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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860. THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY. Full Report of Count Cayour's Late

Speech. His Difficulty with Garibaldi Explained. The Policy of Sardinia Elaborated. Proclamation of King Victor Emmanue relative to the Annexation.

Why Mazzini Refuses to Leave Naples. HIS REPLY TO THE PRO-DICTATOR GARIBALDI TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The Hymn of Italian Liberty to b THE POLICY OF COURT CAYOUR In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies,

in greatly narrowed, so that I can almost assert, with one splendid exception (Ferrari), all ce as to the necessity of promoting the immete manifestation of the votes of the southern he entrance of the King and of our tro

WHITE'S COPY-BOORS

morrow of tantimportant transaction.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS AND WHY IT PAILED.

Nevertheless, the times were becoming more friendly in the proper of the pro

Garlbald's opinions as to the policy of the Government? It would have been a dangerous course, and we would have been reproved by our opponents for not consulting Parliament in such a sprious emergency. To do away with the dissent there was another, monns, and it has been suggested by the Hön it. Meliana; it was to resign our offices, for them we "should have lost power, but achieved greatness." Such were his worde, and the advice was not so had; but it is only faulty with respect to the epoch it refers to; we were concerned by a dissent between the dictator of the Two Sicilies and the Ministry, and not only had we endeavored to avoid it, but also strove in order that the breach might not widen. Truly, gentlemen, in the last days in Angust, when the dictator was still far from Naples, when this dissent was not yet cortain, thouch probable, the minis ters considered its possibility, and the consequence sach a dissension might have.

GARIBALDI, ALTHOUGH DICTATOR OF NAPLES, YET A SARIBALDI, ALTHOUGH DICTATOR OF NAPLES, YET A SUBJECT OF SARDINIA. We then came to the unanimous resolution to inform the crown that the news we received from the camp brought us the painful certainty that the men, who, agreeably to the expression of the Hon. M. Chiaves, "poured gall and yinegar upon the sore, heart of the illustrious General," had far greater followers than those descrying citizens, although his friends, who made vain efforts to heal his heart's wounds. We then showed the King the serious consequences of these eventualities, and declared that it was perhaps expedient to prevent them, not by a charge of relies.

his heart's wounds. We then showed the King the serious consequences of these eventualities, and declared that it was perhaps expedient to prevent them, not by a change of polloy—for this we could never have advised, but rather opposed, it with all our might—but with a change of persons: After mature deliberation, the King declared that of change of ministers, in the absence of the Chambers, and without an estonsible political motive, would have been an act greatly weakening the Government, at home as well as abroad. His Majesty, itherefore, invited the ministers to remain in their places. They obeyed, without hesitation, the voice of the high-minded soverelgn, and centinged to hold office, hoping that the dreadful dissent would not coze out. But it became matter of public talk, and we had not the means to prevent inat. At that mement it was no longer in our power to tender our resignation, because, gentlement, tropcat (if if the crown, upon the demand of a private man, however highly distinguished and well-deserving of the country, were to change his actions, a gelevour, and would say, mortal a private man, however highly distinguished and well-deserving of the country, were to change his advisors, a grievous, and, I would say, mortal sound would be dealt to the constitutional system ["Brayo"]! Nor is it just to say that Geribaldi is not a general like ircneral Famil or General Bladdini. Lacknowledge that General Garibaldi said different conditions; but, gentlemen, if he is a Blotator in Naples, he is also here a citizon who has sworn to the Constitution, as we did. [Hear] As we were no longer empowered to resign our office, we had no other resource than to assemble Parliament. We did so under conviction that, far from widening the breach and rendering it irreparable, it was the only means of putting an end to it. By coming frequent to you, gentlemen, to reveate existence of that difference, and calling for state of the Chamber, not upon General Garibald!

the expediency of no longer putting off the mable festation of that voto. If, therefore, nny dissent festation of that voto. If, therefore, nny dissent exists among as, it is only as to the way Government proposes to low in order to bring about this annexation; and it was on this point that the Osbit on the appealed to the vote of the Chamber es to the political direction they have given to public affairs.

IMMEDIATE ANKENATION DEPENDED.

The main argument to which our honorable opponents resorted to consure the Government, was, that the way proposed by it was open to contradiction with the precedents of the Emilian and distoit where the Constitutional principles, and then the weap proposed by it was open to contradiction with the precedents of the Emilian and election adopted with regard to those two, noble provinces. Some of the orators who precoded me, especially may friends the homorable Minghetti and delection, and proved that if the ahnexa tion of Tascany and Emilia was not accomplished immediately after the delivorance of these proposed by them to rule their destinations. I must say, for any own part, that if that annexation was not immediately be passed in the ministers who now have the management of public affairs, but also ministry. Turly, gentlemon, was at the possible mediated and the management of public affairs.

**We or and the management of the main and the management of public affairs and at the same time pointing to him your vote, of which we never which had not been for the delay. Here I speak not merely for the thirm of the peace of the condition of the proposed by the c Alaira, but his a to possible immediately area.

A it possible immediate annexation? If your reflect on the condition the country was in not only with respect to Austria, but also to France, you must acknowledge that the answer given by the King at Turin to the deputations from Tustany and the Duchies, and at Milan to those of the legations, was neither a timid nor a cautious act, which, in dead, reached the extreme limit, bryoris which it would have become rashness. If Government could not accept the annexation on the dye of the treaty of Zurich, neither could it do so on the morrow of that important transaction.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS AND WHY IT PAILED.

Nevertheless, the times were becoming more interesting the past siting or by word of mouth, directly or discipling or by word of mouth, directly or come of that important transaction is designed by the first probability, it is not for that of probability, I think it strings of the conditions and the cession of the condition, and the cession of any part of Ltaly will become impossible; let us mak a time of the treaty of the conditions and the cession of the treaty of the conditions and the precedent of the treaty of the conditions and the precedent of the treaty of the conditions and the precedent of the treaty of the conditions and the cession of the conditions and the precedent of the treaty of the conditions and the precedent of the treaty of the conditions are the conditions as a condition of the conditions are the condition of the condition

TWO CENTS.

I know that this argument will not be admitted by a three orators who think little attention should be paid to the opposition of other Powers. Yet, genate the opposition of great nations has always proved fatal to solverely and to popole. We have had instances of timent, to the focilings of other nations. At the opening of the present contury, the most famous warrior of modern times disregarded the opinions of the people of the present contury, the most famous warrior of modern times disregarded the opinions of the people of Europe, and, notwithstanding his extraordinary genius, and his infinite resources, he fell after a few years' reign—fell miserably, never to rise again, under the combined sforts of Europe. In times mearer to us snother Emperor, who also resourced his soldiers by hundreds of thousands—to the difference of the throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his difference of the throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his difference of the throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his office the could, at his own pleasure, settle his other through the could, at his own pleasure, settle his other throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his other throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his other throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his other throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his other throught he could, at his own pleasure, settle his own had been pleasured to the difference of the pleasure, settle his own pleasure, and his own pleasure, settle his own plea should pay no attention to the advice and suggestions of Europe.

THE VENETIAN QUESTION TO BE SOLVED BY CHANGING THE OPINION OF EUROPE.

But, gentlemen, we are asked, how, then, will you solve the Venetian question? In a very simple manner, by changing the opinion of Europe. But how? The opinion of Europe will change, because the opposition we now meet exists not only in the Governments, but, we must avow it, also in a great part of the oppolation, even liberal, of Europe. The opposition to the outerprise of the liberation of Vogice arises from two causes; the first is the doubt Europe entertains of our ability to constitute ourselves into a strong and independent nation; it lies in its ignorance, of the means of which we may dispose, in its conviction that we are unable alone to accomplish so great an andertaking. This opinion it is for us to rectify; let us organize ourselves; let us show that no fatal germ of discord and dissolution exists among us; let us constitute a strong State, which may not only muster up a formidable array and a considerable nexy, but which may rest on the unanimous consent of the people; then will European opinion be modified, and light will shine on these fluropean liberals who are perplexed and reluctant as to the possibility of emencipanting that imhappy, and noble province of Italy. There dwellt also in the minds of some people the notion that it is still possible to reconcile the people of that province to the Austrian dominion. The idea is, however, waning fast. Venetia cannot be reconciled with the Austrian ompire. No concession, no fayor, no possible arrangement can induce the Venetians to give up those aspirations which urge them towards the great Italian family. If this was true in past times, how much more true will it not be for the future? Since the moral world, gentlemen, is subject to lava analogous to those of the physical world, attraction is proportionate to the mass.

world, attraction is proportionate to the mass. The stronger and more compact Italy becomes, the greater, the more powerful and irresistible will be the attraction it exercises upon Venice. [Prolonged applause]. intervolution and the worst of all. I have by claimed Italy for the Italians; and will; nev allow Italy to become the nest of cosmopolities seets, assembling there to hatch reactionary plot or to further the objects of universal demagogy. "People of Southern Italy! My troops marinto your country to strengthen public order, do not come to impose my will upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You will be never a few and the public of the total seed. not, had a sincero wish to introdute into Venetia at conciliatory system, to endeavor by beneficent measures to bring back morally that province to his Empire.

He tried it for some time, but he soon saw he was on the wrong track, and fell back on his system of repression. Nor can I blame him for it. So long as the Empire needs keep Venice an irresistive fatality drives it to measures of coercion and severity. When these truths shall have reached all minds and hearts in Europe they will. I trust, exercises a great influence, I know that I that be told that I fall into the truth. "FARINI.
"Given at Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860." IALZINI REPUSES TO LEAVE NAPLES—HIS REPLY

to the command addressed to him by the Pro-Dic-tator Pallavicini to quit Naples:

"I think I possess a generous mind, and it is for at that settles the decitives of the people; it is the people who set to displaintists the task they in the people who set to displaintists the task they in the people who set to displaintist of controlled the people who set to displaint so controlled the people of the Help Land.

It of the Signature of the Sig

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toned of influenced concerning their religious opinions. The Patriarch of the Gregotian party has been to Egypt to collect funds for the poor of Syria, but he fornishes relief only to these who adopt his calendar, and obey his will. Others retain all their collections, and furnish relief to no one. One priest still has over sixty thousand piastres intended for distribution, and his people make loud complaints against his avarice and dishonesly. The priests who went to America a few years ago to collect funds for schools and horpitals, have also detrauded the people, who have now lost confidence in them almost entirely.

Many Christians of Damarcus are now solling their souls to the devil by giving Turks and Arabs of that city certificates of good character, knowing full well that they murdered many of their brethren. They do this for money, and thus rold justice of her due and screen the guilty from punishment. The Christians of Sidon, who witnessed the mas sare of their relatives and friends, and who have sings hear constituted analysis to the Tables Oc.

The Christians of Sidon, who witnessed the mas saore of their relatives and friends, and who have since been constituted agents for the Turkish Government to pay out the daily allowance to the poor refugees from Hasheyia and Rasheyia, have just been detected in an attempt to rob them of one-fourth of the scanty zilowance provided by the Moslem authorities for the purpose of keeping them alive! There is little in such a character to arouse sympathy or excite brotherly, regard. Obristian missionaries are nowhere more needed than among the so-called Christians of Syria, for never, in my the so-called Christians of Syrla, for never, in my opinion, has the term Christian been so misapplied as to the people of the Holy Land.