

vice, imagining it to proceed only from concern for his safety, and reflecting that the presence of a sovereign raises the courage of the soldiery. His death happened four days before that of the queen. She, on the day he was killed, appeared melancholy and sad, and said to those about her: "Perhaps this day a greater evil hath befallen Scotland than any this long time." On the fourth day her pains being somewhat abated, she got up, and went into her oratory, where she received the holy Vlaticum. Then feeling the redoublement of her fever with her pains return upon her, she laid herself down again, and desired the chaplains to recite the psalms by her, and to recommend her soul to God. In the mean time she called for the Black Cross. She embraced, and signed herself frequently with it; than held it with both her hands before her, and with her eyes fixed upon it, recited the Miserere psalm and other prayers. Her son Edgar coming in from the army, she asked how his father and brother did? He, fearing to alarm her said they were well. She answered him: "I know how it is." Then lifting up her hands to heaven, she praised God, saying: "I thank thee Almighty God, that in sending me so great an affliction in the last hour of my life, thou wouldst purify me from my sins, as I hope by thy mercy." Not long after finding her last moments to approach, she repeated from the prayers of the church for that occasion, the following aspiration: "O Lord Jesus Christ, who by thy death hast given life to the world, deliver me from all evil." Praying thus, she was loosed from the bonds of her mortal body on the 16th of November, 1093, in forty-seventh year of her age. She was canonized by pope Innocent IV. in 1251. Her feast was removed by Innocent XII. 1693, from the day of her death to the 10 of June. Her body was interred, according to her desire in the church which she had built in honor of the Holy Trinity at Dumfermlin, fifteen miles from Edinburgh. At the change of religion in Scotland, the remains of St. Margaret and her husband were privately rescued from the plundering mob, and the principal parts afterwards carried into Spain, when King Philip II. built a chapel in the palace of the Escorial, in honor of St. Margaret, for their reception. They still continue there with toe inscription on the shrine: "St. Malcolm, King, and St. Margaret, Queen." But the head of St. Margaret having been carried to Edinburgh, to queen Mary Stuart, after her flight into England, it was by a Benedictin monk conveyed to