

charge of the lord's children, but he refused to have any dealings with his widow—on the plea that she was born of the Duke of Orleans and Madame de Genlis, while the Duchess was still alive and his lordship regarded it an adulterous child. Having received from the French courts official authorization to resume the name of her first husband, Lady Edward passed the closing years of her life in Paris in very poor circumstances. She on one occasion made a touching appeal for relief to the reigning monarch, Louis Phillipe, who was the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans. His majesty did not heed Pamela's appeal. After a lingering illness she died Nov. 9, 1831, and was buried in the cemetery referred to. An unknown friend "L.L." purchased the lot of the grave for sixty years, and caused to be erected over it a pillar of white granite, on which was the inscription: "A Pamela, Lady Edward Fitzgerald, par son ami le plus devoue, L.L.," "to Pamela, Lady Edward Fitzgerald, by her most devoted friend, L.L." It is said that the king stung by remorse for having neglected Pamela, used to visit her grave incognito. When the sixty years' lease had expired, the remains of the unfortunate lady were about to be transferred to the potter's field, or as the French call it, *la fosse commune*, only for the timely interference of the late Professor Leonard—an Irish resident of Paris for half a century—who immediately put a stop to such a project, and communicated on the subject matter to the Duke of Leinster. The Duke sent the expenses to Mr. Leonard for the transfer of the casket to the Fitzgerald family burial vault in the church of the Thames-Ditton, near London, where all that is

mortal of that once beautiful woman now reposes side by side with the remains of Lord Henry, the beloved brother of Lord Edward. I may add that on the occasion of the opening of the coffin in Paris, in presence of the count O'Neill de Tyrone, Count O'Connell, and other representative Franco-Irishmen, two gold pieces of French coin, Lord Edward's nuptial ring and a portion of a scapular were found with the remains.

Belgium holds the ashes of several distinguished Irishmen. In the church of the Trinity in Louvain lie the remains of the famous Lord Clare, colonel of Clare's dragoons in the Irish Brigade, and of Major O'Carroll, both of whom fell fighting for the French flag on the historic field of Ramillies. Their tombs are situated in the vaults of the old church.

In the cathedral of St. Pierre, in the university city a beautiful monument stands as a witness to the learning and piety of an Irish ecclesiastic, Dr. Stapleton who had to escape from Ireland in the Penal Days. He was an eminent theologian, professor of Canon Law in the celebrated university of Louvain, and was subsequently raised to a higher dignity—the post Rector Magnificus of that learned institution. In the Institute of the Christian Brothers formerly the Irish college of St. Anthony, are the graves of Dr. de Burgo, Bishop of Elphin; Rosa O'Doherty, wife of the famous Irish general, Owen Roe O'Neill, and Dr. Conry political refugee, and once Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland. In Montague, a hamlet situated within a few miles of Louvain are the tombs of many Irish divines and scholars, including those of the once illustrious Dr. John O'Sullivan, a native