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CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D , F. R. S , ETC. PART II.

JAMES GRANT-1766 1778. The place of Bishop Grant's birth was Wester Boggs, in the Catholic District of the Eczie, Branffshire. He studied pened to dine a portrait of Quesnel, a notorious Jansenist. Represented on his head was a crown consisting of a number of small circles, on which were the names of his works. Not satisfied with this, the artist added underneath the following inscription :

Hic ille est quem plena Deo tot scripta coro nant. Magnahimus veri vindex, morumque Magis-ter, In quem ceela suos dum vertit Roma furores Labi visa fides et totus paliuit orbis.

Mr. Grant's companions loudly praised both portrait and inscription. With the utmost sang-froid the former observed that it would be no difficult task for him to compose a few lines more suited to the subject of the portrait. They dared him to try, when he wrote the following

Hic est plena malo qui demone scripta recudit,
Agni in pelle lupus, Regi qui Deoque rebellis,
In quem sacra vigii dum fulmina Roma
vibravis
Vincti prisca Fides totu: que amplectitur
Orbis.

Needless to say, there was commotion in the Quesnel Jansenist House, Mr. Grant resolved to leave it and found a more congenial residence in the semin-ary of St Nicolas du Chardonnet, where he spent some time both profitably and

happily. In the year 1735 Mr. Grant returned to Scotland, and after spending a short time with his friends in the Enzie, was appointed to the Mission of Braes of chaber, as assistant to Rev. John Me-nald. He was afterwards stationed in the Catholic Island of Barra, As showing how bitterly the Catholic clergy were persecuted after Culloden, it must be related that some ships of war had come to the coast in 1746; men were landed from them on Barra in search of victims. The chief object of their search, it appears, was the priest, and they threatened to lay waste the whole island if he were not given up to them. Mr. Grant, on hearing of those threats in a safe retreat to which he had retired in a small island, rather than see his parish ioners reduced to misery, gave bimself up to the enemy and was carried a prisoner to Mingarry Castle on the western coast. He was there detained for some weeks and then conveyed to Inverness, where he was thrown into the common prison, with forty prisoners together with him in the same room This was not all. He was chained by the leg to Mr. McMahon, an Irish officer in Scotland in order to be of service to Prince Charles. So chained, they could not, in the night time, change from the one side to the other, except by the one passing above the other. The people of Inverness humanely provided them with some conveniences. Among other things, they gave to each a bottle, and this they hung out at the window in the morning, when it was filled by kindly persons with fresh water. One day the sentinels falsely informed the visiting officer that the prisoners had conspired to knock them on the head with bottles which they had ready for the purpose. In vein did M. Carbon and part of the Catholic religion. The sect in which he was educated was a particularly strict one. The sect in which he was educated was a particularly strict one. The cated was a particularly strict one. The cated was a particularly strict one. The sect in which he was educated was a particularly strict one. The sect in which he was educated was a particularly strict one. The cated was a particularly strict one. The sect in which he was educated was a particularly strict one. The cated was a pa which they had ready for the purpose. In vain did Mr. Grant and others plead that the accusation was as groundless as it was improbable and ridiculous. They were not heard, but deprived of the bottles. Mr. Grant was afterwards heard to own that he felt more keenly this privation than any other cruelty that was inflicted on him. His brother, John Grant, of Wester Boggs, at length came to know where he was, visited him, furnished him with money, and made such powerful interest with gentlemen of their Clan as to obtain his liberation in May 1747. The condition was required that he should come under bail to pre-sent himself when called upon. To the influences on his side it must be ascribed that he was never so called upon. The minister and other Protestants of Barra gave testimony as to his peaceable and inoffensive demeanor during the insur rection. The cruelties inflicted, during his incarceration, had seriously impaired his health. On being liberated, he returned to his brother's house in the Enzie in order to renew his broken health. In 1748 he repaired to Shenval in consequence of a recommendation that he should drink goat milk whey. Following this simple regi-men, and, at the same time indulging in perfect rest from missionary labor, he recovered his strength and labor, he recovered his strength and was able to resume clerical duty. The charge of the Catholics resident in the parish of Rathven was assigned to him in the autumn of 1748, on the removal of the Rev. John Gordon to the mission of Buchan. Bishop Smith now stood in need of a coadjutor; and having applied

nominating him Bishop of Sinita were forwarded on the 21st February, 1755

Aberdeen on the 3rd December, 1778 HUGH MACDONALD, ALEXANDER SMITH, JAMES GRANT, GEORGE HAY, (1769

1811), JOHN GEDDES, AND THEIR GEORGE HAY.—This celebrated prelate, were destined to be of long duration.
He became intimate with Alexander Wood, Dr. John Gregory, Livingstone of Aberdeen, Dougal of Reith, and Strachan of Banff. The first of these celebrated men, so long known as "Sandy Wood," continued his friendship till the day of his death in 1807.

the time of Mr. Hay's studies there, was at the height of its reputation. It was otherwise with the morals of the youth of that city, of which historians give a most unfavorable account. Mr. Hay, being a Jacobite, had no scruple in going to serve as a surgeon, together with his teacher, Mr. Lauder, in the army of Prince Charles. It cost him dear. In the course of the Prince's retrograde merch to Inverness. Mr. Hay was obliged. march to Inverness, Mr. Hay was obliged, march to inversess, Mr. Hay was obliged, the hardships of campaigning having im paired his health, to return to Edinburgh. When there he was advised by his friends to present himself to the representatives of the established government in the hope that, as he had been equally attentive to the wounded and ask of both tive to the wounded and sick of both parties, and serving only professionally, he would be put to no further trouble. They were greatly mistaken. The unfortunate practitioner was detained for three months in the Castle of Edinburgh, and then sent to London, along with others, in charge of a messenger-at-arms. He was held a year in prison, but not rigorously treated. Friends were allowed to visit him and his fellow-prisoners. On occasion of one of these visits Mr. Hay heard, for the first time, and not without surprise, some remarks in support of the Catholic religion, which happened to be made in a casual converin support of the Catholic religion, which happened to be made in a casual conversation between Mr. Meighan, the distinguished Catholic publisher, and one of his friends. The impression on the mind of Mr. Hay was ephemeral, although, at the time, distinct and vivid. It was not, however, forgotten; he often alluded to it in after life.

Immediately after the amnesty of 1747, Immediately after the amnesty of 1747, Mr. Hsy being set at liberty, returned to Edinburgh. There being question there of calling him as a witness against some of his associates in the Jacobite campaign, he retired to Kirktown House, in the West of Scotland, the seat of Sir Walter Montgomery, who was his relative. There he amused himself as best the could with falld sparts and when he could, with field sports, and when tired of them he had recourse to the fibrary. There he happened one day to fall upon a copy of Gother's "Papist Misrepresented and Represented." He read it eagerly, and new ideas arose in his mind. Except the few words that fell from Mr. Meighan, he had never heard anything in favor of the Catholic religion. The sect in which he was edu. He must have further information; and this could best be obtained from a living Catholic, especially a Catholic priest. As soon as he could prudently leave his retreat at Kirktown of Kilbride, he returned to Edinburgh in order to continue his enquiries; but, meanwhile, did not refer to the principal of the principal, Mr. 6. Hay will reach you before you get this line. I have, with yours, a letter from him from Marseilles, as he was just ready to describe the principal funes to Abbe Grant, that he journeyed by way of Leghorn. "In all appearance," writes the principal funes to Abbe Grant, that he journeyed by way of Leghorn. "In all appearance," writes the principal funes to Abbe Grant, that he journeyed by way of Leghorn. "In all appearance," writes the Principal funes to Abbe Grant, that he journeyed by way of Leghorn. "In all appearance," writes the Principal funes to Abbe Grant, that he journeyed by way of Leghorn. "In all appearance," writes the Principal funes to Abbe Grant, that he journeyed by way of Leghorn. "In all appearance," writes the Principal, Mr. 6. Hay will reach you before you get this line. I have, with yours, a letter from him from Marseilles, as he was just ready to detinue his enquiries; but, meanwhile, did not refrain from more commonplace occupations. As he was attending the fencing school of one Mr. John Gordon, of Braes, this worthy man completely won his confidence. Hence he expressed to him his great desire to become acquainted with a Catholic. This delighted the good man, who exclaimed with warmth: "Thank God, I am one myselt," An introduction to a priest of the Society of Jesus soon followed. This was no other than the Rev. Father Seton was no other than the key, Father Section of Garleton, at the time resident in Edinburgh. Mr. Hay, under his care, enjoyed a regular course of instruction and preparation. He was, in due time, received by this excellent priest into the Catholic Caurch on the festival of Saint Catholic Caurch on the festival of Saint Thomas the Apostle,-21st December,

1748. Now nineteen years of age, Mr. Hay still adhered to his original design of prosecuting his medical studies. For this purpose he attended the able lec-tures of Dr. John Rutherford, with whom he became intimate. About a quarter of a century later, this learned doctor requested his former pupil, then a bishop, to recommend his son who was setting out on his travels, to the ac quaintance and good services of Abbe Grant, the agent of the Scotch mission

at Rome. It may be mentioned as showing Mr. Hay's proficiency in his studies, that in October, 1749, he was elected a member in the proper quarter, Mr. Grant was selected a member of the Royal Medical Society, and in Selected for the important office by the Congregation of Propaganda. Briefs nominating him Bishop of Sinita were normalized on the ellst Fabruary 1775.

this business He was so seriously grieved by the cruel laws which denied him the free practice of his religion, that he conceived the idea of engaging George Hay.—This celebrated prelate, whom his parents educated in their own religious and political persuasions as a sake of the liberty which he could not religious and political persuasions as a non-juring Episcopalian, and who was destined afterwards to become so eminent as a Catholic, was born at Eiinburgh on August 24th, 1729. He was of highly respectable parentage, the male line of the Hays, Marquises of Tweeddale, having become extinct in his person. His first studies were at Edinburgh, liberal, but not academical, his name not appearing in the books of the University. In the sixteenth year of his age he began the study of medicine, becoming apprentice to Mr. George Lauder, a surgeon Challoner, who was then at the height t the Scotch College of Rome from 1734, when he was ordained priest. Before returning to Scotland he prolonged his studies for another year, by the advice of his Superiors of the Scotch College, at a seminary known as Notre Dame des Vertus. This house, it appears, although Mr. Grant and his friends This became

This became the contracted friendships that were destined to be of long duration. This great prelate was no less distinguished for his learning than by his ambility of character and the eminent sanctity of his life. He became deeply seated in the young man who was beat of the Catholic religion. The proposition of the Catholic religion. The proposition of the Catholic religion to the Catholic religion to the Catholic religion. This great prelate was no less distinguished for his learning than by his amount of the came deeply the proposition of the Catholic religion. This great prelate was no less distinguished for his learning than by his amount of the catholic religion. This great prelate was no less distinguished for his learning than by his amount of the Catholic religion. This great prelate was no less distinguished for his learning than by his amount of the catholic religion. The proposition of the Catholic religion. The proposition of the Catholic religion to the Catholic religion. The proposition of the Catholic religion to the Catholic religion to the Catholic religion. The proposition of the Catholic religion to the Catholic re sancity of his life. He became deeply interested in the young man who was now introduced to his acquaintance, and took pains to ascertain the true bent of his mind. Taking everything into conhis death in 1807.

The medical school of Etinburgh, at the time of Mr. Hay's studies there, was Divine Providence had marked the vocation, he was soon persuaded that Divine Providence had marked the vocation. tion of his new friend, designing him specially for the more exalted offices of the exclesiastical state. It required no great effort of his influence to bring over Mr. Hay to the same conviction. It would seem as if the words of the Bishop had revealed to him the secret workings of his own mind, and he offered no opposition to the proposal of Bishop Challoner. The latter, accordingly, wrote to Bishop Smith at Elinburgh, informing him of Mr. Hay's dispositions, and asking him to secure a place for him in the Scotch College at Rome. Thus was it due, under God, to Bishop Caal

> the services of Bishop Hay.
>
> With his mind now at rest regarding his vocation and future life, Mr. Hay, in order to fulfil his engagement, passed on board the ship above mentioned, which was bound for Marseilles. The vessel touched at Cadiz, and while it lay in the harbor there Mr. Hay went on shore every morning to hear Mass. Becoming acquainted at Cadiz with a very pious Augustinian Friar, who was an Irishman, he acquired from his conversation a liking for the religious life, and even thought of renouncing the world and seeking the nouncing the world and seeking the salvation of his soul in the seclusion of the Cloister, It was otherwise ordained. A letter from Bishop Smith had been sent after him, informing him of a place being provided for him in the Scotch College at Rome. This letter was for-warded by way of Paris and passed through the hands of the Rev. Geo. Innes, Principal of the Scotch College, there. This dignitary expressed a high opinion of Mr. Hay, and regretted that there. This dignitary expressed a high opinion of Mr. Hay, and regretted that he was not destined for his house rather than that of the "old town." Mr. Innes says, in his letter to Mr. John Gordon, Procurator for the Scotch mission in London: "By the account you give of London: "By the account you give on him (Mr. Hay), it appears he is truly a hopeful subject, and I am sorry he did not pass this way. What Bishop Smith writes to Mr. Grant about him has determined the matter for his going for-ward to the old town (Rome), and I

loner's penetration and the interest he took in the young student, that the Church and Mission of Scotland, in after

years, received such great benefit from the services of Bishop Hay.

shall do all I can, that he may meet there with everything to his miud; although I can't say but I had much rather have got him to this House."

The Abbe Grant, on the part of Cardi part for Leghorn. I wish you had many subjects like him for company's (mis sion's) service. Pray my best wishes to him, and prosperity to the end of his pious undertaking. As he is a man of years and understanding, I'm persuaded he'll profit much by Dr. Stonor."—Sept. 5th, 1751.

Another letter still further shows how great an interest Principal Innes took in the young student, Writing from Paris to his friend, Dr. Stoner, agent at Rome for the English clergy, he says, under date Nov. 17th, 1751, "I'd fain know your opinion of our last student, Mr. Hay, sent by Bishop Smith with great eulogy of him, to our college in Rome; and, above all, I could heartily wish you would be helpful to him, without giving umbrage to the Reverend Father. By what I can understand, he is a lad very sincere, of good sense, and of more knowledge and experience than most we send thither. The only favor I beg
of you is, that when you can prudently
be of any use to Mr. Hay, or any other
of our students with you, in that case you'll bestow on them your helping hand."

Mr. Hay was received into the Scotch College of Rome on September 10th, 1751.

The Reverend James Stothert gives a glowing description of the famous city, ever ancient and ever new. ROME AT THE TIME (1751) MR. HAY WENT

"The City of Rome never enjoyed greater prosperity than about the time when Mr. Hay entered it as a student normating him Bishop of Sinita were forwarded on the 21st February, 1755. He was averse to this promotion; and ais friends had great difficulty in persuading him to accept the dignity. The mere idea of it caused an illness which his constitution, already so severely tried, was scarcely able to bear up against. In consequence of this illness his consecration was delayed till the 13th November. At that date, his health being renewed, he was consecrated by Bishop Smith at Edinburga. On the death of Bishop Smith in 1766, he became Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland district. He died at

Edinburgh. He continued for a year in this business. He was so seriously grieved by the cruel laws which denied him the free practice of his religion, walked in the streets of Rome, might have met Alphonsus Liguori, then a priest, come up from the kingdom of Naples on the business of his new Congregation of the Holy Redeemer, or on the subject of his great work on moral theology, then in progress.

Assemani might have been found at the Vatican Library. Paul of the Cross was erecting monasteries for the first Passionists of the Pontifical states. In the Roman schools, Lagomarsini filled the chair of Greek. The illustrious Boscovich was anticipating the discoveries of rich was anticipating the discoveries of modern science, and building up his ingenious theory of the constitution of matter, in the chair of Philosophy. The Scotch College was, at that time, of more than usual efficiency. The effice of Rector was filled by F. Lorenzo Althoozzi S. J., one of the best superiors the College ever had. He was a man of strict honor and integrity and the great exist. honor and integrity, and, to great activity, knowledge and experience in the business of life, he united an extraordinary zeal for the salvation of souls." TO BE CONTINUED.

> LADY FULLERTON AN EXAMPLE OF TRUE CONVERSION.

An excellent lesson is contained in a passage from the admirable life of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, by Mme. Craven, lately published in Paris and London. The name of Lady Fullerton is a familar one to the Catholic public everywhere, and a cherished name to the older readers of the Ave Maria, to which she contributed many beautiful writings. Celebrated as she justly is for her services to literature there. ices to literature, those who knew her intimately think of her rather as a great inumately think of her rather as a great Christian rather than a great author, so saintlike was the life she led after "going over to Rome." Her excellent husband preceded her into the Church husband preceded her into the Church by three years, and her biographer writes: "It can scarcely be said that her husband's conversion was the direct cause of her own. Her religious ideas were advancing, indeed at the time of his abjuration, but it was to her a shock rather than a pleasure. It is indicative, we think, of her calm, good sense that she did not permit herself to be hurried faster than her grace, merely because all her emotions set strongly in the direcher emotions set strongly in the direction of Rome. She preferred to wait in silence, and perhaps, in some sorrow, until her convictions came abreast of her desires. It is conversions like these, speaking humsuly, which are of the most stable value, wrought as they are in the suspense and mourning which is God's way of presaging Christian happi-

ness."

Does not this indicate the secret of the defection of so many who, having tasted the good work of God and the powers of the world to come in the true kingdom of God on earth, the Catholic Courch, have failen away, and gone back to the weak and beggarly elements of the world? Their conversion was too hurried—too much a matter of feeling and sentiment; they allowed themselves to be hurried faster than their grace. Their conversion was not their grace. Their conversion was not wrought "in the suspense and mourning which is God's way of presaging Chris-tian happiness;" they did not wait in silence, and perchance in some sorrow until their convictions came abreast of their desires. In a word, they were not thoroughly grounded in the principles and penetrated with the spirit of Catholi-

cism before taking the final step.
We do not forget that there is also a danger in the opposite direction—the dangerous habit of delay, of procrastina-tion, after the mind has been fully made up, the argument thoroughly compre-hended, and the conviction deeply fixed that there is no other sure way of saiva-tion. In that case a little enthusiasm might prove a blessing. But we fear the might prove a blessing. But we fear the more common experience is that of hasty decision under the impulse of feeling—some external attraction of music, or ceremonisi, or personal influence, with a superficial knowledge of some of the main features of the Catholic system, These are not enough to fortify the mind against assaults to which the young convert will inevitably be subjected in the rough-and-tumble of a world full of sin and opposed to the Caurch of God.

To be permanent and lasting, and capable of resisting all the assaults of the adversary of souls, the conviction must a matter of life and death; it must be founded in the invincible logic of the Catholic argument, and take full posses sion of the whole being; the conscience, the mind and heart must be captivated and surrender at discretion; in a word conversion must be pre-eminently work of divine grace, wrought in the soul by the Spirit of God, and transforming the man into a new creature, giving nim new views, new sympathies, purposes and motives, and new sources happiness. Even so, it will of course be necessary to pray for the grace of final perseverance; but such a soul will not be likely to fall away.

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