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GARIBALDI.

A quarter of a century ago Italy was divided into a number of petty states, and governed by the Pope of Rome, and nearly a dozen kings and dukes, each independent of the others, but all controlled to a greater or less extent by France and Austria. Some of the rulers were tools in the hands of the governing powers, who were of course interested in the continuance of the existing system of government, or rather *mis*-government. For more than a dozen years, Italy has been a united people—the whole peninsula governed by one king—growing in power and prosperity, and as free from foreign control as the other powers of Europe.

One of the men instrumental in bringing about this union, was General Garibaldi, a man who occupies, in the Italian mind, a position somewhat similar to that which Americans accord to Washington.

Giuseppe (or Joseph) Garibaldi was born at Nice, in July, 1807. His father was a seafaring man, owner of a small vessel, and young Garibaldi, after much urging by his parents to prepare for the priesthood, was at last permitted to adopt the same pursuit his father followed. He became a skilful navigator, and at the age of twenty-three was in command of a vessel. Promptness and energy, traits that afterwards distinguished him, were prominent at this time.

About 1833 he became acquainted with Mazzini and other Italian patriots who were desirous of making Italy free, independent, and united. Always hating tyranny and oppression, his love of his native country now took deeper root, and became the leading motive of all his actions. He was ready to aid in any insurrection, or to strike a blow anywhere in the cause of freedom. He participated in an unsuccessful revolt at Genoa, in 1834, and saved his life by escaping to France. Not daring to return to Italy, he again became a sailor.

After a few voyages on the Mediterranean, he sailed for South America, landing at Rio Janeiro. Here he led a varied life—engaging in commerce, assisting in a revolt, commanding a privateer, captured, imprisoned, tortured, wounded, and, after his release, buying a drove of cattle, which he took to Uruguay to sell. At Monte Video, he taught mathematics in one of the city schools; and also sold goods by sample for an enterprising merchant. Such business was rather tame for a man of his tastes, and when Buenos Ayres made war upon Uruguay, Garibaldi joined the

army of Uruguay, eager for action. His military skill was duly appreciated, and he was soon chief in command of the entire army and navy of Uruguay, and carried the war to a successful close. The grateful country offered him a considerable tract of land for his services, but he declined the reward.

In 1847 the Italians rose against the Austrian power, and Garibaldi hastened to Italy to take part in the struggle. He fought in

breadth escapes would form an interesting and romantic chapter, were there space to relate them. Many of his comrades were captured and executed, and his wife, who accompanied him, died from the hardships of the journey.

Italy again became unsafe for the warlike patriot, and he escaped to Sardinia. He then made his way to Gibraltar, and Morocco, and Liverpool, and at last reached New York. For a year and a half he made

Joining the Italian forces, he conducted a guerrilla campaign against the Austrians, in which his quick and unexpected movements greatly harassed them, and his reckless bravery made him well-nigh invincible. After the two great battles of Magenta and Solferino, peace was concluded without bringing about Italian union. The dominion of Victor Emanuel, however, was extended over Northern Italy.

A revolt now took place in Sicily, and Garibaldi hastened thither, with eleven hundred followers. Sicily was under the dominion of the king of Naples. Garibaldi soon met and defeated a Neapolitan army three times as large as his own, and in three months, after many battles, possessed himself of the whole island. After this he crossed the Strait of Messina and invaded the kingdom of Naples. His army was increased by additions from the disaffected inhabitants until it numbered twenty-five thousand or more. His progress toward the kingdom of Naples was a triumphant march, and he entered the city amid the wildest enthusiasm of the citizens. A month afterward he defeated the Neapolitan army in a bloody battle, and became master of the whole kingdom. King Victor Emanuel had also entered Naples from the north, and Garibaldi immediately gave up his authority and his army to his sovereign, who thus became king of the whole of Italy, except the Papal States. This campaign, short and decisive, lasting but five months, was the most important in its results of all the campaigns conducted by Garibaldi, and on this his real claim to his country's gratitude must rest.

He now retired to his home in Caprera, but two years later we find him leading an army to attack the city of Rome. In a skirmish he was wounded and captured, and afterward returned to Caprera. In 1864 he visited England and was received with considerable enthusiasm; but, receiving a hint from official circles that his presence was embarrassing to the Government, he suddenly returned to his island home.

In 1866 he was again fighting the Austrians in Venetia and the Tyrol. Next year he organized another invasion of the States of the Church, hoping to make Rome the capital of Italy. He was defeated, captured, and sent home to Caprera. Escaping, he renewed the contest, and was again defeated. In 1870, he assisted France in her sad conflict with the Prussians, and conducted a campaign in the Vosges Mountains with

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GARIBALDI.

several actions, achieving much renown, but the revolt was speedily put down by the greater power of Austria. He then went to Rome and took command of an army there, and bravely held the city several weeks against the troops of the Pope, who were assisted by the French. He withdrew from the city and escaped to Genoa, passing through territory occupied by Austrian troops, who made every effort for his capture. His remarkable adventures and hair-

soap and candles on Staten Island. He revisited South America, and commanded a vessel sailing from Peru to China. Returning to New York, he made a voyage to England and back. In 1854 he once more set sail for Italy. He purchased the half of the rocky island of Caprera, a mile from the coast of Sardinia, and established a home for himself and his children, and remained there until the Franco-Italian war broke out in 1859.