

SEDGLEY PARK.

I first paid a visit to this time-honoured establishment in 1847. At that period the Rev. Henry Smith, son of Mr. H. Smith, Cannon-street, in this town, was president. He is now a monk of the Cistercian Order at the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard, in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. The name of Sedgley Park had long been familiar to me: I heard of its fame, and had had for my school-fellows several good and virtuous youths, who there received the early rudiments of their education. My first, no less than my second visit last week, was a source of no small gratification to me. I was delighted with the hospitality shown me, with the kindness and affability of the superiors, the personal attention and civility of the masters, their zeal and earnestness for the moral and intellectual improvement of their pupils, and the respectful demeanour and orderly training of the pupils themselves. The school at present numbers 122 scholars, of whom fourteen are from this county, and out of the number five carried away prizes at the late exhibition, viz., William Horn and Richard Duckett, Preston, James Fisher, Blackburn, Richard Holden, Brownedge; and William Henry England, Liverpool. Silver medals, for good conduct, were awarded to George Heveringham, and George Taylor Smith. The exhibition, which passed off with considerable eclat, was closed with the distribution of prizes, and the song of "Dulce Domum," "Home, sweet home," with which the old walls sounded to the echo. The "Park," as a school, is of ancient date, established at a time when scarcely a Catholic school was to be found in England. It was first begun at Betley, near Newcastle-under-Lyne; was thence transferred to Sedgley Park, two miles from Wolverhampton, and opened on Lady-day, 1763. The Revs. Hugo Kendal and Thomas Southworth, his nephew, both Lancashire men, the latter a native of Salmesbury, and a descendant of the family of the Southworths, of the Higher Hall, were its first presidents. The present president is the Rev. James Brown, formerly prefect of studies at Oscott College. He succeeded the Rev. Henry Smith. The "Park" prides itself on being the cradle and nursery of a long line of Catholic bishops, priests, and men distinguished for learning, and who have risen to eminence and fortune. Of the bishops who there received their first education, were Bishops Milner, Smith, Penswick, Briggs, Baggs, and Wareing, and the number of priests, I believe amounts to more than 200. The Rev. Rowland Broomhead, so celebrated in his day in Manchester, was one of the earliest of the Park students. Dr. Crathorne, so well known and remembered in this county, was also here educated, as was the Rev. John Chetwode Eustace, author of the "Classical Tour" besides a number of other illustrious and distinguished persons.—B. Preston.—*Preston Guardian*.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVES.

The following notice has been published by order of the Sanatory Committee of New York, under the sanction of the Medical Council: Be temperate in eating and drinking. Avoid raw vegetables and unripe fruit. Abstain from cold water when heated, and above all from Ardent Spirits, and a habit have rendered them indispensable, take much less than usual. Sleep and clothe warm. Do not sleep or sit in a draught of air. Avoid getting wet. Attend immediately to all disorders of the bowels.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Dr. Newton, of Cincinnati, communicates to the Gazette of that city, a preparation for the cholera, prescribed by his friend, Dr. King, which he recommends to the attention of the public. The preparation is composed as follows.

"Of well and properly prepared charcoal, two parts, sublimated sulphur, one part, super-carbonate of soda, one part. The articles to be well and thoroughly mixed and triturated together. Of this mixture from ten to sixty grains are to be given in mucilage or albumen every 5, 10 or 20 minutes, as the urgency of the case requires, to be continued until relief is obtained, after which it is to be given every 3 or 4 hours; as a preventive of cholera, half a teaspoonful should be taken as above, every morning: it purges, the quantity must be lessened."

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—The Clergy of the Diocese of Boston, at their last meeting on occasion of a spiritual retreat, unanimously resolved among themselves to present to the Right Rev. John Bernard Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, together with the expression of their high regard for his personal character and

eminent virtues, some lasting memorial of the sentiments of esteem and admiration entertained by the whole body of the clergy, for the dignified and amiable tone which marks his intercourse with them, and the wisdom and the ability by which his Episcopal government is pecuniarily distinguished. A competent person was engaged in Europe to aid in the accomplishment of this resolution. The views of the Clergy having been satisfactorily carried out, on Thursday, May 31st, the Reverend gentlemen who had acted as a committee for the purpose, and as many other priests of the Diocese as could without detriment to their flocks, met together at the Episcopal See, to the number of twenty five. The aged and esteemed Father French who will soon celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the sacred priesthood, presented to the Bishop the expression and testimonial of the sentiments of all the clergy of his Diocese towards him, as their beloved Superior and venerated Pontiff.

The offering consists of a grand folio Pontifical in four volumes, the largest and most complete to be had in Europe,—such as is used on the most solemn occasions in Rome—a Missal encased in "Vermeil," with various emblems in gold and silver, in the finest taste, and most elaborate style—a Bell,—the Bugia,—the cruets and stone, all in silver and gold of truly admirable Parisian workmanship—a basin and cover of solid silver, embossed with much skill, and richly gilt, and of size and proportion that might deserve the name of magnificent, and a beautifully designed and perfectly finished Crosier, of silver, richly gilt, (vermeil,) inlaid with precious stones, all of them of great beauty, and several of them of value as gems.

Besides the gratification which must be afforded to the beloved prelate by this expression of universal confidence and respect on the part of the clergy of his Diocese, the Catholic community will not be less rejoiced on knowing it than edified and instructed. The splendor brought around the Episcopal Throne and functions, which the pre-eminently august nature of the Episcopacy renders far from unbecoming, or out of place, will not appear to the eyes of the faithful solely as the lustre of gems and of gold. It will always be to them a shining proof of the harmony and love that bind all their pastors in unity of sentiment as well as of Faith to the worthy Chief Pastor whom the Holy Ghost has appointed over this portion of the Church.—*Cath. Observer*.

TORQUAY—One Step More to Rome!—Recently, the reverend curate, who is nicknamed "Mary Coghlan," because he sweeps and cleans the "sacred" part of the Church, gave notice that *matins* will be said at seven and a half o'clock on Sunday morning next, and the holy communion administered at eight, being Whitsunday. After the sermon, and before praying for the Bishop, this same curate, Coghlan, delivered the long, but usually neglected exhortation, earnestly calling upon sinners (especially those of any magnitude) to come to him, "or some other discreet person, being a minister of God," and "confess, their sins, so that he, or such other discreet person, might grant them 'absolution,' and fit them to partake of the communion.—*Western (England) Times*.

THE SIEGE OF ROME.

After the successful attack on the bastions in front of S. Pietro in Montorio, on the night of the 22d, when three breaches were carried by assault, nothing of importance took place for several days. The chief engineering officer declared that he would not sacrifice the principles of science to any temporary convenience, and that the position which denominated the city must be secure before any other operation be commenced. S. Pietro in Montorio was exactly the position he required, and no assault could safely be made until it, with the batteries that assisted it, were under French control; and though the army might be decimated by fever, or Rome be pillaged by the mob, nothing could be done whilst any part of the Janiculum was in the hands of an enemy. The assault in question seems to have been a brilliant affair.—At ten o'clock, and the most solemn silence, three columns of attack, each consisting of 200 grenadiers, flanked by 100 light troops, and followed by three divisions, of thirty men each, of sappers and miners, mounted the broken wall and gained a firm footing. Their ascent was not at first perceived, but the alarm was speedily given, and the Romans on the top of the breach and on the side parapets poured in several volleys of musketry. The column of attack nobly pushed on their way, and in a

short time full possession of the ground was obtained where the breaches had been made in bastions No. 6 and 7, and in the curtain uniting them. The grenadiers carried everything at the point of the bayonet, and secured as many as 106 prisoners, the loss in killed and wounded on the part of the garrison not being yet ascertained. At eleven o'clock the position was won, and instantly 300 men, each carrying a gabion, a shovel, and pick, set to work, and in a very short time the safety of the troops was assured. The assault on the breaches was facilitated by two diversions of the line—the first by one battalion, one squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, between the Porta S Paolo and the Porta S. Giovanni, and the second with three battalions, at the Porta del Popolo, in the direction of the Villa Borghese. These false attacks, which were fully supported, ceased as soon as the lodgment in the breach was effected.

On the 24th, 200 country waggons sent up to bring provisions to the camp, were lodged at Gaeta, all of which had been taken, within a few days, carrying wine into Rome for the service of the Triumvirate. It was clear from this that the French were masters of the principal avenues leading to the city on the south, and, from the reports of the carters, that wine and provisions are getting scarce within. The wine seized from these men was all thrown away, as the soldiers, finding it sweeter than their ordinary rations, fancied it was poisoned, and refused to drink it.

A private letter from Rome states that a grand Republican procession, at the head of which marched the Princess Belgioso, had taken place in that city with a view to excite the population to resist to the last. The Princess wore a Phrygian cap, and a black silk gown decorated with red ribands, and harangued the people as she advanced. She was followed by Messrs. Laviron and Pilkes, two Frenchmen, who each carried a red flag, with revolutionary devices, and by Mazzini, Garibaldi, Avezzana, &c. The effect of the demonstration, however, did not respond to the expectation of the revolutionists, the population viewing the exhibition with indifference if not disgust.

Meanwhile General Oudinot's delay has been exciting the greatest discontent in the minds of those in power at Paris, and at length on Monday, after a council of General officers held at the Elysee, it was settled not exactly to recall him, but to send General Bedeau to the camp to examine into the state of affairs, and if necessary to replace Oudinot. General Bedeau accordingly left Paris the same night. This measure would seem, however, to have been hasty, for the very next day, a telegraphic despatch arrived, announcing that a new bastion (No. 8), had been carried on the night of the 29th ult, and that on the next day the Roman Constituent Assembly passed a decree in the following terms—"The Assembly ceases a defence, which has become impossible, and remains at its post. It charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree." At the same time the Commander-in-Chief of the Roman army demanded, at seven o'clock, a suspension of hostilities, and announced the speedy arrival at the French head-quarters of a deputation of the Municipality of Rome.

Not very much mischief has been done, though the *Daily News* makes the most of it. The correspondent of that journal states that more or less injury has been sustained by the "Aurora" of Guido, a fresco in the Palazzo Rospigliosi; the temple of Fortuna Virilis, one of the most esteemed specimens of ante-imperial architecture extant; the Capitol, the churches of Santa Maria in Trastevere, St. Andrea della Valle, St. Carlo in Catihari (containing beautiful frescoes by Domenichino), and St. Cosimato (possessing paintings by Pinturicchio and valuable archives). The different consuls sent in a remonstrance to General Oudinot, but the truth was that he could not help himself. He had the choice of being driven from the breach or driving the Romans from the three batteries which impeded his progress on S. Pietro in Montorio. "In no case," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "has the Commander-in-Chief or the engineer directed shells against the town, and every calculation of distance and strength of powder is made to prevent the vertical fire passing its due limits; but I have no doubt that an occasional shot goes beyond the mark, and I heard the other day of a bomb having fallen on the other side of the Tiber."

Rumours are prevalent of the likelihood that the Pope may be induced, under the influence of Austria, to quit Gaeta and establish himself with the Papal Court at Bologna. The *Bologna Gazette* of the 26th ult., an-

nounces the departure for Gaeta of deputations from the Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce of that town, to invite the Pope to honour it with his august presence, and establish his residence there until better times and more propitious circumstances shall enable him to turn to his capital.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH

The Cross.—This Journal was originated under the auspices of that excellent and pious Institution, the Halifax Branch of the great Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith. We again invite the co-operation of our fellow Catholics in this and the neighboring Provinces. We especially court the valuable assistance of the members of the Association for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith. With their powerful aid, our circulation might be double its present amount in the city of Halifax alone, and to bring this useful weekly Periodical within the reach of every one in Halifax, we are anxious that our friends in different parts of the city should assist us in the sale of the Paper. The following have already promised their services in the kindest manner, to promote this religious work, and the Cross can be regularly had from them at an early hour on the mornings of publication. Mr. James Donohoe, Market Square. Mr. Forristall, corner of Brunswick and Jacob Streets; Mr. John Barron, corner of Gottingen and Cornwallis streets; Mr. Thomas Connor, adjoining St. Patrick's Church. Mr. Richard O'Neil, Water Street; Mr. Joseph Roles, Water Street, near Fairbanks' Wharf. Mr. Thomas Thorpe, Dartmouth.

We hope soon to have a long list of similar friends in every part of the city.

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 of subscriptions from the country may be remitted to any of the Rev. gentlemen at St. Mary's. July 21.