

FIRST EDITION ITALIAN UNITY.

The March on Rome.

Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

Their Past Careers.

Their Future Prospects.

The Diplomatic Antonelli.

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ITALIAN EPISODE.

Victor Emanuel's March on Rome—The Pope Powerless Before Him—The King of Italy and his Career—Plus IX and his Pontificate—Cardinal Antonelli, the Great Papal Statesman.

Immense posters proclaiming the "Universal Italian Republic" have been placarded all over Rome, and it has become a pressing necessity for Victor Emanuel to hasten his advance upon the city, if he would arrive before the Red Republicans have succeeded in overturning the papal power.

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It was not until the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 that the Duke of Savoy came into the general notice of the public, having achieved, up to that date, a reputation only as a dashing hunter, a man of haughty demeanor, and a supposed opponent of liberalism.

He turned his attention at once to the reorganization of the finances, and the cause of public instruction, inaugurating a great railway system, and espousing the doctrines of free trade.

Several important commercial treaties were also negotiated by him with England, Austria, and Prussia, and when the Government of that country offered to cede the Duchy of Parma to Sardinia, on condition that the new King would abolish the constitution, he indignantly refused the proffered accession of territory.

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Sardinia was admitted to participation in the Conference of Paris, where her ambassador laid before the representatives of the great powers an able paper on the state of Italy. The King also paid a visit to France and England, and was received with great enthusiasm in the capitals of both countries, being decorated by the Emperor Napoleon with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and created by Queen Victoria a Knight of the Garter, the highest distinctions within the gift of these royal personages.

In January, 1859, the Princess Clotilde, Victor Emanuel's eldest child, then only five years old, was married to Prince Napoleon, the cousin of the French Emperor, and this event was followed almost immediately by the outbreak of the war of Italian independence and unity, in which France and Sardinia together took the field against Austria.

The relations of Sardinia with the latter country had for a long time been quite the reverse of friendly, and in the month of January the King announced to his Parliament in person that a storm was impending. Count Cavour, the master spirit of the Government in these perilous days, in a diplomatic circular detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria; the latter summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; the Austrian army entered the country, and the conflict was soon raging with great ferocity.

Victor Emanuel was invested by his Parliament with dictatorial powers, and assumed the command of his army in person, entrusting to his eldest son, Prince Humbert, who was but fifteen years of age, the command of a brigade. Louis Napoleon despatched a powerful army to the support of the King, and in person assumed the command of the united forces.

The preliminary peace of Villafranca, which was concluded on the 11th of July, terminated one of the briefest and most brilliant struggles of the nineteenth century, and secured the cessation of Lombardy to Sardinia; but it seemed, for the time, to put an end to Victor Emanuel's aspirations to rule over a united Italy. Revolutions, however, broke out in the north, and the Emperor, on December 3, 1859, was divided, and Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, and the greater portion of the Papal States elected by ballot their own annexation to Sardinia.

The events connected with this great popular movement we detailed yesterday, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Victor Emanuel was now the undisputed sovereign of the whole Italian peninsula, with the exception of Venice and the remnant of the States of the Church, which were still in subjection to the Pope through the agency of foreign bayonets.

On the 17th of March, 1861, the Parliament of the united peninsula proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy, and the dream of Italian unity was almost realized. This title was recognized by England on the 30th of March and by France on the 24th of June, and in 1860 the capital was removed from Turin to Florence, where it still remains to remain until, in the fulness of time, it could be removed to Rome itself.

The result of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, as we detailed yesterday, was the cession to Italy of Venetia, and it now only remains for Victor Emanuel to occupy Rome to achieve a complete fulfillment of the fond dream of his life. If at any time during the past four years he had given the world all Italy would have been enthusiastically around his standard, and marched with impetuosity upon the Eternal City.

But the hands of Victor Emanuel have been tied by treaties, and by their provisions he has been forced not only to forego the leadership of his people, but to assist in suppressing, with an iron hand, every manifestation against the national capital of Italy, even when Garibaldi himself assumed the lead.

These spasmodic manifestations, which have not been equally as attractive as the country they have since its consolidation, have tended greatly to retard the progress of the nation in its onward career. The finances have been in a very disordered condition, rendering the imposition of burdensome and obnoxious taxes and monopolies necessary, to the great dissatisfaction of the people.

There have been frequent changes in the Ministry, especially since the death of Count Cavour, and the Church party has been equally as attractive as the extreme radical party. The evil genius of the Emperor of the French likewise weighed like an incubus upon the nation and its ruler, and the obligations under which he had placed the King made it impossible for his hands to be anything more than a mere tool in his hands whenever he chose to dictate one policy or forbid the adoption of another.

Napoleon is now removed from the field, however, and the French troops have been recalled from Rome; and Victor Emanuel, after having labored earnestly and patriotically to lead his people onward in the march towards a more perfect civilization and a rational degree of political, religious, and social liberty, at last finds himself not only at liberty, but under the necessity, of completing the great work of his life by transferring the capital of his kingdom from Florence to Rome.

Victor Emanuel has a family of four children, the Princess Clotilde Marie Therese Louise, born March 2, 1848, and married, as above stated, to Prince Napoleon, January 30, 1859; Prince Humbert Renier Charles Emanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugene, Prince of Piedmont and heir apparent to the throne, born March 14, 1844; Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, born October 16, 1847, and married, October 6, 1862, to Luis I, the present King of Portugal. Both of the sons of the King are also married, Humbert, the elder, having espoused the Princess Margaret of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, on the 22d of April, 1870; while the younger was married to Maria, daughter of the Prince of Cisterna, on the 30th of May, 1867.

Plus IX, Pope of Rome. Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, Pope of Rome and head of the Catholic Church, under the title of Plus IX, was born in Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. He was a son of Count Girolamo Solazzi. In his eleventh year he was sent to a college at Volterra, and in 1808 went to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies. During the French occupation he retired to Sinigaglia, but in 1814 returned to the capital, and in December, 1818, received holy orders.

In 1822 he visited China in company with the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Musi, and passed two years at Santiago employed in preaching and instructing. Returning to Rome in December, 1826, he received from Leo XII the appointment of President of the Hospital of St. Michael, where he remained about a year and a half. In 1827 he was created Archbishop of Spoleto. During the disturbances of 1831 he induced 4000 insurgents who had taken refuge in Spoleto to surrender to the Papal authorities, and at the same time was intrusted as *interim* with the civil administration of the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia.

In 1832 he was transferred to the see of Imola, and in December, 1839, created cardinal, his appointment being reserved in *petto* until December, 1840. His residence at Imola was signalized by the foundation of a college for ecclesiastical students, asylums for thephans of both sexes, and a house for female penitents under the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

On the death of Pope Gregory XVI the conclave chose him Pope, June 16, 1846, after a session of forty-eight hours, and on the next day he was proclaimed under the title of Plus IX. The election of a man of such well-known liberal sentiments was hailed with universal acclamation. On July 1 he published a general amnesty to political offenders, and immediately afterwards applied himself with

great diligence to reforming the administration, lowering the taxes, granting concessions for railroads and similar improvements, opening public offices to laymen, and stimulating manufactures and agriculture. He visited the hospitals and other institutions in disguise, in order to detect whatever faults might exist in their management, and made his appearance in the streets on foot and without pomp.

In November, 1847, he called together a Council of State composed of delegates from the provinces. The enthusiasm exhibited by his liberal course extended throughout Europe and America; and in December, 1847, a remarkable meeting of sympathy was held by Protestant citizens in New York. The revolutions of 1848, however, soon made the Romans dissatisfied with the moderate concessions of the Pope; and his unwillingness to take an active part in the Italian campaign against Austria, though he permitted a body of volunteers to march to the frontier, increased the popular discontent. He issued a proclamation, promising a constitution on a liberal basis, and summoned to the ministry the former French Ambassador, Count Rossi; but on November 15 Rossi was assassinated at the door of the National Chamber; on the same day the populace, the citizens, the gendarmerie, the troops of the line, and the Roman legion besieged the Quirinal and forced the Pope to accept a radical ministry; and on the 24th, having meanwhile remained a prisoner in his own palace, with no control over the civil administration and little or none over ecclesiastical affairs, he escaped, disguised as a simple priest, in the carriage of the Bavarian Minister to Spain, to Gaeta. Here he was received with great honor. The King and Queen immediately sailed from Naples to meet him, and persuaded him to abandon his original purpose of accepting the hospitality of Spain. Declarations of attachment and sympathy, and presents of money, were poured upon him from all quarters of the world. He immediately issued a protest against the act of the revolutionary government, and on February 18, 1849, called upon the Catholics, particularly France, Spain, Austria, and Naples, for armed assistance. On the same day the Roman Constituent Assembly declared the inauguration of a republic, and the deposition of the Pope from his temporal authority.

On April 25 a French force landed at Civita Vecchia, and marched upon Rome, while the Austrians invaded the northern and the Spaniards the southern provinces. Rome capitulated July 1, and the government was intrusted to a papal commission, a consulta of state, a consulta for finances, and provincial councils. The Pope returned to his capital in April, 1850. He declared a partial amnesty, but his progressive tendencies had been thoroughly checked, and he afterwards showed no disposition to rule as a constitutional monarch. Shortly after his restoration he published a brief restoring the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, a measure which provoked a violent outburst of popular feeling, and led to an act of Parliament forbidding the Catholic bishops to assume their titles.

In 1854 he invited the bishops from all parts of Christendom to meet at Rome, and with their consent formally defined the doctrine of the immaculate conception to be a dogma of the Catholic faith. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's Cathedral, the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, a measure which provoked a violent outburst of popular feeling, and led to an act of Parliament forbidding the Catholic bishops to assume their titles.

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SECOND EDITION WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The Prussians at Paris.

The Italian Revolution.

A Decisive Battle Fought.

Defeat of the Papal Troops.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A Train Thrown Into the Trent.

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

FROM EUROPE.

Railroad Bridge at Corbell Destroyed. PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence.—The railroad bridge at Corbell has been destroyed by the French.

Prussians Only Five Miles from Paris. The Prussian Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the city.

The Destruction of Bridges Forbidden. Orders have been given by the German commander forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army under dire penalties.

Prussian Engineers. A large body of Prussian engineers is at Champigny, a few miles east of Paris.

The Grand Advance. The German cuirassiers are still before Soissons. Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are at Valenciennes.

A proclamation of Cremlen announces the approach of the Prussians and calls upon all Parisians and Frenchmen to rise and oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to rise against the invaders and create indestructible ramparts. He invokes the memory of 1792 to expel the foe introduced by a hateful and incapable Empire.

Intriguing Socialists. BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—A party of socialists at Brussels, who were intriguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to prison on the Russian frontier.

Prussians with the Chassepot. Several Prussian regiments have been armed with chassepots captured from the French.

The Explosion at Laon. The cause of the explosion at Laon, whereby the citadel was destroyed, is still a mystery, though the prefect of the department and a number of prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Baron von Moltke.

Seven Prussian Army Corps at Paris. LONDON, Sept. 14.—If the plan of the Prussians is realized, they must have seven army corps before Paris this morning.

The French and German Fleets. It would seem that the French and German fleets are now in sight of the each other near the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea.

Terrible Railroad Accident. LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dreadful railroad accident occurred at Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, this morning. A train known as the Irish mail, which left Holyhead, Wales, late last night, when entering Tamworth was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch.

The Revolution in Italy—Battle Between the Italian Troops and the Pontifical Forces—surrender of the Latter. FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—Evening.—The following official news has just been made public:—The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terrecina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance in Pontifical territory. The Papal troops fraternized with the Italian soldiers.

General Cadorna's advance southward from Viterbo was stopped for a time at Civita Castellana. The Papal Zouaves, forming the garrison in the castle at that place, opened a fire on the Italians. A battle ensued, which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical force surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war.

Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Frocinone has been evacuated by the Papal forces, which Lieutenant-General Angellotti, of the Italian forces, now occupies. Lieutenant-General Bixio holds cornets about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The 4th Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, after reducing the castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 14.—11:20 A. M.—Consols for money steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89; of 1867, 88; of 1868, 85. Stocks easier; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western, 2 1/2. Breadstuffs firmer.

FRANKFURT, Sept. 14.—U. S. bonds closed quiet and steady last evening. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—11:50 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9 1/2; middling Orleans, 9 1/4; the sales to-day are estimated at 13,000 bales. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Tallow is quiet and steady.

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FROM THE DOMINION.

Montreal Boat Races. MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—Today the first of the usual races of the Lurline Boating Club takes place. The first contest will be a single scull race for the championship of the St. Lawrence, two miles. The second for double scull outriggers, two miles, for a prize of \$100. The third for four-oared outriggers, four miles, for \$150. The fourth for four-oared outriggers, two miles, open to boys under sixteen years; the first prize \$30 and the second prize \$5.

On the second day will occur the great four-oared race for the championship of the world and \$5000, between the Tyn and St. John crews. The distance will be six miles. There will also be an Indian canoe race for \$50 and a single-scull outrigger race for two miles, open to the English and Canadian crews, for \$150. The St. John's crew hold a good position in the pools. Renforth, Winslip, and Taylor are entered for a single-scull outrigger race. The races promise to be of intense interest.

Quebec Agricultural Society. The exhibition of the Quebec Agricultural Society commenced to-day. The prizes are very liberal and open to the world.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, Sept. 13. General Jefferson C. Davis, of the United States army, has arrived from Alaska.

Relief for Prussia. A telegram from Berlin, Prussia, announces the receipt of \$50,000 from the San Francisco German Sanitary Committee.

The French Sanitary Fund amounts to \$34,000. The monthly subscriptions reach \$6500.

FROM THE WEST.

Colorado Territory Elections. DENVER, Sept. 13.—The election for delegate to Congress to-day was closely contested. The returns from Denver, Georgetown, Idaho, Pueblo, Hugo, Kit Carson, and several other points have been received, and make the election of Chaffee, Republican, almost certain, with general Republican gains. There was an unusual excitement in Denver, but general good order prevailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Congressional Nomination. ALBANY, Sept. 14.—At the Republican County Convention held yesterday at Rome, Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica Herald, was nominated for Congress from the Oneida district unanimously, on a *visa voce* vote, no other name being presented to the convention for nomination.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Union League. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The National Committee of the Union League of America, will hold a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Tuesday next, at noon.

BATTLE OF METZ.

From the Staats Anzeiger, Berlin, Aug. 26. The battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August are in close connection with each other. After the defeat of their advance guard at Saarbrücken on the 6th, and the capture of the right wing under MacMahon, the enemy's main body retreated on the line of the Moselle. The fortress of Thionville and the very important position of Metz were thus entrenched camp, gave extraordinary strength to this line. A direct attack would have its difficulties.

Our armies were for that reason turned towards the Moselle, south of Metz, to cross the river below the fortress, and to find the enemy. The movement of the heavy masses, which could only advance in open columns, had to be conducted with special precaution. The first army undertook to cover the march. The enemy at one time made a demonstration according to the usual plan, this was the right bank of the Moselle. In the strong position of the Neuf Ecluses; the next division of the second army were brought close to the first in the night of the 11th and 12th.

They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war. Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Frocinone has been evacuated by the Papal forces, which Lieutenant-General Angellotti, of the Italian forces, now occupies. Lieutenant-General Bixio holds cornets about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The 4th Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, after reducing the castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

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FRANKFURT, Sept. 14.—U. S. bonds closed quiet and steady last evening. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—11:50 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9 1/2; middling Orleans, 9 1/4; the sales to-day are estimated at 13,000 bales. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Tallow is quiet and steady.

mentioned were gained, we should be in possession of the northern main road, Saxony and Prussian cavalry went forward to open the way. So soon as it was perceived that the enemy were not retreating, he could only be still before Metz. Accordingly the three corps were obliged to make a grand change of front, and advance to force to the attack of the enemy. In the second line were the 16th and 2d Corps, and as a last reserve the 3d Army Corps just coming up on the right flank.

At 10:30 it was ascertained that the enemy had given up the retreat, and had taken position on the heights of Hill of Metz. The second army was ordered to continue the advance of the 1st Army, and still maintaining communication with the first army, to direct their centre and left on Verneville and Manthey. The general attack would not begin until this movement was accomplished, when the fronts of the strong position could be assaulted at their weakest point, the right flank. The 9th Corps threw themselves immediately on the enemy's foremost divisions. Towards 12 o'clock the artillery fire at Verneville showed that the 9th Corps was not to be made easy as the general attack was next ordered to occupy the enemy on the heights in their front by an artillery fire. At 1:30 a constant and well-directed cannonade opened against the heights of Point du Jour, which the enemy returned with several batteries. The thunder of their heavy guns was wafted at times by the peculiar sound of their mitrailleuses, which the 2d Infantry battle began. It was made evident that the enemy in full force had taken a position on the heights that stretch from St. Marceaux and St. All over the wood of La Cuisse to the crossroads of Point du Jour.

Their position was extraordinarily strong; their tenability was increased by entrenchments and tiers of rifle-pits. In some places the ground has the appearance of a regular fortification. The attack could not be made easy as the general attack was next ordered to occupy the enemy on the heights in their front by an artillery fire. At 1:30 a constant and well-directed cannonade opened against the heights of Point du Jour, which the enemy returned with several batteries. The thunder of their heavy guns was wafted at times by the peculiar sound of