

ook the only French Eagle over taken, wasn't it Paddy Shannon? Little I thought that day I would come to this, and the Regiment so proud of that same Eagle on their colors." Take him down, said Sir Hugh, and Paddy escaped unpunished. A very short time, however, elapsed before Paddy again found himself in a similar predicament.

"Go on," said the Colonel.

"Don't be in a hurry," ejaculated Paddy, "I've a few words to say to Sir Hugh."

"The Eagle won't save you this time, sir."

"Is it the Eagle, indeed, then I wasn't going to sny anything about that same, though you are so proud of it. But I was just going to ask if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who, when the breach at Tariffa was stormed by 22,000 French and only the 87th to defend it, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who struck up 'Garry Owen to Glory Boys;' and you, Sir Hugh, have got the same two towers and the breach between them upon your coat-of-arms in testimony of it?"

"Take him down said the Colonel;" and Paddy was again unscathed.

Paddy, however, had a long list of services to get through and a good deal of whiskey, and before another two months, he was again tied up, the sentence read and an assurance from Sir Hugh Gough that nothing should again make him relent. Paddy tried the Eagle—it was no use—he appealed to Sir Hugh Gough's pride, and the breach of Tariffa without avail.

"And is it me at last," he broke out, "that you are going to flog: I ask you, Sir Hugh, before the whole Regiment, who know it well, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who picked up the Field Marshal's Staff at the Battle of Vittoria, that the Duke of Wellington sent the Prince Regent, and for which he got that letter which will be long remembered, and that made him a Field Marshal into the bargain. The Prince Regent said, 'you've sent me the Staff of a Field Marshal of France, I return you that of a Field Marshal of England.' Wasn't it Paddy Shannon that took it? Paddy Shannon who never got rap or recompense, or Ribbon, or Star, or Coat of Arms, or Mark of Distinction, but the flogging you're going to give him."

"Damn the fellow, take him down," said the Colonel; and Paddy again got off.

THE BOURBONS.

As it may now be regarded as certain that Queen Isabella and her children will be excluded from the throne of Spain, we have in her expulsion another example of that retributive justice which has followed the race to which she belongs for the last 80 years. The question of who is to be her successor being yet unsettled, it would be premature to say at present that she will be the last reigning Bourbon sovereign; but in the meantime we give a brief sketch of that celebrated royal house, the history of which the events taking place in Spain invest just now with a peculiar interest.

ORIGIN OF THE BOURBONS.

The House of Bourbon, which has given so many sovereigns to France, Spain, and Italy, is of French origin, deriving its name from the old lords of Bourbon, a noble family which centuries ago held very large landed possessions in the former province of Bourbonnais, situated in the centre of France. Through the marriage of a member of the Capet family with a Bourbon heiress, the noble house became allied to royalty in the thirteenth century, and about the middle of the sixteenth we find the first of the race on a throne, in the person of Antoine de Bour-

bon, King of Navarre. Antoine was the father of the gallant and renowned Henry of Navarre, who afterwards became King of France under the title of Henry IV. With this celebrated Prince begins the history of

THE BOURBON DYNASTY IN FRANCE.

And what a history! Extending from 1589, when Henry IV. ascended the French throne, to 1830, when Charles X. was driven out of his kingdom by the Revolution of July, it embraces a period filled with events of the deepest interest and of the highest possible importance to the human family. From the accession of Henry IV., up to the time of the first French Revolution: there was no break in the royal succession or the Bourbon line in France. Louis XIII., Louis XIV., XV., and Louis XVI. were all Bourbons; but, taking the first and the last of these five kings as regards their qualities as rulers, nothing could present a sharper contrast than the character of the first French Bourbon sovereign. Henry "the great" and "the good," as his people delighted to style him, and that of the unfortunate "son of St. Louis," who fell by the guillotine. Whatever the original virtues of the House might have been, by the time that the volcanic outburst of the revolutionary spirit first shook France, and tumbled a dishonored throne into the dust, the race had become woefully degenerate. The guillotine did not, however, finish it in France. From the stormy days of the Revolution, and through those of the Consulate and the Empire, the two brothers of the unfortunate Louis lived in exile. But when Napoleon fell, the elder of them was placed on the French throne by the Allies under the title of Louis XVIII.: a son of Louis XVI., who died while yet a child in 1795, had been the seventeenth of that name. Louis XVIII. had no children, and on his death, which took place in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. But experience had utterly failed to teach wisdom to this obstinate and tyrannical ruler, who sought to restore the absolutism of the French monarchy, the consequence of which was that a revolutionary outbreak occurred in Paris in July, 1830, compelling the King to flee from France, and finally to abdicate. The latter he did in favor of his grandson Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, but the act came too late to save his house. Louis Philippe had already been chosen King of the French, and the Bourbons were, to all human appearance, forever excluded from the French throne. The only surviving descendant of Charles, and representative of the alleged claims of the Bourbons to the French throne, is that same grandson, now known as the Count de Chambord, who is 48 years of age. He is, of course, and exile, but is regarded as the lawful King of France by the legitimists, whose hopes of a restoration he feeds by occasionally holding levees in kingly style.

THE BOURBONS IN SPAIN.

The establishment of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty originated with Louis XIV of France, who in the year 1700 succeeded in placing his grandson Philip, Duke of Anjou, on the throne of Spain as Philip I. The descendants of Philip ruled without interruption until in 1808 Napoleon compelled King Charles IV. to resign and nominated a successor to him in the person of Joseph Bonaparte, the Emperor's brother. Charles died at Rome in 1811, and after the overthrow of Napoleon the eldest son of Charles ascended the Spanish throne as Ferdinand VII. Dying in 1830 Ferdinand left the crown to his daughter Isabella, in whose favor he had set aside by Royal decree the salic law

forbidding a female to sit upon the throne. The claims of Isabella were contested by Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, which gave rise to the Carlist war, but Don Carlos having failed to establish his pretensions eventually resigned them, and died in 1835. His son, the Count de Montemolin, in 1860, renounced all claim to the throne of Spain. The Bourbon Princes of Spain have invariably exhibited all the worst characteristics of their race—foremost among which are a passion for absolute power, and a proneness to sensual self-indulgence—and under their pernicious rule every interest, the prosperity of which constitutes the strength and glory of a nation, has dwindled away.

THE BOURBONS IN ITALY.

The late Bourbon dynasties of the Kingdom of Naples and the duchies of Parma and Piacenza were founded by Philip V. of Spain in the early part of the eighteenth century. They were overthrown for the time by the first Napoleon, but after his downfall the Bourbons were restored to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, which they continued to govern till the revolution of 1860 drove Francis II. to Gaeta as a refugee. This prince still lives, an exile and a wanderer, and it does not seem probable that he will ever recover his lost possessions. The Bourbons of Parma and Piacenza lost those duchies in 1859, which were annexed to Sardinia, and now form a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE BOURBON FAMILY.

That branch of the Royal Family of France, known as the House of Orleans, is a younger branch of the Bourbon family, and was founded by Philip, Duke of Orleans, the younger brother of Louis XIV. From him descended that Duke of Orleans who played so remarkable a part in the first French Revolution as Citizen Egalite, and met so tragical a fate, perishing by the guillotine in 1793. Louis Philippe, chosen King of the French in the Revolution of July, 1830, was the son of Egalite; and the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, is the present representative of the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family. It will be remembered that this prince and his younger brother, the Duke of Chartres, were with our army for some time during the late war. The Count of Eu, another of Louis Philippe's, grandson is the husband of the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, the heiress to the throne of Brazil; and the Duke of Montpensier, the youngest son of Louis Philippe, is married to Marie Isabella, infanta, of Spain, and sister of Queen Isabella. The party in Spain, known as the Liberal Union, is supposed to be in favor of his election to the Spanish throne, in the room of Isabella.—*New York Tribune*,

Paris, 9th.—The Papal corvette "Concevione" has been ordered to Marseilles, to take on board the Queen of Spain.

Madrid, 9th.—The Cubans, in this city, demand that their Island be represented at the deliberations of the Provisional Junta.

The Junta will bring a Bill before the Cortes for the abolition of Slavery, in the colonies, at the expiration of ten years.

The Provisional junta has made a declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty, it is received with great enthusiasm and extensive popular demonstrations have been made in Madrid, in consequence of it.

A rumor is current that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been allowed to re-enter Spain.

Much excitement has been caused in Catalonia by the reforms in customs tariff.