

Carlsbad 1819

Like another Chouannerie

Mostly peaceful protests in Naples, 1860

December 22, 2020 by Nulle Terre Sans Seigneur

If you think boldly proclaiming that violent street riots are peaceful demonstrations right while standing in the background of a blazing inferno is some kind of new level of degeneration by the press, you would be wrong.

From an article published in the South Australian Register, dated to September 10, 1860 (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/50024205>), which in turn cites a correspondent for *The Times*. This is in the context of the Garibaldian invasion of Naples (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_the_Thousand#Neapolitan_retreat_and_Battle_of_Milazzo) and a last-minute constitutional proclamation by Francis II, giving an inch and having a mile taken from him:

The progress of events in Sicily caused great changes at Naples. By a Sovereign Act, under date of the 25th of June, constitutional and representative institutions, on national and Italian principles, were granted to the kingdom of Naples.

[...]

The tricolor flag was on the same day hoisted at the royal castle by the Neapolitan men-of-war, and was saluted by the guns of the foreign men-of-war in the bay. An illumination took place in the evening. We have other events to record which must be read in connection with the above. On the 5th of June the French Ambassador at Naples, Baron Brenier, while passing through the Strada di Toledo, received several blows on the head from a loaded cane. He fell senseless and was carried to the palace of the Legation. The injuries which he received did not prove dangerous. On the following day the King of Naples instructed the Marquis d'Antonini to express to the French Government his most sincere regret on account of the insult offered to Baron Brenier, and to promise every retribution upon the guilty parties. It has been ascertained that, at the time the Baron Brenier was attacked, the streets of Naples were filled with rioters. The disturbances seem to have lasted for some time, and reached a great height on the 28th. The Commissariats of the 12 districts of the city were on that day simultaneously ransacked and pillaged. The archives were burnt and the agents murdered. After this, Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege, and any assembling in the streets was prohibited. The state of siege did not last long; but the influence of the reactionary party in the councils of the King was so strong that at one period the aforementioned reform Ministry gave in their resignations. Everything we hear from Naples goes to show that there is almost a complete cessation of government in that city; the King being afraid to act on the traditional policy of his court and the so-called Constitution being anything but consolidated. Nevertheless the people conduct themselves on the whole in an exemplary manner. Probably, they see already the beginning of the end. The correspondent from The Times writes on July 17 : —

'Three weeks have passed away since all authority has ceased to exist, and yet I have never known Naples so cheerful, and, taking it altogether, so orderly. You have to consider the moral and physical torments they have endured for so long a series of years to be able to appreciate the great forbearance of the people. **True it is that they have hunted down, and are hunting down, the police where ever they can find them; unhappily true is it that in some cases they have killed them; but the majority they have consigned to the military or the magistrates, and as to robberies I have scarcely heard of any ;** and yet these policemen have been their daily and hourly tormentors ; they have levied a tax on their labour, on their fruit or fish stalls, on their cafes or cabs ; they have denounced them, broken open their houses in the dead of the night, torn them from their families, and consigned them to dungeons such as those I described in my last letter; they have beaten them, and spat in their faces, and persecuted them to the death.'

There has been a great deal of talk within the last fortnight about a proposal for an alliance between Naples and Piedmont. The proposal was originated at the time when the new constitution was proclaimed in Naples, and it is understood to be strongly supported by the French Government. The Italian party are decidedly opposed to it; and, of course, it is extremely distasteful to Garibaldi, whose plan involves the absolute union of all the Italian states under King Victor Emmanuel, and who is meanwhile delaying the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, simply because this annexation might interfere with the ultimate absorption of Naples. A deputation is now at Turin engaged in negotiations for the alliance. After the promise of concessions given on the 25th of June by the Neapolitan Government, the Revolutionary Committee of Naples issued a violent placard, warning the citizens of the snare laid for them by the Bourbons, the undercurrent of popular feeling

manifested it the same time many uneasy symptoms. A letter of June 30 received by the Times from the correspondent at Naples furnishes some details with regard to the apathy with which the promises of reform were received, the disorganization of the police, the attack on the French Ambassador, and some other points.

#ACAB

Nothing new under the scorching sun of liberalism.

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5 thoughts on “Mostly peaceful protests in Naples, 1860”

1. [Simon Thompson](#) says:

[December 22, 2020 at 9:08 pm](#)

Good to see you back



>

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2. Pingback: [Mostly peaceful protests in Naples, 1860 | Reaction Times](#)

3. ohstugotz says:

[December 23, 2020 at 4:10 am](#)

I just let my browser autocomplete your url, thinking it'd be the same old lonely posts from the spring and yonder. What a pleasant surprise to see.

[Reply](#)

4. Aldon says:

[January 12, 2021 at 11:58 pm](#)

I'm curious what you make of this:

<https://faustianjihad.com/2020/06/20/example-post-3/>

<https://thethirdpositionjournal.com/2021/01/10/a-new-society/>

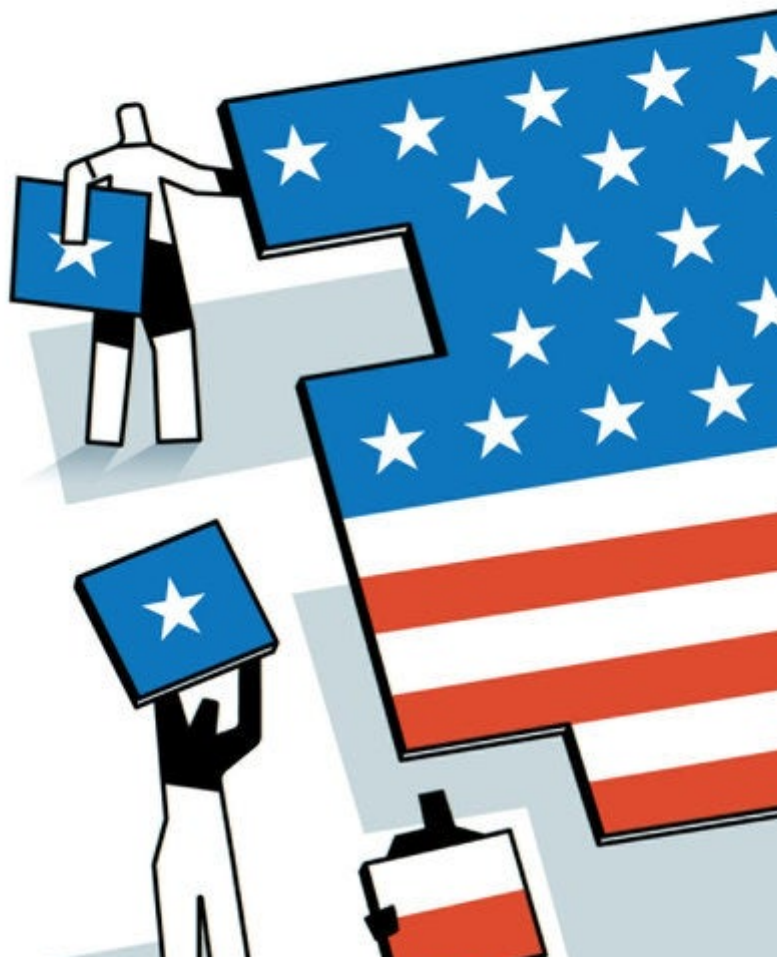
<https://www.vox.com/the-big-idea/2018/2/8/16982036/nationalism-patriotism-left-right-trump-democrats-solidarity>

<https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2020/07/liberalism-narrative-national-greatness-patriotism.html>

https://www.upi.com/Top_News/Voices/2020/07/24/Its-time-for-the-American-left-to-reclaim-patriotism/3201595592337/

<https://visiblemagazine.com/reclaim-patriotism/>

<https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/can-the-left-reclaim-nationalism/>



It's interesting that Leftie journos are pushing "reclaiming" nationalism. As you and others in this circle have noted, Actually Existing Nationalism has been a "progressive" force.

Reply.

- Aldon says:

February 9, 2021 at 6:42 am

some funny shitposts too pic.twitter.com/iAagMnW0gC

— SP fan account (@thuletide) January 31, 2021

yea pretty much. But Greeks/Romans thought that Europeans became degraded by living in MENA territories among MENA people, but they didn't think that MENA people could be improved by bringing them into Europe

they had funny stances on race/ethnicity all round tbh

— SP fan account (@thuletide) January 31, 2021

the thing with the weather is interesting because they thought that, e.g., Ethiopians were "mercilessly burnt" by the sun, but didn't believe that an Ethiopian born in Gaul would magically become a Gaul. it was almost like proto-Darwin arguments

— SP fan account (@thuletide) [January 31, 2021](#)

some funny shitposts too pic.twitter.com/iAagMNW0gC

— SP fan account (@thuletide) [January 31, 2021](#)

I think the story is that he had a black soldier expelled from his presence because he thought that his complexion was an evil omen, I don't think he had the guy crucified

— SP fan account (@thuletide) [January 31, 2021](#)

the idea that race didn't exist/matter until the 18th century is so mind bogglingly insane i can't believe this ever became an accepted narrative

— Giuli (@AlthusserHIVcum) [January 31, 2021](#)

Obv they weren't full on NS but ofc were aware of ghettoization of ethnicities in cities and obv there was ethnic conflict like in Egypt and Judea.

The most well integrated people were probably the Gauls but even when the first Gauls entered the senate many Romans revolted

— Giuli (@AlthusserHIVcum) [January 31, 2021](#)

Where i think the lack of understanding of historians comes from the fact that the ethnic distance back then was simply lesser

Ofc a Greek, Illyrian and Anatolian can integrate into Rome, equal how Slavs and Celts integrated into Germanic cultures.

— Giuli (@AlthusserHIVcum) [January 31, 2021](#)

"Romans didn't believe in the modern interpretation of races in their pre-modern world? Obviously that means they didn't see differences!"

— Catrielo Tzul 🇧🇪 (@Mayan_cognition) [January 31, 2021](#)

There's a similar narrative with Jews in Poland, trying to dispel any sort of historical mutual mistrust with some going insofar as to call them merely Poles of a different faith who were forced into ghettos by Catholics.

— American Descendent of SLAvery 🇩🇪🇵🇱🇪🇺 (@PRLNostalgia) [January 31, 2021](#)

The Aryans of India literally believe Black Skin to be a sin kek

— The Bārōnēs (@BaronesThe) [January 31, 2021](#)

I remember egypt had these charts denoting different peoples of differing stock
pic.twitter.com/WNz8N8815D

— Solar Aristocrat (@BigHegel) January 31, 2021

Generalissimo Snake

@DagothUrm



My favorite example is the various mythical attributes given to Ethiopians. Like that some of the tribes had no heads.

If you could find more examples, I'd appreciate it. There's a big movement over the last two years to say Romans "didn't believe in race."

12:01 AM · Jan 31, 2021



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*99.983% of all species are not h*m*s*xual, and that's if we take their claims of animal "h*m*s*xuality" at face value*

appeal to nature is literally never gonna support any leftist argument. I dont know why they even try this shit

— SP fan account (@thuletide) February 8, 2021

https://twitter.com/1950s_schmood/status/1358920073717686278

Well look at that 🙄 pic.twitter.com/msDeGqyvOv

— Fourth Stage II (@Fourthst44) February 8, 2021

And that should do it for posting interesting tweets. What do you make of the homosexual question?

Reply.

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