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Children of lowly birth,
Pitt ully weak;
Humblest creatures of the wood,
To your peaceful brotherhood
Sweet the promise that was given
Like the dew from heaven:
"Blessed are the me k,
They shall inherit the earth."

Thus are the words fulfilled:
Over all the earth
Mosses find a home secure,
On the desolate mountain crest,
Avalanche plowed and tempest tilled,
The quiet mosses rest;
On spadowy banks of streamlets pure,
Kissed by the cataract's snifting spray,
For the bird's fmall foot a soft highway;
For the weary and sore distressed
In hopeless quest For the weary and sore distressed in hopeless quest Of a fabulous golden fleece, Little sermons of peace, Riessed children of lowly birth— Thus the, inherit the earth.

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.

Notwithstanding all the pains that were taken, the bibical work of Mr. Geddes, when the first parts of it appeared, was very coldly received. There were notes appended to it in which profession was made of the scepticism which was the fashion, at the time, in Germany. No wonder if the English Catholic bishops found fault, and to such a degree, as not only to forbid the read. ing of it to their flocks, but also to suspend the author from the exercise of his clerical office. It would have been to his credit if he had meekly accepted this judgment of the Church. Protestant scholars were no less dissatisfied. They pronounced the work of Mr. Geddes a "complete failure." (Cham-

guished Catholic of London, whose writings do honor to his memory, was personally acquainted with Dr. Geddes, and thus speaks of him in the following kindly terms: "Those who knew him, while they blamed and lamented his aberrations did instice to his learning to his tions, did justice to his learning, to his friendly heart and his guileless simplicity. Most unjustly has he been termed an infidel. He professed himself a Trinitarian, a believer in the resurrection and in the divine origin and divine mis sion of Christ; in support of which he published a small tract. He also pro-fessed to believe what he termed the leading and unadulterated tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. From her,— however scanty his creed might be,—he did not so far recede as was generally thought. The estrangement of his brethren from him was most painful to his feeling. I have more than once witnessed his lamenting the circumstance, with great agitation, and ever with bitter tears."

Councellor Charles Butler, a distin-

The death of this remarkable man took place at his house in the new road, London, on the 26th February, 1802, in the 65th year of his age. A French priest who visited him, when on his death-bed, persuaded him to make some apploay for his errors. It is related apology for his errors. It is related, however, that when this priest returned the servant refused to admit him. This ought not to account for much. If the patient, when death's dark shadow was patient, when death's dark shadow was upon him and his intellectual power departed, gave an ungracious order to his servant, it was inconsistent with what he had recently said, whilst, as yet, he was of sound mind. It is evident that his religion and his priesthood were, at the last supreme moments, nearest his heart. When a Catholic woman of the neighborhood understood that he was dying, and hastened to his room, he was not ungrateful, and showed his thankfulness by imparting to her, his thankfulness by imparting to her, and it was with his last breath, his sacerdotal benediction. Paddington cemetery received his remains, according as he had desired. The funeral was persons of distinction. "Few men," writes Counsellor Charles Butler in his memoirs of English Catholics. "could grant of money for supplying the minerous of the pressure of the pre memoirs of English Catholics, "could boast of warmer or of more respectable friends; for, no one ever called in ques-

memoirs of English Catholics, "could boast of warmer or of more respectable friends; for, no one ever called in question his learning or the benevolence of his disposition."

The annual meeting of the Bishops was held in June, 1781. There being several matters of the highest importance to the mission that could not be sufficiently expressed in the usual written report to Propaganda, it was marked that Bishop Hawshould proceed. several matters of the highest importance to the mission that could not be sufficiently expressed in the usual written report to Propaganda, it was resolved that Bishop Hay should proceed to Rome in order to hold personal interviews with the authorities there, and consult on such things as could not so well be set forth in writing. Leave was easily obtained; and the Bishop, after having executed a power of attorney in favor of Bishop Geddes, as regarded all the monies, at the time, in Bishop Hay's house, prepared for his departure. He loft Edinburgh on August 5th and travelled under the assumed name of Signor Tommase Scotti. The state of the Scotch bishop's visit to Rome. Cardinal Marefoschi having become Protector of the College, considering how ill it had succeeded under Italian masters ever since the suppression of the Jesuit, earnestly insisted that the Scotch bishops should send a properly qualified native of the country to take charge of the National College. Mr. Alexander Cameron, afterwards so distinguished as ever, and the bishop's concluded their having executed a power of attorney in favor of Bishop Geddes, as regarded all the monies, at the time, in Bishop Hay's shous, prepared for his departure. He left Edinburgh on August 5th and travelled under the assumed name of Signor Tommase Scotti. The state of the Scotte College was one of the chief objects of the Dishop's visit to Rome. Cardinal Marefonchi having become Protector of the College, considering how ill it had succeeded under Italian masters ever since the suppression of the Jesuite, carnestly insisted that the Scottch bishops abould send a properly-qualified native of the Coulty to take charge of the National College. Mr. Alexander Cameron, afterwards so distinguished as Bishop of the Lowland District, was thought of for this cflice. But the needs of the mission at home interfered. Bishop Hayr represented that their brothern were already too much oppressed, and the consequences lie on their concilences. Finally, to the great loss of the people by no means served as their very commanded it, Mr. Camero abould go and the consequences lie on their concilences. Finally, to the great loss of the college, the bishops considered by the Edon to the consequences lie on their concilences. Finally, to the great loss of the college, the bishops considered by the college of the college, the bishops considered by the college, the bishops considered by the college of the college, the bishops considered by the college of the college, the bishops considered by the college of the college

necessity, gave rise to evils which prevailed throughout the next quarter of a century. Mismansgement, especially during the latter part of this period, had produced its disastrous fruits. The education and training of the students suffered. Many abandoned their vocation, or were expelled for mishebecians. suffered. Many abandoned their vocation, or were expelled for misbehaviour, and became a public scandal to religion on their return home. The wisdom of Cardinal Marefoschi's proposal was at length understood. The bishops, unfortunately, were under the impression that at any time they could spare a priest, and the necessity was urgent, they had only to propose at Rome, the measure that had been so earnestly insisted on by Marefoschi. It was otherwise, however; for now, this good Cardinal wise, however; for now, this good Cardinal and his successor Caraffa were no more. Notwithstanding the unfavorable posi-tion of matters, it was hoped that Bishop Hay's personel application to the Car-dinal Protector, Albani, would obtain his assistance towards having a native of

assistance towards having a native of Scotland appointed rector.

Another affair which engaged the attention of the bishop at Rome was the revision of the Statuta Missionis. These important documents owed their origin to Bishop Nicholson, who, in 1700, formed, with the concurrence of the clergy, a code of laws, or Statuta intended for the guidance of the priests of the mission in guidance of the priests of the mission in the exercise of their ministry. The sanction of the Holy See was soon after. wards obtained. The Statuta were not printed, but circulated in manuscript printed, but circulated in manuscript among the clergy. As new copies were required, from time to time, there could not fail to be errors of transcription. The bishops, by collecting the most correct copies, with some difficulty, reproduced them as they were originally written. Some additions, which the change of the times required, were made; and it was now one of the objects of Bishop Hay's visit to Rome to obtain for this new edition the sanction of the Holy Hay's visit to Rome to obtain for this new edition the sanction of the Holy See, and to have a sufficient number of copies printed to meet the wants of the clergy in Scotland. He also had it in view to request the Congregation of Propaganda to prepare and print a small Ritual for their use, containing only such things as were required in the daily exercise of the ministry. An easily carried book was wanted in a country where the priest was often obliged to make long journeys on foot, among the mountains, bearing with him his Breviary, his Ritual and the holy oils.

The Bishop, in visiting Rome, had in view also the temporal wants of the missionary clergy. Twenty years before the time of which there is question, the allowance of a priest from the common fund was only £8 in the country and

allowance of a priest from the common fund was only £8 in the country and £11 in towns. The expense of living was always increasing; and this sum was found to be wholly inadequate. Propaganda considered this, and without making any fixed periodical grant, had sent a subsidy, from time to time, for the relief of the mission. Catholics in other countries had also generously responded to the calls, in behalf of the mission, made on their charity. By such means as these and by practicing the strictest economy were the clergy enabled to persevere. At the time of which we are writing, and for ten years previously, the priests had each £12 in the country and £18 yearly in towns. With all possible economy, so small a salary could not preserve from actual want; for it will be remembered that the priest had not only remembered that the priest had not only to maintain himself, but also a servant and sometimes a horse, when his mission was extensive and scattered. No contribution was, as yet, required of the congregations, except in some parts of the western Highlands, where the better class of people made their pastor a present of some article of food, on occasion of a baptism or marriage. It was

as were most in need.

2d. Propaganda often made a timely grant of money for supplying the mis-

by the Nuncio, who gave him the use of rooms in his own house. He was also present at a collation given in the public hall, by Prince Henry of Prussis, to the company assembled at the celebrated watering place. At dinner at the Nuncio's he met the Dutch President and the Princess of Stolberg, mother of the Princess who lived at Rome. At Wirteburgh, he was cordially received by Father Mackenzie of the Scotch monastery there. The day after his arrival he dined with the Prince Bishop, whom he describes in his correspondent. The last time I left him with tears in his eyes he sald to me: "Say an "Ave' for me once in a while." I told him I would never forget him. Having no Catholic relations, he depended on his Catholic friends to pray for him. He received the last rites of the Church a few days before he died. He gave me some books and papers, among others a bound volume of the Catholic Telegraph of 1842 He read a great deal and was fully convinced that the Catholic Church was the only Church of Christ. May he and his family rest in peace!

LADY HERBERT OF LEA. should be kept at Scalan for the monastery, the abbot and Mr. Menzies, O. S. B., paying for him between them. The bishop made a present of some books for the use of the monastery. Among those which he ordered, at the time, from Coghlan, were the "Sincere Christian Instructed," his work on "Miracles," Butler's "Lives of the Saints," Tytler's "Vindication of Queen Mary," and "Pastorini's letters." On the 15th of October, 1781, he entered Rome for the second time, as a venerable bishop full of years and honors. Thirty years had elasped since his first appearance there as a student. What pleasing memories must not the second visit have recalled! What a contrast! Of old, the aspiring student, with no other care than that of gaining knowledge and the delightful labor of acquiring it; now, the aged and careworn man, the pastor of a suffering Caurch, and yet, by the dignity of his office, and more still, by the inherent dignity of his character, conversing, on a par, with the rulers of mankind; once the humble ecclesiastic, now the tried diplomatist with diplomatic work in hand that would task the talent and energy of diplomatist with diplomatic work in hand that would task the talent and energy of

the ablest stateman!

Soon after his arrival in Rome Bishop Hay was favored with an audience of the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VI. He was kindly received, and on the occasion presented a memorial showing the business on which he had come to the city. His next step was to endeavor to gain to his views the Cardinal Protector, Albani. This dignitary was at first opposed to any change in the government of the Scotch college; but he was convinced by the representations and arguments of the bishop that the appointment of a national rector would conduce to its usefulness; and he now made the ablest stateman ! arguments of the bishop that the appointment of a national rector would conduce to its usefulness; and he now made every effort to promote this view. He laid the matter before the Pope, hoping that it would be referred to him, as protector, for settlement. The Holy Father, however, remitted it to Propa ganda in order to obtain the opinion of that congregation. There was great opposition and much interest made with the cardinals against the proposed measure. The opposition was only too successful. At a meeting of eleven cardinals of Propaganda, nine pronounced against the change in the college proposed by the Scotch bishops. This decision was fatal to the view which Bishop Hay had so much at heart. It is not difficult to understand how grievously he was disappointed. how grievously he was disappointed. Cardinal Albani consoled him, so far, by promising to contrive some way of making the desired appointment as soon as the opposition subsided. The efforts of the good cardinal did not, how

passed through this ordeal, they were conditionally approved and then referred for further examination to a congregation specially appointed by the Holy Father. By this congregation they were formally sanctioned on 3rd April, 1782. Finally they were printed for the use of the Scotch mission by the Propaganda

press.

Copies of the Ritual printed by Propaganda were voted for the use of the Scotch mission. Bishop Hay, however, some time afterwards, caused a Ritual which he prepared himself and had printed in London to be approved of by Propaganda. In reply to the petition of the bishops for some additional aid, an annual subsidy of 200 crowns was voted to the mission. press.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A CONVERTED FAMILY.

Lady Herbert, of England, who came to this country about a fortnight ago, and whose arrival in Baltimore has been mentioned in the Sun, left the Mount Vernon Hotel yesterday to spend some time with ex-Governor John Lee Carroll's

Lady Herbert said she had a twofold object in visiting this country. In the first place she desired to visit the different colored missions and ascertain the progress made by the Catholic religion. She also desires to found a colored orphanage in this city. She was year. orphanage in this city. She was ver much pleased with what has been done i She was very this direction, but thinks that much more

The other object of her visit was to secure an establishment for her second secure an establishment for her second son, who is to be married next month. The son is the Hon. Michael Herbert, an attache of the British Legation at Washington, and the lady he is to marry is Miss Lelia Wilson, of Virginia. The marriage will be celebrated in New York, where Miss Wilson now is, the date of the ceremony being Tuesday, November 27th. After their tour they will reside in Washington.

27th. After their tour they will reside in Washington.
Lady Herbert, or as she is also called, "The Lady Herbert of Lea," is the widow of Lord Herbert, who was Secretary of War of England during the civil war in the United States. She looks to be about fifty years of age, and her face glows with the enthusiasm she feels when talking on her tavorite subject—the colored people. She is the mother house during his visits to Eng-



gave me some books and papers, sames others a bound volume of the Catholic Telegraph of 1842. He read a great deal and was fully convinced that the Catholic Church was the only Church of Christ. May he and his family rest in peace!

LADY HERBERT OF LEA.

time with ex-Governor John Lee Carroll's family at Daughoregan Manor, near Etticott City, Md.

Lady Herbert is devoting her time and her fortune to missionary work among the colored race. In conversation with a reporter of the Sun she said she could not understand the prejudice that existed in this country against the colored people, and could see no reason why they should not be admitted to full social equality. She said she had passed social equality. She said she had passed a number of years in the West Indies, and was impressed with the many noble attributes of the negro, and especially with his fidelity. She was sure a grand future was in store for him.

is needed.

the colored people. She is the mother of ten children—the Earl of Pembroke being her eldest son. One of her dauguters is the wife of Earl Gray, only son and heir of the Marquis of Ripon. Lady Herbert has a European celebrity, and is the authoress of a large number of works, mostly of a religious tendency, her best known books being "Cradie Lands," "Impressions of Spain," and a foreign missionary series, comprising the



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