

## ∞ Napoleon III and the Risorgimento ∞

– Mystery of Numbers **13**, **33** and **666** –

Ignorance of numbers prevents us from understanding things...  
(Saint Augustine)

**Warning:** History is our past, historians are our memory. However, it must be said that historians look at History through the filters of their political colours, beliefs, convictions, sources, backgrounds and what they are encouraged to disseminate. Many historians cannot, or do not want to, have the required neutrality, and the history told in many textbooks or books should be understood as a history whose causes are deliberately concealed.

As such, the rectifications that Jean Sévillia presumed to make in his work *Historiquement correct* (*Historically correct*) support this point remarkably well.

To manipulate history is to manipulate the memory of humanity and guarantees a considerable political power.

Consequently, how to understand the political implications of the Virgin Mary in the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries? How to show incredulous mankind the warfare led by the Forces of divisions against the Light? To people who believe only what they can see, I propose to them, through numbers, through dates and gaps between dates, a time-based arithmetical network which turns out to be a striking signature interspersed with unquestionable numerical seals anchored in the flow of Time by the Supernatural Invisible people refuse to admit.

In order to gradually make this highly branched time-based arithmetical network jut out, we offer the hurried reader of the 21st century a summary concerning Napoleon III, one of the main protagonists mentioned by Our Lady in **1846**. This will enable us to study concretely some of the Marian prophecies said at La Salette in the light of the Second Empire history!

This summary is largely based on a lecture given by historian Bernard Faj<sup>1</sup>. This historian was one of the most zealous historians daring to tackle Freemasonry. At the end of the Second World War, taxing him as an extreme right-wing extremist, this society did as hard as it could to ruin him<sup>2</sup>!

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<sup>1</sup>Bernard Faj (03/04/1893 - 31/12/1978) is the author of numerous history books on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which he spent more than forty years studying.

<sup>2</sup>We refer the interested reader to our Appendix for more information.

# I Influence of Masonry on the Second Empire

Freemasonry worn out and swindled the First and Second Empire. Napoleon III had Prince Murat<sup>3</sup> appointed as Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, a Masonic obedience. He was unanimously elected on January 9th, 1852. Very authoritarian, rather Christian unless it was his wife, he demanded the strictest obedience, controlled everything and censored the Masonic press.

The Masonic Journal *l'Initiation ancienne et moderne (Ancient and Modern Initiation)* campaigned against the re-election of Prince Murat. Besides his indocility, the Murat couple went to Mass and their children had made their First Communion. When the election approached, Murat postponed it. Discontent, the lodges elected Jerome Napoleon who was non-Christian. Fisticuffs broke out... Napoleon III settled arguments and Bernard Pierre Magnan was inducted into the Grand Orient. He wanted to reconcile the French Masons with the Scottish lodges. In vain. After 1848, the middle bourgeoisie was growing rich. These people who, under the Restoration and the July Monarchy, had supported the Masons began to leave Masonry into which many workers, craftsmen and the petty bourgeoisie entered.

The management of the people by the government had grown more difficult. At that time, many of old Scottish lodges were in the hands of descendants of the former Bonapartist and Orleans nobilities. If the Revolution was possible, it was partly because of the Duke of Orleans, Great Master of the Grand Orient of France<sup>4</sup> who, bringing in his wake a fifth of the French nobility<sup>5</sup>, went from the Estates General to the Third Estate, forming the National Assembly with a seditious high-ranking clergy.

The Masonic lodges were sometimes favourable and sometimes hostile to the government.

Overcome with joy when Napoleon III with Cavour and Orsini helped by Garibaldi, one of their agents paid by the left-wing English lodges and supported by France, were preparing a revolution preventing Italy from uniting under the leadership of the Pope in order to rally around King of Piedmont's, also a Freemason.

Delighted whenever the government gave new impetus to secular and anti-Christian education. At that time, Ernest Renan from Collège de France, with the support of the Masonry, was giving his famous courses attacking, by subtle and effective means, the origins of Christianity. At that time, Minister of Public Instruction from 1863 to 1869 Victor Duruy was reorganizing secondary education and university in France. A general, substantial and classical culture based on the admiration of the Republic and the new ideas of the Enlightenment<sup>6</sup> was to be given. The government was thus training a staff won over to Masonic ideas to fill high schools and universities.

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<sup>3</sup>Lucien Murat (1803 - 1878). Napoleon I appointed his father, Joachim Murat, as Grand Master of Freemasonry in Naples. He was also King of Naples.

<sup>4</sup>Born on April 13th, 1747, he was guillotined on November 6th, 1793.

<sup>5</sup>The Choiseuls, the Ségurs... They were in the Scottish lodges.

<sup>6</sup>Downgraded during the Restoration, Masonic ideas took hold from 1852, after the coup of Napoleon III.

On the other hand, the Masonic lodges were very discontented with the Roman policy of Napoleon III. The **1848** Parisian Revolution of February, which overthrew the Orleans King Louis-Philippe, revived the idea of the Risorgimento in the Italian peninsula. Pope Pius IX<sup>7</sup> was forced to flee Rome on November 24th, **1848**, after a violent uprising<sup>8</sup>. In 1849, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte<sup>9</sup>, then President of the Second Republic, rushed by the Catholic majority of the country, skillfully manoeuvred by sending French troops to Rome. The French expeditionary force led by General Oudinot landed on April 25th, 1849<sup>10</sup> to Civita-Vecchia. The Pope Pius IX came back to Rome on July 12th, 1849<sup>11</sup>. This political diversion of Napoleon III was the cause of the failed attack by Orsini, who climbed the scaffold on March **13**th, 1858.

It was also in 1849 that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte met Eugenie de Montijo, a deeply Christian woman. He married her on January 29th, 1853. The religious marriage took place on the 30th.

When the Emperor wanted to commit an act openly hostile to the Church, Eugenie would take offence. She would copy the pages of Montalembert or Pascal to make him understand that a sovereign could not make greater mistakes than encourage the spirit of secularism and revolt, the historian Bernard Faÿ explains. She obtained from him the maintenance in Rome of the French troops who helped to repel the incursions of people like Garibaldi in 1866.

Thanks to his wife and the pressure exerted by a non-negligible Catholic opposition, Napoleon III kept a Catholic facade. A facade only! Didn't Our Lady of La Salette warn, "*may he (Pius IX) distrust him (Napoleon III); He has a double-heart*"?

In 1852, when Prince Murat was elected, the Empire had about 330 lodges and 169 following the ancient and accepted Scottish rite.

In 1860, after eight years of Empire, there were only about 170 lodges left and 78 following the Scottish obedience. The fall was rapid, because Napoleon III was wary of them. However, the number of Masonic lodges increased significantly after 1865<sup>12</sup>! The authoritarianism of the Second Empire having hindered the recruitment of Masons, the ingenuity of the lodges was to found a series of groups affiliated to Freemasonry, composed of very active people. They spread the philosophy of Freemasons Voltaire, Diderot, d'Alembert or Condorcet through the ignorant bourgeois masses. Ignorant, because the wars for the Freemason Napoleon I's glory, then the Restoration under Kings Louis XVIII and Charles X, as well as the July Monarchy had

<sup>7</sup>Elected pope three months and three days before the apparition of Our Lady at La Salette.

<sup>8</sup>An uprising in the Papal States led by the Republicans. The assassination of Pellegrino Rossi, the Pope's liberal minister, on November 15th, forced him to flee.

<sup>9</sup>Napoleon III. Because of the constitution Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was not allowed to be re-elected. He made a coup on December 2nd, 1851 (wink to December 2nd, 1804). Now from 19/09/**1846** to 02/12/1851... 5 years, 2 months and **13** days elapsed.

<sup>10</sup>On that day, Master Philippe de Lyon was born...

<sup>11</sup>From the apparition at La Salette to this date, 1027 days elapsed, a number multiple of **13**.

<sup>12</sup>The Prophecy of La Salette: "*Lucifer, alongside a great number of demons, will be detached from hell; they will grow to abolish faith...*", this occurred in **1864**.

not favoured the diffusion of the writings of the Enlightenment which had so deeply clouded French minds.

To this end, from 1862 to 1870, a Masonic society named *société Franklin*<sup>13</sup>, by swarming popular libraries, spread many anti-Christian publications in the petty bourgeoisie and among foremen and engineers.

Under the mask of a philanthropic society, giving books to the public, Freemasonry did a considerable job of intellectual destruction. The more the lodges was filling up, the more its influence with the government was growing.

Pope Pius IX was disgruntled at it. When the government imposed both Masonic and Christian burial of Marshal Magnan in 1865, Pope Pius IX reacted roundly. Taking up the arguments of Clement XII and Benedict XIV on the Masonic sect, he compared them to these wolves mentioned in the Gospel covered with sheep's clothing that had come to devour the flock. The Empress lectured Napoleon III who was discontent with the remonstrance.

Only 18 out of 93 French dioceses echoed the Pope's words<sup>14</sup>. Those which resisted faced retaliation. The lodges of Lyon, one of the great Masonic centers of Europe, protested by sending a letter to Pope Pius IX. The government, bowed down to Masonry, was taking action through the Ministry of the Interior.

However, what was most hindering Freemasonry was the spiritual renaissance around Lourdes and throughout France thanks to the 18 apparitions of Our Lady in 1858 and the revelations of Melanie and Maximin at La Salette. The Virgin was counter-attacking!

The convention of 1865 repealed everything that Prince Murat had wanted to do. The name of the demiurge of the Freemasons, the *Great Architect of the Universe*, was carefully shunned. Their motto was the Masonic motto *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité* (*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*) brandished during the Revolution! Liberty of conscience, cult and ideas but with the firm intention of preventing any circulation of Catholic ideas. The warfare between the Forces of divisions and the Virgin was redoubling.

In 1865<sup>15</sup>, there was a very strong anti-Christian movement. The Lodge of the *Admirateurs de l'Univers* (*Admirers of the Universe*)<sup>16</sup> was in charge of education and instruction. The order was given to remove from public education all matters connecting to religion and the spiritual authority of any cult. Freemason Jean Macé, on October 18th, 1866, founded the institution of the *Ligue de l'Enseignement* (*Education League*) which was very powerful<sup>17</sup>. The lodge brought together many very influential Masonic executives, to which were added all sorts of non-believers and zealous people. This league and the *société Franklin* aimed at spreading the cult of science, the cult of reason and free thought among the people. At that time, scien-

<sup>13</sup>The statutes were approved by the Ministry of the Interior on April 19th, 1864 and on August 14th, 1866.

<sup>14</sup>A little less than 20%.

<sup>15</sup>A year after 1864 and the warning of Our Lady...

<sup>16</sup>Note again the thinly veiled reference to the demiurge of the Masons named the *Great Architect of the Universe*.

<sup>17</sup>In Lyon, we have a square Jean Macé where the town hall of the 7th arrondissement is...

tific circles were growing more and more important. Auguste Comte's positivism, which considered to be true only phenomena that could be observed from the outside in a more or less scientific way, was all the rage. The Mason Littré, author of the eponymous dictionary, rationalized the ideas coming from England, the beacon of 19th century Europe.

Two English philosophers breathed new life into the philosophy of French Masonry. The first was Darwin with the publication in **1859**, **13** years after La Salette, on his belief in the origin of the world: *On the Origin of Species*. The species would be, according to Darwin, the result of a selective and automatic transformation that would be one of Nature's processes. Nature would produce all the steps that would bring man as he is. He would therefore not be God's creation, but the fruit of successive transformations ensuring him an unlimited evolution. Masonic circles enjoyed this idea; "*ce n'est pas Dieu qui a créé l'homme, mais c'est l'homme qui peut créer Dieu*", **that is**: "God does not make man, but man can create God", the philosopher Ernest Renan was boasting about.

"*You shall be AS gods*"... the Serpent of *Genesis* had promised and at that time, many stuck to their guns...

Communists, too, led by Marx, were inspired by that jumble of 18th and 19th century ideas. Didn't Our Lady say to Maximin on the mountain of La Salette: "*France has corrupted the universe, someday it will be punished*"?

The second English philosopher was Herbert Spencer. He refined the idea prepared by Condorcet, that of the universal progress of human intelligence. As human experience has been accumulating, each individual must be therefore more intelligent than his forefathers, and therefore must grow happier... People's skull was being stuffed with these beliefs, and in lodges, Masonry was preparing socialism and sociology to supplant Christian charity.

In 1866 - 67, Jules Simon, Rabeau, Rouvier, Laferriere, Gambetta<sup>18</sup> were the heralds of political Masonry against the backdrop of the Third War of Independence for the unification of Italy. However, their ideas went further. They were preparing a deep move against the Empire by exercising a pacifist propaganda: the union of peoples into one family and the perpetual peace for everyone? Indeed, what was the point of struggling to dominate a territory whose independence would later be claimed? One cannot be master of the world as long as cultures and peoples are not sufficiently smooth! It was therefore necessary to bring down nations and establish a common culture in order to rule better. This project, though a long-term one, with patience and determination, had to see the light of day inexorably. The strategy was therefore to dismember the kingdoms before seizing their culture in order to better submit the peoples, unbeknown to them and with their mutual consent, to the Great Architect of the Universe, the demiurge of the Freemasons...

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<sup>18</sup>Gambetta, a man known for his rudeness, was first refused from Freemasonry before being admitted. His name is affixed to a number of French high schools...

Napoleon III, elderly, suffering horribly from the stone disease, was losing momentum. The expedition to Mexico, led by the Christian Empress Eugenie, in order to create a Catholic monarchy, supposed to counterbalance the influence of the young Protestant and Masonic America had failed. It was the time when the *Liberal Empire* had supplanted the pre-1860 *Authoritarian Empire*, a consequent of Orsini's attack in 1858.

One year after the victories of Magenta and Solferino<sup>19</sup>, preparing the unification of Italy not under the Pope leadership but under the Masonic boot of the King of Piedmont, the Empire of Napoleon III took a liberal turn. However, the *Empire libéral* (*Liberal Empire*), proclaimed in 1860 to increase the popularity of the Emperor in order to hinder revolutionary movements fiercely opposed to the Empire, did not have the desired effect. Around 1867, about fifty new newspapers, many of which were Masonic, were issued. Those close to the Emperor knew the Prussians were arming. Subsequent to Prussia's overwhelming victory over the Austrian Empire at Sadowa on July 3rd, 1866, Marshal Niel proposed a bill to rearm the Empire in September. After seventeen months of difficult negotiations, it was passed in 1868 but was never implemented because of the Masonic lodges which reduced the funds to a minimum. After the excitement of the 1869 elections, weakening and very ill, his wife very worried about his health, Napoleon III was forced to accept a Masonic minister from the Grand Orient: Emile Ollivier. He took office in January 1870. The region of Paris succeeded in sending about thirty very active Masons to the Chamber. Among them, Messrs. Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Jules Favre, Eugène Pelletant, Jules Grévy, Jules Simon, Ernest Picard.

The government, although holding majority, was hampered. Mr. Ollivier was called a traitor by the Masons. The political situation in France was seething. Then came the summer crisis. The imperial couple made two big diplomatic blunders. It should be remembered that Spain, too, had made a revolution in September 1868<sup>20</sup>; the Sovereign Isabella II had been driven out. A successor had to be chosen. The first one proposed by the Spaniards was the Duke of Montpensier<sup>21</sup> who was Orleanist and not an enemy of France. But Eugenie, who did not like Orleanists, obtained from her husband a veto on the French candidate. However, the Spanish army, heavily influenced by the German army, succeeded in having a Catholic Prince of Hohenzollern appointed. Apart from the fact that he was Catholic, this candidacy, even if accepted, was reminiscent of the Spain of Charles V with France in a vice between two countries, one German, the other under German influence. Napoleon III was forced to use his second veto and locked the Empire in a diplomatic stalemate.

<sup>19</sup>It is striking to note that the Empire was at its pinnacle around 1860. The liberal turn will precipitate it ten years later in a brutal fall. Now, from the apparition of Our Lady at La Salette on September 19th, **1846** to the victory of Magenta (west of Milan) on June 4th, **1859**, the gap is almost **13** years; precisely 4641 days which is a multiple of **13!** But the most disturbing thing is the number of days from the apparition and prediction of the fall of Napoleon III to the battle of Solferino (south of Lake Garda) on June 24th, **1859**. This number equals to  $4662 = 7 \times 666$  days! Our Lady had warned through the mouth of Melanie: *“he has a double-heart, and when he wants to be both pope and emperor, soon God will abandon him”...*

<sup>20</sup>On September 19th, 1868, generals in Cadix stirred the Spanish people into revolt. Twenty-two years after the apparition of La Salette!

<sup>21</sup>Antoine d'Orléans.

The uncle of the young pretender to the Spanish throne was the King of Prussia William I, who had been very influential in the Germanic countries since Sadowa's victory over Austria in 1866. He pledged his word to bring the incident to an end. There were howls in French newspapers, especially in the newspapers of Masonic obedience, historian Bernard Fay reminds us. The word of the Prussian was not enough; a written commitment of the King of Prussia was required!

Napoleon III was pushed into committing the second big blunder because the incident was over. Bismark, eager to unify Germany under the authority of the King of Prussia, was working hard to force France to declare war. A common enemy could not but create cohesion and the assent of the Germanic peoples behind the King. He wrote a dispatch reprimanding the French ambassador, the Ems dispatch dated July 13th, 1870 (13th again!). The fatuity of the French was cut to the quick. The French newspapers and the public were furious and public opinion was yelling. Despite a reluctant government, Napoleon III was pushed into declaring war by a very superficial, selfish and blind patriotism fomented by the same people who had sabotaged the Niel Law.

The strategy was clever: get rid of the Empire to establish the Third Republic, distil the Masonic ideas, move the French troops out of Rome which hitherto prevented the Italian troops from entering, make Rome the capital of Italy, cloister the pope in the Vatican and cut his temporal power off. Clever!

On September 1st, 1870, the French were defeated at Sedan. On September 2nd, Napoleon III became a prisoner. Note again that from the apparition of Our Lady at La Salette on September 19th, 1846 to September 2nd, 1870... 8749 days elapsed, which is a number multiple of 13 again!

On the morning of September 4th, 1870, subsequent to a day of rioting initiated by Freemason Crémieux, a temporary government of eleven members was established to calm down the crowd. There were 9 Freemasons: Gambetta, Crémieux, Arago, Jules Ferry, Picard, Jules Simon, Pelletant, Garnier-Pagès, Glais-Bizoin. And a Catholic in his own way, General Louis Jules Trochu. The Third Republic was dawning! France would lose Alsace and Lorraine, go into debt for five billion gold francs and suffer terrible humiliation.

The Second Empire was fooled by plotting too much with Freemasonry. The German Empire was proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles on January 18th, 1871<sup>22</sup>. Then came the episode of the Paris Commune, in which "*Frenchman will fight against Frenchman*"<sup>23</sup>, from March 18th, 1871 to May, crushed in blood by the Mason Thiers, the future first President of the Third Republic. The Third Republic was taking hold; it would be overthrown by the Third Reich in 1940.

### "You shall be as gods"...

<sup>22</sup>From January 18th, 1871 to October 13th, 1884 (Satan's claim on the Church and on the souls who gave themselves in service to him) 13 years 8 months and 2 × 13 days elapsed. Including the day of the 18th, since unification was made official on that day, one counts 5018 days, still a multiple of 13! Since God had withdrawn Himself from Napoleon III in accordance with Our Lady's prophecy, Satan had just to break him. Note that the Virgin Mary also appeared the day before (January 17, 1871) at **Pontmain**, urging the people to pray.

<sup>23</sup>The Virgin had said at La Salette... Read also *L'Insurgé* by Jules Vallès.

## II Risorgimento: “Italian will fight against Italian”

“Italian will fight against Italian”, Our Lady had affirmed at La Salette in **1846**. Here, we propose a brief summary of the Risorgimento and the active role of Napoleon III. These few pages will enable us to flesh out our time-based arithmetical network.

After Napoleon’s defeat in 1815, the Congress of Vienna was organised by the Austrian Prince Klemens Von Metternich. Four countries took part: the United Kingdom, the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Austrian Empire. The Italian peninsula was divided into several independent states: the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, the Dukedoms of Parma, Modena and Tuscany, the Papal States and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Lombardy and Veneto were handed over to the Empire of Austria. Austria, eager to re-establish its influence on the peninsula, placed monarchs loyal to the Habsburgs at their head. Below, a 1815 Italy map from the web to better understand.



In February **1848**, a revolt overthrew Louis-Philippe’s constitutional monarchy. At the instigation of Masonic and revolutionary circles, the Italians wanted to free themselves from Austrian influence. The Risorgimento (1847 - 1870) was dawning and would also be marked by number 3, with three wars of independence. We only expose the main points of these complex periods.

### THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

This refers to the period from March 23rd, **1848**<sup>24</sup> to July 1849<sup>25</sup>. This period is complex and composed of three phases, two military campaigns and a truce period.

<sup>24</sup>It should be noted that **1848** was a year of great turbulence. The Risorgimento, but also the *The Communist Manifesto* which was first issued on February 21st, **1848** [From the apparition at La Salette to this date 520 days elapsed, which is a multiple of **13**], to this add the February Revolution in France from February 22nd to 25th... Now **1848** is a multiple of **33**... the arm of Christ had fallen, indeed.

<sup>25</sup>Dates largely taken from Wikipedia sites.



On March 23rd, **1848**, King of the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, Charles-Albert, a Freemason, supported by Mazzini founder of the movement *Young Italy* waged the First War of Independence. His army was helped by the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the Papal States. Placed in a delicate diplomatic and spiritual position, Pius IX disavowed his army in a short speech on April 29th, **1848**.

The Austrian counter-offensive subdued the Italian armies on August 5th. However, the Italian revolutionaries did not disarm. Weakened by the Pope's disavowal and unsuccessful economic reforms, the Papal States suffered a violent uprising orchestrated by the Republicans. The assassination of Pellegrino Rossi, the Pope's liberal minister, on November 15th, **1848**, forced him to flee on the 24th. In Rome, a provisional government was formed and Mazzini proclaimed the Republic on February 9th, 1849. On March 20th, the war against the Kingdom of Austria resumed. In the north Charles-Albert, King of Piedmont-Sardinia, drove out the Austrians and Veneto proclaimed its independence. The Republic was to last until July 4th, 1849. However, Austria and the army of Napoleon III, not driven by a Christian conviction but by political tactics, crushed the insurrection. The French expeditionary force led by General Oudinot landed on April 25th, 1849<sup>26</sup> in Civita-Vecchia bringing about the return of Pius IX to the Vatican on July 12th, 1849<sup>27</sup>. This political diversion of Napoleon III was the cause of the failed attack by Orsini, who climbed the scaffold on March **13**th, 1858.

Charles-Albert abdicated in March 1849, his son Victor-Emmanuel II succeeded him and Mazzini went into exile.

#### THE SECOND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

This is the pivotal period of the Risorgimento. The involvement of Napoleon III was decisive. It precipitated his downfall! This period lasted from April 26th, **1859** to July 12th, **1859**<sup>28</sup>.

The nationalists of the peninsula, therefore, considered the Kingdom of Piedmont Sardinia as the only one able to unify Italy. His fresh monarch Victor-Emmanuel II appointed Cavour<sup>29</sup> as Prime Minister. Both were Masons. Cavour modernized the country and understood the need for a powerful ally against the Kingdom of Austria. He secretly concluded an alliance with Napoleon III on July 21st, 1858 in Plombières-les-Bains (Vosges).

Informed of this agreement and provoked by the government of Piedmont, led by

<sup>26</sup>That day, Master Philippe de Lyon came to the world...

<sup>27</sup>From the apparition at La Salette to this date, 1027 days elapsed, which is still a multiple of **13**.

<sup>28</sup>Note that **1859** is proportional to the square of **13** and that the duration of this second phase supported by the French assistance of Napoleon III is also a multiple of **13**!

<sup>29</sup>Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour (1810-1861). Member with many other parliamentarians of the Turin Masonic lodge *Ausonia*, he issued several anticlerical laws to divert the people, who were Catholic, from the religion in order to establish a secular state. After months of harsh parliamentary debates, he dissolved the religious communities against the will of almost the entire Piedmontese population and confiscated Church goods.

Garibaldi and Mazzini, Austria declared war on April 26th, **1859**. But Piedmont, assisted by Napoleon III's army, defeated Austria at Magenta and Solferino.

Recall that Napoleon III's Empire was at its pinnacle around 1860. The liberal turn chosen by the Emperor precipitated him ten years later in a cataclysmic fall. Again, the dates testify. The seal of number **13** appears again, followed by the seal of another number!

From the apparition of Our Lady at La Salette, on September 19th, **1846**, to the victories of Magenta and Solferino, **13** years elapsed. Precisely, until the victory at Magenta (west of Milan) on June 4th, **1859**... 4641 days elapsed, which is a number multiple of **13**! But the most disturbing thing is the number of days from the prediction of the fall of Napoleon III by the Virgin to the battle of Solferino (south of Lake Garda) on June 24th, **1859**. Including September 19th, **1846** for the prophecy began from that day on, one finds  $4662 = 7 \times 666$  days! Now 7 is the number of the Virgin and **666**, that of the Beast disclosed by Saint John in the *Revelation* in chapter **13**! Amazing, isn't it? At La Salette, didn't the Virgin informed that Napoleon III had "*a double-heart, and when he wants to be both pope and emperor, soon God will abandon him*"?

The victories of Magenta and Solferino were absolute hell. A witness, Jean-Henri Dunant, testified in his book *A Memory of Solferino*:

*"The sanguinary victory at Magenta had opened the gates of Milan to the French Army, and carried the enthusiasm of the Italians to its highest pitch... On the 17th of June, King Victor-Emmanuel arrived at Brescia, where he received the warmest ovations... The next day Napoleon made a triumphal entry into the same city, amid general enthusiasm. One and all rejoiced at the opportunity of showing their gratitude to the ruler who came to help them win back their liberty and their independence."*

About the battle of Solferino, Jean-Henri Dunant wrote:

*"The most powerful positions were taken, lost and retaken, only to be lost again and again recaptured. Everywhere men fell by thousands, with gaping wounds in limbs or bellies, riddled with bullets, mortally wounded by shot and shell of every kind"*.

Shocked by the numerous wounded men lying on the battlefield at Solferino, Jean-Henri Dunant, a Protestant Christian, was to found the Red Cross. The first Geneva Convention would be ratified in **1864**.

After the victories of the Empire, the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia annexed Lombardy. This success provoked uprisings in the neighbouring dukedoms and the monarchs under the Habsburgs of Austria were expelled. The dukedoms of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the northern part of the Papal States joined the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. These victories forced the Austrians to accept the armistice on July 12th, **1859**. In exchange for the military assistance, the Second Empire of

Napoleon III received the Duchy of Nice and Savoy by the Treaty of Turin on March 24th, 1860.

But Cavour, at the time, was suspicious of Garibaldi. The first was a Mason and worked for King Victor-Emmanuel II, the second, also a Mason, was a republican. In Sicily, there was an uprising against Francesco II, King of the Two Sicilies, who was based in Naples. Garibaldi gathered a thousand volunteers, the *Redshirts*, and sailed from Genoa to Sicily. The *Expedition of the Thousand* was underway. Cavour let them go, with the secret hope that they would fail...

Below is a map of the Papal States to better understand the strategy of the King of Piedmont.



When they landed at Marsala on May 11th, 1860, west of Palermo, the *Redshirts* were not acclaimed by the people as they had expected. They marched on Palermo and entered Naples<sup>30</sup> on September 7th, 1860, the day after the flight of the last King of the Two Sicilies. Garibaldi claimed the title of dictator in the name of King Victor-Emmanuel II and then marched on Rome. Fearing the establishment of a republic in southern Italy, Cavour anticipated and decided to march on Naples by crossing the Papal States. Anticipating the outcry of the French Catholics, Cavour warned Napoleon III of his intentions and received an answer from his ambassador, "*do it, but do it quickly*". The army of Piedmont defeated the Papal troops at Castelfidardo on September 18th, 1860 and the Papal States, cut off from Romagna and the Marche, were reduced to the surface of present-day Lazio.

Garibaldi then rode towards King Victor-Emmanuel II, declaring with the sincerity that was his: "*I salute the first king of Italy*". All that remained to be done was legitimize by a plebiscite the submission of southern Italy to King Victor-Emmanuel II. On March 14th, 1861, Parliament granted Victor Emmanuel II the title of King

<sup>30</sup>South of Gaeta on the map.

of Italy and the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed three days later. Pending the capture of Rome, the capital was Turin from 1861 to 1865 and Florence from 1865 to 1870. Despite these decisive breakthroughs, Italy was still not unified.

### THE THIRD WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

This period lasted from June 20th, 1866 to August 12th, 1866.

Five years after the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, Prussia declared war on Austria on June 20th, 1866. Italy, allied with the Prussians, annexed Veneto after the defeat of Sadowa on July 3rd, 1866<sup>31</sup>. The armistice occurred on August 12th. But Rome, still protected by Napoleon III's French expeditionary force, did not give in to Garibaldi's assaults.

However, Napoleon III's declaration of war against Prussia led this expeditionary force to be sent back to France and the defeat at Sedan in 1870 left Rome defenceless. Pope Pius IX then cut himself off in the Vatican City and gave himself up. After another plebiscite, Rome became the capital of Italy on July 1st, 1871<sup>32</sup>. King Victor-Emmanuel II entered Rome triumphantly on July 2nd, 1871<sup>33</sup>. The North which was rich, industrialized and initiator of the Risorgimento was to dominate the South of Italy. Trieste and Trentino would remain under Austrian rule.

The unification of the Italian peninsula was almost complete and already there sprang up the delicate *Roman Question* arisen by the Pope's unprecedented situation which was stirring people. To settle it, the *Law of Guarantees* was promulgated on May 13th, 1871 by the Kingdom of Italy. The seal of number 13 again and again! This law was not approved by Pope Pius IX, who considered himself a "*prisoner in the Vatican*". **Thirteen** years after, Satan demanded a century from Christ to bring down the Catholic Church as Pope Leo **XIII** would report on October 13th, 1884... His request was granted. The Forces of divisions were progressing significantly!

The *Roman Question* was clarified by the *Lateran Treaty* on February 11th, 1929, ratified on the 7th of June by Mussolini. It reduced the Pope's temporal sovereignty to the Vatican City State only and confirmed that the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion remained the sole religion of the Italian State which became a republic after the referendum of June 2nd, 1946<sup>34</sup>.

However, the *Villa Madama Treaty* on February 18th, 1984, a century after Satan's claim dated October 13th, 1884 reported by Pope Leo **XIII**, put an end to the special status of the Catholic religion, which was no longer the state religion in Italy.

<sup>31</sup>From the apparition at La Salette to this decisive victory 7227 days elapsed, which is a multiple of **33**.

<sup>32</sup>If July 1st is included, there were **13** years 3 months and **13** days which separated this date from 13/10/1884, the day mentioned by Pope Leo **XIII** as a witness of the Satan's claim on the Church.

<sup>33</sup>Between 19/09/1846 and 02/07/1871... 24 years, 9 months and **13** days elapsed.

<sup>34</sup>Between 19/09/1846 and 02/06/1946... 36415 days elapsed, that is 99 years 8 months and **13** days.

A century later, isn't it striking? The Forces of divisions were imposing themselves...

Reader, remember that on October 13th, 1884, Pope Leo XIII overheard Satan claiming a century and more power for the souls who had given themselves in service to him in order to bring down the Church and that the Virgin had announced at La Salette that the arm of her Son would fall. The Church, no longer protected by the arm of the Son, in a vulnerable position because of the Second Vatican Council II<sup>35</sup>, lost the predominance of Catholicism as the state religion in its own fiefdom...

Reader, it now seems urgent to me that History should be regarded in the light of this ferocious and supernatural warfare that is being disclosed under your gaze. Because of the refusal to listen to the Virgin at La Salette, the Forces of divisions had finally won victories that plunged the blinded Church into unprecedented confusion!

Unfortunately, the Church is still blind nowadays because its eyes does not look in the right direction...

**“You all belong to me and what might sound like a bold statement,  
Time would also obey my will,  
and I assert that anyone loving their neighbours as themselves  
will always be heard and answered.”  
(10/06/1894)**

He who uttered these words was the same who secretly affirmed, *“I was there at the Creation, I will be there at the End”*<sup>36</sup>.

I am saying it to you, I am crying it out to you<sup>37</sup>, I am writing it down to you: there was an advent in the 19th century that defied human ken!

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<sup>35</sup>We refer the reader to our text XI, *Into the supernatural of the Holy Mass*, for a finer insight.

<sup>36</sup>Life and Words of Master Philippe.

<sup>37</sup>[www.jesus-christ-philippedelyon.com](http://www.jesus-christ-philippedelyon.com).