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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

Parliam

At length, in March, 1803, Mr. Mc. Donell obtained the sign manual for a grant of land to every officer and soldier of the Glengarry regiment, whom he should introduce into Upper Canada. Such good fortune must meet with opposition. As soon as the fact became known the Highland proprietors took alarm and endeavored by every means that could be though of to prevent their people from emigrating. The regulans of the emigrant act were rigidly enforced, and many of the poor men, after soling their effects and repairing with their families to the ports of embarka-tion, were not permitted to leave the country. Such was the effect produced by the fears and threats of the Highland lairds on the Home Ministry, that even Lord Hobart, Colonial Secretary of State, urged Mr. McDonell to conduct his urged Mr. McDonell to conduct his emigrants to Upper Canada, by way of the United States, in order that the odium of directly assisting emigration from the Highlands might be avoided, there being at that time a Provincial law which granted 200 acres of land to every loyal subject entering Upper Canada from the United States with the Canada from the United States with the intention to settle in the Province. Mr. McDonell could not be guided by this advice; and, headless of opposition, made his way to Upper Canada with his followers, as he best could, in the years 1803 4. He may be said to have actu aily smuggled away his people, so numerous and so verations were the restrictions that stood in the way of their

eparture. Mr. M. Donell landed in Quebec in 1803 and was immediately appointed to the mission of St Raphael, Upper Canada, A remarkable incident oc-curred at his landing. There were no wharves in those days at Quebec. What wharves in those days at Quebec. What bappened in consequences may well be alluded to as showing the extraordinarily powerful physique which characterized the Highlanders of a generation or two sgo. The ship lay out in the river and Mr. McDonell was considering the best way of getting ashore, when, as he bim-self related to cheralier W. J. Mac Donell, of Toronto, "is time straubing Donell, of Toronto, "a time strapping young tellow waded out to the ship, took me in his arms as if I had been a baby, and carried me ashore." Tais "fine strapping young fellow" was the cheva lier's uncle, John McDonell, in his day a her's uncle, John McDonell, in his day as renowned "North Wester," who died about forty vears ago, at his resid ence, Point Fortune, on the Ottawa. It has been well remarked: "there were guants in those days." Mr. McDonell, the chaplain, was himself a man of includent stature, six feet four inches in height and stout in proportion in beight and stout in proportion. What, then, must not the fine fellow who what, then, must not the fine fellow who carried him so easily have been? Bishop McDonell related, as the cheva-lier informs us, that Golonel John Mc Donell, the father of the young fellow, John McDonell, one spring morning when the ice was breaking up, ran into his son's room and cried out, "John, you are a pretty fellow to be lying abed at this time of day, while a poor man is being carried down the river on a csk³ of ice." John at once leapt from his John at once leapt from his couch, bastened down to the river, plunged in, "unaccoutred as he was," rescued the man who was on the point plunged of perishing, and returned in triumph to the paternal dwelling.

The ex chaplain's strength and cour age were not inferior to his stature. Later, when bishop at Kingston, which was at that time a hot bed of Orangeism, he was called upon together with his Vicar-General, Mr. William McDonald, Vicar-General, Mr. William McDonald, one 12th of July, to assist in quelling a riot. His splendid figure was conepicu-ous. A worthy disciple of King William (unworthy we should say, for King William opposed all he could the en acting of the penal laws), in a state of great excitement, pressed through the crowd, declaring his intention to have "a hit at that big anti-Christ." The

tions, as they seemed to imply a sus-picion that the difficulties referred to would discourage him. All that those unfortunate exiles desired was that they should be independent of public had been already received at the British Sir John Hippisely had been similarly employed. The newspapers of the day, in alluding to these well known facts, expressed no disapprobation. It was in they should be independent of public support. In return for their services they asked only food and clothing Many of them were applying diligently to the study of the Erglish language. Bishop Hay met with some whose pro ficiency was very great. The opinion of his condjutor appears to have been in harmony with his own; for, before the end of the very there were aix emigrant contemplation, even, to introduce into Parliament a measure for establishing official relations between the British and Roman courts. In order to prepare the way for so great a change Mr. Hippisley had charge to ask the Scotch agent at Røme, in the name of his Government, to supply any descent to provide the to supply any documents proving the desire of Propaganda that the British Catholics should live in submission to the established Government, especially end of the year, there were six emigrant French priests on duty in Scotland. From their anxiety to make for themselves an their anxiety to make for themselves an independent livelihood many of the emigrants sought to subsist by teaching in parts of the country where there were no Catholics. One of these applied to Bishop Hay for permission to say Mass without a server and without any person being present. This good priest, who was formerly Vicar General of Livieux, taught French in a part of the country where it was impossible to hear Mass, and where there was not a single Catho-lic. Considering the circumstances the bishop gave him permission, according to his application, on Suadays and holidays. But afterwards, doubting his authority in the matter, he applied specially to the Holy See. during the years 1715 and 1745. It was of great importance to secure the favor of the Pope to the proposed measure, Mr. Hippisley, accordingly, asked for an Italian translation of a narrative of the repeal of the penal laws in England which Mr. Macpherson had given to Cardinal Antonelli. This translation, Mr. Hippisley delivered with his own hand to the Holy Father. Although not at Rome in the quality of an ambas-sador, Mr. Hippisley possessed more in fluence than all the foreign ambasesdors together. The envoy from England was in high favor with the British Catholics at Rome. The clergy, secular and regu-lar, joined in a public address to him, testifying their appreciation of his strenuous endeavors to establish anew friendly relations between the British and Demonstrations between the British

the Holy See. Bishop Geddes, meanwhile, although the weakness in bis srms and hands was increasing, continued to apply with his usual diligence to literary pursuits, and completed this summer his paper on Catholic affairs in Scotland in the years 1745-46

and Roman courts, whilst at the same time showing much friendliness to Cath olics generally. The British Catholics resident at Rome, in like manner, ex-pressed the gratification afforded them He contemplated writing a lite of Bos covich and was expecting from Rome some materials for the purpose. The agent there informed him that a fellowpressed the gratification afforded them by the conduct of the Pope in opening his ports for the supply of the British fleet and by causing a British regi-ment of cavalry to be honorably re-ceived and entertained for three months in the Papal States. The Pope, more-over, as a mark of his special esteem for the British nation, presented each officer with a gold medal. The negotiations conducted by Mr. Hippisley, no doubt, largely contributed towards these agent there informed him that a fellow-countyman of his was collecting matter for a biography of the admirable Creigh-ton. Perhaps the bishop could throw some light on his history? To this the invalid replied that the life written by Sir Thomas Urquhart, which he had read long ago, was of suspicious authority; and some of the statements were proved absoluted false by their anachronisms. largely contributed towards these friendly intercommunications. This was expressed in the address, which also alluded to the approbation by the British and some of the statements were proven absolutely false by their anachronisms. The late Lord Hailes had published a life of Creighton. There was also an account of him in the *British Biography*. Cabinet of Mr. Hippisley's diplomatic services and the esteem which they had But the most authentic history of him that Bishop Geddes had ever seen, was won for him among all the members of the Roman Court. Parties who took a deep interest in these matters, now hoped to see the diplomatist speedily appointed British Minister at the Papal inserted in the dedication of Cicero's Paradoxa (inscribed to Creighton by Aldus Minutius the younger), and in the annotations of that work. It was published about the year 1581, when Greighton was actually at Venice. The small chapel house at Aberdeen,

appointed british Minister at the Papal court. It was suggested that the bishops of Scotland should present to Mr. Hip-pisley a complimentary address, Mgr. Erskine, however, advised that a private assurance of their gratitude for his services would be more to the purpose in the actual state of matters. Bishop Gaddes, accordingly, addressed to Mr. in which the invalid bishop resided, was now well filled. Beside the bis! nephew, Mr. John Gordon, who was the officiating priest of Aberdeen, there were Mr. Farquarson and three Dousi students who had been lately boarding in in the actual state of matters. Bishop Geddes, accordingly, addressed to Mr. Hippiley a polite private letter. In reply, the diplomatist assured him of his own friendly dispositions and those of the British Government towards the Glenlivat with Mr. Paters four occupied the upper story. This last arrangement had not proved satis factory, owing chiefly to the impracticable Britain, in whose behalf he hoped to see substantial justice finally meted out by the nation. Some students from Dousi, who were desided for Valladolid, may be mentioned here, as their names were long familiar to many Catholics of more recent times. They were William Wal-lace, so long chaplain, afterwards, at in the biase of the seminary was shortly joined by Mr. Andrew Scott, who had passed the pre-burga. Mr. Farquarson's office was that of preparing the four youths for ordina Holy See and the Catholics of Great mentioned here, as their names were long familiar to many Catholics of more recent times. They were William Wal-lace, so long chaplain, afterwards, at Traquair; Alexander Badenock, known, for several years, as an able and editying priest at Edinburgh, and George Gordon, tor a long time highly esteemed in the North, as the priest of Dufftown. In North, as the priest of Dufftown. In North, as the priest of Sanit Here and the source at the several the priest of the source at the several the several the priest of the source at the several the priest of the source at the several the priest of the source at the several the seve North, as the priest of Dufftown. In their voyage from London to Spain they were driven, by stress of weather, as far as the coast of Brazil. They were three months on their passage; and it cost the mission £100, in addition to the expense of their journey from Oporto to Valladolid. The Principal there did not think that the talents of Mr. Wallsce were equal to those of his two com

were equal to those of his two com-panions. But he described him as solid, are full though less numerous might have been expected. He re-tained, however, Mr Farquarson thought, parlies. But no described inin as solid, wery exact in the performance of his duties, and, withal, a friend of his books. This was a moderate estimate. If Mr. Wallace had applied his abilities or four years of his Spanish pension re-If Mr. Wallace had applied his abilities to general literature he would have figured among the lights of his time, Some controversial writings which only he produced, like most works of the was in straitened circumstances.

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"a hit at that big anti-Christ." The bishop looked at him, and in his calm, deliberate manner, jerked out: "It would be the dearest blow that ever you struck." The pretended discuple instantly unbridded subsi

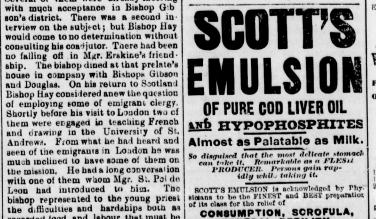
On arriving in Upper Canada Mr. Mac Donell presented his credentials to Lieutenant General Hupter, who was at the time Lieutenant Governor of the the time Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and obtained for his followers the land allotted to them according to the Sign Manual. He took up his residence in the County of Glengarry, and had there his chief dwelling place for a quarter of a century. Very few of the emigrants who had previously arrived in the county had provinced legal tenures the country had procured legal tenures for the lands on which they were settled. In consequence of this state of matters, he repaired to York, and, after a good deal of trouble, obtained patent deeds for 160,000 acres of land in favor of his new clients. After some further delay patents for the lands of his own follow. ers were also secured. Thus, Mr. Mac-Donell, the Moses of his people, if he did not conduct them through a wilderness, their interview was discussed the subject of employing some of the French emi-grant priests on the Scotch mission. Several of them were already laboring with much acceptance in Bishop Gib brought them in safety over the great ocean notwithstanding the most formid. ble opposition, and established them, although not in a land actually flowing with milk and honey, in a country that abounds in every product conducive to healthful life. His next care was to provide churches, of which there were only three in the whole Province on his ari val, two of wood and one a stone build ing. There were no more than two pricets, one a Frenchman who knew not a word of the English language, the other an Irishman who soon afterwards left the There was, thus, a vast field country. There was, thus, a vast field for Mr. McDonell's missionary labors; and he devoted himself to them during

and be devoted himself to them during the remainder of his days. Having seen our Catholic Highlanders, under the guidance of Mr. McDonell, securely and permanently settled in Canada, we go back a few years and find an English gentleman, Sir John Hippesly, who was a member of Parliament and a Dengistant and a production for the settled for the settled by the settled by the settled for the settled for the settled for the settled by the settled for the settled by the settled for the settled by the settled for the settled fo a Protestant, laudably endeavoring to establish diplomatic relations between the courts of Rome and great Britain. It was no secret that Papal envoys, although not publicly recognized as such,

kind, are now forgotten. The Principal gave Mr Badenoch credit for talents as well as uncommon application; and, what was even of more importance, he possessed the art of securing the affec tion of his companions and the con fidence of his superiors. Mr. Gordon he

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the utmost cordiality; and the visit was repeated the following week. He also visited Monsignor Colbert, Bishop of Raodes, who had done signal service in the dispute with Principal Gordon. This excellent prelate introduced him to the emigrant bishop, St. Pol de Leon. At their interview was discussed the subject Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents. To lesson mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspersia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."



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