# ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the New York and the Arabia's Mails.

## Reinforcement of the French Forces at Rome.

## Napoleon Resolved to Protect the Patrimony of St. Peter.

## Gallant Conduct of the Irish Brigade in Italy.

## THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

## Our Constantinople and Florence Correspondence,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship New York, Captain Von Santen, from Southampton October 3, arrived at this port at six o'clock yesterday morning.

The European mails to the 6th inst., brought by the Arabia, reached this city from Boston at a late hour last night.

The main points of the news by these arrivals have already been published.

The steamship America arrived at Queenstown on the 30th of September, and at Liverpool on Monday, Oct. 1.

The steamship Bavaria arrived at Cowes on the evening of the 29th of September.

### Our Florence Correspondence.

FLORENCE, Sept. 28, 1860.

*Garibaldi's Want of Discretion—Probability of the Sardinians Occupying Rome—Siege of Ancona—Cialdini and Lamoriciere—The Pro-Dictator Cattanio—Delightful Weather—The Vintage—Large Yield—Cheap Fruit—Tourists—Americans in Florence, &c., &c.*

It looks a little too much as if the dictators at Naples wished to become the dictators of all Italy. But as there is a constitution, a Parliament and a King in the North, it seems as if it would be safer to let changes of men and policy be made by the regular processes. The day named for the meeting of the Legislature is now only a week ahead. The Ministry, in the frankest and most loyal manner, wish to present to the accredited representatives of the country their account of the condition of affairs and of the course of conduct which has been pursued, and which it is their intention to follow, to be confirmed or condemned, according to the wisdom of the Parliament. It is the opinion of most people that the Ministry will be sustained. No inconsistency would be greater than that of dismissing a Minister, or pronouncing against his policy, at the moment when that policy was in process of triumphant execution. Other means will doubtless be used to reconcile Garibaldi.

While the talk at Naples is of marching straight on—first to fight and drive out the still resolute King from his last stronghold of Gaeta, and then attacking Rome, with its French garrison—the advance of King Victor Emanuel's army from the south, towards the Holy City, is much more rapid. It would not be the most extraordinary thing which has happened, or may happen, if the French soldiers should receive an order to retire from Rome as the troops of Piedmont approach the city, so well prepared are they to have transferred to their hands the duty of taking care of the Holy Father. By various signs which we witness, the conclusion is naturally enough come to that such is the intention. If France will allow Piedmont to march upon and occupy every other town except Rome and Civita Vecchia, no reason in the world can be conceived why these also should not be given up to Sardinian garrisons. The temporal power of the Pope is gone certainly from the moment that the revenues are cut off by which alone that power can be sustained. His Holiness cannot fish out of the Tiber, as St. Peter and the other Apostles might have done, the means with which to sustain his cause.

The siege of Ancona is going forward so successfully that there can be but little doubt that within a very few days Gen. Cialdini will be able to report that he has become master of that important post. It must be an additional cause for mortification to Gen. Lamoriciere to be conquered by his old schoolfellow. It is said that Cialdini and Lamoriciere were not only at the Polytechnic School in Paris at the same time, but in the same class, and rivals as early as then.

The notice which comes from Naples of the appointment of Charles Cattanio as pro-dictator is not received with favor here, but is taken as a sign of a tendency of things in that quarter more and more unfavorable to an adjustment such as is desired. The changes made at Naples of persons connected with the management of civil affairs under the new order—or disorder—of things, are so frequent, real, or at least reported, that one finds it difficult to remember or to know who are those holding conspicuous posts of public trust. The Marquis Pallavicino Trivulzio, it was believed, would have the chief place, with the confidence of the King, in the direction of affairs, as soon as Garibaldi should once more take the field.

We are enjoying most delicious weather now in this part of Italy. The atmosphere is full of a golden sheen, which dazzles the eye like the direct beams of the sun. The sky is brighter, and of a clearer and purer hue, than at any other season of the year. Indeed, the weather, and the whole aspect of earth and sky, are hardly less beautiful just now than what you are enjoying of our own delicious Indian summer. The *vendemmia* is just finished, and the yield is more than double that of any season for the past nine years. The people are hoping once more for cheap wine—next to the recovery of its independence, the greatest joy and consolation of the country. The people have eaten all their great water melons, and now they are feasting upon fresh figs. Of these a dozen of the best may be bought for one of our cents, and two dozen of these not so good for the same paltry sum. The very finest grapes for the table may now be bought for three and four cents the pound, and their quality is so tempting that one indulges pretty freely in eating them.

The fine weather begins to bring back from the cool hill sides and the shady valleys flocks of summer absentees. With these begin also to be mixed up a good proportion of incoming tourists and autumn travellers. It is expected that Florence will be pretty full of foreigners the coming winter, for the matter is already made sure by the large number of houses taken. Social centres for our countrymen are also in a way to be formed. Several Americans, fond of the festivities which our beautiful countrywomen so much adorn, have secured the best houses. Among those that may be named, Mr. James Ewing Cooley, of New York, has taken that portion of the vast Pucci Palace which was the residence of the late Austrian Ambassador. Our Consul General, Mr. Edward Mallett, has established himself in the Pandolfini Palace, the most beautiful, in its exterior design and in its gardens, of all the Florentine palaces. It is interesting as an ancient historic house, not less than because its plan was made by Raphael. It now receives a new decoration, given to it by our national shield and flag; the shield and flag, indeed, of a country which has grown up on the shores of a continent but just discovered at the time this house was built. It is a satisfaction to know that our consulate is the first one established here under the new system of things, and, in fact, the only one which has yet been opened.

### Interesting from Turkey.

OUR CONSTANTINOPLE CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12, 1860.

*Zeal and Energy of the Grand Vizier—Russian Intrigues and Distrust of the Western Powers—The Proposed Dismemberment of Turkey—How It Is To Be Divided—Commerce Stagnant and Money Scarce—Fuad Pacha's Measures in Syria—Proposed Revival of the Bastinado—Death of Mr. Johnston, United States Consul General—Grave Charges Against Sir Henry Bulwer—His Recall Demanded—Death of His Highness El Hami Pacha—His Rank and Acquirements—Railroad to Rustendji, &c., &c.*

The Grand Vizier, Mehemet Kibrisli Pacha, still continues his visit to the northern provinces of the empire, and is doing much good by his zeal and patriotic efforts to have justice done to all classes of the Sultan's subjects. It is said here that he has found abundant proof of the intrigues of the Russian government to rouse disorders in these provinces, especially through the Greco-Russian clergy. From Prestina, in Albania, his Highness proceeds to Bosnia, and will probably then be recalled to this capital. Notwithstanding that there is not the least occasion for it, the Russian government has urged upon the allied Powers, in connection with the late outbreak in Syria and the nomination of the commission of investigation appointed to try the perpetrators of the atrocities committed there, to allow the Czar's troops, as ever, to occupy the two provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and the soldiers of these same provinces to occupy Bulgaria. This denotes mistrust on the part of Russia of the Anglo-French *entente* and the policy of Austria, and clearly shows also that the Czar is not yet understood with Louis Napoleon on the subject of Turkey. The projected dismemberment now spoken of here is to give the two principalities above named to Austria—Constantinople to be a port put under a joint protectorate; Russia to take all of the ruins of Kars and Erzeroum, &c.; France Syria, and England Egypt. The islands of the Archipelago—quite small bones of the turkey—are to be "snaffled up" by Greece and Sardinia—or perhaps even the United States, which, it is generally believed, is "dying" to get an island for their naval forces in the Archipelago. You will be surprised to learn that by this arrangement England is to get Egypt, inclusive of Lesseps and his wonderful canal; but such is really the case. Indeed, any one who has observed the foreign policy of Great Britain will readily see that she will "go her death" on the point of keeping Egypt from France, and this the wise Louis Napoleon well knows.

Commerce is quite stagnant here. The receipts of the Custom House are being very insignificant, and it is not seen how the Porte can continue to support itself. It pays its city troops as fast as possible, and the Sultan's mint is busily engaged making copper coins from old cannon and other copper fragments. The paper currency is still in circulation, and the exchange on London is again rising, though, indeed, this is more due to the poverty of the country and the absence of trade than to the increase of the paper money in the capital. Why the Porte does not establish a bank or sub-treasury, with the power of emitting notes which would circulate throughout the whole extent of the empire, is not seen. The Ottoman Ministers think that the pecuniary difficulties of Austria and Russia are due to their immense paper currency, and endeavor not to fall into the same snare. Russia is quite bankrupt, and her best troops have not been paid for many months.

Fuad Pacha continues his energetic measures in Syria with much success. His conduct has inspired a wholesome dread of him throughout all the Southern provinces of the Sultan. It is said that he has recommended the renewal of the old Eastern institution of the Bastinado, and believes that its abolition by the Sultan has done much harm among a people whose violence is in the ratio of the power given them to govern themselves. It might do good in more countries than this, where perturbers of the public peace are more numerous than patriots, and summary justice effects much good.

Religious differences are the bane and blight of this country, and are even more disastrous than some political ones are elsewhere, much of which could be partly calmed by the use of the bastinado to the feet of the leaders of the people when law cannot reach them.

We have heard with much pain the death of Mr. Johnston, lately appointed Consul General for the United States at this capital. It is said that he left the United States in ill health, and after reaching Malta with his family was compelled to proceed to Italy, where he died at Florence. His long experience in the affairs of the government in the Department of State, rendered him peculiarly fitted for the now important post of Consul General here. The number of American citizens here annually increases, and the jurisdiction possessed by the Consulate General over them, in all civil and criminal cases, renders it highly necessary that the Consul should be a gentleman possessing a thorough education, with a considerable knowledge of law, steady and correct in his conduct and courteous to his fellow countrymen. By all means he should be a native American citizen, for the worst consequences ensue from the appointment of foreigners, or even naturalized citizens, possessing more interest in the filling of their pockets than in the welfare and standing of the government of the United States.

There is a strange tale in circulation here respecting the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Bulwer, which his friends are indisposed to believe. It is said that he has become embroiled in the attempt to dethrone the present Sultan, Abd-ul-Medjid, in favor of his brother, Abd-ul-Azziz, and that the Sultan has asked his recall by the Queen. The well known policy of the British government to sustain Turkey, under any Sultan, renders such a course on the part of its Ambassador perfectly useless, and if it really proves to be the case, it will certainly also turn out to be a personal indiscretion of Sir Henry Bulwer, like that committed by him in Spain, for which its sovereign demanded his recall.

One of the Sultan's sons-in-law, El Hami Pacha—a grandson of Mehemet Ali Pacha, of Egypt—has lately died here, very suddenly, by, it is supposed, a stroke of apoplexy. He was heir to the Viceroyalty of Egypt, and a rival of the present Viceroy, Said Pacha. He was extremely rich, and possessed large estates in Egypt. He spoke English very fluently, having had an English nurse to attend him when a child. The Sultan has three other daughters, married, all to persons of rank, whose male children, by court rule, are not permitted to live, and so increase the number of aspirants to the throne.

The railroad between the little town of Kustenji, on the Black Sea, and the Danube, has at last been finished, and commenced operations. This is designed for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers during the season of ice, when the Danube is frozen. The railroad from Smyrna to Aden will not be finished for some three years.

## England.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

On Saturday, Sept. 29, Mr. William Cubitt, M. P., Alderman and ironmonger, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

SCOTCH CHURCH IN PARIS.

The British Consular church in Paris, in connection with the established church in Scotland, was opened on Sunday last. This is the first instance in Europe in which the established church of Scotland has availed herself of the powers conferred on her, in common with the Church of England, by the Consular act.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.

The weather continues fine and seasonable, and should it endure a little longer all the crops in well circumstanced districts will be quite safe.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

His Imperial Highness left Dublin on Saturday morning for Dalkeith. The Prince returned again to Dublin late the same evening, and immediately proceeded to Kingstown, where he embarked, with his suite, on board his yacht. It is supposed that the Prince has gone to Cork.

HEALTH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

The London *Times* is rejoiced to hear that it is stated, on the authority of the medical attendants of the Earl of Derby, that his lordship has passed through the dangerous stage of the attack by which he was assailed, and that he is progressing rapidly towards recovery.

NANA SAHIB.

The Bengal *Hurkaru* says that the Nana has loomed up again. He is active, but out of reach.

THE COST OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

In the year ending the 30th of June last, the Great Northern Company paid no less a sum than £26,312 under the head of compensating for accidents and losses.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:—The transport and steam frigates engaged to convey the reinforcements destined for Rome have received the order to leave Toulon for Marseilles, where the embarkation will take place.

The London *Times* says:—A letter from Toulon of the 27th ult. announces the formation of a new naval division and the despatch of fresh troops to Rome. Rear Admiral Paris is to return to France. He will take command of the screw ships of the line Eylau and Fontenay, and the steam frigate Foudre. His division is to be stationed at Toulon, to be ready for any event which may arise. A division of 7,000 men is to leave Toulon at once for Civita Vecchia, and it is considered probable that another division will shortly follow.

## France.

PARIS, Sept. 30, 1860.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—

The Emperor has decided upon immediately reinforcing the corps of occupation at Rome, by sending a division of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

The Sardinian government has been informed that General Goyon has received instructions authorizing him to extend his action so far as the military conditions to which it is naturally subordinate will permit him. It only appertains to the great Powers assembled in Congress to pronounce once for all on the questions which have arisen in Italy out of late events; but until then the government of the Emperor, in conformity with the mission which it has imposed on itself, will continue to discharge the duties resulting from its sympathies with the Holy Father and from the presence of our flag in the capital of the Catholic world.

The reply made to the Duke de Codore contained the assurance that nobody deplored more than the Emperor the course taken by Sardinia. Under actual circumstances, however, the use of force, instead of diminishing, would but aggravate the evil, by plunging Italy into a struggle from which a general war might arise. The reply also stated that in order to afford an efficacious protection to the Holy See, the French army in the Papal States would be increased to 24,000 men, whose mission would be to make the patrimony of St. Peter respected—this "patrimony," properly so called, comprising a population of 420,000 souls, and including Rome, Civita Vecchia and Viterbo.

Marshal Vaillant, the defender of Rome in 1849, will, in case of need, assume the command in chief of the army of occupation, should the patrimony of St. Peter be threatened by Garibaldi or Piedmont.

PARIS, Oct. 1, 1860.

M. Thouvenel tendered his resignation to the Emperor while at Ajaccio, insisting that a more efficacious protection should be granted to the Pope. Since the return of the Emperor and the reply given to the Duke de Cadore, M. Thouvenel has withdrawn his resignation.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says:—

The panic created in the commercial world by the invasion of the Papal States has in some measure subsided, now that it is seen that the Austrian government looked quietly on while the Papal army was destroyed. It was feared that Austria would have defended the Papal States, and that thus a general war would have broken out. The immediate danger that was dreaded has thus disappeared, as French tradesmen have been obliged for some months past to live from day to day; they will go on in the old way until some new cause of alarm shall arise. In the meantime commercial transactions are very much restricted, particularly in the manufacturing towns.

## Italy.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30, 1860.

The *Independance Belge* says:—

The portfolio of Lamoriciere has fallen into the hands of General Fanti. It contains letters of the most compromising character, and the most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the legitimist and even the red republican party, against the government of Napoleon.

PERUGIA, Sept. 30, 1860.

The whole population of Sabina and Lacio have risen to the cry of "Emanuel forever." The Chasseurs of the Tiber have defeated the Pontifical gendarmes, and have hoisted the Italian flag on the left side of the Tiber.

General Pinelli's column is advancing.

The Neapolitan population of the frontiers are imploring the protection of Emanuel.

The King held a military review to-day at Bologna. His Majesty will leave to-morrow for the other parts of the Romagna.

Great irritation prevails at Rome.

TURIN, Sept. 30, 1860.

The reason assigned for the order to extinguish the lights on the Venetian coast is that Garibaldi's agents secretly entered the lagoons at night in order to take soundings.

TURIN, Oct. 1, 1860.

Victor Emanuel will pass the night at Forli, and will leave to-morrow for Ravenna, where he will embark for Ancona.

The conditions of the capitulation at Ancona are not yet known at Turin. The Sardinians found 140 cannons and 700,000 in the fortress.

Letters from Naples to the 27th ult. state that the new ministry formed by Garibaldi comprises Signori Bianco, Giura and Pertusi.

The deputation from Sicily has arrived at Turin.

PARIS, Oct. 1—Evening.

The *Patrie* announces that further armaments have been ordered at the Austrian ports in the Adriatic.

The same paper says:—It is said that Emanuel, after having visited Ancona, will proceed towards the Neapolitan frontier.

The *Pays* publishes the same news, and adds:—It is also said that three Sardinian divisions are about to enter the kingdom of Naples.

MANIFESTO BY MAZZINI.

A manifesto by Mazzini, headed, "Neither Apostates nor Rebels," has been issued. The following are the concluding passages:—

We claim the liberty of saying, not that a republic is the best form of government, but that we, 25,000,000 of Italians, ought to be masters of our own country; that we can be so if we all wish it; that our liberty is there on the point of our bayonets and in the firm resolution of our souls; that it is not in the counsels and acts of France and Chanceries. To make it dependent upon a whim of Louis Napoleon or any other man is to prostitute it, to risk losing it again, and to declare ourselves unworthy of it.

We claim the liberty of saying that between the programme of Cavour and that of Garibaldi we prefer the latter; but without Rome and Venice there is no Italy; that, excepting the war of 1859 provoked by Austria, and maintained, at the price of Nice and Savoy, by the arms of the Emperor of the French; excepting the invasion of the Roman provinces, provoked by us, by a necessity which we created, no initiative of Italian emancipation belongs to the programme of Cavour; that Rome and Venice will remain slaves of the stranger if the insurrection and war of the volunteers does not restore them to freedom.

We claim the liberty of saying that a free and united country will not be formed by annexing this or that province to Piedmont, but by amalgamating Piedmont and all the provinces of Italy, and Italy with Rome, which is its centre and heart; that the immediate annexation of the conquered provinces that have acquired liberty, by placing them under the programme of Cavour, and taking them away from Garibaldi, stops the movement, takes away the strength of the country from the hands of him who wishes to employ them well, to place them in the hands of a man who wishes to condemn them to inaction, and for a time to smother the dominating patriotic idea.

We claim this and nothing else. Refute, but do not calumniate. Do not always silkily or wickedly repeat that we work for a republic, when for two years we have never spoken of a republic. Do not obstinately judge us without reading us. Do not repeat, blind servants of any ministerial *Gazette*, affirmations a hundred times denied by facts. Do not excite against us, by perfidious falsehoods, the passions of a people who owe to us in a great measure what they feel and what they have achieved by unity. Falsehood is the base weapon of vile cowardice. Belief without investigation is the work of idiots.

ADDRESS OF THE NEAPOLITANS TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

The following address to Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has been numerously signed at Naples:—

Sire—You are our King. We have all elected you in our secret meetings; we have saluted you in our public places; we have proclaimed you by rising in arms; and the Dictator Giuseppe Garibaldi, whose loyalty is equal to his courage, and his courage to his fortune, entered Naples with the words "Victor Emanuel and his descendants are your Kings and the Kings of Italy." Sire, why should we be the last of the Italians to receive and welcome you in the bosom of our country? Why should we be the last to enjoy the benefits of a government in which all the principles of liberty, order, progress and stability which you represent, are the rule and guarantee of the political direction of the State? Sire—Come. We Neapolitans are anxious that you should come to Naples to consecrate Italian unity, and restore peace and tranquility to the kingdom. We wish to see those veterans who defended you and Italy at Palestro and San Martino, fraternizing with those brave youths who, landing at Marsala, few in number, but aided by the population, have delivered the most faithful and not the least fair of the provinces forming your kingdom, in order that we all, guided by your wisdom, may march hence, with the strength of your arm, the skill of your generals, the boldness and genius of Garibaldi, to overthrow the remaining enemies of Italy, and complete the work of our redemption.

## Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, 1860.

To-day the members of the Council were received by the Emperor in final audience.

The Emperor addressed them as follows:—

I have heard with satisfaction the repeated expressions of your love for our country and of your loyalty as subjects. I confidently expect that my resolution respecting your views will, when promulgated, meet with ready concurrence, and that my good intentions will be gratefully acknowledged. I also expect that the inauguration of popular institutions will obtain your energetic support.

VIENNA, Sept. 30, 1860.

The Emperor has sent by telegraph to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert his sincere expressions of condolence upon the demise of the mother of Prince Albert.

VIENNA, Oct. 1, 1860.

Numerous arrests have taken place in Hungary on account of the dissemination of revolutionary proclamations.

The military classes of 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, comprising young men of the age of sixteen years, have been called to service. The levy will terminate on the 31st December next.

TRIESTE, Oct. 1, 1860.

According to advices received here from the commander in chief of the French troops at Beyrout, he has declared to Fuad Pacha that he has received orders from Paris to place himself at his disposal, and to act according to the instructions agreed upon on the 10th ult., at Constantinople, between the Porte and the foreign representatives.

These instructions state that the European Commission of Inquiry could not claim any legitimate or executive powers, the same being exclusively reserved to the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Sultan.

### Heroic Conduct of the Pope's Irish Brigade at Spoleto.

[From the correspondence of the Dublin Morning News.]

There cannot have been much more than 700 or 800 men, if so many, in Spoleto, while the attacking force was at least 15,000 or 20,000 men. A council was held, and, of course, instantaneous surrender was proposed by some as the most military course in the face of such odds. O'Reilly, at least, for the Irish in the garrison (two companies, 260 men), utterly declined to be a party to any such proceeding, and declared that the man who would take upon himself to even announce such a step to his men would run the peril of his life. The council, I can gather, was violently distracted on the point of capitulation or no capitulation; but ultimately an express was sent off to Rome, to the Minister of War, announcing that it was resolved to defend the town as best they could, and, that come what might, the Irish companies were resolved to hold the citadel till the courier returned, or blow it into fragments. In the morning the Irish at dawn went to mass, and I believe every individual man among them approached Holy Communion. In an hour or two afterwards they were called upon to meet the foe. The Sardinians poured in through two of the chief streets, attempting at first nothing of a cannonade, and evidently confident of carrying the place against such a mere handful of men at the bayonet's point. They reckoned rashly. For hours they were held at bay. Little, of course, could be done in the streets by such a small body against 10,000 or 12,000 men; and, at last, pressed on every point, O'Reilly threw himself into the citadel to make the last stand for life or death—for death alone I might say—for when the outer gate crashed to, as the last wounded but undaunted defender passed into the quadrangle, there was not a man in all the little band who did not feel that he had taken his stand there to die. They threw themselves upon the walls, and from the tattered loopholes rained "the leaden hail" with deadly effect upon the besiegers. But those old walls proved miserable defences, and the enemy, after a brief but deadly struggle of this kind, soon, with cries that rent the air, dashed at the old gate. A crash, a roar, and a petard blows it into fragments. Then the struggle commenced indeed. In poured the besiegers into the outer yard, which I should mention does not appear to belong to the citadel proper. However, a bloody reception met them there. The Irish had two guns, loaded with grape, planted inside in a position commanding the entrance, and no sooner was the Piedmontese column seen through the smoke of the gateway than a murderous fire was opened, mowing them down literally like corn before the sickle. Again, again, again the besiegers dashed through the gate; again, again, and again a perfect hail of grapeshot from the two pieces in the yard, and musketry from the citadel walls behind, met them from the Irish inside; while shouts that would stir many a heart at home in Ireland, plainly told that the brave fellows felt but but too well the honor of Ireland was on the awful stake of the day. It was midday, and the outer yard was still uncarried, and the citadel itself behind untouched; but all this was not fated to last much longer. The Piedmontese brought up a piece or two themselves, and after the first discharge poured *en masse* through the gate. My informant asserts that of the heroic Irishmen who fought those guns inside not one man escaped. They asked no quarter and they received none; they fought across the carriages of the pieces; they were bayonetted at their posts. This, however, was but the outer yard, and the heavy price at which it had been carried suggested to the besiegers an easier and more certain way of dealing with the citadel than risking another vain glorious effort at assault or escalade. They drew off, and in an hour opened fire from their heavy artillery, planted on the small hills outside, at a distance at which the old metal in the fortress was utterly unable to even so much as reply. In less than half an hour two breaches were made. A message was sent by the Piedmontese commander, offering them the honors of war if they surrendered. O'Reilly made his answer in the midst of his men, and amid shouts that one would have thought proclaimed a victory, not the desperate resolve of men rejecting their sole chance of life. "Return," said O'Reilly, "and tell your commander that we are Irishmen, and that we hold this citadel for God and the Pope. The Irish who serve the Pope are ready to die, but not to surrender." The white flag returned, but if O'Reilly imagined the Sardinians would give him a chance of a fight at the breaches he was much mistaken. The fire opened once more, and now it became plain that the plan about to be adopted was to bury the place in ruins by their long range guns, while the Irish could do nothing but look helplessly on, their pieces being of nothing like the same calibre. A second summons to surrender was made, and the same answer returned. By three o'clock there were five breaches effected: in fact, the walls were in ruins. At this juncture the Papal delegate, with authority that left O'Reilly no resource but obedience—whether an answer had reached from Monsignore de Merode I cannot say, but it is so asserted and is probable—ordered him imperatively to capitulate. This time O'Reilly sent out the white flagbearer. The Sardinians undertook to let the Irish march out with the honors of war—an undertaking, however, if made at all, not kept. How was this end of their bloody struggle received by the Irish? With feelings of grief and distraction, which one simple incident illustrates curiously enough. As the Irish companies were drawn up inside, and the Sardinians filing in according to terms of capitulation, one of our countrymen, utterly unable to brook the sight, seized a large jar, bottle or other vessel of some sort which chanced to be lying by, and with one blow all but brained one of the Sardinians. It was the work of a moment, when the impetuous Celt and one of his companions, who made a stroke in his defence, fell before a platoon, riddled with bullets. The rest is soon told. O'Reilly and all prisoners were marched off next day to Alessandria.

The Dublin *Morning News* also publishes the following private letter:—

ROME, Sept. 19, 1860.

Many crimes of the blackest hue have been perpetrated since I wrote last. The conduct of the Sardinian government has been most atrocious. The troops, without the shadow of a pretext, and without any declaration of hostilities, have invaded, like robbers and banditti, the Pope's States, and seized on several towns and fortresses.

Perugia was attacked by two columns—one of 20,000, the other of 25,000 Sardinians. The garrison made an heroic resistance, but was overpowered by brute force. General Schmidt was wounded and made prisoner. A company of the Irish brigade shared the fate of the general, and the two officers who commanded, Blackney and Luther, have been carried, it is reported, to Piedmont.

The column of the Pope's army commanded by Colonel de Carten has covered itself with glory. It numbered about 1,000 men—Italians, Belgians and one company of the Irish from Ancona. The colonel set out to relieve Pesaro. Finding Fossombrone occupied by the Sardinian troops, he charged them at the point of the bayonet, and drove them like a flock of geese before him. Finding the Sardinian army that was attacking Pesaro too strong, he made a most masterly retreat, cutting his way through a body of 6,000 Piedmontese that thought to intercept him, bringing back to Ancona in safety both men and artillery.

At Perugia there was very severe fighting before it surrendered, and one of the grandsons of the celebrated De Maistres was either killed or wounded.

We have had as yet no details of the losses of the Irish, who fought with their usual bravery. Spoleto—that is, the town—was easily taken by the Sardinians.

Major O'Reilly and some of the Irish threw themselves into the citadel and sent a message to Rome that they would blow up the fortress rather than surrender it to the Sardinians. Monsignore Merode, however, seeing that the garrison could not hold out for a long time, sent the most positive orders to Major O'Reilly to surrender, and he and his company were thus made prisoners. Mrs. O'Reilly was with the Major in the fortress.

Terni and Narni have also been occupied by the Sardinians.

The Pope's regiment, called the Guides, that occupied Terni, has returned to Rome; but it is now said that all the Pope's troops, according as they return to Rome, will be disarmed by the French. So you see the comedy is coming to an end, and the Emperor is about to throw off the mask. Probably, in imitation of his uncle, he will usurp the sovereignty of this city, or proclaim his son King of the Romans. The unfortunate man ought to remember Elba and St. Helena.

We have no account whatever of General Lamoriciere, but it is feared that, overwhelmed by numbers, he will not be able to achieve any exploit worthy of his former fame. Rome is now full of hideous looking fellows, and many of the assassins of 1848 are beginning to appear. May God protect us.

### The Papal Sovereignty Over the Marches.

[From the London Morning Post.]

We had occasion, three days ago, to reproduce in our columns an extremely able paper which appeared originally in the *Nazione*, of Florence, on the present state of that portion of Central Italy commonly called the Marches. But the speculations of the same writer on the successive steps by which the Court of Rome contrived to establish a temporal sovereignty on the ruins of the free communes and petty principalities throws so much light on the questions now at issue respecting the pretensions and the power of Rome, that our readers, we feel assured, will feel grateful at having them likewise brought under their notice.

From the internal evidence of the paper itself, we have very little doubt of its being from the pen of the same advocate, Gennarelli, who, by his editorship of the documents published during Signor Farini's administration of Bologna, has rendered signal services both to the interests of Italian progress and to those of historical inquiry. The article treats of the rise of the Papal sovereignty in the Marches in the following terms:—

The Court of Rome, which has always endeavored to create rights and put forward claims for the purpose of putting them in force as soon as the propitious moment should arrive, acted in the same way with the Marches of Ancona. After the imaginary donation of Constantine it invented the donations of Pepin, of Charlemagne, of St. Henry and numerous others, with their respective confirmations, and to that epoch it causes its titles to domination to ascend; and, as if these were not enough, it created spontaneous offers and surrenders of power on the part of the people preceeding the donations aforesaid, donations which would not even have been necessary had the other titles possessed any foundation in fact. Meanwhile the people of the different provinces, knowing nothing whatever of the surrenders of power which they were alleged to have made, and profoundly ignorant that they were, or could be, made the subjects of a donation, kept pursuing their own course and governing themselves in a popular fashion without recognizing a primacy of any kind whatever in any quarter. As regards the Marches of Ancona, when the Court of Rome had set its heart on obtaining possession of them, it began by frequently sending in the thirteenth century a Preside, with authority over all those provinces. This Preside might be regarded in the same light with a bishop *in partibus*, because his authority was recognized or respected by nobody; and when he was refused hospitality in the great cities he was obliged to take up his quarters in Macerata—at that time an insignificant place, subject sometimes to the city of Fermo, at other times to that of Cameraino; and when he had the crotchet of exercising in real earnest his repudiated jurisdiction the cities, both far and near, took up arms, and proceeded to drive him away from Macerata.

In the thirteenth century it was thought by Innocent VI. that the time had at length arrived to conquer all the recalcitrant, and with this aim he despatched from Avignon into Italy Cardinal Egidio Albornoz. At one a politician and a warrior, making use of every artifice, hiring mercenaries, forming alliances, creating rivalries between different political factions and between ruling houses, sowing broadcast titles and excommunications, Albornoz succeeded in subduing cities, in destroying families, in planting, now in one district and now in another, the standard of the Holy See, and in obtaining oaths of allegiance. But it was not in his power to subdue and vanquish the nature of things. As the apostolic authority which he wished to impose on those provinces was rejected by the same, it continued only as long as it was imposed by force, and it ceased on the departure of Albornoz. Foreseeing what would happen, he wished by some great legal document to establish a right which would remain in force as a new title of sovereignty in favor of the Court of Rome. He framed a code for the whole of that province, and having summoned a great popular Parliament in the city of Fano, he promulgated it and caused it to be accepted at this great meeting. This compilation of laws, from the name of its author—Egidio Albornoz—is known to the learned under the title "Constitutiones Ægidianæ."

But in this circumstance we are struck by a fact which historians have left unobserved. Whilst this code was imposed by the Papal Legate on the Picene province, all the cities, all the communes, drew up their own charters, and treated the laws of Cardinal Albornoz as a dead letter. The Court of Rome continued, after this epoch, to send—though at long intervals—the Presidi aforesaid; but, as we have stated, obedience was everywhere refused to them, and the government remained in the hands of the communes, with all the rights of sovereignty. Down to the time of Pope Innocent VIII., the Popes, when they wished to be serviceable to any friend or partisan in the provinces, recommended him to the favor of some one of the communes. However, whilst the facts were so, the Court of Rome was always aiming at the extension and confirmation of what it put forward as its rights, although those rights could not be exercised in consequence of the unanimous aversion of the people. It accordingly had printed, in 1472, at Jesi, the "Constitutiones Ægidianæ" it caused them to be reprinted again at Perugia in 1473. These two editions are almost unknown to historians, so that it is doubtful if more than four or five copies have been preserved, which are now buried in so many different libraries. Subsequently, until the time of Cardinal di Carpi, at least fourteen editions were published, all of them, including the first two, in the possession of the writer of this article. But in treating of this thing, few perhaps are acquainted with the tricks employed by the Court of Rome. It took something away from, or it added something to, each successive edition of the code, in order that the rights of the Holy See might be more fully established, and in order that titles might be increased, to legitimate, in some degree, the future usurpations which they foreshadowed. In this fact we have the historical explanation of the extreme scarcity of the first two editions. They were withdrawn from circulation, and, as far as possible, suppressed by the court of Rome, to which the thought of their being collated with the later editions must have been extremely disagreeable. Nor, indeed, was such a task undertaken; nor, indeed, could it have been undertaken before the present time—before fortunate and almost incredible events had combined to put a single man in possession of all the documents that ought to be examined—and unless this man had possessed the patience to enter into such an examination.

Meanwhile the Court of Rome tried every means to meddle in the affairs of the province. The following is an example:—As the citizens of Amandola, in the province of Ascoli, were divided into hostile factions, the Pope at once sent, as pacificators, a Dominican monk and a prelate, Monsignore Niccolo Buonaparte. And they effected the objects of their mission, and were, moreover, the authors of a charter which was adopted by the citizens. But even in this charter, if we except the mere forms of language, the real sovereignty remains vested in the people themselves; and Rome only assumes the semblance of the right in proposing this pacific mediation, in putting herself forward, and in employing phrases capable of being twisted in the course of time as authorities and precedents for her ancient sovereignty. This happened in 1459, and the Buonaparte in question was a member of the very family which now rules in France; so that the earliest legislator known to have belonged to the Buonaparte family achieved his task in the Marches of Ancona.

These Papal arts were at first unsuccessful. The people paid no attention to them; s little, indeed, that we positively are aware how in 1484 the communes were not merely in possession of their own simple or mixed government, but that, even in spiritual matters, they did not acknowledge the unjust laws of the Roman curia. In fact, in that very year the public Parliament of Fermo intimated to Sixtus IV. the propriety of removing Bishop Capranica from his see, because his scandalous conduct offended the whole city. Sixtus IV. refused to comply with the request. Thereupon the bishop was thrown out of a window and dragged along the street by the infuriated people, without the Court of Rome ever venturing to take vengeance against a commune possessing, like all the others of the province, rights and sovereignty. The Court of Rome had neither the right nor the power to do so.

The minutes of the proceedings, the speeches delivered by all the orators, the resolutions of the Parliament, are still in existence, and they completely exclude every idea of sovereignty under supreme authority in the Holy See.

The same thing holds good of the other decrees of other cities; and the acts of the Council, preserved at Gubbio in eighty parchment volumes, supply incontestable proofs of this fact. The archives of all the communes attest the same.

The first true and real conquests were made by Alexander the Sixth's son, Cæsar Borgia, by the success of his arms and by the massacre of the principal families then ruling in their cities and in their castles. After that epoch conquests followed upon conquests; various revolutions were repressed; several cities recognized the sovereignty of the Holy See, but according to the conditions of the bi-lateral treaties—treaties that limited to a lofty and beneficent dominion the royal rights. The conventions preserved in the archives and in the histories of those communes, and the decrees of the court of Rome, in express and flagrant violation of all the pacts agreed to when considered in connection, completely invalidate all the rights acquired by the Holy See; for it is an elementary principle of law and justice that, with the non-compliance of the stipulated conditions, the contract loses all its force. And it might even be affirmed that, as the origin of the sovereignty was marked by a defective title, the restoration to the Holy See of its Roman provinces was also null and void, because the monarchy was illegitimate; nor can any diplomacy legitimate what is illegitimate, or confer validity on a contract naturally vitiated. All those rights and titles, therefore, which lead us to regard a sovereignty as possessing a legal foundation are wanting in the Papal government for all its provinces, but more particularly and especially for those of the Marches.

It would have been some compensation had it endeavored to make its rule acceptable, or even tolerable, by its kindness. But the worst of all systems of laws became more unbearable still through the personal conduct and bearing of the governors. There was first the civil government of the prelates; for the most part very young, profoundly ignorant of administrative duties, without any previous training, viewing themselves as greater than the laws, and shamelessly trampling on all justice and humanity—prelates, who, receiving their inspirations directly from the cardinals, inflicted on their provinces double evils of misgovernment. Then came the bishops, who with their civil and criminal courts, and with their prisons, constituted a second government, wholly independent of the civil one. And as if these were not enough, the tribunals of the Inquisition formed, in their turn, a third government, dependent on an ignorant and fanatical monk, and not compelled to give any account of their actions except to God at the day of judgment.

Such was the history and such the character of the Papal government in the Marches of Ancona. And here we cannot terminate these considerations without calling to mind how, whilst Cardinal Ferretti was Bishop of Fermo, that city witnessed the terrible spectacle of torture applied to the mouth and tongue of two unhappy creatures guilty of irreverent language in their cups—the torture of Mordacchia publicly inflicted in the presence of the whole people; and how, still later, in 1853, four young patriots were led out to death for crimes of which they were wholly innocent, their innocence being acknowledged both at that time and now by all the world—an execution which spread horror over the province, and, indeed, over the Roman