CATHOLICS OF ECOTLAND

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

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME.

Changes in the missions were neces. sarily very frequent. Mr. James Cameron, Chaplain at Kirkconnel, was removed to Aberdeen, Mr. Maxwell stipulating that Mr McGillieray should be sent to supply his place. In compli-ance, however, with the wishes of Mr. McGillivray's congregation, the bishop declined to remove him. Finally, Mr. Maxwell's influence prevailed in securing the services of Mr. McGiliivray as his Chaplain. Mr. James Cameron was appointed to succeed Mr. Fraser, an ex-Jesuit, in the mission of Munshes, in Galloway, the family there being still Catholic, and Mr. John Gordon, nephew of Bishop Geddes, replaced Mr. Cam eron at Aberdeen. The mission of Glen-livat fell to Mr. James Carruthers, who had just completed his studies at Douai, and who, in his riper years, was known as the author of a History of Scotland, and a vindication of Queen Mary. Mr William Reid was removed from Shenyal William Reid was removed from Shenval to the Stryla mission, of which Keith was the centre; and Mr. Anorew Dawson, atterwards President at Scalan, commenced his missionary career at Sheuval, the chief place of the Cabrach district. Such frequent changes were to none more unpleasant than the blishop; but they could not be avoided. "Necessity," he stated, "has now for many years been our only guide in these matters."

It is ndicative of progress that it was appointed for the priest of the Stryla mission to reside at Kempcairn, near Keith, where a chapel and house were to be provided for him. This was not the only missionary establishment, that the It is adicative of progress that it was appointed for the priest of the Stryla mession to reside at Kempcaira, near Keith, where a chapel and house were to be provided for him. This was not the only missionary establishment that the bishop was engaged to provide for. He bishop was engaged to provide for the bishop was engaged to provide for the bishop was engaged to provide for the bishop was engaged to provide for He bishop was engaged to provide for He bishop was engaged to provide for was not the bishop was engaged to provide for He bishop was engaged to provide for was not the bishop was engaged to provide for He bishop was not the college, and to which he was tided to the defection of his fellow was not the college, and to which he was tided to the Gelege, and to which he was tided to the Gelege, and to which he was tided to the Gelege, and to which he was tided to the Gelege have was not the college, and to which he was tided to the College, and to which he was tided to the College of he principal was not the management of the college than was not to the liking of Mr. Gordon. The quas retailer time, were usefully separate to

earlier time, were usefully employed, was known as the "Patriarch."

It became necessary this year to make repairs in the old chapel on the east side of Elackfriars' Wynd. The bishop could not, on account of other demands upon him, contribute anything towards the expense. He recommended, in consequence, that the funds required should be borrowed; and the interest paid out of the proceeds of the bench rents, and the capital by instalments from time to time. One of the neighbors opposed the repairs, as had been done in the case of the alterations required at the chapel on the opposite side. Mr. Menzies, the priest, promptly sought legal advice; and in two hours from the time the work was topped.

Bishop Hay desired very much that his friend and coadjutor should be present this year, 1785 at the usual annual meeting of the bishops. Bishop Geddes was by no means disinclined to attend; and lest there should arise any inconvenience in consequence of his absense from Edinburgh, Abbe Paul Macpherson was appointed to do duty for him there. He informed Bishop Hsy that he had several measures to propose for the better maragement of their common affairs. To this the bishop made no objections, assuring him that he was at full liberty to propose whatever he thought most conductive to the common good; for he had "nothing more at heart than to see our little community settled upon the most solid footing, that matters may not be exposed to fluctuations and changes, which are always added Levery 27th 1784. The melals of the principal in the met what he called the unjustifiable interference of the bishops by suspending the funds in Paris belonging to the sem interference of the bishops white the met what he called the unjustifiable interference of the bishops by suspending the funds in Paris belonging to the sem interference of the bishops white the met what he called the unjustifiable interference of the bishops by suspending the funds in Paris belonging to the sem interference of the bishops white the uniterference of the interference of the bishops white the uniterference of the bishops white the uniterference of the bishops white the uniterference of the interference of the interference of the interference of the interference of Bishop Hay desired very much that his friend and coadjutor should be present this year, 1785 at the usual annual meet-

antiquary. The next generation of the lunes family were alike successful in maintaining a good understanding with the heads of the mission in Scotland. From its first institution the Paris College had given valuable aid to the cause of religion in Scotland. It had produced

ent one in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which latter illustrious tribunal happily succeeded in hitting on that just and equitable viamedia which has ever been the pride and glory of the Established Church at all periods in its history. We carnestly recommend our readers to procure the work for themselves, and can assure them that it will prove an infallible remedy for the most obstinate cases of melancolia and liver complaint, even when all the resources of the pharmscopels have been tried to no purpose.—The Tablet.

Written for Catholic Record.

Written for Catholic Record.

Written for Catholic Record. agent there of the miseries of his native country, suggesting, at the same time, remedies and stimulating his zeal till they were applied. On the death of Mr. George Innes, in 1752, the last of the Innes family who had relations with the college, the harmony which had so long subsisted between it and the mission began to decline. The new principal, Mr. John Gordon, of Achintoul, or Dorletters (hence his name often occurs in the correspondence as

The new principal, Mr. John Gordon, of Achintoul, or Dorletters (hence his name of then coccurs in the correspondence as Mr. Dorlet), was less careful to secure the corfidence of the bishops in his administration. The dissatisfaction of the bishops arose from the less perfect state of education. The defective training of the young ecclesiastics deprived the mission of many promising subjects; and it often happened that students, designed for the Church, returned home as laymen, and even fell away from their religion. The bishops remonstrated with the principal, but to no purpose. On the death of Mr. Gordon, in 1777, hopes were entertained of improvement in the government of the college. His successor, Mr. Alexander Gordon, enjoyed a fair reputation in Scotland, having served the mission for many years, and who was, at the time of his appointment as principal, agent or procurator, for the clergy at Edinburgh He took with him from Scotland, when he went in 1778, to enter on his charge of the college, two of the best students at Scalan. Such beginnings led to the hope that the college would scon renew its ancient reputation and become, once more, a nursery of serviceable priests. This, however, was not its destiny. The two young men referred to returned home without completing their studies. This was a cause of grief and disappointment to the bishops; and the revelations without completing their studies. This was a cause of grief and disappointment to the bishops; and the revelations made by one of the students, who had returned, were far from affording them any comfort, and only caused further inquiry to be made. One of the two youths when suffering from a severe illness, which ended in his death, spoke his mind to Bishop Hay, personally, and by letter. He sesured the bishop that his loss of health and premature return home arcse from the vexation caused

more at heart than to see our little community settled upon the most solid footing, that matters may not be exposed to fluctuations and changes, which are always disagreeable and often hurtful."

The Scotch Collège at Parls had for some time been a source of difficulty to the bishops. They never had so much control of it as would have been most beneficial to the mission. For a long time, however, everything proceeded harmoniously, especially during the days when the Innes family were concerned with its management. They always deferred to the wishes of the bishops; and the collège became famous during the prefecture of Thomas Innes, so well known and eminent as an author and antiquary. The next generation of the lange family were alike successful in tion to arrest the funds in Faris that belonged to the seminary, as long as the Scotch bishops refused to send students to the college. The bishops were not of a mind to recede from their position. "It is better," said Bishop Hay, "to send none (no students) there than to send and have them ruined." The bishop ably watered the Pring's groupents and inof religion in Scotland. It had produced many excellent missionary priests. Its doors were always open to fugitive missionaries, who were so often obliged, when life and liberty were threatened, to leave their country and seek safety shroad. Students on their way to Rome were always kindly entertained at Paris, and as a relief to the Sootch mission, the expenses of the remaining part of their journey were defreyed by the superiors of the college at Paris. On their return, like—

A Severe triat

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, five times and such that to send and invited with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Butters cured me."

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm the mission, wrote to Paris protesting the funds of the mission in a cause wholly foreign to their objects and destination. By his course of the remaining part of their journey were defreyed by the superiors of the college at Paris. On their return, like—

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to the matter of funds, until the principal question at issue should be decided. The Principal himself was pleased to write a pamphlet, dated April 20, 1785, and had it edited in London by Dr. Alex Geddes. It was read and discussed at great length in presence of the bishops and administrators at their annual meeting of 1785. "It was such a paper," Bishop Hay stated, writing to Mr. Thomson, "as might be expected from such a source—full of misrepresentation, falsehood and acrimony." The bishops at this meeting resolved on a proposal to the effect that if the Paris college wanted boys, it must choose them and pay for their board at Scalan, as well as for their outfit and travelling expenses on leaving it. The persistent Principal not only put his pamphlet in circulation through the London press, but also talked loudly of carrying the cause to Rome, unless the bishop would retract his charges against himself and his college. The bishop, in reply, said he was welcome to write to Rome, and that his opponent

The bishop, in reply, said he was welcome to write to Rome, and that his opponent would willingly meet him there. Moreover, he would not refuse to retract or apologize for any misrepresentation which he might inadvertently have made, on his becoming aware of it; but he would never think of acknowledging the

would never think of actainment of also interpretation that had been put upon his words.

The bishop was now suffering in mind from the opposition and ill success which hehad met with. The failure of his negotiahehad met with. The failure of his negotia-tions regarding the colleges at Paris and Rome gave him great concern. The re-sistance to his wishes at the annual meet-ing which had just been held; the dis like of some of the clergy to his episco-pal rule, together with the abuse which they heaped upon him, weighed heavily on his mind. All this, with his ceaseless labor, caused depression of spirits, and to such a degree that he desired to re-sign his high and laborious charge. Noth-ing came of this, however. After con-siderable discussion with his coadjutor and other friends, who were all opposed and other friends, who were all opposed to his resignation, the idea was abanto his resignation, the idea was abandoned, and the comparative ease which, the meeting and its cares being at an end, he enjoyed, favoring his health, he continued his labors with the usual zeal and energy; while the desire of resignation, once dismissed from his mind, these labors were persevered in for the long period of twenty years that still lay heater him, and, with a degree of courage before him, and, with a degree of courage that no trial or hardship or anxiety could

In the autumn of this year, 1785, the In the autumn of this year, 1759, the restoration of the chapel on the east side of Blackfnars' Wynd, pepularly known as "the Highland Chapel," was completed. The expense, considering the circumstances of the mission, was consider able. The pecuniary sacrifice, however, was consider and a jump to receive the sacra in a period of the mission, was consider able. was not made in vain; for, notwithstand-ing the unfavorable situation, the re-stored chapel was a source of great bene stored chapel was a source of great benefit to the Catholic community. It was looked upon, at the time, as one of the best chapels in the kingdom; and it is noteworthy that it possessed a fine painting by an eminent artist, and that it was coeval with some of the structures that are still the pride of Edinburgh; while marking the prosperity of that day, the new university was in prospect, and the "North New Town" had ad vanced westwards, almost opposite the castle.

castle.

It was now judged necessary that an answer should be given to Principal Gordon's "Memoir" regarding the college at Paris. It was, indeed, nothing better at Paris. It was, indeed, nothing better than a scurrilous libel—a series of misrepresentations and calumnies from beginning to end. Nevertheless, as it was sent under seal to every priest in both divisions of the mission, it was calculated to create an unfavorable impression unless a time statement of the the proceeds of the beach rents, and the capital by instalments from time to time. One of the neighbors opposed the repairs, as had been done in the case of the alterations required at the chapel on the opposite side. Mr. Menzles, the priest, promptly sought legal advice; and in two hours from the time the work was stopped. The Dean of Guld and his council were on the top of the walls, hearing what could be said and shown on either side. He dedded in favor of continuing the repairs; and the adverse party threatened an appeal to the court of seeslon. But nothing appears to have been done, as the work was continued without any further interruption. This chapel was known as "St. Andrew's Chapel;" but dreading an open rupture, opposed by the hours for the flightand Chapel," as Mr. Menzles preached in to n Sunday, in Gaelle, to the Highland Congregation."

He imparted to them the information received from Mr. Peter Hay, the student, together with the cond which he found that he capeal on the opposite side. Mr. Menzles to the walls, hearing what could be said and shown on either side. He dedded in favor of continuing the repairs; and the adverse party threatened an appeal to the court of seeslon. But nothing appears to have been done, as the work was continued without any further interruption. This chapel was known as "St. Andrew's Chapel," but the could read the unit of seed on the mension when a proposed on the many further interruption. This chapel was known as "St. Andrew's Chapel," but the could read the unit of seed on the older of the same which he found which was sometimes also called the "Highland Chapel," as Mr. Menzles preached in to n Sunday, in Gaelle, to the Highland Chapel, and the period of the college, accompanies from the time stem of the mission, it was sent under seal to every priest in both divisions of the mission, it was sent under seal to every priest in both divisions of the mission, it was sent under seal to every priest in both divisions of the mission, it was sent under seal to every bries ceeded in effecting with the Principal, regarding the Scalan and Deeside rents, was confirmed and made permanent, Mr. Gordon agreeing to continue the payment of them as a gift of his good will TO BE CONTINUED.

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"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kayangh, postmaster of Um-fraville Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

A Severe Trial

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Butters cured me."

WAS COL. INGERSOLL AFRAID?

BISHOP SPALDING'S FRIENDS SAY THAT HE FEARED DEFEAT IN DISCUSSION. Catholics took a good deal of interest

Catholics took a good deal of interest in the honors paid to Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, at the silver jubilee of his ordination celebration a tew days ago, and in the general talk an interesting story about the Bishop and Col Robert Ingersoll came to light It is told by a pastor of one of the churches here, and goes like this:

pastor of one of the churches here, and goes like this:

Several week ago the editor of the Forum wrote to the bishop to ask if he would, as a champion of religion, meet Col. Ingersoil in an open discussion in the pages of the magazine. Bishop Spalding was much surprised, but, being a doughty warrior for his faith, answered that he was more than willing to engage in such a contest with any infidel. Messages passed between the two sides, and the terms of the polemical joust were all arranged—whose paper should appear first and when, who was to have the last word and all the rest of it. Both sides were fully committed to the desides were fully committed to the de-

sides were fully committed to the debate.

All of a sudden the negotiations on behalf of Col. Ingersoll were broken off. The only information of this that the bishop received was a curt telegram saying that Col. Ingersoll's wife was opposed to her husband's engaging in such a discussion at this time and in the manner proposed. For this reason he had withdrawn. The bishop made no reply and the matter dropped. Now the friends of Bishop Spalding and the enemies of Col. Ingersoll are saying that the great infidel was afraid of the eccle siastical and used his wife's objection as an excuse to get out of the opposed an excuse to get out of the opposed

an excuse to get out of the opposed contests.

Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding was born at Lebanon, Ky, on June 2, 1840. He studied in America and Europe, and was ordained by special dispensation on Dec. 19, 1863. He was chancellor of the diocese of Louisville until 1873. When the diocese of Peoria was established in 1877, he was stationed in St. Michael's church, New York, of which Rt. Rev. A. J. Donnelly is pastor. He was selected for the new see and was consecrated on May 1. Bishop Spalding is considered one of the most eloquent pulpit crators in the Catholic Church. His sermon on "University Education" at the Baltimore council caused Miss Caldwell to contribute the \$50 000, which formed the nucleus of the fund for the establishment of the new Catholic university at Washof the new Catholic university at Washington.

Col. Ingersoll and the Forum's editor state that this story probably grew out of an effort on the part of Courtlands Palmer to have a discussion in the Nine-teenth Century club between Bishop Spaiding and Ingersoll. Nothing ever

came of it, however."

"Are you willing to enter into a discussion with the bishop?" Ingersoll was

asked.

"If Bishop Spalding really wishes to give his views I think that the editor of the North American Review will give him the space he desires, and I could reply it recovers."

if necessary."

But the colonel could not give a guarantee that the Christian side of the con troversy would not be butchered as it was when Jeremiah Black, the great lawyer, handled the case in the North American Review against Ingersoll.—Cath-

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

against the Queen which was contained in a pretended copy of an act of the Privy Council of Scotland, and which was signed by Murray, Morton, Glencairn, and twenty-five other members of the Council, was spurious. The discovery was made by Mr. John Hosack, who, in 1869 and 1874 published a book entitled "Mary Queen of Scots and her Accusers." He was a Protestant, a lawyer, and seems to have been entirely free from prejudice in his investigations. There was nothing in his investigations. There was nothing remarkable about this book except one statement, and that was that the Register of the Privy Council, which is still in existence in a perfect state in Edinburgh, does not contain the pretended act upon which the judicial condemnation of Mary vas founded.

was founded.

Mr. Peacock was attracted by this statement, one he says he would have gone to Eninburgh to verify it, but as circumstances prevented his doing so, he wrote to a learned antiquary in that city wrote to a learned antiquary in that city to examine the Register and report to him the result. He replied that the minute which had been published by Haynes as an extract from the Register was in fact not in the Register at all. "This," the writer justly remarks, "has, as no one can fail to see, a far wider significance than its bearing on the character of the Scottish Queen. It shatters, of course, the whole structure based on it as to Mary's intrigue with Bothwell and complicity in the murder Bothwell and complicity in the murder of Darnley, but it does far more than this; unless it can be explained away, which does not seem possible, it destroys our faith in every other histori cal record that these wretched plotters have left,"

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