GARIBALDI.

[From Willmer & Smith's European Times.]

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born on the 22d of July, 1807, at Nice, in the same house, and-indeed, the same chamber, as Massena. Garibaldi's father was an honest seafaring man, who cruised about the Mediterranian in a little craft of his own; his mother, Rosa Ragiundo, was a woman of singular inteligence and goodness, The boy received a plain education. His father wished that he should become an advocate, a doctor, or a priest; but the lad took to the water, and made the sea his playfellow. Throughout his life he has been as much sailor as soldier. At length, tiring of the schools, he sailed away in the little Costanza to Odessa. His second voyage was with his father to Rome. Strong, handsome, and hardy, and endowed with a mervelous power of winning the affection of all true women and manly men, he had reached the age of twenty-seven when he met a Genoese exile at Marseilles. The exile was Mazzini. Vague hopes and aspirations became definite in Garibaldi's brain under the influence of the Republican thinker. They met, they spoke of Italy, of her past greatness, of her present degradation, of her future hopes. This was in 1834; in 1849 they met again. Joseph Mazzini was Triumvir of Rome, Joseph Garibaldi his trusted soldier. The organization of "Young Italy," initiated by Mazzini, was spreading through the land, when the young sailor devoted himself heart and soul to its interests. Entering the Piedmontese navy, Garibaldi exerted his singular influence to win fresh recruits to the good cause. An armed expedition was prepared, the leadership of which was confided to Ramorino, an officer who had shown courage and capacity in the Polish campaign. It failed miserably. Before he knew its results, Garibaldi, feverish with impatience, left his ship, rowed ashore, and landed at Genoa. An insurrection had been arranged, but delayed. There were traitors in the camp; the Government was in possession of all the Republican plans. The news came that Ramorino's corps, in which Mazzini served as a private soldier, had been dispersed. Garibaldi, sheltered at first by the keeper of a fruiterer's shop, disguised himself and left Genoa. Safe from the Piedmontese police, he was arrested by the French. He escaped; passed the night in an auberge; sang Beranger's "Dieu des bonnes gens;" and so won men's hearts that those whose duty it was to seize him acted as his guides instead. He reached Marseilles in safety, and there learned that the Sardinian Government had condemned him to death. "It was," he says, "the first time that I saw my name in print." Very prudently, he changed it, and soon afterwards, as "Joseph Pane," he saved a boy's life by plunging into the harbor of Marseilles. Shipping himself as mate on board a French vessel, he made another voyage to Odessa; then embarked in a frigate belonging to the Bey of Tunis; and on returning to Marseilles found that the cholera was raging in the town. Garibaldi at once volunteered to assist in the hospitals; for fifteen days the young Italian tended the sick. He joined the brig Nautioner, of Nantes, Capt. Beauregard, bound from Marseilles to Rio Janeiro. The wonderful scenery, the glorious luxuriance of South America, filled his soul with ecstasy. He sought for some one to share his joy; and he found the friend he needed in Rossetti.

The republic of Rio Grande was then at war with the empire of Brazil. Garibaldi received letters of marque from the Republican authorities, armed a little ship of about thirty tons, named her the Mazzini, and then, with Rossetti and fifteen other companions, put to sea. After taking some prizes and narrowly escaping shipwreck, he landed, and gazed for the first time upon the vast plains that stretch eastwards from the Uruguay, plains with which he soon became as familiar as a gaucho, and upon which he was to fight many a stubborn battle. Returning to his ship, he was attacked at daybreak by two Brazilian vessels; his helmsman was killed, his craft became unmanageable, Garibaldi was shot through the neck and became unconscious, but woke to find that the enemy had been beaten off, and that his little vessel was quietly floating up the river Parana. The courage of his men, however, soon after failed them, and they deserted. Garibaldi was taken prisoner. Released, he resumed his adventurous life, now galloping over the plains, now cruising and fighting in the long lagoons. After a fight near the Estancia de la Barra, the hero fell in love. The courtship was a short one. Anita and Giuseppe loved at first sight. They married, and in September, 1840, their son Menotti was born. In 1844 he entered the service of the Republic of Monte Video, then fighting for existence against Rosas. Few partisan leaders, in a land where almost every man has some of the instincts of a guerilla, were now more famous than the Italian. Silently and gravely he was preparing himself for the mighty work that yet remained for him. The idea grew upon him that he might form an Italian Legion in South America, which, practised in warfare, might cross the sea when the good time came, and strike a blow for the Fatherland. With three ships he fought for three days against ten vessels belonging to the Dictator of Buenos Ayres; the odds were too great even for Garibaldi; but so heroic was his resistance that, when he returned to Monte Video he was hailed by the people as heartily as though he had gained a victory. The Italian Legion was formed, and with these men he gained battles. At Cerro, at La Boyada, and at San Antonio he was victorious. * * There came over the sea to Garibaldi the news that Pius the Ninth was Pope, and that Italy had started from her slumber; so he sailed away towards Rome, and though timid men reminde dhim that in Piedmont he was still under sentence of death, he landed at Genoa. With a wild cry of enthusiasm, the people gathered round him. Modestly and humbly the great guerilla placed his sword at the service of his king. Carlo Alberto refused it. The tide of battle, which had long been running in favor of Italy, turned, and the ebb was swift and strong. The Sardinian army withdrew before the Austrians, and left Milan to its fate. Mazzini shouldered a musket. Garibaldi hastened to Milan, raised a free corps, and marched upon Bergamo. He was compelled, however, to retire, and, after establishing himself for a time near Lago Maggiore, he crossed the frontier into Switzerland. In September, 1848, Nice, his birthplace, sent him as its deputy to the Sardinian Parliament. 1849 arrived; Pius fled from Rome; the Republic was proclaimed. Joseph Mazzini, Aurelio Saffi and Armellini governed it as a Triumvirate; and Garibaldi was entrusted with the first brigade. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then President of the French Republic, sent an army to Civita Vecchia, under General Oudinot. Many men doubted whether the Italians would fight. They soon solved the problem; they fought; they drove back the French from the walls of Rome, Garibaldi, at the Villa Pamfili, not only defeating the assailants, but taking 300 of them prisoners. An armistice was concluded with Oudinot, but the Nizzard did not like to waste time. With 3,000 men he sallied forth from the city and routed 5,000 Neapolitans at Palestrina. Ten days afterwards, at Velletri, he attacked the enemy, who were commanded by the King in person, and swift was the flight of his evil Majesty. Garibaldi, who was slightly wounded in the combat, returned to Rome. The siege was drawing to its close. Republican France crushed Republican Italy. Rome surrendered. With 4,000 foot soldiers and 400 horsemen, the Nizzard left the city, eager to continue a guerilla warfare in the mountains, or else to get to Venice, which, under the leadership of Daniele Manin, still held the Austrians at bay. He reached San Marino; but the little Republic threatened by the allies, compelled him to disband his troops

With a few devoted men Garibaldi departed and endeavored to gain the shores of the Adriatic. On the 2nd of July he left Rome; on the 30th of the same month he quitted San Marino. His wife Anita, who had borne him three children, and was again about to become a mother, accompanied him. On the 3rd of August he reached Cesenatico, hired thirteen fishing boats, and set sail for Venice. The City of the Sea was almost in sight when Garibaldi perceived that his little fleet was pursued by Austrian ships; the wind shifted and blew dead against him; eight of the fishing boats were captured, with the other five he ran the gauntlet through the Austrian squadron, and landed on the coast. His little band dispersed. With his wife, his children, Ciceruacchio and his family, the Lombard officer, Livraghi, and the Barnabite monk, Ugo Bassi, Garibaldi trusted himself to the honor of the peasantry, and found them nobly faithful. But the hardships of the fight overcame Anita. The noble woman died; and Garibaldi, digging her grave with his own hands, swore that he would yet revenge her upon the Austrians. Heartbroken, he wandered wearily away. In time he reached Ravenna, then passed into Tuscany, to Genoa, to Tunis; and from Tunis sailed for America. In New York he turned trader; but the old love of the sea came back, and he sailed again as a merchant skipper. He visited California and China. He came to England, a grave, bearded man, who sat among his bales and crates, and talked of freight and other trading matters, but whose manner had still so strange and subtle a charm that those who did not know his name walked away in wonder as to who this Italian could be. At Newcastle the north countrymen gave him a sword of honor; he has used it since to some effect.

In 1854 he returned to Italy. Gradually the Republicans—the "party of action"—drew nearer to the King. Garibaldi believed in Victor Emanuel, and accepted a post in his marine. Then, establishing himself at Caprera, he rested and waited. On New Year's Day, 1859, the Emperor, who had destroyed Rome, hinted that he would deliver Italy. The French army crossed the Alps. At the first whisper of war Garibaldi offered his services to the King. Cavour knew his value, and accepted them. Then, with his "Huntsmen of the Alps," the hero dashed to the front, beat up the Austrian quarters, and began the war. From Lago Maggiore to Varese, from Varese to Como, this irregular force marched before the Austrian General had inspected his troops, or seen the last orders received from Vienna; and ere he could telegraph that the "enemy had escaped him at Varese," Garibaldi had entered Como amidst the cheering of the people. In this campaign the marvelous fertility of resources, the quickness of decision, the celerity of execution, displayed by Garibaldi, convinced all Europe that the reputation which he had won in America was not exaggerated. Sore trials remained for him. Solferino was followed by Villafranca. When the news reached Garibaldi's camp he bore it bravely. Cavour resigned; Garibaldi held his commission for some time longer. A still heavier blow had to be endured. The Emperor, who had gone to war for "an idea," sent in his bill of costs. Nice and Savoy were to cease to be Italian. At this news the great heart of the Nizzard almost failed him. That his very birthplace should be bartered away was terrible. He spoke out vehemently; he denounced the transaction as an infamy, and then waited for the spring. In the first days of May, 1860, volunteers began to assemble in the neighborhood of Genoa. Garibaldi himself was then at Quarto, five miles from that city. During the night, between the 5th and 6th of May, a detachment, under the orders of Nino Bixio, seized two steamboats—the Lombardo and the Piemonte—and proceeded to a rendezvous which had been appointed. The people of Sicily had risen in insurrection; Garibaldi, the knight-errant of liberty, was going to their aid. He took his own place at the helm on board the Piemonte, and steered the ship himself. In all, his men numbered about a thousand, the greater port of them being Lombards. The enterprise on which he had embarked seemed one of the most desperate ever attempted. The Piedmontese Government disowned him; by that of Naples he was denounced as a pirate and an outlaw. Steadily steering on, and keeping a keen lookout for hostile cruisers, he held his course. He touched at Talamone, on the Tuscan border, took in coals at Santo Stefano, and then steered due south towards the coast of Africa. Safe thus far, he took in provisions at Cape Bon, and then pushed right away to Sicily. On the 11th of May he made the land, a fishing boat informed him that a Neapolitan frigate and two corvettes had that morning quitted their anchorage at Marsala, and gone round towards Trapani. The harbor was free. Garibaldi landed, and the hostile squadron, returning just too late, could only seize his deserted steamers; and open an idle fire upon the town. Next morning he and his "red shirts" were on the march. On the 15th they met the enemy at Calatafimi, and beat him; on the 26th, driving the Neapolitans before him, he occupied Palermo. In due time all Sicily acknowledged him as Dictator. Early in August he crossed from Messina to the mainland. At the mere whisper of his name regiments dispersed; and Bombalino ran as swiftly from Naples as his father had fled from Velletri. Then, when he had conquered two kingdoms, Garibaldi laid the gift at the feet of Victor Emanuel, and went back, a poor man, to grow turnips at Caprera. In all history there is not a more wonderful or glorious episode.

Again he left Caprera on a sad journey. With the cry of "Rome or death," he called his friends around him. Mad as the undertaking seemed, there were many who, remembering what he had already done, believed that success might yet be possible. The suspense was short. He fell at Aspromonte; and it was an Italian hand that shot him down. A long and weary illness followed; and now, his cure not quite completed, the General is in England.

FROM GENERAL HOOKER'S CORPS.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP 79TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS, LOOKOUT VALLEY, TENN., April 20, 1864.—Since I wrote you, many changes have taken place in the organization of this department. The 11th and 12th Corps being consolidated, a new organization of divisions became necessary throughout. The 20th Corps, resulting from the consolidation of the two named, is divided into four divisions, under command of the following Generals, all of whom are known in the history of the present war; Rousseau, Butterfield, Williams and Geary. With Hooker at the head, and such men as these for division commanders, the corps will be second to none in the Army of the Cumberland.

Our regiment belongs to the 3d Division, commanded by Major General Butterfield, and although our acquaintance with him has been short, yet it has been sufficient to inspire us with confidence and we feel in him we have one equal to any emergency which may arise when the hour of trial comes. Colonel Benjamin Harrison, who has been in command of the bigrade for some months, goes to his regiment, and General Ward assumes command of the brigade. During the while Colonel Harrison, a grandson of the old General, was in command of the brigade, he won for himself a reputation of which any one might be proud.

Reviews and inspections are the order of the day—the object seems to be, to get every man down to fighting weight and in good trim for what is to come. A few days ago we were reviewed by General Thomas in person, and a day or so after, he visited the various camps, and saw the brigade drill. I suppose this activity in military affairs is simply to get everything in a condition for the coming campaign. The health of the army is excellent, despite the changeable weather.

THE CALL ON THE WESTERN MILITIA.

The following document endorsed by President Lincoln, preceded the call on the Western Governors for troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 21. *To the President of the United States: First*, The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign.

Second—The term of service to be a hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

Third—The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up according to regulations to the minimum strength. The regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

Fourth—The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

Fifth—No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

Sixth—The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if an officer or soldier in the special service should be drafted, he shal be credited for the service rendered.

(Signed)
JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.
O. H. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.
W. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

The foregoing proposition of the Governor is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.
April 23, 1864.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

A correspondent writing from Indianapolis, April 27, says: A citizen of Parke county, named Loy, who had been quite active in arresting deserters, was murdered a few nights ago by a company of forty men, who entered his house with blackened faces. The Sheriff of the county obtaining some clue to the whereabout of the murderers, he was resisted by a band of armed men who ran the criminals off into a copperhead neighborhood, in Fountain county, near Jacksonville, where they are now protected by some 500 armed men. The Sheriff and posse wounded two of the murderers before their retreat, who prove to be deserters. Brig.-Gen. R. W. Thompson, of the Indiana Legion, has been instructed to call out the legion of Parke and Vigo counties, and they have gone into Fountain county to aid the civil officers in arresting the murderers of Loy. Gen. Mansfield has gone over to Fountain county to look into the affair.

All places of business were closed this afternoon, and a grand review of all the troops was had on Washington street. Meetings were held in the Capitol ground, at which speeches were made by General Carrington, Colonel Streight and W. P. Fishback. A meeting of ladies was also held at Masonic Hall, when one hundred and sixty out of five hundred present volunteered to take the places of merchant's clerks and let the latter go to war.

THE SMITH FAMILY AND THE WAR.

John Smith, who is well known to most people, has communicated to the *Army and Navy Journal* the following list of representatives of the Smith family engaged in this war as Generals:

Major-Generals.—C. F. Smith, March 21, 1862, of Pennsylvania, formerly Colonel of the 3d U.S. Infantry: Brigadier General of Volunteers.

William F. Smith, of Vermont, formerly U. S. Engineers; Colonel 2d Vt., Brig.-General of Volunteers.

Brigadier-Generals.—A. J. Smith, March 17, 1862, of Pennsylvania, formerly Major U. S. A., Colonel 2d California Cavalry.

W. S. Smith, April 15, 1862, of Ohio, formerly Col. 13th Ohio Infantry.

G. C. Smith, June 11, 1862, of Kentucky, formerly Col. 4th Kentucky Cavalry.

M. L. Smith, June 16, 1862, of Missouri, formerly Col. 8th Missouri Cavalry.

G. A. Smith, Sept. 19, 1862, of Illinois, formerly Col. 35th Illinois Infantry.

J. E. Smith, Nov. 19, 1862, of Illinois, formerly Col. 45th Illinois Infantry.

T. C. H. Smith, November 29, 1862, of Ohio, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Ohio Cavalry.

G. A. Smith, August 4, 1863, of Missouri, formerly Captain 8th Missouri Infantry; Col. of the same.

T. K. Smith, Aug. 11, 1863, of Ohio, formerly Col. 54th Ohio Infantry.

Major-General Chas. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tenn., April 25, 1862.

The appointment of Brigadier-General Gustavus A. Smith, of Illinois, not having been confirmed by the Senate, his commission expired March 4, 1863.

The remaining nine—with the exception of Green Clay Smith, who has a seat in Congress—are active officers in the army at this day.

EMIGRATION.—The Liverpool emigration returns continue to show the attractiveness of the United States to the people of the United Kingdom, especially to the Irish portion of it. In March 13,727 emigrants sailed to America, by far the greater portion of them from Ireland, whilst only 620 went to Australia. Of these latter, more than the half were Irish. In the three months which have passed in 1864, 26,547 emigrants left Liverpool, or 1,740 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1863. Of them 23,552 sailed for America, and only 2,328 to the different provinces of Australia.—*English Paper.*

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d3-tf5 No. 45 South Third st.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
fe8

ISAAC C. JONES, JR.,
Stock and Bill Broker,
REMOVED TO
No. 140 South Third St.
STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.
Commercial Paper and Collateral Loans negotiated. mh17-th sa tu 26t$

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorized and is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollar ($200,000,000) United States bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of
5 PER CENT.
per annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all bonds over $100 and on Bonds of $100 and less, annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

REGISTERED BONDS will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000). COUPON BONDS of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

INTEREST
will commence from date of subscription, or the accrued interest from the first of March can be paid in coin, or, until further notice, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks, adding (50) fifty per cent. to the amount for premium.

COUPON BONDS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.
mh29-tf

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
10-40 LOAN,
Received by the
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA, AT
FRANKFORD.

This Bank has been designated by the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY as a DEPOSITORY OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS, AND A
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE UNITED STATES,
And authorized to receive subscriptions to the NEW UNITED STATES LOAN, bearing Interest at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT.
per annum IN COIN. Bonds from $50 to $10,000. Interest to commence either with the date of the bonds, March 1st, 1864, or at the date of subscription, at the option of the subscribers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
ap15-1m$ CASHIER.

10-40 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Having been designated a Depository of Public Moneys and Fiscal Agent of the United States, will receive subscriptions to the new Government
10-40 LOAN
Issued under the Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1864. Redeemable after ten years at the option of the Government. Payable in forty years in COIN,
BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
IN COIN.
Registered and Coupon Bonds of different denominations. Interest commencing from date of subscription or from the first of March last.
ap21-1m$ DAVID B. PAUL, President.

NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for Sale the
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan of same denominations as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 Bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf,rp$ 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16
SOUTH THIRD ST.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
SPECIE, STOCKS,
Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks,
AND ALL
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
G. F. WORK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
48 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
mh12-6m$