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DR LOW

JOHN K. CASEY.

"Come, piper, play the 'Shask an' Reel,'
Or else the 'Lasses on the Heather.'
And, Mary, lay aside your wheel
Until we dance once more together.
At fair and pattern oft before
Of reels and jigs we've tripped full many,
But ne'er again this loved old floor
Will feel the foot of Donal Kenny,"

Donal Kenny.

Softly she rose and took his hand, And softly glided through the measure While, clustering 'round the village band Looked half in sorrow, half in pleasure. Warm blessings flowed from every lip As ceased the dancers' siry motion; Oh, Blessed Virgin, guide the ship Which bears bold Donal o'er the ocean!

"Now God be with you all!" he sighted,
Alown his face the bright tears flowing—
"God guard you well, avic," they cried,
"Upon the strange path you are going,"
So full his breast he scarce could speak.
With burning grasp the stretched hands
taking

taking
He pressed a kiss on every cheek,
And sobbed as if his heart was breaking.

"Boys, don't forget me when I'm gone, For sake of all the days passed over.
The days you spent on heath and bawn,
With Donal Ruahd, the rattlin' rover. Mary, agra, your soft brown eye
Has willed my fate" (he whispered

slowly);
"Another holds thy heart; good-bye!
Heaven grant you both its blessings
holy!"

A kiss upon her brow of snow,
A rush across the moonlit meadow,
Whose brown clad hazels, trembling slow,
The mossy boreen wrapped in shadow;
Away e'er Tully's bounding rill,
And far beyond the Lony river;
One cheer on Carrick's rocky hill,
And Donal Kenny's gone forever.

The breezes whistled through the sails O'er Galway Bay the ship was heaving, And smothered groans and bursting wails Told all the grief and pain of leaving. One form among that exiled band Of parting sorrow gave no token, Still was his breath and cold his hand; For Donal Kenny's heart was broken.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

LL. D, F. R. S, ETC.

BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, PART II. Some account of the Jacobite rising of 1745 will not be out of place here, as it involves the history and the fate of the Catholics of the Highlands, and, indeed, of all Scotland. Contrary to the sound advice of Bishop Macdonald and other gentlemen of repute, all friendly to his cause, Prince Charles Edward landed from the French ship in which he had come, disguised as an abbe, and accom panied by seven of his leading adherents. He immediately raised his standard at Glenfinnan, and in an incredibly short time was surrounded by a body of devoted followers. With this force, small enough for the conquest of an empire, he proceeded to the Lowlands, capturing towns and laying the country under con tribution far and wide. It was not long till he reached Edinburgh, the to give up the cause. So judged also the numerous friends who were hastening from Wales to join his standard, A strong force of French, under the com-mand of the Chevalier's Brother Henry, which was preparing for a descent on the south coast of England, was also discouraged from undertaking anything.

When it was known in London that the in-

surgent army was so near the capital, there

prevailed the greatest consternation among the anti-Jacobite population of

that city. Many merchants and others who were hostile to the House of Stewart, removed their most valuable effects,

as did also King George, who had his yachts in readiness and was prepared to

embark on the approach of the hostile power. A leading member of the cabinet, the Duke of Newcastle, shut himself up a whole day resolving to proclein King

a whole day, resolving to proclaim King James III. and VIII. All this very

plainly shows that the anti Jacobite por-

plantly shows that the anti account por-tion of the city possessed no adequate means of defence. The Bank of Eng-land itself was in danger, and was only saved from a declaration of bankruptcy by the stratagems of its friends. Under

the circumstances, it is scarcely possible to conceive the infatuation of the in-

surgent chiefs, who preferred slow but sure destruction to a fair chance of final

they encountered a superior force under the command of General Haw-

humanity of the insurgent army!
The officers of Prince Charles' army who escaped being slain at Culloden, became, like himself, wanderers through the country, at every moment in danger of being taken. Many of them indeed were caught, and of these a considerable number were delivered to the executioner and murdered with all the circumstances of barbarian cruelty. With the exception of men of high title, who enjoyed the honour to have their heads enjoyed the honour to have their heads hacked off, all other offenders, and they were numerous, who fell into the hands of the enemy, including chiefs and gentlemen of the highest rank, were subjected to the like treatment. Three minutes on the rope, and then, whilst still in life, the horrid butchery of disambowelling and hebeseling.

The ill advised expedition of Prince

waste, their cottages destroyed and they themselves reduced to poverty and in many cases to actual starvation. Under such circumstances the offices of religion

fared no better than his more humble brethren. He persevered in the fulfil-ment of his duties until he was seized,

embowelling and beheading.
ROBERT CHALMERS. success. The Prince alone appeared to realize the situation. He was so de pressed that he could hardly be dragged along at the rear of his brave army. His The inexpressible infamy with which these shocking butcheries disgraced the Hanover dynasty no time can ever efface nor excellence of virtue ever atone for their blood guiltiness and that of their cowardly agents. only chance would have been to appeal to the force at large, who were as deeply mortified as the Prince himself when

mortified as the Prince himself when they found that they were in retreat. Every advantage that had been gained was lost. There remained only the indomitable bravery of the Prince's little army. At Falkirk, in Scotland, they encountered a superior force Prince Charles, after five months of privation, misery and concealment in the Islands and on the mainland of Scotland, Islands and on the mainland of Scotland, at length got on board a French ship and was safely conveyed to France. It is record, for forty years, is one of conclasses, of whom the Catholics were the most numerous, whether with him.

tomed valour and won a signal victory. At Inverness they were not so fortunate. The Duke of Cumberland met them there at the head of a superior army, which was well provided with artillery and otherwise well appointed. The Highlanders, on the contrary, were worn out by hunger and fatigue. Under such circumstances it was in vain to attempt a night surprise ing him in private, that, although in the course of his wanderings, he was often in their power, as many as over a hundred being aware at times of the place of his concealment, and that there was a reward of £30 000 (thirty thousand pounds sterling) offered for his capture, not one of them ever thought of betraying him into the hands of his enemies. ing him into the hands of his enemies.

fatigue. Under such circumstances it was in vain to attempt a night surprise of the enemy. The march over difficult ground in a pitch-dark night could not ing him into the hands of his enemies.

Bishop MacDonald, who, as we have seen, was finally arrested as a priest, one day at the time when the pursuit of insurgents was the hottest, together with his brother, Laird of Morar, and Lord Lovat, sought refuge in an island, which is in Loch Morar, and trusted to being secure, having drawn all the boats that were in the locality to the Island. This was of no avail. The be accomplished in time. But the fatigue of such a desperate journey remained, and was a source of weakness in the ensuing battle. Now was the time, one would say, for retreating into the mountain fastnesses, which were so near at hand, and where the Highlanders could have renewed their strength and recruited their army. How much wiser would not this have been than to meet, the Island. This was of no avail. The soldiers in pursuit brought a boat from the neighboring sea, and speedly reached the Island. Meanwhile the fugitives made for the mainland in one of their boats, when the two brothers, by their greater agility, effected their escape, whilst the aged Lovat fell into the hands of the pursuers and was conveyed to London in order to be another victim to the

would not this have been than to meet, on Culloden moor, ground unsuited to the Highlanders' mode of warfare, an army twice their number? Desiring that the English army should be the first to attack, they gave the enemy too good an opportunity of thinning their ranks by the deadly play of their artillery. They charged, at last, without waiting for command, and with their usual bravery and skill, although without their wonted success. It was not a time for denying time honored rights and privileges. It had been the privilege of the powerful Clan McDonald, ever since the days of King Robert Bruce, to fight on the right wing of the army of Scotland. On the fatal day of Culloden they were placed on the left. They were unable to overcome the mortification caused by what they considered their diverse. The Bishop was more fortunate. He managed to avoid being captured by the soldiery till autumn of the same year, after leaving Loch Morar, when he found solidity illi autumn of the same year, after leaving Loch Morar, when he found an opportunity of passing on board one of the French ships which had come in search of the prince. On arriving in France he went to stay at the Scotch college of Paris, and would have gone to Rome, but, at the desire of Propaganda, remained in France in order to be nearer his people, and possibly able to give them some assistance; with a view also to be more ready to return home when it should become practicable. The French court generously bestowed on him a pension of several hundred crowns. He returned home in August, 1749, and mansged to exercise without any serious hindrance, the duties of his high office, until, as has already been stated, he was shamefully betraved and arrested at Edinburgh in July, 1755, and tried as a "Popish Priest." Although the sentence of banishment which ensued was not put in force the Bishop found it necessary to live very retired outside the limits of his viceriate, sometimes at left. They were unable to overcome the mortification caused by what they con sidered their disgrace, and when the battle was against their cause, they were too dispirited to make any effort in order to retrieve the day. What remained of Prince Charles' army retired in good order to the Highlands. The Prince himself was with difficulty led off the field. The ill advised expedition of Prince Charles Eiward was attended with the most disastrous results to the Catholics, especially those of the Highlands. Such of their chiefs as were not killed in battle, or barbarously murdered, when wounded on the field of Culloden, suffered severals in their property, while it necessary to live very retired outside the limits of his vicariate, sometimes at Shenval and sometimes with a friend at wounded on the field of Calloden, suffered severely in their property, while not a few perished by the hand of the executioner. Their castles and mansions were given to the flames, and they were obliged to wander from one place of conceaiment to another in their native land. The common people had no better fate. The fields from which they derived their subsistence were laid waste, their cottages destroyed and they Auchintoul, when he was not engaged in ministering to his flock in the Highlands. He died at an advanced age, when on a visitation to his sifficted people in Glenbarry, on the 12th of March, 1773.

March, 1773.

He had been reconciled to the Catholic Church by Bishop MacDonald when they were together in the Island of Loch Morar. On the scaffold he openly professed his faith, and spent some time before the axe fell in acts of devotion.

In two years from the date of Culloden

such circumstances the offices of religion could not be publicly performed, nor could the clergy fulfil in private the duties of their sacred calling. Their flocks, deprived of instruction, fell away in part, and before the end of the unhappy time became greatly diminished. The Right Reverend Bishop MacDonald fared no better than his more humble an amnesty was resolved on. Then ap-peared the true animus of the Hanover peared the true animus of the Hanover party. There could be no longer prosecutions for treason. To make amends the penal laws must be put in force, and hence it was that Bishop MacDonald was arrested as a "Popish Priest," and sentenced to perpetual exile. There can be no doubt as to the ill-feeling against Catbolios which prevailed throughout the country. The peoples' fear of absolute monarchy was associated, groundlessly, indeed, but certainly with ment of his duties until he was selved, and, what is not a little remarkable, tried not as having favored the insurrection, but as a "Popish Priest," and sentenced to banishment; but not actually tenced to banishment; but not actually banished. He withdrew to a retired place called Shenval, near the Seminary of Scalan, in the mountainous region of the Cabrach; and from thence, as often as possible, especially in summer, visited the cabrach and from the with some non juring conservatives of the Episcopal Caurch of Southand. It is highly to the credit of these men southand, advanced in order to check his progress. The armies met at Preston pans, near Edinburgh. The result was a brilliant victory for Prince Carlets, which gave celat and prestige to his cause. Eccouraged by this success, the prince resoived to invade England. He succeeded in taking the important city of Carlisle, and thence proceeded without any serious interruption as far as Derby, within 127 miles of the British metropolis, He nad evaded an army commanded by King George II's second son, the Duke of Cumberland. This army was the success dear the metron of the British metropolis. He nad evaded an army commanded by Goorge II's second son, the Ouke of Cumberland. This army was held and the chiefs decided on returning to Scotland. To this tarmy has held and the chiefs decided on returning to Scotland. To this the prince most reluctantly consented, for he considered, and rightly, that to retrace has tespe was ogive up the cause. So judged also the most find the cause. So judged also the mind the deed of Carles, and preparing the cruel mass are the carries of Carles, and preparing the consented of the services of the mass are the prince resoired to invade England. He said of Culloden. The Hanoverian deed them as if they had been members of their own force. This service was the prince resoired to invade England. He said only the opposite party when they at length of Carlisse, and there or could have overtaken the active Highlanders. A council was held and the chiefs decided on returning to Scotland. To this the prince most reject to the second son, the general overeseing the cruel massage.

The second son the considered in the cause of the second son, the council was held and the chief decided on returning to Scotland. To this the prince most reference of the second son, the second son, the council was held and the chief decided on returning to Scotland. To this the prince most reference where the soul Such of them as had found refuge in private dwellings were ruthlessly torn from those asylumns where they were tenderly cared for, and barbarously murdered in the open fields. The house of that most benevolent gentleman and zealous supporter of the Hano verian dynasty, Lord President Forbes, was not respected. Quite a number of wounded men were humanely received there and kindly treated. The heavit for, if I came home the case would be otherwise with me." I then says to him, "that notwithstanding of what freedom we enjoyed there with him, we could have no access to him if he was settled at London." And he told us

wounded men were numsnely received there and kindly treated. The hospit able mansion was savagely violated, the wounded soldiers dragged from under its protecting roof and shot down in groups. What a contrast does not such cruelty present with the unvarying burnapits of the insurgent army! ters of the Kirk. He required of General Assembly to command all the established clergymen throughout the country to read a proclamation from their pulpits, in which the duke ordered every minister and every loyal subject the mealths in discovering and every minister and every loyal subject to exert themselves in discovering and seizing the rebels. The General Assem-bly complied. But, many individual clergymen, and this shows what a change had come over their minds, refused had come over their minds, retused to read the proclamation, or left it to be read by their precentors. In conse-quence of this, the Duke sent another order to the Kirk, commanding every minister to give in a list of the rebels belonging to his parish. With this still fewer complied, the clergyman of Edin burgh setting an example of recusancy. The Duke then had recourse to individual applications and even personal entreaties. But to no purpose; and so he gave up troubling them

then, "if he had never so much a

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THE BELOVED NAME.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

There is one name among all other names that must forever stand the first in the Christian calendar, So great is the miraculous power, the mysterious virtue, the honied sweetness, the marvelous glory, and the wonderful merit of this name, that the whole world should been silence around when it is even. keep silence around when it is even mentioned.

my readers who use that beloved name in the form of a curse in low and vulgar conversation. God pity them, for they do not realize the shocking enormity of their crime. When the great debt against us had borne us down in ruin and dismay, and we were to be cast out from our inheritance forever; in that dis spirits rioted in malignant joy at our destruction, One came and saved u. Would you know the Saviour's name? Written high upon the cross on Calvary, where He paid the debt, behold the beloved name. It is Jesus of Nazareth.
Oh, what a name is there, my friend!
We will cherish this name down deep in the sanctuary of our hearts, where daily we shall offer it reverence and love, and holy thoughts, and pious adoration. We will never be in the company of reckless men who take that beloved name in men who take that beloved name in vain—we will bless this name and call upon others to bless it always. The love of St. Paul for this holy name is shown in its repetition in his epistles. The great Apostle was almost a seraph in love; his z-alous soul could not tolerate a half-hearted Caristianity; and when from his earnest lips came forth the ringing sentence, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ let him be anathema," he spoke as became a soldier of the cross. It must, indeed, have been a sublime pleasure to this loving disciple the cross. It must, indeed, have been a sublime pleasure to this loving disciple to be beheaded for the sake of Carist. That holy name was like honey on the lips of the chosen Apostle of the gentiles, as it was a flame forever burning in his heart. My friends, there is a mystery in this name, a power, a sweetness that his heart. My friends, there is a mystery in this name, a power, a sweetness that won the heart of the great St. Paul. There is salvation for us in this holy name, and certain, it produces a subtle and interior sense of mysterious influences working by grace within us, leading to higher conditions of Consisting life.

higher conditions of Caristian life.

By the power of this name, the dead have been restored to life, and the spirits of darkness cast out in every quarter,

of darkness cast out in every quarter.
Would you see a change in your life
even in the short space of three
months?

Then say with the morning beams,
"Blessed be the sweet name of Jesus,"
and repeat this many times during the and repeat this many times during the day; and as the evening shadows fall, and the memory of sin arises, say, "My Jesus, mercy." These simple words have more power with God, more virtue for salvation than can be found in the most eloquent sermon of learned length and thundering sound. The utterance of these simple words in a prayecful of these simple words in a prayerful spirit, with faith, and hope, and love, is greater than prophecy, and is more valued above than the most brilliant deeds of heroes. The one is a work of supernatural grace, the other is merely in the natural order. The name of Jesus was brought from heaven by the Arch angel Gabriel, and it is the only name that expresses the excess of love He ocean of sweetness which will inundate the heart of the true lover with an unspeakable delight. The airs of Paradise, the scent of the pomegranate, and the rich perfume of honey will at last ine-briate the soul that calls lovingly upon this reinscalage name. Let us often

times profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers, the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste im-paired; sensation of dizziness, with paired; sensation of dizzness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms result in conof the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessively treated by physicians.

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