

chose to indulge in them, are pronounced by a recent writer to have been most ample and interesting.*

The Irish College at Paris possesses many claims to the affectionate remembrance and respect of all Irishmen. Originally founded with the sanction of the exiled Stuarts, under the auspices of the Bourbons, it was necessarily a very loyal and legitimist institution. It possessed, from the accident of its location, a patriotic as well as a royalist influence. Every Irish soldier in the service of France some time or other came to see its inmates; every Irish tourist, especially if a Catholic and a patriot, was desirous to be introduced to its faculty. In its library were deposited some valuable relics of our Celtic literature, carried abroad in the Jacobite exodus; and destined to be resorted to, after many days, by such zealous students as the Abbe McGeoghegan and the Chevalier O'Gorman. In 1792 it shared the fate of all the ecclesiastical institutions of France—was confiscated and closed; with the consent of the Consuls it was reopened as a secular academy, having the Abbe McDermott for principal, and Eugene Beauharnais and Jerome Buonaparte among its scholars. The studies were wholly unlike those designed for its inmates by the original founders. The practice of religion had not yet "been tolerated." Voltaire and Rousseau were more read than sacred history. On the

* "Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian," (New York, Appleton & Co., 1855,) p. 247.