

oleon, in the following words, dictated to Count Montholon his intentions in reference to Italy:

"It was Napoleon's desire to raise up the Italian nation, and to reunite the Venetians, Milanese, Piedmontese, Genoese, Tuscans, Parmesans, Modenese, Romans, Neapolitans, Sicilians, and Sardinians into one independent nation, bounded by the Alps and the Adriatic, the Ionian and Mediterranean seas. Such was the immortal trophy he was raising to his glory. This great and powerful kingdom would have been, by land, a check to the house of Austria, while, at sea, its fleets, combined with those of Toulon, would have ruled the Mediterranean, and protected the old course of trade to India by the Red sea and Suez. Rome, the capital of this state, was the eternal city; covered by the three barriers, of the Alps, the Po, and the Apennines; nearer than any other, to the three great islands. But Napoleon had many obstacles to surmount. He said, at the council of Lyons, 'It will take me twenty years to establish the Italian nation.'"

CHAPTER XXIX.

ITALY UNDER NAPOLEON, AND UNDER THE AUSTRIANS.

FROM A. D. 1809 TO A. D. 1848.

FRENCH MEASURES IN ITALY.—CONDITION OF SICILY.—OF SARDINIA.—OF NAPLES.—JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—MURAT.—THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.—THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.—EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS.—ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA UPON NAPOLEON.—THE FALL OF NAPOLEON.—ITS EFFECTS UPON ITALY.—THE AUSTRIAN SWAY IN ITALY.—EXECUTION OF MURAT.—INSURRECTIONS.—ENERGY OF AUSTRIA.—STRUGGLES OF THE YEAR 1820.—REVOLUTION OF 1830.—RUIN OF THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS.—ACCESSION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—REVIVAL OF THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE.

THE establishment of French power in Rome wrought immediate and wonderful results. They can not be better described than in the language of Alison:

"The immediate effects of the change," he says, "were in the highest degree beneficial on the city of Rome. Vast was the difference between the slumber of the cardinals and the energetic measures of Napoleon. Improvements, interesting alike to the antiquary and the citizen, were undertaken in every direction. The majestic monuments of ancient Rome, half concealed by the ruins and accumulations of fourteen hundred years, stood forth in renovated splendor; the stately columns of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, relieved of the load of their displaced architrave, were restored to the perpendicular, from which they had swerved during their long decay; the beautiful pillars of that Jupiter Stator, half covered up with fragments of marbles, revealed their exquisite and now fully discovered proportions; the huge interior of the Coliseum, cleared of the rubbish which obstructed its base, again exhibited its wonders to the light; the channels which conducted the water for the aquatic exhibitions, the iron gates

which were opened to admit the hundreds of lions to the amphitheatre, the dens where their natural ferocity was augmented by artificial stimulants, the bronze rings to which the Christian martyrs were chained, again appeared to the wondering populace; the houses which deformed the center of the forum were cleared away; and piercing through a covering of eighteen feet in thickness, revealed the pavements of the ancient forum, the venerable blocks of the Via Sacra, still furrowed by the chariot marks of a hundred triumphs.

“Nor were more distant quarters or modern interests neglected. The temple of Vesta, near the Tiber, was cleared out. A hundred workmen, under the direction of Canova prosecuted their searches in the baths of Titus, where the Laocoon had been discovered; large sums were expended on the Quirinal palace, destined for the residence of the imperial family when at Rome. Severe laws, and an impartial execution of them, speedily repressed the hideous practice of private assassination, so long the disgrace of the papal states. A double row of shady trees led from the arch of Constantine to the Appian Way, and thence to the forum. Surveys were made with a view to the completion of the long neglected drainage of the Pontine Marshes; and preparations commenced for turning aside, for a season, the course of the Tiber, and discovering in its bed the inestimable treasures of art which were thrown into it during the terrors of the Gothic invasion.”

It is a curious, but indisputable fact, that it is difficult for any one to suggest, even now, any measure for the improvement of Italy, which Napoleon had not both proposed and adopted measures to execute. From this time until the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, the political divisions of Italy did not meet with any important change. The English fleet held possession of the island of Sicily, and maintained upon the throne there the infamous king and queen Ferdinand and Caroline, who had fled from Naples to Sicily in the British fleet. The people were bitterly hostile to their detested sway, and the

British were hated for forcing, with their fleet and their bayonets, upon the Sicilians this execrable despotism. It was the harder to be borne, since Naples, regenerated, was in the enjoyment of institutions which were developing her resources as they had not been developed for a thousand years. The Sicilians were taxed beyond all endurance to sustain the extravagance of the court. Matters at length were in such a desperate state, that the British government, ashamed any longer to uphold, by their arms, such atrocities, compelled the queen to consent that her automaton husband should abdicate the throne in favor of his infant son, and that the British minister at Palermo, Sir William Bentinck, should be regent. Caroline resisted furiously, but was compelled to submit. She, however, soon forced her husband to attempt to regain his authority; upon which the British banished her from the island, and sent her to her Austrian home in Vienna, where the blood-stained and impenitent queen, chafing like a tigress, and with her soul crimsoned with life-long crimes, subsequently died.

The wretched Sicilians were still compelled to support an extravagant court, and to pay the expenses of the British troops who upheld that court. Discontent and misery reigned throughout the island.

The kingdom of Sardinia, having lost Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont, had dwindled down merely to the island of Sardinia. The king, Charles Emanuel, weary of the world, abdicated, and retired to monastic life in Rome, where, supported by a pension from Napoleon, he passed the gloomy remainder of his days a Jesuit, counting his beads. His brother, Victor Emanuel, who succeeded to the shriveled crown, was sustained upon the throne by the energies of the English fleet. The people, envying the new continental kingdoms, which were in a high state of prosperity, and in the enjoyment of that *equality of rights* which the human heart ever craves, were restless and insurrectionary.

Naples was nominally an independent kingdom. But in that day there was no such thing as real independence for any minor power. All Europe was divided into two parties, deadly hostile to each other—the friends of the liberal principles which the French revolution had introduced, and the friends of the old regimes. All of the one party followed the lead of France, for with France they stood or fell. All of the other party obeyed the call of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for it was only by the combined energies of all these courts, that the *people* of Europe, every where clamoring for popular rights, could be prevented from overthrowing the aristocratic governments.

Joseph Bonaparte, at a sweep, had annulled all the feudal laws of Naples, and all the corrupt tribunals connected with them. Joachim Murat, following in his footsteps, and guided by the equitable principles of the Code Napoleon, which code is still the admiration of enlightened jurisprudence, established impartial tribunals of justice, in which the people had a fair representation; equalized all taxes; opened every post of emolument or honor alike to the competition of the rich and the poor, the high-born and the lowly-born; suppressed the convents, which had become nurseries of fanaticism, idleness, and licentiousness; established institutions for popular education; endowed colleges in every province, and a university at Naples, with the highest course of classical, mathematical, and philosophical studies; and devoted especial attention to the establishment in every province of seminaries for the education of females. "France," said Napoleon, "needs nothing so much as good mothers." This sentiment he enjoined upon all the governments over which he could exert an influence.

Agricultural societies were formed in every province; charitable institutions founded; a national institute was established, and a general board of direction of public works was organized, under whose vigorous superintendence the most important improvements were prosecuted all over the king-

dom. The state revenues were augmented, the public credit completely established, and the enormous national debt so far liquidated as to amount, at the fall of Napoleon, to but six hundred thousand dollars.

The territory which had composed the states of the church had been entirely dismembered and reorganized. Some of the provinces had been annexed to France; others were annexed to the Italian kingdom, and others were organized into dukedoms, dependent upon and subservient to France. The French provinces in Italy were united into one general government, and placed under the administration of Louis Napoleon, brother of Napoleon I., and father of the present emperor of France. Afterward, upon his transfer to a more important post, the government was assigned to prince Borghese, an Italian nobleman, who had married Pauline, one of the emperor's sisters. These departments were under the same system of laws as those in France, and governed in the same manner. The people of the papal states were so intensely hostile to the ecclesiastical government under which they had groaned, that this change was hailed with general and cordial satisfaction. There is undisputed testimony that the papal states had never before been so prosperous or so happy.

The kingdom of Italy embracing in general Lombardy, Venice, that part of the Tyrol which forms the valley of the Adige, the Vattelline, the duchy of Modena, and the papal provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna, Urbino, Macerata, Camerino, and Ancona, embraced a population of six million seven hundred thousand. The realm, as thus constituted, embraced about thirty-six thousand square miles. The constitution was essentially the same as that of France. Eugene Beauharnais, the only son of Josephine, was but twenty-five years of age when appointed to the vice-royalty of this kingdom. He was a man of much administrative ability, and possessed his mother's characteristic magnanimity and amia-

bility. He was exceedingly beloved by his subjects, and to the present day, is spoken of with reverence and affection.

Nearly all the prominent offices of state were conferred upon native Italians. The famous road over the Simplon, was constructed by France and the kingdom of Italy united, at an expense of one million two hundred thousand dollars. Works of public utility were prosecuted vigorously all over the kingdom; general education was encouraged, and premiums unceasingly offered for improvements in the arts. Energy and emulation were everywhere diffused, and the strife between plebeians and patricians was broken down, as the humblest peasant rejoiced in the possession of equal rights with the most exalted noble, and saw all the avenues to wealth and power, as freely open to the child of the cottage as to the child of the castle. Even to the present day the Lombards love to speak of the glories of the "kingdom," and look back with regret to those days, which they pronounced to be the brightest which have ever shone upon Italy.

The Encyclopedia Americana, in a very able article upon Italy, says: "If the downfall of Napoleon is regretted in any quarter of the world, it is in Italy. This country had become destitute of every element of national life. Its commerce was fettered by numerous political divisions; its administration poisoned and vitiated to a degree of which none can have an idea except an eye witness; the cultivation of the ground impoverished, by the heavy rents which they had to pay to the landholders; science enslaved by the sway of the clergy; the noblemen, distrusted by the foreign governments, and not admitted to offices of importance, had lost energy and activity. In fact hardly anything could be said to flourish, with the exception of music, and, to a certain degree, other fine arts.

"Under Napoleon everything was changed. Italian armies were created which gave birth to a sense of military honor among the people; the organization of the judicial tribunals was improved, and justice much better administered; industry

was awakened and encouraged; schools received new attention, and the sciences were concentrated in large and effective learned societies. In short, a new life was awakened, and no Italian or German, who wishes well to his country, can read without deep interest the passage in Las Casas' Memorial, in which Napoleon's views on these two countries are given. His prophecy that Italy will one day be united, we hope will be fulfilled. Unior has been the ardent wish of reflecting Italians for centuries, and the want of it is the great cause of the suffering of this beautiful and unfortunate country."

In the winter of 1812, the proudest army France has ever raised, perished among the snows of Russia. It was the signal for all the old monarchies of Europe again to combine to destroy Napoleon, the disturber of their thrones. He struggled against them with heroism which has excited the wonder of the world. One million two hundred thousand bayonets advanced upon exhausted France, and Napoleon fell; and with him fell, of course, all those liberal governments his genius had created, and his arm had upheld. The French constitution was trampled into the bloody mire, by the squadrons of England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, with all their innumerable allies, and the execrable despotism of the Bourbons was reestablished over the subjugated French people. The enormous sum of three hundred and seven million five hundred thousand dollars, was extorted from the conquered French, to pay the allies for the expense of riveting upon them anew the chains of tyranny. One hundred and fifty thousand foreign troops, were stationed in all the most important fortresses of France, to keep the French people in subjection to Bourbon sway. Earth has witnessed many crimes, but never one on a more gigantic scale than this.

Italy encountered the same doom as France. Her constitutions were trampled in the dust, her liberal governments indignantly demolished, and the old, worn out regimes of priestly fanaticism and aristocratic tyranny unrelentingly re-

established. The triumphant allies met in congress at Vienna, to divide between them the spoil, and to map out Europe anew, in such a way, that the people should be effectually prevented from any farther attempts to establish free governments.

The emperor of Austria, Francis I., received all the former mainland territories of Venice, and the whole of Lombardy as far westward as the Ticino, and south to the Po. These extended realms he organized into a monarchy, which he called the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It contained seventeen thousand six hundred square miles, and four million one hundred and seventy-six thousand inhabitants. The emperor of Austria governed the realm through a viceroy at Milan.

The king of Sardinia, Charles Emanuel, who had for some time possessed only the island of Sardinia, received back Piedmont and Savoy; while, at the same time, all the provinces of Genoa were attached to his throne.

Modena, with some adjoined territory, was reconstructed into a dukedom, and was conferred upon Francis, son of the archduke Ferdinand, who was a brother of the emperor of Austria. It contained an area of two thousand and seventy-three square miles, and a population of about five hundred thousand. Its revenue was one million five hundred thousand dollars. Its standing army in time of peace was three thousand five hundred; when upon a war footing it consisted of nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

Parma, also enlarged by the addition of Piacenza and Guastally, became again a duchy of very considerable extent, revenues, and power, and was conferred upon Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor of Austria, whom the allies forbade to follow her husband Napoleon to St. Helena. The duchy contained two thousand seven hundred and twelve square miles. Its standing army amounted to four thousand men, and its revenue to one million two hundred thousand dollars.

The grand duchy of Tuscany was assigned to the Austrian

archduke Ferdinand, whose son Francis reigned over the adjoining duchy of Modena. It contained eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six square miles, being a thousand square miles larger than Massachusetts. Its population was about one million five hundred thousand; its revenue amounted to about five million dollars, and its standing army consisted of seventeen thousand men.

The states of the church, extending to the south as far as the kingdom of Naples, and in the north reaching to the Po, and bounded on the west by the Mediterranean, Tuscany, and Modena, were restored to the pope. These states consist of nineteen departments, six of which are technically called Legations, and the remainder Delegations. Their total area consisted of seventeen thousand two hundred and ten square miles,—being about as large as the Sardinian kingdom, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and about half the size of the kingdom of Naples, exclusive of Sicily. The population of these states was a little over three million, and the standing army, with which the vicar of Christ kept his subjects in subjection, amounted to fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-five infantry, and thirteen hundred and fifty cavalry. It is said that the revenue wrested from the subjects of the pope amounted to over fourteen million dollars annually.

The papal government is sufficiently peculiar to merit a few additional observations. The pope is an elected sovereign, chosen by the sacred college, which consists of the seventy cardinals. This number of cardinals is instituted in imitation of the evangelists sent out by our Saviour. When any vacancy occurs in the college it is filled by the appointment of the pope, who acts without control. When the pope dies, for nine days his body remains in state, during which time one of the cardinals, called the cardinal chamberlain, officiates as pope. The body is then buried, and the cardinals meet in a private room in the Vatican to choose, out of their number, a successor. A majority of two-thirds is essential to a choice.

The power of the pope is absolute. It is one of the leading principles of his government, that all the civil offices should be filled by priests.

Upon one of the mountains of the Apennines, surrounded entirely by the papal states, there is a diminutive realm of but thirty square miles, called the republic of San Marino. It is what we should call in America a township, six miles long and five miles broad. A stone mason in the fifth century established a hermitage there. His followers increased until they formed a community of some seven thousand persons, governed by their own laws. The insignificance of this hamlet has been its strength. No government has been willing to trample upon a people so sequestered, poor, and powerless, and thus the republic of San Marino has remained unchanged amidst the storms which for centuries have been desolating Italy.

The allies restored to Ferdinand, the old and infamous king of Naples, the realm which had so long been cursed by his tyranny. He reascended the throne with the title of Ferdinand I., king of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. With both the continental portion and the island of Sicily, it embraced an area of about forty-two thousand square miles, being about as large as the state of Louisiana. Its population was about seven millions.

Such was the condition in which Italy was placed by the congress of the allied powers, convened after the overthrow of Napoleon. Every privilege which the Italian people had gained in the line of popular rights was taken from them; and they were delivered back, bound hand and foot, to their old masters. The whole peninsula became virtually but a province of Austria; nearly all its departments governed by Austrian princes, or by those who acknowledged their dependence upon Austrian armies to hold the restive people in subjection.

We must now endeavor to describe the condition of Italy, province by province, under the sway of these despotisms im-

posed upon the Italians by the allies. Let us commence with Naples. Ferdinand I., as one of the conditions of his reenthronement, entered into a secret treaty with the emperor of Austria, that "he would not introduce in his government, any principles irreconcilable with those adopted by his imperial majesty, in the government of his Italian provinces."

Murat made a desperate attempt to regain his kingdom, believing that the Neapolitans, with whom he had ever been very popular, would rise unanimously in his favor. He landed almost alone upon the coast of Calabria. Some of the soldiers of Ferdinand with but little difficulty seized him, and sent word of his arrest to the court at Naples. Orders immediately came back from Ferdinand, that he should, with the utmost promptness, be condemned to death by a military commission. "There shall be allowed to the condemned," said the dispatch, "but one half hour to receive the consolations of religion." He was condemned, and was informed that he was immediately to be led out to his execution. In the following touching letter he took leave of his family:

"My dear Caroline! My last hour has arrived. In a few moments I shall cease to live. In a few moments you will no longer have a husband. Never forget me. I die innocent. My life has never been stained with any injustice. Adieu, my Achille! Adieu, my Lætitia! Adieu, my Lucien! Adieu, my Louise! Show yourselves to the world worthy of me. I leave you without a kingdom, without fortune, in the midst of my numerous enemies. Be constantly united! Show yourselves superior to misfortune. Think of what you are and of what you have been, and God will bless you. Never reproach my memory. Be assured that my greatest grief, in these last moments of my life, is to die far from my children. Receive the paternal benediction. Receive my embraces and my tears. Cherish always the memory of your unhappy father."

He was led out into the fosse of the prison of Pizzo. Twelve soldiers, with loaded muskets, were drawn up in a