

leading tragedians, learned the elements of rhetoric. Kemble at a very early age played various roles of children in his father's theatre. The father ambitioned a more respectable career for his son, and with this view sent him to the English college of Staffordshire, and from thence to the college of Douai. He loved stage life. He accordingly threw up his class books at Douai at the age of nineteen, and returned to England, where he almost immediately afterwards became a favorite in Drury Lane theatre, gaining the reputation of being of consummate skill. His playing of the parts of Coriolanus, Cato and Macbeth, crowned a fame that had been already solidly established. Kemble retired from the stage in 1817, and took up a residence at Lausanne, on the banks of Lake Lemman, Switzerland, where he lived the life of a recluse, and where he peacefully passed away in 1823. His brother, Charles Kemble, was also educated at Douai. He became famous in the sphere of light fantastic comedy. Of quite different tastes and inclinations, were two students of that epoch; one who became subsequently an eminent Catholic divine and antiquary, and who attained the rank of Vicar Apostolic of the midland district in England, Dr. Milner; and the Rev. John Lingard, who penned the famous "History of England." Rich are the names of a few of O'Connell's illustrious contemporaries in Douai.

O'Connell left Douai on January 17, 1793. A curious anecdote is told in connection with his departure from the shores of France. Proceeding to Calais from Douai, he took shipping for Dover; when the bark on which he was a passenger sailed outside the circle of French waters, the youth nonchalantly flung the tricolor cockade

(which all residents in France were compelled to wear at that time) overboard, and looked as proud of the feat, as if he had with a wave of his right hand restored the Bourbons to the throne of their ancestors. Was he not a typical nephew of Count General O'Connell in his devotion to the Lilies of France? It was on the occasion of the same voyage that he exchanged hot words with John Sheares, the United Irishman from Cork, who had just returned from Paris, after having in the Place de la Revolution soaked his handkerchief in the blood of Louis XVI.

Daniel O'Connell returned three weeks after his departure from Douai to the Abbey of Darrynane, situated among the mountains of the County of Kerry. His wealthy uncle sent him to Dublin, and he studied for the bar in that city. The secret letters of Higgins to Cook constantly pointed to James Tandy. On March 7, 1798, he urges Cook to watch Napper Tandy's intercourse with his son. "His son waited on a Mr. Connell with a letter this day." The allusion is to the subsequently celebrated Daniel O'Connell. Higgins tells Cook, the under-secretary in Dublin castle, "that O'Connell holds a commission from France as colonel. He was to be called to the Bar here to please a very rich old uncle, but he (Connell) is one of the most abominable, bloodthirsty republicans I ever heard of. The place of rendezvous is the Public Library in Eustace Street, where a private room is devoted to the leaders of the United Irish Society." "The words," writes Mr. Fitzpatrick, "are given as a curiosity, and not as accurately describing O'Connell's real sentiments, and the statement that the ardent youth fresh from the mint of the French college of Douai,