

THE RELIGIOUS PART OF THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE—THE RELIGIOUS POSITION OF HAYTI.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, June 4.)

Several of the city papers have recently stated, in the account of which they have given of the coronation of the Emperor Soulouque, that a Legate from the Pope had acted a very solemn and pompous part in the ceremony, and they have thereupon taken occasion to cast odium and ridicule on the venerable person of the Supreme Pontiff. The truth is, that the portion of the narrative above alluded to is wholly false; the clergyman who performed the rite of consecration had not been invested by the Holy See with the character and functions either of a nuncio or of a representative of any kind; he had received no appointment whatever. There can be no doubt that his Holiness would deem it a great happiness to confer upon the French part of the island an episcopal organization and hierarchy, but in order for this, the Haytien government, which calls itself Catholic, must make the laws of the land harmonise with the dogmas of the faith which it is supposed to profess and adhere to; and until that first step be taken, Pius IX. will continue to refuse entering into any arrangements with the new Emperor.

In a very remarkable article which appeared last year in the *Revue des Mondes*, the leading review of Paris, I have found some very interesting details in regard to the deplorable situation of the Church in Hayti. Although the Catholic religion has been for a long time back the only recognised one in the island, and although it still includes nominally almost its entire population, the Haytiens are not, in common with the rest of Christendom, bound by ties of hierarchy and submission to the chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic unity. The Emperor Christopher had, it is true, in 1811, erected an archiepiscopal see in the capital of his empire, and established bishoprics in its principal cities; but bishoprics cannot be formed and administered without bishops; and his black Imperial Majesty, on taking possession of the throne, applied to the Pope to appoint them; but his application, no doubt for very sufficient reasons, was not complied with. At a later date, Boyer opened with the Holy See negotiations of a more regular character, and in consequence, Right Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, was sent to Port au Prince upon two different occasions, with full powers to negotiate a Concordat. He managed, without any very great difficulty, to come to terms with the Haytien government, and a day had been appointed on which the treaty was to be signed with great solemnity, when certain bad priests, who, by their misconduct and the disorder of their lives, were much averse to the re-establishment of ecclesiastical discipline, by dint of assiduous intrigues, succeeded in bringing about the failure of the proposed Concordat. The Steam Bishop, *Il vescovo a Vopore*, as the Cardinals at Rome were wont to call him, had perhaps not been guarded enough in dealing with the interests and fears of these impostors.

Still, so great was the desire of the Holy See to provide for the spiritual wants of Hayti, and to begin the work of reforming the morals of its inhabitants, that in 1842 it entrusted a second mission to the island to Mgr. Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis. A narrative of his voyage is to be found in volume fourteen of the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, and in it the worthy prelate gives evidence of the hopes that had been awakened in his breast by the cordial and yet deferential welcome with which he had been received by the whole population. But the Negrophilists of France succeeded in persuading the Haytien government that it would fall an easy prey into the devouring jaws of Jesuitism, and their nonsensical calumnies prevailed, so that no arrangement could be effected.

Soulouque's desire to be anointed and crowned, like Napoleon, induced him to resume these interrupted negotiations, and last year a member of the Haytien Legation, at Paris, repaired to Rome, where he remained for a long time endeavoring to obtain the appointment of one or more Bishops. But he sought at the same time to get the church to recognise divorce as established by law, to obtain its consent to the maintenance in the code of Hayti of that law, which authorises only temporary marriages between white men and black women. Of course, the matter admitted of no compromise, and the contemplated Concordat (which Soulouque takes to be the name of some distinguished man connected with the court of Rome) was rejected by the Holy See.

In the French part of the island there are about fifty parishes; but, with a very few exceptions, the French, or Savoyard or Spanish priests, who attend to them are a set of wretches, who have been compelled to leave dioceses to which they belonged, after having been suspended from their sacerdotal functions. Others are priests in name only, and by virtue of forged certificates, so that it is quite a usual occurrence in Hayti to meet with Trappists, such as Leahy, or with Jesuits such as Lord—the priest who crowned Soulouque, and who by his own authority conferred upon himself the unusual title of Ecclesiastical Superior, is well known at Mobile, where he was forced to leave in consequence of his misconduct. But a short time ago he wrote to several priests in this city, requesting them to send him consecrated oil to be used at the anointing of Faustin I. As may be supposed, his communications have been suffered to remain unanswered. All these impostors are on the beat terms with the *vauz douc* witchcraft; and the worship of serpents, the sacrificial offerings of oxen, and a certain profanation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, are all of a like and constant practice. If Soulouque should show a desire to bring these monstrous customs to an end, if he should encourage by legal enactments legitimate marriages, so that the proportion of illegitimate births may cease to be, as at present, ninety-six per cent on the total number of births, then Rome, no longer liable to the accusation of being connected with a government which tolerates such abominations, will set about the work of regenerating the Haytien people.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces are for the most part favorable. At Manchester business has been checked by the renewed excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, but everything gives evidence of an extensive demand.—From Birmingham the reports show a decided increase of general orders, and in the manufacture of copper articles especially, notwithstanding the rise in the price of the material, there is great activity. In iron there have been large transactions at an advance.—

At Nottingham there has been unexpected dullness. A full average business has taken place in the woollen districts, and the Irish linen market has also been well maintained.—*Times*.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE MONTPENSIER.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at Dover, on Friday, June 28, on a visit to the august parent of the duke. The ex-Queen of the French, with Prince de Joinville and his Excellency Signor Isturitz (the Spanish ambassador), arrived by an early train from town in order to receive the illustrious travellers. At about half-past eight o'clock the Belgian packet *Chemin de Fer* entered the harbour, with their Royal Highnesses on board.—The Queen Amelia (who was standing on the quay with the Spanish Minister,) rushed forward to embrace the duke, her son, she had not seen him since the events that exiled the family of Louis Philippe from France. The royal personages proceeded by special train for Claremont.

THE NEW RIFLE MUSKET.—The Ordnance department have given directions to barrackmasters to issue to regiments of infantry 10 target frames and 10 traversing rests; and to each depot of infantry 8 target frames and 4 traversing rests for ball practice with the new rifle musket.

GRAIN FROM FRANCE.—From a Parliamentary paper just published, it appears that the quantity of corn, grain, meal, and flour imported into the United Kingdom in the year '51, from France, was 1,591,377 quarters, being the largest quantity from any country. The next largest quantity was 1,211,365 quarters from the United States of America.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—The member for Nottingham, whose strange conduct has lately attracted so much attention, has made but a short stay in the United States. He came a passenger in the *Europa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last. During the voyage the hon. member indulged in some of his vagaries, and at times created much amusement amongst the passengers. He could not be induced to wash or shave himself, and, as may well be conceived, his hirsute appendage had acquired remarkable prominence. One of the officers of the ship usually sat up with him at night; but nothing occurred to warrant interference. He called pretty frequently for his favorite libations of brandy and water, though, in this respect, his demands were not always complied with. He usually addressed the steward, jocosely, as "you ruffian," and when he obtained his liquor drank "her Majesty's health," in compliment to the attendant.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—On Tuesday much commotion was occasioned in the law courts at Westminster Hall by an unexpected visit of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, whose extraordinary conduct quite put a stop to the business of the courts for a time. The honorable member, who had only returned to town on Monday evening from his strange flight to America, had come down to the Hall in the hope of finding the house sitting, and learning that it was up for the holidays he took a stroll about the place, and at length sauntered into the Court of Exchequer. Elbowing his way through the crowd, he took his seat at the attorney's table, right facing their lordships.—For a minute or so he looked at their lordships, and listened to the argument which was going on with much earnestness; that, however, gave way to a strange wildness of demeanor, and waving and kissing his hand to the bench, he began to laugh in a very hearty style. The noise made by the unfortunate member prevented the argument which was before the court being proceeded with; the barrister sat down, and their lordships were considering apparently what was to be done, when the unhappy man burst forth in a loud tone of voice, and, half-grinning, said, waving his head to the Chief Baron, "How do you do, Sir Frederick Pollock?—very glad to see you looking so well, Sir Frederick; you're a noble fellow; I like you, I do; you're a good fellow." The ushers called "Silence!" and Mr. O'Connor perceiving, perhaps, that he was likely to be handed over to the care of an officer of the court, hurriedly snatched up his hat, and, laughing and bowing to the bench, took his departure. He next paid a visit to the Court of Common Pleas, to the discomfiture of the bench and bar. Taking a seat in the inner bar, he shook hands with several of the Queen's counsel, and began to nod and laugh at the judges. This he kept up for about five minutes, and on Mr. Justice Maule laying down some principle of law, he gave vent to a violent outburst of laughter, and appeared much amused. As his lordship was concluding each sentence he observed, "Ah!" "To be sure." "You are right." "Very strange." Mr. Justice Maule having concluded, Mr. O'Connor arose, and smiling and bowing, made his exit. He then visited the court where the Lords Justices, Lord Cranworth and Knight Bruce, were hearing appeals. After thrusting his hand into that of Sir W. P. Wood, who seemed to entreat him to retire, he moved across the court between the bench and the Queen's counsel's table, smiling at the learned judges, and saying in a low tone of voice, "Upright judge; just judge; most amiable, most estimable man!" He then nodded (with great familiarity), and withdrew, though his steps towards the door were somewhat accelerated by the sound of the word "Officer!" pronounced by Lord Justice Knight Bruce. He next visited the Lord Chancellor, and forcing his way below the inner bar, began to nod and smile with his former vigor. At length his demeanor excited the observation of the Lord Chancellor, who desired him to sit down. Mr. O'Connor again grinned and bowed to all near him, and made a hasty escape into Westminster Hall. He appeared all the worse for his transatlantic trip, and little doubt need now be entertained as to the condition of his mind.

A treaty for the extradition of criminal offenders has just been concluded and signed by the representatives of the governments of France and England. This new treaty provides ample remedy for the defects which rendered the treaty of 1843, concluded by the Earl of Aberdeen, almost a dead letter as far as regarded England. If it prove efficient this treaty will be immediately accepted as a model by the governments of Prussia, Sardinia, and Holland, who are anxious to conclude treaties with our government for the international extradition of criminal offenders as speedily as may be.—*Morning Post*.

THE GOLD MANIA IN IRE.—The gold fever has subsided; the ore of the Lomonds has been tried and found wanting. These lofty protuberances are in no danger of being levelled to glut the cupidity of man. To other and more distant climes must the gold-seekers hie to obtain the "dust" and the "nuggets."—*Scotsman*.

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION.—Sixty persons of all ages and sexes, part of the distressed population of the Island of Skye, went by the steamer to Liverpool to embark for Australia more than a fortnight ago, and 194 more have had their deposits paid, and all other arrangements made for their immediate departure. This indicates that a successful beginning has been made of the operations of the Highland Emigration Society. The emigrants are required to apply all their available means towards defraying the expense of their deposit and outfit, and what is deficient is paid in the proportion of one-third by the proprietor of the estate which is relieved by the departure of the emigrants, and two-thirds by the society, the whole to be repaid by the emigrants after their arrival in Australia, and to be re-applied in giving similar assistance to other emigrants.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—Emigration to the gold diggings of our Australian colonies is rapidly progressing. From the London papers we perceive that thirty vessels, of 23,000 tons, have been laid on for Port Phillip, Melbourne, Victoria, and other places in Australia. At Liverpool there are fifteen vessels of 14,950 tons, now loading for the same destination.—Every ship which sails from Liverpool is filled with emigrants.

The first steamer of the Australian Mail Company, which left London on Tuesday for Sydney (calling at Plymouth), has all her berths engaged, the number being forty-eight first class, seventy-two second, and sixty-two third. She will take out about £250,000 in sovereigns. Her trial trip, with the Inspectors of the Admiralty, was performed on Saturday, and her speed was stated to be greater than that of any screw-boat yet inspected by them. Although laden with cargo and 500 tons of coal, she attained at one time a speed of 10.74 miles per hour, with slack tide and adverse wind.

THE RECENT DUEL.—Several Clergymen and other influential persons among the Liberal electors of the borough of Canterbury have adopted resolutions, pledging themselves not to support either Colonel Romilly or the Hon. Mr. Smythe at the forthcoming election, in consequence of the duel between those gentlemen—"the practice of duelling being opposed to the spirit of Christianity, to the laws of this country, and to the good order of all civilised communities."

UNITED STATES.

THE CHOLERA.—Seventeen deaths by cholera, recently occurred among a party of thirty Germans, on board of one steamer, going up the Mississippi. They arrived at New Orleans on board of a ship from Havre. Not a single death occurred among a party of one hundred who came in a ship direct from Bremen. This circumstance appears to corroborate the belief that this malignant disease is not only produced by inhaling noxious vapors, but may be retained in the body for a great length of time. We are sorry to learn that the cholera is also prevalent in some of the Western towns and cities. Within a few days, about sixty persons, mostly railroad laborers, have been swept off by this fatal epidemic, at La Salle, Ill. In Marysville, Ky., twenty persons have died by cholera within a few days.

IMMIGRATION.—During the last month there arrived at the port of New York 33,858 foreign passengers, and averaging their value at a thousand dollars each, men, women, and children, they give us a clear gain of \$33,858,000, which is a considerable more than the whole product of California in gold for a year. This is a pretty good business for one month. It is worth while to know what the respective countries are that have given us that great increase of wealth, and how much each contributed. The following is the true account according to the books of the Custom House: There arrived from Ireland, 12,875; Germany, 13,939; England, 2,805; Scotland, 718; Wales, 450; France, 1,472; Spain, 33; Switzerland, 627; Holland, 317; Norway, 1; Sweden, 9; Denmark, 37; Italy, 61; Portugal, 5; Belgium, 10; West Indies, 55; Nova Scotia, 2; Sardinia, 23; South America, 15; Canada, 4; China, 1; Sicily, 4; Mexico, 9; Russia, 2; East Indies, 5; Greece, 1; Poland, 1. From this statement it appears that Germany contributes \$13,875,000; Ireland, \$12,775,000, while Norway, China, and Poland, contributed but \$1,000 each.

Rhode Island is threatened with another civil war—another Dorr rebellion.—Newport openly defies the new liquor law. The *Daily News* of that place announces that "summer visitors can obtain just as much liquor as they want, and just as freely as they have heretofore had it," and asks the press to make the fact generally known. We suppose it will be just so at Nahant, Hull, and Long Island in this State. One of the select men of Hull is a liquor dealer, at times, and he can protect his neighbors, for "his name is a tower of strength."

On the 3rd inst., three fugitive slaves were arrested at Detroit, while on their way from Kentucky to Canada. They were taken to jail, and while under examination they made a sudden onset upon the jailor, knocked him down, and made their escape into the street. The report of their arrest having been circulated in the city, a number of highly excited colored people assembled in front of the jail, and rendered unavailing all efforts to recapture the three men. The latter were immediately hurried off to the river, placed in a boat, and by eleven o'clock were safely landed in Canada, beyond the reach of their pursuers. The slave states will not submit to too oft repeated outrages of this kind: We predict the end of such acts will be a difficulty between Great Britain and the United States. In Canada West, and other parts of the Canadas, there are twelve or fifteen thousand runaway slaves, most of whom can be easily identified by their owners. They must keep a bright eye to windward, or they will have to be given up by some compulsory process, agreed upon by the two governments. We only hint this at present—stranger things have happened. Remember the Campbells are coming!—*Boston Pilot*.

A duel was fought on the 2d inst., at Fort Mello, Fla, between Col. Gronard and Maj. Jones, of Hopkins. They fought with bowie knives. Jones was killed. Subsequently Col. Gronard went to St. Augustine and surrendered himself to the officers of justice.

YET ANOTHER PROTESTANT SECT.—On Friday we met with a gentleman from Western Virginia, making purchases of dry goods and groceries for a store, the connections with which are worth noting. A colony of sixty persons gathered from Northampton, Mass., Brooklyn and Auburn, N.Y., all firm believers in what is termed the Spiritual Philosophy, (announced by A. J. Davis et al.) have purchased nine thousand acres of

land in a splendid location, about forty miles from Charleston, Va., upon which they have settled.—They do not have a community of property, but each man is steward of his own substance, "maintaining unity of faith in the bonds of peace."—In general, they receive all their spiritual and temporal advice from the spirit-world, although they do not consider directions from this source infallible, but submit every "communication" to the test of reason. Most of the parties interested in this movement are men of some wealth, and all are said to be well-educated and refined people. The object stated is spiritual and integral development, which they expect to promote by living in one community. On the property purchased are mills, a tavern-stand, post-office, and store; and it is for the latter that our informant was purchasing supplies. Among the emigrants is Rev. T. L. Harris, of New-York, who is to edit a weekly paper soon to be established by the society.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

THE SPIRITUAL RAPPING DELUSION.—It would appear by the following paragraph, cut from the *St. Louis Republic* of the 27th ult., that this monstrous delusion has reached, and is doing its demoralising work in that part of the country:—"The *Evening Dispatch* of the 22th ult., moralises on the evil effect of the increasing spread of Spiritual Rapping doctrines, and states that lately a gentleman residing in Illinois, whose wife died some years since, and who was but lately surrounded by an interesting family of boys and girls, has lost all respect for the memory of the former, and disinherited the latter, because in a spiritual interview lately, he was informed that his wife had, during her whole life been unfaithful to him, and that the children had been illegitimately begotten. The doctrines are gaining ground in this city, and to one professional rapper who visited us last winter, there are now over a hundred capital amateur operators."

DECIDEDLY SUPERNAL.—The *Tribune* publishes a "supernal despatch" from the world of spirits, communicated by a professed spiritual medium. It professes to come from Benjamin Franklin, and is to the effect that Sir John Franklin yet lives, and is imprisoned in the Arctic ocean, in latitude 75 deg. North, and longitude (from Washington) 12 deg. West. The *Tribune* acknowledging the politeness of Benj. Franklin and the medium, offers the latter liberal remuneration for daily reports of what is transpiring in Europe, the remuneration to be paid on the arrival of each steamer if it verifies the report. Now here is a chance for the mediums—which if they improve not, let them hereafter for ever hold their peace.—*N. Y. Com. Advocate*.

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