



# Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.





800

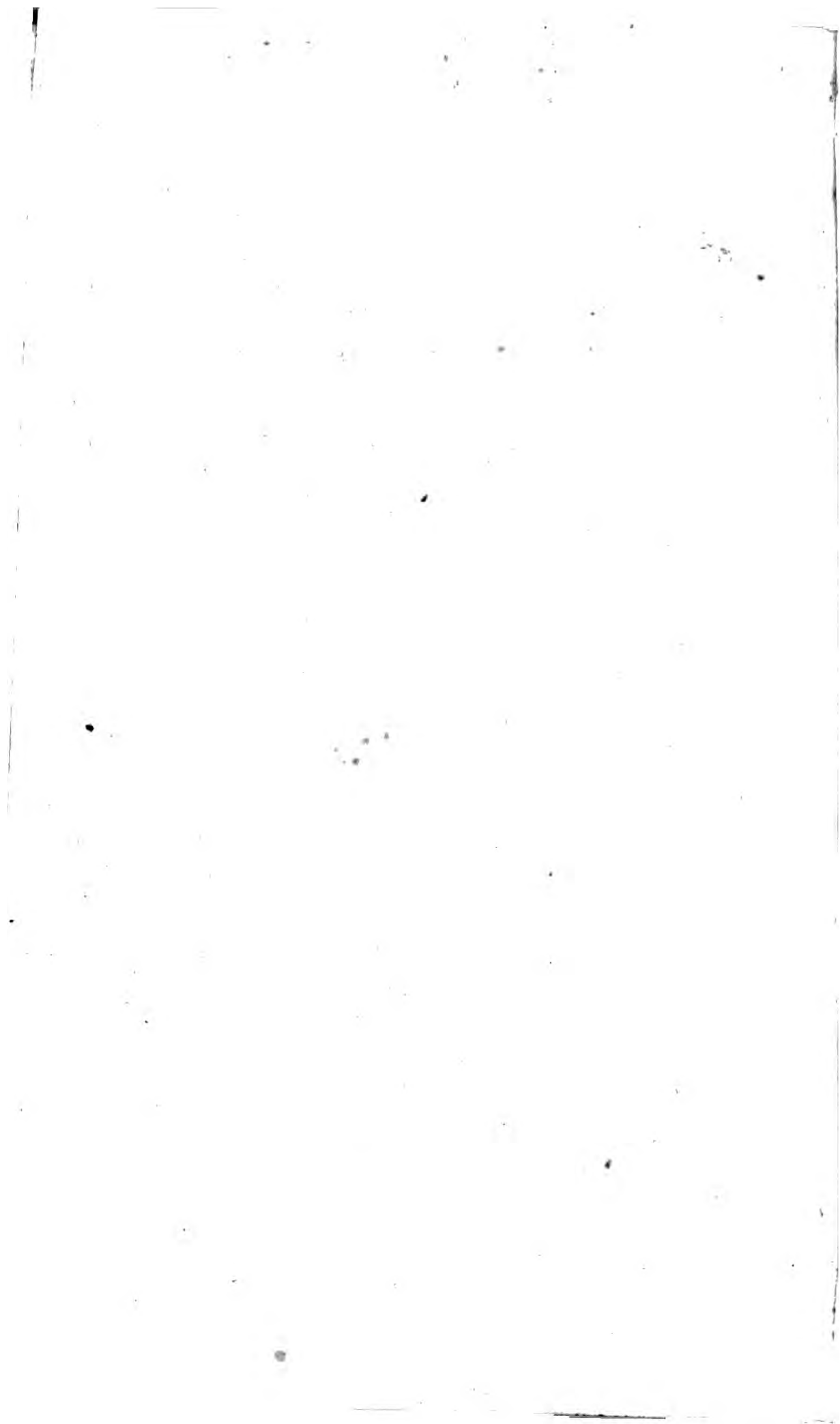
B.S.

9.141.









---

---

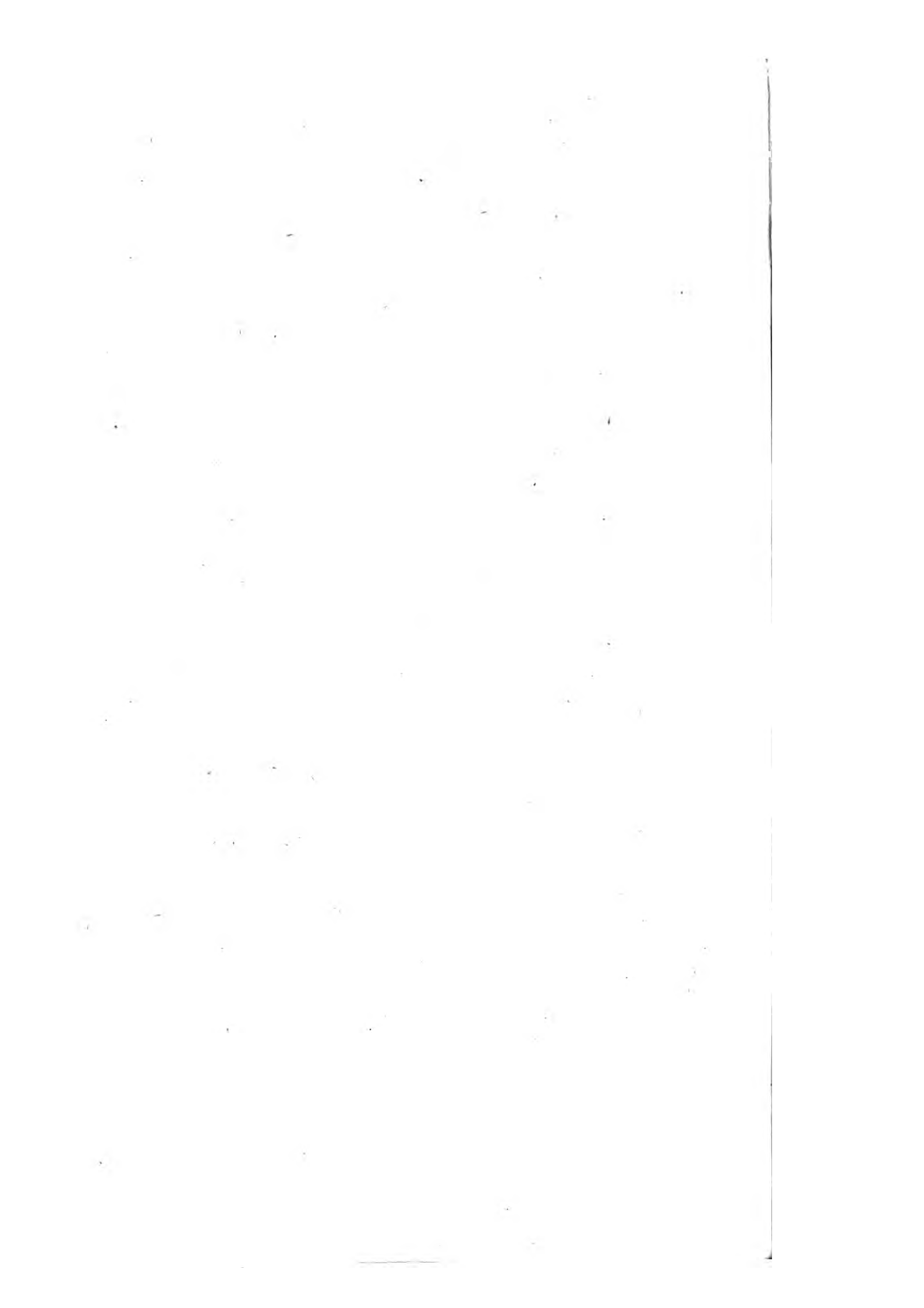
A

JOURNAL,

*Ec. Ec.*

---

---



A  
JOURNAL  
OF THE  
MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES  
THAT TOOK PLACE  
IN  
*ROME,*  
UPON THE SUBVERSION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL  
GOVERNMENT, IN 1798.

---

---

BY RICHARD DUPPA.

---

---

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

---

1799.





## PREFACE.

---

**T**HE author of the following Journal hopes little apology will be thought necessary for its publication.

In August, 1796, he was induced to pass over into Italy, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies as an artist; and, very unexpectedly, became the spectator of those events, which gave to Rome the name of a republic. Unfavourable as the agitated state of the public mind was to his professional pursuits, he continued in that capital, animated with the desire of adding to his knowledge an acquaintance with those exquisite works of art which still ornamented its palaces, until repeated warnings obliged him to seek his safety by retreat. Although absorbed in far different speculations, he could not remain inattentive to the busy scene acting around him; and, from motives of personal curiosity alone, procured

procured information, from the most authentic sources, of the private conduct of the French, and was witness to most of their public transactions. On his return to England, in last autumn, he found, to his surprise, that his countrymen were almost wholly ignorant upon this subject, and was readily persuaded that the publication of facts, so important to Europe, authenticated by many original documents in his possession, would prove highly acceptable. Under this persuasion, he has thrown some parts of his journal into a more connected form, and without affecting to swell it, by long reflections on what he saw, or adding to a history of the French in Rome an account of their actions in other parts of Italy, he gives it to the public.

No. 53, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

Jan. 1799.

CON-

# CONTENTS.

---

SECT.

- I. INTRODUCTION—*Death of General Duphot.*
- II. *The religious Procession of the Relics.*
- III. *The planting of the Tree of Liberty on the Capitol.*
- IV. *The Dismission of the Pope.*
- V. *The Sacking of the Vatican Palace.*
- VI. *The Funeral Fête in honour of General Duphot, and the Mutiny among the Officers of the French Army.*
- VII. *The Insurrection of the Trasteverini.*
- VIII. *The Abolition of the Monasteries, and the Imprisonment of the Cardinals in the Convertite.*
- IX. *The Federation.*
- X. *The Jacobin Club held in the Hall of the Duke d'Altem's Palace.*
- XI. *The*

SECT.

- XI. *The Alteration of the Dress and Manners of the Romans, after the Change of the Government.*
- XII. *The Cause of the Destruction of Public Credit.*
- XIII. *Confiscations and Contributions.*
- XIV. *The Dignity of the Consuls, with some Remarks upon their Conduct.*
- XV. *A summary View of the Conduct of the French in Rome.*

# A JOURNAL, &c.

---

---

## SECTION I.

*Introduction.—Death of General DUPHOT.*

WHETHER the decline and fall of the ecclesiastical government, which the superstitious prejudices of the Romans inclined them to anticipate, when they heard a \* Sextus proclaimed from the balcony of St. Peter's, ought to be dated from the election of the present pope, I will neither take upon myself to decide, or investigate. Neither shall

\* The Romans have a credulous prejudice amongst them, that the state must be ever ruined when governed by a Sextus; and when Cardinal Braschi was elevated to the pontifical honours by the title of Pius the Sixth, the day after his election this elegant and severe satire was to be read on the corners of the streets, and in every public piazza in Rome :

Tarquinius Sextus, Sextus Nero, Sextus et Iste;  
In Sextis semper perdita Roma fuit.

B

I consider



I consider it my province to scrutinize into the political measures that were adopted, from time to time, by the cabinet of Rome, for its defence and security. The result has proved unsuccessful; and hence the stimulating counsels of the Cardinals de Bernis and Albani have been censured. Yet, if a fair and impartial review were to be taken of the causes of the subversion of the different powers in Italy, it might, perhaps, be found, that their ruin was more owing to their disunited politics, than to any revolutionary contagion that had spread in the mass of the people; and that if more energy of opposition, and not less, had animated the councils of the different independent states, Italy would not so easily have fallen a prey to the common enemy.

It is my intention, in the following pages, only to record a few facts, such as came within my own knowledge during my residence in Rome, in the most tumultuous  
period

period of the Revolution, so as to enable those, who may give themselves the trouble to read them, to form a more correct notion of the principal events that were immediately connected with the overthrow of the ecclesiastical government: and of the subsequent conduct of that nation that took possession of this former mistress of the world with the olive of peace, to restore to her, after a lapse of so many centuries, her ancient *Liberty*.

Whatever may have been the unfortunate conduct of the pope, and the still more exceptionable conduct of his nephew, it is certain, that, from the commencement of this war, the state of the church felt its decline rapidly accelerated; and from the peace of Tolentino \*, it may literally be said

\* This peace was concluded in February, 1797, by General Buonaparte and Citizen Cacault, on the part of the French Republic, and Cardinal Mattei, bishop of Ferrara, Prince Braschi, the pope's nephew, Marchese Massimi, and Monsignore Galeppi, on the part of the Holy See.

not to have been able to support itself: This peace, that cost the government three of its most productive legations \*, and seven millions †, besides statues ‡, pictures, and works of art, produced, to the almost-before exhausted resources, the most serious and pressing necessities. Yet the discontent they occasioned did not border upon any thing like alienation from the government, but wore the appearance of an anxious solicitude that those who possessed the power, should also exercise the ability of improving the ruined situation of affairs. This unfortunate government, however, that under no circumstances had ever been distinguished for its energy, now became supine, and thus easily fell a sacrifice to a handful of men who employed themselves in crying loudest

\* Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna.

† About one million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

‡ See a complete catalogue of them in the Appendix, No. I. which was made out by the pope's antiquary.

against

against the distreffes, which, I believe, they were fo far from defiring to remedy, that they only wifhed an opportunity of fharing, in plunder, the little that was left.

Yet tottering as it was, it did not wholly lofe fight of fuch individuals as were known actively to diftinguifh themfelves, in promoting opinions that were intended to ftrike at the very root of its exiftence. To the honour of the then French minifter, a plot was, through his means, difcovered and frustrated, and the principal confpirators committed to prifon. After this, the city maintained the utmoft tranquillity, until Citizen Cacault was recalled, and Citizen Jofeph Buonaparte fent to take his place as ambaffador, from the French Republic, to the Holy See ; who, conformably to his inftructions, eftablifhed himfelf in Rome, with an act of grace, extended to all thofe who were fo unfortunate as to be confined in

prison for, as it was termed, their political opinions. Thus the pope was made to liberate the men whom he had before been hesitating to condemn.

The ambassador's palace, under these circumstances, became, as might reasonably be expected, the rendezvous of all those who had to acknowledge so eminent an obligation to their benefactor; and as his residence happened to be amongst the Trasteverini, the situation, perhaps, might not have been thought unfavourable by these zealous sons of liberty, to make new converts, and adherents to their cause,

How far it would be just to implicate the ambassador in the disturbance that actually took place within his \* jurisdiction, on the

\* Every minister, as well as the cardinals, and other privileged persons, had a right to the jurisdiction of a certain limited district in the vicinity of their own palaces, entirely independent of the control of the government.



27th of December, would make it necessary for me to have a more intimate acquaintance with internal arrangements than I had an opportunity of acquiring.

Buonaparte declares, in his letter to the directory, after the death of Duphot, that he always discountenanced every measure that could have the least tendency to disturb the peace of the government; but at the same time, he does not seem to recollect, that he was, not long before this, the patron of a public fête, called a feast of liberty, expressly contrary to the wishes of the government, and which was set on foot by the most worthless characters in Rome; nor was there any person of respectability present at the entertainment, unless I might be permitted to except himself, who honoured the feast with his attendance\*.

\* A printed list of the principal persons who assisted at this feast, was on the morrow posted up, on the corners of the streets in the most conspicuous parts of the city.

After several feeble efforts by the malcontents, to disturb the public quiet, such as erecting poles, surmounted with red caps, at midnight, and dancing round them; organizing themselves into false patrols, to throw into confusion the regular guards of the city, &c. they at length appointed Innocents-day, to carry into effect such measures as had been previously concerted to overturn the papal authority.

An hour or two before it was dark, in the afternoon of the 27th of December, some persons began to assemble together in the \* Lungara, opposite to the † Corfini palace, where French cockades were distributed, and a Frenchman, particularly known to the person who gave me this information, was seen by him distributing ‡ six-paul-pieces amongst the Trasteverini, many of

\* The name of a street in the Trastevere.

† The residence of Buonaparte.

‡ About three shillings English.

whom

whom after receiving this bounty-money, went to enjoy themselves with wine at the expence of his liberality.

The mob soon increased, and as the situation was within the jurisdiction of the French Ambassador, the faction thought themselves the more secure ; and therefore, from at first only murmuring their discontents to each other, about the dearth of provisions and the like topics of the day, they proceeded to make public harangues, and showed clearly, from several texts of scripture, that the time was at hand to overthrow the existing government. An Abbot, well known, but whose name I do not at present recollect, took upon himself the office of explaining the meaning of the many miscellaneous quotations which he introduced as most apposite to the occasion, in order, if possible, to make their pretensions wear the appearance of being sanctioned by Religion.

Thus

Thus protected, as they considered themselves, by their situation, and being collected in force sufficiently strong, they began their operations, by taking possession of one or two guard-houses in the neighbourhood, and seizing the military arms. They next advanced to secure the bridge called Ponte Sesto, but here they met with such opposition from a patrol of horse as obliged them to retire back into the Lungara, and many took refuge in the Cortile of the Corsini Palace, though not without being pursued by the military. In consequence of the great noise and confusion that necessarily took place, Buonaparte and his friends hastened from their room to enquire into the cause, and came down into the midst of the croud, without the least intention of hostility, as it is said, and which was very probably the case, notwithstanding their swords were drawn, for general Duphot was seen pointing his to the ground, whilst he was calling out to the cavalry to speak with their commanding

commanding officer; but in this bustle and confusion, when the soldiers were galloping backwards and forwards to quell the riot, it is more than probable he was not heard, or understood by those to whom he addressed himself. In the promiscuous firing that took place, for the purpose of dispersing the mob, this general was unfortunately killed; an event, which, from every information I have been able to collect, was certainly the effect of chance and not of design.

Upon this catastrophe, Buonaparte, and three French officers that were with him, retired back into the palace. Soon after the mob was dispersed; and upon the whole, it was thought that not more than ten or twelve lives were lost. At six o'clock, next morning, Buonaparte with all his suite left Rome.

The letters that passed, upon this occasion, between the Cardinal Secretary Doria and  
the



the French ambassador, the public have long been in possession of, nor can it be requisite for me to make any enquiry here how far this hasty departure, which might have been conformable to previous instructions, was either expedient or necessary\*.

\* For weeks previous to this event, the Cisalpines had committed successive acts of hostility upon the Ecclesiastical State, and had actually taken possession of the fortresses of St. Leo and Pesero, and laid waste the adjacent country, under pretence, as it was then said, of the Pope's not having acknowledged, in due form, the sovereignty of the Cisalpine people. Yet when this was complied with in the most satisfactory manner, the Cisalpine troops did not withdraw, but were continuing their ravages towards Ancona, when the riot, in which General Duphot was killed, took place in Rome. Immediately, however, upon Buonaparte's departure, the Cisalpines were ordered to abandon their conquests in Urbino, and retire within their own territory; as if their agency became now no longer necessary, from that business being complete, which, it would seem, their hostilities were intended to promote.

## SECTION II.

*The religious Procession of the Relics.*

AS the interposition of miracles in the Catholic world has always been a very powerful agent to promote the interest of the church, so upon this occasion, they were not wanting to oppose the impending danger that so imminently threatened the destruction of her temporal power.

The pictures of the Virgin Mary had opened their eyes in different parts of the town, which, by favourable exposition, was supposed to be a manifestation of her peculiar grace and favour to the Roman people. This miracle, however futile or false it may seem to men of reflection, had so powerful an influence over the minds of the multitude, as to produce an enthusiasm little short of madness. The constant processions  
 night

night and day, illuminations, *Ave-Marias*, and Litanies, were attended with so much clamour and tumult, that it was thought prudent for the Missionaries to recommend to the people to abate their fervour, as the government became fearful lest it might pass the limits of restraint, and riot succeed to the vehemence of devotion.

I know it is common to impute every effect of religious superstition to the knavery of a designing priesthood. Hence this popular credulity may probably be supposed to have originated in ecclesiastical artifice; but I believe if the whole affair were to be truly investigated, it would be found to have had its origin in the belief of a poor old man, who was paying his devotion to a Madonna at the Fontana di Trevi, and whose faith perhaps had long superseded his reason; and as in the elements of faith the best informed are taught to believe those things they cannot comprehend, so it ought  
not

not to be a matter of surprife, that thofe who know lefs, and believe more, fhould have felt themfelves interested in a fign, that to them portended the falvation of their religion and their country. Of this opinion I am the more ftrongly perfuaded, as no fteps were ever taken to apply or direct this religious phrenzy to the advantage of thofe who might otherwife have been fufpected to have been the authors of it.

It was now, however, when no embaffy from foreign courts brought hope of affiftance, and the ftate felt the near approach of its inevitable fall, that, as a laft refource, his Holinefs iffued an \* Edict for a folemn proceffion to be made of three of the moft facred relics in the chriftian church. The firft was a portrait of Jefus Chrift, called il Santo Volto, fupposed to have been painted by fupernatural agency†; the fecond was  
a cele-

\* See Appendix, No. II.

† This picture was never fhewn to the people, or carried in proceffion, but at times of the greateft national calamity

a celebrated portrait of the Virgin Mary, of Santa Maria in Portico; and the third was the chains with which St. Peter was fettered when in prison, and from which the angel freed him when he was set at liberty.

This procession was made with all the solemnity that true belief could inspire, and without any other apparent motive than that of imploring the divine assistance in so critical and awful a moment; for the government now, as before, made not the least attempt to convert the religious enthusiasm of the people to its advantage; yet there could be no doubt, that, notwithstanding all the calamities of the state, and the discontent arising from the unavoidable distresses of individuals, if the populace had only been permitted to defend themselves, the French

calamity and distress. In the year 1709 it was exhibited to avert the consequences of a dreadful earthquake, since which, till now, it had never been exposed to the public.

had

had never taken possession of Rome \* *ballando*;  
to use the expression of the Romans upon  
this occasion. The last † edict of the Pope,  
however,

\* Dancing.

† His Holiness our Lord, always intent, and always anxious for the quiet and safety of his most beloved subjects, cannot refrain to open to them his paternal heart, upon an occasion, in which their quiet and their security might be agitated and disturbed. Romans, wife and virtuous Romans, it is your most beloved sovereign and father, that through our means speaks to you. He informs you that the French army is now approaching this capital, and at the same time he is assured that they are not coming with any hostile intentions against you. Therefore fear nothing, be tranquil, and console yourselves in his presence. He is full of faith in the rectitude and generosity of the republic, in the moderation and prudent conduct of her generals; thus fearing nothing himself, and animated by the most tender affection for you, he will not abandon you, and he is confident he never can, in any occasion in which he could perceive you in any way exposed to danger. Your sovereign and father, we repeat it, the head of the church gives to you, as must be manifest to you, a new and signal proof of his affection; but at the same time he cannot neglect reminding you of your duty. Your duty is to adapt your faith to that of his Holiness, and even to avoid every occasion in which it could be possible to suspect the contrary. You must not only not give the least offence, in word or deed, to any  
C individual

however, making it death even to show disrespect to the person of a Frenchman, was  
a suffi-

individual of the French nation, whether he be military or private, as to the individuals of every other nation; but shew them every mark of urbanity, and let it be seen in your deportment; and give to them a confirmation of the harmony and friendship that the Holy Father maintains, and is desirous of maintaining, towards the republic. Romans, know you, and know it for your certain guide, that upon such a deportment, principally, depends your peace and your security.

To that end our Lord employs all the means in his power: but in your attachment to the country, in the love that you ought to have towards yourselves, and towards your families, and in your docility to conform to his wishes, he confides still more.

His Holiness is willing to flatter himself that he shall obtain this obedience by your affection, and by your knowledge of its importance, rather than by fear: but such are the present circumstances, that if any person or persons not mindful of his proper duty, and ungrateful to his Holiness's beneficence, should so far forget himself as to offend, in whatsoever manner, any individual of the French nation, and forget the name of a Roman, by disregarding the laws of hospitality, or does in any manner disturb the public quiet, he shall not be able otherwise to consider him, than as a traitor to the state, subject to the penalty of death.

Ordered likewise, and commanded by his Holiness, that neither in the public squares, nor in the streets, nor  
in



a sufficiently obvious proof that his Holiness cast a retrospective look upon the times of Attila, and trusted more to the visionary sword of St. Paul, than to the real resources of St. Peter.

The procession began on the morning of the 17th of January, about ten o'clock, and proceeded from St. Maria, in Vallicella, to St. Peters, commencing with the charity

in the coffee-houses, nor in the public-houses, you crowd together in groups, nor talk about the present affairs; under pain of being punished as transgressors, according to existing laws already published.

In a word, assure yourselves that his Holiness exerts the most efficacious means to adjust the present differences, therefore we earnestly exhort you to remain peaceable in your respective occupations, and rely on the true love of the best of sovereigns.

And the present edict is posted up and published in the usual places of Rome, and is binding and obligatory on each person, as much as if he were personally presented with it.

Dated the Chambers of the Vatican, this 9th day of February, 1798.

G. CARD. DORIA PAMPHILJ.

(For the original, see App. No. II.)



boys of St. Michele, succeeded by the religious orders, according to their seniority, in their respective habits, and closing by the cardinals on foot, in mourning, who were followed by a concourse of people, in the act of devotion, amounting to little less than the whole population of Rome; many of whom, and those persons of the first distinction, I was credibly informed, went bare-foot. This scene, if I were capable of describing it, would appear improbable to an English reader. Prayers, tears, and penitence, I believe were never more sincerely mingled, to supplicate that aid, which they but too obviously stood in need of.

A few days before the French arrived, his Holiness sent a deputation to meet the general, in order to propose, if possible, some terms of accommodation: but the deputies were refused an audience; and with forced marches, the army pushed on towards Rome, and on the ninth of February, encamped

camped on Monte Mario, before the Porta del Popolo.

The Roman people, accustomed to believe in impossible, rather than probable, events, were upon this occasion so infatuated, that although the French troops now overawed the city, they were still persuaded some miracle would interpose, to prevent the hostile army from entering its walls.

## SECTION III.

*The planting of the Tree of Liberty on the Capitol.*

ON the 10th of February, the castle of St. Angelo was summoned, by the French general, to be delivered up, and the Pope's troops had four hours given them to evacuate it. In this evacuation, the convicts were set at liberty, each being permitted to go where he pleased, and knock off his irons at his own convenience. The gates of the city were immediately taken possession of, and the Pope, the Cardinals, three only excepted\*, with the whole people of Rome, were made prisoners, at the discretion of the republican army.

\* The Cardinal nephew Braschi, York and Albani.

The first \* proclamation made by the general in chief, was to assure all the people of the Ecclesiastical State, that they might rely with confidence on the French army for protection, as well to their property as to their persons, and that the catholic religion should be most inviolably respected.

Till the 15th, the day on which the tree of liberty was planted on the capitol, nothing of any importance took place, except the detaining four cardinals, four princes, four prelates, and two bankers, in the palace of Monte Cavallo, as hostages for the quiet of the city, and the payment of certain con-

\* Tous les habitans de l'état ecclésiastique, peuvent être assurés de la protection de l'armée Française, envers le culte, ses temples, les personnes, & les propriétés.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

Le culte sera religieusement respecté, en conséquence toutes les démonstrations publiques du culte doivent se continuer sans aucune alteration ni changement.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

Au quartier général devant Rome, le 22 Pluviose, 6<sup>e</sup> année de la République Française, une & indivisible.

(10th of Feb. 1798.)

tributions necessary for the \* distressed state of the officers and troops.

On that day the general in chief made his triumphal entry into Rome; till then he had constantly remained at the Villa Madama, and when he arrived at the capitol he delivered the following oration;

“ Shades of Cato, of Pompey, of Brutus,  
 “ of Cicero, of Hortensius, receive the ho-  
 “ mage of free Frenchmen on that capitol,  
 “ where you have so often defended the  
 “ rights of the people, and dignified the  
 “ Roman republic.

“ With the olive of peace come these  
 “ gallic sons, to reestablish on the same place  
 “ the altars of liberty that were originally  
 “ raised by the first Brutus.

\* “ Le soldat & l’officier souffrent dans la misère la  
 “ plus profonde, faute de solde.”

*Declaration of the officers of the army of Rome.*

“ And

“ And you, Roman people, in reacquiring  
“ your legitimate rights, you already feel  
“ what blood it is that flows in your veins,  
“ and you have only to cast your eyes  
“ around you, to see those monuments of  
“ glory that represent the ancient grandeur  
“ and virtue of your fathers\*.”

At the same time was also published the proclamation, declaring the Romans free and independent.

“ The Roman people are now again entered into the rights of sovereignty, declaring their independence, possessing the government of ancient Rome, constituting a Roman republic. The general in chief of the French army in Italy declares, in the name of the French republic, that he acknowledges the Roman republic independent, and that the same is under the special protection of the French army.

\* See the original, App. No. III.

“ The

“ The general in chief of the army ac-  
“ knowledges, in the name of the French  
“ republic, the provisional government which  
“ has been proposed by the sovereign peo-  
“ ple.

“ In consequence, every other temporal  
“ authority emanating from the old govern-  
“ ment of the Pope, is suppressed, and he  
“ shall no more exercise any function.

“ The general in chief will make all the  
“ dispositions necessary to secure to the Ro-  
“ man people their independence. In order,  
“ therefore, that the government may be  
“ well arranged, and that the new laws be  
“ founded upon the basis of liberty and equa-  
“ lity, he will take all the necessary mea-  
“ sures to secure the happiness of the Roman  
“ people.

“ The French general, Cervoni, is charg-  
“ ed with taking care of the police, and the  
“ safety

“ safety of the city of Rome, as also to instal  
“ the new government.

“ The Roman republic, acknowledged by  
“ the French republic, comprehends all the  
“ country that remained under the temporal  
“ authority of the Pope, after the treaty of  
“ Campo-Formio\*.

“ ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

“ Rome, the 15th of February, 1798 ;  
“ first year of liberty, proclaimed in the  
“ Roman forum, and ratified on the  
“ capitol, with free voice, and subscrib-  
“ ed to by innumerable citizens†.”

The

\*From Berthier's referring to the treaty of Campo Formio, to define the extent of the territory that is to remain a Roman republic, it would seem that this treaty contained some private articles, in which the ecclesiastical state was intended to be sacrificed: the result of which, perhaps, we are yet to be made acquainted with, since Pesaro, and St. Leo, and all that part of the legation of Urbino, north of the river Foglia, has already been added to the Cisalpine republic,

† See the original, Appendix, No. IV.



The populace of Rome, though accustomed to delight in shews, did not seem at all eager, upon this occasion, to give their tribute of approbation and applause. So ill was the ceremony attended, that a French officer thought it necessary to go into the Trastevere \* to recruit, and with some trouble collected a straggling few; to flatter whose traditional

republic, and the duchy of Benevento to the French, who retain, in their own name, also the alum mines of Tolfa, all of which are so many encroachments upon the state of the church, according to the peace that had taken place several months before, between his Holiness and the French republic: consequently, it would seem as if there had been some subsequent understanding between the imperial ministers and those of the Directory, respecting the Pope's dominions, or it would not have been necessary to cite the treaty of Campo Formio constantly, as well in this as in all other similar declarations, to circumscribe boundaries which had been previously defined at the peace of Tolentino.

\* This class of Romans, the French were always particularly solicitous to gain over to their interest, as they are men in their nature ferocious and desperate, and were so united amongst themselves, that during the Pope's hostilities with the French republic, their chief proposed to the government to raise eight thousand men to defend their religion and their country.

pride,

pride, when they were brought to the capitol, he shouted \* “Viva i Trasteverini!” and afterwards “Viva i Romani!” by which he lost as much favour on the one part as he hoped to gain on the other.

The whole shew derived all the faint lustre that it had from military parade, and its fainter energy of public approbation from the few partizans that had previously attached themselves to the French interest.

So little attention was paid to this tree of liberty, that I passed it on the next day about noon, and there was not a single person looking at it. A Franciscan friar or two, going to their convent, and two or three sentinels on duty, to protect it from insult, were all

\* The people that live on <sup>the West of</sup> ~~this side~~ the Tiber, pretend to be the true descendants of the ancient Romans, and think themselves degraded by being classed with the other inhabitants of Rome, whom they consider to be the descendants of the invaders of their ancestors.

the

the persons that I saw near it; such was the apathy, the dislike, or want of curiosity, of the Romans upon this memorable epocha of their regeneration.

SECTION

## SECTION IV.

*The Dismission of the Pope.*

THE temporal power of the ecclesiastics now being entirely done away, the cardinals were called upon to praise God, and return him thanks in the most public and solemn manner, for being stripped at once of both their authority and possessions; and though it may be most probable they could not be sincere in their prayers, nevertheless they contributed what was quite sufficient to gratify their enemies, by personally assisting at the high mass, and *Te Deum*, that was appointed to be solemnized for that purpose. And on this occasion the sovereign people, under the direction of General Cervoni, published the following invitation to their fellow-citizens.

“ The

“ The foundation of political liberty rests  
 “ on the exact observation of religion and  
 “ the law, on which, in a peculiar manner,  
 “ depends the protection of a free people.  
 “ In evidence of which truth, the sovereign  
 “ people makes it known, that to-morrow\*,  
 “ at a convenient hour, will be sung a so-  
 “ lemn mass (cardinalizia) at the altar of the  
 “ tribune of the august temple of the Vati-  
 “ can, with the joyful voice of the *Te Deum*.  
 “ Therefore, the devout and free Roman  
 “ people are invited to attend, and thank,  
 “ with a glad heart, the Most High, who  
 “ is the Supreme Author of religion and li-  
 “ berty†.”

Public preachers were employed in the  
 churches and squares to prove that religion  
 and democracy were inseparably connected ;  
 and if there should be any who had not suf-  
 ficiently well considered the subject to feel

\* Quinquegesima Sunday.

† The original, see Appendix, No. V.

the force of the arguments adduced for its support; they were called upon to recollect that they were Christians, and that the implicit obedience of their Lord, in submitting to the higher powers, sufficiently marked the path his true followers ought to tread; and therefore it not only became incumbent on them as disciples of reason, but obligatory as a duty, to submit to whatever form of government it had pleased Providence to set over them.

Such was the language of men who pretended to have been converted from their former prejudices, and who were to make profelytes to reason, by making it better understood.

From motives doubtless best known to his Holiness, he remained in Rome, to become a prisoner within the walls of his own city. According to his declaration, this would appear to have been from his reliance on the  
D
faith,

faith, the rectitude and generosity of the republic, and the prudence and moderation of her generals. If these were his real sentiments, one cannot help most sincerely regretting that he was so kept in the dark by his false friends, and that he was not better informed of the true character of his enemies; for before they had been three days in possession of his capital, they made barracks for their soldiers in his palace; and in less than a week they contracted *his liberty*, by confining him to his own rooms, and put the seals of confiscation upon every thing that he had.

It was demanded of him also to give an account of the treasury of Loretto, which had been removed previous to the peace of Tolentino; but to this question, I understand, his Holiness gave a very satisfactory reply, intimating that it was for them to ask of certain commissaries and generals, who had made the same inquiries before them, and  
 who

who had not been contented with only the treasury of Loretto, but that his own tiara, and even contributions from all the nobility of Rome, had been made to satisfy their demands.

He was asked to sign the renunciation of his temporal power, which he refused, on the ground of doing an injustice to his successors; but at length, when he was constrained to comply, he underwrote (it was said) the resignation to this effect, “Noi cediamo l'autorità nostra agl' ordini superiori. Pio Sesto\*.” And this is perfectly consonant to one of the edicts that he was obliged to publish, when the French made use of his authority before they formally annulled his power, which begins in these words: “In sequito degli ordini superiori si denuncia a tutte le persone dello stato

\* We cede our authority to force. *Pius the Sixth.*



“ ecclesiastico di qualunque grado, e condizione\*,” &c.

G. DELLA PORTA, *Tresoriere Generale.*

The time was now come, however, when it was more desirable entirely to send him out of the way, in order that his effects might be disposed of with a better grace. To have left the old man without any furniture in the rooms to which he was confined, might have been considered cruel by the public, though perhaps of too trifling importance, to have merited any consideration by the persons interested in the plunder.

Previous to his departure, great pains were taken to make it generally believed, that he was himself desirous of quitting Rome. But if even this were true, it re-

\* Yielding to the orders of our superiors, we denounce all persons of the ecclesiastical state, of whatever rank or condition, &c. &c.

G. DELLA PORTA, *Treasurer General.*

flected

flected little honour on the benevolence of the invaders, since it required a very superficial degree of reflection to know, that the same man who had voluntarily waited for the enemy in his house, at the expence of the inevitable sacrifice of his country, would not afterwards, loaded with age and infirmity, have been desirous of quitting his only residence, to be a fugitive in a foreign country, and a dependant on foreign princes, if he could have been sure of peace and security at home. It was decreed, however, that he was to go; and on the morning of the 20th of February, about seven o'clock, he left Rome, accompanied by three coaches of his own suite, and a body of French cavalry, to escort him safe into Tuscany; and on the 25th he arrived at Siena, where he was requested to remain till further orders. Here he was received into the monastery of the Dominicans, whose members sorrowfully welcomed him at the gate, and offered all that their convent could bestow, to console him for his fallen honours.

## SECTION V.

*The sacking of the Vatican Palace.*

THE French had hardly taken possession of the gates of the city, when they entered the houses of all such as had any employment in the government, received presents, and put seals upon whatever was thought worth confiscation. The Vatican and Quirinal palaces were consequently not neglected, and the Pope being now gone, the doors were opened, and an exact inventory made of every article. And when all the effects were thus accurately ascertained, the company of brokers \* that followed the  
army,

\* These brokers were a number of monied men in France, particularly from Lyons and Marfeilles, who joined together a considerable capital towards supporting the army of Italy, when Buonaparte first crossed the Alps; with one express condition, of their having the refuse of the spoils of any conquests that might be made, at a certain  
tain

army, were permitted to purchase upon their own terms, whatever they chose to select for themselves; and afterwards the Jews of the Getta were called in, to take what remained.

I attended two or three of these sales, which were called "Sales by public auction," but the whole business was always so accommodatingly managed, that, although in the same room with the purchasers, I had sometimes difficulty to know to whom any thing was disposed of. When the famous tapestries of Raffaello, that had been used to be shewn on the feast of Corpus Domini, were brought forward, a servant of the palace being present, he was asked what they were worth, and he valued them at twelve hundred piaftres each—"Well said, my honest fellow!" replied one of the brokers, clap-

tain per centage, for their own profit, upon a fair valuation, which valuation was also understood to be made by themselves.

ping him on the shoulder, " I don't think  
 " we shall disagree about the price, and I'll  
 " advance fifty upon your valuation, taking  
 " one with the other;" and thus, after a  
 few words passing amongst themselves, with-  
 out more bidding, they were bought for  
 twelve hundred and fifty Spanish dollars\*.

Afterwards great interest was made by  
 one of the † consuls to recover them; for,  
 notwithstanding the publicity of the sale,  
 the ostensible governors were not even made  
 acquainted with it, but the profit demanded  
 by the buyer for his bargain was so great,  
 that from the distressed state of the finances,  
 he was not able to repurchase them.

The Vatican palace was entirely stripped,  
 in the most extensive signification. There

\* Valuing the Spanish dollar at four shillings and six-  
 pence English, the sum would be 281l. 5s. sterling, for  
 each tapestry.

† Ennio Visconti.

was

was not left the least possible thing that could be taken away, from the most trifling culinary utensil, to the most valuable furniture of the state chambers; and to make sure that nothing might be left, the walls and partitions were broken through in one or more places in each apartment, to be satisfied that nothing was concealed, and that no room had been missed for want of finding the door\*.

The palaces at Monte Cavallo, Terracina, and Castel Gandolfo, I was told, underwent the same reverse of fortune, but of the Vatican I can speak with more confidence, as I was myself in that palace the whole time of its being plundered.

The sacerdotal vestments of the Sistine Pauline, and other pontifical chapels, were  
all

\* The account of the number of rooms in the Vatican, writers very much disagree about. Richard says there are only 4,422; whereas Keyser makes them to be 11,246;  
Venuti

all burnt for the gold and filver of the embroidery : from the Vatican library it would be difficult to fay what may have been taken, as none of its manuscripts or printed books appear to the eye, being all concealed in preffes. When I talked to the keeper about what deficiency there might be, his anfwer was, that they were not all taken ; and laying his finger on his mouth, begged that I would excufe his entering into particulars. From very good authority, however, I learnt, that the man who had been fweeper to the library, was promoted to the rank and dignity of librarian, with a preſent of five hundred ſequins\*, for any additional trouble that he might have in difcovering or arranging MSS. gems, medals, &c. doubtleſs for the benefit of thoſe to whom he was indebted for his promotion. As to the Muſeum Clematinum, the peace of Tolentino had before reduced it to ruin.

Venuti 11,500; and Bonanni 13,000, but then it is ſaid he muſt include cellars.

\* About 250l. ſterling.

SECTION



## SECTION VI.

*The funeral Fête in Honour of General Duphot,  
and the Mutiny among the Officers of the  
French Army.*

ON the 23d of February was celebrated a funeral feast, to the honour of General Duphot. Previous to the commencement of the ceremony, for four - and - twenty hours, a gun was fired, every five minutes, from the castle of St. Angelo. The Piazza of St. Peters was selected to solemnize these funeral rites: in the middle of which, before the obelisk, was erected a temporary pyramidal mausoleum, decorated with applicable inscriptions, trophies, &c. Before the front of the pyramid was an orchestra, with a band of all the principal musicians in Rome, who performed a funeral hymn, composed and set to music for



for the occasion; besides which, there was an appropriate oration, delivered by a friar, in praise of all the heroic virtues.

The cavalry and infantry that attended were arranged round the piazza and within the colonnade, and irregular discharges of musketry were introduced, to give the effect of military pomp. After the function was finished before St. Peters, the soldiers filed off towards the capitol, through the Lungara, in order that they might pay the last military honours to his memory, on the same spot where he had been killed, which was expressed by each man firing his musket over the place, as he marched on, without stopping. In the procession, they carried, in funeral pomp, an antique urn, appositely decorated with military emblems, which they deposited upon a granite column that was already placed on the capitol to receive it.

This

This novel shew attracted the curiosity of a vast concourse of people, thereby answering one of the purposes for which it seems to have been intended; as during the time this solemn drama was acted in the piazza of St. Peters, there was an unsuspected under-plot carrying on in every other part of the city; which was that of removing the plate out of all the churches, without any favour, respect, or distinction to the neutrality or alliance of any nation, to which they might respectively belong; so that the Imperial and Spanish churches, shared the same fate as the rest. The day after this pagan military funeral, and after such conduct, contradictory as it might seem, they commanded the archbishop of Lariffa, the Pope's vicegerent, to issue an order for a mass and public prayers to be said in all churches and chapels, in all monasteries, convents, and religious houses, by whatever distinction denominated, for the benefit of the soul, in purgatory, of their deceased general; and  
this

this when they had not left chalices enough on the altars, to perform the religious ceremonies of the church !

The general in chief, who had commanded till now, was going, in a day or two, to leave his station, being appointed to join Buonaparte, in order to take a command in the oriental expedition. The officers, who had been nearly six months without their pay, began to perceive that if this treasure were to be carried off without their participation, they might possibly be six months more in arrears ; and therefore they unanimously resolved to enter a protest against the military chest being removed, till *their* demands, as well as that of the whole army, were satisfied. They convened themselves, therefore, together ; choosing the Pantheon for the place of their general assembly ; and, in a full meeting, published the following declaration :

“ The

“ The rapid march of the army of Italy  
 “ towards Rome, to vindicate the affassina-  
 “ tion of General Duphot, is a certain  
 “ proof of the sincere zeal of all Frenchmen  
 “ to sacrifice themselves for liberty, and for  
 “ the happiness of their country. Never-  
 “ theless, however, several individuals, in-  
 “ vested with authority, have been going  
 “ from house to house of the richest inha-  
 “ bitants in the city, and carrying off the  
 “ most precious effects, without making any  
 “ acknowledgment for the same. Such  
 “ crimes call out for vengeance, and ought  
 “ not to go unpunished; they dishonour the  
 “ French name, that, at this time, more than  
 “ ever, is made to be respected by the whole  
 “ world. Yes, we swear in the face of the  
 “ Eternal, in the temple wherein we are  
 “ assembled, that we disapprove of every sort  
 “ of pillage made in the city of Rome, and  
 “ other places, late the Ecclesiastical State.  
 “ We profess odium and detestation to the  
 “ vile individuals who have rendered them-  
 “ selves

“ selves culpable of it ; we likewise swear,  
 “ from this day henceforward, to cease to  
 “ be the instruments of monsters that abuse  
 “ our valour and our courage.

“ The foldier and the officer suffer the  
 “ most extreme misery for the want of their  
 “ pay, notwithstanding the means are great ;  
 “ there are in the chest many millions,  
 “ when three alone would be sufficient to  
 “ satisfy our just claim. We demand that  
 “ the money be paid, *and that within the*  
 “ *space of twenty-four hours.* The accounts  
 “ are already made out in each corps for the  
 “ ordinary pay, consequently the business  
 “ can be quickly expedited ; and for that  
 “ pay that has run on from the month of  
 “ May last past, *we grant to you the term of*  
 “ *forty-eight hours.* We likewise insist, that  
 “ the different effects, stolen under different  
 “ pretences, from houses and churches be-  
 “ longing to foreign powers with whom we  
 “ are at peace, be immediately replaced,  
 “ and

“ and that all such edifices be re-instated, in  
 “ every respect, as they were before our ar-  
 “ rival in Rome. Independent of our pay,  
 “ we insist upon and demand vengeance for  
 “ the rapine committed in Rome, by *dignified*  
 “ *monsters, and corrupt administrators of de-*  
 “ *vastation, who are night and day plunged in*  
 “ *luxury and debauchery.* You, Citizen-Ge-  
 “ neral, have all the authority in your hands ;  
 “ you can exercise it against the villains  
 “ that, we again repeat, dishonour us ; and  
 “ we tell you frankly, that in not repressing  
 “ these excesses that now exist, and arresting  
 “ the authors of those that have existed, we  
 “ attach to you the dishonour that we threat-  
 “ en, since you must be regarded as an ac-  
 “ complice of the crimes. However, we  
 “ could wish to believe that you are inno-  
 “ cent of them, and that your ultimate con-  
 “ duct may give us proof of it. That these  
 “ principles, which we now profess, may  
 “ not be dishonoured, we shall send a copy  
 “ of them to the Directory, to anticipate

“ any misrepresentation that might other-  
“ wise take place ; and have them inserted  
“ in all the journals throughout the French  
“ republic, besides printing them in the two  
“ languages, and publicly posting them in  
“ Rome, to prove to the Roman people our  
“ innocence of the crimes that have been  
“ already committed.

“ Citizen-General, if you consider it of  
“ any consequence to have our esteem (that  
“ is to say, that of the army), you will ren-  
“ der to us justice, immediate and com-  
“ plete.

“ Health and respect.”

Underwritten by three pages of signatures.

The council continued sitting all night,  
and on the next day published the following  
addresses to the Romans.

“ Yesterday we were obliged to make vi-  
“ gorous resolutions, as well to save our  
“ honour, as to punish the villains who have  
“ been



“ been willing to tarnish it ; and it is our  
 “ duty to convince you that it is not the  
 “ army that has exercised in your city the  
 “ rapine that has been committed, but only  
 “ some individuals held in execration. In  
 “ order, therefore, to fulfil these resolutions,  
 “ we are determined to punish the culpable,  
 “ who may be found guilty, by public testi-  
 “ mony ; therefore, we do here invite all  
 “ such persons who have been wronged, to  
 “ come immediately to the Pantheon, and  
 “ declare what may have been given in silver,  
 “ household furniture, effects, jewels, and  
 “ horses\*, with, or without receipts ; and  
 “ what has been taken or extorted, in con-  
 “ sequence of contributions. You ought to  
 “ fear nothing by a declaration that has for

\* The first requisition of horses for the service of the French, to be taken out of Rome only, was three thousand ; and afterwards the demand was so often repeated, that some of the princes were obliged to make particular interest to keep a pair for a carriage. This was notoriously the case with Prince Barberini, who was celebrated for his breed of horses, and had, perhaps, one of the largest studs of any prince in Italy.



“ its object the vengeance of a crime ; you  
 “ have the protection of the army, which is  
 “ surely of more consequence than a nest of  
 “ thieves, that shall be punished as they  
 “ have been heretofore. That which shall  
 “ be demanded, and legally attested, shall  
 “ be restored. We will give you liberty,  
 “ but we will not that you shall be rob-  
 “ bed and plundered.

(Signed)

“ The Members of the General Office.”

To the justness of these accusations, the greatest part of Rome could but too sensibly bear testimony. In exculpation of the private foldiers, indeed, I think I may take upon myself to say, that more orderly troops never were in any country ; against them I never heard but of one complaint during their whole stay, and that was for disrespectful conduct to the picture of a Madonna in the street, which, I apprehend, was rather the effect of a wanton frolic, than of malignant contempt.

contempt. Yet it may not be improper to observe, that while the officers were thus thundering their imprecations against the dishonour and injustice of this accumulated treasure, they expressed no repugnance to the receiving a part of it for their own services: as I believe it was pretty clear the military chest was not very full \* when they first brought the cap of liberty into the ecclesiastical state; and it is further to be remarked, that when these gentlemen had satisfied their own wants, there was no more talk of returning the stolen plate to the churches, nor household furniture to the owners, nor jewels and other effects to their

\* A prior of a Dominican convent, with whom I was acquainted, conversing familiarly one day with a French officer, on the circumstances of the revolution; the latter had the liberality and frankness to say, "we were distressed for money, and we were obliged to come; as for the death of Duphot, it would have been of no consequence, if there had not been other objects of greater importance in view."

former possessors : no thieves were punished, nor was the tarnished honour of the French name made to shine with brighter lustre than before.

SECTION

## SECTION VII.

*The Insurrection of the Trasteverini.*

IN addition to the grievance upon account of the want of pay, the officers disapproved of the Directory having nominated General Massena to succeed Berthier in the command. They declared, in the most positive terms, that they would, on no condition, have him for their superior officer; and after a most serious disturbance among themselves, Massena thought it prudent to withdraw. The ferment that was in the French army, in consequence of these feuds, induced a handful of men, principally Trasteverini, to imagine that, by availing themselves of this dissension, they should be able to produce a counter-revolution.

Accordingly, on the 25th of February, a little before it was dark, while the French officers were yet sitting in council, a few desperate men assembled together, armed with knives, pistols, and missile weapons; and made a successful attack on two or three guard-houses in the Trastevere, seized the arms and ammunition, and, collecting in force, in proportion to their success, they took possession of the bridge called Ponte Sesto. These fortunate steps inspired with courage the well-wishers to the same cause, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Pantheon, and who commenced their operations by shooting the French soldiers in the streets, out of the windows of their own houses, whilst their friends were making a vigorous stand against a detachment of infantry on the bridge; who at last routed them by some cavalry that came up to their assistance. Afterwards the insurgents made another stand at the Porta Settimiana; where the French pushed on, charging with

with the bayonet, and soon made the Trasteverini retire in confusion. These were the two only serious points of resistance. In the mean time the Campo Marzo, the Piazza, Navona, and all that part of the town in the neighbourhood of the General Council, was the scene of the utmost confusion and distress; and where the French lost more men than in their regular encounter with the armed mob, as they often received mortal wounds in the dark, without suspecting the hand that gave the blow. What number of lives, on the whole, may have been lost, it would be difficult to conjecture, with any tolerable degree of accuracy; but if an estimate could be made from the extremes of reports, after allowing for exaggeration, the calculation, on both sides, would, perhaps, amount to about a hundred and fifty, or two hundred. It was said, that in Trastevere, in the midst of the crowd, there was seen a friar, on horseback, with a crucifix in his hand, animating

mating them to vindicate the honour of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary, against the machinations of infidels. Whether this were true or not, I will not pretend to say, but this I think very clear, that neither priests nor others, possessed of the least judgement, could have had any hand in the planning this foolish insurrection; whose certain consequences could not fail to be other than inevitable defeat and ruin. It is my opinion, that the insurrection arose simply out of the adventitious circumstances of the existing divisions between the French officers, and not from any previously-con-  
trived and premeditated plan. But the most serious part of this ill-judged papal zeal was, that of those that were routed and dispersed in Rome, some few had the fortune to escape, and made the best of their way to Velletri, Castello, and Albano, where, as if desirous of revenge for their ill success, they spread a report that a counter-revolution had taken place, and that there was  
not



not a Frenchman left alive in Rome; and thus excited the people to rise and massacre the few French troops that they had amongst them, and follow the example that, they were taught to believe, had been already practised with success. But in the very beginning of the revolt, they were particularly unfortunate in their military tactics, which affords one, amongst many convincing proofs, that the insurgents were without a head; for the inhabitants of Castello in particular, assembled all together in a plain, making a disorderly crowd, while they left the eminences to be possessed by the enemy, who, by this means, secured the advantageous posts for their infantry, and with a small detachment of cavalry below, got the insurgents between two fires, and soon destroyed almost the whole of these unfortunate, misguided people.

After this melancholy event, the town of Castello, in common with Velletri and Albano,



bano, were permitted to be sacked by the soldiers, and every thing was brought, by them, to Rome, and sold openly in different parts of the city; but the principal market was under the colonnade of St. Peters, where I saw a large collection of very various effects to be disposed of, as horses, mules, asses, with all sorts of stable and household furniture, agricultural utensils, wearing apparel, &c.

The number of persons made prisoners, and put to death, after this insurrection, were not very considerable: of those that were taken in Rome, twenty-nine suffered, twenty-two of whom were shot, the next morning, at the Porta del Popolo.

To prevent, in future, any insurrection amongst the Trasteverini, a law was immediately published, that if any fire-arms, swords, or cutting weapons of any description, were found in their possession, four-and-  
 twenty

twenty hours after the notice given, they were to be sentenced to death, without hope of pardon.

In the same day was also published an edict \* making it death, together with confiscation of property, for any person to be discovered attempting to conspire, in word or deed, that on the testimony of two others should be interpreted as having a tendency to revolutionary principles, or alienation of obedience from the constituted authority. And the same penalty was to be attached to any one who knew of the disaffection of another, without lodging information against him.

\* See App. No. VIII.

## SECTION VIII.

*The Abolition of the Monasteries, and the Imprisonment of the Cardinals in the Convertite.*

**T**ILL now all the religious establishments had been suffered to remain without having undergone any change; but, on the 2d of March, a monastery in the Corso, called the **Convertite**, which was an institution similar to our Magdalen, where unfortunate women were provided for, was dissolved, in order to make room for the imprisonment of some cardinals\*, as this was a place thought to be more appropriate for their penance and conversion.

From this time no other change took place, except in the abolition of the Eng-

\* In the number was the Cardinal Secretary Doria, Cardinal Borgia, Antonelli, Carendini, and others whose names I do not recollect.

lish, Scots, and Irish establishments, till the eleventh of May, when thirty-one other monasteries were dissolved, and their respective incomes appropriated to the use of the government. The institution of the Propaganda Fide, underwent the same fate, with this difference, that the college was converted into a warehouse for confiscated property, its types and printing presses sent into France, with the professors, students, and printers of the oriental languages, who were to accompany Buona- parte in his Indian expedition; and its revenue, instead of being given to the government, was assigned to the maintenance and support of the French academy in Rome.

In order to bring the princes and nobles into the same ridicule that had been made to fall upon the cardinals, they obliged them to serve as private soldiers, to guard and protect the liberties of the republic from sedition and rebellion; but after their ex-  
ulting

ulting superiority was sufficiently flattered \* in a triumph particularly worthy a sovereign people, they began to turn their attention towards views of profit and pecuniary advantage, and made a law, that any individual might be exempted from personal duty, by paying into the military chest, a sum bearing a proportion to his income, that is to say, those who possessed ten thousand crowns a year and upwards, to pay for each service ten crowns, which occurring every eight days, made nearly ten pounds a month; and those who possessed a revenue of five thousand crowns, to pay five crowns, and so on, in proportion, for every other inferior annual income †.

\* The captain of the corps in which the prince Colonna, the duke di Montelibretto, and several other noblemen, were privates, was a man that sold tripe and dogs' meat, near the Fontana di Trevi. Of this instance I myself became particularly acquainted, as a friend of mine had the honour of being a corporal in the same corps.

† See App. No. IX.

## SECTION

## SECTION IX.

*The Federation.*

THAT the regenerated Roman people might be constitutionally confirmed in their newly-acquired rights, a day was set apart solemnly to renounce their old government, and swear fidelity to the new. For the celebration of this function, which took place on the 20th of March, an altar was erected, in the middle of the piazza of St. Peters, with three statues upon it, representing the French, Cisalpine, and Roman republics. Behind the altar was a large tent, covered and decorated with silk of the Roman colours\*, surmounted with a red cap, to receive the deputies from the departments who had been summoned to assist. Before the altar was placed an open orchestra, filled with the same band that

\* Black, red, and white.

had before been employed to celebrate the funeral honours of Duphot. At the foot of the bridge of St. Angelo was erected a triumphal arch, upon the general design of that of Constantine, in the Campo Vaccino, on the top of which was placed other three colossal figures, also representing the three republics. As a substitute for bas-reliefs, it was painted in compartments in *chiara scura*, representing the most distinguished actions of Buonaparte in Italy. Before this arch there was another orchestra.

The ceremony in the piazza began by the marching in of the Roman legion, which was drawn up close to the colonnade, forming a semicircular line; then came French infantry, and then cavalry, one regiment after another alternately, drawn up in separate detachments round the piazza. Thus, when all was in order, the consuls made their entrance, on foot, from the Vatican palace, where they had been robing themselves,



selfes, preceded by a company of national troops and a band of music; and if the weather had permitted, they were also to have been preceded by a procession of citizens, selected, and dressed in *gala*, for the occasion, from the age of five years to fifty, to have walked two and two with olive branches in their hands: but an excessively heavy rain prevented this part of the ceremony.

Before the high altar, on which was placed the statues, there was another smaller one with fire kept burning upon it. Over this fire the consuls, stretching out their hands, swore eternal hatred to monarchies and fidelity to the republic; and at the conclusion one of them committed to the flames a scroll of paper he held in his hand, on which were represented all the insignia of royalty, as a crown, a sceptre, a tiara, &c. after which the French troops fired a round of musketry, and at a signal given the Roman legion raised their hats in the air, upon the



points of their bayonets, as a demonstration of attachment to the new government: but there was no shouting—no voluntary signs of approbation; nor can I imagine that there ever was a shew, in which the people were intended to act so principal a part, where so decided a tacit disapprobation was given as on this occasion,

The day after this federation, the French published the Roman constitution in form, which was only a repetition of the one published before, for the unfortunate Venetians, consisting of three hundred and seventy-two articles, which I think unnecessary to transcribe, as it would only be giving what we have already had from time to time in translations made from their own.

The provifionary consuls, that were before seven, were now reduced to five, to exercise the same functions as had been before prescribed to their office, which was that of  
a directory,

a directory, under the direction of the French general, who was commander in chief. "Tutte le nomine, tutte le leggi, e tutti gli atti del governo sono sottoposti alla sanzione de generale in capite dell' armata Francese\*." Besides this branch of legislative authority, there was a nomination of thirty-two senators, corresponding to the council of the ancients in France; and seventy-two tribunes, called the representatives of the people; who were employed in argument, and the discussion of questions, the same in relationship to the welfare of their country, as those that occupied the Rump parliament, in the commonwealth of Cromwell.

On the first of April, an order came from Paris to arrest les chefs du brigade of all the corps in Rome, who had revolted

\* All nominations, all laws, and all acts of the government, must be approved and undersigned by the general in chief of the French army.

against Berthier, Massena, and others ; and they were, in consequence of this order, committed to the castle of St. Angelo. This measure created a great ferment amongst the troops, who were immediately beat to arms, and an harangue made to them by General Dallemagne, recommending subordination and implicit obedience to the commands of the Directory, shewing at the same time the importance of discipline, by calling to their minds the innumerable successes in the cause of liberty, which had been all achieved in consequence of their feeling the necessity of obeying the commands of their superior officers. The soldiers answered by unanimously shouting "Vive la liberté!" "Vive la république!" "Vive la justice!" but in the same voice they as unanimously demanded, that that liberty they had been the defenders and supporters of, through so many dangerous conflicts, should now be extended to their officers in prison ; and as this conduct left no doubt of their determination  
of

of having their demand complied with, the general thought it most prudent to wave his authority, and the officers were accordingly set at liberty.

These troops being soon afterwards ordered to Civita Vecchia, embarked to join Buonaparte's expedition to the east; and the city of Rome was then garrisoned by Poles in the French service.

## SECTION X.

*The Jacobin Club held in the Hall of the Duke  
d'Altem's Palace.*

IN order that the spirit of equality might be more extensively diffused, a constitutional democratic club was instituted, and held in the hall of the Duke d'Altem's palace. Here the new-born sons of freedom harangued each other on the blessings of emancipation, talked loudly and boldly against all constituted authority, and even their own consuls had hardly been invested with their robes, when they became the subjects of censure and abuse. Our nation was held as particularly odious, and a constant theme of imprecation; and this farce was so ridiculously carried on, that a twopenny subscription was set on foot to reduce what they were pleased to call the proud Carthage of the North.

If

If this foolish society had had no other object in view than spouting for each other's amusement, and bowing and kissing a bust of Brutus that was placed before the rostrum, a ceremony which was constantly practised before the evening's debate, it would have been of little consequence to any but the idle people who preferred this mode of spending their time ; but it had other objects of a very different tendency, more baneful, and more destructive to the peace and morals of society —that of intoxicating young minds with heterogeneous principles they could not understand, to supersede the first laws of nature in all the social duties ; for there were not wanting men who knew how to direct the folly and enthusiasm of those who did not know how to direct themselves. Here they were taught that their duty to the republic ought ever to be paramount to every other obligation. That the illustrious Brutus, whose bust they had before them, and whose  
patriotic

patriotic virtue and justice ought never to be lost sight of, furnished them with the strongest and most heroic example of the subordination of the dearest ties of humanity to the public good ; and however dear parental affection ought to be, yet, when put in competition with the general welfare of society, there could not be a moment's hesitation which was to be preferred.

This sort of reasoning might perhaps have done no harm to the speculative closet metaphysician, who may have had neither father nor mother, nor brother nor sister, nor a chance of ever being thrown in the way to reduce his theory to practice: but for a people who knew of no other ties but such as depended on their religion and their natural feelings, without having been previously educated to discriminate how far the reason might be deluded by sophistry, or upon what causes the permanent good of society



society depended, it had the most direct tendency to generate the worst passions, and to annihilate the best.

Young men were thus initiated to lose all respect for their parents and relations, and even encouraged to lodge information against them, with the hopeful prospect of being considered well deserving of, what they were pleased to call, the republic; so that by thus weakening or destroying the bonds of affection, the way was made smooth and easy to the destruction of every thing, like what, in a state of civilization, we call character, doubtless in order to prepare them the better to become the faithful agents of those whom they were thus educated to serve.

This system, allowing it proper time to ripen and mature, very probably would have produced all that could be expected from it, and some families, to my knowledge, had already

ready



ready felt the unhappy effects of these nightly meetings; and it may be easily imagined that it was rapidly running its course, when at one of the sittings, a member had the confidence to recommend to his fellow citizens, in order, as he said, to establish the republic upon a safe and permanent basis, to have recourse to the precedent of Carrier on the Loire, of sending away all the priests in vessels down the Tiber, and sinking them, and to put to death all men, without discrimination, that were more than sixty years of age; alleging, that such men were ever found to be too strongly wedded to their prejudices, to embrace a new mode of thinking, and hence they became not only useless consumers of provisions, of which there was a scarcity for good and active citizens, but were at best tacit enemies of the revolution; and as for the ecclesiastics, their latent and unavoidable influence in the education of the rising youth, it was but too obvious would be  
prejudicial

prejudicial to the growth of patriotic virtue and republican principles.

This violent measure, however, was unanimously censured. The folly and madness of such a wild and extravagant proposition, at any other time subsequent to the days of Nero, might have been justly considered as the effect of wild hyperbole, or the last stage of insanity, if we had not too recently the experience of how far atrocity could be carried into execution by the *illustrious* name cited as worthy of imitation.

Nevertheless the expediency of getting rid of the priests was soon afterwards taken into consideration by the constituted authority, and for which purpose an edict was issued for sending away all the foreign clergy, as well secular as regular, and to make the natives that were suffered to remain responsible for the peaceable conduct  
of

of the neighbourhood in which they lived, so that if any riot or disturbance took place, the priests were to be immediately arrested in that district, and tried for their lives, as the supposed authors of the insurrection\*.

By this means the clergy were rendered odious, and their personal safety made extremely insecure, as their lives might justly be considered as put into the hands, and at the mercy, of the most depraved and abandoned of the lowest class; for at the moment of any disturbance, which it was neither in the power of the priest to foresee or to prevent, he was immediately liable to become the victim of any wretch, who to save his own life, should declare that he was stimulated by his confessor.

\* Quando in una commune vi farà stata una insurrezzione, o un attruppamento armato, tutti i preti di questa commune faranno arrestati.

Quelli dei sudetti preti, i quali faranno accusati d'aver eccitato l'attruppamento, o sia insurrezzione, o d'avervi preso parte, seranno tradotti avanti il consiglio di guerra, e se faranno convinti, verranno condannati a morte.

So

So that, by public authority, religion, on one hand, became disrespected, and the professors of it made infamous ; and by a tolerated, if not an authorised, jacobin education, on the other, all social virtue was considered as prejudicial to the interest of the state, and at best a derogatory weakness unworthy the dignity of a true republican.

## SECTION XI.

*The Alteration of the Dress and Manners of the Romans, after the Change in their Government.*

AS soon as the public squares of Rome began to be adorned with trees of liberty, so soon was there a decided difference in the air, manners, and deportment of the people. The abbots' dress was immediately laid aside by command, except by such as were ecclesiastics, and succeeded by another black coat, but with the addition of scarlet cape and cuffs, a large military hat, with a cockade in it of the national colours; and the stiff round curl was converted into a queue. But those who looked forward to promotion, recommended themselves, in addition to the black coat trimmed with scarlet, by wearing their hair without powder,

der, cut round and made ornamental with an infinity of small curls, said to be after the manner of Brutus; on the head was worn a cap of liberty, richly and elegantly embroidered, and sometimes bearing in the front this motto, in gold letters, LIBERTA' O MORTE; and in order to give the face a becoming fierceness, the beard upon the upper lip was permitted to grow, and the side whiskers to extend towards the corners of the mouth: this, with the addition of a leather belt fastened round the middle, to which was suspended a heavy sword that trailed upon the ground, made up the complete modern Roman republican.

The ladies wore plumes of feathers of the national colours on their heads, either in their hair, or in caps of liberty, and dressed themselves more or less in flesh-coloured silk (*maglia*), in proportion to their sense of delicacy or decorum.

The French themselves appeared to me

to be in nothing different from what they were under their old government. There was the same gaiety, the same fondness for splendor and show; and the cloaths of the superior officers were particularly elegantly gilded and embroidered: to keep pace with which, the carriages of the cardinals and princes seemed well adapted to correspond to their republican magnificence.

With respect to their deportment, as individuals, it must be acknowledged, with justice, that they generally behaved with the greatest attention and politeness: but as amongst many officers, of whom doubtless some were raised to their preferment from situations not favourable to elegance of manners, so there were not wanting some examples to disgrace their military rank. Those quartered in the palace Massimi and Villa Negroni, merit the highest censure for their unjustifiable conduct\*.

\* I particularize these two because they happened to come more immediately within my own knowledge.

It



It was not till some months after the ingress of the French, that the Directory sent an order to Rome, that the officers should support themselves at their own expence, who had, till then, been extravagantly entertained by the proprietors of the respective houses in which they were lodged; but fire and candle were yet to be found them, in addition to their quarters. At this time wood was not to be obtained for money\*, and fortunately enough, the climate and season began to make this want less necessary than it had been; however, these gentlemen would feel no inconvenience; and to add to that, which they had been the cause of, they cut up the chairs

\* The labourers that had always been employed in cutting wood, were Neapolitans; and when the French entered the Roman state they withdrew, fearing lest they might be detained by force, or pressed into another service, or not paid for their labour if they continued to follow their accustomed occupation. In consequence of which was published a proclamation to quiet those fears. See App. No. X.

and tables with their swords for fuel, and to mark more strongly their malevolent disrespect, they put the wax-candles on the hearth to melt before the fire, that they might have a pretext sooner to call for others. On the other hand, the chef du brigade, who was quartered at the palace of prince Braschi, deserves the highest praise for his humanity, politeness and attention to the unfortunate princess, who was indebted to him for her life, and also for the preservation of what little private property was saved from the hands of rapacious commissaries, and edicts of confiscation.

SECTION

## SECTION XII.

*The Cause of the Destruction of Public Credit.*

ONE of the causes of the easy subversion of the late government, was the enormous increase of paper currency, and the deficiency of any kind of specie to answer the public demand. The national debt had exceeded a hundred and five millions\*, and from the peace of Tolentino there was no money, except copper, in common circulation; to obtain which, there was oftentimes given an agio of twenty, five-and-twenty, and even thirty per cent. When the French entered Rome, they immediately took possession of the bank, in order to remedy this evil, and after having stamped some millions of paper for their own private use,

\* Something more than twenty-six millions sterling.

the commander in chief, to ingratiate himself with the people, issued an order \* to destroy all the presses, types, stamps, &c. which were necessary for making *cedole*. With these bank-notes, privately and surreptitiously made, they paid the Romans for cattle, corn, and whatever else they stood in need of; and in this manner kept their promise of sacredly protecting the property of individuals!

This increased circulation, and specie being every day made more and more scarce, from constant and repeated contributions, which were taken care always to be exacted in Spanish dollars, so reduced the value of the paper currency, that in less than a month the agio upon it was from four to five hundred per cent. This, as may be easily imagined, was an evil of the most serious consequence; for the government was now so reduced as to have no other medium of cir-

\* See App. No. XI.

ulation,

culation, and that credit which before had its basis on the faith of public decrees for the disposing of the monastic lands to liquidate the debt, was now every day growing more and more weak; hence it was found important to consult, and immediately devise some expedient, if possible, to support the paper money; and the means adopted to that end would seem to be almost as extraordinary as the evils they were intended to remedy. For after the consuls had maturely deliberated on the subject, they issued an edict\* to reduce at once, without any equivalent, all *cedole* to one-fourth of their nominal value; so that the possessor of a thousand crowns, without any previous notice, at once found his property reduced to two hundred and fifty; and in like manner every other person under the same circumstances, in the same proportion: at the same time all tradesmen and others were compelled to receive any debts that might

\* See App. No. XII.

be owing to them, contracted within one year of the publication of the decree, in cedole at the *full value*, as originally issued from the bank. And all persons who had any money in the public funds were to receive their interest in paper, valuing it at its original currency, and not according to its reduced price.

A few hours previous to the publication of this violent edict, in order to put the people into good humour, and to fortify their minds against that reverse of fortune that was awaiting them, a public decree \* was issued to annul all the custom-house duties upon wine and provisions of every sort imported into Rome, and the price of oil and soap reduced; but this proved a very temporary gratification, since it lasted only a few days, and in that short time, as neither oil nor soap were to be obtained for any money,

\* See App. No. XIII.

it was of little consequence at what price they were fixed by the government.

The ferment created by the cedola act was so violent and tumultuous, that the consuls, under whose names it was published, did not think it prudent to quit their council-chamber in Monte Citoria, where they were then assembled, during the whole of the succeeding night, lest they might meet with some accident in their way home; and the symptoms of the perturbed state of the public mind were of so alarming a nature, that the general in chief sent an order that this same edict, which the day before had been published by his sanction and authority, should instantly be recalled\*.

Notwithstanding the late decree was abrogated, and made null and void, and subsequent laws, proclamations, and edicts, issued to recommend the good citizens to take the

\* See App. No. XIV.



paper money, as before, upon the faith and responsibility of men who knew so well how to protect their true interests, and to defend their rights, by anathemas thundered against the past despotic, tyrannical, weak, and fraudulent government; yet the paper unavoidably shrunk into irrecoverable disgrace, and from that period may be dated the total destruction of the public credit.

## SECTION XIII.

*Confiscations and Contributions.*

**T**HE principal confiscations that took place were of the property of the Pope, and his two nephews, Prince and Cardinal Braschi, Cardinals York and Albani, and the Prince Albani.

To enquire why the property of these noblemen should have been claimed by the French nation, even if justly forfeited, would, I trust, from what I have already said, be deemed quite unnecessary, though had words and actions at all corresponded, it might have reasonably been supposed, that at least what had belonged to the Pope and his nephews, which was declared by the French to have been unjustly obtained from the people, should have been restored to them again,  
and

and more especially at a time when there was the greatest national distress for the want of resources; but as the law of authority, and not justice, prevailed, all their real estates as well as personal, were sold and disposed of for the benefit of the plunderers, and the constituted authority at Paris, that authorized the proceedings. The property of the other noblemen, who either withdrew themselves, or were absent, and did not choose to return when the government was subverted, shared the same fate. But from my interest for the fine arts, as well from natural attachment as professional education, I cannot help feeling the most sensible regret for the destruction of the Villa Albani; a villa, that either for situation or for elegance, for the erudition of antiquity, or for the exquisite works of art it contained, I believe was generally confessed to have been unrivalled in the world. This palace, which is not yet razed to the ground, nor its villa made an absolute heath,

now

now remains a melancholy monument of the Vandelism of the eighteenth century. Every statue, every bust, every column, every chimney-piece, every piece of marble that served for ornament or use, was torn from its situation, and was either sent to Paris, or became the perquisite of certain agents employed by the Directory to see that there might be nothing wanting to the entire completion of its ruin: even the shrubs in the garden were rooted up and sold. Surely to have executed the whole of this work, must have either required the most depraved contempt of every cultivated feeling of the human mind, or an insensible barbarity, such as I will venture to say, is not impressed upon the senses by all the present mouldering vestiges of ancient Roman magnificence.

I shall here say a word or two about contributions and forced loans; but to attempt  
a detail

a detail would be extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable, as the acts for raising money were not published openly, as other decrees, but sent privately to the houses of individuals, and the demand made in proportion to the supposed faculty of the householder, the exigency of the state, or the wants of the individual who had the honour of bearing the order: I shall therefore only make mention of such as fell immediately under my own notice.

After several begging \* petitions, published under the forms of decrees and proclamations, to rouse in the people a spirit of republican generosity, to supply the necessities of the French army, the general in chief was at last obliged to have recourse to the † compulsory measure of imposing a  
tax

\* See App. No. XV. and No. XVI.

† Il Generale commandante le truppe Francesi in Roma considerando che le base fondamentali di una amministrazione

tax of three per cent upon the full value of every man's estate, throughout the whole

nistrazione favia delle finanze pubbliche sono l'ordine e l'economia ;

Considerando che il nuovo Governo della Repubblica si trova senza alcuna risorsa per provvedere alle spese pubbliche, e che, se i mezzi ordinari bastano per spese ordinarie, mezzi pronti e straordinarij sono necessari per spese urgenti e straordinarie :

Decreta la Legge seguente—

Per provvedere alle spese straordinarie farà levata una *imposizione straordinaria sopra tutti i beni fondi in tutta l'estensione del Territorio della Repubblica Romana.*

Questa imposizione da pagarsi in *Cedole aventi corso* farà d'un *tre per cento del valore del fondo* per que' fondi che appartengono a' *Particolari*; e d'un *cinque per cento del valore del fondo* per que' fondi che appartengono a *Casse religiose, benefizj, e stabilimenti Ecclesiastici* di qualunque genere essi sieno.

Le *Casse di Città* e quelle *di delizia* situate in campagna sono assoggettate alla imposizione nella stessa maniera che le *terre, prati, ed ogni altra proprietà* produttiva.

Il Consolato è autorizzato a tassare prontamente i *particolari ricchi* ad un *prestito forzato* in Cedole corrente per sovvenire alla urgenza delle circostanze, a carico di rimborsare questo prestito forzato su i prodotti della imposizione stabilita dalla presente Legge.

Fatto in Roma il 10 Germille, Anno 6 dell' era Repubblicana.

*Il Generale Commandante le truppe Francesi in Roma.*

GOUVION St. CYR.

of

of the territory of the Roman republic, and of granting to the consuls an unlimited authority of taxing the possessors of money.

From this moment all private property, that before had been made *sacred and inviolable*, was, under another form of words, openly and without reserve, given up to the mercy and discretion of arbitrary and despotic power; and within a fortnight after this law was published, a tradesman whom I knew in the Corfo, had actually paid, at three separate demands, three thousand five hundred crowns.

Mr. Volpata, the celebrated engraver, told me, just before I left Rome, that he had had a third demand made upon him, for no less a sum than twelve thousand crowns, to be paid in forty-eight hours; and though an artist whose whole fortune had been acquired by his talents, yet upon application to the commander in chief for  
redress,



redress, he had the mortification not to be attended to, as the general told him he did not interfere in matters of that kind. Yet this same officer, but a very short time afterwards, waited upon the consuls, to enquire of them by what authority they had made a requisition of silver forks and spoons without his sanction and approbation; and upon not receiving what he deemed a satisfactory answer, he laid the point of his sword on the chests that contained them, and confiscated the whole, as he said, for, and in the name of, the French republic.

Artists of every country and description, although their nations might be at war with France, received, in the most flattering terms, repeated assurances of protection: but whilst this fair prospect was held out for the encouragement of genius, unhappily the man was condemned to starve; for the rigorous law of confiscation found its way into the artist's study, and seized whatever

was executed, that by the most forced interpretation could be considered as belonging to an enemy of the republic; and as the chief employment of a foreign painter, sculptor, or architect, was from the patronage of his own country, the works that were already finished, in his possession, were seized as lawful prize, although the artist himself had never been paid by the party from whom he received the commission. Hence he was not only at once deprived of his own property, but the means by which, in future, he was to live. This was particularly the case with respect to considerable works belonging to an English peer, and also to a Roman prince who had been exiled by order of the commander in chief,

An eminent painter, whom I had the honour of being known to, in Rome, was waited upon by an agent of commissary Haller, soon after the arrival of the French, apparently for no other purpose than to pay  
her

her compliments upon her distinguished abilities; but in looking over her works, he took the liberty, with great politeness, of asking “to whom may this beautiful picture belong?” and “to whom that?” and “whose charming portrait is this?” &c.; then, after paying an infinity of compliments, took his leave.

In about a week's time the same gentleman returned, as full of expressions of praise and admiration as before, but distressed at being the agent of business that was equally unpleasant for him to execute, as it was for others to comply with, but the laws of the republic, which he had the honour to serve, imposed upon him the task of putting seals upon all works of art that belonged to private individuals, with whose nation the republic was at war; therefore, those portraits of English gentlemen, and other pictures under similar circumstances in her possession,

fion, could not be exempted from confiscation.

This unexpected machiavelism made an impression not very favourable either to his honour or his honesty; but to remove every cause of embarrassment, which it was not difficult for him to perceive he had occasioned, he completed his own character, by proposing himself as a friend to stand between his employers and the duties of his office, and openly recommended the lady to pay \* eighty sequins, for which he would be responsible that she should be put to no further inconvenience. With this advice it was thought most prudent to comply, and the money was paid.

This one example, I trust, may serve for any number that might be given of a similar kind.

\* Forty pounds sterling.

In this, and many other instances, the dread of confiscation was held out to obtain money; and, on the contrary, in other cases, where any thing of particular value became desirable, subsidies and forced loans were levied, and the object in request was taken in lieu of the contribution: yet individuals were still told that private property was sacred, and that all the laws were the emanations of a free and independent people.

When, after repeated forced loans, money became so extremely scarce, that it was almost impracticable to collect any considerable sum, the shopkeepers of different denominations were ordered to give their contributions in the articles in which they dealt; and by these means, after no more gold and silver could be had, they obtained its worth, which was exported to a foreign market for sale: and not even contented with this last resource, they compelled <sup>a</sup>Buffolini, the treasurer, to buy up cop-

per money, over and above what they had already seized upon in the mint, in order to complete the ballasting of the ships that were laden with the spoils of Rome.

As a means of repairing these distresses, assignats were issued as low as a penny English, and an edict published to call in the copper kitchen furniture of individuals, to mix with bronze, in order to make some money for circulation; and on the twentieth of May a beginning was made, by melting down a colossal bronze statue of Pope Corfini, that was in the Conservator's palace. It was then also in contemplation to melt down several others in St. Peters; and a consultation was actually held, to know whether the high altar, with its twisted columns, that so magnificently dignify St. Peter's shrine, could be better appropriated than to make a base currency, ultimately to satisfy the insatiable cravings of rapacious commissaries!

**SECTION**

## SECTION XIV.

*The Dignity of the Consuls, with some Remarks upon their Conduct.*

TO recount minutely the infinite and monstrous contradictions that were perpetually issued, in the form of declarations and decrees, by all persons possessing authority, would be tedious, and perhaps unnecessary. These absurdities may be well imagined by any rational man, who figures to himself men raised into power, possessing all the follies and vices of a previously bad education, with the passions alive to every sense of gratification, and now stimulated to excess, by supposing themselves in possession of the full and entire means of putting in practice all the chimeras of dilated arrogance, enthusiasm, and imbecility.

The consuls commenced their establish-



ments in the papal palace, on Monte Cavallo, with the guards, the expence, and the magnificence of sovereign princes, although, as I have before observed, the state was reduced to penury and distress.

Their boxes in the theatres were so splendidly ornamented with gold and silver embroidery, at a time when there was neither gold nor silver to be seen any where else, that the public mind revolted at the grossness of the impropriety, and obliged them to reduce these insignia of aristocratic grandeur, to the more humble appearance of republican simplicity; and such was the contradiction of these great rulers, that at the same time that they decked out freedom with all the gaudy trappings of a mountebank, they issued a proclamation to tell the people that such vanity in others was an injury to God, and opprobrious to humanity\*.

As

\* Il soverano popolo di Roma ha di già abbattuto alcune armi dell' abolito governo: ma la giustizia, e l'ordine vuole

As the city of Rome, by this time, became plentifully planted with trees of liberty, and the princes and nobility brought down, not only to rank with the lowest orders, but to obey them, it might seem in rational theory, that the time was now come when the people might reap the advantage of their preeminent authority; but whatever notions might have been entertained upon this subject, their liberators had no such intention. It was one object to flatter the short-sighted vanity of a few, but it was another of much greater consequence, to make the equality

vuole che questi segni di servitù sieno al più presto attenati con più sistema dai rispettivi detentori.

Dopo l'abolimento di questi caratteri di schiavitù, abolir debbonfi ancor tutti i distintivi di aristocrazia. Perciò si vietano le insigne equestri, le chiavi d'oro, e in voce e in iscritto vietansi i titoli di nobiltà e didistinzioni, i quali sono direttamente opposti all' equalianza, e si vietano eziandio le liverée e le trine, le quali fanno un ingiuria a Dio, e l'obbrobrio, dell' umanità.

N. CORONA, *Pref.*

MARTELLI, *Segret.*

in fact correspond to its appearance, by taking away all the wealth from those who had any thing to lose, and reducing them by necessity to absolute poverty. This wealth thus taken away, was not given to the poor, to meliorate *their* condition, nor was it deposited in the national treasury, for the common benefit of the public, but sent out of the state to enrich the plunderers, their families and their adherents, in a foreign country. The labouring class, therefore, instead of being made rich by their superiors being made poor, unavoidably became reduced to beggary; since those by whom they were accustomed to be employed were now brought almost to want the means of subsistence for themselves.

Thus the apparent and real situation of this sovereign people, would seem to have been ingeniously contrived to bear the same reference to each other, as the gold, of which they had been robbed, bore to the assignats  
that

that they had been obliged to receive for its value. Unhappy people, doomed to be companions in slavery with the unfortunate Cisalpines, and more unfortunate Swifs!

## SECTION XV.

*A summary View of the Conduct of the French  
in Rome.*

IT was when the French were at the gates of Rome, that I myself looked with anxious, though clouded, expectation, for the realizing those theories of republican virtue, that had sometimes served to amuse the speculations of a leisure hour. The opening of the scene was highly favourable to the most flattering hope, both of liberality and justice. In one and the same day all right of conquest was relinquished, and Rome declared a free and independent government: to exercise whose functions, the honestest, the ablest, and the best men that could be chosen out of that party were selected. This was even conso-  
latory

latory to the enemies of the revolution, but it was of short duration ; for the men that were made ostensible to the Roman people as provisional governors, soon found that their power was hardly even the shadow of authority. They were made use of only to shew where and in what consisted the little remaining wealth of the state, and politely compelled to give their assent, that that little might be taken from it : they had also the privilege of issuing edicts ; which privilege they were compelled to exercise, for oppressing the people beyond all example, of even the greatest despotism of ancient times, and were thus made obnoxious, without even deriving any profit from the plunder that was executed under their names. Hence, as might easily be expected, those who felt the least regard for their own personal characters soon withdrew themselves, or by making opposition to such measures were compelled by others to retire.

The

The vacancies produced were now filled up by men of unscrutinized characters, who in this opportunity boldly stepped forward to recommend themselves, through the interest of their money, or other collateral means, and were nominated, as those means seemed to bear a proportion to their pretensions.

This mode of electing men into office had many advantages. The individuals who had the power of disposing of such places became enriched, their orders were not likely to be disobeyed or reluctantly complied with, and as these agents were to have their percentage, so they would be likely to take good care that their masters should have no reason to complain of any deficiency in the military chest.

When this was done, and generals and commissaries had glutted themselves with wealth, quarrelled about a *just* division of the spoil, mutinied, and dispersed, other  
unpaid,



unpaid, unclothed, unprovisioned armies from the north, with new appointments, succeeded; and when at length, even by these *constitutional* means, nothing more was to be obtained, and artifice had exhausted every resource, the mask was put under the feet that had been long held in the hand: liberty was declared dangerous to the safety of the republic, the constituted authority incapable of managing the affairs of the state, and military law the only rational expedient to supply their place. Thus at once the mockery of consular dignity was put an end to, the senators sent home to take care of their families, and the tribunes to blend with the people, whom they before represented. This new and preferable system began its operations with nothing less important for the general welfare, than seizing the whole annual revenue of every estate productive of more than ten thousand crowns; two-thirds of every estate that produced more than

than five, but less than ten, and one-half of every inferior annual income.

This, in a few words, has been the progressive conduct of the Great Nation towards an injured and oppressed people, whose happiness and dearest interests were its first care, and to whom *freedom* and *liberty* had been restored, that they might know how to appreciate the virtue of their benefactors, and the inestimable blessings of independence\*.

\* April 29th, 1798, when Citizen Vincent Justiniani was received by the French Directory as envoy from the Roman republic, he concluded his speech to them, which was replete with extravagant panegyric, by declaring how much he had reason to hope from their virtue, liberality, and justice. To which Citizen Merlin, the president, made the following reply.

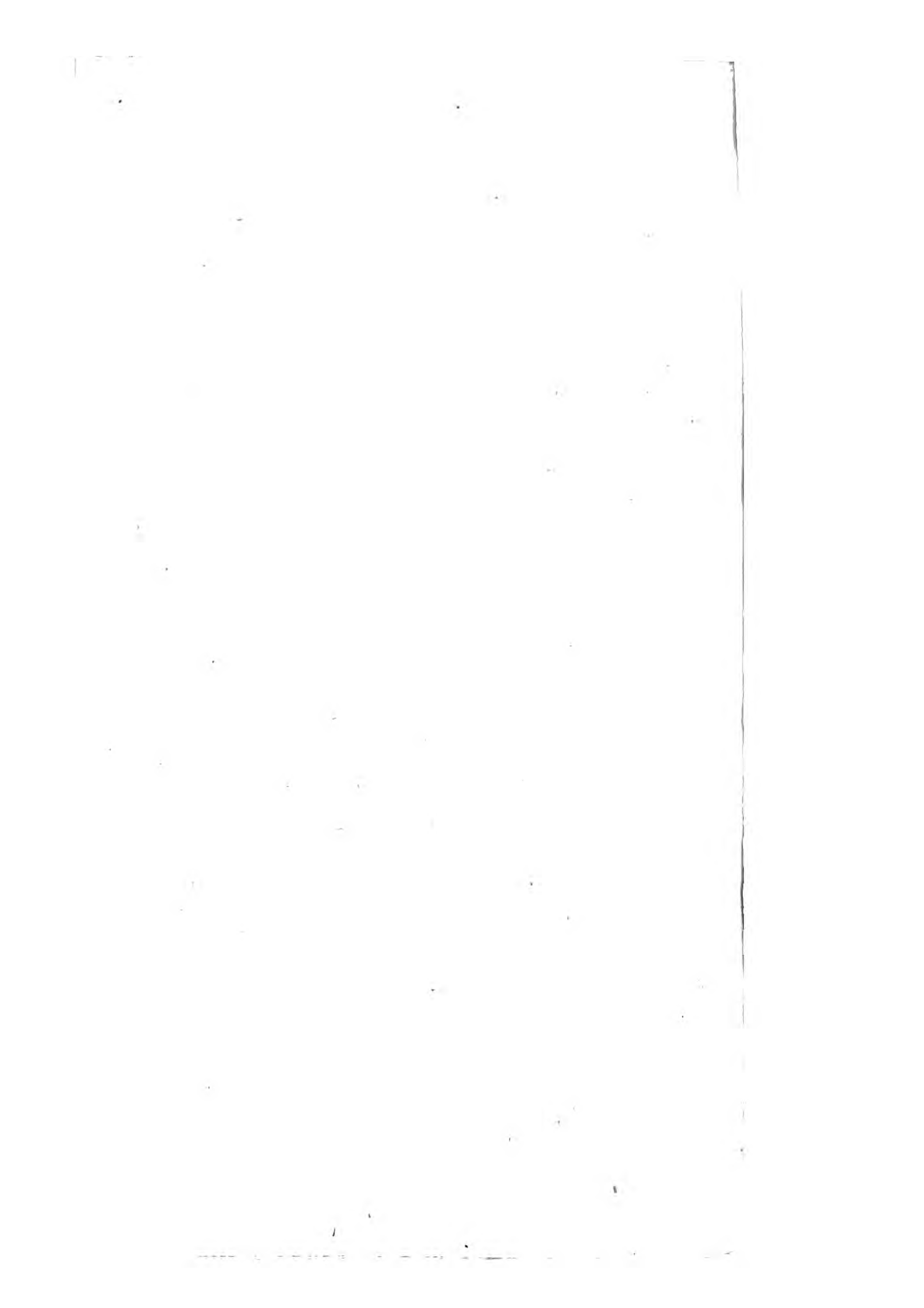
“ Citoyen Envoyé-extraordinaire,

“ Le Directoire Exécutif aimeé s’occuper des intérêts  
 “ les plus chers de la république Romaine; il le con-  
 “ temple avec sollicitude; il veille sur son bonheur; il  
 “ voudrait éloigner d’elle les maux qu’il a redoutés pour  
 “ le peuple Français lui-même; il voudrait le faire jouir  
 “ de tous les biens que la liberté promet à tous ceux qui  
 “ la chérissent.

“ II

“ Il vous fera doux, Citoyen Ministre, de transmettre à  
“ vos citoyens les assurances de notre attachement, &  
“ nos vœux pour leur prospérité ; ils ont compté sur l’ap-  
“ pui de la Grande-Nation ; dites-leur qu’ils ne se font  
“ pas trompés, & que ce n’est pas envain que les géné-  
“ raux Français ont proclamé leurs droits du haut du  
“ capitolé, en attestant les ombres sacrées des héros qui  
“ reposent dans son enceinte.

“ Recevez particulièrement, Citoyen Envoyé-Extraor-  
“ dinaire, les témoignages de la bienveillance du Direc-  
“ toire Exécutif ; il ne doute pas qu’en répondant à la  
“ confiance dont le peuple Romaine vous honore, vous  
“ ne vous montriez digne de le représenter auprès du  
“ peuple Français.”



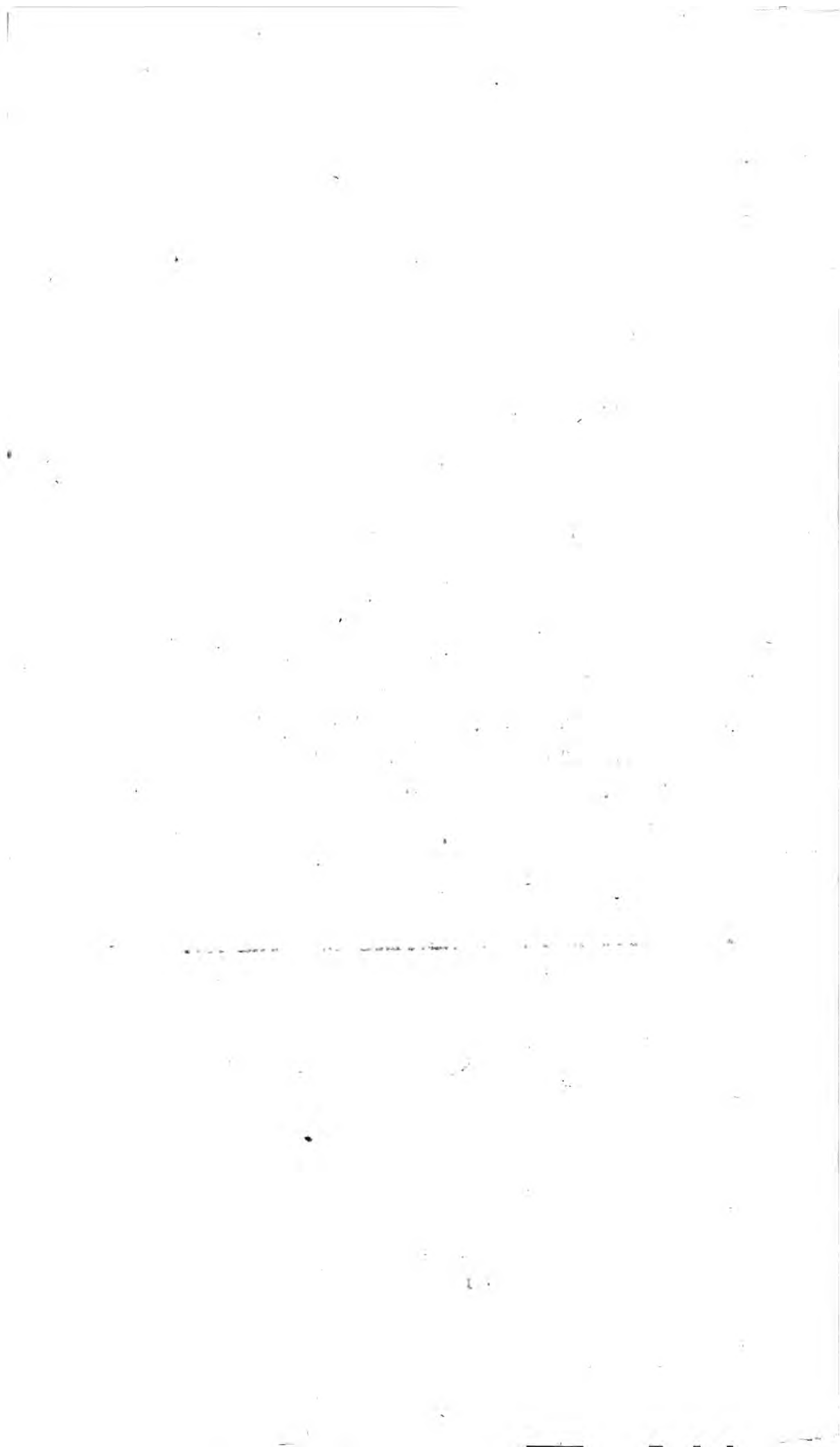
---

## APPENDIX.

---

[As most of the Edicts were published in *French* as well as *Italian*, I have in such preferred the original language, from considering the *Italian* only as a translation.]

---



## APPENDIX.

---

### No. I.

*From the Museum Clementinum in the Vatican, were taken the following sixty-two Pieces of antique Sculpture :*

- 1 THE Apollo Belvedere.
- 2 The Group of the Laocoon.
- 3 The Fragmented Hercules, called the Torso.
- 4 The Mercury, called the Antinous of the Belvedere.
- 5 Hercules with the Infant Ajax, commonly called Hercules Commodus.
- 6 A square Altar, ornamented with sepulchral bas-reliefs.
- 7 The Group of Meleager, that formerly was in the Palace de' Pighini.
- 8 A colossal Group of the Nile, recumbent.
- 9 A similar colossal Group of the Tiber.
- 10 A fitting Statue of Demosthenes.
- 11 A fitting Statue of Trajan.
- 12 A fitting Statue of Pasclippus, the comic Poet, with the Greek name on the plinth.
- 13 A fitting Statue of Menander, the comic Poet.
- 14 A recumbent Statue of Ariadne, commonly called Cleopatra.
- 15 A standing Statue of Izias ; or it may be intended for the Goddess of Health.
- 16 A standing Statue of an Amazon, formerly belonging to the Vella Mattei.
- 17 A standing Statue, believed to be a portrait of Sextus Cheronensis.
- 18 A standing Statue of a Warrior, said to be Phocion.
- 19 A Group of two Sepulchral Portraits, half-length, commonly called Cato and Portia, formerly in the Vella Mattei.



- 20 A Bust of Menelaus, belonging to a similar group to that which is vulgarly called Pasquin.
- 21 A Bust of Minerva.
- 22 A standing Statue of a naked Youth, called Adonis.
- 23 A crouching Venus.
- 24 An Apollo, with a Lyre.
- 25 Miniforus Mitriacus.
- 26 A fitting Statue of the Muse Clio.
- 27 A fitting Statue of the Muse Euterpe.
- 28 A fitting Statue of the Muse Thalia.
- 29 A standing Statue of the Muse Melpomene.
- 30 A fitting Statue of the Muse Terpsichore.
- 31 A standing Statue of the Muse Erato.
- 32 A standing Statue of the Muse Polyhymnia.
- 33 A standing Statue of the Muse Urania.
- 34 A fitting Statue of the Muse Calliope.
- 35 A standing colossal Statue, eighteen feet high, representing the Muse Melpomene, formerly in the Cancellaria Apostolica.
- 36 A standing colossal Statue, sixteen feet high, representing Ceres; also, formerly belonging to the same palace.
- 37 A colossal Bust of Jupiter, found at Otricoli.
- 38 A colossal Bust of Serapidus, with rays.
- 39 A colossal Bust of Hadrian, found in his villa at Tivoli.
- 40 A colossal Bust of Antinous, found in the same villa.
- 41 A colossal Bust of a Triton, commonly called Oceanus.
- 42 A colossal Term of a Laughing Bacchus, symbol of comedy.
- 43 Another corresponding to it representing Tragedy, both found in the theatre in the villa of Hadrian.
- 44, 45 Two Sphinxes of red granite.
- 46 A grand Vase of Basalt, in the form of a basket with handles,

- handles, ornamented with masques sculptured in bas-relief.
- 47 A Chair with grotesque bas-reliefs on the sides, allusive to Bacchus.
- 48 Another Chair with Two Sphinxes, sculptured in bas-relief, allusive to Ceres.
- 49 A Discobolus.
- 50 A Discobolus in the act of throwing the Disk.
- 51 A bearded Bacchus, vulgarly called Sardanapalus.
- 52 A standing Statue of Tiberius with a toga, found in the Isle of Capri.
- 53 A similar Statue of Augustus.
- 54 A Roman, veiled, in the act of sacrificing.
- 55 The largest Candelabrum in the Collection, sculptured with bas-reliefs.
- 56 Another of less size, with a bas-relief of Atalanta on the foot of it.
- 57 Another, ornamented with leaves.
- 58 A standing Statue of Ceres, less than nature, formerly belonging to the Mattei collection.
- 59 A Cupid, half figure.
- 60 A sitting Statue of the Muse Urania, smaller than nature.
- 61 A round Altar, ornamented with sacred dances in bas-relief.
- 62 A Tripod, decorated with bas-reliefs, allusive to Apollo.

*From the Museum Capitolinum are taken the nineteen following Pieces, all of Marble, as the preceding :*

- 63 A grand Tripod, ornamented with bas-reliefs, found in the villa of Hadrian.
- 64 A Statue of Iphidus, larger than nature, sculptured in bigio marble in the Egyptian style.

- 65 A Sarcophagus, ornamented with bas-reliefs of the nine Muses.
- 66 A standing Statue of Antinous.
- 67 A Group of Apollo with a lyre, and a Griffin at his feet.
- 68 A Group of Cupid and Psyche.
- 69 A Statue half recumbent, called the Dying Gladiator.
- 70 A Statue of Juno, larger than nature.
- 71 An Antinous, as an Egyptian Idol, larger than nature.
- 72 The Priestess Isia with an Urn.
- 73 A young Fawn, with a Tibia in his hand.
- 74 A Statue of a Bearded Philosopher, called Zeno.
- 75 A Term, with the head of Homer.
- 76 The naked Venus of the Capitol.
- 77 A Statue of Flora.
- 78 A Sarcophagus, with bas-reliefs, representing Sea Deities.
- 79 A Bust of Ariadne.
- 80 A Bust of Alexander the Great.
- 81 A Bust, thought to be Marcus Brutus.

*From the Conservator's Palace in the Capitol were taken the two following Bronzes :*

- 82 A Bust of Bronze, thought to be a portrait of Lucius Junius Brutus.
- 83 A Statue, in Bronze, of a Youth drawing a Thorn out of his Foot.

*Besides the above mentioned, were included the seventeen following Pictures :*

- 1 The Transfiguration of Raffaello, from St. Pietro in Montorio.
- 2 The Communion of St. Jerom, by Domenichino, from St. Girolamo della Carità.

3 The

- 3 The St. Romualdo, by Andrea Sacchi, from the church of St. Romualdo.
- 4 The Entombing of Christ, by M. A. da Caravaggio, from St. Maria in Vallicella.
- 5 The same subject, by Annibale Carracci, from St. Francesco a Ripa.
- 6 A Holy Family, by B. Garofalo, from the Picture-gallery of the capitol.
- 7 The Fortune, by Guido, from the same gallery.
- 8 The St. Petronilia, by Guercino, from the grand hall in the Quirinal palace. There is a copy of this picture, in mosaic, in St. Peters.
- 9 The St. Gregory, by Andria Sacchi, from the gallery of the Vatican. This picture has likewise been copied in mosaic for St. Peters.
- 10 The Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, by Pouffin, from the same gallery; executed also in mosaic for St. Peters.
- 11 The Martyrdom of St. Procepo and Martiniano, painted by Mr. Vallantine, from the same gallery, and likewise executed in mosaic for St. Peters.
- 12 The Crucifixion of St. Peter, by Guido, from the Church called Trè Fontane; executed in mosaic for la Sagristia Vaticana.
- 13 St. Thomas, by Guercino.
- 14 St. Cecilia del Vanni.
- 15 A Picture by Raffaello, from St. Francesco in Perugia.
- 16 The Ascension, by Pietro Perugino, from Perugia.
- 17 A Picture by Raffaello, from Monte Luce, near to Perugia.

## No. II.

## INVITO SAGRO E NOTIFICAZIONE

*GIULIO MARIA del Titolo di S. Sabina della S. R. C.  
Prete CARD. DELLA SOMAGLIA della Santità di  
N. S. Vicario Generale, &c.*

**R**OMANI, faggi e religiosi Romani a Dio benedetto sì fedelmente attaccati, e al Vostro Sovrano Capo visibile della Cattolica Chiesa ascoltate. Nelle orrende calamità che da non breve tempo angustiamoci veggonsi ora per singolare disavventura, e per malizia infernale sì fieramente aggravate, Voi avete ricevuto dal Padre commune dei Fedeli il regnante Sommo Pontefice un' amoroso invito di alzar le voci al Cielo per ottenere a tanti mali un riparo, e Voi lo avete docilmente ubbidito accorrendo in folla alle Chiese, ove un divoto Triduo si celebrava. Vi ha quindi SUA SANTITÀ' proposto il gran mezzo della Divina Parola cotanto efficace per la conversione del cuore, onde più accette salissero al Trono di Dio le Vostre Suppliche, e Voi fantamente famelici del Cibo di vita eterna avete inondate dodici grandi Chiese di Roma con una piena costanza, e senza mai stancarvi pendevate attenti e modesti dalla bocca dei Sacri Oratori pieni di dottrina, e di zelo per sempre meglio apprendere i Vostri doveri, e per eccitarvi all' orrore del peccato, e all' amore delle Cristiane virtù, fra le quali non è vana lusinga, che fianfi da molti già praticate le due più segrete e fide compagne della orazione, la limosina e il digiuno. Romani molto avete fatto col Divino ajuto, pur molto ancora vi rimane, perchè si aumenti la compunzione del cuore, la costanza nei propositi, il fervore nelle preghiere, onde sia fatta al  
Sommo

Sommo Dio un' amorosa violenza. Ed ecco il Santo Padre, che invita Voi suoi figli dilette ad un grande atto eterno di Religione, nel qual dir si possa che il Popolo tutto si prostri amorosamente contrito innanzi al Trono dell' Altissimo per implorare difesa e pietà. Sarà la fede Vostra animata dalla vista dei Sacrosanti oggetti di Religione, che trasportati dal Clero con divota pompa per le pubbliche vie si condurranno alla Basilica di S. Pietro, nel giorno appunto che precede la Solennità della Cattedra Romana; e sul grande Altare esposti alla venerazione pubblica per diversi giorni volgeranno il nostro cuore a maggior confidenza, e il cuor di Dio alla pienezza di sua misericordia. Il Nostro Divino Salvatore GESU' CRISTO è l'unico propiziatore per i peccati di tutto il Mondo: La SANTISSIMA VERGINE MARIA è la nostra cara Madre, e come Madre di DIO è potentissima Mediatrice di qualunque grazia presso la SACROSANTA INDIVIDUA TRINITA': Il Principe degli Apostoli S. PIETRO è il Padre, il sostegno, la gloria di Roma Cristiana: Questi sono i Soggetti ai quali spettano gli augusti Monumenti che si recano intorno in una solennissima Processione. Il venerando rito ha la sua origine fin dall'antica Alleanza; leggete il libro 2. e 3. dei Re, e lo troverete praticato da Davide e da Salomone; scorrete il libro di Esdra e lo vedrete richiesto fervidamente da tutto il Popolo in ringraziamento a Dio per la discolta schiavitù di Babilonia; Rammentate finalmente il celebre comando fatto a Giosuè da Dio stesso di condur l'Arca con religioso apparato per sette giorni intorno alle mura di Gerico. Ma nella nuova Alleanza di pie costumanze così feconda chi può numerare le devote Processioni in ciascuna delle Cattoliche Chiese, e specialment e nella Romana Madre e Maestra di tutte le altre? Si ripetono esse più volte l'anno, e sempre si praticarono nelle calamità comuni, e nei gravi bisogni della



della Chiesa, e dello Stato. Ora quali circostanze furono mai più delle nostre dolorose ed urgenti? E quando mai s' ebbe ragion più forte che oggidì per seguire le orme devote di tutti i Nostri Maggiori? Calchiamole adunque con umiltà e con coraggio, e non dubitiamo.

Il giorno prescelto dalla SANTITA' DI NOSTRO SIGNORE è Mercoledì 17. Gennaro Vigilia della CATTEDRA DI S. PIETRO, e farà giornata di digiuno, come nelle Vigilie di Precetto, per tutto il Clero Secolare, e per tutte le Persone Religiose dell' uno, e dell' altro Sesso, quando non siano legittimamente impediti. Alli Secolari però non si prescrive, ma si consiglia quale opportuno mezzo di Penitenza.

La Mattina poi dello stesso Mercoledì circa le ore 16 si farà la solenne Processione dalla Chiesa di S. Maria in Vallicella alla Basilica Vaticana; e farà composta da tutto il Clero Secolare, e Regolare solito intervenire alla grande Processione del *Corpus Domini*, e si porterà alla vista di tutti, la Venerabile Antichissima, e Prodigiosa Immagine del SANTISSIMO SALVATORE alla quale faranno unite la Miracolosa Effigie di S. MARIA IN PORTICO, e quelle Venerande CATENE da cui fu avvinto il Principe degli Apostoli nella prima persecuzione mossa dalle potenze infernali, e dall' umana malizia; e dalle quali, come negli Atti Apostolici si racconta, fu dall' Onnipotenza Divina istantaneamente disciolto.

Dovranno però tutti studiarfi d'intervenire alla Processione medesima, ma con sentimento interno di vera compunzione, non per curiosità, o con tumulto, ma con modestia, umiltà, e divozione; accompagnando con cuore contrito le pubbliche Preci di Santa Chiesa, che è il fine, per cui sono istituite le Sagre Processioni, o recitando privatamente il S. Rosario.

Quelli,

Quelli, che non intervengono alla Processione, potranno o nelle Chiese, o dalle stesse loro Case unirsi spiritualmente alle predette pubbliche Orazioni, recitando per il medesimo fine o li Sette Salmi Penitenziali, o la terza parte del Rosario, nel tempo, che sentiranno le Campane di tutte le Chiese, le quali a tal effetto dovranno suonarsi in quella mattina dalle ore diecisette, fino al mezzo giorno, quando appunto farà per compirsi la Processione. Le Campane medesime si suoneranno la sera precedente Martedì 16. dall' Ave Maria ad un' ora di notte per dare il segno dell' imminente Funzione.

Giunti che faranno li Sagri Monumenti in S. Pietro si deporranno sopra l'Altare Papale, e resteranno esposti almeno per otto giorni alla Publica venerazione. Per la quale si porteranno in quei giorni processionalmente i Capitoli delle Basiliche, e delle Collegiate, ficcome anche tutti gli Ordini Religiosi, e le Confraternite secondo la distribuzione, che ne farà fatta, cantando, o recitando Salmi, o le Litanie de' Santi, o la Terza parte del Rosario.

In ordine poi alle persone Regolari dell' uno, e dell' altro sesso obligate anche a perpetua clausura, ed a tutti gli altri tanto Laici, che Ecclesiastici, e ristretti in carcere, o che per qualunque infermità corporale, o altro legittimo impedimento non potranno eseguire le opere di sopra espresse, o alcuna delle medesime, la SANTITA' SUA permette, che un Confessore approvato, o da approvarsi dopo la presente pubblicazione, possa commutare le suddette, in altre opere pie: prorogarle ad altro prossimo tempo, ed imporre loro ciò che potranno eseguire.

Di più esorta la SANTITA' SUA ciascheduno di qualsivoglia Ordine, e condizione a frequentare in quei giorni la visita della Basilica Vaticana, non solo con cuore veramente contrito, ma anco con segni esteriori di umiltà, e di  
penitenza,



penitenza, in maniera che cia scheduno veda, che si v`a a chiedere perdono, e misericordia; E per`o suggerisce l'andare a piedi a chi pu`o, o almeno senza alcun fasto; e singolarmente ammonisce le Donne ad usare abiti modeste, e senza vani abbigliamenti, in forma da placare, e non da irritare maggiormente il Signore.

Ordina parimente a tutti li Superiori di Religioni, e Congregazioni dell' uno, e dell' altro Sesso, che in questo tempo si studino di fare s`i di giorno, come di notte particolari Orazioni, Penitenze, ed altre Divozioni, che, come di persone specialmente elette da Dio, spera SUA SANTITA', che siano per essere tanto pi`u proficue per i bisogni presenti della Santa Chiesa.

Queste buone opere non resteranno senza ricompensa Spirituale, mentre la SANTITA' SUA a tutti li Fedeli dell' uno, e dell' altro Sesso, che intervengono divotamente alla predetta solenne Processione, ovvero durante il tempo degli accennati giorni visiteranno nella Basilica di San Pietro li sopradetti Sagri Monumenti, con recitare avanti di essi li Sette Salmi Penitenziali, ovvero la terza parte del Rosario; se in oltre digiuneranno in uno di detti giorni a loro arbitrio, e daranno qualche elemosina a' Poveri, secondo che a ciascheduno suggerir`a la propria divozione, e finalmente si confesseranno, e comunicheranno durante detto tempo tu qualsivoglia Chiesa a loro arbitrio, con pregare il Signore Iddio secondo le accennate pie intenzioni di NOSTRO SIGNORE, concede la SANTITA' SUA Indulgenza Plenaria, in forma di Giubileo, con le medesime facult`a alli Confessori, gi`a accordate nell' Invito Sagro de' 5. del corrente Mese, e da durare tutto il d`i 2. del prossimo Febrajo.

Inoltre a chiunque in detti giorni visiter`a la Basilica di S. Pietro, recitando avanti li detti Sagri Monumenti la nota Orazione, che comincia: *Ante oculo tuos Domine*

*&c.*

Èc. ; o in luogo di essa reciterà dieci volte il *Pater noster*, e l'*Ave Maria*, pregando come sopra, concede la SANTITA' SUA una volta per ciascun giorno l' Indulgenza di dieci Anni, e altrettante Quarantene.

Di più a tutti quelli, che in ciascheduno de' suddetti giorni nel tempo del solito suono delle Campane la sera, o pure in altra ora che sia loro più commoda, reciteranno genuflessi li Sette Salmi Penitenziali, ovvero la Terza parte del Rosario, come sopra, concede la SANTITA' SUA per ciascun giorno Indulgenza di Anni Sette, e altrettante Quarantene; ed a chi continuerà la medesima devozione per tutti li detti giorni, assegna le medesime Indulgenze, che si acquistano nel Visitare le Sette Chiese di Roma.

Tutte, e ciascuna delle soprannominate Indulgenze concede la SANTITA' SUA, che possano applicarsi per modo di suffragio alle Anime benedette del Purgatorio.

Queste sono le Nostre armi o Romani, Sante armi e pacifiche, perchè non recano morte, ma vita, e vita eterna a chi ben le maneggia, ed anzi a quei medesimi non di rado, contro i quali s' impugnano.—*Hi in Curribus & hi Equis, Nos autem in nomine Domini*—Costanza adunque nel ben' operare e fiducia, giacchè Dio medesimo per bocca del Salmista ci fa cuore con quelle consolanti parole—*Invoca me in die tribulationis tuae, eripiam te, et magnificabis me*—Sì che invocandovi a dovere oh gran Dio, potremo noi pure magnificarvi col Regio Profeta—*Quoniam tu percussisti omnes adversantes mihi sine causa, dentes peccatorum contrivisti. Domini est salus et super populum tuum benedictio tua*—E così sia.

Dato dalla Nostra solita Residenza. Questo dì 15. Gennaro 1798.

G. M. CARD. VICARIO.

FILIPPO CANONICO LIBERTI SEGRETARIO.

No. II.

No. II\*.

EDITTO

*GIUSEPPE del Titolo di S. Pietro in Vincoli della S. R. C.  
Prete Card. Doria Pamphily, e della Santità di N. S.  
PAPA PIO SESTO Segretario di Stato.*

**L**LA SANTITA' DI NOSTRO SIGNORE, sempre intenta e sempre premurosa della quiete, e della sicurezza de' proprj amatissimi Sudditi, non può tratternerfi dall' aprire ai medesimi il Paterno suo Cuore in una circostanza, nella quale la loro quiete appunto e la loro sicurezza potrebbero alterarsi. Romani, faggi e virtuosi Romani, è il vostro amantissimo Sovrano e Padre, che per nostro mezzo vi parla. Egli vi fa sapere, ch' è prevenuto dell' avvicinamento dell' Armata Francese alla volta di questa Capitale, ed è assicurato che la stessa non viene ostilmente contro di Voi. Di nulla temete dunque, e vi serva di conforto e di quiete la di lui presenza. Pieno Egli di fiducia nella rettitudine e nella generosità della Repubblica, nella moderata e prudente condotta de' suoi Generali, di nulla teme; ed animato dal più tenero affetto per Voi, non vi abbandona, e non saprebbe giammai abbandonarvi in qualunque occasione, nella quale vi scorgeffe esposti a qualche pericolo. Il vostro Sovrano il vostro Padre, lo ripetiamo, il Capo della Chiesa vi dá. come vedete, una nuova e segnalata riprova del proprio affetto; ma non può dispensarsi dal rammentarvi al tempo stesso il vostro dovere. Il vostro dovere è quello di uniformare la vostra fiducia a quella di SUA SANTITA', e di evitare ogni incontro, nel quale si possa anche sospettarne. Dovrete non solo non recare la menoma offesa nè in fatti nè in parole a qualunque In-

\* Referred to in page 19.

dividuo della Nazione Franceſe ſia Militare ſia Privato, come agli Individui d' ogni altra Nazione; ma ufare ai medefimi ogni tratto di urbanità, e moſtrare ad Eſſi col voſtro contegno, e dar loro una conferma dell'armonia, e dell' amicizia, che il SANTO PADRE conſerva, e vuol conſervare verſo la Republica. Sappiate, e ſappiatelo, Romani, per voſtra ſicura guida, che da tale contegno dipende principalmente la voſtra quiete, la voſtra ſicurezza.

All' oggetto di conſervarla tutti impiega NOSTRO SIGNORE i mezzi, che ſono in lui : ma più che in queſti confida nel voſtro attaccamento alla Patria, nell' amore che dovete avere a Voi ſteſſi, e alle voſtre famiglie, e nella voſtra docilità alle di lui provvide, e ſalutari inſinuazioni.

Vuole SUA SANTITÀ' luſingarſi di ottenere, anzi che dal timore, dal voſtro affetto, e dalla voſtra riconoſcenza un fine coſì intereſſante : ma è tale la preſente circonſtanza, che ſe qualcuno, o qualcuni non ricordevoli del proprio dovere, ed ingrati all' amore di SUA BEATITUDINE, ſi laſciaſſero traſportare ad offendere ni qualſivoglia modo g'Individui della Nazione Franceſe, ed a ſmentire il nome Romano con mancare alle leggi di oſpitalità, o in altra maniera alteraſſero la quiete pubblica, non potrà con ſuo diſpiacere non riguardarli, e non punirli irremiſſibilmente come Rei di Stato con la pena di morte.

Ordina pure, e comanda SUA SANTITÀ', che nelle pubbliche Piazze, e Strade, ne' Caffè, e nelle Oſterie non ſi formino combricole, e non ſi tengano diſcorſi ſugli affari correnti ; aſſoggettando i Traſgreſſori alle pene comminate in altri conſimili Editti.

Vi aſſicuriamo in fine, che SUA BEATITUDINE pone in opera le più efficaci fue cure per conciliare le preſenti vertenze, onde vi efortiamo vivamente a ripoſare tranquilli full' impegno, e vero amore dell'ottimo Sovrano.

Ed il presente Editto affisso, e publicato nei Luoghi soliti di Roma obblighi, ed astinga ciascuno come se gli fosse stato personalmente presentato, Dato dalle Stanze del Vaticano questo di 9. Febraro, 1798.

G. CARD. DORIA PAMPHILJ.

*Die, Mense, et Anno, quibus supra supradictum Edictum affixum, et publicatum fuit ad valvas Curiae Innocentianae in Aedibus Campi Florae, ac in aliis solitis, et consuetis Urbis per me Josephum Pelliccia Apost. Curs.*

Felix Castellacci Magist. Curs.

---

No. III.

DISCOURS PRONONCÉ AU CAPITOLE PAR LE  
CITOYEN ALEXANDRE BERTHIER, GÉNÉ-  
RAL EN CHEF DE L'ARMÉE D'ITALIE.

*Le 27. Pluviose An. 6<sup>e</sup>. de la République Française.*

**M**ANES de Caton, de Pompée, de Brutus, des Cicérons, des Hortensius, recevez l'hommage des Français libres, dans le Capitole où vous avez tant de fois destendu les droits du peuple et illustré la République Romaine.

Ces enfans des Gaulois, l'olivier de paix à la main, viennent dans ce lieu auguste, y rétablir les autels de la liberté dressés par le premier des Brutus.

Et vous, Peuple Romain, en reprenant vos droits légitimes, vous avez senti quel est le sang qui coule dans vos veines; vous avez jeté les yeux sur les monumens de gloire qui vous environnent.

Vous reprenez votre antique grandeur et les vertus de vos pères.

No. IV.

## No. IV.

*LIBERTÉ.**ÉGALITÉ.*

## ARMÉE D'ITALIE

Au Quartier Général devant Rome, le 27. Pluviose, VI  
année de la République Française, une et indivisible.

Le Citoyen Alexandre Berthier, Général en Chef.

**L**E Peuple Romain est rentré dans les droits de la Souveraineté, en proclamant son indépendance, en se donnant le Gouvernement de l'ancienne Rome, en se constituant République Romaine.

Le Général en Chef de l'Armée Française en Italie déclare, au nom de la République Française, qu'il reconnoit la République Romaine indépendante, et qu'elle est sous la protection spéciale de l'Armée Française.

Le Général en Chef de l'Armée reconnoit au nom de la République Française le Gouvernement Provisoire qui lui est proposé par le Peuple Souverain.

En conséquence toute autre autorité temporelle émanée de l'ancien Gouvernement du Pape est supprimé, et n'exercera plus aucune fonction.

Le Général en Chef fera toutes les Dispositions nécessaires pour assurer au Peuple Romain son indépendance. Pour que son Gouvernement soit bien Organisé, pour que les nouvelles Loix soient basées sur la Liberté et l'Égalité, il prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer le bonheur du Peuple Romain.

Le Général Français Cervoni est chargé de pourvoir à la police, et à la sûreté de la Ville de Rome, ainsi que d'installer le nouveau Gouvernement.



La République Romaine reconnue par la République Française comprend tout le pays qui étoit resté sous l'autorité temporelle du Pape après le traité de Campo-Formio.

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER.

Roma 15. Febbrajo 1798. primo dì della Libertà proclamata nel Foro Boario, e ratificata sul Campidoglio col Libero voto emesso in voce, ed in scritto da innumerevoli Cittadini.

---

No. V.

*LIBERTÀ.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

17. Febbrajo, Anno I della Repubblica Romana, una ed indivisibile.

Il Dipartimento de' Prefetti di Polizia.

AL POPOLO SOVRANO.

**I**L fondamento della Libertà Politica è l'effatta osservanza della Religione, e della Legge, sotto la cui tutela entra in modo speciale un Popolo libero. In argomento di questa verità si fa al Sovrano Popolo di Roma manifesto, che domani ad ora commoda si canterà Messa Cardinalizia e solenne nell' Altare della Tribuna dell' Augusto Tempio del Vaticano colla giuliva intonazione del TE DEUM. E perciò invitato il devoto e libero Popolo Romano d'intervenirvi, affine di ringraziare a voce ilare l'Altissimo che è il supremo Autor di Religione e di Libertà.

VISTO DAL GENERALE COMMANDANTE  
A ROMA

CERVONI.

*N. Corona Pref.*

*Martelli Segret.*

No. VI.



No. VI.

*LIBERTÉ.**EGALITÉ.*

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LES OFFICIERS DE L'ARMÉE DE ROME AU  
GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF.

CITOYEN GÉNÉRAL,

**L**A marche rapide de l'armée d'Italie sur Rome afin de venger l'affassinat commis sur la personne du Général Duphot, est une marque certaine du dévouement sincère de tous les Français à se sacrifier pour la liberté le bonheur de leur patrie. Cependant plusieurs individus revêtus des pouvoirs courent les maisons les plus riches de la ville en enlèvent les effets les plus précieux, sans vouloir en donner aucuns réçus. Des pareils crimes ne peuvent rester impunis, ils crient vengeance, et deshonnorent le nom Français, qui plus que jamais est fait pour être respecté de l'univers. Oui, nous le jurons en face de l'Eternel dans le temple duquel nous sommes assemblés, nous desavouons toute espoliation faite dans la Ville de Rome et autres lieux des Etats ci-devant Ecclesiastiques. Nous vouons haine et mepris aux vils individus qui s'en sont rendus coupables ; nous jurons aussi de cesser des aujourd'hui d'être les instrumens de tous les monstres qui abusent de notre bravoure et de notre courage.

Le Soldat et l'Officier souffrent dans la misère la plus profonde, faute de solde ; cependant les moyens sont grands, il y a la caisse plusieurs millions, il n'en faut pas plus de trois pour acquitter ce qui est dû. Nous deman-

dons que la folde foit acquitée, *et cela dans les 24 heures.* Les états font faits dans chaque Corps, en conféquence le travail fera prompt pour la folde ordinaire, et pour le rappel de folde depuis le mois de Prairial dernier *dans les deux fois 24 heures.* Nous demandons auffi que les effets enlevés fous divers pretextes aux maifons et églifes appartenants aux puiffances étrangères avec lesquelles nous fommes en paix, foient remis defuite, et que tous ces mêmes édifices foient rétablis dans leur état primitif avant notre entrée dans Rome. Independamment de la folde nous perfiftons à demander vengeance des vols faits dans Rome par des *monftres gradés et des administrations dévaftratives et corrompues, plongées nuit et jour dans le luxe et la debauche.* Vous avez, Citoyen Général, toute l'autorité en main, vous pouvez fevir contre les Brigands, qui encore une fois nous defhonnorent ; et nous vous le difons franchement faite par vous d'arrêter les excès qui exiftent, et les auteurs de ceux qui ont exiftés, nous rejetons fur vous le defhonneur qui nous menace, parceque vous ferez cenfé partager le crime. Nous aimons à croire cependant que vous êtes pur, et que votre conduite ultérieure nous le prouvera. Comme on pourrait bien denaturer les principes que nous profefions dans notre adrefle, nous vous prévenons que nous en enverons copie au Directoire, et que nous la faisons inférer dans tous les journaux de la République Françaife, nous la faisons de plus imprimer dans les deux langues et afficher dans Rome, pour prouver au Peuple Romain notre innocence fur les crimes déjà commis.

Si vous êtes jaloux, Citoyen Général, d'emporter notre eftime avec vous (c'est à dire celle de l'armée), vous nous rendrez la juftice la plus prompte et la plus complete.

Salut et refpect.

(*Suivent trois pages de Signatures.*)

No. VII.

LIBERTÉ.

ÉGALITÉ.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE ;  
HONNEUR.*Les Officiers de l'Armée de Rome représentant la dite Armée,*

AUX CITOYENS ROMAINS.

CITOYENS,

**L**A démarche vigoureuse que nous avons faite hier autant pour sauver notre honneur, que pour punir les Brigands qui ont voulu le ternir, a dû vous convaincre que ce n'est point l'Armée qui a exercée dans votre Ville les brigandages qui s'y font commis ; mais seulement quelques Individus en horreur. Pour parvenir au but, que nous nous sommes proposés, c'est à dire, pour frapper les coupables atteints déjà de la voix publique, nous vous invitons à venir déclarer sur le Champ à la Rotonde ce qui à été donné par vous en argent, meubles, effets, bijoux et chevaux, avec reçu ou sans reçu ; ce qui vous a été extorqué ou pris en conséquence de la contribution frappée. Vous ne devez rien craindre d'un aveu, que vous devez à la vengeance du crime ; vous avez la protection de l'Armée ; elle vaut sans doute mieux que celle d'une poignée de voleurs, qui bientôt feront punis. Ce qu'on vous demandera légitimement, et dont on vous donnera des reçus bons et valables et faits par qui de droit, vous le fournirez. Nous voulons vous donner la Liberté, mais nous ne voulons pas qu'on vous pille.

*Les Membres du Bureau Général.*

K 4

No. VIII.

No. VIII.

E D I T T O

*LIBERTA'.**EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA, UNA  
E INDIVISIBILE.

**L**A salute della Repubblica è nella circostanza di richiamare alla maggiore energia le Leggi, e alla massima severità la lor osservanza.

Qualunque persona tentasse cospirare e congiurare contro la Libera Sovranità del Popolo Romano, e contro le autorità in di lui nome costituite farà reo di lesa Nazione: refterà sottoposto a un Processo Militare: verrà punito colla perdita di tutti i Beni e colla pena di morte.

Di tal reità si dichiara colpevole chiunque o con parole o con dei scritti e delle Stampe anonime o con adunanze segrete, o con false notizie o in altro qualsivoglia modo eccita l'animo di un Cittadino a sollevarsi colla voce e coi fatti contro la Repubblica e di lei Governo, e richiamare l'antica tirannia.

Socio della stessa reità dovrà essere giudicato chiunque effendone consapevole, benchè non complice, non ne denunzi sul momento e faccia palesi al Governo della Repubblica gli Autori.

Colla prova dei due soli testimonj degni di fede refterà convinto ogni reo, e foccio del Delitto sulla prova di un sol Testimonio amminicolato farà egli punibile  
con

con pena straordinaria 26. Febbraro 1798. Anno I. Repubblicano.

Per ordine dei Cittadini Confoli  
Pierelli Ministro della Giustizia.

---



---

No. IX.

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

— **L**A Tassa dovrà pagarfi nel modo seguente :

Dalli Possessori di una rendita annua, sopra i Scudi Diecimila, si pagheranno per se, e loro Figli scudi Dieci per fazione.

Dalli Possessori di una rendita minore di Scudi Diecimila, o maggiore di Scudi Cinquemila, scudi cinque per se, e loro Figli.

Dalli Possessori di una rendita minore di Scudi Cinquemila, e maggiore di Scudi Mille, scudo uno.

Dalli pubblici Banchieri, Scudi Sei per se, e loro Figli.

Dai Mercanti, che nel fine del passato Governo, diedero l'affegna de' loro Capitali, in somma maggiore di Scudi Ventimila, scudo uno per ciascuno.

Dai Conventi, e Monasteri dell' uno, e dell' altro sesso, eccettuati i Mendicanti si pagaranno baj. 40. per ogni Persona addetta al Convento, e Monastero, senza distinzione di Età.

Dagli Ecclesiastici di qualunque età, che godono un annua rendita, superiore a scudi mille, scudi dieci per Fazione.

Dagli Ecclesiastici parimente di qualunque età, che godono

godono un' annua rendita, non inferiore a scudi cinquecento scudi cinque per Fazione.

Dagli Ecclesiastici, che hanno una rendita minore di scudi cinquecento, o maggiore di scudi duecento, scudo uno.

Da tutti gli altri, o Laici, o Ecclesiastici baj. quaranta.

Il pagament o si dovrà fare da ognuno in moneta effettiva corrente di Rame.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Il Presidente del Consolato*

G. de Matthæis

Dal Consolato

*Per Bassal Segretario del Consolato*

*Per Copia conforme*

E. Visconti.

Pierelli

Ministro della Giustizia, e Polizio.



No. X.

*LIBERTÀ.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

**I** Confoli Romani sentito il rapporto del Comitato delle Suffistenze relativamente alli Carbonari, tagliatori di legna ed altri lavoranti del Regno di Napoli, in cui si esprime che questi abbiano abbandonato i loro lavori per timore di non poter ritornare alle loro Case dopo di averli terminati, o di non esser pagati in moneta del loro Paese, Decretano.

Che tutti i lavoranti del Regno che verranno per li sudetti lavori avranno piena et intiera libertà di tornare alle

alle loro Cafe nel momento che vorranno, che a tal effetto faranno loro accordati i Passaporti necessarj delle autorità Costituite, e che i loro lavori faranno pagati puntualmente nella moneta e nella maniera convenuta.

Riganti Prefidente

Costantini Console

Angelucci Console

D'ordine de' Consoli della Repubblica Romana

Il Segretario Generale Baffal.

No. XI.

*LIBERTÉ.*

*EGALITÉ.*

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANCOISE.

ARMÉE D'ITALIE.

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER, GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF,

*Au Quartier Général de Rome ;*

*le 30. Pluviose, an 6me.*

**L**E Général en Chef, convaincu que le Papier-monnoye est la source de beaucoup de calamités publiques, qu'il pese principalement sur le peuple et sur sa subsistance, et qu'il extrêmement urgent de porter un prompt remède à l'abus que le Gouvernement de Rome a fait des Cédules :

ORDONNE

1. Qu'à datter de la publication du présent ordre toute fabrication de Cedules cessera, et qu'il sera fait un recensement de toutes celles qui sont dans la circulation.

2. Que



2. Que les Presses, Timbres et Caractères qui ont servi à la fabrication des Cedulae, seront brisées et jetées publiquement dans le Tibre.

3. Que tous les papiers, ainsi que les Cedulae retirées de la circulation et éteintes, seront livrées aux flammes.

4. Qu'il sera sur le champ mis en vente publique pour Quatre Millions d'écus en biens Camereaux, et Six Millions d'écus en biens Religieux, dont les Acquereurs pourront payer quatre cinquièmes un Cedulae, et un cinquième en Argent.

5. Qu'il sera également pris des mesures promptes, pour parvenir à retirer de la circulation les monnoyes de bas-aloi.

L'Administrateur des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté, il se concertera avec les Consuls pour l'exécution des deux derniers articles.

(Signé)

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER.

No. XII.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

I CONSOLI

DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA, UNA E INDIVISIBILE.

*Roma, 24. Ventoso, anno 6. della Repubblica Romana Primo*  
(14. Marzo 1798.)

**L'**ENORME massa del debito publico contratta dal passato tirannico, ambizioso, ed imbecille Governo, avendo prodotti i più terribili effetti nella publica economia e nel commercio, ha richiamati fin dal primo momento i rappresentanti

presentanti della Republica a combinare i mezzi più, ficuri, più giusti, e più efficaci per impedirne il progresso. Quindi è che i Consoli dopo le più profonde e mature considerazioni; e dopo i calcoli più esatti, hanno deliberato, e decretano.

## I.

Che siano abolite tutte le leggi finora emanate sulle Cedole.

## II.

Tutte le Cedole fin da questo giorno perderanno *tre quarti* del loro valore nominale, di qualunque somma esse siano. Una Cedola di Scudi *Cento*, per esempio, avrà corso per il valore di Scudi *Venticinque*, e così a proporzione tutte le altre Cedole *inferiori* o *superiori* agli Scudi *Cento*.

## III.

Tutti i debiti contratti *da due anni* fino a questo giorno, senza la special convenzione del pagamento in moneta reale, e così ancora tutti i depositi, faranno pagati in Cedole, colla diminuzione della metà sul loro valor nominale. I crediti poi maturati, e i depositi fatti da un anno fino a questo giorno, faranno pagati in Cedole, secondo l'intero loro valore nominale. e senza la riduzione della metà.

## IV.

I debiti posteriori a questa legge, come gli anteriori agli ultimi *due anni*, faranno pagati colle Cedole ridotte come nel secondo Articolo.

## V.

Sarà fra tre giorni stabilita una amministrazione di beni Nazionali ed Ecclesiastici, nella quale faranno posti anche i beni provenienti da soppressioni. Ogni proprietario di Cedole avrà il dritto d'indicare a questa Amministrazione i Beni che desidera acquistare, e l'amministrazione farà  
obbligata

obligata fulla richiesta del compratore di farla stimare in termine di *venti giorni*, e la vendita publica si farà all' incanto con Editti Invitorj dentro *il mese seguente*, colla prelazione, a prezzo uguale, del primo requirente. Si esporranno alla vendita publica anche i Beni enfiteutici Camerali, e del Patrimonio Ex-Gesuitico, preferendo sempre l' Enfiteuta attuale in parità di prezzo, e afficurandogli il compenso de' miglioramenti fatti nel fondo Enfiteutico.

## VI.

Tutte le Cedole che faranno date in pagamento de' sudditti fondi faranno pubblicamente bruciate, proclamando la loro quantità, e la provenienza dalla vendita fatta.

## VII.

Dal giorno della pubblicazione di questa legge gli Amministratori della Cassa Nazionale non avranno più facoltà di creare altre Cedole senza una legge espressa di tutta la Nazione legittimamente rappresentata.

## VIII.

La Cassa Nazionale non dovrà più ricevere alcun deposito.

## IX.

La moneta di rame da *quattro e da due bajocchi* perderà dopo *quindici giorni* dalla data del presente Decreto *il quarto* del suo valore nominale, e dopo *altri quindici giorni* si ridurrà *alla metà* del medesimo presente valore.

## X.

La moneta mista continuerà a diminuire il suo valore nominale colla distinzione, gradazione, e ne' termini prescritti dalla legge de' 28. Novembre 1797, del passato Governo.

## XI.

I pagamenti convenuti nelle divise monete erose o miste, e scaduti prima di questo giorno, si faranno secondo

do il valore di queste monete, corrente al tempo del contratto.

## XII.

I frutti de' *Luoghi di Monte* decorfi fino al presente giorno si pagheranno immediatamente colle *Cedole non ridotte*, ma secondo il loro antico *valore nominale*. Da questo giorno in poi i frutti de' *Luoghi di Monte* faranno ridotti *all' uno e mezzo per cento*; e fintantochè vi faranno *Cedole* si pagheranno con *Cedole di corso*, cioè valutate per il solo quarto del loro valore nominale. I frutti de' *Luoghi di Monte* cantanti a favore de' banchi della Pietà e di S. Spirito non faranno più pagati, restando annullato il credito. Rispetto agli altri *Debiti Camerali fruttiferi*, ne resta sospeso il pagamento per prenderne considerazione in appresso.

## XIII.

L'Esecuzione del presente Editto è rimessa al Ministro delle Finanze.

I Consoli della Repubblica Romana

Riganti Prefidente

Baffi

Bonelli

Costantini

Peffuti

Angelucci

Il Segretario Generale del Consolato Baffal.

*Approuvé. Le Général en Chef MASSENA.*

## No. XIII.

*LIBERTA.**EGUAGLIANZA.**24. Ventoso, anno I. della Repubblica Romana.*

## I CONSOLI.

**N**ELLE calamità, alle quali il passato Governo ha tirannicamente ridotta questa Città, e tutta la Nazione, i di lei Rappresentanti, benchè intenti con tutto lo spirito a procurare al Popolo di Roma, tanto benemerito della ricuperata libertà, i possibili sollievi, non possono per ora estendere le loro provvidenze, che ai seguenti Articoli. Perciò Decretano.

## I.

Che il prezzo dell' Olio sia ridotta dai Bajocchi trentasei a bajocchi ventotto il Bocale.

## II.

Che il prezzo del Sapone sia ridotto a bajocchi cinque la Libra.

## III.

Che sieno abolite tutte le Dogane di Piazza Navona, e la Gabella del Vino di Ripa grande.

## IV.

Che i prezzi di tutti gli altri generi di vettovaglie tariffati nel passato Governo rimangano per ora, e provisionalmente nella loro rigorosa osservanza, estirpato qualunque abuso de tolleranza,, e di negligenza dei passati Despoti.

V. La

## V.

La Municipalità di Roma è incaricata dell' esecuzione del presente Decreto, che farà stampato ed affisso.

	Riganti, Prefidente
	Angelucci, Confole
Approvato dal Generale	Coftantini, Confole
in Capo MASSENA.	Bonelli, Confole
	Baffi, Confole
	Peffuti, Confole
Il Segretario Generale del Confolato Baffal.	

---

No. XIV.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

*Al Quartiere Generale di Roma li 25. Ventofò, anno 6. della Repubblica Francefe, una e indivifibile.*

**MASSENA, GENERALE IN CAPO,**

AI CITTADINI CONSOLI DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

**L'**EDITTO relativo alle Cedole, eccitando, Cittadini Confoli, li più vivi richiami, vogliate bene ordinarne fubito la revoca, per prenderne con matura cognizione tal' altra determinazione, che le circoftanze potranno efiggere. Fate in modo che la revoca poffa aver' effetto quefta notte, per effere affiffa domani mattina.

*Salute e Fraternità,*

**MASSENA.**

*Roma 26. Ventofò, Anno I. della Repubblica Romana.*

L

**I COSOLI**

I COSOLI decretano, che la fudetta Lettera fia efeguita immediatamente.

Riganti, Confole Prefid.

Bonelli, Confole,

Baffi, Confole

Peffuti, Confole

Coftantini, Confole

Angelucci, Confole

---

No. XV.

PROCLAMA.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

ENNIO VISCONTI,

MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI INTERNI DELLA REPUBBLICA  
ROMANA.

**I**L vuoto delle Caffè pubbliche, la ruina, e la difperfone de' Fondi Nazionali, trifta eredità delle rapaci o inette amministrazioni del Governo paffato, forzano il Governo Proviforio della Repubblica, nella concorrenza fimultanea di tanti impegni e doveri, a ricorrere alle foftanze private per chiederne qualche foccorfo a fronte della mole enorme delle pubbliche fpefe. I buoni Cittadini incontreranno volentieri qualche fagrifizio, che fatto fpontaneamente, o prefentato dalle mani medefime de proprietarj, diviene più patriotico, ed infieme rifparmia alla caffè pubblica le fpefe non picciole d'una particolare efazione, ed amministrazione. Affrettatevi dunque, o Cittadini di recare a follievo di quei valorofi Soldati, che hanno sparfo  
il



il fangue e 'l sudore per voi, quella quantità di oggetti di vestiario che basti a provvederne prontamente ed abbondantemente le urgenze, mostrate con generose e libere sottoscrizioni, che il Governo mai non s'inganna quando riposa sul patriotismo, sulla generosità, sulla riconoscenza Repubblicana.

---

No. XVI.

*LIBERTÀ.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

ENNIO VISCONTI,

MINISTO DEGLI AFFARI INTERNI DELLA REPUBBLICA  
ROMANA.

*I Consoli m'ingiungono di recare a pubblica notizia il seguente Decreto estratto da' registri del Consolato nella Sessione del dì 11. Ventoso anno 6. della Repubblica Romana primo.*

DECRETO

**I**CONSOLI decretano, che si farà un proclama dal Ministro dell'Interno a tutti i Cittadini benefanti della Città di Roma, affinchè ogni famiglia somministri una quantità uguale alla Requisizione fatta per il bisogno dell'Armata Francese, come pure per la quantità delle calzette e cappelli che sono necessarj per lo stesso servizio.

ARTICOLO II.

Si aprirà per ciò una sottoscrizione volontaria, che farà ricevuta dal Commisario già nominato per le dichiarazioni da farsi in ogni Rione dagli individui del Clero Secolare, e Regolare.

ARTICOLO

## ARTICOLO III.

Se le sottoscrizioni volontarie non fornissero le quantità necessarie al bisogno dell' Armata, se ne farà dallo stesso Ministro una relazione al Consolato affinchè possa imporre ai Cittadini una contribuzione in natura, proporzionata alle loro facultà.

## ARTICOLO IV.

Il Ministro dell' Interno è incaricato dell' esecuzione del presente Decreto che farà stampato ed affisso.

*Per Copia conforme all' Originale.*

Il Segretario Generale del Consolato  
della Repubblica Romana,  
BASSAL.

---

No. XVII.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA;

*28. Fiorile, Anno VI. dell' Era Repubblicana.*

## ORDINE DEL CONSOLATO.

**L**IL Consolato considerando, che i bisogni urgentissimi della Repubblica non soffrono idugio.

Contando dall' altra parte sul Civismo e sullo zelo Repubblicano de' Cittadini di questa Comune centrale.

In virtù dell' Articolo XXIV. della Legge dei 10. Germile, ordina

## I.

Che tutti gl' Abitanti della Comune di Roma daranno à titolo di prestito forzato la metà delle loro Posate d'Argento.

Che

## II.

Che tutti quelli, che non adempiranno quest' ordine nel termine di trè giorni consecutivi alla data del medesimo, faranno foggetti ad un doppio prestito sotto l'esecuzione militare.

## III.

Che dette Pofate faranno ricevute al Monte di Pietà, al Banco di S. Spirito, alla Casa dette delle Convertite al Corso, e à quella del Gesù.

## IV.

Che i Cittadini, i quali ne' detti fiti riceveranno il prestito delle Pofate, daranno à ciascuno un Riscontro del peso e valore di detti effetti stimati in piastre.

## V.

Il Consolato autorizza tutti i Questori e la Tesorìa Nazionale à ricevere detti Riscontri; pel loro valore nominale come moneta fina.

## VI.

Che que' Cittadini, i quali non vorranno erogarli in tal maniera, potranno nel termine di due Mesi riceverne l'equivalente ò in Cedole corrente secondo la valuta del giorno, ò in moneta di rame à lor piacimento.

## VII.

Il Ministro delle Finanze è incaricato di far' eseguire il presente Ordine.

Il Prefidente del Consolato

De Matthæis

Dal Consolato

Pel Segretario del Consolato

E. Visconti Console.

*Per Copia conforme*

Il Ministro delle Finanze

Bufalini.

FINIS.



#### ERRATA.

- Page 21, *for* Porto del Popolo, *read* Porta del Popolo.  
29, *for* this side the Tiber, *read* the west side of the Tiber.  
62, *for* Convertiti, *read* Convertite.  
69, *for* relationship, *read* relation.  
101, *for* Buffolini, *read* Bufalini.  
112, *for* April 20, *read* April 29.







