

of the young virtuous... dived joyously and... out with extraordinary... dows opened, passively... burst out on all sides, and... into the old man's hat...

"The old man who, until... he was not daring to believe... that he was the victim of a... trap to his fall, seized his... rifle, and, snuffing and...

best players, they are too... fine spread they will have... fine Dieu, but there was... sh I could have seen their... way to do it? They were...

did the second... said the third, at the same... did the fourth, at the same... did the fifth, at the same...

no doubt forgotten... were feasted, but... readers, to know how... was fulfilled I can... indirection, reveal to... three pupils of the... will certainly be shocked...

Stusley was in the country... Bishop Williams in Hart... had turned to the subject... war, and the dean depicted... ruling the history of those... deroga was mentioned, and...

the unfortunate man... With the usual hospital... Campbell granted him shal... ed him in his misfortune... starting news came to the... ed man was his own cousin... the slayer of a kinsman... ame to Campbell in a dream... vengeance for his death...

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CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME—MR. ROBERT MENZIES FOUNDS A SCHOOL AT EDINBURGH.

At Edinburgh, meanwhile, the cause of education, which ought ever to go hand in hand with that of religion, was not neglected. Mr. Robert Menzies, the pastor of the Highland congregation, founded in the capital a school for poor Catholic children. He warmly appealed to Bishop Hay, pointing out the danger to faith and morals caused by so many poor children of his congregation being educated in Protestant schools. This consideration induced him to open a school in his chapel, where many poor children were taught reading, writing and catechism every day. A general class for catechism and religious instruction met on Saturdays in the forenoon. Two dozen children at first attended this class. As the attendance increased three as many would be taught. Each pupil paid a small sum for tuition, Bishop Geddes undertaking to pay for six of the poorest of their number. In order that nothing might be wanting in the way of instruction for the Highlanders, Mr. Menzies delivered every Sunday afternoon a sermon in English. BISHOP HAY REVIVES ECCLESIASTICAL STUDENTS.

Hay Hay, at the same time, took another boy into his house, who together with John Ingram, was maintained at the bishop's expense. As they were both promising subjects, it was hoped that they would become serviceable to the mission as those who were sent to the colleges abroad.—JAN. 2ND, 1788. A circumstance may be mentioned which shows that at this time the spirit of persecution was on the wane. Mr. Abernethy Drummond, so notorious as an enemy of the bishops, addressed a pointed note to "the Right Rev. Mr. Geddes" begging to know something of the character of the "Right Rev. Mr. Geddes" in addition to the purpose, on leaving the Catholic Church, desired to join the non-juror sect of which Mr. Drummond was now the bishop. He also desired to learn the cause of her abandoning her Catholic friends. It further illustrates the better spirit of the time that Bishop Geddes visited with such distinguished Protestants as Dr. Webster, Mr. Maliland, and even Dr. Abernethy Drummond.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHARLES. There now occurred at Rome the death of the Count of Albany (Prince Charles Edward). The news of his decease does not appear to have caused any sensation in Scotland. The Romans believed that the state of the British Catholic would be improved, political distinctions ceasing, and that there would be but one religion, and one people. This happy consummation had already taken place when, some years before, Catholics in both divisions of the United Kingdom began to pray for King George. For a considerable time, indeed, the dynasty of the unfortunate Prince had been politically extinct. The non-jurors, even, in a synod at Aberdeen, held this year, resolved, at last, to pray for the reigning King of Great Britain.

The less the Church account of the unfortunate man... With the usual hospital... Campbell granted him shal... ed him in his misfortune... starting news came to the... ed man was his own cousin... the slayer of a kinsman... ame to Campbell in a dream... vengeance for his death... the chieftain revolved from... hold his guest of the dream... ed again the count appeared... Unable to break his vow... est away to the mountains... ed trusted he would come at length... at dead of night came that... ed in tones of anger: "Dan... meet at Ticonderoga." The... it morning with a great feel... roga was a word he had never... e spirit referred to a realm of... was inventing words to scare... card.

There was now question of the annual meeting and some anxious discussion as to the place where it should be held. The better, that it was no longer necessary to meet in a remote and secluded locality such as Scalan. Presbume was thought of, and probably, but for the work which was proceeding there, the erection of the new church, would have been selected.

Gibston, the residence of the priest near Huntly, was finally determined on as a suitable place for the bishops and administrators to meet at, and from which to despatch their letters to Rome. At Gibston, accordingly, the bishops and administrators met. The meeting was satisfactory; and the usual letters were duly despatched to Rome. In their letter to the Cardinal, Prefect of Propaganda, they informed His Eminence that it had been resolved, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Dawson and the insufficient number of missionary priests, that Bishop Hay should act as president at Scalan, at least for a time. Mr. Dawson's illness was too serious to leave any hope of final recovery. He had been ailing all winter, and consequently the only summer advanced his illness increased. Dr. Livingstone was consulted, and found that consumption had made too fatal progress. He prescribed his immediate removal from Scalan, as, if anything could save him, it must be relief from anxiety and change of air. Bishop Hay, on his way to Scalan on the 1st of July, visited at a place called Brachlach, near Mr. Dawson. He found him somewhat easier, but by no means out of danger. Even if he should recover, it would necessarily be a long time before he could resume his charge. The bishop found that the change of masters had greatly benefited the seminary. There was a considerable diminution of expense, so that a greater number of students could be maintained on the funds. The improvements which the bishop had suggested were in course of being so well carried out that he was induced to say it gave him comfort amidst his other difficulties.

DEATH OF MR. CRUIKSHANKS. In May of the same year, Mr. Cruikshanks, who had been formerly chaplain at Traquair, and who had for some time been living retired at Edinburgh with Bishop Geddes, departed this life at the age of seventy-four. It is superfluous to say that so good a man was much lamented, not only by the bishops and clergy, but also by all who knew him.

ORIGIN OF SCALAN. In the beginning of the eighteenth century great efforts were made by the Scotch bishops in order to educate ecclesiastics, as well as other members of the Catholic community. It was a difficult task in face of the persistent persecution of that time. The schools which Bishop Nicholson and his coadjutor, Bishop Gordon, established, were situated in the more remote and less accessible districts of the Highlands. These were very useful for a time in preparing students for the foreign colleges and the general education of Catholic youth. At length, about the year 1712, the bishops, availing themselves of the greater quiet which prevailed, and urged by the want of missionary priests, conceived the project of erecting a seminary in a less remote locality, where, in addition to the purpose, which their schools had hitherto served, they might themselves train ecclesiastics and ordain priests for supplying the pressing wants of the mission. Aid was asked and obtained from abroad, and their plan was realized. A place, admirably suited to their purpose, was found in a retired part of the extensive lands of the Catholic Duke of Gordon. The chosen spot was far from any public thoroughfare, concealed from view by a circle of hills, and, at the time, partly surrounded by a morass—the only road to it a bridle path. It was just such a place as the bishops had in view. Mr. William Reid, who was well acquainted with it, stated, in 1778, that it was in cold and stormy a region as there is in Scotland; and that the greater part of the provisions and things necessary for the house must be brought from a distance. But, as there was no security, as yet, against persecution, the very ruggedness and remoteness of the situation were its best recommendation. The infant seminary, besides, when so placed, could rely on the protection of the powerful Duke of Gordon, the chief of which had so long been vigorous supporters of the Catholic cause. On a very lofty eminence, close to the left or western branch of a mountain stream, the Crombie, an affluent of the Livat, Bishop Gordon set down his seminary. There, in due time, he ordained priests; several of whom were educated there became distinguished—don't forget the appellation, "Scalanensis." There also, Dr. Hugh McDonald, so well known as the first bishop of the Highland district, received his education.

HISTORY OF SCALAN. In those evil days the remoteness of the situation did not always save the seminary from violence. The ministers of the Kirk resented, from time to time, their hostility against the Catholic religion, disturbing its professors and directing their fury, in such ways, as to inflict the greatest injury. In such circumstances, the seminary enjoyed no immunity. It was attacked several times by armed soldiers, who dispersed the community and shut up the house. Such was its hard lot in 1736; but, in the following year, the bishops were enabled, through the influence of the Duke of Gordon, to re-open the seminary. In 1728 its occupants were again dispersed, twice over, on the short space of two months. On these occasions there was so little damage done that soon afterwards the establishment was once more occupied by its owners, and the usual course of study resumed. About the year 1738 Bishop Gordon considerably enlarged the building; and the superintendence was confided to Mr. William Duthie, a convert from Protestantism, who had studied at Paris, and also had been ordained there. In a month after the defeat at Culloden, a troop of soldiers burned the house to the ground, scarcely allowing the students and their master time to escape to the hills, carrying with them their books and their altar furniture. Mr. Duthie, the president was not, however, to be put down. He lived in a peasant's cottage until a place of shelter could be got ready for him at the site of the seminary. Such were his courage and spirit of perseverance, that he remained there till the year 1758, when his services being required at Edinburgh, he removed to that city. The seminary, as may be supposed, was in a very poor condition,

and so remained until the bishops who succeeded its founders, greatly feeling the want of such an institution, resolved on its restoration. The first step was the appointment of a competent rector; and such a one was found in the person of Mr. John Geddes, not long after his return from Rome. By his mental gifts he was peculiarly well qualified for the charge; but illiberal, for the weakness of his constitution, to bear the fatigue and anxiety incident to the position. The place where the students lived, a mere hut, was not adapted for study. The indefatigable Mr. Geddes, accordingly, lost no time in providing, or right bank of the river Crombie. To this house additions were made from time to time. The last of these was in progress when Bishop Hay assumed the office of President, under the rule of Mr. Geddes. Discipline, study and economy prevailed; and so prosperous was the seminary that it had a greater number of ecclesiastical students ready to meet the demands of the foreign colleges than was required to supply them.

BISHOP HAY, RECTOR. As has been shown, Bishop Hay undertook the charge of Scalan, when Mr. Dawson became so ill as to be unable to act. He was a very efficient President. He spent much of his time with the students, not only at the hours of study, but also in recreation time; encouraging them in every possible way. His stay at the seminary was otherwise profitable. It afforded him the opportunity of learning from personal observation what outlay was necessary for securing its efficiency; by retrenching all superfluous expenses, he laid down a sure and permanent basis for economy in the future; and by paying a handsome board for himself, he relieved the house from its pecuniary difficulties. Having occasion to spend a week at Aberdeen, he placed the work of the new building at Scalan under the superintendence of Mr. Guthrie. He was much in want of a good altar piece for the new chapel there, and requested that his coadjutor would send him an *Eco Homo*, which lay which had, for some time, adorned the altar "in the little closet of the back chapel in the old house, Blackfriars Wynd." At the same time, he imparted to Bishop Geddes the mournful news that Mr. Andrew Dawson, the late rector of Scalan, departed this life on the 2nd of September, about 4 o'clock in the morning.

BISHOP GEDDES RETURNS TO EDINBURGH. HIS MISSIONARY TOUR IN BUCHAN. Bishop Geddes, after having been with his colleagues at Gibston, where the annual meeting was held, visited, on his way back to Edinburgh, his Catholic friends at Mortlach and in the *Ecoz*, remaining in the latter place till the evening of the 10th of September. On that day, which he had, he left Renfrew, the seat of Mr. Andrew Hay, in company with the Rev. John Reid, partook of a fish dinner at the Earl of Findlater's and parted with Mr. Reid at Banff. From that town he proceeded partly on foot and partly on horseback, making a missionary tour through the destitute district of Buchan, saying mass, preaching and hearing confessions, the result of which was that he visited the neighborhood of Peterhead to Fetteru, he passed through Edin, the birthplace of his old friend, Mr. Guthrie. The thought of his early friend induced him to get a man to point out to him the house of Mr. Ross, the joiner, Mr. Guthrie's old master. He returned to Edinburgh, early in the morning, and at home, he wrote to Bishop Hay, promising the *Ecoz Homo*; and also informing the Bishop of some slight disturbance there was at Glasgow on occasion of Mr. McDonald's last visit. The same month Mr. Eneas Oshelm, afterwards Bishop in the Highlands, who had been for some time prefect of studies at the seminary, passed through Edinburgh on his way to Strathgalloway to the mission of which he was appointed. It may not be of much importance to mention that he dined one day, together with Bishop Geddes, at the house of Mr. Arbuthnot, a Protestant gentleman, whose wife was a Catholic. But it is interesting, as showing the ideas that prevailed in regard to the two bishops, that he had the best of both worlds, and that he was a young priest, and offer him some good advice which might be useful to him. "There," said he, alluding to the two bishops, "are two of the best men alive; but let me advise you to take Bishop Geddes for a model, rather than Bishop Hay. You know the severe things the latter has said in regard to the mission of our Church. I would write desiring to see him, and he would be glad to do it on the same way. He answered me only by saying, 'That is certainly the doctrine of our Church.'"

THE SEMINARY SUCCEEDING. Bishop Hay's plans for the improvement of the seminary had proved very successful. He was in high spirits, and wrote as follows to his coadjutor: "Who knows but Scalan may yet turn out to be of good service in place of the college at Rome? . . . Our present subjects seem all very promising." The Bishop's health, too, was all that could be desired; and, to complete his satisfaction, the harvest had been all secured much earlier than usual, a fortunate event which had not been witnessed since the year 1721.

SIGNS OF REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. Now were heard the first rumblings of the great political earthquake which was destined to overthrow the French monarchy and throw all Europe into confusion. Such was the anxiety of Principal Gordon, of the Scotch College at Paris, that so early as November in this year he wrote desiring to know how the bishops of Scotland wished to dispose of the funds belonging to the mission, and at the time invested in French securities. Would they prefer to withdraw them at once, or await the results of the approaching meeting of the States general? Bishop Hay was inclined to leave the mission funds in Paris, as long as the principal, who must be the best judge, should think it unnecessary to withdraw the funds. They could remain there or be withdrawn together. (D. C. 12 1788).

CLIMATE AT SCALAN. In the beginning of January, 1789, Bishop Hay and his community were buried in snow and without the means of communicating with any other place. About the end of the month there came a thaw which raised the mountain streams to such a height as to cause a great impediment to intercourse with the outer world as the snow had done. Letters had to wait whole days before they could be despatched. In a letter of the 31st January the bishop expressed the gratification which the coadjutor's last report about Glasgow had given him, and hoped that their anticipations would end with great thaw; and during the greater part of March, frost, wind and snow disputed with one another possession of the wild glen. The snow lay deeper and longer than at any previous period of the winter. At length, however, the state of the weather permitted the priests of the neighborhood to reach the seminary on Holy Thursday (April 9), although only a week before it seemed impossible that they should do so.

Among other places which Bishop Geddes visited was the town of Berwick, Bishop Gibson having admitted that it belonged to the Scotch mission. The bishop prolonged his journey as far as York, in order to meet Mr. Douglas, the priest there, with whom he had become acquainted at Valladolid, when Mr. Douglas was prefect of the English college there. They travelled together to Stella Hall, and stayed a day or two with Bishop Gibson.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE DUCHESSE OF GALERIA.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. The Duchesse of Galeria was born in Genoa seventy-three years ago, in the illustrious family of the Brignole-Riale. She inherited an immense fortune, and after her marriage with the Duke of Galeria, spent the rest of her life, for the most part, in France. Her early life was therefore devoted to good works, the result of which is seen in immense institutions reared by her orders for old men, orphans, and the sick. It is calculated that she gave about \$10,000,000 to religious and charitable institutions in Paris, and about \$8,000,000 for similar purposes to her native city of Genoa. But it would be impossible to calculate her private alms given out side the colours of the State. Her benefactions have been considered by some to exceed 126,000,000 francs. She was always searching for cases of real want, and her chaplain and secretary had no leisure.

She has been blamed for the architectural magnificence of the edifices erected for the poor, and often told that she would do a wider range of good if these were more modest, by doubling the number of her institutions. Her idea, however, was that these buildings should be as little like almshouses as possible, and she was a lady whose opinions were not easily changed. Her hospitals, convents, and orphan ages, are all under control of the French episcopate, and it is to be hoped that the present anti-Christian Government of France will leave these institutions under the guidance of the religious who manage them so admirably.

The last years of this good woman, whose existence seemed so enviable, were peculiarly cruel. She suffered from a complication of diseases, the most painful of which was the rheumatism, as well as the beginning of her assured reward; for a tenor piety guided her daily life and inspired all her actions. Her sufferings never prevented her from taking an active interest in the management of her institutions, and her death was immediately due to a chill caught at the inauguration of one of her orphanages.

She has left scarcely 1,000,000 francs behind her. But her only surviving son sympathized with her in all her acts of charity, and assisted his mother in dispensing the immense inheritance, which he also regarded as the patrimony of the poor. He has succeeded to the title, and finds his sole delight in literary and scientific work, and in teaching a school for the poor, which he has founded in Paris.

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