

cept these conditions and consent to the loss of Romagna. Of course the Pope refused and protested. Italy now needed only victory at home, because England and France accepted the Italian situation as Italy had made it.

Cavour was now recalled. He declared that the Italians had the right to establish their own government and asked the states to vote again on annexation. Napoleon's consent was asked. After much discussion he agreed to all but the annexation of Tuscany. However, Cavour made no difference in the states, and had all the states hurry on their elections. The result was overwhelming for annexation. Unable to check this, Napoleon asked for his reward, Savoy and Nice; but Cavour hoped that Napoleon would not press his claim for a short time, at least. This demand of cession by France made England indignant. Supported only by Switzerland, England's expostulations were in vain. As the cessation was popular in France, he persisted in it, so that in March, 1860, the treaty of cessation was signed.

After many entreaties to give up Rome had failed, Cavour determined to seize it by force. The year 1860 saw money poured in from outside to help the Pope, and a papal army was formed under Lamoriciere. Napoleon began to withdraw his troops from Rome, but hearing of Garibaldi's expedition in the south, increased their number. Garibaldi's men, together with the help of Persano, took Sicily. Indeed so bold and daring a man, one who refused to take advice as Garibaldi, was dangerous; and Cavour feared lest his (Garibaldi) actions should lose for him (Cavour) foreign aid. The revolutionists were still further successful in seizing Naples. Garibaldi, who hated Cavour, planned to take Rome and Venetia and then lay his sword before the feet of Victor Emmanuel. To save the situation, Cavour planned to take the initiative and invade the pontifical territory.

Public opinion was in favour of the unity of Italy, and the only objection, or at least an obstacle to it, were the few French soldiers in the city of Rome. The Sardinian troops marched to the pontifical frontiers. Cavour then sent an ultimatum to the Pope bidding him to disarm his small army because he said "it was an offence to the public conscience of Italy and of Europe. Antonelli rejected the ultimatum. On the same day Lamoriciere was defeated by numbers at Castelfidardo; and, after ten days' siege, Ancona fell before the combined attack of Persano and Fanti. The two Sicilies were annexed by the farce plebiscite, and Garibaldi's request to be made lieutenant for a year was indignantly refused.