

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

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 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 him."

Those who are hostile to the policy of the Cabinet of the Tuileries 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 goal he aimed at, and that in reality the ideas favored by English policy have triumphed hitherto in the provisional organization of Italy.

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 triumph with reference to essentially French tendencies.

Savoisy and the county of Nice were the price paid to Napoleon III. for the concession he displayed with regard to the agrandising 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 sages et non pas aux vaillants."

The skilful gamester who revived for his own benefit a stipulation which the abandonment of Venetia had caused to be annulled in the secret compact which preceded the marriage of Prince Napoleon with Princess Clotilde, continues to cast over the European chessboard the same quiet and phlegmatic glance.

The Cabinet of St. James's fancied it was playing a masterstroke 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.

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Junius: "they soon accumulate and become a law. Garibaldi and the Revolution have assumed to establish a principle. The violation of the law of nations committed by them is not only a menace to 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.

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.

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.

After the peace of Villafranca the Cabinet of the Tuileries openly pronounced itself against the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Piedmont. 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.

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line apparatus of the kind took place. But the dispositions taken by General de Lamoriciere defeated that part of Garibaldi's plan. The noble Pontifical General operated from Pesaro to Corchiano; that is to say, upon the whole development of his frontiers, a movement from right to left of all the troops."

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 living with humblest comrades on the most Christian footing, and respectful to their officers, who are often their inferiors in point of family position.

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 proclamation of General Ianza, 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 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."

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.

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 St. 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 Garibaldians; on the evening of the 19th instant, in a grove near Montefiascone. A 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.

MANSFIELD, 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, to 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.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Courier du Dimanche publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, 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 for the Christians in the Ottoman Empire. He calls to mind the stipulations in the treaty of Paris, and especially dwells on the firman of the Sultan, announcing reforms and ameliorations in favor of his Christian subjects. He brings forward proofs of the absolute non-execution of this firman, and the entire forgetfulness of the Porte of its engagements made

to its subjects and to Europe. The Russian Minister, alluding to the situation of the provinces, points out the desolation, the misery, and the vexation of which they are the victims, and quotes in support of his assertion several facts which, according to the reports of Russian agents, have taken place in different parts of the Ottoman Empire. He consequently 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 a collective note to the Sultan, reminding him of his engagements, and calling upon him for the fulfillment 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.

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.

CHINA. The news from China is serious. Information has been received to the effect that, the ultimatum proposed 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. Great Britain, then, appears to be definitely 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 Pirelli, Archbishop of Bologna, we receive intelligence of the imprisonment of his Vicar-General.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Ferrara, and the Bishop of Faenza have also been arrested. The Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa has been summoned to Turin, and taken thence 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, Mgr. Ballerini, cannot take possession of his See. Another Lombard diocese is deprived of its chief Pastor. Bishops are also wanting at Ancona, Aosta, Alba, Asti, Fossano, Alessandria, Sarzana, Nuoro, Ogliastra, Tempio, Bosa, and Bissoria. 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 honor of the Sardinian robbery.

Not only is the antagonism of the revolutionists shown towards the Episcopate, but in other pretty ways. 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 honor of the Piedmontese annexation of the Romagna. 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 fortunes 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 septa to drop their patronymics and adopt English surnames. Thus O'Neen became Green; O'Duoin, Dunn; O'Callan, Keane or Kane; De la Poer, Power; M'Shally, Foley; O'Tuohy, Otway; M'Laughlin, 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 Hibernicized; and from the same motive the FitzUruals 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 chieftain treating with the Crown, and under the title of Captain of the county of De Burgh, that the first Earl of Clanricarde condescended to accept a peerage in 1643. 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 Cromwell, and its records are already replete with touching appeals to sympathy and rich materials for romance. When through its instrumentality 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 number—was promoted by the decree. Yet, in defiance of utilitarianism and their philosophy, memory recalls the time when "Humanity Dick" boasted to George IV. that the approach from his gatehouse to his hall-door was thirty miles in length; and the softened fancy follows his granddaughter, the Princess of Connaught, to the seaport across the Atlantic, where she died poor, an exile, and the last of her race.

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The great Norman families who shared in the first invasion of Ireland, have been less perishable in proportion to their numbers, than those who took part in the conquest of England. The Fitzgeralds, the Butlers, the Talbotts of Malahide, the St. Lawrences, the De Burghs, the Brabsons, 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 representative 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 freedom, and, on its being proudly explained to him, remarked, "Your Lordship may put on your hat before me, if you choose, but I hope you will take it off 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 overshadowing 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 dismissed 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 Ormond, 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 recognized 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 rebellion, and perishing in a hole.

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 Irish property had changed hands. On his first arrival in Dublin in June, 1688, he says, "All my wealth was £27 3s. in money, a diamond ring, a bracelet of gold, a taffety doublet, a pair of black velvet breeches lined, a new Milan fustian suit lined, 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 purchases as it was not possible to do it without some foreign Prince's grace to supply me with money; that I had acquired divers castles and abbeys upon the sea-side fit to receive and entertain Spaniards, &c., &c. The greatest of his subsequent acquisitions was in December, 1692, 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 Cecil, was perfected, and this was a third addition and rise to my estates.' The purchase-money was £1,500. Lisimoro 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, Dieu t'aidera,' 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 Tinnelchin, (the favorite abode of Grattan) in the county of Wicklow, formed part of the O'Toole country, which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Marshal Wiegfield, the ancestor of the Viscounts Powerscourt. When he was about to take his leave, after thanking her Majesty for this munificent donation, she inquired if there was anything 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 honors 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 a 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.

ROMANCES IN REAL LIFE.—MARRIED, DIVORCED AND RE-MARRIED.—A few years ago a young and beautiful lady, living not a thousand miles from Boston, had two suitors, one poor and the other rich, the latter having less favor in the eyes of his mistress than his rival. And as is usually the case in such instances the young lady preference conflicted with that of her relatives and friends. So decided were they in their opposition to match with the poor mechanic, 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 host calculations cannot always put off misfortune; and her husband announced one day that his failure had swept 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 the couple moved away very quietly. In a week every body knew that Mr. — had failed, and a 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 deserted. With- means, she had to depend on her friends for her subsistence. Thrown occasionally into the society of her former rejected suitor, a part of her old love returned, and believing that he had remained single for her sake, and having nothing to hope for from her missing husband, she finally applied for and obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. One can imagine what her feelings were when she 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 her husband, stating that he had at last accumulated a fortune beyond his most sanguine expectations, and was then on his way home, with a closing request that she would meet him at New York. She gathered from the letter that money had been sent her often during those years, but which she had never received. She knew her husband, if affection-