Heaven must have sent Clare is in one of her innocently caused by this then with simple grace aptain Dennier, and in a

eyes, that won high and

e, saintly Father O Con.

n clasped hands on the more mutual cordiality and have pleased easily. It is a structure of the structure of the riest the kindliness was oriest the kindliness was truest charity, combined tary admiration for the nanly bearing; on the bennier, the cordial grasp a sudden and irresistible a priest, as if something from himself had roused led him to seize the ex-a vice like pressure, and e thin face with all the ious longing of a restless il. The strange gaze was d. The strange gaze was by Nora; she noted it as explaining the recent and she noted also in that as, how like in color and yes of both young men; iffered, the priest's eyes I Heaven in their intense dliness, while those of flashed out bold, keen

asten to see me, then, for to Rossbeigh, and can-nave just seen Father told me there had been ween some of the people; that one or two poor wounded, not dangerand, as he could not see ours yet, he asked me to

ent Clare appeared, her suffused, and her eyes her recent violent weep.

voice," she said, advanc-"and fearing you would hurry, I hastened to see alt of your seeing him," Dennier, gently, and with nent, "will be, I trust, to has been so unhappy as

ing, at once so noble and the moment won Clare's the next instant, how-d herself for even this ding to the detested foe Father O'Connor's eyes with their tender, rewhich she had never yet astand, and she repressed almost upon her lips, and

why you crave my poor since it is so, though I you as the enemy of my what you ask—I—"in a and with a deep-drawn you." It you," responded the nother of his low and

main longer," said the you, sir, desire to go to an guide you part of the ey will lie somewhat in

hough reluctant to leave whom he had become sted, still gladly accepted offer. With a kind addeu

an amusingly formal one he courteously returned, rture with the priest. E CONTINUED.

TY SERMON.

Empire, Jan. 4. 's sermon at grand ves-ael's Cathedral last even-funds of the Society of Paul was an eloquent of the largest congrega-burch has ever held. The fine style of pulpit ora-hat not only commands ne emotion which the e the Lord thy God with and with thy whole soul thy strength, and thy self," at once made union t's work on earth and y of to day. The man, he ed to love his God while his neighbor is a liar. and brightens a Christian theless a Christian duty. urch is the great teacher te should look around him city like this and acknowldevotion to the poor of ls and many denomina-or and God's blesseing to

As a priest of the Catho-felt proud of her grand r of charity and protector le then went into a broad uke xvi., discussing the defined as a question d God. Not only is the said, the steward of God but the poor man of God the Redeemer. sm. It is not a crime to a crime to refuse Lazarus your table, to deny the perfluous wealth. Catho-nitted to the man who is to take what may re-that state; yet both cases on of to-day are the ex-an charity finds a noble . "Glory to God in the

earth peace, good will it is the same holy mission is, and to-day it finds hosts re in the Church, in the homes of the poor. Fifty locality of St. Vincent de died in Paris. It has thout the world, and its appears not on the control of th every nation. Christian devote their lives to its the Church which noure it. In the name of the he appealed on behalf of heir charity, to their gen-

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. MNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME -THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE, ENGLAND.

The "Catholic Committee" of England was once more at work, laudably engaged in endeavouring to obtain the repeal of the remaining penal laws. They had presented in February, 1788, a memorial on the subject to Mr. Pitt. That minister gave a favorable reply. There were, however, certain technical difficulties, and he recommended that they should delay their application to Parliament till the following session, and requested that, in the meantime, they should provide him with authentic evidence of the opinion held by the Catholic clergy and the universities with respect to the existence or the extent of the power, alleged to belong to the Pope, of dispensing subjects from their oath of allegiance to their sovereign. Hence the application that became so famous, to the Catholic universities of the Sorbonne, of Louvain, Douai, Alcala and Salamanca, for an opinion on the subject. Both the minister and the committee were satis minister and the continuous was accounted with the replies, and on the 19th of April, 1788, it was resolved to prepare a bill for the desired repeal. This work was confided to Mr. Butler; and if the committee could have had the bill framed as they originally designed, it would have placed the Catholics in the position of dissenters generally, without an oath of any kind. It may be mentioned, as showing that the committee was not entirely under law influence, that in entirely under lay influence, that in May, 1788, Bishop James Talbot, Bishop Berington, coadjutor in the Midland dis trict, and Mr. Thomas Wilks, O S B, were added to its members. The distrust ex added to its members. The distrust experienced by the clergy, as to the ulterior purposes of the committee, appears now to have passed away. Bishop Hay considered that, as an effort was made to relieve the English Catholics of their disabilities, something might be done, at the same time, for Scotland; and he suggested to his coadjutor that some friendly person might be induced to use his influence in favour of the Scotch Catholics. Could not Bishop Geddes prevail on his friend, Mr. Henry Dundas, to interest himself in the cause and undertake to promote some measure of relief, take to promote some measure of relief, either himself, or through some of his

Some hindrance was caused by the action and a series of the committee should adopt a form of conformat, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly to the Catholics. He recommended that street were conformate, but who was not unfriendly formed. That fine building, the Register in geertain opinion. Catholics. The counties considered the professation in and, formed the considered the professation which he believe that the successor in the secretary and obers, the control of the bishops of England, meanwhile, had signed the Protestation, and two of them. who were members of the committee, who were members of the committee, who were members of the committee, and the condition of the Scotch college and the college and who were memoers of the committee, gave their sanction to the proposed form of oath. The opinion of the oath throughout England was, however, quite in accordance with that of the Scotch Bishop Hay, in acknowledging the committee, at Rome. Bishop Geddes now wrote to compliment him on the recurrence of the anniversary of his consecration. gave their sanction to the proposed form of oath. The opinion of the oath throughout England was, kowever, quite in accordance with that of the Scotch bishop. There does not appear to have been anything positively unorthodox in the oath or the Protestation. But the language was coarse and unpalatable to Catholics. Bishop Geddes, in writing to Catholics. Bishop Geddes, in writing to language was coarse and unpalatable to Catholics. Bishop Geddes, in writing to Bishop Gibson, said "the oath was very exceptionable." In a letter to Mr. Thompson he wrote that much of the opposition to it was provoked by the designation of "Protesting Catholic Dissen ters," which was inserted in it and in the proposed bill. For his part he would always call himself a Catholic, or, if there equivalent to the oath of supremacy. It does not appear, however, that it was so interpreted by the English bishops, however much they may have disliked it. This feeling was so decided that they issued a circular letter addressed to their people condemning the oath, and forbidding Catholics to take it. Government, at length, was moved to modify the offensive expressions in the oath Bishop Thomas Talbot alone was inclined to Douglas. The conversion of another lady of the convers ment, at length, was moved to modify the offensive expressions in the cath Bishop Thomas Talbot alone was inclined to accept the osth as amended. Dr. John Douglas, who had succeeded Bishop James Talbot alone as bishop in London, together with his two collegues, gave no countenance to the amended oath and published a circular letter, similer to the former one, forbidding it to the Catholics in their districts. The Catholic Committee, wearied and distracted by so much variety of opinion, made no further attempt to alter the oath. The House of Commons, more friendly at the time to Catholics, passed the bill and oath without a dissenting voice. In the House of Lords, the bishops had sufficient influence to cause the oath to be amended as as to meet their views. The English relief bill now become law. This is the more extraordinary as some ten years later it was found to be impossible to remove

to assist him.

SOME INTOLERANCE STILL AT GLASGOW.

About the same time there was considerable anxiety on account of the mission at Glasgow, as yet in its beginnings. This arose from a threatening and anonymous letter which claimed to convey the determination of a hody of men combined for represents the growth of vey the determination of a hody of men combined for repressing the growth of Catholicity. The magnetrates of the city assured Bishop Geddes that the annoying letter was the work of a malicious person, and not of a combination. This, on mature inquiry, the bishop found to be the case. Bishop Hay was not surprised at the anxiety of his colleague. Knowing as he did so well, the character prised at the anxiety of his colleague. Knowing, as he did so well, the character of the people he dreaded lest the letter might be the prelude to something worse. When, however, the facts were discovered he expressed his satisfaction that there had resulted no evil consequence; the circumstance having only shown that the dangerous spark, which might be so easily tanned into a flame, was still alive among "that poor fanatical people." The age was advancing, and it would have required many sparks to stifle the spirit of toleration that was fast gaining ground.

BISHOP GEDDES DEVOTED TO LITERATURE AND ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.

AND ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.

The great care which Bishop Geddes bestowed on Glasgow and the other missions did not prevent him from finding leisure for much correspondence on matters of antiquarian interest, on taste and literature. Among his papers of this time are found letters from Principal Robertson, George Chalmers, author of "Caledonia;" General Hutton, Dr. John Gregory, Sir William Forbes, Sir Alexander Livingstone, the Duke of Montague and the Earl of Buchan. These letters from Protestant noblemen and gentlemen, most of whom were eminent literary characters, abound in courtesy, and are full of expressions of personal regard. DEPOPULATION OF THE HIGHLANDS. - EDIN-

DEPOPULATION OF THE HIGHLANDS.— EDINBURGH INCREASING.
Writing to Mr. Thomson, April 18, the
good bishop expresses his regret that
the Highland missions were likely to
suffer from the depopulation of large
tracts of country, to make way for sheep
farms, whilst, on the other hand, it was
cheering to observe that Edinburgh was
increasing. It was gradually advancing
westwards. Hanover street, Frederick
street, and even Castle street were
formed. That fine building, the Register
House, was completed, St. James'
Square built and the enlargement of
Leith harbour begun.

ridiculous that when there were two English churchmen within ten or twelve miles of it, you should be troubled with journeying thither. He never could and never would agree to such an arrange ment. It was unreasonable, he insisted that Bishop Geddes should take new

the remaining disabilities, notwithstanding the good will and the powerful efforts of Mr. Pitt. The obstinacy of George III. was unconquerable.

PRESHOME CHURCH.

There now arose some difficulty at Preshome, so well known for a long time as the chief seat of the Catholic religion in the North. The new church had cost double what Mr. Reid had calculated on. The zealous priest was not, however, discouraged. Illi robur et os triplez circa pectus erat. And his numerous congregation, which had at first contributed to liberally, was well able and not unwilling to assist him.

SOME INTOLERANCE STILL AT GLASGOW.

About the same time there was considerable anxiety on account of the mission at Glasgow, as yet in its beginnings.

Of fresh disturbances which the practice, might occasion. Mr. Matthieson, who was missionary apostolic in the parish of Bellie, and who was an amateur musical instrument maker of distinguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and music into the Catholic churches. In his paper on the subject, he fully distorted to be considered at the approaching meeting of the bishops. Edinburgh had also Mr. Matthieson, who was missionary apostolic in the parish of Bellie, and who was an amateur musical instrument maker of distinguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and music into the Catholic churches. In his paper on the subject, he fully discussed the merits of the case, as it was to be considered at the approaching meeting of the bishops. Edinburgh had also Mr. Matthieson's an amateur musical instrument maker of discussed ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to Bishop Geddes a long, eloquent and must inguished ability, addressed to experiment at Typet had cost much labor and expense. But not in vain. The result was larger congregations at Caristian doctrine on Sunday afternoons. The chapel was also better attended, on holydays than ever before; he might say it recovered. The recovery generally it was crowded. The people, generally, were edified, although, as was to be supposed, some objected to the innovation. posed, some objected to the innovation.
As to exciting the jealousy of Protestants and occasioning unpleasant proceedings on their part, it only caused them to express surprise that Catholics had so long neglected congregational singing. Mr. Matthieson had made sure of their distinct approbation by wisely consulting several of various denominations. It was objected that the music was not well performed. The better attendance showed, if not that the music was excel-lent, that the congregation was well pleased with it. As to its excellence or pleased with it. As to its excellence or inferiority, opinion would be formed according to taste and judgment. It would not be difficult, Mr. Matthieson conceived, to have as good music as their Presbyterian neighbors of the Church of Scotland. He was sustained by leading members of the clergy. Mr. James Robertson, now settled at Edinburgh, assured Bishop Geddes that his opinion was more and more confirmed that the introduction of music into the larger congregations was both practicable and desirable. Mr. John Gordon, missionary apostolic at Aberdeen, addressed his uncle, Bishop Geddes, to the same effect. It is difficult to understand how there could be High Mass, or even a Missa can tata, without singing. The use of any could be High Mass, or even a Missa can tata, without singing. The use of any other music than that which belongs to such Masses, is certainly questionable. It does not seem reasonable that there should be chanting by the choir or the congregation during those parts of the Mass which the priest is directed to read or chant aloud, the Gloria, Preface, Could see At afternoon services, when read or chant aloud, the Gloral, Prelace, Credo, etc. At afternoon services, when vespers cannot be chanted, any de-votional singing or music may be edify ingly introduced. None knew all this better than Bishop Hay. And, indeed,

> the next five years there, provided there occurred nothing to prevent him. No young priest could be expected from Scalan for three years; and about the same time, before any of its subjects would be called for by a foreign college. The bishop hoped in the meantime, to advance the studies of some of them beyond what was usually attained by boys destined only for a short residence. boys destined only for a short residence in the seminary. For this purpose he commissioned Mr. Thomson to purchase and send to him some necessary books; such as de colonia de arte Rhetorica, Cicero's such as de cotoma de are hietoria, Cutoro Epistles Minell's, it possible, Sterghenan's Instatuta logica et Metaphysica, and any other suitable work in Latin, history, or phil sophy. Cardinal Antonelli, also, would perhaps, send him some from Propaganda. The summer in the country suitable of the summer in the country and Scales had been very very sing. ganda. The summer in the country around Scalan had been very rainy.

Jacques Cartier.

Read at a concert given under the auspices of the French Catholic teachers of the city of Montreal, Thursday, January 24th, 1889. There are meetings, where old memories rise glorious and sublime From the tomb of former ages to the light of present time,
And the dear associations of a dead and
buried past
Will a myriad recollections with their gloom will a myriad recollections with their gloom or glory cast

a spelt upon the present, to affect the human heart
by a ray of joyful pleasure, or by sorrow's bitter dart;
The meeting, which is honored by your presence here to night,
Brings profife indications on the wings of memory bright,
As sous of sires departed of the grand old nights.

memory bright,
As sons of sires departed of the grand old ploneers,
Whose names grow ever brighter through the cycle of the years,
'Tis yours the right to picture, to show the wide degree
Between dark Hochelaga and the light of Ville Marie;
Though bigotry and ignorance go carping at your race,
And deem it usurpation when you fill honor's place,
Your signal magnanimity can smile at such demean,
'Tis you who stand pre-eminent in light of nistory seen:
Now, Learning's beacon glistens in strong effulgence here,
Where the gloom of savage vengeance filled a forest vast and drear
The tumahawk, the spear and bow, the camp and council fire,
The war-dance and the scalping knife told each a tale of ire;
The dasky warriors taught their sons from Nature's solemn voice,
No word civine had e'er proclaimed the Christian's happy choice,
A heathen darkness spread its pall o'er hut and palisade,
And Hochelaga little knew the wonders God had made.
Behold! In spleudor beaming, gleams an

And Hooselega little knew the wonders double had made.

Behold! In spleudor beaming, gleams an oriental star In shining still it brightens, to show its advent from afar.

Look! look old Donnacona right o'er St. Malo bay,

Upon the shores of gifted France its lustre seems to sway.

Upon the shores of gifted France its lustre seems to sway,
A form by its brilliancy in sailor garb is seen.
He mounts a stately vestel's side, it is La Grand Hermine,
Her provi is to the setting sun, her sails are now unfurled,
Out she glides o'er billowy foam to greet a distant world.
Far o'er the crested wave she steers for fatherland and God,
If e'er she strikes a foreign strand the cross shall bless its sod,
And in the name of Christ and king, that sulp of fenowa

shall bless its sod,
And in the name of Christ and king, that
sailor of renown
Will deck salvation's emblem with his
country's arms and crown,
Each seaman of that little fleet, as he draws
forth his lance,
Will cheer the great Jacques Cartier, true
son of glorious France:
But, let us not forestall the goal of that
proud swelling sail,
Whose gallant pennant gally ways to occidental gale.
She still in beauty onward rides, nor heeds
the storm king's roar,
Through ara Belle laie and Bay Chaleur she
halls famed Gaspe's shore,
Where first the little seed was cast by
saintiy Cartier's hand
That soon took root and multiplied throughout this fair young land;
The child's Manitou;
With Christian zeal Jacques Cartier sighed
for this unlettered race,
And fain would break the fetters off by force
of saving grace:
A chieftsin's sons he captive took back to

The old, old enmity was raised when you proposed just now
A statue of the Virgin Queen upon the
mountain brow:
Tower of David, come one day! and glorify it vet;
Graut Ville Marie, thy glowing shrine, a
favored Bernadette.
From off the waters of this land; its cities,
towns and plains
The tide of time shall never efface old
France's Cellic panes.

The tide of time shall never effaces old France's Celtic names, Here to-night, for Ireland's sake, allow me, friends, to say We hold you clasped in memory dear since fever-stricken day, And cold the Irich heart will be ere it can once forget The sainted names of Balllargeon, of Caza and Bourget: The sainted mines of ballargeon, of Canad When the Irish orphan struggled with its mother's lifetess breast The daugaters of French Canada that infant form caressed; Such charly is requited where all perfec-tions dwell.

tions dwel!,
But, Irish lips now fain would speak the look over they feel so well:
Oh, Canada! French Canada! thy children are renowned In every land, from every tongue their credit does redound,
Thy orators and statesmen, thy bards and scholars fine, Thy orators and sateshell, by acts and scholars fine, scholars fine, and athletes do each respiendent shine; And hy genius so transcendent to heavenly joy gives birth, When Albani, thy nightingale, does carol to the earth; the earth; The exalted soul of Cartier such changes sees

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