

LONDON

THE LATE KING OF SARDINIA—A solemn High Mass, for the repose of the soul of King Charles Albert, took place on Wednesday at the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The Service commenced at eleven o'clock. The Pontifical High Mass of Requiem was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, V. A. L. D. The Assistant Priest the Rev. Wm O'Connor, M.A., and Senior Chaplain of the Sardinian Legation. The Deacon the Rev. Dr. Baldacconi. The Sub-Deacon Rev. Di Melia. The Master of the Ceremonies the Rev. John Wheelo, M.A. More than one hundred Catholic Clergymen, habited in surplice, stole, and cassock, assisted in chanting the solemn office. The singing was under the direction of Signor Sixto Perez. The music was Mozart's short "Missa De Requiem." After the High Mass, the Funerary Oration was delivered by the Bishop; after which followed the Absolution according to Roman ritual. The whole terminated at one o'clock. Prince Maurice de Montleart, half brother to his Majesty King Charles Albert; Baron de Isola, Charge d'Affairs of Sardinia; Count Corti, Attache to the Legation; and the Chev. Heath, Consul-Gen., were stationed near the bier during the service. Among those present at the ceremony were the French Ambassador, Baron and Baroness Montherot, and M. de Breuille, Secretary of the Embassy; the Belgian Minister and M. Drouet, First Secretary of Legation; the Brazilian Charge d'Affairs and M. Pinto, Attache to the Legation; General Count de Chabannes, A.D.C., Prince Torremuzzo, Baron and Baroness Marochatti, Madame Dupont, Count Avigdor, Mr. Panizzi, Count and Countess Repoli, Dr. Granville, Mr. Gallenga, &c. The diplomatic corps attended in their uniforms, the members of the order of knighthood wearing their respective insignia. Several gentlemen from the Foreign Office attended in private and stood round the catafalque. Some of the Foreign Ministers were prevented from being present at the solemn rites by absence from town. The chapel was hung with black draperies. The bier was of black velvet and silver lace, with the crown, the orb, and other emblems of royalty placed on the top. It was elevated in front of the altar, and had displayed at each corner the Royal and national standards of Sardinia. The bier and the insignia of sovereignty were covered with crape, spotted with silver stars, and the colours were also looped up with crape. Beneath the coffin were large escutcheons of the Sardinian Cross, surmounted by a crown, and escutcheons were displayed in front of the gallery bearing the insignia, of the Sardinian orders of knighthood. Above the whole was a canopy of black drapery, suspended from a very large crown, which was surmounted by a cross. The crown and Royal Arms of Sardinia were emblazoned upon a hatchment executed with great taste and elegance. The following was the inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of pious, noble, and valiant Charles Albert, King, soldier, citizen, favoured by God, and beloved by the people; in prosperity moderate in adversity firm; who departed this life at Oporto, on the 18th June, 1849. Pray for his peace and repose." After the ceremony, the members of the diplomatic corps who were present were introduced to the Right Reverend Dr. Wiseman.

WENLOCK AND ALDENHAM—NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS.—The morning of the 2d September, 1849, was for several of the inhabitants of Bridgenorth, Middleton, Lenley and Aldenham, a heavenly time, full of holy rejoicing. The Rev. Father Ruitz, Missioner of the Order of the Immaculate Conception, and Superior of the above Mission, assisted by a Deacon and Sub-Deacon, and four other clergy, habited in copes, presented themselves at the door of the church, and after the usual interrogations, introduced processionally eight recent converts, besides seventy-two others previously received, which makes up the number of eighty newly-admitted children of our Holy Mother, the Catholic Church. As they were introduced, the "Veni Creator" was intoned, after which the Rev. Father being seated in the midst of the presbytery, one after another of the converts knelt down before him, and the ceremonies prescribed by Holy Church and the usual prayers were gone through. The converts were then baptised, and a sermon was preached explaining the sacrament of Baptism and the duties implied by a reception into the Holy Catholic Church. Solemn Mass was then celebrated, followed by the "Te Deum" the Litanies of our Blessed Lady, the "Pantum Ergo," and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the

functions being performed with great dignity; and it was truly touching to witness them, considering the number of persons who had just voluntarily embraced the true Faith. At the invitation of the Rev. Father Superior of Aldenham, a *dejeune* took place in the ruins of the beautiful Abbey of Wenlock. One of the converts, an ex-Protestant Minister, took the opportunity of publicly retracting all he had said and done in his ignorance, against the Catholics, and of expressing the happiness he felt in his mind, that God had given him light and grace to know his errors and to embrace the true Catholic religion. Many persons afterwards presented themselves to thank the Rev. Father for the erection of a Catholic Mission in Wenlock, and we understand several Protestants have expressed to him the doubts they felt relative to their religious beliefs, and Catholics applied for confession, who had hitherto neglected their religious duties. On the 3rd September Mass was celebrated for the first time at Wenlock since the fearful epoch of the "Reformation," the chapel was crowded with a devout concourse of the Faithful. The Rev. Father Ruitz, in returning to his residence at Aldenham, in the habit of a Missioner, with crucifix at his side, was courteously saluted by the passers by. [The above is the substance of a letter kindly forwarded to us by a worthy Italian Catholic who was present.]—*Tablet*.

THE PAPACY AND CIVILIZATION—"I am far from joining," says the Roman correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "in the indiscriminate invectives which the great majority of English polemical writers and travellers in Italy have directed against the Papal Government of former days. It was always the munificent patron of science and learning, and under its auspices the arts of peace flourished, whilst the larger portion of Europe was immersed in ignorance and barbarism. The Leos, the Pauls, the Clements, the Benedicts, the Gregories, have left memorials of their grandeur, upon which the rudest of mankind cannot look unmoved. I speak not merely of the glorious fane which they reared for the service of religion, and in which the great architect of the universe is worthily worshipped, but of edifices and ordinances of public utility and civic beneficence, which prove that the Pontiffs always attentively regarded the health and comfort of their subjects, and were often the zealous friends of industrial progress. In spite of all the assertions to the contrary which I have read in the books of English tourists, who take their ideas of the Papal States from what they see on the road between Civita Vecchia and Rome regard the Roman agriculture as equal or superior to the vaunted rural economy of Tuscany. Throughout all the eastern and northern provinces, where nature has not, as in the west, frustrated the efforts of industry, or churlishly stinted its rewards, the face of the country everywhere bears the marks of skillful and careful cultivation. The neatly-divided fields and plows, the well-trimmed fences, the absence of anything like slovenliness in the appearance of the rich and teeming crops, would do no discredit to the foremost agricultural science of our own country, though the Roman work with a much less complicated machinery than is now the fashion in England. I am well aware that I should tread on dangerous and delicate ground if I approached the terrible questions of thrashing machines, or bullocks versus horses; but, after all, these are matters of mere expediency, to be regulated by the circumstances of each particular country. The well-built towns, mostly perched on the crests of the hills (a memorial of feudal times), have an air of stateliness and grandeur, especially from a distance, which I have never seen matched elsewhere. Nature, indeed, has been lavish of her gifts to Italy; in no country of the world are all the substances which best subserve public commodity found in greater abundance, though coal and iron, the great staples of manufacture, may be deficient. In one particular we have a lesson to learn from the urban economy of the Romans. Fountains of the purest and coolest water embellish the public places of the cities, and gurgle through the streets in living rills that allay the virulence of the summer heats, and supply the first want of life in a plenty that may well be envied by the inhabitants of cities like London, whose store of water is drawn from filthy streams, and stinted by the rapacity of monopolising companies. The fountain of Trevi, at Rome, forms a monument to Benedict XIV., nobler than his restoration of the Lateran; and the *Acqua Paola* may well incite the devout Catholic to bless the memory of Paul Borghese."

MR. BENNETT, OF ST PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—The Rev. Mr. Bennett, incumbent of St. Paul's, Pastor of the Prime Minister of England, and a Tractarian of the first water, has just published certain prayers, of which the following are extracts—"It may be suggested, in order that the prayers may be offered up at the same time, that the following hours would be appropriate, namely—six, nine, a.m.; twelve, noon; three, six, nine, p.m.; twelve midnight." In the part of the prayers headed "Intercession," the following petitions occur—"O Thou who didst die and rise again, to be Lord both of the dead and the living, whether we live or die, Thou art our Lord. Lord, have pity on living and dead." And again we have the following—"For the souls of those who are in pain and suffering, We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord. For the souls of the dying now instantly meeting Thee, We beseech Thee to hear good Lord. For the souls of those departed in the Faith of Thy holy name, that they may have their perfect consummation and bliss, we beseech Thee to hear us good Lord." On this precious Prayer Book the *Record* makes the following remarks—"We do not know how the Bishop of London regards those directions given to the people of his diocese to pray for the dead; nor are we surprised to learn, that the Rev. Cyril N. Page, of the Broadway, Westminster, on whose ministry the young people of the National Society in that locality attend, is busy circulating the document among his people. It is the third edition of the publication which lies before us. How the National Society can subject the young people committed to their care to the teaching of a person of whose instruction this is a specimen; and how men of scriptural principle can remain connected with a society who year after year, amidst strong remonstrances to the contrary, persist in having the children of the society so initiated into the principles of Rome, it is difficult for a simple minded Christian to imagine."—*British Banner*.

DEATH OF THE SUPERIORESS OF BAGGOT-STREET CONVENT—It is with exceeding great regret we have to record the death of Mother Mary Cecilia Marmion, late Superioress of the Convent of Mercy, Baggot-street, which sad event occurred on the 15th inst., in the 47th year of her age, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with true Christian patience. The holy lady, who has been so distinguished for her great charity and zeal, had the happiness of seeing several new foundations of the institute established through her exertions, not only in Ireland and England, but also on different parts of the Continent, and in the New World. The solemn Office and High Mass for the repose of her soul took place on Monday last, at eleven o'clock, in the chapel of the Convent, and was attended by nearly fifty clergymen from the different parts of the city and county. Immediately after the Mass, the body was conveyed to the burial ground at the rear of the Convent, preceded by the procession of the Clergy, and followed by about forty of the religious sisters, whose sorrowful countenances indicated how much they felt the loss they have sustained, but which must, if possible, be still more severely felt by the numerous poor for whom she provided protection and relief, and who could always with confidence look to her as a tender and affectionate mother. Surely a life spent in such holy and charitable labours must be entitled to participate in that encomium—"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

THE SCRAMBLE—Anything like the excitement in the west of the county Limerick, between cess collectors, poor-rate collectors and landlords' bailiffs, hauling, dragging, and scrambling one with another, in the effort to be first in the seizure of the occupiers' corn, has, we are informed never yet been paralleled. The scramble for coppers flung among a crowd would afford but a faint notion of the struggle between the "limbs of the law," for the unfortunate tenant's only dependence. In most of the instances not a morsel of grain food, not one sheaf of corn has been left. In the potato crop the disease is advancing, and in one or two months that resource will also disappear.—*Limerick Examiner*

MARRIAGE OF THE CLERGY—The following is announced under the head of "Ecclesiastical," in the *Oxford Herald*:—"In consequence of the death of Mrs. Summer, lady of the Bishop of Winchester, his Lordship has acquainted the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Diocese of Winchester that the visitation, intended to have been holden at the latter end of the present month, will not take place this year."

ANGLICAN OPINIONS ON THE SYNOD OF PARIS—"Our readers," says the *Guardian*, "will peruse with interest the outline given below of the course of proceeding adopted by the Council. The members rise at five a.m., and take their meals together, and observe the hours, and pass a considerable portion of the day in religious exercises. It is difficult to avoid contrasting this with the frigid and easy semi-convivial sort of character which such an assembly, it may be feared, would wear in England. It is in the spirit which prompts these observances that the English Clergy must assemble, if the Councils which we hope to see restored are to be of real benefit to the Church; and, in matters of detail, they may, perhaps, borrow some useful hints, from the practice of a Synod convened under the auspices of so very learned a canonist as Archbishop Sibour."

IRISH TALENT—Two Irishmen now preside over the most eminent corporations of savants in the United Kingdom. Lord Rosse being the President of the Royal Society, and Doctor Roman Robinson of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now assembled at Birmingham.

We understand that the Rev. Angus Mackenzie, of the Roman Catholic congregation, Eskdale, has received 3*l*. from Sir Robert Peel for distribution amongst the poor of that congregation.—*Inverness Courier*.

ASSOCIATION

For the Propagation of the Faith,

Established in Halifax, 22d January, 1843.

This pious and truly charitable "Institution" of the Propagation of the Faith was founded at Lyons, in the year 1822; it is now established throughout France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Ireland, England &c. Its object is to assist, by Prayers and Alms, the Catholic Missionaries who are engaged in preaching the Gospel in distant and especially idolatrous Nations.

To become a MEMBER of this Institution, two conditions only are requisite, viz:—

1st.—To subscribe the small sum of one Half-penny per week.

2nd.—To recite every day a *Pater* and *Ave* for the Propagation of the Faith—or it is sufficient to offer, with this intention, the *Pater* and *Eve* of our daily Morning or Evening Prayers, adding each time, "*St. Francis Xavier, pray for us.*"

The following Indulgences are granted to the Members of the Association throughout the world, who are in communication with the parent institution in France, viz:

1st.—A Plenary Indulgence on the 3d May, the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, on the 3d Dec., the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Patron of the Institution; and once a month, on any day, at the choice of each Subscriber, provided he say, every day within the month, the appointed prayer.

To gain the Indulgence he must be sorry for his sins, go to confession, receive the Holy Communion, and visit devoutly the Parish Church or Chapel, and there offer up his prayers for the prosperity of the Church, and for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff. In case of sickness or infirmity subscribers are dispensed from the visit to the Parish Church, provided they fulfil to the best of their power, and with the advice of their Confessor, the other necessary conditions.

2nd.—An Indulgence of an hundred days, each time that the prescribed prayer will, with at least a contrite heart, be repeated, or a donation made to the Missions, or any other pious or charitable works performed.

All these Indulgences, whether plenary or partial, are applicable to the souls in purgatory.

THE ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH, published once every second month, communicate the intelligence received through the several Missions throughout the world, and a return of the receipts from each diocese and their distribution, is given once a year.

Meetings of the Halifax Association are held in the Cathedral Vestry four times a year, under the presidency of the Bishop.

Donations or subscriptions from the country may be remitted to any of the Rev. gentlemen at St. Mary's. July 2*l*.

Paper Hangings and Borders.

THE Subscriber has received by the Brig. Halifax a large assortment of ROOM PAPER, Window Blinds and Borders, of New Patterns and low Prices. JAMES DONOHOU, May 6. No. 30 Hollis Street.