# Spril 13, 1861. Al Great Story

Exhibition of historical diplomatic documents on the occasion of the 160th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States

April 13, 2021 Embassy of Italy in Washington, D.C.







## April 13, 1861 A Great Story

On the 160th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States, the Embassy of Italy in Washington, D.C., in collaboration with the Historical Diplomatic Archive and the Library of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, presents a unique exhibition of historical documents on the beginning of diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States curated by Federica Onelli.

This exhibition traces a particularly meaningful phase of the extraordinary path that led Italy and the United States to become, at first, fast friends and, today, strong allies. A history made of political, diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations, of shared values and principles, as well as of continuous migratory flows between our countries.

"April 13, 1861. A Great Story" creates a space for visitors to delve into this fascinating page of our common history, by exploring letters, dispatches, reports, books, and agreements, spanning from the Kingdom of Sardinia's first expression of interest in strengthening political ties with the United States in 1838, to the U.S. recognition of the Kingdom of Italy on April 13, 1861, a day after the outbreak of the American Civil War.

The collection of the Historical Diplomatic Archive and Library of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation spans thirty kilometers of books and documents, thirty kilometers of diplomatic history.

Two historical documents of this exhibition were restored as a courtesy of the Istituto Centrale per la Patologia degli Archivi e del Libro (ICPAL), an Italian center of excellence in the restoration, conservation and research of documents and books.

#### The United States and the Kingdom of Sardinia (1838 – 1861)

Prior to the 1861 unification of Italy, the Italian peninsula was divided in five different States. The Kingdom of Sardinia, ruled by the House of Savoy, was destined to play a leading role in the unification process.

In 1838, the United States sent a diplomatic mission to Vienna for trade negotiations. On that occasion, the Head of the delegation, Niles, informed the Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia that the United States wished to establish political and diplomatic relations, in addition to existing consular and trade relations.

The diplomat from Piedmont nurtured some doubts about the benefits of strengthening relations with such a distant state. The House of Savoy, on the other hand, responded positively and decided to send a Chargé d'Affaires to Washington, D.C.

The dispatch of instructions to the first Sardinian diplomatic representative to the United States, Count Avogadro di Collobiano, explains the reasons for the Kingdom of Sardinia's interest in establishing diplomatic relations with the United States.

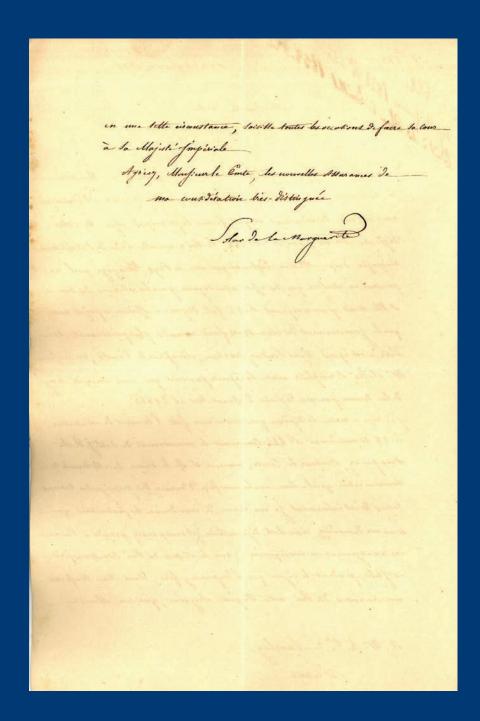
"At first glance, our relations with North America may appear to be purely commercial, given the great distance that separates us, but nowadays distances between the Old World and the New World are decreasing due to the growing number of communication routes, and any political stir—whether latent or manifest—in one of the two continents is destined to have significant repercussions in the other."

The opening of Legations—diplomatic missions—in the United States and the Kingdom of Sardinia might have appeared unjustified to some, but attentive and discerning observers could already see important political and diplomatic developments on the horizon.

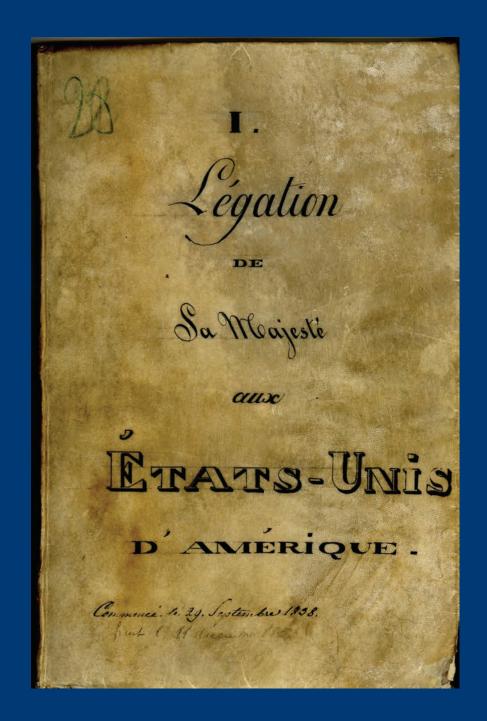
688. 1818 98 /5/ 1858. 9006 81. 11. 12. Ohn. 6. Smith 1858. 9006 Lusin 3 firm 1838 Mondieur le Conte Such happort que jai en l'honneur De soumeller a S. M. relativemen à l'ouverture que Mt. Niles agent Diplomatique des lets unix D'Amirique rous a faile Permisement of qui forme le principal objet de votre Diperhe du 26 janvier A: 442, le Roi a acusille litie De Vitablellement reciproque Diene Mistion diplomatique are ce Pays, Me a juga quil ne provisit en risulter que les effets avantageux pour les relations des deux étals, A le servit pareousiquent sout à fait dispose à effetur a projet austitée quele gouvernment des états-Unis forait commitre plus positivement son District egand. Vous Voudrez Sometion, Monfieurte Comte, en informer M. Tiles A compliter ainsi baripouse provisione que vous aviez ité chaque Delui Tommer par ma Départe D'abrant hier of = 1563. j'ai reque a matine la Dipiete que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adretter le 28 Jumois Junior of hills Concuració le cours normant de S. Al. J. R. A. Vous poursey, Monteur be Comte, remerciar S. A. le Prime 3. Mellernich 3.10 Communication qu'il a bien voule nous faire D'avance Des principales liceons = tances de cet événement je me réserve de vous donne les justinations que a one me demandez mais ilest dija entiada (Avorepousez preude à l'avance Not arrangement en wasequeme ) que la Mition du Roi seta tomesfire on Italie pendant le sijour que d'Impereur fero. Utant trop Conforme and Sentimens Ite Rivi whe Auguste Signew, que ton Ministre A. M: Le C. to Sambuy Vienne

Dispatch from the Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Sardinia, Solaro della Margherita, to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Vienna, Bertone di Sambury. Turin, February 3, 1838. – Page 1

The King of Sardinia, Carlo Alberto, welcomes the U.S. proposal to establish diplomatic relations.



Dispatch from the Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Sardinia, Solaro della Margherita, to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Vienna, Bertone di Sambury. Turin, February 3, 1838. – Page 2



Letter script record of outgoing correspondence "Légation de Sa Majesté aux Etats-Unis d'Amerique, 29 September 1838 - 11 December 1854". - Frontespiece

MAECI Diplomatic Historical Archive, series: "The writings of the Secretariat of State of the Kingdom of Sardinia", b. 292.

walling har represented in the 1838 when he not reclosed here les notes de l'accion in claient Monsium le jonte, Ve Roi, ayant Paigne accurellis' noter Visio De rentra Jans Avogano de Colobian. la carrière Diglomatique, m'a ordonne de vous annoncer qu'Il rint Is would nomined, on qualité De pargé D'affaires, auprès In Fourement Des Stats - Vnis V'amirique. In stablissant Des rapports politiques entre la jour sel. M. et les Etate. Unis, la Mission nouvelle qui vous est imfice est aussi Pertince à produire les plus avantagons résultats Il est nomme Charge read nes retations communiales aver as fontries. I. M. com i affaire any ltale-vais. pte entierement sur votre experience et sur votre rèle pou remplie ce rouble but, et je ne route point, M' le joule, que vous ne répendies parfaitement à l'attente le notre auguste Sourceair. In me riserrant De righer altiriusemen avec vous les différentes dispositions qui se rapportent à valu remination actività je sous prie d'agreer, Me le joute les nouvelles assurances le ma considération bien listingues. Les relations entre les États De Sa Majesté et les hi X auto 1839. Ctals Unis I' Unisique ne remontent pas très loin! Ce n'est qu' en 1819, que pour la première fois un found Parse a de enrye a Philadelphie pour y proteger dans l'etimerique du Nord les intérêts commerciaux des sujets de la Ma Mais jusque a present ces intérets n avaient pas pris un lien

Dispatch of the Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Sardinia, Solaro della Margherita, to the Sardinian diplomatic representative to the U.S., Count Avogadro di Collobiano. Turin, September 29, 1838. – Page 1

The reason for a far-sighted decision: the realization that relations between the Old World and the New World will become increasingly relevant.

grand Developpement far les bâtimens portant parillon Sarde qui abordaient Dans les poets de l'union n'étaient qu'en très petit nombre. Ainsi que vous avez pu vous en convaincre en parconant les Documens qui existent dans les archives De la Menitainerie. Vans avez trouvés aufsi relaties Dans ces Documens les Difficules causes auxquelles on a con pouroir attribuer le peu d'extension que prenait notre commerce Pans C'out semblait indiquer rependant que Des relations plus arantagenses pouraient o établis. Le Souvernment Des Etats Unis paraifait aussi convaine De son coté que l'Italie pourait offin un but avanta que aux entreprises Du comman aminiain, et Des ouvertures de sa part out été faites au Souvernement Instructions etapolitain il y a nombre I années Dans le but I' acquein quelque port sur les côtes De la Vivile; mais cette negociation n'ent pas de suite. La minue penser forgours existante de l'avantage d'un commerce Direct are I Statie parait avoir Diche la Demarche que viennent De faire les Etals Unis en proposant au Catint De Varlaigne) un traité de commerce, et lectablifsement Des relations Diplomatiques entre les Dente pays. Cette Demarke assurement honorable your notre pays qui a vu ainsi son alliame recherchee par une juispana maritime très importante n'a pas été sans nuces. V. M. n'a pas manque Dans sa sollistude habituelle pour le bien de ses sujets d'anneillir arce une seriouse consideration un projet qui faisait esperer

Dispatch from the Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Sardinia, Solaro della Margherita, to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Vienna, Bertone di Sambury. Turin, February 3, 1838. – Page 2

une nouvelle source de proposité commerciale un bail De nangation it de commerce vient d'itre conclas son les bases d'une parfaite reciprosite sant quelque exception entirement à notre avantage. I. ell. agant egalement opprouve l'établifement reciproque De relations Dictornatiques, elle a resolu M. l. at De confier à who zele et à vos talents cette mission interespante. Mos relations are l'arrivique replintionale parastraient au premia comp V' veil no Venir être que Des relations purement communicales, rie la Vistance qui nons separer mais les Vistames se rapprochant aujourdhuis par la inultiplication les ries de communication et les rapports sans nombre qui se sont établis entre l'ancien et le nouveau monder out nec entre eux une telle complication I intait que toute commotion politique Instructions qui se prepare ou qui surgit dans l'un les deux continents Doit avoir nerespairement un grand relentifement Juns laute Les traites de commune cachent souvent des vues politiques on In moins pensent leur itre affories il n'est guire purmis De Pouter que les Ctats Miss en proposant à la Majeste un truit De atte espice n'agent en quelque arriere penser politique. Le premier objet de votre sollicitude elle le fonte sera de vous en afourer it de chercher a junetier Dans quelles previsions alle demarche a été faite, afin que de notre coté nous puissions aussi arrêter nos idees pour les Differentes chances Your in ignorey pas M'be forte que l'intention du Proi est de maintenir une politique independante lant que Des invenstances exceptionnelles ne l'obligent pas à o' allier plus christement aver telle ou telle juispance it i'est d'agres a principe que d'ell rent que ses

ses regresentants a l'itranger se diregent constamment tout en cultivant avec les cabinels augures des quels ils sont aureditis les rapports de la meilleure intelligena. La volonte du Proi est aufsi que Dans tous les pays où ils se houvent et notamment dans les pays de Sheligions mixtes ses ministres tout en se conformant aux regles de la plus judicieuse prudence n'oublient point qu'ils sont les representants I un Souverain qui se fait gloire De professer et de maintenir la foi catholique. Celles sont est le fonte les principes générales que je dois mus indiquer: il est impossible D'entrer Dans Des instructions plus detaillees; le peur de relations politiques surtout qui ont existe jusqu'à present entre notre pays et les Chals Alnis ne permettent pas des rues plus Instructions precises it des combinaisons plus paritires: « est Vous Monsium be gui iter appele à remeiller le premier us notions importantes pour l'avenir et sous a point De me votre mission a quelque chose De particulier qui ne peut que vous faire apprecier d'avantage la preuve de confiame quell. M. vient de vous accorder. Votre sollicitude o etendra igalement aux investigations de la politique et a l'étude des interes communiciones. Hu Des meilleurs moyens de cultiver una- a est sans Doute de rous attacher a Detruire dans I' exprit Des houmes eclaires du pays que vous allez habiter des prejuges vies par l'exagiration de certains whis que s'opposeraient à cette confiame sans la quelle Des rapports multiplies ne sauraient s'établier votre tache en ula sera facile et agreable pour vous carelle

consistera a faire communitie of apprecien les sages institutions à la favour Des quelles les peuples sources au secutre paternel de la maison De Cavie trouvent lever branquillité et une peroparite incontestable. Il vous sera facile egalement De Vermonter que Somes est De tous les ports de l'Italie celui qui junt offin un plus grand Deboule aux marchandises etrangeres grave a la retuation geographique qui place ce port à proximité de plusieurs chals to l'interieur du Continent. Un vaste change est ouvert a vos observations: De grands inevenents semblent se prefearer Paus le Nord De l'ambriga evenemens que, i ils vicument à se réaliser, auront urlaine beautoup D'influence sur la politique curoquenne; place plus pres du Cheatre ou ils devraient s'accomplin, rous pource apprecier leur plus on moins grande Instruction probabilité; et les chances plus ou moins grandes de nuces que peuvent compter chacun des partis prets à entrer en lutte quelle est dans des circonstances s graves et qui l'interessent de si jures la prenser du Your Des Lats Unis? fette cooperation flagrante I tant I'individus americains en factivo le la rebellion des colonies Anglaises est-elle le signiplome De quelque singuathie secrete de la part da Sous on at-elle reellement Due a l'impossibilité on se trouve celui- is De faire respecter par les prepeples qu'il dirige les jariniques les plus incontestables Qu Proit Des gens? telle est la question principale et pleine I interêt qui sera I about I objet de votre examen. Your observery aufsi attentivement les rapports plus ou moins intimes que les grandes puifsances de l'Europe churcheront à lier avec les Etats Unis car les Vernanches

qu'elles firont dans ce seus pourront forernir des indices revelateurs, de combinaisons politiques enere cachies qu'il sera infiniment utile to convoite, je mis persuade ell'apre que vous parviendres ainsi à rendre des services espendiels Pant la nouvelle mission qui vous est confect je me firai toujous un Devir De place sous les yeux du Stoi votre corapindame qui gran a votre gele et aux talente qui vous distinguent ne pourra manquer de fixer l'alludin. 01.2. Les Difficulté pièces dont vous devez être muni pour Somte De follobiano 7. X Tre 1838. votre inifion augures Des Stats Unis d'almerique étant toutes prêtes je m'emprepe de vous les remettre ir jointes savoir! 1. Une ropie du Craite de commerce et de navigation que j' as signe avec M'oViles le 26. Novembre 22 2. Les ratifications de O. M. relatives à le Ceraité que vous êtes charge I échanger contre celles des Ctats Unis. Your midrey bien me transmettre ensuite les proces-verbal de cet echange- Nous avons tout him he presumer que le Pouvernement ambienin appreciant les effets avantageux qu'il doit produire pour son commence n'hesitera pas de son cote à ratifier re traite. 3. Notre lettre de créance pour le President Monting In Une seronde lettre de mine part que j'adrefa à a Prendent et qui se rapporte specialement au

### The Ideological Links between the Italian Risorgimento and the American War of Independence

First signs of the deepening ties between the Old World and the New World were initially more apparent in fields other than that of diplomatic relations.

In the first half of the 19th century, revolutionary uprisings spread across Europe, with the aim of undermining the conservative system imposed after the downfall of Napoleon. After the failure of liberal movements in Italy, many political activists were forced into exile. Several of them—such as Federico Confalonieri, Piero Maroncelli and Giuseppe Garibaldi—landed on American soil, and helped create and strengthen the ideological bond between Italy and the United States.

These ideological and diplomatic ties converged in the person of Giuseppe Bertinatti, appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the Kingdom of Sardinia in the United States in 1854. Bertinatti was a close friend of Carlo Botta—an Italian doctor, scholar, fervent supporter of the concept of Republic, as well as the author of one of the first histories of the American Revolution, in which the new independent nation was glorified as the place of choice for freedom. Bertinatti also had a close relationship with Vincenzo Gioberti—an Italian philosopher, politician, and strong upholder of a political unification process for Italy, inspired by the Federalist model.



Vincenzo Gioberti, The Moral and Civil Primacy of the Italians, 3 vols., Lausanne, 1845

**Top Three Upright Books** 

Vincenzo Gioberti (1801-1852) was an Italian philosopher, politician, and premier of Sardinia-Piedmont (1848–49), whose writings helped bring about Italian unification. Despite his republican views, Gioberti never joined the revolutionary organization of Giuseppe Mazzini. In the work displayed, Gioberti presents the value of the unique contribution that federated Italians might make to world civilization, recommending the creation of an Italian federation headed by the pope.

MAECI Library.

Carlo Botta, History of the War of Independence of the United States of America, Livorno, 1836 (first edition) - Frontispiece

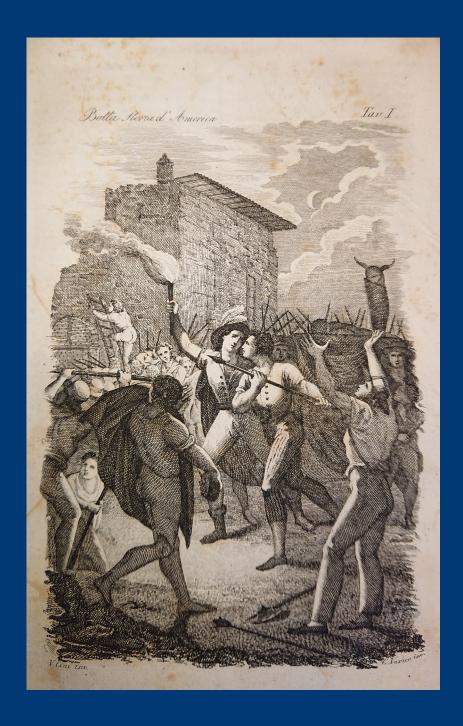
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MAECI Library.



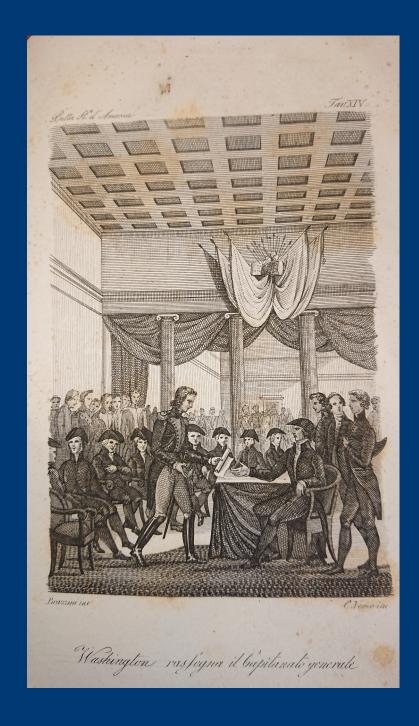
Carlo Botta, George Alexander Otis, History of the War of Independence of the United States of America, Philadelphia, 1820

Special Collections Research Center, The George Washington University Libraries.



Carlo Botta, History of the War of Independence of the United States of America, Livorno, 1836 (first edition) - Figure I, Boston uprising

MAECI Library



Carlo Botta, History of the War of Independence of the United States of America, Livorno, 1836 (first edition) - Figure XIV, Washington resigns as Commander in Chief

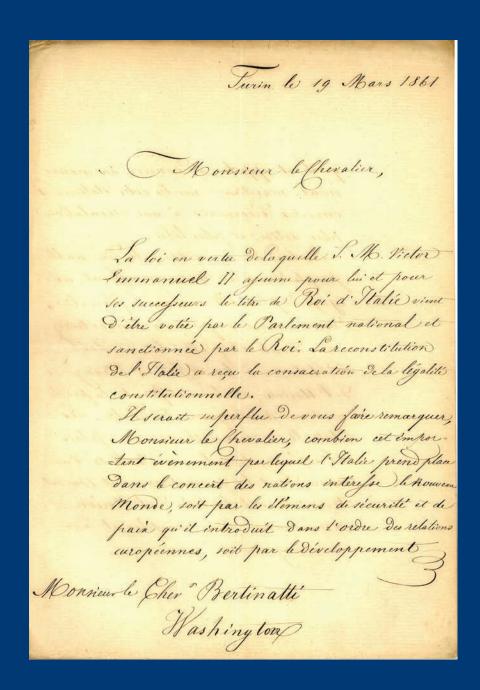
**MAECI Library** 

#### The Recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the United States (1861)

After years of complex diplomatic efforts and wars, the King of Sardinia, Vittorio Emanuele II, and Prime Minister, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, succeeded in bringing together a large part of the Italian peninsula under Sardinian rule. On March 17, 1861, the Italian Parliament approved Law n. 4671, which read: "King Vittorio Emanuele II assumes the title of King of Italy for himself and for his successors."

In order to consolidate this success on the international level, it was necessary to obtain the recognition of this change in title by foreign nations. The United States were amongst the first governments to officially recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Let's recall the chronology of events leading up to the recognition of Italy by the United States: On March 19, 1861, Prime Minister Cavour wrote to Minister Plenipotentiary, Giuseppe Bertinatti, instructing him to contact the U.S. Department of State. The dispatch took 22 days to arrive to Washington, D.C. Upon its arrival, Bertinatti sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State, William H. Seward, informing him of the change in title of King Vittorio Emanuele II, which was promptly acknowledged by the U.S. Department of State, on April 13, with a diplomatic note. The process was finalized with the presentation of new credentials by U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, George P. Marsh, who in turn saw his own title change from Minister to the Kingdom of Sardinia to Minister to the Kingdom of Italy.

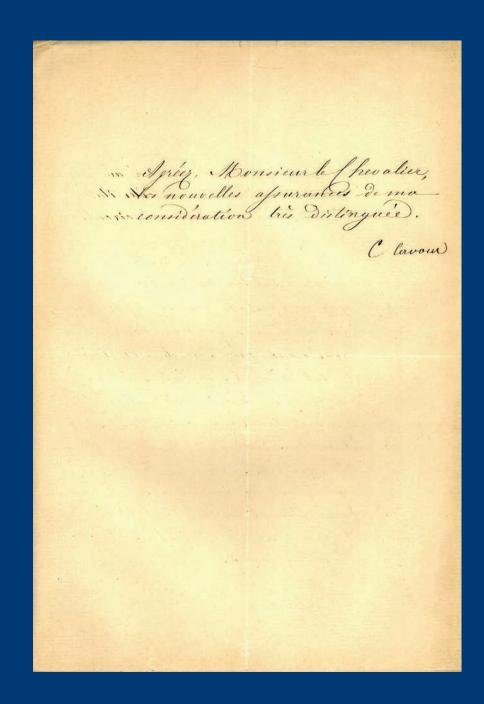


Dispatch from the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D.C., Giuseppe Bertinatti. Turin, March 19, 1861. – Page 1

Cavour's words on the Kingdom of Italy's request for recognition: "The United States will recognize, I hope, the glorious results of an enterprise whose promoters have often found examples and encouragement in the history of the American Union."

qu'il est appelé à donner au mouve = ment maritime sur les coles Haliennes ouvertes Ecormais à une circulation plus active et plus libre. Les traditions nationales du noble peuple Des Clas Unis m'offrent un gaze deplus, Monsium le pheralier, Des sentimens que vous reneontrerez sans Doute they Ab h Secretains I that pour les Affaires Ctrangeres Del Union, en lui notifiant la proda mation du Royaume d' Stalie. Les Clats Unis recommathant, jemplais at esperer, les glorieur résultats d'une cewire dont les promoteurs ont towent House Danst histoire Del Union americaine Desermples it Des encouragement.

Dispatch from the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D.C., Giuseppe Bertinatti. Turin, March 19, 1861. – Page 2



Dispatch from the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D.C., Giuseppe Bertinatti. Turin, March 19, 1861. – Page 3

1861. Abraham Lincoln President of the United States of America. To Mis Majisty Victor Emanuel II, King of Staly. Great and Good Friend: I have made choice of George Pellarich one of an bestuguished citizens, to recide near your Majesty in the quality of Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries and of our suice besire to cultivate and chargeten the friendship and good correspondence between us; and from a Kundledge of his fidelity, probity and good conduct, I have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to You Majety by his constant enbeavors to preserve and advance the interest and happings of both nations. I therefore request you Majesty to receive him farrably and to five full credence to what. ever he shall say on the part of the United States; and most of all when he shall a fewe your Majesty of their friendship and wishes for you prosperity. And I may God to have your Majesty in this safe and holy Keeping. Whiteen at the City of Washington this inteenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and lighty one. You Good Friend. Abraham Lincoln By the heridut: Mollison N. Terrand. Secretary of State.

Letter from the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, to the King of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II. Washington, D.C., April 16, 1861.

Letter of credence of the U.S. Special Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy, George Perkins Marsh

MAECI Diplomatic Historical Archive, series: "The writings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, 1861-1887", b. 1590, f. "Letters addressed to the King by foreign sovereigns and personalities, 1861".

#### One Date, Two Diplomatic Notes

Two distinct versions of the U.S. diplomatic note, dated April 13, 1861, appear in the Historical Diplomatic Archive of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: a brief, rather cold diplomatic note and an, open, warmer diplomatic note. Why might that be? This is a small "diplomatic mystery" in which the story being told, intersects with a larger one.

Invited to dinner by U.S. Secretary of State, William H. Seward, on April 12, 1861, Minister Plenipotentiary, Giuseppe Bertinatti, had planned on proposing a toast to the King of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II. As he relayed to Prime Minister Cavour, this gesture was meant to remedy the "simple acknowledgment of receipt," with which Secretary Seward had initially reacted to the notification of King Vittorio Emanuele's change in title. It was a bureaucratic response, which failed to explicitly recognize the birth of the new Kingdom. However, Bertinatti's idea of a toast never came to life. In fact, a telegram suddenly interrupted the joyful atmosphere of the evening: the South Carolina militia had attacked Fort Sumter. It was no longer appropriate to raise a toast: the American Civil War had just started.

However, Minister Bertinatti's hopes were soon fulfilled. A few days later, on April 24, 1861, Secretary of State Seward accepted the request of the Italian diplomat and issued a new, warmer, diplomatic note, which was backdated and replaced the prior one.

America's steadfast support in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy was later reciprocated by Italy, during the Civil War, through the sympathies it expressed for the Unionist front. Vicinity—both political and in terms of shared ideals—, in the midst of events, in which at stake were "the greatest principles of human society," as Prime Minister Cavour defined them in a dispatch to Minister Bertinatti, dated May 22, 1861.

Department of State, Washington, April 13.1861. The Unousigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the hour to acknowledge the receipt of the Chevalier Bertinatti's note of the 11th instant, communicating a copy of Court Carou's despatch to him of the 19th ullino amouncing that His Majesty Victor Emanuel II in virtue of the law voted by the National Parliament has assumed the title of Ring of Staly. The Undersigned offers to the Chevalier Bertinatte revered assurances of his high Consideration. Will It Jewas To the Chevalie J. Restrictte

Note from the U.S. Department of State to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary Giuseppe Bertinatti. Washington, D.C., April 13, 1861.

The first version of the U.S. note concerning the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy: a simple acknowledgment of receipt.

MAECI Historical Diplomatic Archive, series: "The archival collections of the Sardinian Legation and of the Italian diplomatic representations in the USA 1848-1901", b. 32, f. 22.

C. ( Department of State, Washington, April 13, 1861. The Undersiped, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Chevalin Bertmatte's note of the 11 th wistant, communicating a copy of Court Carrier's despatch to him of the 19th ultime, aumming that His Majerty Victor Emmanuel II, in virtue of the law noted by the National Tarliament has assumed the little of Strip of Staty. The Underspred cannot doubt that the extended authority of this Majesty, so entirely in accordance with the wishes of the Frahan people, will be exercised with the moderation and unidom for which he has ever been consprienced; and he trusts To the Chevalin & Bertmatte,

Note from the U.S. Department of State to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary, Giuseppe Bertinatti. Washington, D.C., April 13, 1861. – Page 1

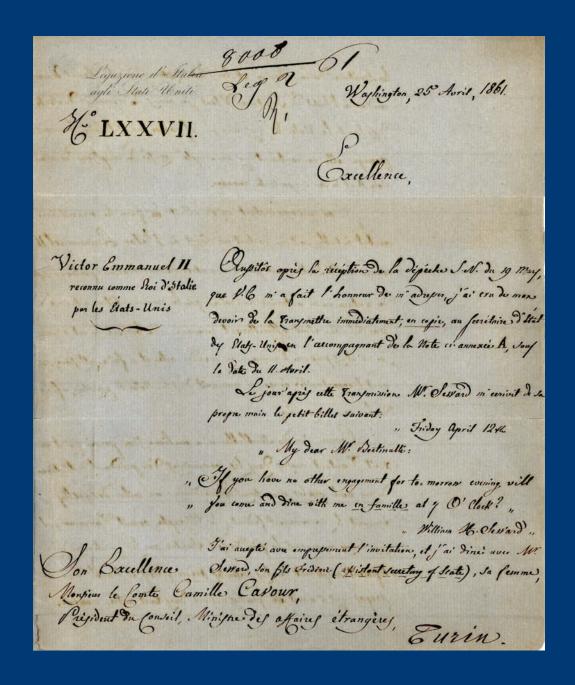
The revised version of the U.S. note concerning the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy: not a mere recognition of the change in title of Vittorio Emanuele II, but also a reminder of shared values.

MAECI Diplomatic Historical Archive, series: "The writings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, 1861-1887", b. 852, f. "1861".

Restored for the occasion as a courtesy of the Istituto Centrale per la Patologia degli Archivi e del Libro (ICPAL)

that Itis Majesty's reign may be prosperous and happy to himself and acceptable to his abjects. The Undersigned has the hour, in conclusion, to armounce to the Geralier Bertinatte that el. March the newly approvided Given Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiany of the United States to Sardinia, has been accredited to His Majesty Victor Emmanuel II as King of Staty. The Underespred offers to the Chevalier Bertinatte the assurance of his high consideration. Millia H. Sewas

Note from the U.S. Department of State to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary, Giuseppe Bertinatti. Washington, D.C., April 13, 1861. – Page 2



Report of the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D.C., Giuseppe Bertinatti, to the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour. Washington, D.C., April 25, 1861. – Page 1

The Italian Representative to the U.S. Bertinatti tells Prime Minister Cavour how the note came to be changed and revised.

MAECI Diplomatic Historical Archive, series: "The writings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, 1861-1887", b. 852, f. "1861".

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le Suritain De la Marine, et le Post Mapter General. Avant 2 me render à l'hotel Du Secritaire I' that je verais de recevoir du State Department la Note B, qui n'a pu, of course fre Satisfaire beaucoup parieque elle ne contenuit qu'un simple accuse de réciption de ma Note A et de son importante annexe. J' ai en un instant qu'on allait en faire le commentaire verbal à table voit en portant un voast à Victor Emmanuel II comme Nor' I Stalie soit par une autre demonstration queleonque et De nature às m'autorier à croive, que le nouveau fitre aframe par el M. etait officiellement recomme. Me bereant de cet espoir je m' itais priparie d'avance à en prendre acte, et à faire allusion, sui: vant l'opportunité à ce qui manquait dans la Mote B précitée, afin De la voir changee. Comme vien de Semblable n'a en lien j'ai pense qu'il en : . trait I autant moing Dang by convenances I'm prendre l'initiative De ma part que les circonstances cotras dinaires au milieu des quelles se fromait le gouvernement fédiral (le tiligraphe venait d'annonur quel. : ques heurs auguravant la prise du foit Sumter par les sarolining) juf: hipaient amplement to plus preparty priocentation, et l'oubli D'un a propos, qui n'aurait été que hig naturel dans sout autre moment.

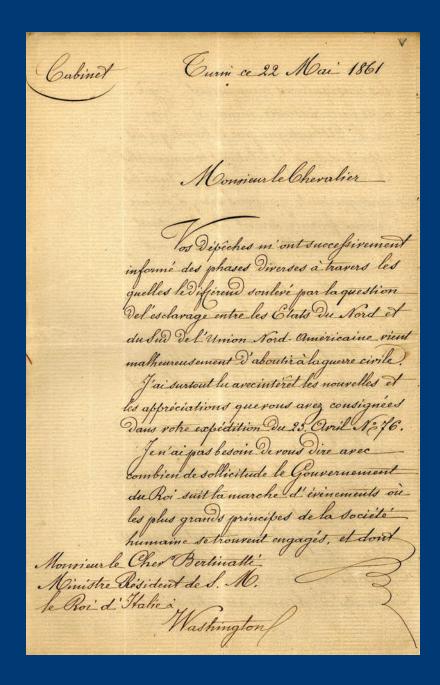
Report of the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D.C., Giuseppe Bertinatti, to the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour. Washington, D.C., April 25, 1861. – Page 2

Comme je tenais, cependant à avoir durs ma main un Document urit, eapable De prouver que le Vitre de Noi 9 Halie était officiellement recomme et que je ne pouvaig, D'aillours, concessor le moindre doute sur les dispositions trig-sympathiques du cabinet Cideral in note egand Justout Dequis la réponse faite par le Re : Sident à mon speech, lorg de la préjentation de ma lette de creame comme. Ministre Neisdent, je me suig rendu hier 21 townent) an Department I that pour entretenir M. Sestand 132 San 180 Sur a Sujet. to allow the or it was Des qu'il me vit intrer Day son cabinet le Sevitaire I Hat, X May J. B. Jans s' enquirer de l'objet De ma visite, m' annonen à l'in: . Stant, en conformité de ce qui avait ilé concerté, en prévision. To la notification da Mouveau titre, à une époque de beaucoup an: : tisinue à ma communication officielle A, que M. Marsh, En: . voye latrandinaire of Ministe Plinipotentiaire Del State Uning a Eurin , serait auridité pris de S.M. Victor Emmanuel II non plus comme Moi De Sardaigne, mais comme Moi 9 Halies. l'était précisement a qu'il m'importait de constates : j'en si remercie endialement M. Obessand en le priant, comme surcoit obligeance, de me communiques cette notice par une Note officielle

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De view to g. agosto usho en remplacement de la Note B, qui serait considérée comme non avenue, ainsi que de notifier au public, par l'entremite du journal Jeon official de Saily national Intelligences, la reconnaignace formelle An Royaume & Sealis par be four unement De Hads Unis. La Note C que j'invoir en original à S.b, et qui porte la mime date que la note B, supprimie, ainsi que l'annona en regard, National Intelligencer 25 April proment qu'il n'y a pas ew un moment d'histation Dans la division, ni mangue. d'empressement et de bons procédis de la part du labinet De Washington pour ausples et reconnaîte dolemullement le grond ivinement politique, qui vint de s'accomplir Pary la Peningale ita : : lique, austitot que j'ai été en mesure de las en faire la com-· munication officielle . Je saisis ave beauses de plaisir cette mimo occasion pour avoir de vous récteur. Monsieur le Srésident du Conseil, l'assure De ma haute confideration. 1. S. Comunico in futta. all It to rota ricovete in guesto Joseph Bertinatti momente dalle Segretionà d'eliate col relativo stanges Jenya Jopen. Le l'occasione che mi si offer per mandes quepo dispaccio, non dara Anggita out momento in and potro recerto alle mani del mio college I Inghilterra.

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Dispatch from the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy, Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, to the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D.C., Giuseppe Bertinatti. Turin, May 22, 1861. – Page 1

Cavour's words on Italy and the outbreak of the American Civil War: Italy's neutrality "will not prevent us from expressing our sympathy for the victory of the Northern States because the cause they support is not only the cause of constitutional legality but that of humankind."

les conséquences commencent Déjà à sefaire ressentir même en Deca Del'allantique par le troublequ'ils apportent dans les rélations commerciales et industrielles del Europef. Quessiles renseignements que vous serez à même Denous fournir seront-ils d'autant mieux accueillis qu'ils nous feront mieux comuritre lous les Détails De la. crise terrible quel'Omérique va traverser. Cuattendant je crois utile De rous tracer quelques règles générales pour la commite que rous aurez à leine au milieu de la lutte déplorable dont rous éles témoin. Par les principes qu'il professe comme par les circonstances de saposition le Gouvernement du Roi Voit demeurer Complètement étranger à tout ce qui concerne la situation intérieure des pays arecles quels il entretient des rapports. Fotre role, Mourieur le Chevalier Quans les complications actuelles Doit Donc être D'observer attentirement,

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impartialement les faits que sepassent et de nous renseigner avec loute l'exactitude et la Diligence possible . On continuant ainsi à entretenir avecle Gouvernement legal del Union ces relations amicales auxquelles il a acquis De nouveaux litres part impressement tout bienveillant qu'ila mis à reconnaître le Royaume D' Halie rous garderez la plus grande réserve envers les partis que divisent la Confideration, et en présence Des actes qui s'accomplissent. Cette reserve loutefois, Mousieur le Chevalier ne saurait aller jusqu' à nous Defendre De manifester nos sympathies pour le triomphe des Class du Nord, car la cause qu'ils soutienment n'est pas seulement la cause De la légalité constitutionnelle mais la cause De l'humanité. & Ourope chretienne et civile ne peut pas former des rœux pour le succès du parti qui porte sur Son Prapeau le maintien et le développement Del'esclavage, et qui en rétablifiant les lettres de marque et la course appelle au

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Consular Convention between Italy and the United States. Washington, D.C., February 8, 1868.
U.S. instrument of ratification.

MAECI Historical Diplomatic Archive, series: "Original bilateral treaties no longer in force 1861-1915", United States, pos. II.

