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# The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME.—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1879.

NO. 21

## N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE  
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### CARD.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879.  
DEAR SIR,—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz. one at Wardsville and one at Alvinston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.  
In Bothwell there are only 22 families, in Wardsville 20 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all good Catholics to assist me in this great undertaking. There are very few who cannot by a little exertion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and relieve me of much hard toil by so doing.  
A Mass will be offered up on the first Monday of every month for three years, for the benefactors and all those who buy even a single ticket.  
In addition, all those who dispose of a book of tickets will be remembered in a special momento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term of three years.  
M. McGRATH, P. P.,  
Bothwell.

### ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

February, 1879.  
Sunday, 23.—Quinquagesima Sunday, Epistle (1 Cor. xii. 12), Gospel (Luce xviii. 31-43).  
Monday, 24.—St. Matthias, Apostle, Double 2nd class.  
Tuesday, 25.—St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and Doctor.  
Wednesday, 26.—Wednesday, the first day in Lent.  
Thursday, 27.—Office of the feria.  
Friday, 28.—Commencement of the *Crown of Thorns* of our Lord Jesus Christ, double major.  
SATURDAY.  
Saturday, 1.—Office of the feria.

### ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace,  
London, Ontario, Nov. 13, 78.  
WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—  
DEAR SIR,—On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese.  
I am yours,  
Sincerely in Christ,  
+ JOHN WALSH,  
Bishop of London.

The Catholics of Monson have presented their pastor, Rev. J. McCarthy, a \$125 sleigh and robe. He also acknowledges himself the recipient of a gift of \$50 from Cyprian W. Holmes, Sr., all the more valuable because unsolicited. In his quarterly report, just issued to his church, Rev. Mr. McCarthy gives a list of sixteen of the most wealthy and prominent Americans of the town, who have favored him with donations ranging from \$5 to \$100 each. Such generosity shows the high esteem in which he is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens, and the excellent harmony and Christian brotherhood that prevail in Monson.—*Springfield Mass. Republican.*  
ROLLING MILLS FOR ST. THOMAS.  
A proposition has been discussed in municipal circles during the past day or two, and is meeting with much favor, for the establishment of rolling mills in St. Thomas. It has been decided by a company of reliable manufacturers to build mills of this description either at Port Stanley, St. Thomas, London or Hamilton, and parties connected with the Company are at present at Pittsburg, Penn., purchasing machinery for this purpose. No point has as yet been fixed upon, although Port Stanley appears to be regarded with most favor, owing to its superior facilities for getting in coal and iron for shipping. London and Hamilton are both endeavoring to secure the mills, but the officials of the Canada Southern Railway are using their influence to have them located in St. Thomas, and they will be established here provided the town grant the Company a bonus of \$10,000, give them free use of the water supply for ten years, and agree to exempt the mills from taxation for a like period of time. The Company estimate the amount which they will pay out to the hands employed in the mills will aggregate \$2,500 per month. It is also proposed to attach a nail factory within a year after the construction of the rolling mills.  
The scheme will be laid before the Town Council at their next regular meeting on the first Tuesday in March, when it will be for them to consider as to the advisability of submitting the matter to the ratifiers.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### WAR IN ZULU.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

#### DESTRUCTION OF SIX COMPANIES OF THE BRITISH.

London, February 15.—The Standard publishes a dispatch dated Maritzburg, January 25th, stating that shortly after the commencement of hostilities Lord Chelmsford and Col. Pearson successfully engaged the enemy. Near the place where Chelmsford had been fighting he left six companies which Durnford was to join with natives. Fifteen thousand Zulus attacked the united force on the 22nd inst. The fire from the British caused immense havoc, but they rushed forward with indomitable pluck, and the great numerical superiority of the Zulus secured them a complete victory. Six companies were totally destroyed, and Durnford's natives utterly routed. The victorious Zulus attacked a small force in the vicinity of Rorkes Drift on the same day but were repelled, 100 men keeping off over 4,000 Zulus. They fought from five in the evening to daylight, when the main column arrived. The British lost thirteen men, five of which were massacred in the hospital.  
London, February 15.—The 57th regiment at Cayton has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. It is hoped the regiment will reach there in less than a fortnight.  
Madrid, February 15.—Later advices at Cape Town reported that subsequently to the Zulu disaster the forces under Darnell and Lonsdale had a victorious engagement with the enemy at Rorkes-Drift. Pearson's column is safely established at Lkaye. There are no hostile Zulus in Natal.

### PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, February 15.—The Liberal journals are shocked at the manner in which the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Reichstag declares Bismarck's protectionist schemes. They believe it is the forerunner of the speedy dissolution of the Reichstag.  
Berlin, February 16.—A free trade coalition is being formed in the Reichstag under the leadership of Herr Delbrück, former Minister of State.  
London, February 16.—A Berlin dispatch says that at the Parliamentary session on Saturday, Bismarck remarked that Kulturkampf is not so near its end as it appears to be generally believed.  
Berlin, February 16.—Bismarck stated at Saturday night's session that he had no desire to return to absolute rule, otherwise he could have done so after 1866 or 1871. It was necessary to refer according to public opinion, as expressed by Parliament.

### LABOR TROUBLES.

#### EXTENSIVE STRIKE AT ABEREEN.

#### LIVERPOOL STRIKERS TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION.

Liverpool, February 15.—The strikers' delegation this morning proposed arbitration to the shipowners, meantime resuming work on old terms. The owners agreed to arbitration provided the men resumed at the proposed reduction. It is thought the strikers must yield.  
London, Feb. 15.—Three hundred and seventy employees of the Aberdeen Jute Works have struck against a five per cent. reduction.  
London, Feb. 15.—At a committee meeting of the engineers on strike yesterday, it was announced that the engineers of Leeds, Plymouth, Dover, and other points intend to strike immediately.  
Liverpool, Feb. 16.—The Trades' Council and laborers delegates held a consultation today and advised the men to accept the masters offer of arbitration. This is considered as the probable termination of the strike.

### THE FEDERATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, February 15.—Rowell, the Cambridge athlete, will embark today for New York to contest the pedestrian championship with O'Leary.  
WESTON'S WALK.  
London, Feb. 15.—Weston has reached Wakefield, York County, 192 miles behind, having taken the train from Huddersfield to Wakefield.

London, Feb. 14.—In the Commons, the motion of Mr. Meldin in favor of assimilating the Irish borough franchise to those of England and Scotland was rejected by 255 to 187.

Mr. Charles Lewis, an Irish Conservative, violently opposed the motion, declaring it favored the maintenance of a system of disorganization and disaffection, and would hand over the political power to classes subservient to priests and demagogues, Mr. Wm. Foster, Lord Harrington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke warmly supported the motion. Hon. Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote admitted that the franchise might be revised at the proper time, but they objected to a perpetual tinkering of the Constitution.  
It is announced the Government intends to introduce a Copyright Bill, partly based on recommendations of the Copyright Commission.  
A strong "Whip" had been issued by both sides for the division, to-night, in the House of Commons on the motion by Meldin in favor of assimilating the Irish borough franchise to the English and Scotch. The Liberals united with the Home Rulers.

London, February 17.—Col. Colthrust (Home Ruler) has been elected to Parliament for the county of Cork by 6,100 majority over his nephew, Sir George Colthrust (Conservative and influential land owner).  
London, February 17.—Lord Beaconsfield has influenza and is confined to his residence.  
London, February 17.—It is announced that the Pope expressed a desire to make the Rev. Dr. Newman a Cardinal, but Newman respectfully declined the honor.

London, February 17.—In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote declared he was not aware of any intention to appoint the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of Ireland.  
THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.  
London, Feb. 18.—Sir Stafford Northcote last night said the Government had decided not to deal with the Irish University question.

THE STRIKE AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.  
London, Feb. 18.—The mill masters of Ashton-Under-Lyne have decided to begin a general lock-out on Saturday if a strike is not settled. The strikers are now estimated at 10,000.

THE RUSSO-ROMANIAN DIFFICULTY BEHELD.  
St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The Arab Fabia affair has been satisfactorily arranged, Russia and Rumania having exchanged explanations.

THE MILITARY COMMAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.  
London, Feb. 18.—It is authoritatively denied that the War Office has at present any intention to supersede Lord Chelmsford in his command.

DELEAD AND THE ZULUS.  
London, Feb. 19.—The Daily News reports that Sir Charles Dilke has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons that, while ready to assist in relieving the situation at the Cape, the House considers that the Zulu territory was invaded on inadequate grounds.

FRENCH POLITICS.  
Paris, Feb. 18.—It is said a report of the commissioners on acts of the Ministry on the 16th of May will imply state facts, without expressing an opinion whatever relative to impeachment. The Ministry will thus be able to state their views. It is said Waddington, at today's council, formally announced that he would resist the impeachment movement, and make it a Cabinet question.

## THE ADVANCING PLAGUE

### DANGERS OF ITS COMING TO AMERICA.

### PROPOSED MEDICAL INSPECTION AT LIVERPOOL.

New York, Feb. 15.—The Herald's Washington special says—The Surgeon-General has written to the Chairman of the Senate and House of Commons on epidemic diseases, stating that should the plague appear in the countries of Europe with which the United States has commercial intercourse, there would be great danger of the disease reaching our shores from the Caspian and Black Seas, and may be apprehended from the introduction of infected clothing brought by Russian emigrants, especially the Mennonites from Southern Russia. The sound of yellow fever experts are of the unanimous opinion that the most dangerous medical officers of health should be stationed at Liverpool and at some point on the Mediterranean. Twelve thousand dollars per year would maintain two such medical officers abroad.

Trieste, February 16.—The maritime authorities, in an order abolishing quarantine against Turkish ships, urge special attention regarding the spotted typhus, which is spreading in Salonica.

Berlin, February 16.—The Chief of Police has ordered a special inspection of lodging houses, on account of the prevalence of spotted typhus.

### TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

#### A GENERAL MASSACRE OF WHITES FEARED.

THE LATTER READY FOR FIGHT—A FINESTISH MURDER.  
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—A Victoria dispatch says the steamship California left Sitka February 10th and arrived at Esquimaux on the 14th. There was much excitement in Sitka when she left, the Indians having threatened the annihilation of the whites. The citizens were armed, awaiting their attack. Two of the Indians who murdered James Brown, confessed their guilt, were surrendered to the collector, and are now on board the California en route to Portland. Three families came down on a steamer fleeing from danger. The storekeepers are preparing to emigrate by the next steamer. Father Metropolsky and his congregation have petitioned the commander of the British man-of-war at Sitka for protection, fearful of trouble before the United States steamer can arrive. The Collector of Alaska telegraphed Secretary Sherman for aid.  
The steamer's arrival created more confidence, but fear began to gain ground at her departure. The whites are well organized, and in case they cannot conciliate the Indians will make a desperate fight.  
James Brown was murdered in his cabin while asleep. He was lashed to pieces with an axe, and his remains thrown into the ocean. Plunder was the incentive. Much of his property was found in possession of the murderers.

### SERIOUS REVOLT IN EGYPT.

#### THE MINISTRY INVESTED BY A MOB OF UNPAID OFFICERS.

#### THE KHEDIVI AND HIS MINISTRY INSULTED—THE BROTHERS FIRED UPON.

Alexandria, Feb. 18.—The Egyptian budget proposes that the army shall be reduced to 10,000, and the remainder, including 2,000 officers, be disbanded.  
Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 18.—A crowd gathered before the Ministry of Finance, composed of some 100 disbanded officers, who demanded angrily for their arrears of pay. Nubar Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance, were insulted by the mob as they were leaving the Ministry. The latter's coat was torn. Thirty rioters entered the building, but were expelled on the arrival of the Khedive and foreign Consuls. The rioters then invested the ministry. The Khedive harangued the crowd, and made three futile attempts to depart in his carriage, but was himself insulted. Meanwhile his body guard arrived, fired on, and dispersed the rioters. Several arrests were made. Nubar Pasha was shot in the hand. His coachman and the Khedive's Master of Ceremonies were also wounded.

RUSSIA.  
St. Petersburg, February 16.—An official manifesto has been issued announcing that the Czar has ratified the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Turkey, and that orders have consequently been given to the troops to return home. The manifesto closes with thanks to God for Russia's glorious victories. The city is illuminated to-night.

ITALY.  
Rome, February 14.—It is stated that cordial letters have been exchanged between the Pope and the German Emperor. Discussions have been made on both sides. The Cardinals oppose the Pope's acceptance of the civil list. The Pope decides, nevertheless, that ecclesiastics must obey the laws.

Rome, February 16.—The Pope has discontinued the payments to Bishops who have not received the Royal Excusatory. The newspapers publish a letter from Cardinal Nina declaring that the Papacy has not means to continue these payments.

### NOTES OF IRISH HISTORY.

#### FROM THE IRISH AMERICAN.

THE MASSACRE OF ISLANDMAGEE OCCURRED IN NOV. OF 1841. The brutal and murderous act was perpetrated by the Scottish garrison of Carrickfergus, who drove over the steep cliffs or put to the sword the whole population of some three thousand persons, large numbers of whom had fled from the mainland and were pursued to their last refuge by the infuriated and merciless Covenanters.

St. Laurence O'Toole was the youngest son of a Leinster prince, and was educated by the Bishop of Glendalough. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed Abbot of St. Kevin's Monastery, Glendalough, and he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1162. An instance of his patriotism is furnished in his endeavors to repel the incursions of the English invaders under Strongbow, and his piety was of the most remarkable nature. His advice to the national chieftains to unite in order to repel the enemy, his success in rallying the national army, and his patriotic words were the means of a strong resistance being made by the Irish. He was appointed Legate in Ireland by Pope Alexander III. His death took place in France in the year 1180.

THE BATTLE OF VINCENNA HILL, fought in 1798, was a more important affair than most people can imagine. The Irish and garrison of the number of between twenty and thirty thousand at that place, which was soon surrounded by a slightly superior force of English. A few half-dressed pieces of cannon and about two thousand firearms of all descriptions were all that the Irish had to rely upon as against the perfectly armed and disciplined English. Notwithstanding this very material and striking disadvantage, the gallant patriots held their ground for hours, and under a continual shower of shell and grape. Women took part in the fray, and encouraged the men by their cries. When the ammunition of the Irish had been spent, and they could see their rifles longer, they shot at the posts. At last the remnant of the Irish broke through the forces of the enemy and escaped.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald was arrested in the May of 1798. After the arrest of the United Irishmen at Oliver Bond's Lord Edward was kept domiciled in various places in Dublin. As the leader of an extensive conspiracy against the power of England in Ireland, he had to see a great many parties from different parts of the country. A person in the pay of the Government named Hughes managed to get an introduction to him, and this miscreant kept the Castle authorities well posted as to his whereabouts. Lord Edward was lying in bed at the house of Mr. Murphy, who kept a wood and skin store in Thomas street, after dinner on May 19th, when he was brought to bay by the Castle bloodhounds. The only weapon which Lord Edward had was a dagger, and with it he defended himself, wounding Major Sween and Ryan, both of whom had attacked him. They were joined by Major Pitt, who shot Lord Edward in the arm, and then called on the soldiers. Between them all they managed to disarm and bind the gallant patriot, who, however, still continued to struggle for freedom. It is related that when the doctor examined the wound, and pronounced it not to be dangerous, Fitzgerald said, "I am sorry for it." He died in Newgate from the injuries received at his capture.

NAPPER TANDY was a leading man among the volunteers of '82, and he had to fly from Ireland to America in 1793. He afterwards joined the French Republican army, in which he advanced to the rank of general of brigades, and in the memorable year of 1798 he sailed with Humbert's expedition intended to assist our persecuted countrymen in obtaining their freedom. The vessel in which he was became detached from the squadron, and sailing for the coast of Norway he attempted to reach Paris, but, being in passing through the Republic of Hamburg he and several others were arrested by order of the British Minister. Tandy was sent to Ireland to be tried for high treason, and was condemned to death. It was only, however, when Napoleon, who was very much incensed at the proceeding, intimidated his fixed determination to bring a dozen English officers prisoners in his hands, if Tandy was executed, that the Ministry, contented to his pardon.

THE BATTLE OF OULART HILL was fought in 1798. The place is situated about ten miles distant from Wexford. A large force of the United Irishmen gathered at the hill of Oulart within twenty-four hours after the insurrection began. The North Cork Militia, the Yeoman Cavalry, and some auxiliaries advanced to the attack. In the hope of getting them dislodged from the strong position which they occupied, the English commander gave orders to fire the howitzers in the valley between the two armies. Having failed in their desired end, the English advanced—the infantry in the front and the cavalry on the rear of the patriotic army. Two volleys were fired with telling effect among the charging rebels, who suddenly became discomfited, and would have retreated but that they were attacked by an ambush party of the Irish and cut into pieces. The cavalry retreated precipitately, and on their way home revenged their defeat by burning the houses of the peasants and murdering stragglers and helpless women.

THE PENAL LAW against Irish priests was promulgated in 1535, and its heinous nature can never be eradicated from the minds of the people of Ireland. This law or Act of Parliament set the same price on the head of a priest as on that of a wolf. At that time great efforts were being made to propagate the

new religion in Ireland. Moral means having failed, the Government authorized lawlessness and sacrifice in order that its purpose might be furthered. The garrisons in the neighborhood of the ancient seats of ecclesiastical power and munificence were authorized to plunder their sanctuaries and storerooms. The garrison of Downpatrick sacked the celebrated shrines and tombs of St. Patrick, Bridget, and Columbkille. But the most lamentable and barbarous act of spoliation was the violation of the churches of St. Kieran—the renowned Clonmacnoise. Nothing but the bare walls were left after the English Vandals had finished. McGee says that "the Shannon re-echoed with their profane songs and laughter, as laden with chalices and crucifixes, brandishing crosses and flaming vestments in the air, their lances returned to the walls of Athlone."

Sir CAPT. O'DONOHUE, chief of Inishowen, was accused by Sir George Pawlett, Governor of Derry, and by having been privy to the flight of the Earl, and to such a degree was this personal altercation carried that the young chieftain was insultingly struck in the face. Burning with indignation, and thirsting for revenge, he consulted his friends, and marched upon Derry, which he took by surprise, sacked and burned the town, putting its governor and garrison to the sword. His cause was soon espoused by some of the Northern chiefs. For two months the revolt continued, but on the 5th of July 1650, this young chieftain was shot in a conflict with the forces commanded by Marshal Wingham and Sir Oliver Lambert. His head was cut off and sent to Dublin, whilst many of his adherents were publicly executed.

OWEN ROE O'NEIL's death occurred on the 6th of November, 1649. John Mitchell describes him as "the greatest of the O'Neills." He was a chief in the Spanish army at the time he was called home to lead in the Confederate war. He was wise and the victory of Benbulbin, and he might have wrested Ireland from the hands of the English soldiers if he had not been poisoned by some one in their interest.

St. HELE, or CONSUMER, was the choice Cromwell gave the Irish after his brutal troops had ridden them down roughshod. The reason assigned for the Long Parliament selecting Connaught as the dwelling place of the unfortunate people was because it was the most wretched of the four provinces and could be used as a sort of military prison by stretching a cordon from sea to sea. Death was to fall to the lot of all the Irish found outside Connaught after a certain stipulated time had expired.

BARTHOLOMEW TEELING was a leading United Irishman. He was born in Lathom, of an old Catholic family, in 1774. His father, like Teeling, suffered imprisonment for many years as a suspect, through 1798 and the Union, not being liberated until 1802. Bartholomew received a sound classical and general education. He entered with ardor into the United Irish movement, and was well known and beloved by several of the leaders, especially by Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He enlisted in the French army under the name of V. Cron, and held the rank of captain in Humbert's expedition, that landed at Killybegs, in August, 1798. His bravery in the field was only equalled by his humanity in saving the persons and property of the gentry from the hands of the insurgent peasantry. In the battle of Ballinacree he was identified and sent to Dublin for trial, despite Humbert's efforts to secure for him the same honorable terms as the French-born officers.

He was tried by Court Martial at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, and made an able and manly defence, but was sentenced to death and executed at Arbour Hill, on the 21st of September, 1798. He died in French uniform, and his remains, with those of many other executed persons, were thrown into what was known as the "Cripple's Hole" at Arbour Hill.

### POPE LEO'S DAILY LIFE.

#### A Letter from Rome (January 12th) to the Dublin Freeman says:

Leo XIII. rises every day about six o'clock, and after private devotions celebrates Mass in his private chapel, and hears another Mass said by one of his chaplains. He breakfasts at 7 a. m. upon a cup of chocolate or coffee with an egg broken in it. After breakfast he takes a short walk. Though the galleries in winter, and in summer in the gardens of the Vatican. The receptions begin at 8 a. m., when Cardinal Nina, Secretary of State pays his daily visit, and presents documents to his Holiness to read and sign. Then other cardinals present themselves on various business, the Apostolic congregations transact affairs, and special audiences are given to bishops and other ecclesiastics. At about half-past twelve the Pope leaves his private apartment and enters the Throne Room, and proceeds to the Hall of Consistory or the *loggia* of Raphael to receive the general visitors. These receptions are usually terminated at half-past one, when the Pope dines in company with his lay staff, the present Prefect of the Vatican Library, and now resident in the place. Dinner consists of a soup, boiled fowl or other meat, and occasionally, but rarely, another dish of meat. The dessert is mostly peaches or other simple fruits. The Pope drinks a glass or two of red wine, and does not take coffee after. Many Italians go to bed after dinner especially in summer, to enjoy their *siesta* for an hour or two. This *siesta* habit, pardonable in summer but inexcusable in winter, does not favor with Leo XIII. who reposes only for some twenty minutes in the armchair, and then sets to work again in his study, and occupies himself in reading petitions, writing answers, and giving directions to his secretaries. After this second period of labor, Leo XIII. takes a walk in the gardens or galleries until the Ave Maria. Sometimes one or two cardinals, with the Chamberlain on duty, accompany the Pope, and the conversation turns almost always on literary subjects. Leo XIII. is an accomplished scholar, and is fond of quoting Latin and French authors, and is most happy in his quotations. When the Pope's evening promenade is over, he enters his private rooms and remains in the office in company with one of his chamberlains. In the study of the Pope, a magnificent copy of the Sacred Scriptures—the Treves edition, with illustrations by Dore—lies always open, and not a day passes in which Leo XIII. does not frequently consult the inspired pages. In the midst of his writing or reading at his library table, he will frequently rise from his chair and approach the desk on which the Treves Bible lies invitingly displayed. The evenings are devoted to general conversation with his chamberlains on duty, and with discussing the salient topics of the day. At 10 p. m. Leo XIII. retires for the night to his bed-chamber and dismisses his attendants. Such is the simple and laborious life of the Supreme Pontiff, who retains, now that he is seated on the Pontifical throne, the same habits of regular industry which he practiced while bishop and cardinal.