

Christian Observer of Public Events.

ITALY.

By a vote, nearly unanimous, as will be seen by the figures, there being 1,312,064 for annexation, and only 10,312 against the declaration for a union of the kingdom of Naples with that of Sardinia, is plainly and distinctly uttered as the wish of the former, with Victor Emmanuel for King, and doubt exists no longer, that Italy divided for centuries will become one united and potent nation. Venetia will certainly contribute the last fragment, and become free of the iron grasp of Austria. Rome is necessary as the capital of the Italian Kingdom to make the work complete, and Rome is nearly ripe enough to drop into the hands of Victor Emmanuel. The latter monarch, accompanied by Garibaldi, entered Naples on the 7th of November. Defeat has followed Ferdinand at every point of attack, and Gaeta, his stronghold, has fallen. Four of the Great Powers of Europe have protested against the invasion, and three of them have withdrawn their ambassadors from Turin; yet there is very little apprehension of material aid being rendered to Ferdinand by any of them. On the other hand, Lord John Russell, England's noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, takes a different view of the whole affair, and has addressed a despatch to the British Ambassador at Turin, to which every British heart will warmly respond. We have not space for the whole, but copy from the London correspondent of the *Globe*:

"The appearance this morning of a despatch from the pen of our Foreign Secretary to the British Minister at Turin, is a source of considerable satisfaction, and the more so, as it had

been rumoured about, and some people were half disposed to believe it true, that Lord John Russell had modified his views of the Italian movement, by his visit with the Queen to Prussia. It is, as you will see, a noble manifesto, and one that cannot fail to be of most essential service at the present moment. The language employed is clear and decisive, and every sentence of the document is weighty. The judgment which the noble lord has delivered is certain to be ratified by the entire nation, and I doubt not will also command the hearty approval of all Canadians as well. The Minister sets out by stating as a reason for his despatch at this time, the fact of the previous words and conduct of France, Prussia, and Russia, all disapproving of the course being pursued by the King of Sardinia. "The Emperor of the French," he observes—"on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of General Cialdini, withdrew his Minister from Turin, expressing at the same time the opinion of the Imperial Government in condemnation of the invasion of the Roman territory. The Emperor of Russia has declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin." After these diplomatic acts, it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe, Lord John observes, were the Government of Her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion, and so he goes on to declare it. "The larger questions which appear to Her Majesty's Government to be at issue," writes Lord John Russell, "are these:—Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from governments with which they were discontented? And was the King of Sardinia