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AUTOBIOGRAPHY

OF

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION

BY

A. WERNER.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT BY

JESSIE WHITE MARIO.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.

SIGNORA MARIO has said little of herself in the following pages—nothing which enables the uninformed English reader to understand, what is well enough understood in Italy, the authority with which she speaks. It is, therefore, as well to mention that throughout the Italian campaigns Signora Mario was a member of the general ambulance, and consequently in the thick of whatever was going on. During the French campaign, Garibaldi named her Inspectress of Ambulances on the Battle-field; here is the brevet as given in his own handwriting:

“République Française. Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité.
No. 595. Commandement Général de l'Armée des Vosges. État Major-Général.

“En vertu des pleins pouvoirs que lui sont conférés par le Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale, le Commandant de l'Armée des Vosges décrète; Mme. Jessie White Mario est nommée Inspectrice des Ambulances sur le Champ de Bataille, à dater du Novembre 21, 1870, avec assimilation au grade de Chef de Bataillon. Le Général, G. Garibaldi.

“Pour copie conforme, enregistrée à page 40. Le chef d'État, Major Bordone.”

Two gold medals, the sole reward accepted for her labours (though others were offered her), were struck for Signora Mario by the wounded.

In almost the last year of his life, Garibaldi sent two photographs of himself to Alberto Mario and his wife, with the following dedication:—

“Al carissimo Amico mio e fratello d'armi
Maggiore di stato Maggiore.
ALBERTO MARIO.
G. GARIBALDI.”

“Alla carissima sorella mia
JESSIE WHITE MARIO
Infermiera dei miei feriti
in quattro campagne
1860, 1866, 1867, 1870.
G. GARIBALDI.”

TO THE READER.

THE biography of Garibaldi has yet to be written in English. There are excellent partial narratives, such as "Garibaldi and Italian Unity," by Colonel Chambers; "The Life and Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies," by Charles Stuart Forbes, Commander, R.N.; "H.M.S. *Hannibal* at Palermo and Naples," by Admiral Mundy; "Personal Recollections about Garibaldi," by Karl Blind; "The Red Shirt," by Alberto Mario; but no complete history. "The Life of G. Garibaldi," "Garibaldi: Recollections of His Public and Private Life," containing more errors than facts, have been published, but they give no idea of the patriot, or the man Garibaldi, and are untrustworthy in the details of events in which he was one of the chief actors.

I make no attempt to supply this deficiency—merely offer a few "bricks without mortar" to the future historian who may choose the theme of Italy's political renaissance and England's share in her growth. "Italy," wrote Garibaldi, in 1860, "is rapidly becoming a nation, and Great Britain will find in her a sure ally, naturally drawn towards her both by her sympathies and by her interests."

The time may be at hand when such an alliance shall become an accomplished fact; then the great English

people, whom Garibaldi loved next only to his own, will care to know the truth about him and his legion of heroes. I have not drawn largely on published books, with the exception of Guerzoni's "Life of G. Garibaldi," for some manuscripts of the General's to which he had access, and of Chiala's six volumes of Cavour's letters, which have rectified many errors and destroyed many fond beliefs of his friends and foes alike. I have used many unpublished documents, chiefly the "Bertani Archives" as they are called in the text. Some thirty years ago I received from Dr. Bertani a collection of papers, letters, and documents, with a request that I should ordinate them. And throughout the following years, until his death in 1886, fresh contributions arrived, among them all the documents of 1860. When Dr. Bertani died in absolute poverty, he requested me to help two of his friends to sell this collection for the benefit of his widowed sister. This I was enabled to do by making a fourfold catalogue of over 17,000 letters, papers, and documents. These, examined by experienced directors of Archives in Milan, were purchased by the unanimous vote of the Municipal Council for the "Tempio del Risorgimento" in that city, and 30,000 francs were paid to Bertani's widowed sister. The "Bertani Archives" will be accessible to the public as soon as the authorities have organized their "Temple."

Though enjoying the high privilege of the friendship of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and the other leaders of the party of action, of which my husband was an active

member from his boyhood to his death, I have, as well in my Italian works, "The Life of Garibaldi," "Garibaldi and His Times," "The Life of Joseph Mazzini," "Agostino Bertani and His Times," etc., as in the present sketch, relied as little as possible on memory, which is more tenacious of impressions than of facts, and in each successive work have corrected, by the light of new documents, the involuntary errors made in the former. All the letters of Garibaldi (saving those in the "Bertani Archives") and of Mazzini, which I quote, are in the hands of Aurelio Saffi, of the editors of Mazzini's works, of Adriano Lemmi, of other friends, or in my own, and can be shown in the original or photographed when required.

I have devoted nearly the entire volume to the revolutionary propaganda and action between the years of 1830 and 1860, to the thirty years during which the "Utopian idea" of a free, independent, and united Italy was gradually transformed into a fact—at the end of which period, twenty-two millions of Italians forming by their own will "Italy One and Indivisible with Victor Emmanuel," national sovereignty proved itself invincible, the completion of Italy with Rome for her capital a natural and logical consequence.

J. W. M.