

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

A new Ministry has been formed after a great many failures. The nominations are in the *Patrie*, and will be published in the *Moniteur* of this day. They are:—M. Baroche, Foreign Affairs; M. Rouher, Justice; M. Fould, Finance; M. Leon Faucher, Interior; M. Buffet, Commerce; General Baudin, War; M. Magne, Public Works; M. De Crouseilles, Instruction; M. Chasseloup Laubat, Marine. The Cabinet is re-actionary in the extreme.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna announces that the great powder magazine at Temeswar blew up on the 3rd inst., and caused considerable loss of life and destruction of property in the vicinity.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, making numerous changes among the judicial functionaries in the departments.

The Bill for the organisation of the National Guard has been read a second time by the National Assembly by a majority of 432 to 206. Napoleon Bonaparte has resigned his command as colonel of the second Legion of the National Guard of the Banlien.

The length to which abuse of the Republic and invocation of the monarchical system are tolerated in the press is instanced by the acquittal of the editor of the *Courier de la Somme*, who has been just tried before the Assize Court of that department, for an article in which the writer deplores the mention which he is bound to make of the fatal date of the 24th February, "so long as France shall not, by a signal act of her sovereign will, have effaced from her brow, as the lowest stigma, the very name of Republic." After mentioning the thin attendance at the *Te Deum*, the writer says that the inhabitants will wait until they can offer up thanks to God upon the grave of the Republic.

Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims, has just passed through Paris on his way to Toulon, where he is to embark for Rome. His Eminence is about to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of the Pope.

## ITALY.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that the differences between the Sardinian government and the Pope were about to be amicably arranged.

## SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes have been dissolved. The dissolution is on the understanding that the general elections will be proceeded to within the three months specified by the Spanish Constitution.

## DENMARK.

The papers publish the text of the propositions which will be submitted to the Assembly of Notables. They declare the integrity of the Danish Monarchy under the same Government representations—fleet and flag. The case of Lauenberg, however, is reserved for future consideration. The Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg will remain part of the Germanic Confederation, and will have their own Diets; in all State questions they will be represented in the Council. The Duchy of Schleswig will have its separate Diet and Administration.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Chamber of Nobility of Sweden has rejected a proposition tending to accord to the Jews the same civil and political rights as are enjoyed by dissenting Christians in Sweden. One member only, Count de Hartmansdorff, opposed the proposition, and in particular dwelt on the fact that the Jews habitually practised usury.—More "communist" disturbances have taken place in Norway. At Drontheim, on the 16th ult., about 300 persons assembled in front of an hotel, in which some inhabitants of the town were having a ball, in honor of the Queen's birthday, and began crying, "Down with the burghers!" The next evening the disturbances were renewed, and were of a more serious character. About 1,000 persons assembled, and were proceeding to different acts of violence, when the police and the military appeared. The former summoned the people to disperse, and caused the Riot Act to be read. The crowd, however, refused to go away, whereupon the military charged them three times. The people resisted, and four National Guards were cut in the head with sharp instruments. Several regiments of cavalry and artillery were accordingly marched into the town from the adjacent garrisons, and after some time succeeded in re-establishing order. All suspected houses were minutely searched, and about 320 rioters were arrested. At Meldal, three leagues from Drontheim, there were also serious disturbances, but they were put down.

## AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The determination of the Prussian Cabinet to return to the old Confederation, and render the incomplete body that has continued to sit at Frankfurt in its name legally capable of acting for all Germany, is the close of a long series of intricate negotiations, and the commencement of a totally different policy.

The protest of France against the annexation of the non-German States of Austria to the newly-organised Bund, and the opposition of England to the same scheme, will probably turn the scale in favor of Prussia and its last decision. Prussia will carry with it all its allies, and the readiness with which the several States have accepted the proposition to resume their position in the old Diet, forms a strong contrast with the doubtful allegiance they displayed to the Union, and the celerity with which they abandoned it the moment Prussia wavered, and it became evident its scheme was impracticable.

The impeachments at Hesse Cassell follow each other in rapid succession, and the pressure of business is so great that it will be found necessary to increase the number of the members of the military tribunals.

The last summonses issued have produced an indescribable effect. The defendants are the Privy Councillor Schotten, the Privy Councillor of Supreme Board of Finance, Hoen, and the Privy Councillor Schmerfeld, who all believe that they are called to account for having during the revolution refused, in accordance with the Constitution, to deliver up the moneys deposited in the State coffers. Two of the above-mentioned gentlemen have served their country for more than fifty years. Summonses have also been issued against the "State Procurator" Weissenbach, and the Assessor Brauns; but Hassenpflug still enjoys the confidence of his Sovereign.

## THE CAFFRE WAR.

By papers from Cape Town we learn of the relief of Forts Cox and White, by the columns, commanded by Colonel Mackinnon, numbering 2,200 men. Just before the post left Graham's Town, an express arrived from General Somerset, stating that a combined attack on Fort Beaufort was expected the following morning. The relief of the Forts just named is of considerable importance to future operations. These posts were amply supplied for six weeks. The force moved into the heart of the enemy's country; yet the latter did not attempt to interrupt the advance, although in the column was a large convoy of wagons. The Caffres, however, made a spirited attack upon the rear of the column on the Debe Neck, which was promptly repulsed by the fire of musketry, and some well-directed sharpshooters, causing the enemy much loss.

The Caffres appear to have secured, to some extent, either the co-operation or the neutrality of the native tribes; while our own reliance on such favor has proved of little worth. The Caffres in our own service as police have gone over to their brethren, carrying with them arms and discipline, besides a certain knowledge of our ordinary tactics. This police corps, instituted by Sir Henry Pottinger, was eight hundred strong, and organized like a regiment of Indian Irregulars, with European officers commissioned and non-commissioned, besides sergeants and corporals taken from the natives. On assuming the offensive, Sir Harry Smith will "expel the Gaikas from the Anatas," that is to say, he will dislodge the most powerful tribe of the Caffres from the strongest position of British Caffria—a mountain district where "almost an army is required to get water, and where, if they get bread, they will assuredly get very little meat." In this expedition, if all things go smoothly, the Governor will have the aid of his "1,000 regular infantry" and the "one additional regiment" on its way to join him, over and above the Hotentot levies, who may be confirmed in their allegiance by our success, and the Burgher Militia, who may be driven in self-defence to come forward.

The Countess Hahn-Hahn, whose novels were once very popular, disavows a new edition of her works, announced by a Berlin publisher. It is only an old edition with a new title. "A new edition of those writings," says the repentant Countess, "will never appear, as I no longer recognise the spirit in which they are composed as mine." The Countess has become a convert to the Catholic Church.

## CONVERSION EXTRAORDINARY AT LIVERPOOL.

The "No Popery" parsons of Liverpool who have been desecrating (?) their pulpits, during the holy season of Lent, by devoting them to the promulgation of all the old "good sound Protestant lies" against the Catholic religion, and the invention of not a few new ones, have received many "a heavy blow and great discouragement," in the shape of secessions of members of their congregations, who, being incited by their diatribes to the sensible course of making inquiries for themselves, have found the truth respecting Catholicism to be so different from what their rabid teachers represented it to be, that they have, ultimately embraced it, and became members of the one flock of Christ—the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, in which all Protestants vainly express their belief. The great gun of all, Canon McNeile, has been subjected to many such mortifications, and most, if not all, of his Irish and English brigade (for it is not all Irish now) have had to bewail them. The most remarkable of these *contre temps* to Protestantism has just occurred, in the person of a young, talented, and accomplished lady, of considerable personal attractions whose "perversion," as her friends consider it, created quite a sensation amongst the holier than their portion of the Protestant community, and most especially amongst the clericals. This young lady was imbued from infancy with all the received notions about Catholics and Catholicity. Until within the last three months she was a zealous member of the Church of England, and had as much idea of becoming a follower of the grand Lama or Mahomet, as a member of the Church of Rome, which she piously believed to be no other than the veritable scarlet lady of Babylon. The first thing which staggered her faith in the Church of England was the decision in the famous Gorham case. In her doubts and difficulties, she consulted her immediate pastor, who told her that baptism was undoubtedly a sacrament of divine ordination and essential to salvation. She consulted another clergyman of the Established Church, who told her that baptism was a mere form or ceremony, and by no means necessary to salvation. Her own natural good sense told her that that could not be the true Church of Christ which did not know its own doctrine on such a point as this; and that those could not be true ministers of the gospel of truth who, professing to be members of the same Church, held opinions directly at variance with each other. Still she never dreamed that truth might rest with their great opponent, the Catholic Church. That she had been taught to consider idolatrous, superstitious, and all that was vile

and abominable. Then came, however, the great No Popery campaign of the parsons, excited by the famous "Papal Aggression." She was wearied and disgusted with hearing from the pulpit constant tirades against Popery, to the neglect of all other questions of doctrine and morality; and she began to ask herself whether true religion could possibly be consistent with constant abuse of one's neighbor, and with the excitement of most uncharitable feelings against them? for she saw through the flimsy pretext, that it was against the doctrines of Catholics, not against their persons, that the denunciations of the parsons were directed. From feelings of doubt and curiosity thus excited, she and two other young ladies, her friends, determined to go to a Catholic chapel, to judge for themselves. They went to St. Anthony's more than once, and heard Catholic sermons. She was much struck, in the first place, by the tone of charity which pervaded these discourses, as contrasted with the fierce vituperations which had disgusted her; and, in the second place, by the copious references to scriptural proofs and authorities, having been taught devoutly to believe that the Bible was a sealed book to Catholics. She and her friends then drew up a list of queries, which they determined to submit to the Rev. Mr. Gillet, of St. Anthony's. She still had not the most remote idea of becoming a Catholic; she went fully resolved to remain a Protestant, whatever the answers might be; and she has no doubt that her friends had formed the same resolution. The answers were, however, so full and satisfactory, that she was induced to read one or two controversial works lent to her by the reverend gentleman, and the result was, that she resolved to become a Catholic—a resolution which she has happily carried into effect, to the great discomfiture of the two gentlemen already alluded to, and of other clergymen whom they summoned to assist them in rescuing this poor lamb from the wolf of Popery; and in spite of the opposition of all her friends and relatives, one of whom actually expressed a wish that she had become a Jew rather than a Papist! To the honor of the youthful convert it should be stated, that, though her circumstances are most humble, and though the most tempting offers of temporal countenance and assistance were made to her on the part of the clergy—assistance which would have been most valuable to her, seeing that she has just commenced a school—she nobly resisted them all, preferring to embrace the truth at any sacrifice, and trusting all to the goodness of God and His providence. May she be rewarded here and hereafter for thus forsaking all to follow Christ! It should be added, that one of the other young ladies is convinced of Catholic truth, and is resolved to embrace it whenever she shall have an opportunity. In this, however, she is opposed by her friends, who keep a constant watch upon all her motions, whilst the clergymen alluded to are in a state of fidgetty anxiety, which would be ludicrous if it were not lamentable—considering that these gentlemen, like all Protestants, affect to reverence the principle of private judgment, and to believe that, by his own conscience, every man must stand or fall. The grace of Almighty God assisting the convert, vain will be all their precautions; in spite of all, another sheep will be added to the one fold of the true Shepherd.

## RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

An unfortunate disturbance has recently taken place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, arising out of the presence and lecturing of the obscene impostor Leahy. This fellow, who has been exposed so often as never having been either priest or monk, and who has been hooted out of several cities, (St. Louis is the last place where we heard of this taking place,) by the secular papers, was taken to the bosom of the Methodist preachers, in Milwaukee, and invited to lecture in their meeting-house. The result was that a number of men who, Catholics in name only, having forgotten the quiet patience, and forbearance, and the civil order which their religion imperatively demands of them, and retaining only their natural feelings as men, who would not suffer any one publicly to call their sisters and mothers prostitutes for going to confession, broke up the meeting and threatened destruction to the meeting-house if he should attempt to speak again. A general meeting of citizens, Catholic and Protestant, was called to reprobate this lawless outbreak. We give their proceedings on our sixth page. The following which we give here, shows how the Catholics of Milwaukee behaved on the occasion:—

## GERMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

At a meeting, called by the Rev. Dr. Saltzman, of St. Mary's Church, on 7th April, 1851, a large number of the German Catholics assembled, in the school room of said church. The object of the meeting being stated by Dr. Saltzman, the same was organized by appointing Aug. Greulich as chairman, and Mr. Bodden as secretary.

Messrs. Siegfried, Hoeger, Congar, Ott, Koenig-racker, Castler, and Steinhil, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting in regard to the excitement which prevailed in our city.

While the committee was absent, the meeting was ably addressed in favor of peace, by the Rev. Mr. Urbanek, who requested the meeting most earnestly to keep the peace, and obey the laws of our adopted country.

The committee reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we most earnestly disapprove of the occurrence at the Methodist Church, last night, not only as citizens of this State, but also from the principles of our Church, which does not know the resort to arms and disturbances as a defence, but which always takes part for good order and peace, to which we are resolved to adhere, and therefore disapprove and condemn all disorderly and riotous movements.

A. GREULICH, Chairman.

M. BODDEN, Sec'y.

By the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and *Gazette* of the 10th, we learn the finale of the riot and excitement at that place on the occasion of Leahy's obscene lectures. The *Gazette* says—

Mr. Leahy delivered his closing lecture yesterday

afternoon. It was quite a tame performance. The church was about two-thirds full, and a considerable crowd were assembled outside. By way of precaution, one hundred special constables and the whole fire department were stationed around the church, under the orders of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, and when the lecture was over, they escorted Mr. Leahy to his lodgings. Not the slightest disturbance occurred, and the only unusual noise heard were the repeated cheers given for "Dr. Wolcott," "Law and Order," "the Firemen of Milwaukee," and other popular personages, at the close of the exercises. Mr. Leahy leaves us this morning, and with him, we hope, all cause of disquiet and unkindness will disappear from our midst.

The following card also appears in the *Gazette*:—  
"We, the subscribers, Clergy and laity of the Catholic Church in Milwaukee, having observed with sincere sorrow and disapprobation, the riotous and outrageous conduct of a few misguided Catholics, on Sunday night, at the Methodist Church, in interrupting by violence the lecture of Mr. Leahy, the anti-Catholic lecturer, by taking this means to express our unqualified condemnation and abhorrence of the acts of these men, and we hereby pledge our best efforts for the support of *Law and Order* in our midst, and engage that the injury to the property of our Methodist brethren shall be made good to them."

[Here follow the names.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That the corporation of the city are requested to make an appropriation to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, sufficient to defray the expense of repairing their church, which was injured on Sunday last by the hands of a ruthless mob. —N. Y. *Freeman's Journal*.

## TREMENDOUS GALE IN BOSTON BAY.

When the last Pilot was put to press one of the most frightful gales that was ever experienced in Boston had just commenced, and it continued to rage without the least abatement for two whole days and nights, doing immense damage in its course, in every section of the city, in the towns in the vicinity, and in many places at a distance, especially on the sea-board—both on the North and South shores. The storm appears to have raged with unprecedented fury in Boston Bay. The wind was from the N. E. and the waves ran mountains high, making a pretty thorough sweep over the southern sea-board, and extending the extreme end of Cape Cod. The details of the damage by this storm have filled the city journals for several days, and our readers must be satisfied with a mere synopsis of them. We have not room for full particulars; it is enough to say, that the loss of property, of every kind cannot be estimated at less than millions of dollars!

## DESTRUCTION OF MINOT'S LIGHT-HOUSE.

The most interesting feature of the storm, perhaps, was the total destruction of the light-house on Minot's Ledge, nine miles from Boston Light, and the loss of the assistant-keepers, Joseph Wilson, aged 20, and Joseph Antonio, aged 25, both excellent young men. The news was communicated by Mr. Bennett, the keeper of the Light, who brought to the city on Wednesday, fragments of the structure, portions of the bedding, &c., which he had picked up on the beach. One of Bennett's Life Buoys came on shore, having the appearance of having been used by one of the unfortunate men who were in the Light-house.—We copy from the *Journal* the following interesting particulars. The cost of the Light-house to the government, we believe, was near \$50,000.

The whole height of the Light was 75 feet; from the rock to the keeper's house, 60 feet.—The diameter of the iron piles was 8 inches at the base, and 4½ at the top. Breadth of base, 25 feet. Keeper's room, 14 feet. The diameter of the lantern was 11½ feet, and it contained 15 reflectors of 21 inches each.

It is but a few weeks since, when the public mind was much excited in relation to the safety of this structure, that the engineer under whose superintendence the light house was built, in a long communication, which was published in the *Advertiser*, demonstrated on scientific principles, that the building was perfectly safe! The communication contained a most ungenerous sneer at the fears which had been expressed by Mr. Bennett.

We thought at the time that ocular demonstration of the insecurity of the structure was more convincing than scientific theory to the contrary; and that a structure so exposed, which oscillated at least twelve inches each way in a gale, could not stand a storm of more than usual severity.

We were confirmed in our opinion as to its insecurity by the testimony of pilots, fishermen, and other nautical men, who were aware of the dangers to which it was exposed, and of the fearful force of the waves by which it was washed. It now appears by the testimony of Mr. Bennett, that where strength was most required the braces were of cast iron!

A few days after the great gale in March last, young Wilson—a modest and unassuming young man—called at our office and gave us an account of the very appalling scenes through which he passed during the four or five days which the gale lasted. We remarked to him that probably it would be difficult to find men to keep the Light if Mr. Bennett should leave it. "Yes, sir," said the brave fellow, "I shall stay as long as Mr. Bennett does, and when we leave the Light it will be dangerous for any others to take it!"

Poor fellow! He left not his post, but nobly died doing his duty. When we saw him last he thought the worst of the season was over, and that he should be able to retain his post, at least through another summer. But he was not without his misgivings.

The result has proved that those whose duty it was to see that the lives of the keeper and his assistants were not needlessly endangered, have been lulled into a false security. Had the earnest representations of the keeper been heeded, timely measures would have been taken to render the Light-house more secure, or to provide a place of refuge for its inmates.—But nothing was done, and in addition to the loss of life, the money expended in the erection of the Light-house has been thrown away, and our shipping are now more than ever exposed to the damages of Minot's Ledge.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have something to add about the Minot's Ledge Light. The lights were seen burning as late as 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, at which time the bell was heard to ring with unusual violence; and about this time, Mr. Bennett says, a wave some sixty feet high came rolling in upon the Glades most frightfully.—He thinks it was that sea which demolished the