THREE MONTHS WITH ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

Mr. Moens is an Englishman of fortune, and, as it appears, an amateur photographer. Early in 1865 he set out, accompanied by his wife, upon an Italian tour, going first to Sicily, and making the gira or "round" of that island, which was a few years ago so pleasantly described by Ross Browne in his famous "Yuset," Mr. Moens had, moreover, the special design to photograph the eruption of Etna, which was then going on. His description of this is very interesting; but we must pass it over in order to give, as far as we may, some account of his subsequent experiences when a captive among the brigands on the mainland.

Crossing over to Naples early in May, he set out for a trip to the ruins of the famous temple of Pastum, which stand in a solitary grandeur, in a mountain wilderness, with no traces of the people by whom the stupendous edifices were reared. The party consisted of Mr. Moens, Mr. Ayneley, an English clergyman, and their wives. From Naples a railway runs, past the considerable town of Salerno, somewhat more than twenty miles from Pæstum. It was indeed a little suspicious that the landlord of the "Hotel Vittoria" at Salerno thought it necessary to post up, in various languages, a notice to "travellers desirous of visiting the temples of Pastum that the road is now perfectly sale between Salerno and Pastum, owing to the vigilance of General Avenati, the military commander of the district, who has stationed patrols along the road at Battipagiia, Barizzo, and Pæstum." After a three hours' drive they reached the temples a little before noon, a squad of soldiers accompanying them. Mr. Moons set his camera in order and photographed the ruins. Toward evening they set out on their return; not a little sur-prised that their military protectors were nowhere visible. The truth was, as they atterwards learned, the soldiers had been withdrawn so that negotiations could be carried on with a gang of bandits for the relief of a couple of Italian gentlemen whom they had gobbled up only a few days before on this very safe road. For these the brigands demanded a ransom of ,000 francs, but finally compromised for

They had almost reached Battlpaglia, and supposed that they had passed the dangerous place, when a lit le belore dusk they perceived number of fellows creeping out of the corn Some of the brigands sime! their guns, others turned the horses' heads across the road. They started up from all sorts of hiding-places, and in a few minutes thirty or were gathered around the carriage. The travellers were politely desired to "descend," Don't be alraid, Madame, don't be alraid, they said to Mrs. Moens. The coachman was ordered to stay where he was for a quarter of an hour, and then to drive off with the ladies, the two gentlemen being hurried off over nelds and through thickets.

The bandits were wonderfully polite-the leader, whom Mr. Moens came to know quite well as Captain Manzo, slways addressed them as Signore "Gentlemen," with a strong accent on the last syllable. "What do you want with us?" inquired the captives. Denaro -- non temete ("The Shiners don't be scared") was the reply, "How far are we to walk?" "A good way, a good way When they came to a stream the brigands carried their captives across on their shoulders. On they went through swamps, over ditches, and across cultivated nelds, marching in Indian ple, until midnight. By the way they stopped at a house and bought a lattle bread, and a while after came upon a patch of cabbage and onions, of which they made short work, pocketing what they could not eat; wisely, as Mr. Moens found out before long.

Towards daybreak they halted on the banks of a stream and hid among the oslers. The brigands now began to inquire into the value of their prize. It was quite impossible to con-vince them that the Englishmen were not great lords, not with standing the hands of Mr. Moens were stained by his photographic chemicals. "His hands are black," said one, "and his trowsers are like what prisoners wear, and are all worn out, poor tellow!" "Wait, we'll see," replied the Captain. At length a bit of the hard sausage, called supersalo, was offered to the prisoners, who declared that "it would no agree with their stomachs." It seemed to strike the captors as a good joke that any man should object to supersate. "They'll like it better by and by," said he, which proved true enough; for Mr. Moons found before long that poor sood and little of it was the normal condition of prigands and their prisoners.

Besides the Englishmen, the brigands had picked up a couple of Italian gentlemen; and as soon as they got to a tolerably safe spot the Captain began "business"—that is, fixing the rau-som That of one Italian was put down at 12,000 ducats, the other at 8000 (a ducat is about 85 cents). The two Englishmen were lumped together at 100,000 ducats. They declared that such a sum was out of the question; the brigands insisted that it was quite moderate for two such great lords, who were worth at least two millions apiece. Finally, they came down to 50,000, and to abatement. How to get at the cash was now the problem. The Englishmen declared that their wives had not the money, and, being strangers and ignorant of the language, could not get it in Naples. It was finally arranged that one of them —to be decided by lot—should go, and the other should stay. Mr. Moens drew ne short stick, and had to remain, while Mr Aynsley was hurried ou by two men, who also bore letters from the Italian prisoners to their mends, asking for the money for their ransom.

Hardly were they away when the brigands saw a company of 100 soldiers marching along the road below-a sharp skirmish took place: but the gang, all save two, managed to get off with their captives. During the night the band was again surprised by the soldiers, and there was more firing. In the excitement the Italian prisoners managed to escape. brigands did not look out very sharply for these small Italian try: but they took good care of their big ish, the great "English Lord." They were now far up the mountain side, and all next day Mr. Moens could see the soldiers passing and repassing in the valley below, looking like mites in the distance. At first he meditated trying to escape, but quickly discovered that the attempt would be madness.

"The brigands," he says, "ran down the mountain like goats, while I had to be careful to pick my way at every step. Accustomed so the mountain from their earliest youth, it sew were as sure-tooled as the roats, and has eves like cuts; darkness and light, daytime or night, made not the slightest difference to them. Their hearing, too, was most acute. This sense they had cultivated to such a pitch that, like the red Indiana the shiftest rustle. of the leaves, the faintest sound, never escaped their notice. Men miles distant, working in the fields, or mowing the grass they could distinguish with the greatest case. They knew, generally, who they were young sud eid, and to what village they bedoned. When i, remaps, could barely distinguish living beings, they could describe all their motions."

From him Monn's Dians (written we infer

From Mr. Moen's Diary (written, we inter, mainly from memory, aided by brief jottings in a little memorandum book, which he managed to conceal) we excerpt some passages which por-

tray the aspects of life among the brigands;-May 18—1 s'ept mil eight or nine o'clock, and on awaking and looking round, I bound we were just above the dry bed of a stream that in winter ran down the mountains do. We were facing the west, and at about hat a mile off ran a stream like a delicate little sliver as pout, twisting in and out of the bushes and arcen banks; on the other side of it was bushes and green banks; on the other side of it was a bride path. We saw several bodies of troops cass during the day, who were always watched with the preatest interest; and the merits of the different sorts of soldiers were free of discussed. I tree to get as far away from my guardisms as I could, and then began to think of some plan of escating. I propped up my straw hat one a peg, so that the men, who were all below me, might think I was sleeping; and then tried to edge off, and to be ready for a run when more soldiers came; but one who was very wary, and who turned out to be one of the four brigandesses, changed her position so as to see the place where I was

'I was dreadfully hungry, and found in my pocket a piece of the Indian corn bread as large as a wainut; this soon went, and I turned out all my pockers, and discovered to my joy the litte cabbage I had put away on the lith. I ate that raw, and thought it an thing but discusons. I now found two roots of sarie: one satisfied mo, the flavor being rather strong (how soon I was cured et all

dant ness! Before I was with the brigands the time! of garlie alone was nauseous, et alone the laste); the other I put into m. pocket. We had some water to drink during the night, and win that I was obliged to be sausfied till the evening A village was near, for we heard the bells of the church chiming the nours. I fancied we were near Castellamars; but op a king one of the brigands if it were so, he replied 'Yes;' and I know at one that it could not be for it is always the brigands' principle to deceive their captives as to where they are.

'At dusk we started again, and, as yesterday, diverged over mountains and through toods for four or five hours, till baying reached an open part at the summit of a mountain covered with grass there was a halt, and we lay down to sleep. The nigh was very cold, wet, and togry; in last, we were actually in the clouds."

'Ma 19 — We woke up an hour before daybreak, siff from cold I could not move till I had rubbed my knees for ten minutes. We started down hil, and then a ong a path up another mountain. As the sun got up we grew very thirsty, for we had dared to slop only half a minute for a drink the evening before, on account of the road-being dan gerous; and we had passed no streams during the night. After some time a search was made for snow, and at last in a most uplike by pace, some was found. It was most depicious, and as we walked on I kept cating it. The brigands lay down on the greund, and lapped up the water that had thawed and was running amone the decayed leaves. I thought of fever, and preferred the snow."

They soon came upon the main body of the band, from whom they had been separated for a dant ness! Before I was with the brigands the

They soon came upon the main body of the band, from whom they had been separated for a They were in a lovely giale, surlew days. ounded by large beeches, with goats and sheep tethered near; the brigands, lying around clad in their picturesque costumes, making a picture worthy or Salvator Rosa. "But," comments Mr. Moens, "I do not believe that Salvator lioss, or any other man, ever voluntarity paid a second visit to the briganus, however great his ove of the picture wque might be; for no one would willingly endure brigand life after one experience of it " Here is a picture of brigands n gala attire:-

"The smaller hand had four women with them attired like the men, with their hair cut short; at first I took them for coys; and all these displayed a preater love for jewelry than the members of Manzo's band. Lacy were decked out to do me honor; and one of them wore no less than twenty-four god rings of various sizes and stones, on her hands, at the same moment; others twenty, system, ten, according to their wealth. To have but one gold chain attached to a watch was considered pa try and mean. Cermo and Manzo had anohes as shick as an arm suspended across the breasts of their wasicoats, with gorgeous brooches at each fasten-np; little buncles of 'charms' were 2 so attached in conspicuous positions.

"Mango's pand had long lackets of stout brown cloth, the color of withered leaves, with large pockets of a circular shape on the two sides, and others on the breasts outside, and a slit on each side rave entrance to a large pocket that could hold suything in the back of the garment. I have seen a pair of trowsers, two shirts, three or four pounds of bread, a bit of cirty bacon, cheese, etc., pulled out one after another when searching for some article that was missing. The waistoon's buttoned at the side, but missing. The waistcoa's buttoned at the side but had glit buttons down the centre, for show or ornament; the larger ones were stamped with dogs' heads, birds, etc. There were two large circular pockets at the lower part of the waistcoats, in which were kept spare cartridges, bails, sunpowder, knives, etc.; and in the two smaller ones, higher up, the watch on the one side and percussion-caps in the other. The garment was of dark blue cloth like the howers which were cut in the orderay way. the howsers, which were cut in the ordinary way

"When the jackets were new they had all attached to the codars, by buttons, capuces or hoods, which are drawn over the head at night, hoods, which are drawn over the head at night, or when the weather is very cold, but most of them had been lost in the woods. A belt about three inches deep, divided by two partitions, to hold about filly car ridges, completed the dress, which, when new, was very neaf-looking and serviceable. Some of the cartridges were marderous missies. Tin was soldered around the ball so as to hold the powder, which was kept in place by a plug of low. When used the tow was taken out, and after the powder vas pourced down the barrel the case was reversed, and a lot of slugs being added, was rammed down, and a lot of slugs being added, was rammed down with the tow on top. These must be very destructive at close quarters; but they generally blaze at the soldiers, and vice versa, at such a distance that little harm is done, from the uncertain aim taken. Most of them had revolvers, kept either in be us or the left hand pocket of their jackets. They were secured by a silk good around their needs, and fastered to a silk cord around their necks, and fastened to f ring in the butt of the pisiol. Some few had stylet toes, only used for human victims. Many has ostrich leathers, with turned-up we c-awakes, which gave their wearers a thearical and a surd appearance. Gay silk handkere iets round their neces, and collars on their cotion shirts, made them look quite dandles when these were clean, which was but seldom.

The band were in unusual spirits, for besides cesco Visconti, son of a landed proprietor of Giffoni, a small village near by, and his cousin Tomasini, a lad of twelve, who turned out to be a regular imp of mischief. For these a ransom d 170,000 francs was fixed, and 109,250 actuarly paid by their friends soon after. So business was prospering; and moreover on this occasion they had enough to eat for about the only time during the months in which Mr. Moens was with them. For in spite of an occasional rich prize, the life of the bandits is one of constant privation, exposure, and terror. Mrs. Mocos ad an interview with Tabarico, an ex-bandit thiet who had left oil business by arrangement with the Government, receiving pardon and a pension. "He was an extremly handsome man, with the smallest and most delicate says Mrs. Moens. He interested himself considerably in endeavoring to effect the liberation of Mr. Moeus, and even offered to accompany her, with the money, to the brigands, it Government would grant him permission. This, however, was refused. ady asked him which he liked best, the life of a brigand, or that of an honest man?

"Oh, that of an honest man," he replied; "a brigand's life is this," turning his head rapidly over one shoulder and then over the indicating by this gesture constant apprehension

of an enemy. There were properly two bands of these robbers with whom Mr. Moens and Signor Visconti had to do. Of one Gaetano Manzo was captain; of the other, Giardullo di Pesto captured and shot soon after. These gangs together numbered forty-two persons, of whom seven were runaway soldiers. Another, a lad of eightsen, used to carry milk about the streets. One day a friend tried to cheat him out of three or tour dollars, upon the milk-boy stabbed him and took to the mountains. Nearly every member of the band was known to be a murderer. In fact, Manzo, and one other, Mr. woens thinks, were the only ones who had not been guilty of that crime, Whenever any money was received a small sum was set apart for common expenses, and the re-mainder divided among all the band, the captain getting only a single share. At every pos-sible moment the whole gang would fall to gambling, and in a few days nearly all the money would find its way into the hands of four or five of the most lucky or skilful gamesters. Gam bling was carried on in the most dangerous places, even when the soldiers were known to e near, and when the risk attending a quarre among themselves might easily have been fatal to the brigands.

Mr. Meens thus describes the one feast-day which happened during his life with the bri-

"At last, tired of watching the band, I lay down and feel asleep. I slept for some hours, during which a poor sheep was dragged into the inclosure, kiled, cut up, cooked in the pot, and eaten. I must have slept until near sunset, for when I swoke another sleep was being brought forward, and I another steep was being brought loward, and I waiched the process of killing and cutting up the poor beast. The sheep was taken in hand by two men, Generose and Anionio generally acting as the bunchers of the band. One doubted the fore legs of the sheep across the head; the other held the head back, inser ing a knife into the throat, and cutting the windpipe and jugnlar vein. It was then thrown down and left to expire. When dead, a sitt was made in one of the hind legs near the feet, and an iron rumpod taken and passed down the leg to the bedy of the anima; it was then withdrawn, and an iron remrod taken and passed down the leg to the bedy of the anima; it was then withdrawn, and the mouth of one of the mon placed in the sit is the leg, and the anima; was inflated as much as possible, and then skinned. When the skin was seen rated from the legs and sides the corcass was taken and suspended on a neg on a tree through the tencon of a hind leg; the skin was then drawn off the back (somet mes the head was skinned but this rarely). The skin was now spread out on the ground to receive the meat etc., when cut off the body; the inside was taken out, the cutraits being drawn out carefully and cleaned; these were wound round the inside fat by two or three who were fond of this number of the skin was now spread out on the ground the inside fat by two or three who were fond of this number of the skin was now of the cases, as they were considered, being made about iour inches leng and about one inch in diameter, are reed in fat or roasted on spits. It was some time

before I could bring my self to eat these, bet curiodity first, and cunser niterwards, often caused me so eat my share, for I soon learned it was un wise to retase

any tring.
"While there two men were preparing the inside "While there two men were preparing the inside, the other two were cutting up the carcase. The beast we stirst out off, and then the shoulders; the storp was then out in half with the axe, and then the bores were inided a stump and cut the unit, so that it all could be out in small pieces. One man would hold the meat, while acother would take hold of a piece with his left hand, and cut with his right. As it was cut up the pieces would be put into a large co ten handkerchief, which was stread out on the ground; the liver and impay were cut up the the ground; the laver and lungs were cut up in the same was; the lat was t en put in the caldaji, and, when the was melted, the kidneys and heart (it the latter had not been appropriated by some one) were put in, cooked, and eaten every one helping himself by dipping his fingers in the pot. The pieces of liver were considered ine prizes. At the rest of the sheep was then put in the pot at once and after a shor time the pot was takes off the fire and jerked, so as to bring the under pieces

A few notes, taken almost at random, will give an idea or the ordinary way of life of the brigands and the r captives:

"No fire was made to-day on account of the proximity of the soldlers, who dis urbed the band last night. Bread in small quantities was divided among as, but there was no water." * * "Some of the hand arrived with two sheep. I rejoiced to see them, for we had not had any meat for five or six days. The sheep were s on killed, skinned, and in the sreat camp-kettie; but Visconti and I were horrified at finding we had to cat the meat without bread. I had secured a heart, which I roasted on a stick, and divided with Viscont, as I always old with anything that I could secure apart from the general division. On searching in my pocket I found general division. On searching in my pocket I found a little piece of bread, which I had put away and forgotten. This I are as desert, to take away the taste of the meat. We were told not to eat all but to reserve some for the evening. An hour before surset everything was packed away, and we were informed that a long march was before us. I was very cold, and a biting wind was blowing, so that I was ratter rejoiced than otherwise, for I dreaged sleeping in the open air in these damp colding its. I always greaded, too, waking up in the morning, on account of the piercing cold. It was a long un-high account of the piercing cold. It was a long up-hist wask through the forest. It was very dars, and I had the greatest coilicatity in following. I tound the best p an was to grasp with my leit hand the shoulder or muzzle of the sun of the man before me. As we approach d the summit of the mountain the force of he wine and the cold increased. Several of those

tions d there." "In the middle of the day there was one of the usual alarms, which proved to be caused by four or five more of the band who had come to join us. With them was one of the women she had been shot right through by the accidental discharge of one of their guns. The ball had broken the bone in one of their guns. The ball had broken the bone in two and the arm was suspend d and strapped up in numerous pocket-handkercolefs. No food was given to us all day, but to my loy, I found in my pocket a morsel of bread that I had foreotten. I shared it with Don Francesco and then turned out my pockets, and, picking out the directe the crumbs which i found there. We heard from the newly arrived bilpands that the troops were all around Great caution was observed. In the evening two or three ascended the mountains to search for snow, and in about an hour returned with a great mass carried on a sick. We ate a quantity of this to assuage our thirst, not having any water for four-and-twenty hours. I found this want of water very trying at first, but soon had not only to get accustomed to it, but very otter to fee. only to get accustomed to it, but very often to fare still worse.
"We had to - so two days without anything to

n front went on, while we were halted, and told to be down, as the tops of the mountains are always

considered dangerous, for the soldiers are often sta

can so a forny was made into the country near, and three sheep, a live, were brought back. When they were being cut up I was much disgusted at seeing Generoso and Anto to, who generally acted as burchers, tearing mouthfuls of raw meat with their teeth from the carcass just like wolves. I asked them why they did not want for it to be cooked, and they said. Why should we, when we are dying of hunger?"

Apart from privations, the brigands were in continual alarm that the soldiers might pounce upon them at any moment. At one time the captain went off on a scouting party, and was gone three days; during the interval those who remained with the prisoners had not a morse, of tood. When the brigands returned it was clear that something had gone wrong: -"They were in a dreadful state, having been

washing the last three days and nights mees-antly, without having had anything, to eat, and they were of cour e grievously disappointed at our niving no tood or trem, and they rented their reclings accordingly by abusing and threatening me. Their eves were red and gistening from the feverish state in which they were from over-latigue and want of food; heir clothing, oo, was very much torn, and covered with dirt and dust and the najority of them were very foot-sore. For a lone one I was straid to ask them any questions, going on the principle of least said soonest mended.' specially as the question of cutting off my ears, c , was again obscussed. At last I learned that here were 4000 rojdiers concentrated around a flour, and posts on all the mountains, so that the brigands were unable to remain near the town; and peades tors, the peasants would not provide any

This talk about "cutting off ears, etc." refers to an unpleasent habit that some of the brigands had of threatening to send the ears or nose o he captive to his triends, by way of spurring up their zeal in forwarding the ransom. Once they were apparently so nearly on the point of doing this that Mr. Moens made up his mind to cut off the top of an ear nimself, in the hope of saving the remainder. He reasoned that a piece would probably answer the brigands' purpose as well as the whole; and it only the top was gone he could have the muulation by his hair. Once it was suggested to send his beard, "with a piece of the chin attached," for the same purpose, They had, moreover, when out of humor, a very disagreeable habit of discussing before him the best places to strike in order to kill a man, and of thrusting their long knives between his body and arms. He met all their threats very coolly, telling them that they might kill him as soon as they pleased. His coolness and pluck clearly won their admiration; and most likely their threats were never quite seriously meant, although it was clear that they would never have allowed him to be rescued alive. Whenever there was a skirmish-and there were several-some of the gang were always placed so as to be able to shoot the prisoner. For th rest, their treatment was not especially brutal He fared in general about as well as the gang themselves, though that was hardly enough. In fact, they appeared to look upon their cap tives as lawful prisoners of war, to be duly "exchanged" for money. They would undoubtedly have killed them rather than allow them to escape or be rescued. It was every way for their interest to keep them alive; and when the sum agreed upon was received they showed no disposition to keep them longer.

Manzo kept very good discipline among his followers, and was in no way scrupulous as to the methods of entorcing it. Once Guange, one of the band, got into a noisy quarrel with a "companion." The captain ordered him to be quiet; and as the command was not at once obeyed he rushed upon him, knocked him down, and kept hitting him and rubbing his tace on the stones until it was bruised to a jelly. was not very easy to be merry under such cir-cumstances; but once, when luck had given them a sheep, and they dated to make a fire to roast it, the gang made a very fair attempt at jollity, roaring out songs, and requesting from their prisoner. They were surprised to learn that singing was not one of his accomplishments. In Italy every man is presupposed to be able to sing as certainly as

to talk So week after week passed away, Mrs. Moens all the while making strengous exertions to raise and send the money for the ransom of her husband. There was no difficulty in getting the money. One gentleman, the Rajah Byjenath, of India, offered a draft for £10,000; another deposited in bank at Naples £8500, the amount demanded, to the credit of Mr. Moens, The difficulty was in getting the money to the brigands, for it is a grave crime for any one to hold any communication with them. Finally by threats the brigands compelled Signor Vis conti. a gentleman of Giffoni, a little town near the mountains, whose son had been their prisoner, to act as their agent; and he received verbal permission from the authorities to do so. Then it was not thought safe to send the sum at once, for fear that the brigands would pocket it and demand more. They often threatened to raise the price. One time a report became current among them that the Italian Government would pay the ransom; whereupon the captain sail that he would not take less than a million francs. Again news came that Lord Palmerston had sent a despatch relating to the affair; the

brigand- at once jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Moens must be a relative of the British Premier, and the value of their prize rose greatly in their estimation. On the other hand, it was an object with him to convince them that he was merely a poor photographer, in order to induce them to lower the sum. They compelled him, at sundry times, to write most plaintive letters to his wife, complaining of his bard fate, and imploring her to send on his ransom. Manzo die tated these, and would not allow him to aid word in English. Manzo hunself wrote to Visconti:-

"I can do nothing more, because my band require abso utey 50,0.0 ducats, otherwise ther wish to take his life. Therefore then, with many tears of my mother, and many prayers of my mother and Fortuns to Teacsco, they had compassion, they cried so much that they wanted to tale aim with them. I interceded with my band, because they wished to take his life, thereupon ther aid they would have 30 000 ducats, with what I have already received, without deducting a centime - 30 000 ducats, other wise we shall take his life."

At length they agreed to take 30,000 ducats (something more than \$25,000) in all. The last payment was made on the 20th of August, three nonths and five days after the capture, Manzo

giving a receipt for it in due form. It was not a very easy thing to get the prisoner to a place of salety; but Manzo had promised that he would do all he could to keen him from danger; and, says Mr. Moens, "I do believe that he thought himself bound by bonor, as a brigand chief, to deliver the Ingless safe to his friends," The money was fairly divided among the gang. There had been originally thirty of them; but two had been shot by the troops the day after the capture, another had fall n over a precipice and broken his neck, twe had been captured, one had surrendered, another had been shot while foraging, and three had marrelled with the others, and were excluded from any share of the money; so that there were out seventeen left.

Captors at d captive parted with all due formalities. Mango took off his hat, and putting ome napoleons in it, went round making a col lection, so that, as he phrased it, Mr. Moens might "go to Naples like a gentleman." The band, most of whom were "cleaned out" by gambling, were not very liberal; whereupon the captain took some money from the common bag, and made up the sum to seventeen and a half napoleons (about \$70). Mr. Moens asked him for a heavy gold chain which he wore; Manzo was just taking it off to give it to him when somebody called him away, and it was not received. Generosa gave him a ring as a keepsake; and, after some hesitation, exchanged for a pen antie his own great knife with which he had kalled two men. Pasquale who had been the most ferocious of the gang, and who was always hinting about cutting of ears, walked up and care a couple of napoleons, "which," says Mr. Moens, "I accepted with thanks." Manzo's mother brought a small loar of white bread and a little omelette. Then came the final parting. Manzo asked what Mr. Moens would say to the Prefect when questioned about the band. Mr. Moens replied that he should say that this band of about 30 had been a match for an army of 10,000 men. The brigand captain was highly deligh ed, rubbed his ands with glee, and gave him two more rings; Generoso added another, making five in all. Manzo said he was quite satisfied with the amount which had been paid him; and Mr. Moens advised him in future to confine his attention to his own coun'rymen, since when a foreigner was taken it got into all the newspapers, and the Govern ment was obliged to send so many soldiers that the trigands had very little chance of escaoing. The brigards proffered to kiss him, after the Italian method, but this Mr. Moens declined. "I, however." he says, "shook hands all around with them, they parting with me in the most friendly manner. The brigands wishing me a pleasant journey, waving their hands to me while in sight." He had been a captive with them 102 days, during all of which time he had

never entered a house. When Mr. Moens at length made his entrance into Giffoni, his appearance was not very attractive. "My trowsers," be says, "were all in tatters, and hanging in ribbons at my feet. My coat was covered with the lat and grease of the meat which I had to carry in the pocket; and all the lining of the skirts was torn to shreds. My wide-awake was dirty and torn. My shir: I had worn day and night since the h of June, more than two months; my boors were all broken, and many of the seams unstitched. It is almost unnecessary to describe the sta e of my body. I was covered with sores from the effect of the vermin, through the bri-gands having steadily rejused to allow me to remove my clothing for washing purcoses, and never allowing me to stop at a stream, for fear the troops coming upon us before I could re-

arrange my dress."
The subject of Brigandage in Italy, practically presented in the livety work of Mr. Moens, savery curious one. He was captured by a ailroad-one of the few in Italy, and therefore n the midst of a gense population. For almost of a third of a year he was carried around from dace to place among the mountains, never oing more than forty or fifty miles from the great city of Naples. It is much as though one had been seized by a band of robbers within a couple of hours from New York, carried off to the Highlands, and kept there for three months and more, and only released upon the payment of \$20,000 or \$30,000. Nor was this a single case of seizure by this band. During that year fully score of persons were in like manner taken by the same combined gaug, for whom ransoms amounting in all to half a million dollars were demanded; and more than \$100,000 was actually paid. The richest prize, in their estimation, was that of "Signor Wenner, son of Albert Wenner cahco printer of Salerno," captured by Manzo' band a month after the release of Mr. Moens, For nim more than \$200,060 was demanded, and an instalment of \$25,000 paid; but at the latest accounts he was still held, the brigands demand ng the whole amount. These are only the grea catches; besides them were many of smaller amounts. All this it must be borne in mind, belongs only to a single province. As far as we can ascertain, a similar state of things exists in considerable part of the dominions of Emanuel. The consequence is, as stated by Mr. Moens, that the "proprietors," or indeed any person supposed to be wealthy, "dare not show their faces out of their houses, for they are car-ried off from the very villages, should they venture to go a step from their own doors," He tound it so at Palermo, where "no one dare venture beyond the gates of the city for fear of he brigands, The business of brigandage is carried on by

the aid and in ormation, and greatly to the profit of the peasantry, who seem to be one and all in league with the brigands. They furnish them with food and other nece-saries, for which they charge extravagant prices. Mr. Moens was allowed to inspect the accounts of Captain Manzo, and he affirms that five-sixths of the money received in the way of rausoms went to the peasants. For a loaf of bread, weighing 34 pounds, costing in the towns from threepence to sixpence, the brigands paid a ducat—three shillings and tourpence—and in like proportion for everything. The peasants act the part of "fences," and, like other fences, set nearly all the gains of the actual perpetrators of a rob-This prontable business is indeed a risky one; for Mr. Moens was informed that, during the time he was with the brigands, more than one thousand five hundred peasants were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of compilety with the brigands in only two provinces, and h was in tear after his release that some of the relatives of these persons would assassinate him in revenge; for it seems that it was in conse quence of the notoriety given to his selzure that the Government was stirred up to unwonted

Complicity with the brigands is, however, by no means confined to the peasants, for among hose arrested on this charge we find three priests, a baron, two syndies, a doctor, and a score entitled to style themselves "Don" and "Signor." What hope is there for a people among whom brigandage and begging are the most notable matitutions?

The measures deliberately recommended by Mr. Moors and others for the suppression of brigandage, may be studied with benefit by those Europeans whose delicate sensibilities were shocked by some of the strugent orders "bridge-burners" and respecting

put forth by us during the late Rebellion. Thus, he would "levy the sum paid as a ransom for any captive upon the district haunted by the band." And, "In addition to this, a court-martial held on the spot on any one found with more bread upon his person than a specified amount-say sufficient for his mid-day meal; and it, after a speedy trial, any one thus proved to have any dealings whatsoever with the bricands were hanged, excepting, always, any persons who may be rescuing one of their family from the brigands, hands, it would cause a great state of tear among the peasants." And "when any of the inhabitants of the villages and the surrounding coviry were about at might, they should made to account for being abroad. This wou speedily prevent all carrying of food during the night. In fact, a Curiew Act, such as that which existed not so very long ago in Ireland, would soon produce the desired effect."

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