

southern skirt of the Pineian, adjoining the church of the same name described in its proper place, and had been erected in the seventeenth century by some Spanish Franciscans as a hospitiun for the reception of their discoloured fellow-countrymen. On their removal to Araceli it was enlarged and converted for the education of Irish Franciscan observants, by the celebrated Luke Wadding, O. S. F., its first guardian, with the munificent aid, and under the fostering patronage of Cardinal Ludovisi. On occasion of the French military occupation of 1798, the edifice shared the fate of the other British establishments in Rome, and was purchased by Prince Piombino, who rented it to numerous lodgers, among whom was a member of its former community, Rev James M'Cormick, who continued to serve the adjoining church, and thus retained partial possession of the establishment until the expulsion of the French and the restoration of Pius VII, in whose pontificate it was recovered by its rightful owners, not, however, without a tedious and expensive lawsuit with the greedy and sordid speculator from whose iron grasp it was wrung. The college is capable of accommodating 66 students, but the community seldom equals and never exceeds half that number. During the year of the novitiate each student pays a pension of £20, but is subsequently dieted, lodged, clothed, and educated by the establishment, and as, according to the rule of the reformed observants, they live on voluntary offerings, an English sermon is preached annually in the College church on St Patrick's Day, in aid of the funds of the community. The present guardian of St Isidore's is my much esteemed and erudite friend, Very Rev R. Wormington, a native of Wexford.

Our author then proceeds to describe the principal portions of the college in detail, and mentions some interesting frescos to be seen on its walls. Those in the refectory were executed at the expense of Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion, Ireland, when on a visit to Rome in 1794; and those in the theology hall comprise portraits of, first, the Most Rev. Thomas Fleming, A.B., of Dublin, of the family of the Barons of Slane, and who, as Dr D informs us, 'obtaining from Urban VIII, a brief, permitting Irish students to be ordained 'titulo missionis.' He died during the usurpation of Cromwell. 2. The Most Rev Florence Conry A. B. of Tuam, who died in 1629, and was the founder of the Irish Franciscan Convent of Louvain. 3. The Most Rev. Hugh M'Savill, A.B. of Armagh, definitor general and chief professor of divinity in Araceli; he died in 1626. 4. The Most Rev. Maurice da Porter or Fihely, a native of Cork, and A. B. of Tuam, who died in 1516. 5. John Duns Scotus. 6. Father Luke Wad-

ding. 7. F. Anthony Hickie, a native of the county Clare, and first lecturer of divinity in St. Isidore's, where he died in 1641. 8. The famous John Colgan, author of the 'Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ.' 9. F. Francis Porter, born in Meath in 1640. 10. F. John Ponce, a native of Cork, guardian of St. Isidore, and rector of the Irish Secular College in Rome. Our author gives a list of the published works of those celebrated Irish Franciscans, which chiefly relate to scholastic divinity.

“On the 3d floor, are the library, containing about 10,000 volumes, and the archivium rich in numerous interesting MSS. relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland, in Latin, English, and Irish. The Irish MSS. contained in the archives are, 1—The Annals of the four Masters. 2—The Genealogies of the kings, with the pedigrees of the Irish saints, and the Irish calendars compiled by the Friar, Michael O'Leary, in the monastery of Athlone, in 1644. 3—The Martyrology of St. Aengus M'Angabham, a very valuable treat, of which an excellent copy exists in the Royal Irish Academy, and another in Oxford. 4—The Life of St. Columkill, on vellum, translated for Henry O'Neill, chief of the name, who died in 1489; there is a fine copy of it in Oxford. 5—The flight of O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, after the rebellion of Sir Caher O'Doherty, in 1607, a rare document. 6th—The History of the Trojan War. 8 and 9—Copies of Dr. Keating's History of Ireland, with annotations. 10—The life of Columb Kill on paper. 11—The 'Liber Hymnorum,' a valuable tract, of which, there is an imperfect copy in Trinity College. 12—a copy of the 'Book of Munster' or 'the Dialogue of the Seniors,' a very interesting tract on the derivation and ancient history of the names of remarkable hills, mountains, rivers, caves, rocks, cairns, &c &c., in Ireland, as related by Oisín and Cabtla. 13—The memoirs of the Finian heroes to St. Patrick, of which there is an imperfect copy in the Royal Irish Academy. 14—the Martyrology and Opusculi of Aengus, and of which there are copies in the Book of Leinster, or Glendalough, in T.C.D. in the Book of Lecan, Ballymote, of M'Firbis, and the Leabhar Brere, in R.I.A. 15—The Life of Christ, of which there are copies in the R.I.A. 16—Life of Charlemagne, St. Moling, and St. Becan, a valuable volume. 17—The Life of Christ. 18—Poems and Prose Tracts, a valuable collection. 19—Agallamh na Scamorach, a second valuable copy. 20—The Roman Wars. 21—The Lives of the Saints from which Colgan published. It is to be regretted that these valuable MSS., which now lie mouldering in obscurity in a foreign land, are not in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, whose talented and patriotic members would, no doubt, render them available in illustrating the ancient an-

late Dean Lyons, while in Rome, took fac-simile extracts from the MSS, and sent them to the Royal Irish Academy, by whom they were submitted to Mr. E. Curry, the distinguished Irish scholar, and by him they were deciphered and explained.