Cruz On Saturday afternoon a steamer supposed to have been the Vora Cruz assed the brig Caroline Eddy, then about 60 miles from the coast, off St Augustine; this brig was soon after struck by a hurricane and wrecked, citiling on the beach near the place where the lost letters were dis-covered. At the time the steamer was sighted she was headed south, the wind then blowing very hard and the gale was rising. The City of Vera Cruz must have been struck by the hurri-cane, and probably foundere ion Saturday night or Sunday morning. Warning of the approach-ing storm had not been wanting; for some time past little vessels off our coasthad been reporting heavy northeasterly winds and unfavorable weather, and coming trouble was predicted. Two sailing vessels in addition to the brig Eddy have come ashore since the gale near here, and on the shore, having been cast upon the beach the signs are that this hurricane has been very fath to shipping. Every hour brings news of some startling discovery in regard to the sup-posed wreck. The sad tidings come now that the bodies of a tady and a child heve been found on the shore, having been cast upon the beach by the waves. Gazetteer of British North America. some starting discovery in regura to the kip-posed wreck. The sad lidings come now that the bodies of a lady and a child b twe been found on the shore, having been cast upon the beach by the waves. They were burled by a pariy of wreckers on the sands, near the place where they were found. This makes already five bodies found, the three others being corpress of unknown men, two, from their dress, thought to be passengers, and the other evidently a sailer. The shore for over forty miles south of thi-place is strewn with the cargo of the steamer. A trunk has been found marked "Hernandez," this corresponds with the name of a lady on the passenger list of the City of Vera Cruz, as 't ar-peared in the New York papers last Thursday. The mails, or at least all that could be recovered of them, were brought here on Wednesday, and wi be forwarded to whence they can be sub-mitted to their destination. People along the coast are very much excited by the discoveries made and several parties are out looking for the Hayana line say the cargo of the Vera Cruz was valued at \$50,000. The telegraph wirzs to Hayana a ne not open, and the agents of the sub-niting about the reported disaster. He is in clined to disbelieve the steamer is lost. She is a wooden vessel of 1,800 tous, built in 1874. The passengers list is as follows:--Adolfo Boque Zmarinez, Fillip Hernwardez, Rafel Arrue, John Gledull, Walter Ritchie, J. A. Garcia, Mrs. J. A. Garcia.J. Ravensburg, John Gombay, Arodiguez Martinez, H. Clashof, Mrs. Sadie Fay, A. K. Owen, T. Mamer. Miss F. Burns, Mrs. H. Aurie, Mrs. A. Clark, Geo. W. Cole, E. Li theleid, O. P. Siloz, Mrs. F. Hernandez, M. Weish. Mrs. M. Weish and child, Alexander Wallendge and son, Miss T. Rubio. Siloa, Mrs. F. Hernandez, M. Weish. Mrs. M. Weish and child, Alexander Wallendge and son, Miss T. Rubio. NEW YORK, September 3.—The agents of the Alexandria Line do not give up hopes of the Sefety of the Vera Cruz. The mails and pas-sengers' trunks were in a house on the main deck and a heavy sea may have swept them away. One of the first callers at the office of the Alexandria steamship line this m. raing was Captain Van Sice, whose father commanded the steamer City of Vera Cluz. Other callers were anxious to know if the Nisgara was sale, no news having been received from her. Nheleft this port the day before the City of Vera Cruz did, and it is thought the must have encountered the sonthern tornado. The cable having been out of working order to Havana, no direct news hav beer received from there, and communica-tion with that city is not yet resumed. The Vera Cruz had nine bags of French letters and news papers, two bags of newspapers from New York. The mail that was saved is expected to arrive hard a noon to-morrow.

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so far away. Once it swept in solemn magnificence up to the very gates of Bome. I sould trace its course (trodden by St. Paul) straight as a dart across the Champagne, till it climbed the Alban Hills and was lost on the horizon. Fancy followed to the three Taverns, to Appii Forum, to its goal at the little by of Puteoli.

But first and foremost, from my point of view (the brow of the Ianiculum) my eye fell UDOD.

THE PALATINE HILL.

This was the nucleus of all Rome. From this she extended her circumference till she took is the whole world. What changes have passed over the Latin fields since then ! What a mystery still is Rome! The Casars' imperial seat was on the Palatine-hence the word pasace. Augustus thought to build for all time. But now the halls of the Cæsars are a mass of stupendous ruins, cropping up amid the tresh bloom of terraced gardens and vineyards; and to-day, to me, a degenerate modern of the nineteenth century, on his third visit to Rome (for what I have penned above is simply an endeavor to recall my first impressions of many years ago) not the Palatine and its extinct Casars, but the Vatican and its chief tenant, the Pope, seem more worthy of study than any curiosity within the walls of Rome.

Certainly, the head of the Roman Church is a figure as strange as he is unique, both in himself and on account of his office. For one thing I have discovered during my sojourn here, that he is one of the most accessible personages in Europe, and this very facility of approach to his presence has made him the best visited individual alive. Of the thousands who come to Rome every year few in deed are they who leave it without seeing the Pope. A letter of introduction to the superior of a college or to a prelate, or an appeal to one in authority, is the usual method employed by strangers to compass their desire of seeing the head of the ecclesiastical system that prevails here. But in whatever form the request is urged it rarely remains unsatisfied. The apeal is handed in at the Vatican, and in due time an official document is delivered at the hotel or residence of the applicant. Besides announcing that the audience will be granted on a certain day and hour, clear directions are given with regard to the costume appropriate for the occasion, and these directions are rigorously enforced. According to the etiquette prevailing at the Vatican, civilian gentlemen must be arrayed in evening dress, with white cravat; military men and diplomate in uniform; ladies in black, with a black lace vail instead of a bonnet or coquettish bat, and both sexes must appear without gloves.

Armed with the Vatican document, and arrayed as directed therein,

THE PERSON DESIROUS OF SEEING THE POPE

presents himself at the bronze doors of the palace at the end of the right colonade. Here an armed Swiss guard, in parti-Stair after stair, all 'of the the much decorated chamberlains and others later he had ceased to live." Surely no grim- | Man and Beast. tend upward ana paratan yang peraku manaku kun mengun dan darah persentuk menalah dua ang marana atu darah pertakuk darah p 2020-012

The scattered wayside tombs-for it was of chamberlaius form together a guard which old the funeral street-were visible even from extends from wall to wall. For a moment you might imagine yourself suddenly transformed into a sixteenth century portrait gallery, where the pictures had left their frames and, having assumed life and flesh and voice, were parading before you. But your everyday companions of this nineteenth century press up to the dals, and then the audience begius.

On spicial cocasions, when many people are gathered together in this hall, an address is read by some distinguished individual among them, and gifts are offered to the Pope. And as the reading proceeds, while your eyes are directed to him with that curious interest and attention which are so natural at such a time, this is what you see : A thin, almost meagre, figue; the outline of the face bony and ascetic; a clear, pale complexion, dark brown eyes well set in under bushy eyebrows; a look of keen intelligence on the countenance; a very large nose, thin and fine and apparsently drooping; a wide mouth, full of expression and which exhibits in the readlest manner changing phases of mind; the chin clean and pointed; the jaw firm and well defined ; the head, crowned with snow white scanty locks, rising in dome-like form, and the forehead, not smooth and shinir ... but diversified by bumps that would

DELIGHT THE HEART OF & PHRENOLOGIST,

constitute the principal characteristics which impress themselves on your mind. As he sits and listens to the address, you rerceive that he is a nervous man, he fidgets, his long fleshless fingers grasping the arms of the chair; his knees shiver with a trembling motion, over which he seems to have no control, and he can scarcely keep still for a moment. When the address is concluded he rises to his feet and delivers a discourse in reply, using generally the Italian, sometimes the French and from time to time the Latin language. Scarcely has he opened his mouth than you note that he has a strong nasal tweng in his speech and that his acceut is not what you have been accustomed to listen to bere in Rome, where the language "melts like kisses from a female mouth," but partakes of provincial pronunciation and has harsh sounds. Slowly and ponderously does be proceed, and his sentences are so long and bis nominative cases so far away as almost to | and a young woman were tried for murder by he forgotten, that you tremble for their final safety; but by and by the sentence finishes happily and a well expressed thought underlies its heaviness. He seems to think aloud a long, many sided idea. As he talks there is a certain grace of manner in the gestures he authorities to be united in matrimony ere the uses and a brightness in the face that he is dread sentence of the law should be carried pleased to look upon." His tall, bony figure into effect, that their child, a little girl 5 in the cream white gown, the white silken | years old, should be legitimized. Their petisash around his waist, the heavy gold cross. that haugs by a gold chain from his neck, the white silk little skull cap-apparently no their union on the morning of the day aplarger than the petal of a good sized rosethat covers the silvery bair, and the scarlet | background of the canopy under which he stands render his appearance picturesque in they took an eternal and affecting leave of the extreme, and as rich and warm in tone one another, after which the bride was recolored costume, stops the way, and aud color as a masterplece by Titian or moved to the scene of her tuture punishment, is only appeased by a sight of the ma Glorgione. And then, if you can contem- and the bridesgroom was conducted to the gical passport.' Pointing to a wide marble plate the surroundings-the cardinals in condemned cell, where, having confessed his stairway on the right, he indicates, more by crimson silk, the nuble guards with burnished sins and received absolution, he was pintoned gesture than speech, that your steps must swords and helmets, the lishops in purple, and conveyed to the scaffold. A few minutes

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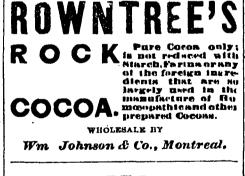
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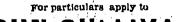
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