

Schwarzenberg died, thus removing an enemy to the Sardinian policy.

Victor Emmanuel, failing in his endeavour to secure reforms in the ecclesiastical conditions of Piedmont, treated Rome as an enemy; and in 1850 he had a measure passed whereby ecclesiastical privileges in Piedmont were abolished. A great outcry was to no purpose. The archbishop was arrested, confined in a citadel, and finally banished. Negotiations were now opened with the Pope, who at once understood that the gain of Piedmont and humiliation of himself were their desires. But, so far, Italy had been successful in its secret struggle with Austria, nevertheless d'Azeglio was too honest to proceed much farther, so that the foundation which he had laid was enlarged and developed by Cavour. Cavour, in his early life joined the army; leaving it he travelled through England and France, observing their commercial and economic interests. In 1852 he became leader of the government, and four months later he was summoned to form a new ministry. His policy was thus: the expulsion of Austria from Italy, the destruction of the Pope's temporal power, and the unity of Italy under the House of Savoy. Reforms were lauded, and any arbitrary action was equally stated by the press.

Cavour now determined to gain admission to the Great Powers in order that his views of Italy might be made known. When England and France joined against Russia in the Crimean war, Cavour saw his opportunity and grasped it. He had fifteen thousand men sent to the seat of the war to co-operate with the allies. Censured at first, but rewarded at last, Cavour declared all eloquence to be powerless against his policy. At the termination of the war, Cavour, by a great effort, succeeded in winning admission on an equal footing with the rest of the Powers in the council of Paris, where he set forth his views and was given assurance of France's support before he left. This helped to enrage Austria. Acting upon English advice, Austria granted unusual privileges to her duchies and grand duchies, hoping by this to aid her cause. This course displeased Cavour, who desired nothing but war with Austria; and who, by his arming process, made Buol of Austria demand satisfaction. Cavour refused to give this satisfaction.

But Cavour's path was rather thorny. Mazzini and his associates were furious because their society was tampered with; the people were complaining of heavy taxation; the elections showed a gain for the clergy and the aristocracy; Russia was only in sympathy with Cavour; England would not help to disturb European equilibrium, while France was a doubtful aider. Napoleon III's