FOREIGN TNTELLIGENCE.

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general commerce FRANCE and a set The effective force of the French army will be increased next month by 100,000 men. in consequence of the incorporation; into it of the conscripts of 1859, which is to take place at that period.

The Emperor, on visiting some days since the improvements lately made near the Palais de Justice, was struck by the disagreeable effect produced by the old buildings which surround the Place Dauphine. "The Place Dauphine must disappear," said the Emperor. "There is no reason why it should exist, and there are a thousand good reasons why it should be demolished, and a new approach opened to the Pont Neuf, in conformity with the improvements lately made at the Palais de Justice and La Sainte Chapelle." As the Emperor's words are generally followed by deeds, it is expected that the antiquated buildings round the Place Dauphine will very shortly be replaced by new streets in the style of the Rue de Rivoli.

The French Government has sent three shipsof-war to Naples, that being, it is said, the number of English vessels in the same waters.

The Emperor of the French is said to be more and more dissatisfied with the Piedmontese, who, His Majesty seems to believe, are (to use a vulgar phrase) "coming the old soldier over When Savoy was to be handed over to him." France it is clear it that it was not the Savoyards who have been converted into French citizens that were meant, but something quite as valuable - namely, the land that bore them .-Now, it is very well to fight for an idea, but, after all, a bargain is a bargain. The Piedmontese do not appear to have as good a notion of this elementary maxim as people at the Tuileries, and the former have employed the interval before the ratification of the treaty in selling, as fast as they can, and to the highest bidder, not merely the personal property of Victor Emmanuel, but the Crown, lands which should revert to France. This is rather sharp practice. France, doubtless, glories in her new subjects, but if they oring nothing with them there will be matter for complaint.

The Constitutionnel says:-

" If the revolution is impossible at Turin, it is still more so at Rome. The capital of the Catholic world, happily, has other defenders besides the bands of recruits so laboriously collected under the command of a French General. It still enjoys the efficacious protection of Imperial France; it still has the support of that eldest daughter of the Church, who, without expecting gratitude from any one, will ever keep watch, whether present or absent, over the holy asylum of the successor of St. Peter. Once, it must be remembered, the revolution found its way into the eternal seat of Catholicism. Who reopened the gates of the Vatican to the Holy Father? France; and France will continue her determined and powerful protection to the capital of Christian civilization."

The Monde and the Gazette de France publish strong articles against the Garibaldi -movement; the former arguing that the attempt even if successful, must lead to bitter disappointment, and the latter expressing its astonishment that the Powers of Europe stand quietly by and permit a private individual to treat international law with contempt, while doing on his own authority what no State, however powerful, would alliance between France and Russia has been drawn ever think of attempting. The following is an up, and will soon receive "august signatures," and to the dangers inferred from the vicinity of the Piedextract from the Monde:-

"The revolution is on the eve of a new triumph. After the annexation of Central Italy comes the aunexation of Southern Italy; and then the Sovereign Pontiff alone will remain to be overthrown. The departure of our troops will permit the Italian revo-Intionists to murch without fear, and the third act of the tragedy will be played. The enemies of order and of religion no longer doubt of success; we are disposed to believe that their hopes are well founded ; they will go to the and, - 'Andremo al fondo,' as Victor Emmanuel lately said. But when arrived there what will they do? When all the legitimate Governments shall have been overthrown in Italy; when occaus of blood shall have been shed; when all the ambitious desires which have been excited and all the passions which have been inflamed shall no langer find any Government to overthrow, any more rains to make, any more disasters to accumulate, what will they do? Will the conflagration die away in the place where it has broken out, or will it extend beyond? We cannot say; but what we do not doubt, is that the Italians will neither have liberty, in the name of which they are now roused to insurrection, nor order, which they overthrow with such blind fury. The ambitious men satisfied will find by their side other ambitious men who are not satisfied; the victors of to-morrow will devour each other a few days after; it will no longer be possible for them to deceive the masses by the perspective of happiness which they are unable to afford. At last the hour of common sense will return, and then all sophisms, all calumnies, will lose their empire, and order will return with the reign of justice."

The Gazette de France commences its observations in the following terms :-

" The Governments of Europe must begin to have a clear idea of the nature of Garibaldi's attempt against the kingdom of Naples. Since the time when uther burnt the Pope's bull in the market-place at Wittenberg, and was put to the ban of the Empire, while he in turn put the Emperor to ban, called all Germany to sedition, the Revolution has not given a more audacious defiance to Europe. It appears from the proclamation just published that Garibaldi's projeers embrace not merely Sicily and the kingdom of Naples, out all Italy. In one of these proclamations, insults are lavished on the Holy Father, and the French soldiers are designated by the name of the enemy.' The language itself has changed. It is no longer the Lieutenant General of King Victor Emmanuel, the prudent friend of the wary Count Ouvour, who speaks : it is the Lieutenant of Mazzini the General of the European Committee sitting in London. The revolution now thinks itself strong enough in Italy to throw off the mask '

Six years back, the writer observes. Russia crossed the Pruth to attack Turkey; and, being at once opposed by France and England, was forced to renounce her projects; last year Austria entered the Serdinian states on her own authority, when she might have submitted the question in dispute to Europe, and the result was that she was forced in a few months, after losing one of her richest provinces to withdraw her troops

" What France and England refused to Russia in the Ormer," continues the article, "and what France refused to Austria in Italy, Garibaldi, a private individual, has just offected. He means to be independent, not only of kings, but also of the laws

Junius; 'they soon accumulate and become a law-Garibaldi and the Revolution have determined to establish a principle. The violation of the law, of nations committed by them is not only a menace for Sicily and Naples, for Rome even, it is a menace for all Europe."

In order to be convinced of the truth of that assertion, all that is necessary, the writer declares, is to read the English papers; and, starting from that point, the Gazette proceeds, according to its usual custom, to abuse England on several pleas, and more particularly for permitting subscriptions to be raised for the Sicilians, while she refuses to allow men to be enlisted in Ireland for the Pope. In fact, although the article of our cotemporary is ostensibly directed against Garibaldi, part of its object would seem to

be to speak ill of England.

A letter published by the Independance Belge received to-day has created a profound sensation. It is signed "H.," and this mysterious signature is now pretty well understood in Paris to be the distinctive mark of contributions from a writer whose connection with the press is a matter of notoriety. The following passages are worth attention .-

"Notwithstanding the very serious turn which the latest complications appear to have suddenly assumed, it appears that the Emperor would, for the sake of his own policy, have wished that the present year should elapse in peace. According to his schemes (projets) the European crisis only appeared set down for 1861; but England, by favoring the expedition of Garibaldi against the kingdom of the

Two Sicilies, is about to precipitate events. "Those who are hostile to the policy of the Cabinet of the Tuiteries favor the notion that the Emperor has himself been jockeyed by the policy he has pursued in Italy-that he has always been carried far beyond the gaol he aimed at, and that in reality the ideas favored by English policy have triumphed hitherto in the provisional organisation of Italy, and which are likely to obtain a final victory by the formation of a free and independent kingdom, embracing the whole of Italy.

"Truth and error are combined in these various appreciations.

After the peace of Villafranca the Cabinet of the Tuileries openly pronounced itself against the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagnas to Pied-mont. The Cabinet of St. James's, on the contrary, showed itself ready to favor the wishes of the population, and supported the Sardinian Government in its attempts at forming that unnamed kingdom which provisionally bears the appellation of Piedmont.

"The English system may, therefore, be said to have defeated in Italy the plan laid down by the Cabinet then represented by M. Walewski. The fact is beyond question; but if the Italian policy of the Cabinet of the Tuileries suffered a check on this occasion the Napoleonic policy obtained a great tri-umph with reference to essentially French tendencies. Savoy and the county of Nice were the price paid to Napoleon III. for the condescension he displayed with regard to the aggrandising tendencies

of the House of Savoy, supported by England.
"The skilful conduct of the Emperor, which changed into deep humiliation the short-lived semblance of a triumph obtained by the policy of England, reminds me of a mot of the present Emperor of the French to M. de Rayneval-'N'oubliez pas que le monde appartient aux flegmat ques intelligents.' "The skilful gamester who revived for his own benefit a stipulation which the abundonment of Ve-

netia had caused to be annulled in the secret compact which preceded the marriage of Prince Napoleon with Princess Clotildo, continues to cast over the European chessboard the same quiet and phlegmatic glance.

"The Cabinet of St. James's fancied it was playing a musterstroke by speculating on the popularity of Garibaldi's name, and affording facilities to the celebrated chief to land in the midst of the Sicilian insurgents. It was imagined in London that the Italian crisis would suffice to interfere with and delay the execution of the Franco-Russian plans regarding the East, and that it might probably create a difference between the two Emperors, by making the sympathies of Russia for Naples clash with the antipathy of France. England appears to me to have made a mistake. The eastern crisis, which she wished to avert, or at least to delay for a while, she has but precipitated."

The writer then proceeds to state that a treaty of that in exchange for the compliance of France with montese forces, alarm has been excited here by the her wishes regarding Turkey, "the great northern intelligence of a tartana (one of the Power" will show "remarkably kindly feeling" for vessels attached to Garibaldi's expedi chance it became necessary to find an occupant of the vacant throne of Naples." The writer also adverts to the statement of Lord John Russell in Parliament, that the French Emperor had not informed England that France would require further compensation should Garibaldi's expedition lead in any way to the aggrandisement of Piedmont, and expresses his surprise that the noble lord should have made such a statement, as he (the correspondent) is in a position to confirm the story which the noble lord has controlleted. Considering the source from whence this statement proceeds it is certainly re-

markable. The group of Isles on the French coast opposite and within an hour's sail from Jersey, are to be strongly fortified, and rendered capable of sheltering fleet which might be kept ready for any emergency, while a flotilla of small steamers, shooting out from every nook of this archipeingo of 300 isles, would harass the merchant navy of the enemy, while it protected that of France. The Council of State have been occupied with a plan for the improvement of the merchant navy of France.

The 12,000 seamen employed in the fisheries cost the State between three and four million francs, and the question the Council of State has to consider is. whether it would be more advantageous to the finances of the country to employ these men in ships of war.

The country edition of the Constitutionnel, the distribution of which in Paris is strictly prohibited by the Government, contains an article on affairs in Italy, stating that the revolutionary doings -i.e., Garibaldi's expedition, are not dangerous; that they will soon collapse; but if they do not, the revolu-tionists must be put down! As for the Pope, he need be under no apprehension. Even if he had not his own soldiers, France will never allow him to be the victim of a successful insurrection. This article is semi-official.

ITALY.

The following letter has been received from Rome, dated the 14th May. "The corvette the Immaculate Conception, has quitted Ancona for Venice, whence she will bring eight pieces of cannon and thirty horses for the Papal army, a gift from the Duchess of Parma. Other cannon, sent as presents by German princes, are expected, and it is asserted that the King of Prussia is about to send the Pope 3,000 Minie rifles. The Viscount de Villele has arrived in Rome, with his two sons, who have enlisted in the Papal army. The Viscount has had an audience of the Holy Father, who has appointed him Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory. The present which the Palatine Guard is about to make to the Pope is a tiara, of the value of 20,000f. For a corps composed of only 500 men it is not a contemptible offering. One officer gave 1,500f. for his contribution.— Three hundred thousand crowns were paid into the Treasury yesterday, which were collected in England as St. Peter's pence."

The new Pontifical Loan seems to be most successful. In Rome itself mere than a million of

francs has been subscribed.

The invasion of the Papal States by a band of fiedmontese revolutionists, took place on the frontiers of Tuscany. At Pitigliano and Orbitello, 400 by which kings are bound. One precedent creates men, armed with guns, daggers, and revolvers, came -another,' said the unknown author of the letters of on, led by the priest-killer Zambianchi. On all the forgetfulness of the Porte of its engagements made claimants came forward from amongst the peasantry never received. She knew her husband, if affection-

line apparitions of the kind, took place, but the dispositions taken by General de Lamoricierre defeated that part of Garibaldi's plan. The noble Pontifical General operated from Pesaro to Corneto, that is to say, upon the whole development of his frontiers, at had judged at first sight that there was no serious exercise the army in campaigning fatigue. "

Volunteers continue to arrive in Rome and in Ancona. Young men of high birth and fortune are seen to take rank as privates in the Pontifical troops tian footing, and respectful to their officers, who are often their inferiors in point of family position.

Meanwhile it is stated in a letter from Rome of the 15th May, that the Papal Government has obtained possession of several very important documents, which contain the instructions of the revolutionary committees to their agents, directing them to hasten an insurrection in the States of the Church, and likewise in the Abruzzi and Calabria. It adds that the Court of Rome proposes to address copies

of these documents to the Great Powers of Europe As to Victor Emmanuel, the unhappy instrument of much of this mischief, it is generally reported in Turin that he has still further degraded himself by a private marriage with a person of questionable propriety and low origin. The character of the Court of Turin is too notorious to cause us any surprise at such an announcement. Cavour is said to have strongly opposed the King's will on this point.

With regard to the foray into Sicily, we have had very contradictory reports. The last official accounts seem to convey an impression highly favorable to the Neapolitan Government, while from other sources it is stated as positive that Garibaldi has succeeded in thoroughly routing the Royal troops. A Tory contemporary says :- "The latest reliable news from Sicily is that Garibaldi is making rapid progress in every way; thousands of people are flocking o his standard. The telegraph is in the hands of the insurgents, so it will be well not to believe any Government reports." This is highly amusing. Of course, by the same rule, wherever the Government have the control of the telegraph, no faith can be placed in any announcement coming from the insur-

The proclamation of General Lanza, offering concessions, seems to have produced no effect upon the Sicilians. With regard to the alleged defeat of the Neapolitan army at Palermo, the Times says:—" If this news holds true, Sicily is lost to the House of Bourbon. Neither Palermo nor Messina is fortified with the view to defence from an enemy coming from the interior. If Palermo is lost, Messina must follow, and there is not much chance of re-conquest by the present King of Naples."

There can be no question of the complicity of Sardinia in the invasion of Sicily. Indeed it is known that when in reply to the complaints of the Russian Minister, Count Cavour denied all knowledge of the scheme that functionary exhibited to the discomfited plotter, incontestable proofs in the shape of an order, bearing the signatures of two Ministers, enjoining to the Commander of the Fort of Orbitello, in Tuscany, to deliver to Colonel Turr, Chief of Garibaldi's staff, the cannons, and ammunition in his fortress.

It seems that the Tuscans are getting tired of their new tyrants, and many of the noblest families, we are told, do not disguise the fact that they are conspiring to accomplish the restoration of the Grand Duke. Additional importance is attached to this circumstance, owing to the belief that Austria has intimated, that resting on the stipulations of the treaty of Zurich, she will insist on the Piedmont surrendering Tuscany and the Romagna.

A letter from Rome, of the 15th, says :- " We are all on a sudden in the midst of warlike preparations here, and General de Lamoriciere, who only returned to Rome the day before yesterday, has to start immediately for the Tuscan frontier, where a threatening cloud of hostility to the Papal Government has collected. The unexpected departure, on Friday night, of the Piedmontese regiments forming the garrison at Florence, Leghorn, and other Tuscan cities, and the direction taken by them towards the confines of the Roman States, has aroused the suspicion of the Government of His Holiness, in consequence of which it has been considered necessary to take immediate precautions for the defence of the patrimony of St. Peter, by forwarding to the frontiers all the disposable troops in Rome. In addition vessels attached to Garibaldi's expedition) having the family or allies of "our Imperial dynasty, if per- disembasked 250 of the General's followers in the neighborhood of Montalto, a frontier town in the Maremma. It is reported that that these invaders have proceeded inland towards the province of Orvieto, by Corneto and Toscanella, with the intention of forming a nucleus of insurrection in those hilly

" To counteract any such intentions, a force was sent off from the capital in great haste yesterday afternoon, consisting of the 2nd Regiment of Roman Infantry, a detachment of artillerymen, with two pieces of cannon, and a company of Swiss infantry, amounting altogether to about 1,400 men, who were sent down to Civita Vecchia, by the ordinary four o'clock train, and another special train, ordered for the purpose subsequently. This force will march from Civita Vecchia, by Corneto, towards the frontier of Tuscany, to oppose any hostile attack whether from Garibaldi's irregulars or from the Piedmontese troops. Another, but smaller, force, consisting of eighty mounted gendarmes, left Rome last night by the Porta del Populo for Viterbo, whence, with the half-battalion of Roman chasseurs in garrison in that town, it will form a conjunction with the column of infantry marching inland from Civita Veccbia.

Rome. - A conflict took place yesterday near Montefiascone between the Pontifical gendarmes and 350 insurgents coming from Tuscany; twenty-five of the rebels were wounded and fifty-six killed, among whom was the brother of Orsini, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon. The gendarmes had three killed and two wounded.

Turin, May 21 .- A telegram dated "Rome, May 20." has been received here, announcing that sixty (other accounts say eighty) Pontifical gendarmes had encountered 350 Garibaldias con the evening of the 19th instant, in a grotto near I onteffascone. severe contest ensued, in which the Garibaldians had six killed, among whom was the brother of Orsini, and about twenty-five wounded. The gendarmes had three killed. The band had been dispersed and driven back into Tuscany.

MARSEILLES, May 21.-Advices from Rome state that General Lamoriciere entered that city on the 13th inst. On the following day he despatched the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, two cannons, and detachments of mounted gendarmes. The cause of the movement was the march of Garibaldians on Orbitello, the news of which caused great agitation at Rome. The Papal Government was organizing an Urban Guard, and was making every provision to

maintain order in Rome. It was said that the departure of the French troops had been decided on, but the belief was that it would be postponed.

RUSSIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- The Courrier du Dimanche publishes a letter from St. Petersbargh, which gives an analysis of the points which would be brought forward by Prince Gortschakoff, at the projected Conference :- "The Prince takes as his starting point the traditional solicitude of Russia to mind the stipulations in the treaty of Paris, and especially dwells on the firman of the Sultan, an-

to its subjects and to surope: The Russian Minister, that the attempt to carry out the bequest was abanalluding to the situation of the provinces points out doned in despair! out as your se will also be attempt to carry out the provinces points out doned in despair! the desolation, the misery, and the vexation of which is The great Norman families who shared in the first is they are the victims, and quotes in support of his invasion of Ireland, have been less berishables in say, upon the whole development of his frontiers, a assertion several facts which, according to the removement from right to left of all the troops. He ports of Russian agents, have taken place in different parts of the Ottoman Empire. mHe consequently danger, and had availed himself of that incident to makes an appeal to the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, supplicates them to once more take in hand the cause of the unfortunate Christian population, and points out two means for obtaining a favorable result-first, that the Powers should address living with humblest comrades on the most Chris- a collective note to the Sultan, reminding him of his engagements, and calling upon him for the fulfilment of them; or, secondly, in default of such a collective note, that each of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris shall address a separate note to the Divan, but on condition that they shall be entirely identical.

> The letter adds that all the Powers in question have received the note of Prince Gortschakoff, but no decision has yet been come to us to the answer to be given to Russia.

SPAIN.

THE TREATY WITH MOROCCO-THE SPANISH ARMY. -The Madrid journals of the 15th ult. announce that the Queen had signed the definitive treaty of peace with Morocco, and that a functionary of the department of Foreign Affairs had been despatched to Tetuan to transmit it to the Emperor of Morocco. The copy of the treaty bearing the signature of the latter was expected in Madrid in the course of about ten days. Some of the journals remark with pride that though the army in Africa was 51,000 strong. and though it remained there several weeks, the soldiers conducted themselves so admirably that not a single court-martial had to be summoned

General Concha has been elected President of the Senate.

CHINA.

The news from China is serious. Juformation has been received to the effect that, the ultimatum presented by England and France has been absolutely rejected by the Emperor of China; consequently the ports of the Empire have been blockaded by the Allied Fleet. Grea: Britain, then, appears, to be defi-nitively committed to another Chinese war, with its accompanying sacrifice of men and money, without as far as we can at present see, any corresponding advantages.

Hostility to the Church on the part of the revolutionary Italian faction is daily more apparent. The antagonism of the present Piedmontese government has already deprived twenty-two dioceses of their Bishops through vacancy or exile. At the same time that we learn the death of Cardinal Viale Prela, Archbishop of Bologua, we receive intelli-gence of the imprisonment of his Vicar-General. he Cardinal Archbishop of Ferrara, and the Bishop of Facuza have also been arrested. The Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa has been summoned to Turin, and taken thereto by force on his refusal to proceed thither; other Bishops are also threatened with punishment. At the same time the Bishop of Guastalla is exiled. Two dioceses of the Romagna are without Bishops, although they were appointed in the last Consistory. The Archbishop of Milan, Mgre. Bailerini, cannot take possession of his See. Another Lombard diocese is deprived of its chief Pastor. Bishops are also wanting at Annecy, Aosta, Alba, Asti, Fossano, Alessandria, Sarzana, Nuoro, Ogliastro, Tempio, Bosa, and Bisarcio. For the last ten years the Archbishops of Turin and of Cagliari are in exile. The Bishop of Piacenza has been compelled to leave his diocese, and other Prelates have been denounced for refusing to take part in any religious observance in honour of the Sardiniau robbery.

Not only is the antagonism of the revolutionists shown towards the Episcopate, but in other pretty wave. A convent of Nuns at Parma has been broken up, and the inmates sent back to France. In Milan, the Nuns of the Sacred Heart have been compelled to break up their establishment in consequence of their having declined to illuminate their house in bonour of the Piedmontese annexation of the Romagoa. The Episcopal Seminary of Piacenza has also been suppressed by an arbitrary decree of the Piedmontese Minister. These, among many others are samples of the manner in which the Italian lovers of liberty wage war against the Church .-Weekly Register.

(From the London Quarterly, April, 1860.) If we were required to specify the country in which,

at every epoch of its annals, the forcunes and social condition of persons and families have undergone the most startling reverses, we should unhesitatingly name Ireland. The frequency and wholesale character of the confiscations to which this devoted land has been subjected, are without a parallel in history, and each renewed sentence of forfeiture has involved the degradation or extinguishment of names and races embalmed by tradition or famous in song. To say nothing of English or Norman appropriations under Strongbow, enormous tracts in the south were made over to English adventurers by Elizabeth or her Lieutenants; eight hundred thousand acres in the north, comprising nearly all Ulster, were seized at one fell swoop by James; and Cromwell, not content with reducing the Irish contemners of his authority into hewers of wood and drawers of water, compelled whole septs to drop their patronymics and adopt English surnames. Thus O'Neen became Green;—O'Duoin, Dunn; O'Cahan. Keene or Kane; De la Poer, Power; M'Shalley, Foley; O'Tuoby, Otway; M'Laghien, Macklin; O'Sionach, Fox. We have already mentioned two remarkable changes in an opposite direction originating in the desire of English settlers to be thoroughly Hibernicised; and from the same motive the FitzUrsulas became Macmahons. and the de St. Aubyns, Dobbyn or Tobyn. The conversion of De Burgh into Bourke or Burk, may have been brought about by a common and easy process; yet it was in the capacity of an Irish chieftan treating with the Crown, and under the title of 'Captain of the country of De Burgh, that the first Earl of Clanricarde condescended to accept a peerage in 1543. A large district in Kilkenny, still known as 'Grace's Country,' was held by the Le Gros, temp. Henry II.; and the Walls, who were 'sold up, under the Encumbered Estates Court in 1854, and are descended from a follower of Strongbow, named Du Val. This Court will probably do more for the mixture of races, and the separation of ancient descent from property, than Elizabeth, James, or Oromwell, and its records are already replete with touching appeals to sympathy and rich materials for romance. When through its instumentality the vast estates of the Martins of Galway were transferred to the Law Life Assurance Society, no one can well doubt that the grand object of enlightened legislation—the greatest good of the greatest num-ber—was promoted by the decree. Yet, in defiance of utilitarians and their philosophy, memory recalls the time when 'Humanity Dick' boasted to George IV. that the approach from his gatehouse to his halfdoor was thirty miles in length; and the softened funcy follows his granddaughter, the Princess of Connemara, to the semport across the Atlantic, where she died poor, an exile, and the last of her race.

The systematic depression of the native Irish is peerage, which at present only contains four-O Neill. O Brien, O'Grady, and O'Callaghan; although Sir Bernard Burke thinks that, of the five or six royal families which divided the island, all, excepting the representative. The last of the Maguires, princes of nouncing reforms and ameliorations in favor of his party under Sir William St. Leger, Vice-President quest that she would meet him at New York. absolute non-execution of this firman, and the entire left to his legal representatives, if any, and so many her often during those years, but which she had

invasion; of Ireland, have been less perishable vin proportion to their numbers, than those who took part in the conquest of England. The Fitzgeralds, the Butlers, the Talbots of Malabide, the St. Lawrences, the De Burghs, the Brabazons, and the Fitzmaurices are-lineally descended from the powerful barons who founded their respective houses in the twelfth century. John Constantine de Courcy, Lord Kinsale, Premier Baron of Ireland, is the lineal representa-tive of Sir John de Courcy, created Earl of Ulster in 1188, who, for a timely display of valor and strength as champion for King John, was rewarded by a grant to him and his successors of the privilege of remaining covered in the King's presence. Almericus, the twenty third Baron, having exercised this privilege soon after the arrival of William III., that monarch angrily inquired the meaning of the free-

dom, and, on its being proudly explained to him, remarked, 'Your Lordship may put on your hat be-fore me, if you choose, but I hope you will take it off

card it announced by the Premuer of all Thes-

before the Queen. The most powerful of the Anglo-Norman settlers were the Fitzgeralds and the Butlers. At one period the Butlers had no less than eight peerages, held by separate members of their house; and the time has been when the Fitzgeralds, with one root in the centre and another in the south, were described as overshadewing half the island with their branches. The history of the Earls of Kildare has been recently given to the world under the most favorable circumstances and in an eminently attractive shape. We trust that similar justice will be done by the same or an equally accomplished pen to the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, whose lives are crowded with romantic incidents; as when the sixth Earl was dispossessed by his uncle for marrying a beautiful damsel of low degree; or when the Great Earl, lying bound and wounded across the shoulders of his captors, followers of Ormand, was tauntingly asked, 'Where is the mighty Desmond, now?' and replied. 'Where he should be-on the necks of the Butlers." A little later, we find the last recognised bearer of the title, after possessing estates computed to yield him forty thousand gold pieces of annual revenue, risking and losing all in a hopeless rebel-

lion, and perishing in a hovel.

A large share of his spoils were secured by 'the great Earl of Cork,' whose career as detailed in his autobiography, is an instructive example of the manner in which frish property had changed hands. On his first arrival in Dublin in June, 1588, he says, All my wealth was £27 3s. in money, a diamond ring, a bracelet of gold, a taffety doublet, a pair of black volvet breeches laced, a new Milan fustain suit laced, and cut upon taffety, two cloaks, competent linen and necessaries, with my rapier and dagger.'— Just before the Munster rebellion broke out, complaint was made by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and other formidable accusers, that 'I came over a young man, without any estate or fortune; that I had made so many pur-chases as it was not possible to do it without some foreign Prince's purse to supply me with money: that I had acquired divers castles and abbies upon the sea-side fit to receive and entertain Spaniards, &c., &c. The greatest of his subsequent acquisitions was in December, 1603, when ' he (the Lord President of Munster) propounded unto me the purchase of all Sir Walter Rawleigh's lands, in Munster, which by his assistance, and the mediation of Sir Robert Occil, was perfected, and this was a third addition and rise to my estates.' The purchase-money was £1,500. Lismore Castle and its dependencies, now the property of the Dukes of Devonshire, and valued at more than £30,000 a year, formed part of the purchase. Carved in stone, and still legible on the shield over the gate-house, is the Earl's motto, 'God's Providence is our Inheritance;' though, judging from his conduct, he might have been expected to make his selection between 'Aide toi, et Dieu l'audera;' or Put your trust in Providence and keep your powder dry.' In 1641, two years before his death, he computes his revenue, 'besides houses, demesnes, parks, and other royalties,' at £50 a day.

The beautiful valley of the Dargle, including the domains and pleasure-grounds of Powerscourt, Charleville, and Tinnehinch, (the favorable abode of Grattan) in the county of Wicklow, formed part of the O'Toole country, which was granted by Queen Elibabeth to Marshal Wingfield, the ancestor of the Viscounts Powerscourt. When he was about to take his leave, after thanking her Majesty for this numbeent donation, she inquired if there was any thing else she could do to gratify him. 'Yes.' was the adroit reply; 'if your Majesty would graciously add the scarf which you have on, I should prize it more than all the bonors and lands you have bestowed. She took it off and gave it him. In an old portrait at Powerscourt, he is painted wearing it as shoulder-belt; and the scarf itself was suspended over the picture, till a maiden aunt of the late Viscount cut it up to cover screens or footstools; nor, strange to say, could she ever be made to understand that she had done wrong

ROMANCS IN REAL LIFE .- MARRIED, DIVORCED AND RE-MARRIED .- A few years ago a young and beautiful lady, tiving not a thousand miles from Boston, had two snitors, one poor and the other rich, the the latter having less favor in the eyes of his mistress than his rival. And as is also usually the case in such instances the young lady perference conflicted with that of her relative and friends. So decided were they in their opposition to match with the poor me chanic, and so loud in their praises of the other, that the young lady finally consented to become the rich man's wife. They lived happily together. But in the progress of years reverses came; the hest calculations cannot always put off misfortune; and her husband announced one day that his failure had swent away his property But he did not blow his brains out, nor take poison, nor did she go back to her mother, or regret the day she had ever married him. No. Both were too sensible to act so foolishly. He spent a few days with creditors in arranging matters, and then week later the gossips added to their statements the fact (for a wonder!) that he had gone to California to try and repair his fortunes, leaving his wife, with two young children, with means enough for many months to come. A year passed, and Mrs. heard from her husband but once, and then only by a few lines, which accompanied a small remittance -and announced that his stay might be longer than he had anticipated. Another year went by, and only one more letter came, this time full of business, and stating the period of his return still more indefinitely. Then came a blank of several years, with no letter, no money, no news of any kind from her husband. The tongue of scandal was not silent during this period of doubt, but every circumstance reflecting on the fidelity of her husband to the wife was magnified, till she was led to believe herself descried. Without means, she had to depend on her friends for her subsistence. Thrown occasionally into the society of her former rejected suttor, a part of her old love returned, and believing that he had remaised single for her sake, and having nothing to hope for from her missing busband, she finally applied for and obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. One can imagine what her feelings were when she evident from the paucity of old Irish names in the learned that her former lover had never, since his rejection by her and her marriage to another, cherished other feelings for her than those of friendship. Her disappointment was sharpened with anguish when, a few days after, she received a letter from for the Christians in the Ottoman empire. He calls O'Laughlins, may be carried down to some existing her husband, stating that he had at last accumulated a fortune beyond his most sanguine expectations, Fermanagh, was slain in a skirmish with a royal and was then on his way home, with a closing re-Christian subjects. He brings forward proofs of the of Manster, in 1600. A few years since a legacy was gathered from the letter that money had been sent