Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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PART II.

JAMES GRANT, J. M'DONALD, GEO. HAY,

The bad feeling which prompted and accompanied so much illegal proceeding did not easily die away. It soon began to decrease. But it was some time before it was eafe for Bishop Hay to stay constantly at Edinburgh. So late as 1782, on occasion of a visit to the family of a relative at Glagow, Dr. Cleland, it was necessary for him to get away from that city very privately, "in a clandestine manner," as is said, in order to avoid disturbance. By the month of August, the older chapel and priest's residence, the building in Rlackfriara' Wand, was restored and scene. The bracing air of the exercises in which he indulged, contributed much to renew his health; and when, a little later, he could have the advantage of sea-bathing, he hoped for complete at Edinburgh. So late as 1782, on occasion Blackfriars' Wynd, was restored and opened. Everything looked so well that a friendly Protestant, Mr. Drummond, a clever lawyer, proposed the purchase of a large house in which there was space for a large house in which there was space for the could be used as a changle forty.

corners," but in an open part of the town and near protection.

It will be remembered that when the Relief Bills for England and Ireland were passed, a prayer for the king and royal family was generally adopted by the Catholics of those countries. The Catholics of Scotland, aware that the King and his Government were favorable to their claims, desired unanimously that a like prayer should be in use among themselves, but had hiterto refrained, lest it should be taken as a sign that their relief bill was still under consideration, and the half smothered embers of fanaticism be roused into new fury. If, however, it were found

to be pleasing to Premier Lord North and His Majesty, they would unhesitatingly adopt it without regard to the ideas of hop Hay, still in London, was think Bishop Hay, still in London, was think ing of dividing his labors with a coadjutor, when the sad news reached him of the death of Bishop John Macdonald. An epidemic fever that was raging in Knoydart country caused his death in a five days'illness. He had caught the infection when attending the death-bed of a parishioner, and, worn out as he was by incesant labor, he fell an easy prey to the severe attack. Bishop Hay, in writing to the Principal of Valladolid, speaks of the decessed hishop as "our worthy and most the Principal of Valladolid, speaks of the deceased bishop as "our worthy and most valuable friend." He wrote in similar terms to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, Costelli: "Our poor missions have lost in him a worthy prelate, a zealous pastor, a learned and wise priest; and I, a prudent adviser, a faithful friend, and a support to my weakness." In the and a support to my weakness." In the same letter, the Bishop presented his request for a coadjutor to himself. He request for a coadjutor to himself. He could not say that he was aged as yet; but he was old in constitution and weak in health. The labors of twenty years, in the missions, had impaired his strength, and he felt utterly inadequate to sustain the burden of the vicariate alone. The good Cardinal at once consented, and left it to the bishop to name the party on whom his choice had fallen. At the same time, leave was given for the election of a successor to the deceased bishop of the successor to the deceased bishop of the Highland district, and a dispensation dispersant of the Bishop Hay to consecrate him

Highland district, and a dispensation granted to Bishop Hay to consecrate him alone without the assistance of any other behop. Bishop Hay lost no time in naming Mr. Geddes, with whose excellent qualities he was so well acquainted. The nomination was cordially accepted by the clergy, Mr. Robert Grant of Douai alone dissenting, not that he thought Mr. Geddes was not qualified for the episcopal cifice, but that he would continue to be more useful in his position as Principal of the College of Valladolid, which he had bitherto conducted with eminent succees. Mr. Geddes himself made no opposition to the appointment, The will of his superiors was to him the will of Heaven In a letter to Abate Grant he said: "Among the means of rendering things easy to me, I hope one that Providence will make use of, will be that of preserving long in life, my good friend, Bishop Hay, so that I may have little to do but to execute his orders, in the doing of which, with the divine aid, I do not apprehend much difficulty." It was appointed, accordingly, that he should be consecrated, without delay. It was appointed, accordingly, that he should be consecrated, without loss of time, at Madrid. To this the King of Spain not only consented, but also, at the same time, settled on the Bishop-elect an annual pension of £106, chargeable on the wealthy See of Cuenca. As it was the custom in Spain that there should be a Patrinus, or Patron, the Duke of the country, the bishop list as a duty on all his people to use a Prayer for the King and Royal Family, observing "that as it is the duty of every member of society to wish well to the country and the State to which he be longs, as the light of nature teaches, but also as the Holy Scripture expressly member of society to wish well to the country and the State to which he be longs, as the light of nature teaches, but also as the Holy Scripture expressly member of society to wish well to the country and the State to which he be longs, as the light of nature teaches, but also as the Holy Scripture expressly member of society to wish well to the country and the State to which he be longs, as the light of nature teaches, but also as the Holy Scripture expressly member of society to wish well qualities he was so well acquainted. The nomination was cordially accepted that his consecration should take place without delay. It was appointed, accordingly, that he should be consecrated, without loss of time, at Madrid. To this the King of Spain not only consented, but also, at the same time, settled on the Bishop-elect an annual persion of £106, chargeable on the wealthy See of Cueuca. As it was the custom in Spain that there should be a Patrinus, or Patron, the Duke of Hijar accepted this effice in his own name and that of his brother-in-law, the name and that of his brother in-law, the Count of Montjo, who was then with the king at the Escurial. It fell to the pat ripus to defray the expenses connected with the consecration. Bishop Hay heard with the consecration. Bishop Hay heard of these preparations with the greats as astisfaction, and with pious grattinde to heaven, claimed as his friends, the friends of his friend, the Bishop elect. The rite of consecration was performed with great solemnity at Madrid, in the church of the nuns of the Visitation, where the excellent Mr. Geddes, together with the Bishops elect of Urgal and of Almeria, was promoted to the Episcopate by Francis Loreuzana, Archibshop of Toledo. On this auspicious

months in London, Bishop Hay returned to Scotland, July 1779; avoiding the larger cities, he proceeded, at ouce, to Scalan. There, with the senior priests of both vicariates, he felt, once more, large house in which there was space for a room that could be used as a chapel, forty feet long and fourteen high, representing at the same time to the Bishop that he must not have his church any more in "By corners," but in an open part of the town and near protection.

It will be remembered that when the Relief Bills for England and Ireland were passed, a prayer for the king and royal femily was generally adopted by the Cathaccounts.

There is mention at this time of the

scarcity of funds for the maintenance of the seminary at Scalan. It was deter-mined, therefore, to charge, in future, each boarder £8 yearly. Candidates for admission on the endowed fund were also required to pay the like sum during

their probation.

The appointment of a successor to the deceased Bishop John MacDonald was not a matter of such unanimity as was not a matter or such unanimity as that of Bishop Geddes. Six of the senior priests voted for the Rev. Alexander McDonald, the priest of Barra, who had been, in B. I. McDonald's time, Vicar-General of the Highland district. Six liming priests gave their votes for Rev. junior priests gave their votes for Rev. Alex. McDonald of Knoydart. To the great dissatisfaction of the latter, the iuniors, Bishop Hay supported the votes juniors, Bishop Hay supported the votes of the six seniors; and the priest of of the six seniors; and the priest of Barra was, in consequence, elected by the Cardinals of Propaganda. This bishop-elect was the son of Mr. McDonald, the Laird of Boisdale. He was now Bishop of Polenio, in partibus, and, as Vicar Apostolic, chief pastor of all the Highlands. His consecration was delayed by the state of the weather. Storms in the Western Islands prevented him from proceeding to Scalan, where it was arranged that the ceremony should take place. The deep snow made it impossible for Bishop Hay to travel from Aberdeen, so that it was not till Passion Sundeen, so that it was not till Passion Sunday, March 12, that he enjoyed the great satisfaction of consecrating his former fellow-student. The consecration, without the assistance of a second Bishop, was sanctioned by a formal discussion.

cation, commonly called Candlemass

Day.
On occasion of a Royal Proclamation ordaining a general fast day throughout the land on account of the critical circumstances of the country, the bishop

section into which it is divided. 1st. On the sanctity annexed to the priesthood; 2nd. On the sanctity required for the pastoral charge; 3rd. On the sanctity that belongs to the character of an apostle; 4th. On the sanctity which the Church requires in her ministers; citing acts of councils, etc., on clerical behavior; on the virtues, especially, which they are charged to practice, and the amusements etc., which they must avoid; of study; of prayer; even of their exterior behavior; Episcopate by Francis Loreuzana, Archbishop of Toledo. On this auspicious day Bishop Geddes dined with his patrinus. The good duke, knowing that he was fond of children, contrived a very graceful way of presenting him with a valuable cross and ring. The duke's young son, when at a game of play with the bishop, placed the gift in his hand. His Grace of Hyar alto presented the newly-consecrated bishop to His Majesty the King, and to the princes and princesses The Archbishop inquired particularly about Bishop Hay, and desired newly-consecrated bishop to his majesty the King, and to the princes and princesses. The Archbishop inquired particularly about Bishop Hay, and desired to bave a copy of his works sent to him for his library at Toledo. He also made a gift to Bishop Geddes of a beautiful topaz ring which he had himself long worn. Bishop Geddes was far from

being elated by so many honors. He retired to Valladolid, intending to spend there the Christmas holidays. He had conceived a great affection for the hospitable Spaniards, among whom he met with so much kindness, and he regretted leaving them; but this did not hinder him from turning his thoughts to hinder him from turning his thoughts to hinder him from turning his thoughts to his thought very often, even in the midst of the grandeur of Spain — B. Geddes to B. Hay Dec. 4th.

After a most fatiguing solourn of four were transferred to the Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent, together with the precept of fasting. And, as the festival of SS. Peter and Paul sometimes falls in the hay harvest, and the festival

of the Assumption in the barley harvest, the bishops were authorized, in such cases, to permit manual labor in the fields, provided mass had been heard. A new outbreak of popular fury comes to be mentioned. It occurred in Eag land; but was connected with Scotland, inasmuch as it was headed by a Scottish nobleman and suggested by the success

noticman and suggested by the success of a Scotch mob in preventing Parlia ment from passing a relief bill in favor of the Catholics of Scotland. This was the memorable riot led by Lord George Gordon. This hopeful scion of the illustrious house of Gordon, which had so long and which still projected the Catholica and still projected the Catholica and which still projected the Catholica and the Cath trious house of Gordon, which had so long and which still protected the Cath olics of the north, had been intriguing, for some time, in order to stir up the populace of London with a view to force populace of London with a view to lorder populace of London with a view to lorder a repeal of the measures of toleration which the Legislature had provided for England and Ireland, and would have extended to Scotland but for the populacity of the extended to Scotland but for the popular excitement in that country. The popular will had prevailed there, why should it not in England also? So thought Lord George Gordon, and a "Protestant association" of which he was the chief. This "association" is described in history as consisting of your scribed in history, as consisting of per scribed in history, as consisting of per-sons "outrageously zealous and grossly ignorant," who would have been insignificant and unheeded, if not assisted by some party possessed of rank and influence. Such they found in Lord George Gordon, a young nobleman of a wild and fervid imagina tion or more correctly, nechans, one who tion, or, more correctly, perhaps, one who on religious topics, was a monomaniac. Belonging to a leading family, and a member of the House of Commons, he memoer of the House of Commons, he was not without influence; and he, no doubt, thought it would add to his importance to be the leader of the "Protestant association," and to appear, thus, as the champion of Protestantism. He would would, at any rate, gain a to'erable amount of mob notoriety as a member and chairman of the society. In his quality as chairman he proposed, at a meeting of the association in Coach-maker's hall, on the 29th of May, 1780, that they should assemble in St. George's fields at ten o'clock on the 2ad of June. when they should accompany him with a petition to the House of Commons, petition to the House of Commons, praying for a repeal of the act of toleration recently granted to the Roman Catholics. On the day appointed for this extraordinary display of 'moral force," the Commons were much surprised, although, indeed, considering the mubble nation they could extraord between

lis motion was rejected by 102 votes to to six During the discussions His Lordship frequently addressed the mob outside, which became more menacing

as the petition was thrown out. It appeared as if they were determined to come violent and overwhelm the Commons. General Conway, noticing this temper of the crowd, drew his this temper of the crowd, drew his sword, and addressing Lord George Gordon, swore that he would run it through his body the moment any one of his rabble dared to enter the chamber. The leader then diverted their attention by telling them that the people of Scotland had no redress till they pulled down the Catholic changes. At the word the obtaining lic chapels. At the word, the obedient ed away to the chapels of the foreign ambassadors, which they speedily set on fire and demolished. On the following Monday numbers of idle and profligate persons, ever ready for riot and plunder, swelled the ranks of the incendiary mob. This accession of strength added to their violence. Several houses of prominent Catholics were attacked, plundered and destroyed. As their fury increased, they no longer made any distinction. All property was alike to them. Tros Tyriusque nullo discrimine agitur. They hurried to Newgate and demanded the immediate release of some of their ass ciates that were imprisoned there. This demand being rejected, they threw fire-brands and combustibles into the keep-er's dwelling house. The flames spread rapidly, and the whole building was soon in a blaze. In the confusion and terror of the moment all the prisoners, more than three hundred escaped and igned the three hundred, escaped and joined the rioters. Five other prisons were treated in the same fashion. The new prison, Clerkenwell, the King's Bench, the Fleet Clerkenwell, the King's Bench, the ricet prison and new Bridewell were given to to the flames, together with many private residences. On that Monday night, London was seen blazing in thirty-six different places at once. The mob then made for the Bank of England, where, it would accepant they met with resistance would appear, they met with resistance for the first time. They were severely punished by the soldiers on duty there. The military now came in from the country; and it was time. The King and council, without waiting for the tardy action of the civic powers, gave orders to the officers to use vigor. ously the force at their command, and scatter the rioters. Meanwhile, much damage was done, and more was feared. Such scenes of outrage and brutality, and no means at hand, at least no employed, for checking the disorder, for

so long a time, could not but disgrace the country in the estimation of foreign

nations. It was a whole week before tranquility was restored; and then it was found that 458 persons had been killed or wounded, whilst many perished from intoxication. Twenty-five of the most violent rioters were hanged. Under a warrant of the Secretaries of State. Load

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prised, although, indeed, considering the public notice, they could expect nothing less, to observe the approach of fifty thousand persons, distinguished by blue cockades in their hats, bearing the inscription "No Popery" Lord George presented the petition and moved that it be taken into immediate consideration. Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons of the year, and by either young er old. In this way the three busy B's are always at work and doing good.

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