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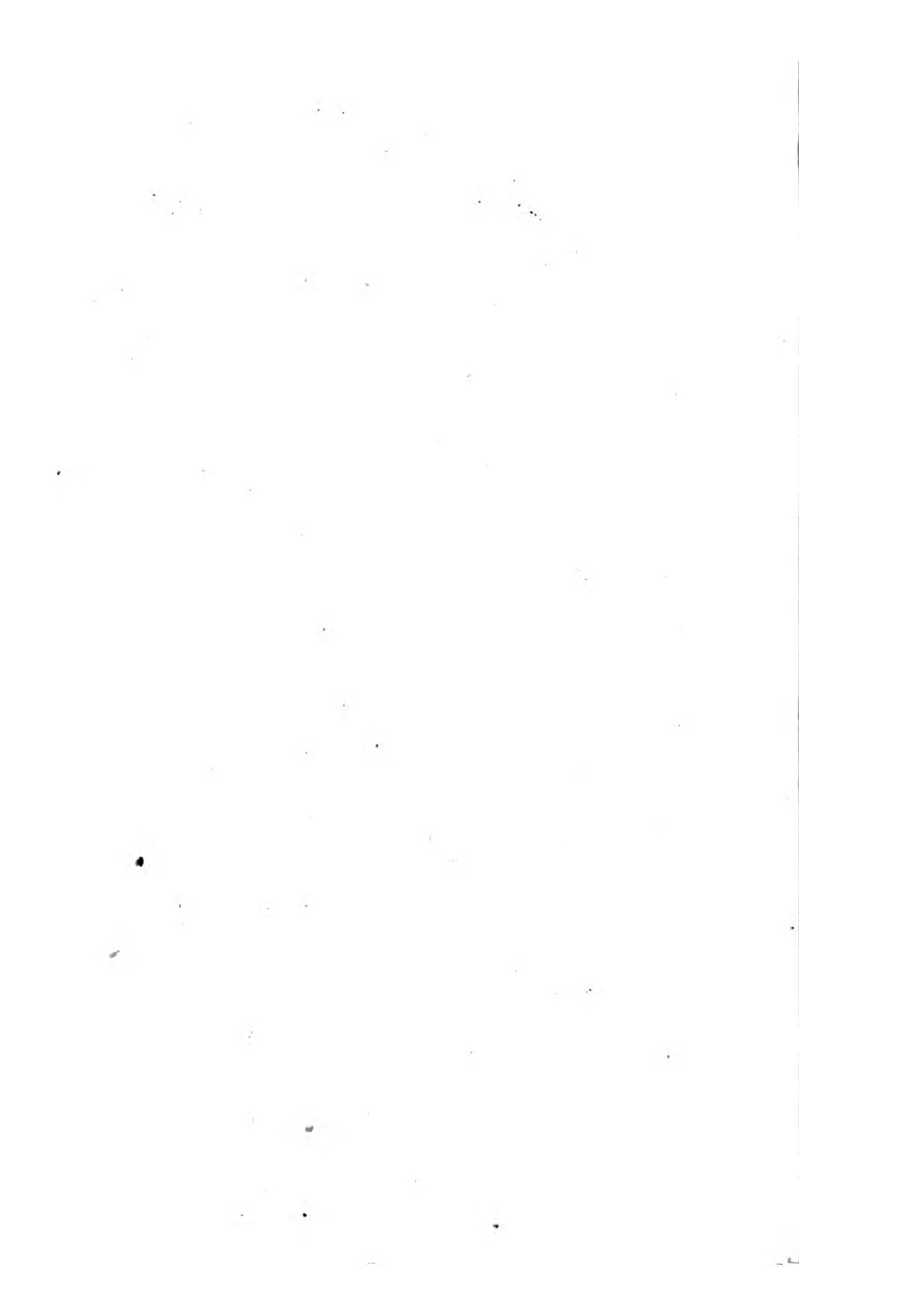




To the Bodleian Library,

From the Author

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THE  
SUBVERSION  
OF THE  
PAPAL GOVERNMENT,  
&c. &c.









G. ANGELO  BRASCHII,

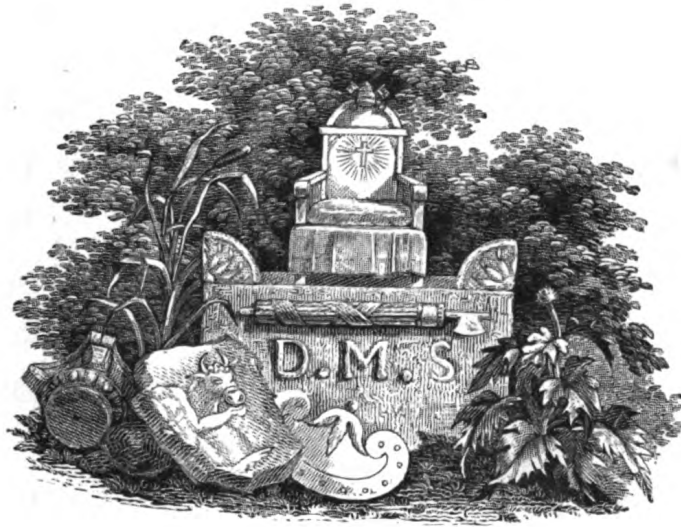
*Born at Cesena December 27 1717;*

*Elected to the Papacy, February 15. 1775;*

*De throned, February 15. 1798;*

*Died at Valence, August 29 1799*

A  
BRIEF ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SUBVERSION  
OF THE  
PAPAL GOVERNMENT.  
1798.  
*By R. DUPPA, Esq.*



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**Third Edition.**

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MDCCCVII.



## PREFACE.

THE approbation, with which two former editions of this work have been received, makes it now unnecessary to detail any further circumstances respecting it. It was written with the strictest attention to truth; the facts were recorded by one who was witness to the events, and its highest panegyric is, that, after a lapse of nine years, no part has been invalidated. “*Les Mémoires historiques et philosophiques sur Pie VI. et son Pontificat,*” by Azara the Spanish minister, resident at the court of Rome, not only confirm this account in all the essential particulars; but shew that the author might have characterized the invaders with still greater severity, if he had been less fearful of doing them injustice.

The original intention of this work was to give a complete view of the mode adopted by the Directory of the French Republic to subvert a regular Government, and to record such facts as might be subservient to general History. All incidents, unconnected with the chain of

#### PREFACE.

events, necessary to that end, were purposely omitted, that the catalogue of atrocities, which marked the progress of the French Revolution, might be increased as little as possible.

The present volume contains three illustrative prints of Trees of Liberty, erected in different parts of Rome; a Medal of Cardinal York, which he struck after his brother's death on assuming the title of Henry IX. King of England, and the letters which passed between him and Sir John Coxe Hippisley on his distress, occasioned by the subversion of the Papal Government. These are the material additions not before published. The Maps of Rome and the Ecclesiastical State have been improved, and an ornamental Title-page has been introduced. For the elegance of the present edition the Public is indebted to Mr. MURRAY, whose liberality has spared no expence to make it creditable to the English press.

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A BRIEF ACCOUNT  
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SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION.—DEATH OF GENERAL  
DUPHOT.

THE French revolution, which to the mind of a celebrated writer threatened the tranquillity of every government in Europe, has in its consequences proved to none more fatal than to that of the Ecclesiastical State. A corrupt people, and an exhausted treasury, were ill calculated to resist the arts and arms of a victorious enemy. But that divided policy which has rendered Italy the prey of every foreign invader,

proved on this occasion, the most destructive of its welfare, by exposing and baffling every attempt at opposition.

The Pope, indeed, must be exempted from any imputation of the selfish views, by which those who ought to have been his coadjutors were actuated; for, as early as the year 1792, on the French taking possession of Nice,<sup>a</sup> he charged his Nuncios at every court in Italy to represent the common danger, and proposed a defensive alliance for the general security. His proposition, however, was rejected. Foreign influence had too long directed their councils, and foreign aid maintained their security, for them to feel the shame of conquest or the dignity of independence. They continued their intrigues for petty interests, without being sensible of their pending destruction, or even availing themselves of that spirit of the people which was decidedly hostile to revolutionary measures.

<sup>a</sup> This city was taken possession of by General Anselm, the 29th of September, 1792, without resistance; his Sardinian Majesty having withdrawn his troops the preceding day.

Whilst the King of Naples employed his minister, Prince Belmonte, to solicit a peace with the Directory, he instructed the Marquis del Vasto to enter into a negociation at Rome for a defensive league with the Pope. An appearance of concern for the general safety of Italy was assumed, until the disposition of the French government was known; and when at length a separate peace was concluded at Paris, the treaty with his Holiness was abruptly broken off, though the terms for some time had been finally settled, and the ministerial signatures only postponed at the express desire of his Sicilian Majesty. To excuse this duplicity, the Pope was assured that Prince Belmonte had exceeded his powers, and that the peace with France would not be ratified at Naples. But it was afterwards declared that the Neapolitan minister had made some verbal terms with the Directory, in favour of the Papal dominions, which though not reduced to writing, would be certainly performed, and the ratification by the King took place the 10th of November, 1796.

Nor was this the strongest instance of a narrow and short-sighted policy in the Italian princes. Prince Braschi, the Pope's nephew, and the Archduke of Milan, fed and clothed the French army at the very time it was invading Piedmont, for the only visible purpose of amassing private wealth, notwithstanding their respective states were then at war with the Republic.<sup>b</sup> The temporizing conduct of their governors destroyed the confidence of the people, and in the result betrayed to an army of twelve thousand men, a tract of country peopled with more than as many millions.<sup>c</sup>

Although the conquest was at last rapid, the

<sup>b</sup> The thanks of the Directory were given to Prince Braschi for his services; and when he went to Tolentino as one of the commissioners, to negotiate the peace, he was embraced by General Buonaparte, and introduced to his Staff as citizen Braschi, to whom they had so many obligations in Piedmont. Such was the popular hatred entertained against the name of this prince, by the Roman people, that two infant children of his who were born soon after the arrival of the French, and died almost as soon as they were born, were carried for interment in the most secret manner by one of his domestics underneath his farrajolo, to avoid the probable tumult if the funeral had been publicly known.

<sup>c</sup> The population of the Ecclesiastical State was estimated at about two millions two hundred thousand.

When I left Rome in the beginning of June, 1798, the number

State of the Church sensibly declined from the commencement of the war. The peace of Tolentino,<sup>d</sup> which cost the Pope, among other concessions, three of his most productive Legations, and a considerable sum of money, reduced the government to the most serious, and pressing necessities. Yet the discontent of the people did not border upon any thing like disaffection, but wore the appearance of an anxious

of Republican troops in the city and in the whole of the ex-papal dominions, did not amount to more than between three and four thousand, of whom not five hundred were Frenchmen.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

The principal articles of this treaty were, that, the Pope should cede to the Republic the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

That, he should pay thirty-one millions of livres, in specie; but if the whole sum could not be raised, the deficiency to be supplied with jewels at a fair valuation.

That, he should furnish sixteen hundred horses completely caparisoned.

That, he should give a hundred pieces of sculpture and painting from the public museums and churches, to be selected by French commissaries appointed for that purpose. See Appendix, No. I.

That, he should grant a pension to the family of Basseville.

That, there should be a French garrison in Ancona; and, that, there should be a treaty of commerce concluded with France.

solicitude that those who possessed the power, should also exercise the ability of improving the ruined situation of affairs. The government, however, which under no circumstances had been distinguished for its energy, now became more weak as its difficulties increased.

Yet tottering as it was, it did not wholly lose sight of such individuals as were known actively to distinguish themselves, in promoting opinions, that were intended to strike at the root of its existence. To the honour of Citizen Cacault, the French minister, a plot was, through his means, discovered and frustrated, and the principal conspirators committed to prison. After this, the city maintained the utmost tranquillity, until he was recalled, and Citizen Joseph Buonaparte sent to take his place, as ambassador from the French Republic to the Holy See; who, conformably to his instructions, established himself at Rome, with an act of grace, extended to all those who were confined in prison, for, what was termed, their political opinions; and thus the Pope was made, sud-

denly to liberate the men, whom he was hesitating, how to punish.

The ambassador's palace, from this time, as might reasonably have been expected, became 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 those zealous sons of Liberty, to make new converts, and adherents to their cause.

To determine how far it would be just to implicate the ambassador in the riot that took place within his jurisdiction,\* on the 27th of December, would make it necessary for me to have a more intimate acquaintance with internal arrangements than I had an opportunity of knowing.

Buonaparte declared, in his letter to the Directory, after the death of Duphot, that he

\* Every minister at Rome, 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. The jurisdiction of the palace of the Spanish minister, in the Piazza di Spagna, included a population estimated at fourteen thousand persons.



had always discountenanced every measure that could have the least tendency to disturb the peace of the government ; but at the same time, he did not seem to recollect, that he had not long before, been the patron of a public fête, called a feast of liberty, set on foot by the most worthless characters in Rome ; expressly contrary to the wishes of the government, and not attended by any person of respectability, unless I might be permitted to except himself, who honoured the fête with his presence.<sup>f</sup>

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 patroles, 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

<sup>f</sup> A list of the principal persons who were present at this fête, was printed on the morrow and posted on the corners of the streets in the most conspicuous parts of the city.

afternoon of the 27th of December, some persons began to assemble together in the Longara,<sup>g</sup> opposite to the Corsini palace,<sup>h</sup> 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<sup>i</sup> amongst the Trasteverini, many of whom, after receiving the 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 secure. From, at first only murmuring their discontents to each other, concerning the dearness of provisions, and the like topics of the day, they proceeded to make public harangues, and pretended to shew clearly, by several texts of scripture, that the time was at hand to overthrow the existing government. An Abbé, well known, but whose name I do not at present

<sup>g</sup> The name of a street in Trastevere.

<sup>h</sup> The residence of Buonaparte.    <sup>i</sup> About three shillings, English.

recollect, took upon himself the office of explaining many miscellaneous quotations, which he introduced, as most apposite to the occasion, in order, if possible, to make their discussions wear the appearance of being sanctioned by religion.

Thus protected, as they considered themselves, by their situation, and being collected in force sufficiently strong, they began their operations, by taking possession of the guardhouses in the neighbourhood, and seizing the military arms. They next advanced to secure the bridge called Ponte Sisto, but met with such opposition from a patrol of horse, as obliged many to retire back into the Longara, and take 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 the room where they were sitting to enquire into the cause, and came down into the midst of the crowd, with their swords drawn, though, without any intention of hostility, for general Duphot

was seen pointing his to the ground, whilst he was calling out to the cavalry to speak with their commanding officer; but in the bustle and confusion of the conflict, it is more than probable he was not heard, or understood by those, to whom he addressed himself. During 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 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 riot was quelled; 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 his suite departed from Rome, leaving passports with the Spanish minister for all the resident French, to enable them immediately to quit the papal dominions; and with advice, that a moment was not to be lost in making use of them. The men, who had been released from prison by the in-

terference of the French Republic instantly withdrew into Tuscany, or concealed themselves in obscure places within the city, and tranquillity was restored. Every mind was now speculating with anxious solicitude, on the result of this event. A courier was dispatched to Paris; and Cardinal Braschi, the Pope's nephew, was sent to Naples to induce his Sicilian Majesty to take an active part, but without success.

In the letters, that passed upon this occasion, between the cardinal secretary Doria, and the French ambassador, may be traced, without difficulty, the real motives that caused this hasty departure of the French minister. The following extract from the Cardinal's dispatch to the Marquis Massimi, the Pope's minister at Paris, shews also, in language not to be misunderstood, the humiliated state of the Papal Government, and the near approach of its dissolution.

“ In an action between the insurgents and our troops, General Duphot was unfortunately killed. It was after this event, that the Citizen

Ambassador took the resolution of leaving Rome. I endeavoured, by the most urgent entreaties, to induce him to alter his resolution; but in spite of his friendship for me, he thought it due to his person and situation to take this step; and I have profited by this opportunity to write to you, and to send the letter by the Ambassador. I refer you to him for further information upon this subject; and I have such confidence in his integrity and veracity, that I neither can nor ought to doubt, that he will state the truth exactly to the Directory. The object of this letter is to desire you to wait upon the Directory, and to state to them, that the Holy Father feels the most sincere concern at an accident which he could neither foresee, nor prevent. You must not offer any satisfaction for this catastrophe, which has rendered the Holy Father, and all of us, inconsolable; but you must entreat the Directory, to point out what satisfaction they require: to ask it, and to obtain it, will be the same."

With such contrition and distress, as is manifest in this letter, it would be inconsistent

with common experience, to suppose that the Pope could have sought the means of thus prostrating himself at the feet of the Directory: but the truth is, from the peace of Tolentino, Rome was destined to be sacrificed at a future time, and that time was now come.<sup>k</sup>

<sup>k</sup> Some 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 took place in Rome, in which General Duphot was killed. Immediately, however, upon Buonaparte's leaving Rome, 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 were believed to have 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 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 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.

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 to be a matter of surprise, that those who know less, and believe more, should have felt themselves interested in a sign, that to them portended the salvation of their religion and their country. Of this opinion

I am the more strongly persuaded, since no steps were ever taken to apply or direct this religious phrenzy to the advantage of those who might otherwise have been suspected as the authors of it.<sup>a</sup>

It was now, however, when no embassy from foreign courts brought hope of assistance, and the State felt the near approach of its inevitable fall, that, as a last resource, his Holiness published a sacred invitation<sup>b</sup> to the people

<sup>a</sup> In the "Mémoires historiques et philosophiques sur Pie VI." A work written by Azara the Spanish minister resident at the Court of Rome, or from documents supplied by him: this weak contrivance of exciting public fanaticism, is attributed to Monsignore Galeppi.

<sup>b</sup> PROCLAMATION AND SACRED INVITATION.

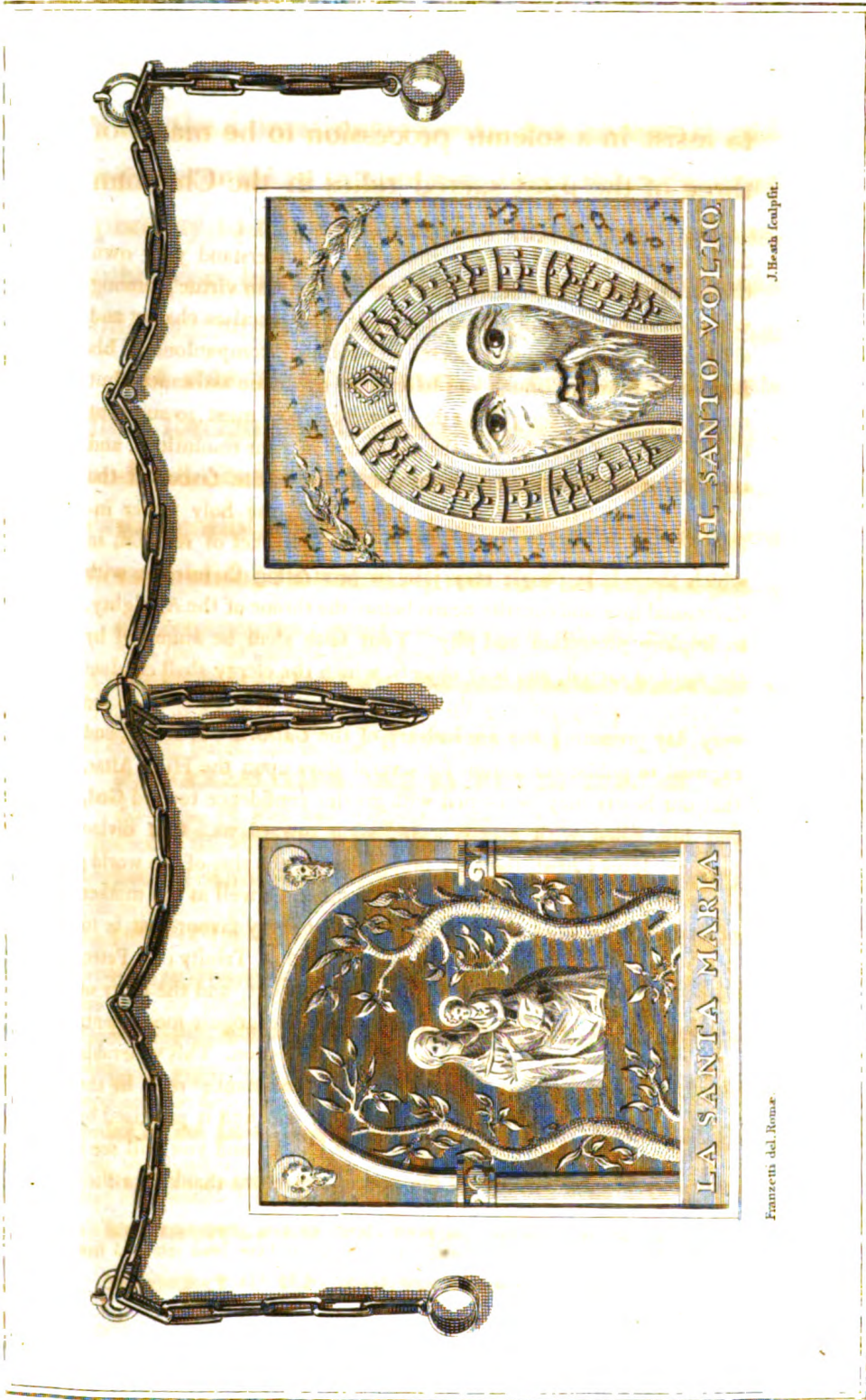
ATTEND, ye wise and religious Romans, who are so faithfully attached to the all-merciful God, and to your Sovereign, the visible head of the catholic church. You have already received from the common father of the faithful, the reigning High Pontiff, a paternal invitation to lift your voices to Heaven for succour under the dreadful calamities that have so recently taken place—and which are now, by singular misfortune, and through infernal malice, so fiercely aggravated—and you have docilely obeyed, crowding to the churches where a devout *Triduo*\* was celebrated. His Holiness proposed the divine word as the most efficacious means for the conversion of the heart, in order that you might more purely offer up your supplications to the throne of God; and you, holily hungering after life eternal, have inundated twelve great churches with undiminished numbers, and modestly bent an unrelaxed attention to the

\* Acts of devotion of three days' duration.

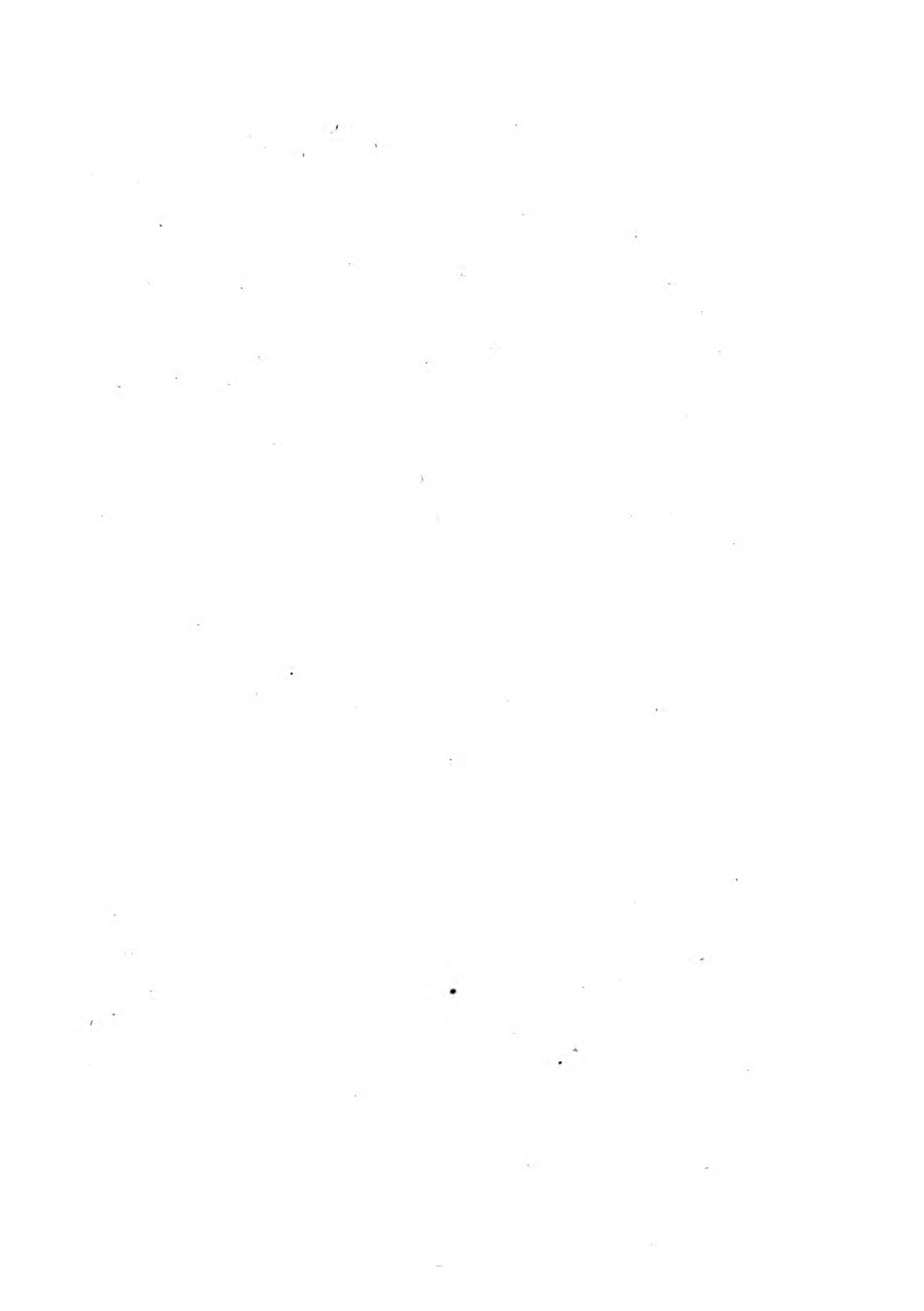
to assist in a solemn procession to be made of three of the most sacred relics in the Christian

doctrine of the sacred orators, the better to understand your own duties, to excite horror at sin, and love for christian virtue ; among which he does not vainly deceive himself, who practises charity and abstinence, as the two most secret and faithful companions of his Breviary. Romans, much you have done by divine assistance, but much also remains for you to do ; therefore you must so augment the penitence of your hearts, the constancy of your resolutions, and the fervour of your prayers, as to obtain the entire favour of the Most High, by irresistible piety. And behold, the holy father invites his affectionate children to a great external act of religion, in which the whole people may join in prostrating themselves with devotional love and contrite hearts before the throne of the Almighty, to implore protection and pity. Your faith shall be animated by the sight of sacred, and holy objects, which the clergy shall conduct with devout pomp publicly through the streets to S. Peter's, on the very day preceding the anniversary of the *Cathedra* \* of Rome, and exposed to public veneration for several days upon the High Altar, that our hearts may be turned with greater confidence toward God, and his, filled with greater compassion toward us. Our divine Saviour, Jesus Christ, the only propitiator for the sins of the world ; the most holy Virgin Mary, our dear mother, as well as the mother of God, and the most powerful mediatrix of every favour that is to be obtained from the sacred and holy individual Trinity ; S. Peter, the prince of the Apostles, the father, the support, and the glory of christian Rome ; are the subjects to which the august monuments appertain that are to be carried in solemn procession. This venerable rite has its origin even from the ancient covenant : read in the second and third Books of Kings, and you will find it practised by David and Solomon ; turn to the Book of Esdras, and you will see it fervently begged for, by all the people, to return thanks for their

\* The day on which the apostolic chair is said to have been removed from Antioch to Rome.



THE MIRACULOUS SUBJECTS CARRIED IN PROCESSION, TO AVERT THE FALL OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.



Church. The first was a portrait of Jesus Christ, called *il Santo Volto*, supposed to have

release from the Babylonian captivity; and, lastly, recollect the celebrated command made to Joshua by God himself, to conduct the Ark with religious pomp for seven days round the walls of Jericho. But the new covenant is so fruitful in such pious customs, that devout processions might be enumerated in every catholic church, especially in Rome, the mother and mistress of all the rest, where they are repeated many times a-year, and are always practised in general calamity and distressing necessities of the Church and State. Were there ever circumstances more grievous and urgent than the present? Were there ever stronger reasons than at this hour, for following in the devout path of our virtuous ancestors? Let us, therefore, tread in their steps with humility and courage, and not be doubtful of success.

The day appointed by his Holiness our Lord, is Wednesday, the 17th of January, being the vigil of the *Catedra*, which is to be observed as the vigils of *Precetto* \* by all the secular clergy, and by all the religious orders of both sexes, unless prevented by some unavoidable impediment. To the laity, however, we do not enjoin it as an obligation, but advise it as an appropriate means of penitence.

The morning of the same Wednesday, about ten o'clock, the solemn procession will begin from the church of La Santa Maria in Vallicella, and proceed to S. Peter's, attended by all the clergy, secular and regular, as in the grand procession of *Corpus Domini*. The venerable, most ancient, and wonderful portrait † of the most holy Saviour, will be carried open to public view, and also the miraculous picture of the Santa Maria in Portico, and the sacred chains wherewith the Prince of the Apostles was fettered in the first persecution made against him by infernal powers and human malice, and from

\* Such as are obligatory in the rubric of the catholic church.

† This picture was never shewn to the people, nor carried in procession but at times of the greatest national calamity and distress. In the year 1709, it was exhibited to prevent the consequences of a dreadful earthquake, since which, till now, it had never been exposed to the public.

in Portico; and the third was the chains that St. Peter was fettered with when imprisoned,

beside, one day is set apart for fasting, and observed by each individual as may be respectively most convenient, and alms are given to the poor, each according to his affiance in good works; and lastly, if they confess and receive the communion in any church, offering up prayers to the Lord God, as already piously directed by our Lord in the sacred invitation of the fifth of this month, and which is to be in force till the second of February; his Holiness grants full indulgence as in the year of Jubilee,\* with the same power to the Confessors.

In addition to which, any one in the aforesaid days who shall visit S. Peter's, reciting before the above-mentioned sacred monuments the prayer beginning—*Ante oculos tuos, Domine, &c.* or, in lieu of it, will repeat ten times the *Pater-noster*, and the *Ave-Maria*, praying as above, his Holiness grants for each time in each day an indulgence for ten years and forty days.

Further, to all those who recite kneeling the seven penitential psalms, or the third part of the Rosary as above, in each of the aforesaid days, at the usual time of the bells ringing in the evening, or at any other hour more convenient, his Holiness grants for each day an

\* The christians, at the close of the thirteenth century, instituted a feast called a Jubilee, for the remission of spiritual debts, as their ancestors, the Jews, had done before them, for the remission of such as were pecuniary and temporal.

The first solemnity of this kind was instituted by Boniface VIII. in the year 1294, and was celebrated in the year 1300, intended afterwards to be continued at the close of every succeeding century, but Clement VI. in the year 1343, shortened the time to fifty years, Urban VI. in 1389, to thirty-three years, because that was the age of Christ when he was crucified, and ultimately by Paul II. in 1475, the term of its revolution was reduced to twenty-five years. As the principal objects of this feast were to remind the whole catholic world of its christian duties, and with a munificent hand to dispense the forgiveness of sins, so there was an extended power for that purpose given to the Confessors. This religious festivity lasted a whole year, and if the Papal Government had preserved its seat in Rome, the next Jubilee would have commenced with the year 1800.

and from which an angel relieved him when he was set at liberty.

indulgence of seven years and forty days; and to those who may continue the same devotion for all the above-said days, will be assigned the same indulgences as are acquired by visiting the seven churches of Rome.

All and each of the above indulgences \* his Holiness grants, in order that they may benefit the good souls in purgatory.

These are our arms, O Romans, holy and pacific arms, because they carry with them not death, but life, and life eternal to him who well directs them, and even not uncommonly, protection against the hand of violence. *Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.* Persevere, therefore, in faith and good works, since the same God, by the mouth of the psalmist, gives us courage by these consolatory words:—*Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.* So that calling upon thee, O great God, as we ought, we may be also be able to magnify thee in the strain of the divine Prophet.—*For thou hast smitten all my enemies that have come*

\* Indulgence according to the catholic faith is a pardon granted for slight offences on the principle of contrition and amendment. Without entering into the particulars in which the protestant differs from the church of Rome, it is to be observed, that the Catholics divide sins into two kinds, venial and mortal; the former comprehend such disobedience to rules and orders as are imposed by the church, or any slight breach of moral duty; the latter, the contempt or non-observance of the laws of God, as the ten commandments, &c. He who dies without forgiveness of his venial sins, enters into an intermediate state of punishment called purgatory; but he who dies without repentance of his mortal sins, into a state of damnation. It is for venial sins not forgiven, that indulgencies are granted, in order to abridge the time that the sinner may be destined to suffer in that intermediate state previous to his entering into the regions of happiness. And as in the catholic church the good works of the living are admitted to be beneficial for the dead, his Holiness here permits any indulgencies that may be obtained by these religious duties to be applied to the benefit of already departed friends, if the person performing such duties does not stand in need of them for himself.



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. "Every thing in this world has its critical juncture; and the *chef d'œuvre* of good conduct consists in knowing and seizing it." Whether it would have been advisable in this instance to have seized the present moment as a last hope for better fortune, the abilities of the Cardinal de Retz himself, might have been necessary to have decided: yet in this crisis there could be no doubt, great as were the calamities of individuals, and greater those of the State,

*against me without a cause: thou hast broken the teeth of the ungodly, Salvation belongeth to the Lord: thy blessing is upon thy people.—*  
Amen.

Dated at our usual residence,  
this 15th of January, 1798.

G. M. Card, Vicar.

PHILIP CANONICO LIBERTI,

APP. NO. II.

SECRETARY.

that, if the populace had only been permitted to defend themselves, the French would never have taken possession of Rome *ballando*;<sup>c</sup> to use the expression of the Romans upon that occasion. But fear, prudence, or humanity, in the sovereign Pontiff, put it entirely out of their power to attempt any opposition.

On the morning of the 17th of January, about ten o'clock, the procession passed from Santa Maria in Vallicella, to St. Peter's, preceded by the florist, strewing the streets with dried flowers and myrtle. It commenced with the charity boys of S. Michele, succeeded by the religious orders, according to their seniority, in their respective habits, and closed by the Cardinals on foot, in mourning. A concourse of people followed in the act of devotion, amounting to little less than the whole population of Rome, and many persons of the first distinction went bare-foot. This scene, if I were capable of describing it, would appear improbable to an English reader. Prayers,

<sup>c</sup> Dancing.

tears, and penitence, were never more sincerely mingled, to supplicate that aid, of which they but too obviously stood in need.

After the relics had remained exposed on the Papal Altar for more than eight days, and visited not only by all the people of Rome, but by the peasantry and inhabitants of the country within twenty miles; they were removed by night to Santa Maria Maggiore, without any religious ceremony, attended only by a body of guards as a mark of due honour and respect to their hallowed distinction. On the High Altar of that church also, for several days, they received similar acts of devotion, and were on Sunday the fourth of February, carried with grand processional pomp to the church of S. Giovanni in Laterano, where, after they had again been exposed to public veneration for a short time, they were privately removed. The portrait of Jesus Christ, to the chapel of the *Sancta Sanctorum*, at the Scala Santa; the picture of the Virgin Mary, to the convent of Santa Maria in Portico; and St. Peter's Chains, to S. Pietro in Vincolo.

During this interval of three weeks, Rome was gay, every body seemed to be keeping holiday, and the infinite number of strangers that flocked from the surrounding country, dressed in their richest clothes and best habits, to partake of the advantages of this anticipated jubilee, gave to the city rather the festive appearance of a carnival, than of mourning penance to avert its approaching fall.

## SECTION III.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH ARMY. THE TREE  
OF LIBERTY ERECTED ON THE CAPITOL.

A FEW days before the arrival of the French in Rome, Prince Belmonte, the then Neapolitan minister to the Holy See, went, by the request of the Pope, to meet the French army, in order to learn from the commander in chief his precise intention ; and at the same time, perhaps, to remind him of former promises he received from the Directory when at Paris, as this was the same nobleman who negotiated the peace for the King of Naples. Berthier told him, that the only object of the Directory was to apprehend the persons accessory to the death of Duphot, and that the Pope might rest assured of the utmost security ; that the same legislative power had expressly commanded him to respect the existing Government, the ca-

tholic religion, and all public as well as private property, and that he would not even enter into the city of Rome. The more satisfactorily to assure his Holiness of these declarations, he committed them to writing, and gave them to the Neapolitan minister; demanding at the same time that the Pope, on his part, should issue an edict to tranquillize the minds of the people, in order to prevent any cause of bloodshed; and that nothing should be removed from the Museums, the Libraries, or the Galleries: asserting, that if these conditions were not complied with in the most unequivocal manner, he had orders to take possession of Rome, and the Ecclesiastical State, by force. He afterwards published a proclamation to this effect:

“ A French army is now on its march towards Rome. I declare that its only object is to chastise the murderers of the brave Duphot: the same persons who have embrued their hands in the blood of the unfortunate Basseville, and who forgot the respect they owed to the ambassador of the French Republic. The Roman people who have had no participation in those

deeds of horror, shall, in the French army, find protectors and friends."

From the favourable aspect of the Prince Belmonte's negotiation, the Pope was induced to send deputies to enter into a more specific engagement with Berthier, as to terms of accommodation; but they were refused an audience.

Distrusting his own resources, and fearing ineffectual resistance would only serve to irritate the enemy, the Holy Father hoped more from his moderation, than he expected, and conformed strictly to the conditions prescribed to him. He removed nothing, nor took any means of security for his own personal safety, and published this Edict, which was the last emanation of his expiring authority.

"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, wise and virtuous Romans, it is our most beloved sove-

reign 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, on 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, 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 avoid giving the least offence, in word or deed, to any individual of the French nation,



whether he be military or private, as to the individuals of every other nation; but, you must shew them every mark of urbanity; and let your deportment confirm 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, depend 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 toward yourselves, and toward 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 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.

It is ordered likewise, and commanded by his Holiness, that neither in the public squares, nor in the streets, nor 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.”<sup>a</sup>

This document, when compared with the antient Edicts of the Vatican, is a mournful

<sup>a</sup> This Edict was signed, G. CARD. DORIA PAMPHILI, and dated at the Vatican, Feb. 9th, 1798. A copy of the original is printed in the Appendix, No. III.

testament of the decrepitude of its power ; and whatever may be our prejudices, a humiliating lesson for human ambition.

General Berthier lost no time, and advanced towards Rome with as little inconvenience as if he had been traversing the departments of the French Republic; and on the 9th of February, he encamped with his army on Monte Mario, before the Porta del Popolo.

On the 10th of February, the castle of St. Angelo was summoned to surrender, and the Pope's troops had four hours given them to evacuate it. In this evacuation, the Convicts were set at liberty, and permitted to knock off their irons at their own convenience. The gates of the city were immediately taken possession of, and the Pope, the Cardinals, three only excepted,<sup>b</sup> with the whole people of Rome, were made prisoners, at the discretion of the republican army.

<sup>b</sup> The Cardinals Busca, York, and Albani. The Cardinal nephew Braschi, at this time, was at Naples on a political mission with Monsignore Galeppi.

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 in their property as in 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 contributions necessary for the distressed state of the officers and troops.

\* "All the inhabitants of the Ecclesiastical State, may be assured that their persons, their property, their churches and religion shall be protected by the French army."

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

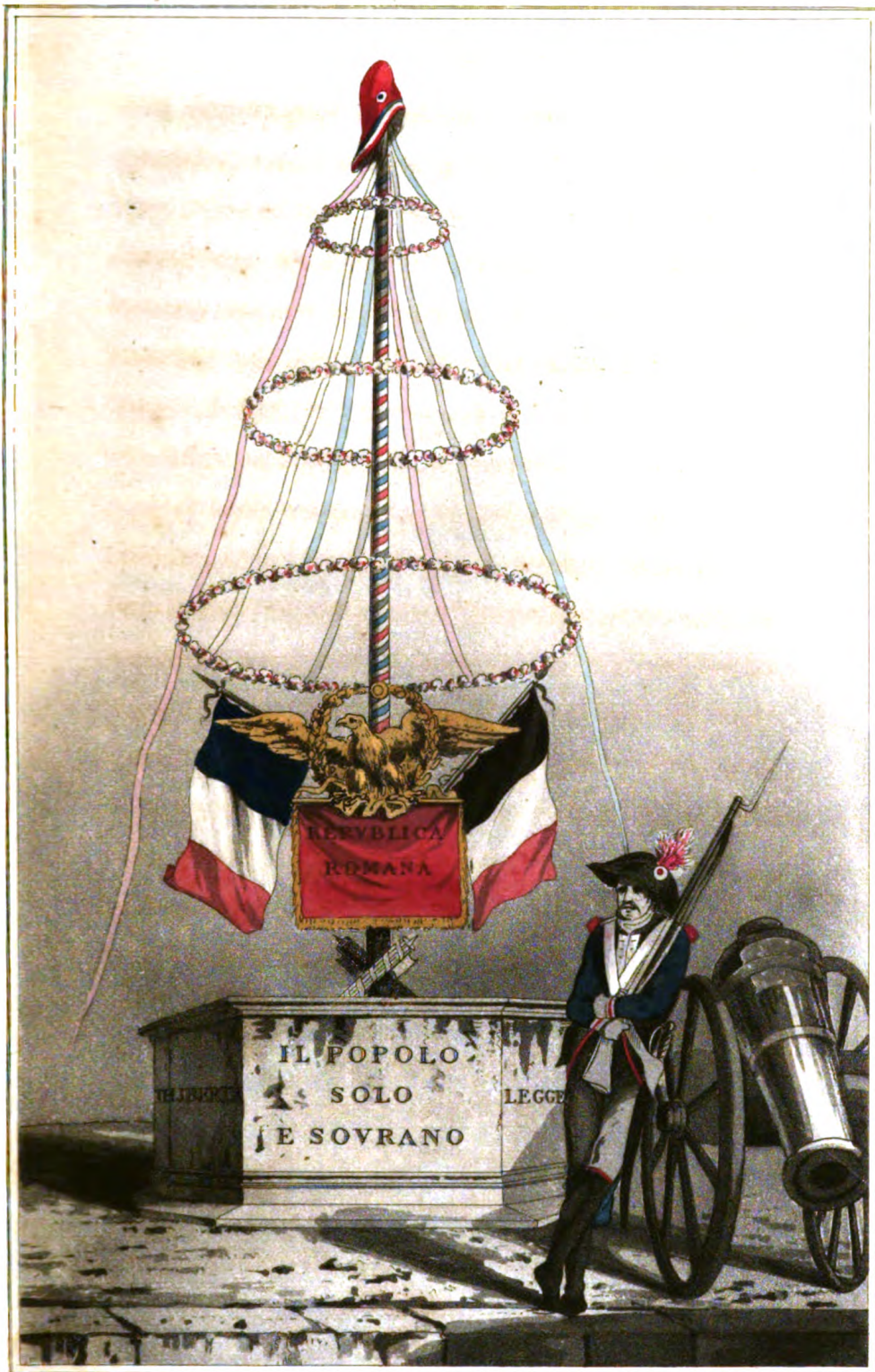
"The functions of the Church shall be religiously respected; therefore all public demonstrations of devotion ought to continue without any change or alteration."

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

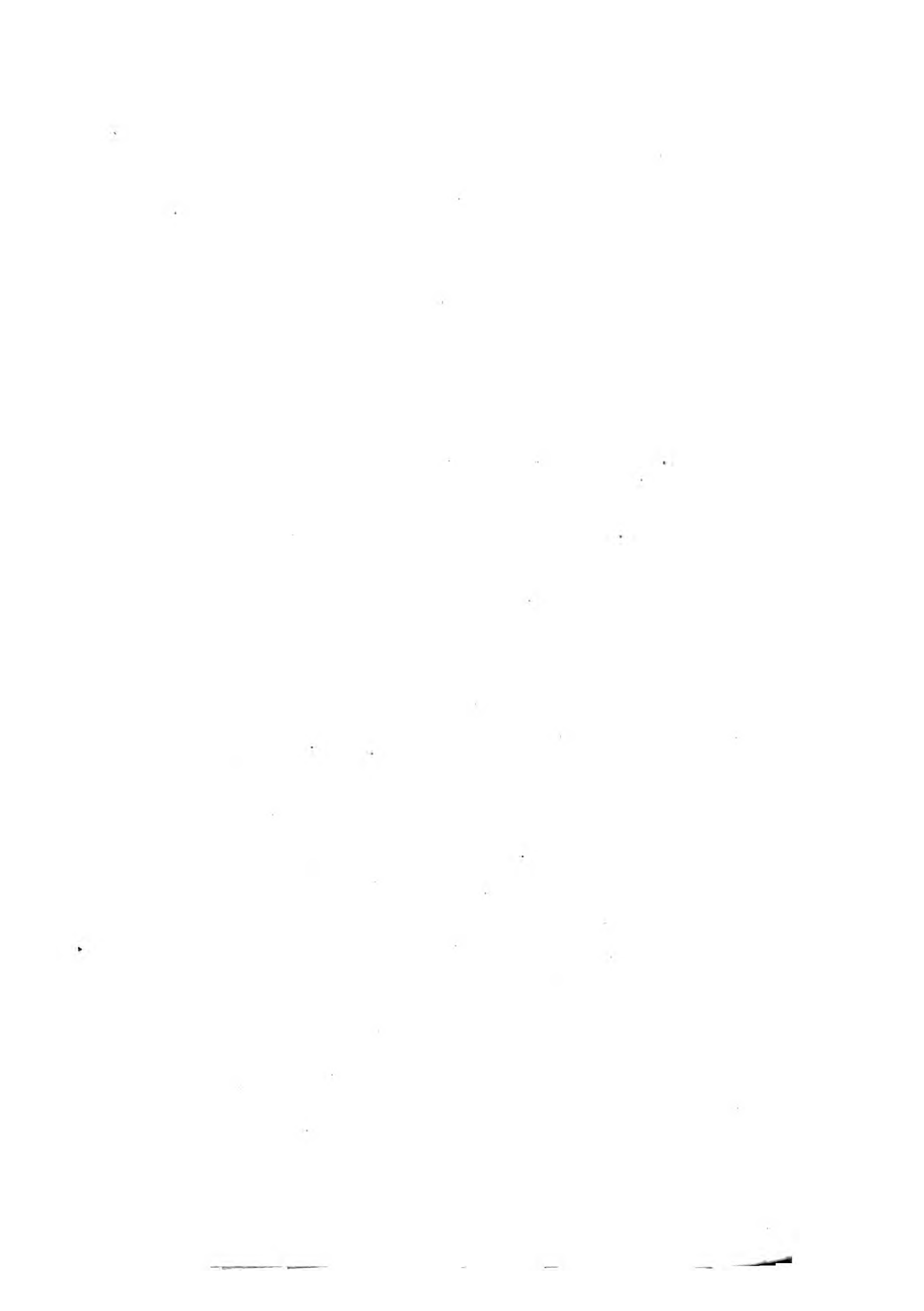
*Head quarters before Rome, the 22d Pluviose, the sixth year of the French republic, one and indivisible. (10th of February, 1798.)*

In this intermediate time, the French partizans in Rome, with the Duke Bonelli, Pignatelli, nephew to the Marchese del Gallo, and Riganti, a distinguished lawyer, at their head, assembled in the Campo Vaccino, the antient *Forum Romanum*, to proclaim the independence of the Roman people. They drew up laws for a provisional government, and sent them to General Berthier for his approbation, with a deputation to invite him into the city to assist at the fête to commemorate their regeneration, and plant the tree of liberty on the Capitol. Till now, he had remained at the Villa Madama, to wait the arrangement of his triumphal entry into Rome; he therefore accepted the invitation, and with military pomp proceeded to the Capitol, and on his arrival delivered this oration to inspire his followers with the love of liberty.

“ Shades of Cato, of Pompey, of Brutus, of Cicero, of Hortensius, receive the homage of free Frenchmen on that Capitol, where you have so often defended the rights of the people, and dignified the Roman Republic.



THE TREE OF LIBERTY, SET UP ON THE CAPITOL. MDCXC VIII.



“ With the olive of peace come these Gallic sons, to re-establish on the same place the Altars of Liberty that were originally raised by the first Brutus.

“ And you, Roman people, in re-acquiring your legitimate rights, already feel what blood it is that flows in your veins, and have only to cast your eyes around you, to see those monuments of glory that represent the ancient grandeur and virtue of your fathers.”<sup>d</sup>

At this time he also published a 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 Re-

<sup>d</sup> App. No. VII.



public, that he acknowledges the Roman Republic independent, and that the same is under the special protection of the French army.

“ The General-in-chief of the army acknowledges, in the name of the French Republic, the provisional government which has been proposed by the sovereign people.

“ In consequence, every other temporal authority emanating from the old government 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 Roman people their independence: and the perfection of their new government, with its laws, founded upon the basis of liberty and equality, will secure to them their prosperity.

“ The French general, Cervoni, is charged with the care of the police, and the safety of the city of Rome, and impowered to invest the new Government with its constitutional authority.

“ 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.<sup>e</sup>

“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 subscribed to by innumerable Citizens.”<sup>f</sup>

The populace of Rome, though accustomed to delight in shews, did not seem at all eager,

<sup>e</sup> From Berthier's referring to the treaty of Campo Formio, to define the extent of the Roman Republic, it would seem that this treaty contained some private articles, in which the Ecclesiastical State was intended to be sacrificed: since Pesaro, and St. Leo, and all that part of the legation of Urbino, north of the river Foglia, was added to the Cisalpine, and the duchy of Benevento, to the French Republic: with the alum mines of Tolfa, all of which, were 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, previously defined at the peace of Tolentino.

<sup>f</sup> App. No. VIII.

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 traditionary pride, when they were brought to the Capitol, he shouted "Viva i Trasteverini!"<sup>g</sup> and afterwards "Viva i Romani!" by which he lost as much favour on the one part, as he hoped to gain on the other.<sup>h</sup>

<sup>g</sup> This class of Romans, the French were 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 five thousand men to defend their religion and their country.

The Pope's standing army, in time of peace, was about three thousand men, but in this war he increased his military establishment by an additional levy of eighteen thousand, or gave orders that such an increase should be made; but the persons employed in that service, did not give the government all the satisfaction which was expected, so that it is more than probable this additional force was rather nominal, than real.

<sup>h</sup> The people that live on the west side of the Tiber, pretend to be the true descendants of the ancient Romans, and think themselves degraded when classed with the other inhabitants of Rome,

The whole shew derived all its faint lustre from military parade, and its fainter enthusiasm 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 not a single person was 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 that were near it; such was the apathy, the dislike, or want of curiosity, of the Romans upon this memorable epocha of their regeneration: nevertheless, on the two succeeding evenings, by order of the prefects of the police, the inhabitants were *requested* to illuminate their houses, to testify their joy and approbation; but as the number of lights was left to the discretion of individuals, the effect of general discontent was made more manifest, by their scanty distribution.

whom they consider as descended from the invaders of their ancestors.

To convey a more correct knowledge of this ensign of Liberty, a coloured print of it is given, which is an accurate representation, drawn by a gentleman present at the fête.

## SECTION IV.

DETHRONING AND DISMISSION OF THE  
POPE.

THAT the head of the Church might be made to feel with more poignancy his humiliating situation, the day chosen for planting the tree of liberty on the Capitol was the anniversary of his election to the sovereignty. Whilst he was, according to custom, in the Sistine chapel, celebrating his accession to the papal chair, and receiving the congratulations of the Cardinals, Citizen Haller, the commissary-general, and Cervoni, who then commanded the French troops within the city, gratified themselves in a peculiar triumph over this unfortunate potentate. During that ceremony they both entered the chapel, and Haller announced to the sove-

reign Pontiff on his throne, that his reign was at an end.\*

The poor old man seemed shocked at the abruptness of this unexpected notice, but soon recovered himself with becoming fortitude; and when General Cervoni, adding ridicule to oppression, presented him the national cockade, he rejected it with a dignity that shewed he was still superior to his misfortunes. At the same time that his Holiness received this notice of the dissolution of his power, his Swiss guards were dismissed, and Republican soldiers put in their place.

General Berthier was now desirous to organize a new constitution for the Romans, and as

\* This circumstance is thus recorded by Azara. "They were preparing to celebrate the anniversary of his coronation; but how poignant was their grief, when they witnessed the march of the Roman and French patriots who were proceeding to plant, with the most solemn pomp, the tree of Liberty before the statue of Marcus Aurelius! A heartfelt conviction told them that their last hour was arrived: the Gallic army were the real sovereigns of Rome, and could admit no partition of authority; nor did there any longer remain to the Sacred College even the resource of capitulation. Humbled, disarmed, destitute of friends and of support, they saw themselves compelled to surrender at discretion." *Mémoires sur Pie VI.* p. 343.

he was unacquainted with local circumstances, to derive all the advantages he required, with a semblance of liberty as its basis, he intrusted this task to the Spanish minister Azara; who proposed a sort of mixed government in which all classes, in degree, might participate. It was composed of three Cardinals, two Princes, two of the most celebrated lawyers, some bankers, and some land-holders; but this system was hardly adopted, when the French commissioners thought proper to change it, and under the title of a Consulate, a Directory was created consisting of six members. In this first Consulate, the lawyer Reganti was chosen president; and a Frenchman, of the name of Bassal, secretary, who, in reality, possessed the legislative authority.<sup>b</sup>

The temporal power of the Ecclesiastics being now 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, both of their autho-

<sup>b</sup> Citizen Bassal had formerly been a constitutional *curé* at Versailles, and afterward a member of the National Convention.



rity, and their possessions; and though it may be most probable they were not sincere in their prayers, they nevertheless contributed what was quite sufficient to gratify their enemies, by personally assisting at the high mass and *Te Deum* which 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 foundation of political liberty rests on the exact observance 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,<sup>c</sup> at a convenient hour, will be sung a solemn mass (cardinalizia) at the Altar of the tribune of the august temple of the Vatican, 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 liberty.”<sup>d</sup>

<sup>c</sup> Quinquagesima-sunday. Feb. 18th.

<sup>d</sup> App. No. XIII.

Public preachers were employed in the churches and squares to prove that religion and democracy were inseparably connected; and if there were any who had not sufficiently well considered the subject to feel the force of the arguments adduced in its support, they were called upon to recollect 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 was not only incumbent on them as disciples of reason, but obligatory as a religious duty, to submit to whatever form of government Providence might be pleased to set over them.

Such was the language of men who pretended to have renounced their former prejudices, and who were endeavouring to gain converts to TRUTH, by making reason, and philosophy, better understood.

After the French had taken possession of Rome, and before they had formally annulled the authority of the Pope, they demanded that

his treasurer, Monsignore della Porta, should publish an Edict to ascertain and confiscate all the property of those foreigners whose nations were at war with the Republic, as English, Portuguese, and Russians. This his Holiness most positively refused, declaring, that he would not break his faith with his friends, by giving his assent to so unwarrantable a measure. The treasurer, however, being urged and forced to publish a decree to that effect, adopted an unusual form, beginning with these words, “ In sequito degli ordini superiori si denuncia a tutte le persone dello Stato Ecclesiastico di qualunque grado, e condizione, &c.”<sup>e</sup>

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 faith, the rectitude, and generosity of the Republic, and

<sup>e</sup> “ Yielding to superior power, we announce to all persons of the Ecclesiastical State, of whatever rank and condition, &c. &c.” See Appendix, No. VI.

the prudence and moderation of her Generals. If these were his real sentiments, it is to be regretted that he was so kept in the dark by his false friends, or that he was so ill informed of the true character of his enemies. 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 confined him to his own rooms, and put the seals of confiscation upon every thing that he had.

Such was the indiscreet confidence of the Pope, on this occasion, that he neither concealed, nor sent away any of his property; nor took any measures for his own personal security; although the year before, when Buonaparte advanced to Tolentino, he caused every thing of value in the Vatican Palace to be packed up, and many loaded carriages had arrived at Terracina, when the treaty was entered into, which produced that short and inglorious peace. His own departure was then likewise determined upon; and if an express from General Colli, who commanded the Papal troops, had not arrived the preceding night, he

was to have departed at four o'clock the next morning (21st of February, 1797) for the kingdom of Naples.

Being now a prisoner, he was called upon to deliver up all his property, and to give an account of the treasury of Loretto, which had been removed previously to the peace of Tolentino. To this demand, his Holiness replied, that certain Commissaries and Generals, had made the same request before them, who had not been content with the treasury only of Loretto, but that his own Tiara, and contributions from all the nobility of Rome, had been levied to satisfy their demands.

The time, however, was arrived, when it became more desirable to send him entirely out of the way, that his effects might be disposed of with a better grace. To have left an aged Pontiff without any furniture in the rooms to which he was confined, might have been thought cruel by the public, though of too little importance to merit any consideration from the persons interested in the plunder.

Previously to his departure, great pains were

taken to make it generally believed, that he was himself desirous of quitting Rome. If this were true, still it reflected no honour on the benevolence of the invaders; for the same man who had voluntarily waited for the enemy in his house, after the conquest of his country, would not then, oppressed with age and infirmity, have been desirous to quit it, to become a fugitive in a foreign state, and a dependant on foreign princes, could he have been sure of peace and security at home: but it would be useless to assign plausible motives for actions dictated by usurpation, whose direct object could be no other, than to lay a more solid foundation for its power and influence. It was decreed that he should 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 S. Barbara of the order of S. Augustin, whose members sorrowfully wel-

comed him at the gate, and offered all that their Convent could bestow, to console him under his misfortunes.

An earthquake having taken place at Siena in the month of May, the Pope was removed to a Carthusian Convent within two miles of Florence. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, though he felt sufficient regard and esteem for his Holiness, was aware of the difficulties into which his Government might be involved by his responsibility for so distinguished a prisoner. Citizen Reinhart, the French minister, was therefore requested to name the persons who should compose his household, but through motives of delicacy, he declined interfering. The residence of the Pope, however, in the heart of Italy, created some apprehensions in the Directory, and in the month of July, that Government urged the Grand Duke to send him out of his dominions. To this demand the Duke replied, " I did not wish that the Pope should come; he was sent to me, and I should be now glad, were he at a distance from Tuscany, but I hope you will not compel me to

send him away. If it be your desire that he should quit my territory, every thing shall be made ready for his departure, by sea or land; but it rests with France to take the charge of his conveyance." To this declaration, the Directory returned a peremptory answer, " Send him out of Tuscany, or you shall be responsible for the disturbances his proximity excites, and may yet further excite in Rome."

In consequence of this mandate the Grand Duke concerted with the Cabinet of Vienna, to provide a retreat for his Holiness in the hereditary States of the House of Austria: the Marchese Manfredini was sent to make the necessary arrangements; and it was determined that the Pope should be conveyed to the convent of Mœlk near the Danube, but the renewal of hostilities between the Emperor and the French Republic induced an alteration of the plan. It was then proposed to send him to Spain: but Charles IV. would not consent to admit him into his kingdom, except on conditions, which could not be complied with, and



the Island of Sardinia was at last resolved upon as the fittest place for his retreat.

At this period his health appeared too much impaired to leave him sufficient strength for the voyage, and from the decay of his faculties, the fear abated of those dangers which might be supposed to arise from his residence in Italy, and he was suffered to remain in the Carthusian Convent until the 27th of March, 1799. He was then removed to Parma; from whence he was conducted to Briançon in France, and afterward to Valence, where he died on the 29th of August of the same year.<sup>f</sup>

With the reverse of fortune of Clement VII. though with a less happy termination to his difficulties, Pius VI. in the space of ten days was dethroned, exiled, and imprisoned, his State given up to plunder, and his subjects to military despotism. It was now that the credu-

<sup>f</sup> On his quitting Parma, the three attendants, Monsignore Spina, his secretary, M. Odescalchi, the late nuncio at Florence, and M. Caracciolo, his master di camera, who accompanied him in his reverse of fortune, were obliged to leave him by order of the Directory.

lous Romans adverted to the satire posted on his elevation to the papal chair, which in the title of Sextus<sup>8</sup> foreboded the country's ruin. Such omens serve at all times to mark the age rather than the individual: and the names of Livy, of Bacon, and of Clarendon, offer a sufficient apology for the habits of early education, and the influence of local opinion.

To obtain absolute and correct truth, in trifling occurrences, even from those who are in possession of it, is oftentimes a task of the greatest difficulty and uncertainty. With respect to this unfortunate prince, prejudice and partiality so bias the judgment, that no credit

<sup>8</sup> The Romans, from time immemorial, have had a prejudice amongst them, that the state must be ever ruined, when governed by a Sextus. When Roderic Borgia was elected to the papacy, his choosing the title of Alexander VI. made him the subject of the following satire, and the mischiefs of his reign, unhappily for the Roman people, seemed to justify their hereditary superstition.

Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus et iste ;  
Semper sub sextis perdita Roma fuit.

When Cardinal Braschi was proclaimed Pope, by the title of Pius VI, the same distich was again repeated, and posted in the most conspicuous parts of the city, with only a trifling difference in the construction.

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

can be given to his enemies, and almost as little to his friends. The constant attachment, however, of his Holiness to the English who visited his capital, and to the British nation at large, would demand from me, in common with the rest of my countrymen, at least the tribute of gratitude. That he was magnificent and liberal, none will deny; but the prevailing passion of aggrandizing his House and his Name, may, I fear, in some instances, have sullied his reputation.

## SECTION V.

## 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 not neglected, and the Pope being now gone, the doors were opened, and an exact inventory made of every article. When all the effects were thus accurately ascertained, the company of brokers<sup>a</sup> that followed the army were permitted to purchase, upon their own

<sup>a</sup> These Brokers were a number of monied men, particularly from Lyons and Marseilles, who joined together a considerable capital toward supporting the army of Italy when Buonaparte first crossed the Alps, with the express condition of their having the choice of the spoils of any conquest that might be made, at a certain percentage for their own profit at a fair valuation; which valuation it was understood was to be made by themselves.

terms, whatever they chose; and afterward the Jews of the Ghetto were called in, to take what remained.

Of all the persons who in this Revolution could be supposed to have a particular interest in any change, the Jews might most fairly have anticipated an amelioration of their condition. On this occasion they put up public prayers for three days, for the arrival of the French, and their wishes being fulfilled, they had an opportunity of triumphing over the Catholics, on the ground of their religious faith.—“ We have prayed (said they) to our God, and he has heard us, whilst you, with your miraculous images, have supplicated in vain.”

These miserable people, to the number of ten thousand, were every night locked up in a wretched and confined place on the banks of the Tiber, called Ghetto, where they lived in a state of the most absolute slavery, were heavily taxed, and constrained by the government constantly to wear in their hats a yellow badge called, *Sciamanno*, that they might be distinguished from the Christians, and compelled

weekly to hear sermons denouncing their eternal damnation.<sup>b</sup>

At one of the sales, which were called sales by auction, the famous tapestries of Raffaello were disposed of at a price so much below their worth, that one of the Consuls (Ennio Visconti) made great exertions to recover them; but the profit demanded by the purchaser was so great that the distressed state of the public finances prevented the accomplishment of his object.

The Vatican Palace was entirely stripped of every thing that could be taken away;<sup>c</sup> and

<sup>b</sup> The lower orders of the people among the Romans seemed not to have been more offended with any act of the French, than that of destroying all marks of distinction between themselves and the Jews; and as now the *Sciamanno* was taken out of their hats, the Catholics wore a Cross, with their national cockade, which produced an edict \* to compel them to lay it aside; nevertheless, they afterward ingeniously substituted an innovation, by making the cockade itself, into the form of a crucifix.

<sup>c</sup> Here, I ought to except the fresco pictures of Raffaello, which though painted on walls, are capable of removal by being transferred upon canvas, a process discovered some few years ago, but which, as yet, I understand, is only known to one man in Italy. This discovery seems so extraordinary, that I should not have given it credit

\* App. No. XVII.

that nothing might be overlooked, the walls and partitions were broken through in one or more places in each apartment, to ascertain 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 Paolina, and other pontifical chapels, were all burnt for the gold and silver of the embroidery. From the Vatican Library it would be difficult to say what was taken, as the MSS. and printed books are all concealed in presses. When I asked the keeper what deficiency there might be, he significantly answered, they were not all taken, and concluded his remarks by

but for the authority of Mrs. Angelica Kauffman, who told me she had seen two instances, in which pictures of this kind had been taken from the wall so perfectly, that their being on canvas was the only traceable difference.

laying a finger on his mouth.<sup>d</sup> From very good authority, however, I learnt, that the man who had been sweeper to the library, was promoted to the dignity of librarian for his patriotism, and presented with five hundred sequins,<sup>e</sup> for any additional trouble he might have in discovering or arranging MSS. Gems, Medals, &c. for the benefit of those to whom he was indebted for his promotion. As to the Museum Clementinum, the peace of Tolentino had before reduced it to ruin.

<sup>d</sup> The Pope's private library was sold to a bookseller in Rome for 12,000 crowns in paper, which, allowing for the depreciated value of *Cedale* at that period, would be about 900 pounds sterling.

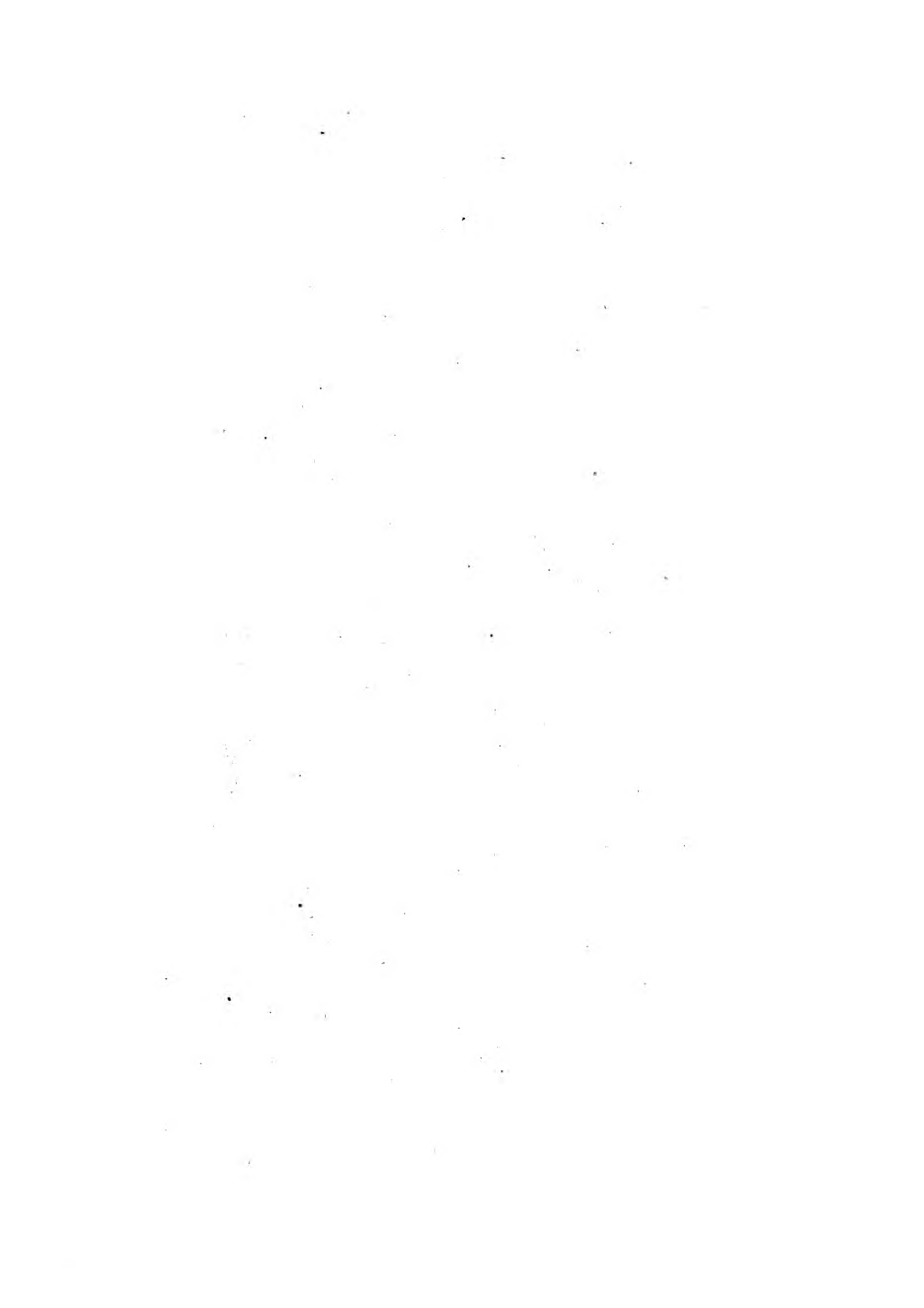
<sup>e</sup> 250 pounds sterling.

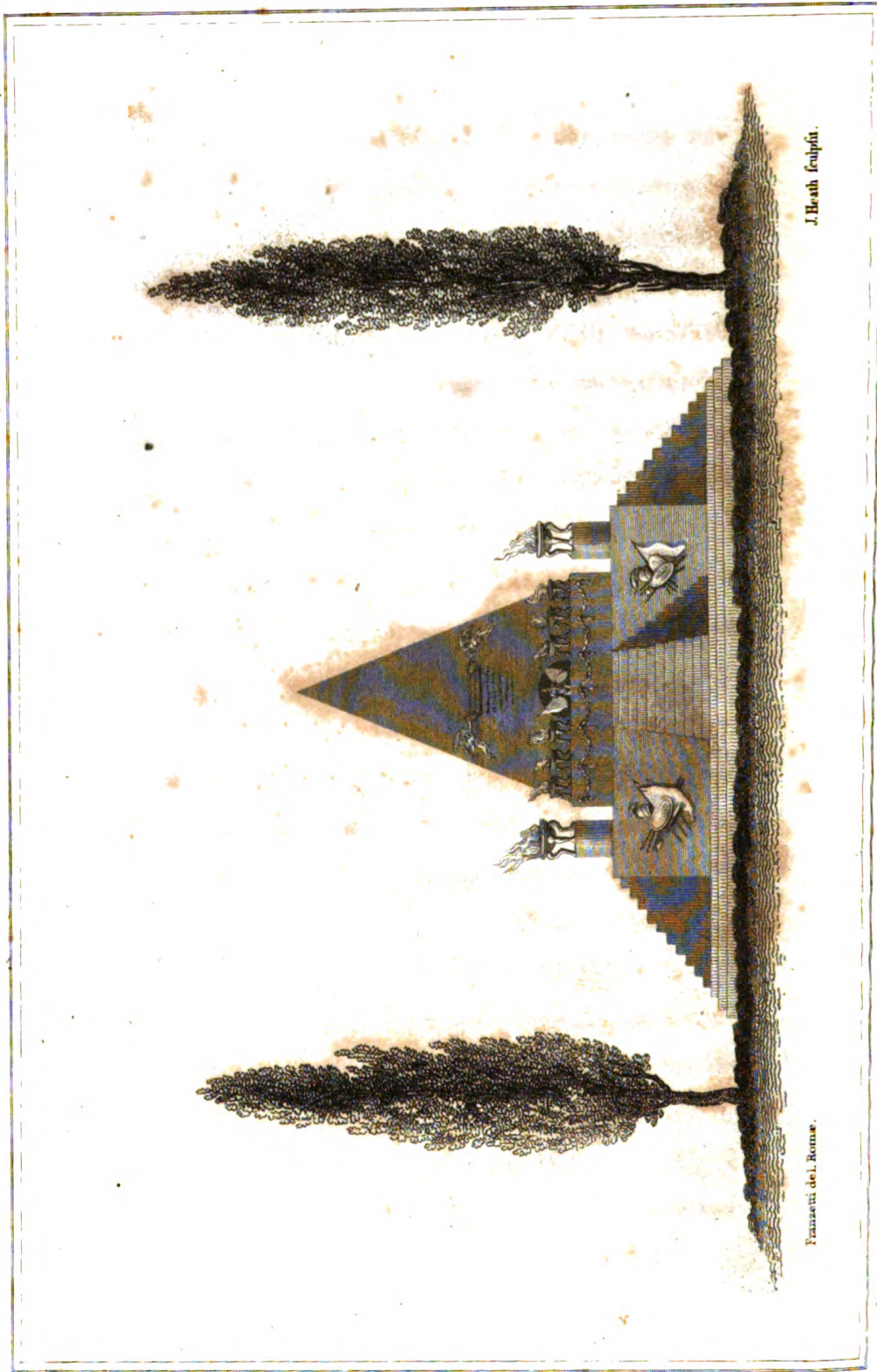


## SECTION VI.

THE FUNERAL FETE IN HONOUR OF GENERAL DUPHOT, AND THE MUTINY AMONG THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

ON the 23d of February was celebrated a funeral fête, to the honour of General Duphot. Previously 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. Peter's was selected for the solemnization of these funeral rites: in the middle of which, before the obelisk, was erected a temporary pyramidal Mausoleum, with four cypresses at the angles, and decorated with appropriate inscriptions, trophies, &c. Before the front of the pyramid was an orchestra, with a band consisting of all the principal musicians in Rome, who performed a funeral hymn,





J. Heath sculpit.

Frascetti del. Rome.

THE CENOTAPH, RAISED IN THE PIAZZA OF ST. PETER'S, ROME.

composed and set to music for the occasion; and a Friar delivered an oration, in praise of all the heroic virtues.

The cavalry and infantry that attended were arranged round the piazza within the colonnade, and irregular discharges of musketry were introduced, to heighten the effect of the military pomp. After the ceremonies before S. Peter's were finished, the soldiers filed off towards the Capitol, through the Longara, to pay the last military honours to the memory of their departed General, on the same spot

f Di Libertà già sorge  
L'Arbor sacra, e felice  
Di Francia emulatrice  
Roma degna sarà.

Ma emularion già sdegna  
Roma d' ogni odio schiva;  
Evviva Roma, evviva  
Sempre la libertà.

Anzi nel Franco stesso  
Il suo Liberatore  
Scorge pieno d'onore,  
Pieno d'umanità.

E al di lui crine intreccia.  
Serto di quercia, e oliva.  
Evviva Roma, evviva  
Sempre la libertà.

where he had been killed, each man firing his musket over the place, as he marched on. In the procession was carried, in funeral pomp, an antique urn, appositely decorated with military emblems, which was deposited upon a granite column placed on the Capitol to receive it.

This solemn drama attracted the curiosity of a vast concourse of people, and during the time it was acting, an unsuspected plot was carrying on in other parts of the city; the object of which was to remove the plate from all

L'ombre dei sommi padri  
Sorgon dal l'urne antiche,  
E a libertade amiche  
Nella remota età;

Gridan con voce anch'esse  
Amarosa, giuliva,  
Evviva Roma, evviva  
Sempre la liberta.

Non piu mestiria, e lutto  
Del Tebro in sulle sponde  
Passeggia, esi nasconde  
La rea malvagita.

Pace, e diletto or regna  
Del Tebro in sulla riva.  
Evviva Roma, evviva  
Sempre la liberta.

the churches, without 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 common fate. The day after this pagan military funeral, and after such conduct, contradictory as it might seem, the archbishop of Larissa, the Pope's vicegerent, was commanded to issue an order for a mass, and that public prayers should be said in all churches, chapels, monasteries, convents, and religious houses, for the benefit of the soul in purgatory of their deceased General, when chalices enow were not left on the Altars, to perform the religious ceremonies!

Berthier, the General-in-chief, was in a day or two to leave his station, to take a command with Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt. The officers, who had been nearly six months without their pay, reflected that if this treasure were carried off they might possibly be six months more in arrears; and unanimously resolved to enter a protest against the removal of the military chest, till *their* demands, as well as those of the whole army, were satisfied. They

therefore convened themselves, choosing the Pantheon for the place of their general assembly; and, in a full meeting, published the following declaration:

“ The rapid march of the army of Italy towards Rome to avenge the assassination 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. Nevertheless, several individuals, invested with authority, have been going about to the houses of the richest inhabitants in the city, and have carried off the most precious effects, without making any acknowledgement for them. Such crimes call for vengeance, and ought not to go unpunished; they dishonour the French name, which, at this time, more than ever, is respected by the whole world. Yes, we swear, in the face of the ETERNAL, in the Temple<sup>§</sup> wherein we are assembled, that

<sup>§</sup> This protestation tempts me to observe, how strikingly predominant the French national character shewed itself in the motive that induced the officers to select the Pantheon, as the place of their general council, which was solely, that of having an opportunity of appealing to the ETERNAL, in a pagan temple; which in print was calculated to give so heroic an effect to their decrees. Of this,

we disapprove of every sort of pillage made in the city of Rome, and other places, late the Ecclesiastical State. We profess hatred and detestation to the vile individuals who have been culpable of it; we likewise swear, from this day, that we will no longer be the instruments of monsters that abuse our valour, and our courage.

“ The soldier 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 ac-

I was assured from very good authority. In other respects, considering this situation as the rendezvous of a military council, it was, perhaps, the worst place that could have been chosen in Rome, and proved to be so in the result.

There was also another instance of a similar nature, originating from the same feeling, that took place upon the death of a Polish colonel in the French service, who was shot in a duel. Upon this occasion, the antiquaries in Rome were employed to point out the site of any ancient Temple dedicated to Mars, or Bellona, that he might be buried there; but the result of the researches proved too unsatisfactory to be depended upon, and the *Roman Forum* was at length selected as the most appropriate place for his interment, and his obsequies were performed there with military honours.



counts are already made out in each corps for the ordinary pay, consequently the business can be easily expedited; and for the pay that has run on from the month of May last, *we grant to you the term of forty-eight hours.* We likewise insist, that the various effects, removed under different pretences, from houses and churches belonging to foreign powers with whom we are at peace, be immediately replaced, and that all such edifices be reinstated, in every respect, as they were before our arrival in Rome. Besides our pay, we insist upon and demand vengeance for the rapine committed in Rome, by *dignified monsters, and corrupt administrators, who are night and day plunged in luxury and debauchery.* You, Citizen-general, have all the authority in your hands; you can exercise it against the villains who, 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 threaten, since you must be regarded as an accomplice of their

crimes. However, we could wish to believe that you are innocent of them, and that your ultimate conduct 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 otherwise take place; and insert them 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, the esteem of the army), you will render to us immediate, and complete justice.

“ Health and respect.”<sup>h</sup>

Underwritten with three pages of signatures.

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

<sup>h</sup> App. No. XVIII.

“ Yesterday we were obliged to make vigorous resolutions, as well to save our honour, as to punish the villains who have 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 testimony; we, therefore, invite all 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,<sup>i</sup> with, or without receipts; and what has

<sup>i</sup> The first requisition of horses for the service of the French, 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 possessed one of the largest studs of any prince in Italy.

**REV**, General of Division, Commander of the Cavalry of the  
Army of Italy.

The General-in-chief having given orders to enforce a requisition of three thousand horses to be levied in Rome and its

been taken or extorted by contributions. You ought to fear nothing from a declaration that has for its object the avenging of a crime; you have the protection of the army, which is of more consequence than a band 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 to you

territory after a new method, has charged General Rey to concert with General Cervoni and the Government for that purpose.

General Rey orders that a new statement be made after the following manner.

As the City of Rome is divided into fourteen Rioni,\* the government shall nominate seven Commissaries, who shall be united with an equal number of French officers.

Each Commissary, with the greatest exactness, shall make a statement of two districts which will be allotted to him. They shall act under the direction of the above-said officers.

There shall be an office established at General Rey's, in the Sciarra Colonna Palace.

The estimate must be complete to-morrow.

All persons are, therefore, ordered to appear before the Commissaries of their respective Rioni at the above office, to make their declarations, and give an exact account of the number of horses which they may either have in Rome, or in the country before the arrival of the French. The office will be open at seven o'clock.

\* Modern Rome was divided by Pope Benedict the XIVth, into fourteen *Rioni* or districts, in imitation of its antient divisions by Augustus into fourteen *Regiones*. The French made a division of the City into twelve Sections, vide App. No. XXV.

Liberty, but we will not consent to your being robbed 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 soldiers, I can 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 was rather the effect of a wanton frolic, than of any malignant feeling. Yet it may not be im-

The most accurate scrutiny will be made, and the severest measures taken to ascertain the truth of such declarations and returns.

The General-in-chief being informed that *individuals have already by COLLUSION exchanged horses with each other*, orders, that under the severest penalty such horses be given an account of, and particularly included in the statement.

Rome, 18th of February, 1798. (O. S.)

APP. XV.

General of Division,

REY.

\* App. No. XIX.

proper to observe, that while the officers were thus thundering their imprecations against the dishonour and injustice of accumulating this treasure, they expressed no repugnance to the receiving a part of it for their own services; and it is also further to be remarked, that when they had satisfied their own wants, there was no more talk of returning the stolen plate to the churches, or household furniture to the owners, or jewels and other effects to their former possessors: no thieves were punished, nor was the tarnished honour of the French name made to shine with brighter lustre than before.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A Prior of a Dominican convent, with whom I was acquainted, conversing one day with a French officer, on the circumstances of the revolution; the latter had the 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."

## SECTION VII.

## INSURRECTION OF THE TRASTEVERINI.

IN addition to the grievance for the want of pay, the officers disapproved of the nomination of General Massena by the Directory to succeed Berthier in the command. They declared, in the most positive terms, they would, on no condition, have him for their superior officer; and after a violent commotion among themselves, Massena thought proper 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 offi-

cers were yet sitting in council, a few desperate men assembled together, armed with knives, pistols, and missile weapons, made a successful attack on some guard-houses in Trastevere, seized the arms and ammunition, and, collecting in force, in proportion to their success, they took possession of the bridge called Ponte Sisto. 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, from their windows, whilst their partisans were making a vigorous stand against a detachment of infantry on the bridge, but they were at last routed by a body of French cavalry. Afterward the insurgents made another stand at the Porta Settimiana; where the French pushed on, and charged with the bayonet, and obliged the Trasteverini to retire in confusion. These were the only two 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 a scene of confusion and distress, 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 being apprised of their danger. What number of lives, on the whole, may have been lost, it would be difficult to say, with any tolerable accuracy; but if an estimate could be made from the extremes of different reports, the calculation, on both sides, would, perhaps, amount to a hundred and fifty, or two hundred. It was said, that in Trastavere, in the midst of the crowd, a Friar was seen on horseback, with a crucifix in his hand, animating the populace to vindicate the honour of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary, against the infidels. Whether this were true or not, I cannot decide, but this is certain, that neither priests, nor others, possessed of the least judgment, could have been concerned in planning this foolish insurrection; whose consequences could not be other than defeat and ruin. It is my opinion, that the insurrection arose out of the adventitious

circumstances of the existing divisions between the French officers, and not from any previously contrived or premeditated plan. But the most serious part of this ill-judged zeal was, that some of those who were routed and dispersed in Rome, and who had the fortune to escape, 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 a Frenchman left alive in Rome; and excited the people to massacre the few French troops among them, and to follow the example which 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, affording one, amongst many other convincing proofs, of their want of a leader; for the inhabitants of Castello in particular, assembled all together on a plain, in a disorderly crowd, leaving the eminences to be possessed by the enemy, who secured the advantageous posts for their in-

fantry, and with a small detachment of cavalry below, placed the insurgents between two fires, and destroyed almost the whole of these unfortunate people.

After this melancholy event, the town of Castello, in common with Velletri and Albano, was 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 S. Peter's, where a large collection of very various effects were 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 taken in Rome, twenty-nine suffered, twenty-two of whom were shot the next morning in the Piazza del Popolo.

If ill-directed enthusiasm had been the most exceptionable part of the characters of these men, the Roman people would doubtless have pitied their melancholy fate; but most of them

had long before deserved exemplary punishment under the old government;<sup>m</sup> therefore none regretted their loss, and few cared about the means.

<sup>m</sup> Such was the mild, or rather corrupt state of the Roman government, that during the late pontificate culprits were rarely punished with death for any crime; hence the slightest offence between individuals was a sufficient plea to justify the perpetration of any atrocity, and each often became avenger of his own wrong by assassination. To such an excess was this arrived, that during twenty-two years of the late reign, not less than eighteen thousand persons were murdered in public and private quarrels in the Ecclesiastical State alone, according to the bills of mortality in the governor's office, where from every district a return was annually made.

It was a common opinion, that it was the Pope's particular aversion to capital punishment that produced this laxity in the administration of justice, but I have it from high authority, that he never saved any man from death who had been condemned by the law. Justice indeed, would seem not to have been worse administered by the officers of the State in this reign than in that of his penultimate predecessor Rezzonico, in whose pontificate, which comprehended a period of little more than eleven years, ten thousand murders were committed in the papal dominions, of which at least one-third were perpetrated in the city of Rome.\* Pius VI, however, was not ignorant of the defective jurisprudence of the State, and of the difficulty of enforcing existing laws where such numberless privileges were enjoyed by the Nobles, Ecclesiastics, and their servants. To remedy these evils, however, he appointed a committee of able Lawyers, to take into consideration such amendments as might tend

\* Vide *The Temporal Government of the Pope's State*. This book, though published without a name, was written by a man of discernment, long resident in Italy, who enjoyed the confidence of Ganganelli, and by that Pontiff was promoted to a lucrative employment in the State.

To prevent, in future, any insurrection amongst the Trasteverini, a law was immediately published, that if fire arms, swords, or cutting weapons of any description, were found in their possession, four and twenty hours afterward, they were to be sentenced to death, without hope of pardon.

On the same day was also published an edict denouncing the punishment of death, together with confiscation of property, against any person conspiring, in word or deed, which, on the testimony of two witnesses, should be interpreted as having a tendency to introduce revolutionary principles, or to alienate the people from obedience to the constituted authority. And the same penalty attached to any one who knew of the disaffection of another, without lodging information against him.<sup>a</sup>

to eradicate those abuses, and facilitate the promotion of public justice; but unfortunately from a variety of intervening causes, this reform was never carried into effect.

#### EDICT.

<sup>a</sup> The safety of the Republic is so circumstanced, as to demand the greatest energy of the laws, and the utmost severity to enforce them.

Any person that may attempt to conspire and cabal against the

After the funeral Fête, in honour of General Duphot, Massena, who was appointed by the Directory to succeed Bérthier, was so disliked by the military, that he suddenly left Rome: he, however, returned in somewhat more than a fortnight to resume his command, and published this address to reinstate himself in the good opinion of the Army.

free sovereignty of the Roman people, and against the authority constituted in its name, shall be tried by a military process, and shall be inevitably punished with death, and confiscation of all his property.

Of such persons, are declared guilty, any who either by words or anonymous printing, or writing, or by secret meetings, or false notices, or in any other manner whatsoever, stir up the mind of a citizen, to recal the ancient tyranny, or to revolt in word or deed against the Republic or its government.

Of such treason, any one shall be judged as an associate, although he may not be an accomplice, who knows of its existence, without instantly denouncing the author, and bringing him before the government of the Republic.

On the authority of any two testimonies worthy of credit, every traitor shall be found guilty, and an associate, if convicted on the circumstantial evidence of one only, shall be sentenced to extraordinary punishment.

Feb. 26, 1798.  
App. No. XX.

PIERELLI,  
Minister of Justice.

## MASSENA,

*General-in-chief of the army of Rome, to his brothers  
in arms.*

Rome, Head Quarters, March 13, 1798.

I GRIEVE with the friends of order and discipline for the events of the 24th of February and the following days ; I learn that calumny yet dares to pursue me, and I come to give the lie to the perfidious insinuations of those who pretend that I have been dismissed from my command, and of others who advance that I would not again enter Rome but over heaps of dead bodies.

I proved on the days of the 24th and 25th, that I am a stranger to any compromise with my duty. The assembly of the officers was illegal, unconstitutional, and subversive of all principle ; I refused to acknowledge it. I would do it yet even with the experience of the advantage which my enemies have made of it, to load me with the odium of arrears of pay and spoliation to which I was an utter stranger.

But, MY COMRADES, what I told to the

officers, is what has been concealed from you; that *I could not receive your petition collectively; the law prohibits it: but present to me your petitions individually with signed denunciations, or authentic proofs, and immediately those who are accused of pillage shall be arrested and tried. On my arrival I was sorry for the condition of the soldier and the officer, and my first labour was dedicated to devise means by which the arrears of pay should be discharged; see the order of the day of the 23d of February.*

I gave my word of honour to the same officers that one month's pay should be discharged in twenty-four hours, and all the arrears in fifteen days; have their unlawful combinations produced more?

No; I have not resigned the commission with which I was entrusted by the Government; that same Government can alone receive it; and can alone take it away. It was only by virtue of an order that I gave on the evening of the 25th, that General D'Allemagne took the command of the troops in Rome, and executed



the arrangements I prescribed to him during my absence.

Is it to the FRENCH that any dare to represent Massena as thirsting for the blood of his fellow-citizens? . . . Deluded men, it is alone to my having beaten to arms on the 25th, that you owe your safety, though it has been laid to my charge as a crime, and made the ground of accusation; without that measure you had fallen individually under the poignards of fanatics stirred up and paid by our enemies. Let it be known that I had the two-fold intention of dissolving an illegal assembly, and reuniting the forces to exterminate the vile satellites of despotism who were beginning to act with a hope of profiting by an insurrection which they themselves had fomented.

Yes, my comrades, I am in possession of the clew of that iniquitous web by which some of you have been duped to become the blind instruments of our secret enemies.

Cowardly foreigners, who dare not combat us openly, you know not the French; the im-

ment of whose numbers can at all times rally at a word when the country is declared to be in danger. Be assured that on the least commotion I should crush you, or die by the side of my brothers in arms.

And you who have so recently sullied the glory of a portion of the brave army of Italy, you who cannot reproach me in the exercise of a command with which I have hardly been invested, and a stranger to the complaints, though just, which have caused so many brave officers to forget their duty; what do you expect from the perfidy by which you have sought to criminate my past conduct?

Is it in Italy, that he, who has had the happiness to conduct a part of his brothers in arms to victory more than 180 times when they could not make one step on the military route, without treading on the dead of a vanquished enemy, is it he who ought to expect such an outrage?

It is in the same place, and nearly in similar circumstances, that Scipio, to whom I am far from comparing myself, made only this

answer to his accusers, *let us go to the Capitol and give thanks to the Gods for the victories that I have gained!*<sup>o</sup>

My Comrades, you know that there is not an action of my life that will not bear the minutest scrutiny.

When my enemies believed themselves capable of producing facts instead of vague insinuation; to the Directory alone, they ought individually to have addressed their complaints. The Directory alone has a right to examine my conduct, and he renders himself culpable who insidiously seeks to vilify and discredit those in whom that authority is deposited. But, my Comrades, I am wandering from my subject; I am speaking to you of myself, when I ought only to be in affliction for the bad example of

<sup>o</sup> "HOC, inquit, DIE, Tribuni Plebis, vosque Quirites cum Annibale et Carthaginiensibus signis collatis in Africa bene ac feliciter pugnavi. Itaque, cum hodie litibus & jurgiis supersederi æquum sit: ego hinc extemplo in Capitolium ad Jovem Optimum Maximum Junonemque & Minervam, cæterosque deos qui Capitolio atque arci præsident, salutandos ibo: hisque gratias agam, quod mihi & hoc ipso die, et sæpe alias egregie Reipublicæ gerendæ mentem facultatemque dederunt. Vestrûm quoque quibus commodum est, ite mecum, Quirites, & orate deos, ut mei similes principes habeatis." Liv. L. xxxviii.

insubordination and want of respect to discipline which the officers have given to Europe. I wait with a pure conscience, without reproach, the orders of the executive Directory; and were they to be dictated by error, which I am far from believing, I would give to you the example of obedience. It will always be easy for me to justify myself.

What do I say? I already seek to excuse to the Government brave officers whom distressing circumstances, imperious necessity, the sufferings of the soldier, and, above all, perfidious suggestions, have for a moment led astray; malignity is far from my heart.

My Comrades, let us even turn to our advantage these unhappy events, and obliterate a moment of error by a more strict conformity to discipline in waiting the orders of the Directory, and the measures which existing circumstances may require. Let us give up the truly culpable to their remorse, and accept my utmost exertions to provide for the wants of both the soldier and the officer, to which I

solemnly engage myself as long as I may be  
at your head.

Long live the Republic,

¶ MASSENA.

Notwithstanding this appeal to military honour, yet this address was treated with the greatest indignity, and even the common soldiers tore it from the walls wherever it was affixed, with the most marked signs of disrespect. Thus finding every opinion decidedly against him, he quitted Rome in two or three days, and afterward never thought it prudent to return; and the Directory appointed General St. Cyr in his stead.

¶ App. No. XXVIII.

## SECTION VIII.

## ABOLITION OF THE MONASTERIES, AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE CARDINALS IN THE CONVERTITE.

HITHERTO all the religious establishments had remained without molestation; but, on the 2d of March, a monastery in the Corso, called the Convertite, an institution similar to our Magdalen, where unfortunate women were provided for, was dissolved, to make room for the imprisonment of eight cardinals,<sup>3</sup> as a place the most appropriate for their penance and conversion. They were soon afterward sent to Cività-vecchia, and it was in contemplation to transport them to a remote Island: they learned, however, by what means they might

<sup>3</sup> Cardinal Secretary Doria, the Cardinal Vicar Della Somaglia, Cardinal Borgia, Antonelli, Carendini, Roverella, Vincenti, and Aschetti.

obtain their pardon. A few of their number, with considerable firmness, opposed this unexpected persecution, and deemed themselves happy in the opportunity of purchasing their liberty by great sacrifices. Several, as Altiere and Vincenti, found it convenient to renounce the Purple; others requested as a favour that they might be designated by the title of *Citizen* in their passports: and after suffering insult, imprisonment, and spoliation, they hastened to a distance from Rome, to seek tranquillity, the only blessing they had now to hope. Naples, Florence, Bologna, Milan, and the States of Venice, received them as refugees, and there was now no longer a Cardinal to be seen in Rome, except those who were unavoidably detained through age or infirmity.\*

\* These facts are also stated by the author of the *Memoirs of Pius VI*, but fearing lest he might be liable to censure for his humanity, he has thought it necessary to make this apology. "Certains frénétiques qui ne savent que haïr nous reprocheront peut-être de nous être appitoyés sur les Cardinaux. Nous ne leur répondrons qu'un mot. Les Cardinaux même sont aussi des hommes, et, quand ils sont malheureux, méritent qu'on les plaigne. Nous ne connoissons d'indignes de pitié que ceux qui n'en éprouverent jamais." *Mémoires Historiques et Philosophiques sur Pie VI. Tom. II. p. 351.*

The abolition of the English, Scots, and Irish establishments immediately followed, and on the eleventh of May, thirty-four other monasteries were dissolved, and their respective incomes appropriated to the use of the government.

Although in Berthier's first proclamation, on the 10th of February,\* he pledged himself that Religion should remain untouched, yet, on the 15th of the same month, the Head of the Church was not only deposed, but prohibited from exercising any function; the observance of Sunday, and the Christian æra were abolished, and, to complete the supremacy of military law over ecclesiastical authority, in the proclamation to dissolve the monasteries, General S. Cyr declares on the eleventh of May, that the laws took no cognizance of religious vows, and dispensed the power of breaking them to such as were so disposed.

“ The religious, either men or women, who make use of the faculty resulting from the preceding article, are declared as capable to

\* App. No. XIII.



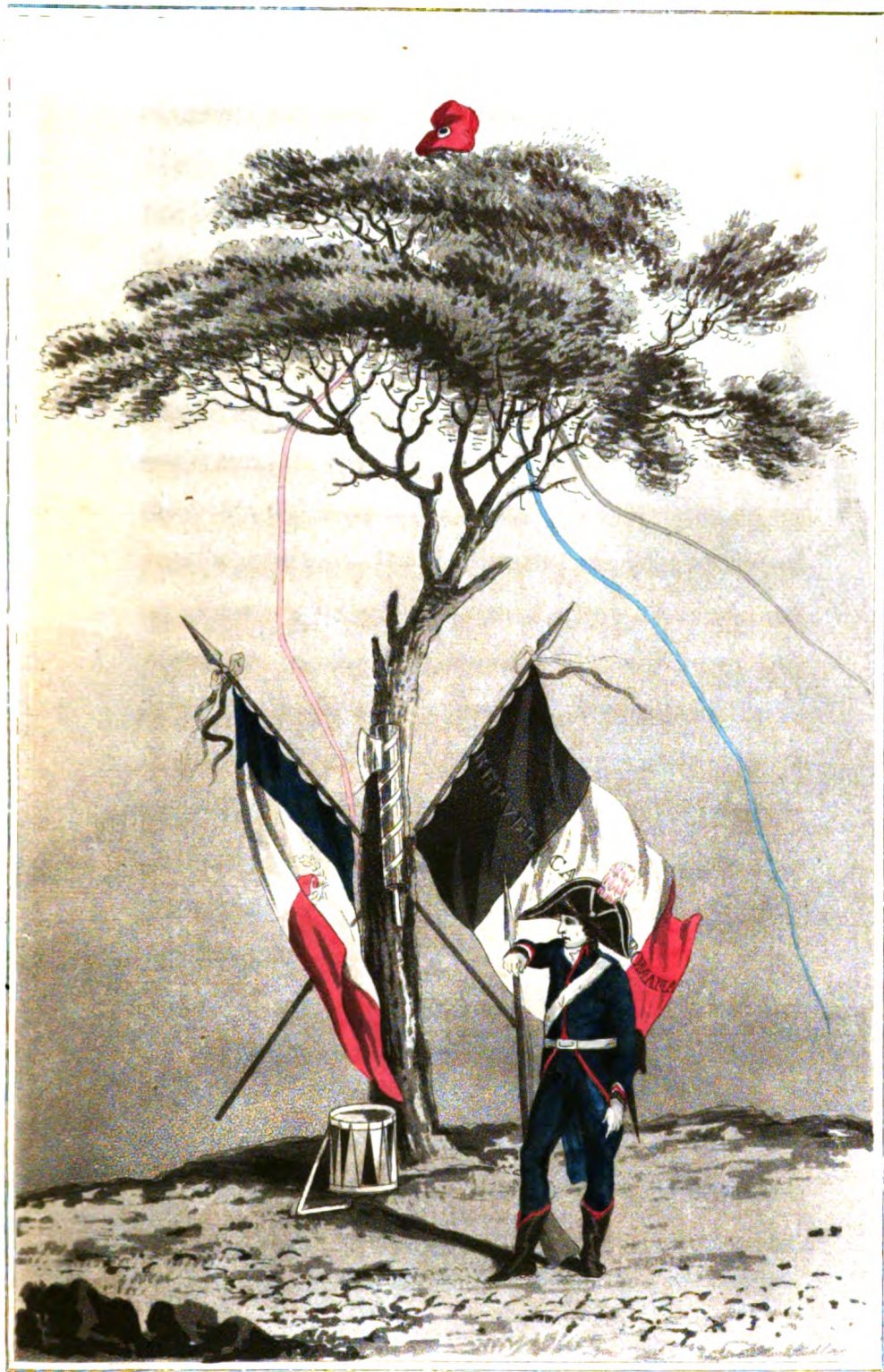
succession, as if they had never made any vow." †

The institution of the Propaganda Fide<sup>u</sup> was also suppressed, and the college converted into a warehouse for confiscated property; its types and printing presses were sent into France, with the professors, students, and printers of the oriental languages, to accompany Buonaparte in his Egyptian expedition; and its revenue, instead of being given to the government, was assigned to the maintenance and support of the French academy of Arts in Rome.

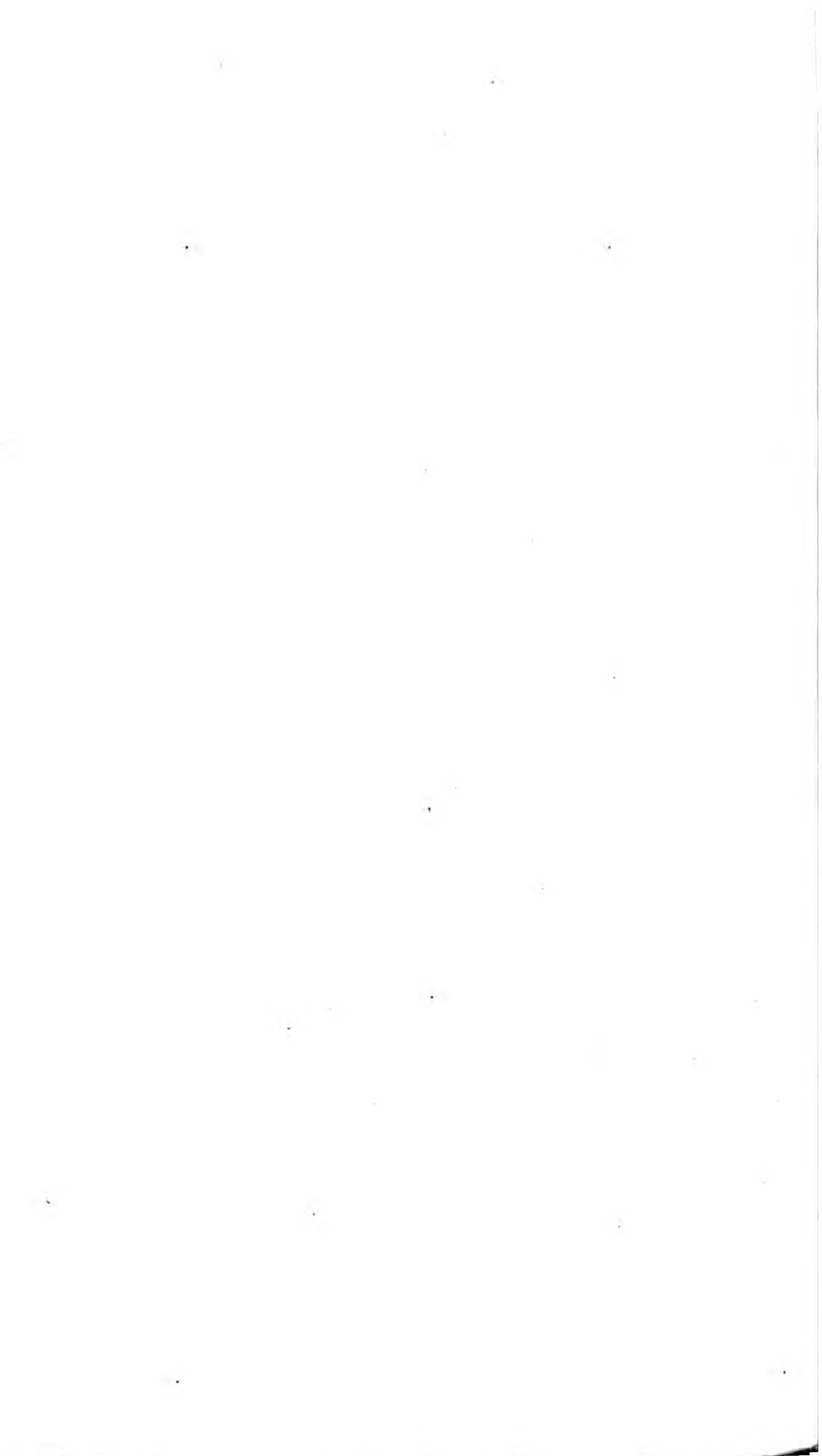
To reduce the princes and nobles to the same ridicule that had fallen upon the Cardinals, they were compelled to serve as private soldiers, to patrol the streets and guard the trees

† App. No. XXXV.

<sup>u</sup> This magnificent College was founded in the year 1622, by Gregory XV. and afterward completed by Urban VIII. for the express purpose of cultivating all languages, to educate students in the Christian religion, from every nation in the world, that they might be qualified to return as missionaries, to propagate the catholic faith, in their native countries. Gustavus, King of Sweden, when he visited Rome in the year 1783, received from its members an eulogium in verse, written in forty-six different languages. It was from this institution that the English Government was furnished with the Chinese interpreters, who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embassy to Pekin.



THE TREE OF LIBERTY PLANTED IN THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.



of Liberty set up in different parts of the town. The young Prince Borghese, now Buonaparte's brother-in-law, cut down a pine tree in his father's villa, which was set up in the Piazza di Spagna, ornamented with ribbons, and surmounted with a red cap, to be the idol of the day. He and his brother were among the very few men of rank who deserved well of the enemies of their country. On Monte Citorio, a post was set up for the same purpose, guarded by a civic sentinel day and night, to give importance to the *Bonnet-rouge*. Although the Romans were thus enslaved by ostentatious folly and ridiculous ensigns, they knew how to appreciate such worthless emblems of degradation, and the value they set upon their transalpine present, may be fairly estimated by this pasquinade:

“ Albro senza radica  
Berretta senza testa  
Di questo Republica poca ci resta.”

After the sovereign people had sufficiently exulted in degrading the higher ranks of society,\*

\* The captain of the corps in which the Prince Colonna, the Duke di Montelibretto, and several other noblemen, were privates,

they began to turn their attention towards views of pecuniary profit, 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 in proportion for every other inferior annual income.<sup>y</sup>

was a man that sold tripe and dogs' meat, near the Fontana di Trevi. This fact I was informed of by a friend who was a corporal in the same corps.

<sup>y</sup> DECREE.

— The tax is to be paid in the following manner.

By the possessors of an annual income of ten thousand \* crowns and upwards, for themselves and their sons, ten crowns for each service.

By those possessing an annual income of less than ten, but more than five thousand crowns, for themselves and their sons, five crowns for each service.

By those possessing an income of less than five thousand crowns, but more than one thousand, one crown for each service.

Public Bankers to pay six crowns for each service, for themselves and sons.

\* To avoid fractional minuteness the Roman crown may be estimated at five shillings.

Merchants and Traders who gave to the late Government an account of their capital, amounting to more than twenty thousand crowns, to pay for each service one crown.

The convents and monasteries, of both sexes, except the mendicant orders, to pay forty bajocchi \* for each person belonging to, or employed by, the convent or monastery, without distinction of age.

By the Ecclesiastics, of whatever age, that enjoy an annual income of more than a thousand crowns, to pay ten crowns for each service.

By the Ecclesiastics, of whatever age, that enjoy an income of not less than five hundred crowns, five crowns for each service.

By the Ecclesiastics who have an income of less than five hundred crowns, but more than two hundred, one crown for each service.

By all others, whether Laity or Ecclesiastics, forty bajocchi for each service.

The payment must be made in effective current copper money.

President of the Consulate,

April 24, 1798.

G. DE MATTÆIS.

For BASSAL, Secretary to the Consulate,

App. No. XXXIII.

E. VISCONTI.

\* The exchange being at par, this sum would be 1s. 10d.  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{110}{430}$  but in general calculation a bajocco, may be reckoned as a halfpenny.

## SECTION IX.

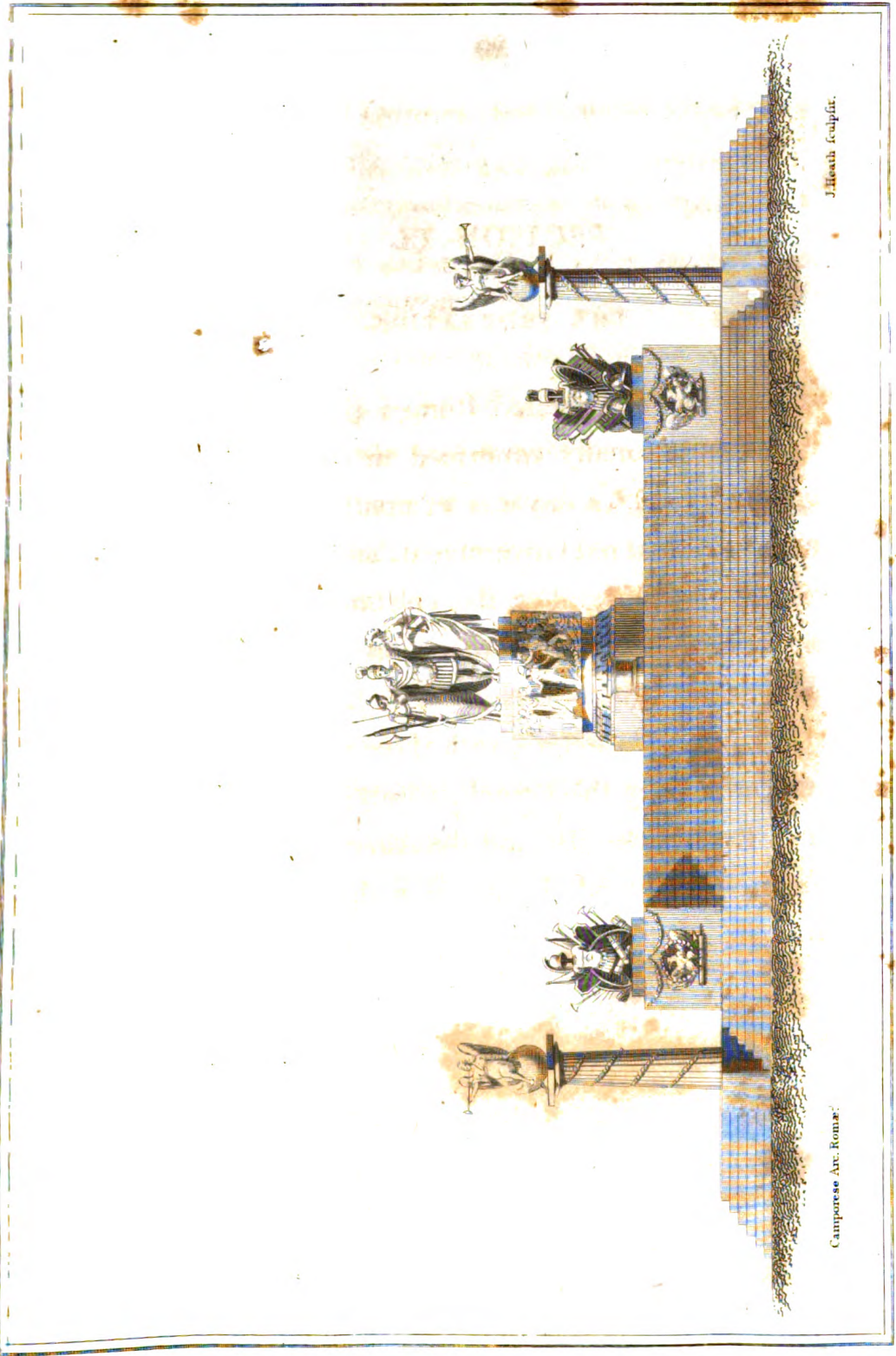
## THE FEDERATION.

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 solemnity, which took place on the 20th of March, an Altar was erected, in the middle of the piazza of S. Peter's, 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,<sup>a</sup> surmounted with a red cap, to

<sup>a</sup> The national colours were black, red, and white, supposed to have been the military colours of the ancient Romans, though, from some cause I was not acquainted with, the black, for a short time, was changed, by an edict,\* to that colour which amongst us, is commonly called pepper-and-salt.

The uniform of the Roman legion was white, faced with crimson.

\* App. No. XVII.



THE ALTAR, RAISED IN THE PIAZZA OF ST PETER'S, TO CELEBRATE THE FEDERATION.





receive the deputies from the departments. Before the Altar was placed an open orchestra, filled with the same band that had before been employed to celebrate the funeral honours of Duphot. At the foot of the bridge of S. Angelo, in the piazza di Ponte, was erected a triumphal arch, on the general design of that of Constantine in the Campo Vacino, on the top of which were placed three colossal figures representing the three Republics. As a substitute for bass-reliefs, it was painted in compartments in *chiar'-oscuro*, representing Buonaparte's most distinguished victories in Italy. Before this arch 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 the French infantry and cavalry, one regiment after another alternately, drawn up in separate detachments round the piazza. When all was thus in order, the Consuls, on foot, made their entrance from the Vatican palace, where they had robed them-

selves, preceded by a company of national troops and a band of music; and, if the weather had permitted, a number of citizens, selected, and dressed in *gala*, for the occasion, from the age of five years to fifty, were to have walked two and two, carrying olive branches; but an excessively heavy rain prevented this part of the procession.

Before the High Altar, on which the statues were placed, there was another smaller one with fire upon it. Over this fire the Consuls stretched out their hands, swore eternal hatred to monarchies, and eternal fidelity to the Republic; and then one of them committed to the flames a scroll of paper containing a representation of all the insignia of royalty, as a Crown, a Sceptre, a Tiara, &c. after which the French troops fired a *feu-de-joie*, 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 sign of applause; never on any public occasion

in which the people were intended to act so principal a part, was a more decided disapprobation tacitly shewn.

After the Fête was concluded, the French officers, with the Consuls and Deputies from the departments, dined together in the papal palace on Monte Cavallo, and in the evening they gave a magnificent ball to the ex-nobles and others their partizans, which was numerously attended; with the exception of the houses Borghese,<sup>b</sup> Santacroce, Altemp, and Cesarini, no distinguished family, from desire or inclination, was present; but it was now no longer time to accumulate additional causes for oppression, and he who hoped to save a remnant of his property, avoided giving occasion for personal resentment. At night the dome of S. Peter's was illuminated, with the same splendor as was customary on the anni-

<sup>b</sup> In this unfortunate House I do not mean to include the illustrious Prince himself, whose exemplary character never knew an enemy, and whose splendid fortune was most liberally disposed of, to the honour of his country, and the benefit of his numerous dependants.

versary of S. Peter's day. This was the second time of its illumination since the arrival of the French: it was before displayed on the evening of the solemn Fête to honour the manes of Duphot, which was done to gratify the officers that were to leave Rome on the morrow.

The day after this Federation, the French published the Roman constitution in form, which was only a counterpart of the one given to the unfortunate Venetians, consisting of three hundred and seventy-two articles, and which it would be unnecessary to transcribe, as it contained only the common-place professions given by the French on all similar occasions.

The provisional Consuls, who were at first seven, were now reduced to five, to exercise the same functions as had been before prescribed to their office, composing a Directory, under the direction of the French General, as Commander-in-chief. "Tutte le nomine, tutte le leggi, e tutti gli arti del governo sono sottoposti alla sanzione de generale in capite dell' armata

Francese.”<sup>c</sup> Besides this branch of legislative authority, there was a nomination of thirty-two Senators, corresponding to the council of Ancients in France; and seventy-two tribunes, called the representatives of the people; who were employed to argue, and discuss questions, of equal importance to the welfare of their country, with those which occupied the Rump parliament in the commonwealth of Cromwell.

On the first of April, an order came from Paris to arrest the Chiefs of Brigade of all the corps in Rome, who had revolted against Berthier, Massena, and others: and in consequence of this order, they were committed to the castle of S. Angelo. This measure created a great ferment amongst the troops, who immediately beat to arms, and an harangue was made to them by General D’Allemagne, recommending subordination and implicit obedience

<sup>c</sup> All nominations, all laws, and all acts of the government, must be approved and undersigned by the General-in-chief of the French army.

to the commands of the Directory, shewing at the same time the importance of discipline, by recalling to their minds the innumerable successes in the cause of liberty, which had been achieved in consequence of their promptly 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 of which they had been the defenders and supporters, through so many dangerous conflicts, should be extended to their officers in prison. Though this declaration was of the most dangerous tendency to discipline and order, existing circumstances did not permit the Commander-in-chief to interpose his authority, for he was alone; and rather than insist upon measures that he could not maintain, he yielded to the voice of the Army, and the officers were immediately liberated.

These troops were soon afterwards ordered

to Civita Vecchia, and embarked to join Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt; and the city of Rome was garrisoned by Poles in the French service.



## SECTION X.

THE JACOBIN CLUB HELD IN THE HALL OF  
THE DUKE D'ALTEMP'S PALACE.

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'Altemp'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 their Consuls, hardly invested with their robes, became the subjects of censure and abuse. The English were particularly odious; the shop-keeping Nation was at once hated and despised; and this farce was so ridiculous, that a twopenny subscription was set on foot to reduce, what they were pleased to call, the proud Carthage of the North.

If this foolish society had had nothing further in view than spouting for each other's amusement, bowing to, and kissing a bust of Brutus which was placed before the rostrum (a ceremony constantly practised before the evening's debate), it would have been of little consequence; but it had another object more baneful, and more destructive to the peace and morals of society—that of intoxicating young minds with principles they could not understand, and superseding 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 was paramount to every other obligation; that the illustrious Brutus, whose bust they had before them, and whose 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 that, how-

ever dear parental affection might be, yet, when put in competition with the general welfare of society, the preference ought not to admit of a moment's hesitation.

This sort of reasoning might, perhaps, have done no harm to a speculative metaphysician, uninfluenced by the closer ties of relationship; but with a people who depended on their religion, and their natural feelings, without having been previously educated to discriminate how far reason might be deluded by sophistry, or upon what causes the permanent good of society depended, it had the most direct tendency to generate the worst, and to annihilate the best passions.

Young men were thus initiated to lose all respect for their parents and relations, and encouraged to lodge information against them, with the hopeful prospect of deserving well, of what they were pleased to denominate, the Republic; and by thus weakening or destroying the bonds of affection, the way was made smooth and easy to the total depravation of cha-

racter; doubtless, 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 mature, would very probably have produced all that could have been expected from it; some families, to my knowledge, had already felt its unhappy effects; and it may be easily imagined, that it could have made no inconsiderable progress, 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 follow the example of Carrier on the Loire, of sending away all the priests in vessels down the Tiber, and sinking them,<sup>d</sup> and of putting to death all men, without discrimination, who 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

<sup>d</sup> Anicetus, Nero's first Tutor, seems to have been the inventor of this mode of extermination, which his ingenuity contrived for that monster to get rid of Agrippina his mother. Tacit. Ann. Lib. XIV.

they became not only useless consumers of provisions, of which there was a scarcity for good and active citizens, but were at the same time secret enemies to the revolution; and, that the latent and unavoidable influence of the Ecclesiastics in the education of the rising youth but too obviously would be prejudicial to the growth of republican principles and patriotic virtue.

These violent measures, however, were unanimously censured. Such wild and extravagant propositions, at any other time since the days of Nero, might have been justly considered as the effect of insanity, if we had not too recently experienced how far this species of atrocity may be carried.

The expediency of getting rid of the priests was, however, soon afterwards taken into consideration by the constituted authority. An edict was issued for sending away all the foreign clergy, as well secular as regular, and to make the natives who were suffered to remain responsible for the peaceable conduct of the neighbourhood in which they lived, so that, if any riot took place, they were to be immediately

arrested in that district, and tried for their lives, as the supposed authors of the insurrection.\*

By this law the clergy were rendered odious, and their personal safety became extremely insecure, as their lives were at the mercy of the most depraved and abandoned of the lowest class; for at the moment of disturbance, which it was neither in the power of the Priest to foresee nor 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.

\* L A W.

When in a commune there shall be any insurrection or armed mob, all the Priests in that commune shall be arrested.

Any Priest who shall be accused of having excited disturbance or insurrection, or of having taken any part in it, such shall be brought before the council of war, and if convicted, shall be condemned to death.

The aforesaid priests, although they may not be convicted of having excited insurrection or riot, yet if they cannot prove they have exerted themselves to prevent such disturbance by persuasion or instruction, they shall be retained in prison as hostages, at the discretion of the General-in-chief.

If, on the other hand, they can prove that they have exerted themselves with zeal to prevent such tumult or insurrection, they shall be instantly set at liberty and restored to their functions.

General of Division,

App. No. XXXIV.

JOUVION ST. CYR.

Thus, by public authority, Religion, on the one hand, was contemned, and its professors degraded; and on the other, by a tolerated, if not an authorised, jacobin education, all social virtue was considered as prejudicial to the State, or at best a weakness, unworthy of the dignity of a true Republican.

## SECTION XI.

ALTERATION OF THE DRESS AND MANNERS  
OF THE ROMANS, AFTER THE CHANGE IN  
THEIR GOVERNMENT.

As soon as the public squares of Rome were adorned with trees of liberty, so soon was there a difference in the air, manners, and deportment of the people. By command, the dress of the Abbé was laid aside, except by such as were ecclesiastics, and succeeded by another black coat, but with the addition of a 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, cut round, and ornamented 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, 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 dress of a 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*, according to their sense of decorum.

The French themselves exhibited no difference of character in their manners from that which prevailed under the old Monarchy. There was the same gaiety, and the same fondness for splendour and shew. The clothes of the superior officers were expensively gilded

and embroidered; and the carriages of the Cardinals and Princes served as appendages to Republican magnificence.

Of their deportment, as individuals, it must be acknowledged that they generally behaved with the greatest decorum: but amongst many officers, of whom doubtless some were raised to their preferment from situations not favourable to elegance of manners, there were not wanting examples to disgrace their military rank. Those quartered in the palace Massimi and Villa Negroni, merit the highest censure for their unjustifiable conduct.<sup>f</sup>

It was not till some months after the ingress of the French, that the Directory sent an order to Rome, that the officers who had, till then, been extravagantly entertained by the proprietors of the respective houses in which they were lodged, should support themselves at their own expence; but that fire and candle should be supplied to them gratis, in addition to their

<sup>f</sup> I particularize these two, as the events came immediately within my own knowledge.

quarters. At this time, wood was not to be obtained,<sup>5</sup> and fortunately, the season made it less necessary than it had been; nevertheless, they malevolently cut to pieces with their swords the chairs and tables for fuel, and put the wax candles on the hearth to melt before the fire, that they might have a pretext to call for more. On the other hand, the Chef-de-brigade, who was quartered at the palace of Prince

<sup>5</sup> The labourers employed in cutting wood, were Neapolitans; and when the French entered the Roman state they withdrew, fearing lest they might be detained by force, pressed into another service, or not paid for their labour if they continued to work. To quiet those fears, this proclamation was published

IN THE NAME OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

THE Roman Consuls having heard the report respecting the Committee of Subsistence, relative to the colliers and wood-cutters, and other Neapolitan labourers, who have abandoned their occupations from fear of not being suffered to return home after finishing their work, or of not being paid in money of their country; it is decreed:

That all the labourers, subjects of the King of Naples, occupied in the above employments, shall have full and entire liberty to return home at their own discretion; and that necessary passports shall be granted by the constituted authority; and they shall be punctually paid for their work according to their respective contracts.

By order of the Roman Consuls,  
Secretary-general, BASSAL.

App. No. XXVII.

Braschi, deserves the highest praise for his humanity and attention to the unfortunate Princess, who was indebted to him for her personal safety, and for the preservation of what property was saved from the hands of rapacious commissaries, and from edicts of confiscation.

## 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 consequent deficiency of any kind of specie to answer the general demand. The inconvenience of this national debt was not felt by the public before the middle of the last century, though it may be strictly said to have commenced as early as the reign of Clement VII, who, about the year 1527, borrowed money upon the credit of the revenue to assist the Emperor Charles V in carrying on his wars against the Turks and the schismatics in Germany.

The annual revenue of the Apostolical Chamber, constituting the national income, was estimated in the year 1788 at three mil-

lions two hundred thousand Roman crowns,<sup>a</sup> derived from the Ecclesiastical State alone, either by the farming of lands belonging to the Government, duties upon the importation of foreign goods, or taxes on the different articles of consumption; but the public debt was now so much increased, that all these resources were unequal to pay the interest of it. The influx of wealth from foreign countries immediately connected with the Hierarchy was much reduced by the schism of the fifteenth century, yet, at this time there was an annual income imported into Rome, of more than half a million sterling, which cost the State in return only a little parchment and sealing wax; of this

<sup>a</sup> This sum reduced into English currency is equal to £.744,186 sterling.

The following are the principal coins in circulation in the Ecclesiastical State, in Copper †, Silver ‡, and in Gold §, with their relative value.

† 5 Quadrini	=	one Bajocco. †
† 10 Bajocchi	=	one Paul. ‡
‡ 10 Pauli	=	one Scudo. ‡
‡ 2 Scudi	=	one Sequin current. §

The exchange at par, between Leghorn and London, before the Revolution was 43 Pauls for a pound sterling.

sum, from the pontificate of Sixtus V, no part was received into the Treasury, but the whole was absorbed by the Ministers and retainers of the Dataria.<sup>b</sup>

The national debt now exceeded an hundred and five millions of crowns, and from the peace of Tolentino, no money, excepting copper, was in common circulation; to obtain which, an agio was often given from twenty to even thirty per cent. When the French entered Rome, they immediately took

<sup>b</sup> The Roman *Dataria*, is an office where the business of the ecclesiastical jurisprudence is expedited. The following is a statement of the sums of money paid by the respective Catholic countries in fees of various kinds to the Roman See in the year 1788.

	Crowns.
The two Sicilies .....	136,170
Sardinian dominions .....	60,712
Tuscany .....	3,052
The rest of Italy, excepting the Pope's State ..	107,067
France .....	357,133
Spain and her colonies .....	640,845
Portugal and her colonies .....	260,100
Germany and the Netherlands .....	486,811
Poland .....	180,745
Switzerland .....	87,034
The North .....	87,033
	<hr/>
Total in Roman crowns	2,435,002

possession of the Bank, and to remedy this evil the Commander-in-chief issued a decree<sup>c</sup> to destroy all the presses, types, stamps, &c. necessary for making *Cedole*; but he took care, previously, to stamp some millions for the use of the Army. With these Bank-notes, privately, and surreptitiously made, the Romans were

<sup>c</sup> D E C R E E.

THE General-in-chief being convinced that the abuse the late Government of Rome made of the *Cedole* was the source, and is at present the cause of much public calamity, is extremely urgent to remedy the evil.

He therefore orders, that from the date hereof, the making all *Cedole* shall cease, and that the number and amount of all those that are already in circulation shall be ascertained.

That the presses, stamps, and types, that have served for the fabrication of *Cedole*, shall be broken to pieces, and publicly thrown into the Tiber.

That all the paper prepared, and *Cedole* recalled and cancelled, shall be immediately committed to the flames.

That Government lands, to the amount of four millions of crowns, and ecclesiastical lands, to the amount of six millions, be instantly exposed to sale by public auction, the buyer to pay four-fifths of his purchase money in *Cedole*, and the other fifth in gold or silver.

Measures equally efficacious shall be immediately taken to call in the plated and base copper-money.

The minister of finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

App. No. XIV.

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.



paid for cattle, corn, and whatever the French stood in need of. This augmented circulation of paper, and the daily decrease of specie, from constant and repeated contributions, exacted in Spanish dollars, so reduced the value of Bank-notes, that in less than a month they were at a discount of, from four to five hundred per cent. This evil, as may be easily imagined, became of the most serious consequence; for the Government was now so reduced as to have no other circulating medium, and that credit which before had its basis on the faith of public decrees, for the disposing of monastic lands to liquidate the debt, was every day weakened; it was therefore found important, immediately to devise some expedient, if possible, to support the paper-money; but the means adopted were in the highest degree subversive of the end. After deliberating on the subject, the Consuls issued an edict<sup>d</sup> to reduce

<sup>d</sup> EDICT.

THE enormous mass of public debt contracted by the past ambitious, weak, and tyrannical Government, having produced the

the Cedole at once, without any equivalent, to one-fourth of their nominal value; and at

most terrible effects on commerce and public economy; the representatives of the Republic have occupied themselves from the first moment, until now, to devise the most secure, just, and efficacious means to impede its progress. The Consuls, therefore, after the most profound and mature consideration, and after the most exact calculations, decree:

That all previous laws respecting Cedole be abolished.

That all Cedole, of whatever amount they may be, shall lose three-fourths of their nominal value from this day; i. e. a Cedola of a hundred crowns shall be current only for twenty-five crowns, and in the same proportion all others of greater or less value.

All debts contracted as far back as two years from the present time, unless there have been a particular agreement to the contrary to pay in gold or silver; all money deposited in Banks, or elsewhere, shall also be paid in Cedole, with a diminution of one half of their nominal value. Credits due, and money deposited, of only one year's standing, shall be paid in Cedole according to their nominal value, without any deduction.

That all debts posterior to this law, as those anterior to the two last years, shall be paid in Cedole, with a reduction of three-fourths of their nominal value.

In three days there shall be established an administration of national and ecclesiastical property, to which will also be added, the property derived from suppressions. Every proprietor of Cedole will have a right to make known to this administration the particular property he is desirous of acquiring, and the administration shall be obliged, at his request, to give an estimate of the same, in twenty days, and in the following month will be established a sale by auction, of which the public will have previous notice; a preference to be given to him who shall make the first offer, where two or more persons bid the same. By public sale also, will be sold the Govern-

the same time decreed, that all tradesmen, and others, should receive such debts as were con-

ment land *enfiteutici*,\* and the patrimony of the ex-jesuits, however, giving always the preference to the present holders of such lands, if a greater price be not offered by others; and where such property is disposed of to other purchasers, the late incumbent may rest assured that he shall be fully indemnified for any expences that may have been laid out for the improvement of the premises.

All Cedole that shall be given in payment for the purchase of the abovesaid property, shall be publicly burnt, proclaiming the quantity derived from such sale.

From the day of the publication of this Law, the administrators of the national treasury will not have power to create other Cedole, without an express law of the whole nation, truly and faithfully represented.

The national treasury shall not receive any more money, as a Bank, to place to the account of individuals.

The copper, four and two *bajoc*. pieces, after fifteen days from the date of the present decree, shall lose one-fourth, and after other fifteen days, one half of their present currency.

The plated-money shall continue to diminish in its nominal value, in the same gradation, and time, as prescribed by the law of the past Government of the 28th of November, 1797.

Payments agreed upon in the aforesaid copper or plated-money, which may have been since reduced, shall be fulfilled according to the currency of the time in which the contract was made.

The interest of money in the funds of the *Luoghi di Monte*, now

\* Lands under particular tenure, which in this instance were held by grants from the Apostolical Chamber, subject to certain stipulated rents; and as these government estates were often very partially bestowed, and rarely ever productive of their full value, the Republic was willing to put them up to public auction, to ascertain their real worth.

tracted within one year of the publication of the Edict, in Cedole, at their nominal value: and all persons who had any money in the public funds should be obliged to receive their interests in paper, at its original currency, and not according to its reduction.

A few hours previous to the publication of this Edict, in order to put the people into good humour, and to fortify their minds against that reverse of fortune which was awaiting them, a public decree<sup>e</sup> was issued, to annul all the

due, shall be paid with Cedole not reduced, but according to their original nominal value. From this day, hereafter, the interest will be reduced one and a half per cent, and in future will be paid in Cédole, at their reduced currency, i. e. a fourth of their nominal value. The interest of the Luoghi di Monti, which is in favour of the Banks of the Pietà, and S. Spirito, will never more be paid, and the credit shall be null and void. Respecting Government debts bearing interest, the payment of such interest remains suspended, till further consideration.

The execution of the present Edict is committed to the Minister of Finance.

Signed by the Consuls, and approved by the  
General-in-chief,

March 14, 1793.

MASSENA.

App. No. XXIX.

<sup>e</sup> DECREE.

THE calamities to which the past Government has tyrannically reduced this city and the whole nation, stimulate its representatives

custom-house duties upon wine and provisions of every sort imported into Rome; and to reduce the price of oil and soap; but this lasted only a few days, and in that short time, the

to procure to the Roman people (so well deserving of their recovered liberty) every possible assistance; yet, much as they have their interest at heart, they cannot, for the present, grant other relief, than in the following articles; it is therefore decreed:

That the price of oil shall be reduced from thirty-six to twenty-eight bajocchi the *Bocale*.\*

That soap shall be reduced to five bajocchi per lb.

That all customs of the Piazza Nevona, and on wine brought to the Ripa Grande, shall be abolished.†

The prices of all other kinds of provision must, for the present, remain as regulated by the late Government, and be rigorously attended to: the present Governors being determined to extirpate every abuse which marked the character of the past Despots.

The municipality of Rome is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Undersigned by the Consuls, and approved of  
by the General-in-chief,

App. No. XXX.

MASSENA.

\* A Roman measure of two quarts. The average price of oil in more favourable times, might be estimated at about three-pence a pint, and soap always bore the proportion per lb. of one-half to the price of a *folietta*, or pint of oil. The pound, in Rome, is 12 ounces.

† Foreign wine imported into the Ecclesiastical State paid a duty of about three shillings per barrel, containing sixteen gallons; and wine, the produce of the State, paid half that sum on being brought to Rome if sold to a merchant or retailer, but if to a private individual for his own use, the duty was merely nominal—half a quadrino per barrel. The price of the best Roman wine was not more than three-pence a quart to the consumer.

maximum effectually prevented either oil or soap from being obtained.

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 Citorio, where they were assembled, during the whole of the succeeding night, lest they might be insulted or murdered in their way home. The perturbed state of the public mind was 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 ;<sup>f</sup> and subsequent Procla-

<sup>f</sup> MASSENA, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF,

*To the Citizens, Consuls of the Roman Republic.*

THE Edict relative to the Cedole demands the most instant repeal; immediately, therefore, let it be recalled, in order that, with more mature consideration, you may take such other measures as existing circumstances require. Let it be done so that the revocation may have effect this night, and be published in the morning.

Health and fraternity.

MASSENA.

THE CONSULS decree that the above letter be executed immediately.

Signed by the

App. No. XXXI.

CONSULATE.

mations, and Edicts, were issued to recommend the good citizens to take the paper-money, as before; but from this time the Bank-notes sunk into irrecoverable discredit.

## SECTION XIII.

## CONFISCATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE principal confiscations, on the entry of the French into Rome, were of the property of the Pope, and his two nephews Prince and Cardinal Braschi, Cardinals Busca, 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 has been already said, be quite unnecessary. *Prædare et impera* might have been inscribed as the legend of the Republican Banner, and it was never lost sight of; otherwise it might have been reasonably supposed that what belonged to the Pope and his Nephews, declared by the French to be unjustly obtained from the people, should have been restored to them, more especially at a time when there was the greatest national distress;



nevertheless all their real as well as personal estates were sold and disposed of for the benefit of the plunderers, and of the constituted authority at Paris, which authorised the proceedings.

In these proscriptions and confiscations, the Pope's favourite nephew the Duke Braschi was among the first to feel the effects of the Revolution. His moveable property was very great; but his annual income arising from his real estate was said, by persons well informed, not to exceed forty thousand crowns, although it was generally believed to be considerably more. Of this property, in a few days after the arrival of the French, nothing remained to him, and he considered himself fortunate in being enabled to escape into Tuscany, to avoid personal insult. His pictures, his prints, his antiques, all the treasures of his museum, his rich furniture, and every thing of his that could be found, were confiscated and exposed to sale. His lands, particularly those he had acquired in the Pontine marches, were treated as the acquisitions of

victory and sold for the benefit of the conquering army.

The property of the other noblemen, who either withdrew or were absent on the arrival of the French, and did not choose to return when the Government was subverted, shared the same fate, a fate regretted even by an avowed advocate for the French cause. The author of the Memoirs of Pius VI. declares, it is " a fact, which the strongest prejudice cannot deny, that all the Cardinals, guilty or innocent, were by a blind animosity indiscriminately involved in the same proscription contrary to the intentions of the French Government, and of its principal agents. The majority of these Princes of the Church were objects of odium, or of contempt and ridicule: but means were now found to derive profit from them. With very few exceptions, all those who securely awaited the arrival of the French were the victims of avarice rather than of hatred. The chief crime for which they were compelled to make atonement, was their opulence, real or supposed, and if the

Cardinal Giardyllo<sup>a</sup> was spared, it was only because the simple and modest life which he led in almost absolute indigence, sufficiently notified to the world his inability to pay the price of his ransom.”<sup>b</sup>

Of the general depredation that took place no part of this destructive system afforded more sensible regret to the reflecting mind, than the demolition of the Villa Albani; a villa that, either for beauty of situation, for the learning of antient inscriptions, or for exquisite works of art, was confessed to be unrivalled. This palace, though not razed to the ground, nor the villa made an absolute heath, yet remained a melancholy monument of the Vandalism of the eighteenth century. Every statue, bust, column, chimney-piece, or piece of

<sup>a</sup> Cardinal Giardyllo was of the Franciscan order, and, perhaps, the only individual among all the Cardinals, who had, together with the Faith, retained also the love of poverty and the simple manners of the primitive church: he now abdicated the Purple, and sought an asylum at the court of the King of Sardinia, who in his youth had been his pupil.

<sup>b</sup> *Mémoires historique et Philosophiques sur Pie VI. T. II. p. 350.*

marble that could serve 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<sup>c</sup> 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. To have executed the whole of this work, must have required more than Scythian barbarity, or the most depraved contempt of every cultivated feeling of the human mind.

Upon contributions and forced loans it would be extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable, to attempt any minute detail. The acts for raising money were not published openly as other decrees, but sent privately to the houses of individuals, and the demand was made in proportion to the supposed faculty of the householder, the exigency of the State, or the wants of the individual who was the bearer of the order: I shall therefore only make

<sup>c</sup> Since the publication of the first edition of this work all the members of this Directory were removed for peculation.—Reubell, Lepaux, Merlin, Trielhard, and Barras.

mention of such as fell immediately under my own observation.

After several begging petitions,<sup>d</sup> published

<sup>d</sup> DECREE.

THE Consuls decree, that the minister of the interior shall issue a proclamation to all the wealthy citizens of the city of Rome, requiring each family to assist in affording supplies to the necessities of the French army, as stockings, hats, and other things equally wanting for the same service.

For which purpose a voluntary subscription is opened in every district, to be received by a commissary already nominated, who has been chosen from among the clergy.

If the voluntary subscription should not be sufficiently productive for the necessities of the army, the same minister is charged to make his report to the Consulate, that an imposition may be laid upon each citizen in nature and proportion to his ability.

The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

March 1, 1798.

BASSAL.

App. No. XXI.

PROCLAMATION.

THE emptiness of the public exchequer, the ruin and dissipation of the national funds, the wretched inheritance of the rapacious or imbecile administration of the past Government, force the provisional governors of the Republic, (in employments and duties so reciprocally united for its benefit,) to have recourse to private fortunes for some succour, to meet the enormous weight of the public expence. The good citizens will gladly submit to some sacrifice, which, the more willingly it be made, will shew the more patriotism, and, at the same time, save no inconsiderable expence to the treasury, which must be otherwise supplied by exaction. Quickly, therefore, O citizens! bring relief abundantly, to provide for the present urgency, to clothe those valiant soldiers, who for you have spent themselves with fatigue, and spilt their blood. Shew, in a

in the form of decrees and proclamations, to rouse in the people a spirit of Republican generosity, from which the necessities of the French army might be supplied, the General-in-chief was at last obliged to have recourse to the compulsory measure of imposing a tax of three per cent. upon the full value of the land, throughout the whole territory of the Roman Republic, and of granting to the Consuls an illimited authority of taxing the possessors of money.\*

generous and free subscription, that the Government cannot deceive itself, when it reposes on Patriotism, on Generosity, on Republicanism.

ENNIO VISCONTI.

App. XXIII.

\* PROCLAMATION.

THE General in-chief of the French troops in Rome, considering that the fundamental basis of a wise administration of public finance, is order and economy:

Considering that the new Government of the Republic finds itself without any resource to provide for the public expence, and that if ordinary means are sufficient for ordinary expences, means prompt and extraordinary are necessary for expences urgent and extraordinary, the following laws are therefore decreed.

To provide for the extraordinary expences, an *extraordinary imposition* shall be made upon the value of all *established property* throughout the whole territory of the Roman Republic.

This imposition shall be *three per cent. upon such property*, if belonging to individuals; and *five per cent.* if appertaining to *religious houses, benefices, or ecclesiastical establishments* of any kind whatsoever; and this tax may be paid in *current Cedole*.

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 despotic power; and within a fortnight after this law was published, a tradesman whom I knew in the Corso, actually paid, at three separate demands, three thousand five hundred crowns.

Mr. Volpato, the well-known engraver, told me, just before I left Rome, that a third demand had been made upon him for no less a sum than twelve thousand crowns, to be paid in forty-eight hours; and though an ingenious artist, whose whole fortune had been acquired by his talents, yet upon his application to the Commander-in-chief for redress, the General told him he did not interfere in those acts of

*Town houses, and houses of summer residence in the country, are equally subject to this imposition as land, or any other productive property.*

The Consuls are authorized and impowered to *compel rich individuals immediately to lend their money*, to satisfy the urgency of existing circumstances, and to reimburse the same, they are authorized to make other impositions, as established by the present law.

March 30, 1798.

General ST. CYR.

App. No. XXXII.

the Government. Notwithstanding, this same officer, but a short time afterward, waited upon the Consuls, to enquire of them by what authority they had made a requisition <sup>f</sup> of silver forks and spoons without his sanction and appro-

<sup>f</sup> ORDER OF THE CONSULATE.

THE Consuls considering on one part, the *extreme* urgency of the Republic, and the evil effects of its distress suffering procrastination, and on the other, the civism and Republican zeal of the citizens, order :

That all the inhabitants of the commune of Rome give, by the title of forced loan, the half of their silver knives, and forks, and spoons.

All those who do not comply with this order in the space of three days, shall be subject to a double loan under a military execution.

The aforesaid knives, and forks, and spoons, shall be received at the banks of the Monte di Pietà and S. Spirito, and at the houses of the Convertite and Gesù.

The citizens who are instructed to receive the same, are ordered to give to each person a receipt of the weight and value of his effects, estimated in Spanish dollars.

The Consulate authorizes all the Questors of the national treasury to reserve such receipts for their nominal value as sterling money.

Those who are not disposed to take such notes, may in the term of two months receive an equivalent either in copper or current Cedole, according to the value of the day.

The minister of finance is charged with the execution of this order.

President of the Consulate,

DE MATTHÆIS.

For the Secretary of the Consulate,

E. VISCONTI.

App. No. XXXVII.



bation; and then 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 individual was condemned to starve; for the rigorous law of confiscation found its way into the artist's study, and seized whatever work that could by the most forced interpretation be considered as belonging to an enemy of the Republic;<sup>§</sup> and as the chief employment of a foreign painter, sculptor, or architect, was from the natives of his own country, the works in his possession already finished, were seized as lawful prize, although the artist himself had never been paid by the party from whom

<sup>§</sup> Abbatè Leonetti, (a Roman Lawyer, whose name deserves honourable mention by every Englishman,) was applied to, to deliver an inventory of the property that belonged to M. Durno, a British artist, deceased, which had not been remitted to the legatees.

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 numerous works belonging to an English peer,<sup>h</sup> and also to a Roman prince<sup>i</sup> who had been exiled by order of the Commander-in-chief.

Mrs. Angelica Kaufman was called upon by an agent of Commissary Haller, soon after the arrival of the French, apparently for no other purpose than to be complimented upon her distinguished abilities; but in looking over her works, he took the liberty, with great politeness, to ask “to whom may this beautiful picture belong?” and “to whom that?” and “whose charming portrait is this?” then, after paying the most courteous 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, that he

<sup>h</sup> The Earl of Bristol.

<sup>i</sup> Prince Braschi.

was the agent in a business so extremely unpleasant to him; 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, 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 the 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 recommended her to pay eighty sequins,<sup>k</sup> 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

<sup>k</sup> Forty pounds sterling.

the money was paid.<sup>1</sup> There were many other examples of a similar kind.

In these instances, the dread of confiscation was held out to obtain money; and, 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.

There was besides another mode of obtaining property, which although more ambiguous, yet in its consequences was not less certain.

As soon as the French had taken possession of Rome, their Generals and Commissaries were quartered in the palaces of the princes and nobles, where their taste and politeness induced them to admire the elegant and costly decorations of their apartments; and whenever that admiration was expressed with rapturous emo-

<sup>1</sup> The name of this person was Hubert.

tion, it was always thought most politic in the owner to gratify the inclination of his guest: hence many of the princes sold privately their most precious effects for very inconsiderable sums. It is to this circumstance that England now owes the possession of the Altieri Claudes, which were sold for the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, and on their arrival in this country were disposed of for six or seven thousand.

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 when no more specie could be had, the French obtained its worth in commodities, which were exported to a foreign market for sale: and, not even contented with this extremity, they compelled Bufalini, the treasurer, to buy up copper-money, over and above what they had already seized upon in the mint, in order to complete the ballast-

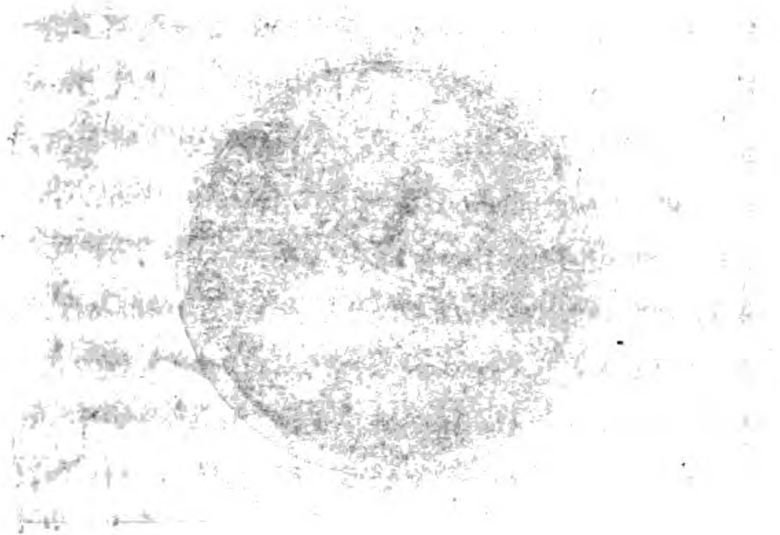
ing of ships that were laden with the spoils of Rome.<sup>m</sup>

As a means of repairing these distresses, assignats were issued as low as a penny English, and an Edict was published calling in the copper kitchen furniture of individuals, to mix with bronze, to make money for circulation. On the twentieth of May a colossal bronze statue of Pope Corsini in the Conservator's palace was melted down for this purpose, and it was even in contemplation to melt down the High Altar, with its twisted columns, which so magnificently dignifies the shrine of St. Peter.

<sup>m</sup> These requisitions and repeated extortions so completely exhausted the Ecclesiastical State, that upon the re-establishment of the Papal authority, the new Pope had not the means of furnishing his Palace; and soon after his accession, application was made to the British Government from Rome to borrow a hundred thousand pounds. As security for this sum, and the payment of the interest, the duties arising from the Customs were offered; and in case they might be thought insufficient, some of the most wealthy Princes offered to join in the security. This money was required for seven years, and after that period was to be paid off by five annual instalments, so that the whole debt was not to be repaid in less than twelve years. It was hoped, from the known generosity of the English nation, that more than four per cent. would not be demanded for the Loan.

Of the distinguished persons who were obliged to leave Rome and abandon their property to the invading enemy, the Cardinal York has been mentioned among the number, and notwithstanding the great calamities I have recorded, yet the case of this Prince interests in a peculiar manner every one who reflects, that for four centuries his illustrious House has been doomed to distress. The Revolution reduced him to absolute ruin, and his petition to His Britannic Majesty for the means of support, renders it useless to make any comment on his necessities.

To shew the situation to which the French Revolution in Italy reduced the Cardinals in general, and himself in particular, his letters and those of Cardinal Borgia to Sir John Coxe Hippsley on the occasion, will serve as the most interesting and authentic documents.



HENRICVS . BENEDICTVS . STVART .

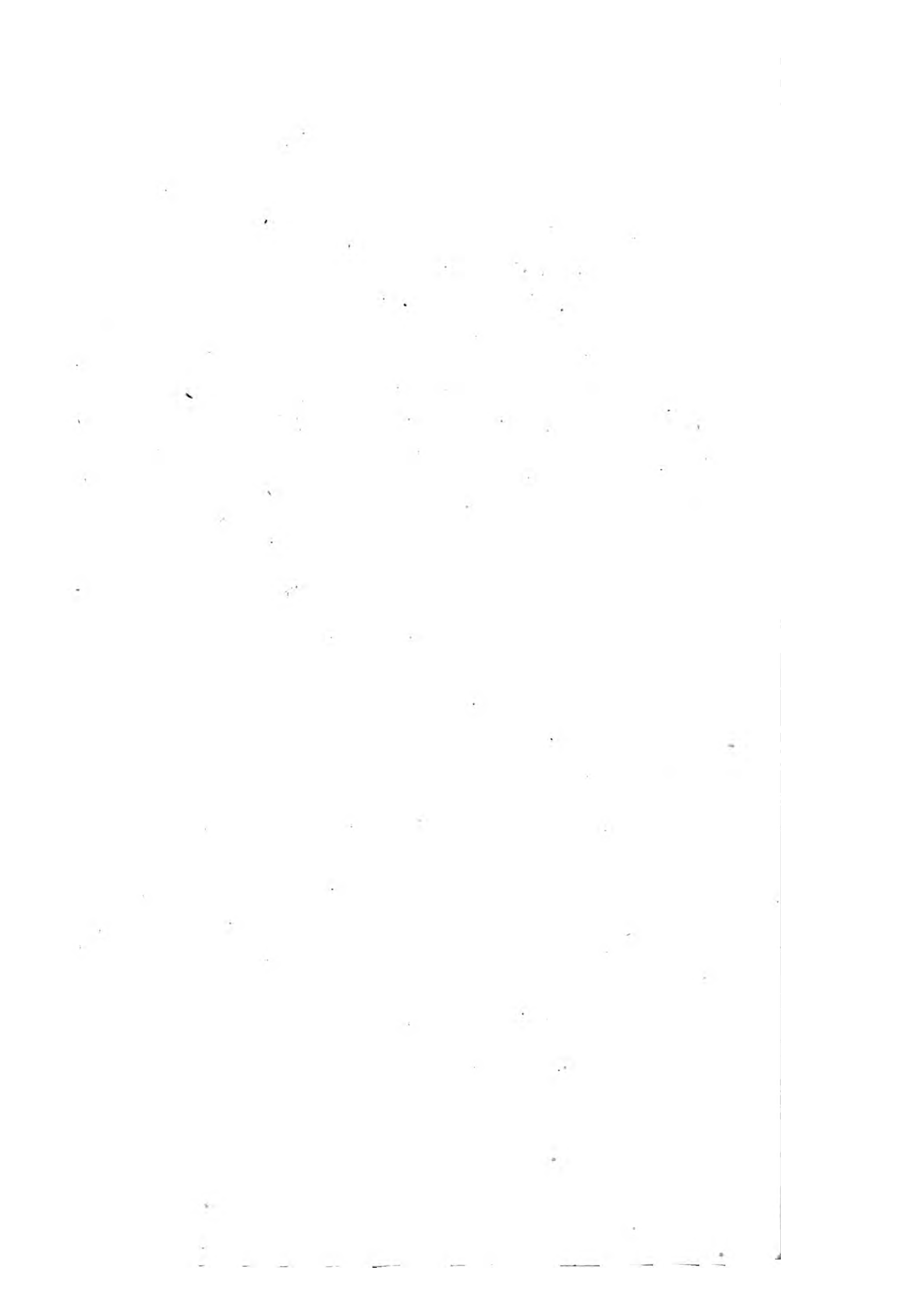
EPISCOPVS . TVSCVLANVS .

S . R . E . CARDINALIS .

NVMVS POST MORTEM CAROLI EDOARDI FRATRIS CVSVS .

QVI OBIT DIE XXIII . JANVARI . A . D . MDCCLXXXIV .





*Cardinal Borgia to Sir John Coxe Hippeley, Bart.*<sup>n</sup>

“ MOST WORTHY SIR,                      Padua, Sept. 14, 1799.

“ THE friendship you honoured me with in Rome, encourages me to lay before you a case worthy of your most mature reflection. Among the Cardinals who have taken refuge in Padua, here is also the Cardinal Duke; and I am greatly afflicted to see so distinguished a personage, the last descendant of his Royal House, reduced to distress. He was barbarously stripped by the French of all his property, and that his life has been spared, is through the mercy of the Almighty, who protected him in his flight by sea and land, the miseries of which, at the advanced age of seventy-five, greatly injured his health, and produced a dangerous excoriation in one of his legs.

“ Those who are well informed of this most

<sup>n</sup> The Baronet to whom these letters were addressed, caused fac-similes of them to be engraved, and circulated them amongst his friends.

worthy Cardinal's domestic affairs, have assured me, that since his flight he has been supported by the silver plate he took with him, which he began to dispose of at Messina; and to supply his wants a few months in Venice he sold all that remained. His rich and magnificent moveables which he left behind were lost in the sackage of Rome and Frascati.

“ Of his jewels he has now very few, the most valuable having been disposed of to satisfy the well-known contributions to the French, our destructive plunderers. The French Revolution deprived him of an annual revenue of forty-eight thousand crowns, and by the subversion of the Roman Government he lost an income of ten thousand crowns, assigned to him by the Apostolical Chamber, besides all his particular funds in the Roman Bank. The only income he has left, is that from his benefices in Spain, which amounts to fourteen thousand crowns; but which, as it is only payable at present in paper, is greatly reduced by the disadvantage of exchange; and even that has

remained unpaid for more than a year, owing probably to the interrupted communication with that kingdom.

“ Here it is necessary that I should add, that the Cardinal is burthened with the annual sum of four thousand crowns, for the dowry of the Countess of Albany, his sister-in-law ; three thousand to the mother of his deceased niece ;<sup>o</sup> and fifteen hundred for divers annuities of his father and his brother, which he has not now the means of discharging.

“ These facts which I intrude on your friendship, will, I trust, excite compassion in every one who reflects on the high birth, the elevated dignity, and the advanced age of the Personage whose situation I describe, in the plain language of truth. I only intreat you to make the communication to those distinguished persons who have influence in your Government, as I am persuaded, that the English magnanimity will not suffer an illustrious personage of the same nation to perish in misery ! But here I

<sup>o</sup> The Countess Alberstorf.

pause—not wishing to offend that national delicacy, which delights to act from its own generosity rather than from the impulse and importunity of others.

“ We have not only the Cardinal Duke, but other Cardinals. The two Dorias, Caprara, and Livizzani; and, perhaps, all the others will be here soon, as it is probable the conclave will be holden in this place, since it has pleased God to deliver from all his labours the so eminently unfortunate Pius the Sixth, who cherished for you the most tender affection, and who was pleased, when he was in the Carthusian convent at Florence, to invest me with the charge of the Pre-lecture of the Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*. My paper fails me, but I shall never cease to be

Your true friend and servant,

STEPHEN CARDINAL BORGIA.”

*From the same to the same.*

Venice, Jan. 4, 1800.

“ MOST WORTHY AND ESTEEMED SIR,

“ I HAVE received your much esteemed letter of the 15th of November, as also those of the 22d and 26th of the same month, with the joyful intelligence of the speedy and extraordinary succour your generous Ministers have been pleased to grant to the eminent Personage, who, truly sensible of the delicacy and liberality of your nation, returns to you, and to your noble-minded coadjutors, his most warm and cordial thanks. I have been obliged to make over to Signor Corrado Martens the order of Messrs. Ransom and Morland for the five hundred pounds, as the necessity of the Cardinal Duke required it.

“ I am not capable of explaining the satisfaction the illustrious Personage has expressed for the certainty of the annuity you inform me will be settled on him, in order to relieve him effectually from the distresses into which he has

been plunged by his last misfortunes, and he feels the full weight of the obligation to you, as the friendly promoter of it, and to your great Ministers for their magnificent liberality.

“ I am here shut up in Conclave for the election of a new pope, with thirty-four Cardinals, who, on being informed of the generosity of your nation in favour of their illustrious colleague, are unanimous in applauding that most noble act, and extolling all the co-operators in it.

“ I am greatly obliged to the worthy Mr. Stuart for his remembrance of me, and for the gracious offer of his History of the Royal House of Stuart. That book will be a fine ornament to my library, which, with my museum, I have almost entirely saved from the general depredation. I shall keep it in remembrance of his kindness. I beg that you will present to him my most affectionate thanks, and those of the Cardinal Duke, for numerous acts of friendship towards him whom you have so much obliged. I am, with the truest and most cordial esteem,

“ Your sincere friend and servant,

“ S. CARDINAL BORGIA.”

*The same to the same.*

Venice, Feb. 26, 1800.

“ MOST WORTHY SIR,

“ I HAVE received from Signor Corrade Martens, at the same time, four of your most esteemed letters, two of the 3d and 16th of December 1799, a duplicate of the latter, and the fourth of the 28th of last January. The day after the arrival of these letters, which gave the highest satisfaction to my illustrious colleague, an English gentleman entered the Conclave, who was the bearer of a very polite letter from Lord Minto, with an assurance of the Royal munificence to the extent of two thousand pounds sterling, and to be repeated to his order, six months after, in the same proportion.

“ I am unable to relate to you the praises given by all their Eminences assembled here, to the Royal benevolence, and to the English nation: in this applause the names of those who assisted in promoting it, were re-echoed; and especially that of my friend, Sir John



Hippisley, the principal mover of so good an action.

“ These sentiments of gratitude, more particularly to you and Mr. Stuart, may be known by the letter which my illustrious colleague addresses to you: what my own feelings are I refrain from expressing; I reserve them till a more fortunate opportunity.

“ My other colleagues, whom you have complimented, desire me to return you their most expressive regards, and particularly Cardinal Antonelli, who has received your letters. I am, with the most true and cordial esteem,

“ Your sincere friend and servant,

“ S. CARDINAL BORGIA.”

*The Cardinal of Yorke to Sir J. C. Hippisley.*

Written in the Conclave.

“ YOUR letters fully convince me of the cordial interest you take in all that regards my person, and I am happy to acknowledge how much I consider myself indebted to you and to your friends for the succour which has been

generously granted, to relieve the extreme necessities into which I have been driven by the present dismal circumstances. I cannot sufficiently express how sensible I am of the goodness of your heart; and I write these few lines to confess to you my most sincere and grateful sentiments.

“ By Mr. Oakley, an English gentleman, who arrived here last week, I received a letter from Lord Minto at Vienna, informing me that he had orders from his Court to remit to me at present, the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, and that in the month of July next, I might again draw for an equal sum. The letter is written in a manner so extremely obliging, and with expressions of such singular regard, that I assure you it excited in me the most lively sentiments of esteem and gratitude for the generosity which has provided for my necessities. I answered Lord Minto's letter in a manner that I hope will give his Lordship satisfaction, and I gave it on Saturday last to Mr. Oakley, to send by that evening's post to Vienna.

“ I own to you that the succour granted to me could not have been more timely; without it, I could not possibly have subsisted on account of the absolute and irreparable loss of all my income, so that I must otherwise have been reduced for the short remainder of my life to languish in indigence and misery.

“ To apprise you of these circumstances, I was solicitous to lose no time, knowing that the goodness of your heart would find proper means to communicate my grateful acknowledgments.

“ For the signal obligations I am under to Mr. Andrew Stuart, for his kindness and services on this occasion, I desire to return him my most sincere thanks, with my best wishes for his health and welfare: from General Heton I received the genealogical history of our family he was so kind as to send to me, and from that gentleman, I hope, he has already received my thanks for so valuable a proof of his attention. If you think proper, and an occasion should present itself, I beg that you may make known to the other gentlemen, who have co-

operated with you, my most grateful acknowledgments with which, my dear Sir John, with all my heart I embrace you.

“ Your best of friends,

“ HENRY, CARDINAL.”

Venice, 26th Feb. 1800.

*From the same to the same.*

Venice, 7th May, 1800.

“ DEAR SIR JOHN,

“ I HAVE not words to explain the deep impression made on me by your very obliging favour of March 31. Your and Mr. Andrew Stuart’s most friendly and warm exertions in my behalf—the humane and benevolent conduct of your Ministers—your gracious Sovereign’s noble and spontaneous generosity, (the continuance of which, you certify to me, depends on my need of it)—all crowd together on my mind, and fill me with the most lively sensations of tenderness and heartfelt gratitude. What return can I make for so many and such signal proofs of disinterested

benevolence?—Dear Sir John, I confess I am at a loss how to express my feelings. I am sure, however, and I am very happy to know, that your excellent heart will make you fully conceive the sentiments of mine, and enable you to make them known.

“With pleasure I have presented your compliments to the Cardinals and to others whom you mention, and all return you their sincere thanks: the Canon in particular, now Monsignore, being also a domestic prelate of his Holiness, begs you be persuaded of his constant respect and attachment.

“My wishes would be completely satisfied; should I have the pleasure, as I most earnestly desire, to see you again at Frascati, and be able to assure you, by word of mouth, of my most sincere esteem, and affectionate and indelible gratitude,

“Your best of friends,

“HENRY, CARDINAL.”

If it be possible to derive alleviation from the sorrows of others, let the individual who



NVMMI . FACIES . ALTERA .



is disposed to complain of his own ills, think on the Stuarts, who for succeeding ages seem to have been born to sovereignty, only to feel with more bitterness the reverse of fortune;<sup>p</sup> and it is yet a subject of melancholy interest to reflect, that with the lineal descent, their misfortunes still pursue the heir to their hereditary honours.

<sup>p</sup> Robert III. King of Scotland, who died 1405, is said to have broke his heart because his eldest son was starved to death.

James I. after beheading three of his nearest kindred, was assassinated by his uncle.

James II. was killed by the bursting of a piece of ordnance.

James III. flying from the field of battle, was thrown from his horse, and murdered in a cottage where he had been carried for safety and relief.

James IV. was killed in Flodden field. Henry Stuart Lord Darnley, was assassinated in his palace. Mary Queen of Scots, and Charles I. were beheaded. Charles II. was long excluded from the throne. And James II. died in exile..



## SECTION XIV.

THE DIGNITY OF THE CONSULS, WITH SOME  
REMARKS UPON THEIR CONDUCT.

To recount minutely the numerous and extravagant contradictions that perpetually appeared in the Declarations and Decrees, issued by all persons possessing authority, would be tedious and unnecessary. These absurdities may be well imagined in men, who possessed all the follies and vices of a previously bad education, and felt themselves suddenly in possession of the full and entire means of carrying into practice all the chimeras of arrogance and enthusiasm.

The Consuls commenced their establishment in the papal palace, on Monte Cavallo, with the guards, and with the expence and magnificence of sovereign princes, although, as I have before observed, the State was reduced to penury and distress.

Their Boxes in the theatres were splendidly ornamented with gold and silver embroidery, at a time when there was neither gold nor silver to be seen any where else: the public mind revolted so strongly at the grossness of the impropriety, that they were obliged to reduce those 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 endeavoured to promote their own views by the most ostentatious splendor, they issued a proclamation to tell the people that such vanity in others, was an injury to God, and opprobrious to humanity.\*

\* PROCLAMATION.

\* \* \* \* \*

The sovereign people of Rome have already thrown down some of the arms of the abolished Government, but justice and order wills, that these ensigns of slavery be, as soon as possible, systematically exterminated by their respective owners.

After these insignia of slavery are destroyed, every mark and distinction of aristocracy must also be annihilated; as, the ensigns of the equestrian order and the gold key: and in addressing any one, whether in writing or speaking, every title of nobility or distinction which is directly inimical to equality, and also the use of livery and

As the city of Rome, by this time, had become plentifully planted with trees of Liberty,<sup>b</sup>

lace, must be laid aside, being injurious in the sight of God, and an opprobrium to humanity.

N. CORONA, PREF.

MARTELLI, SEC.

Soon after the above decree, an express Edict \* was published by the Consuls to compel all persons, within the term of eight days, to destroy their armorial bearings, whether executed in painting or sculpture, with exception only to such as belonged to foreign ministers: but before the expiration of that time, the following proclamation was issued to suspend its further execution:—

PROCLAMATION.

THE minister of the police, in the name of the Consulate, makes known to the citizens masons, and public inspectors, employed in destroying and superintending the destruction of the arms of marble and travertine attached to public buildings, as well in Rome as in every part of the territory of the Republic, that they must suspend their work, as the Consuls propose making them decorous ornaments, by converting them into the arms of the Roman republic.

Health and fraternity.

NICOLA CORONA, SEC.

App. No. XXIV.

The manner of converting these Arms, was, by making the keys of St. Peter into Roman fasces, of which the wards, with little alteration, made the axes, and the Tiara, by striking off the crowns that incircle it, and adding a little drapery to the top, made a cap of liberty; the shield was effaced, and a model of a female statue supplied the place of the armorial bearing.

<sup>b</sup> As these emblems of political fanaticism have never been exhibited in an English publication, I have introduced three of them in different parts of this work, which were set up in the principal

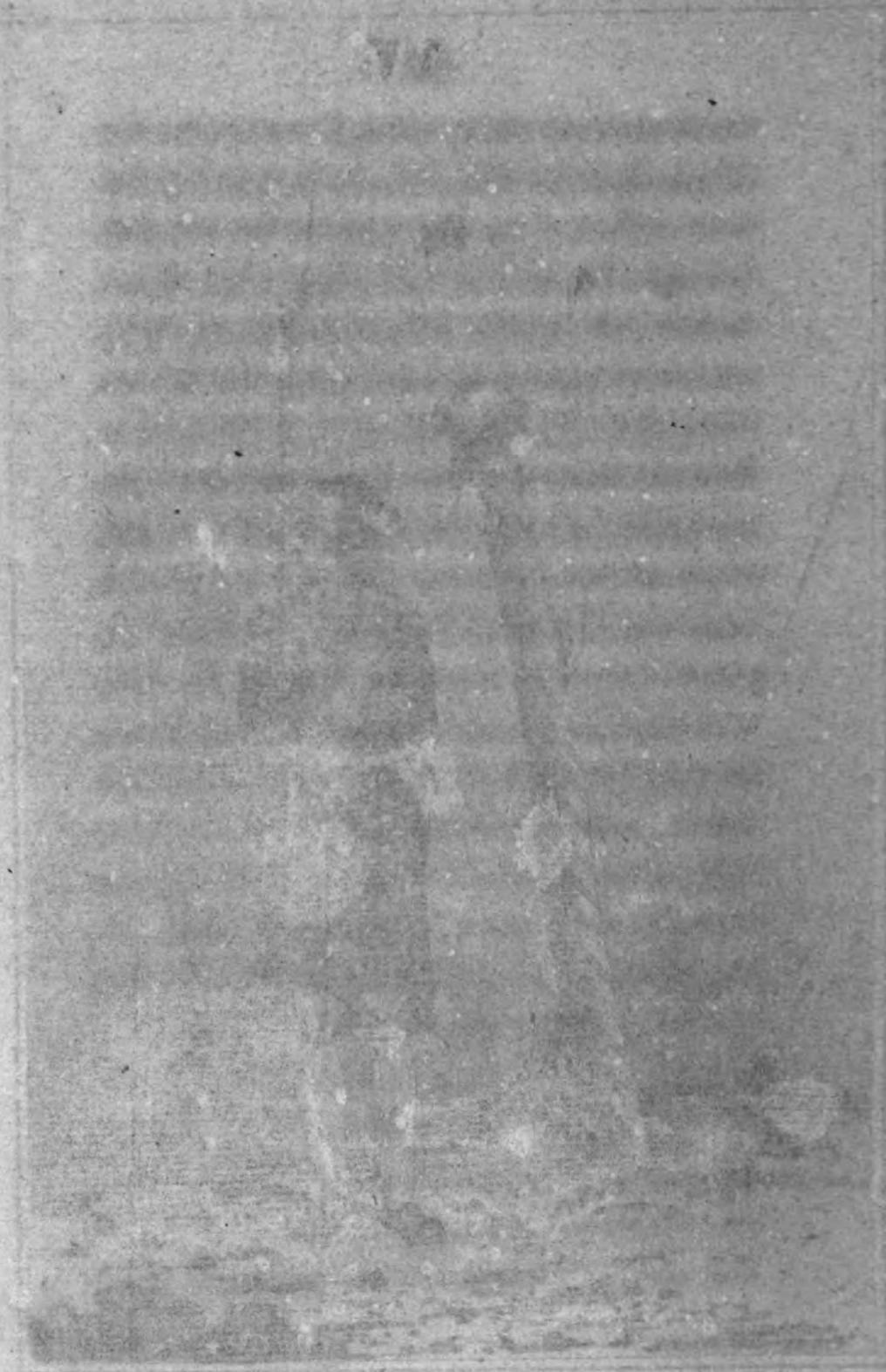
\* App. No. XVII.





THE TREE OF LIBERTY ON MONTE CITORIO,  
GUARDED BY A CIVIC SENTINEL.





THE TREE OF LIBERTY ON MONTE, CITORIO,  
GUARDED BY A CIVIC SENTINEL.

and the princes and nobility were not only deprived of their rank, but made to obey the lowest orders; it might seem that the time was now come for the people to reap the advantage of their pre-eminent authority; but whatever expectations might have been entertained upon this subject, their liberators had no such intention. It was one object to flatter the shortsighted vanity of a few, but it was another, of much greater consequence, to take away all the wealth of those who had any thing to lose, and reduce them to absolute poverty. The 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 families and adherents of the plunderers in a foreign country. The labouring class, therefore, instead of being made rich at the expence of their superiors, were reduced to beggary; since those by whom they

places in Rome, the Capitol, the Piazza di Stagna and Monte Citorio, to shew the reader at one view, their variety and general character.



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 they had been obliged to receive for its value.

## SECTION XV.

SUMMARY VIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF THE  
FRENCH IN ROME.

WHEN the French were at the gates of Rome, every one was anxious for his theory of Republican virtue, and fearful for the result. The prospect of that Legislation which has the general benefit of mankind for its object, and of that Liberty which consists in the power of doing what is permitted by the Law, was clouded by the recollection of past events. The opening scene, however, was highly favourable to these hopes; the strictest order was observed towards Religion and the decorum of society; all right of conquest was relinquished, and Rome was declared a free and independent Government. To exercise its functions, the ablest, and the best men that could be chosen out of the revolutionary party, were selected. This was even consolatory 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 merely nominal. 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 they were commanded to exercise for the purpose of oppressing the people. Thus they became obnoxious, without deriving any profit from the plunder exacted under their names. Hence, as might be easily expected, those who felt the least regard for personal character soon withdrew, or, by opposing such measures, were compelled to retire. The vacancies were then filled by men of unscrutinized character, who in this opportunity boldly stepped forward, and through the influence of their wealth recommended themselves to those in power.

This mode of electing men into office had many advantages. The individuals who dis-

posed 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 per-centage, 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, 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 were 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 to 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 five, and 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.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>c</sup> April 29th, 1798, when Citizen Vincent Justiniani was received by the French Directory as Envoy from the Roman Republic, he concluded his speech, replete with extravagant panegyric, by declaring how much he had reason to hope from its virtue, liberality, and justice. To which Citizen Merlin, the president, made the following reply.

“ Citizen Envoy-extraordinary,  
The Executive Directory delights to occupy itself on the dear-

est interests of the Roman Republic ; it contemplates them with solicitude ; it is watchful of her happiness ; it is anxious to remove from her the evils which there was some reason to apprehend even from the French themselves, and desirous that she might enjoy all the blessings that Liberty promises to those who cherish it.

Citizen Minister, it must be highly agreeable to you to transmit to your fellow-citizens, assurances of our attachment, and our vows for their prosperity ; they have counted upon the support of the Great Nation, tell them that they do not deceive themselves, and that the generous French have not in vain proclaimed their rights from the summit of the Capitol, recognizing the sacred shades of heroes that repose within its bosom.

Citizen Envoy-extraordinary, receive particularly the testimonies of benevolence of the Executive Directory, which doubts not your answering to the confidence with which the Roman Republic honours you, and your manifesting yourself worthy to be her representative to the French people."



**A P P E N D I X.**



Many of the Edicts were published in *French* as well as *Italian*, of these I have generally adopted the French Language as the original.

## APPENDIX.

### No. I.

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

- 1 THE Apollo Belvedere.
- 2 The Group of the Laocoön.
- 3 The Fragmented of a Hercules, called the Torso.
- 4 The Mercury, called the Antinoüs of the Belvedere.
- 5 Hercules with the Infant Ajax, commonly called Hercules Commodus.
- 6 A square Altar, ornamented with sepulchral bass-reliefs.
- 7 The Group of Meleager, formerly in the Palace de' Pighini.
- 8 A colossal Group of the Nile, recumbent.
- 9 A similar colossal Group of the Tiber.
- 10 A sitting Statue of Demosthenes.
- 11 A sitting Statue of Trajan.
- 12 A sitting Statue of Posidippus, the comic Poet, with the Greek name on the plinth.
- 13 A sitting Statue of Menander, the comic Poet.
- 14 A recumbent Statue of Ariadne, commonly called Cleopatra.
- 15 A standing Statue of Isis ; or it may be intended for the Goddess of Health.
- 16 A standing Statue of an Amazon, formerly belonging to the Villa Mattei.
- 17 A standing Statue, believed to be a portrait of Sextus Chæronensis.
- 18 A standing Statue of a Warrior, said to be Phocion.
- 19 A Group of two Sepulchral Portraits, half-length, commonly called Cato and Porcia, formerly in the Villa 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 A Priest of Mithras.
- 26 A sitting Statue of the Muse Clio.
- 27 A sitting Statue of the Muse Euterpe.
- 28 A sitting Statue of the Muse Thalia.
- 29 A standing Statue of the Muse Melpomene.
- 30 A sitting 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 sitting 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 ;  
formerly belonging to the same palace.
- 37 A colossal Bust of Jupiter, found at Otricoli.
- 38 A colossal Bust of Serapis, with rays.
- 39 A colossal Bust of Hadrian, found in his villa at Tivoli.
- 40 A colossal Bust of Antinoüs, 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,  
ornamented with masques sculptured in bass-relief.
- 47 A chair with grotesque bass-reliefs on the sides allusive to Bac-  
chus.
- 48 Another Chair with Two Sphinxes, sculptured in bass-relief,  
allusive to Ceres.
- 49 A Discobolus.
- 50 A Discobolus in the act of throwing the Disc.
- 51 A bearded Bacchus, commonly 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 bass-reliefs.
- 56 Another of less size, with a bass-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 bass-relief.
- 62 A tripod decorated with bass-reliefs, allusive to Apollo.

*From the Museum Capitolinum were taken the nineteen following Pieces: all of Marble.*

- 63 A grand Tripod, ornamented with bass-reliefs, found in the villa of Hadrian.
- 64 A Statue of Isis, larger than nature, sculptured in bigio marble in the Egyptian style.
- 65 A Sarcophagus, ornamented with bass-reliefs of the nine Muses.
- 66 A standing Statue of Antinoüs.
- 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 Antinoüs, as an Egyptian Idol, larger than nature.
- 72 Priestess of Isis with an Urn.
- 73 A young Faun, 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 bass-reliefs, representing Sea Deities.
- 79 A Bust of Ariadne.
- 80 A Bust, thought to be Marcus Brutus.

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

- 81 A Bust of Bronze, thought to be a portrait of Lucius Junius Brutus.
- 82 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 S. Pietro in Montorio.
- 2 The Communion of S. Jerom, by Domenichino, from S. Girolamo della Carità.
- 3 The S. Romualdo, by Andrea Sacchi, from the church of S. Romualdo.
- 4 The Entombing of Christ, by M. A. da Caravaggio, from S. Maria in Vallicella.
- 5 The same subject, by Annibale Carracci, from S. 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 S. Petronilla, by Guercino, from the grand hall in the Quirinal palace. There is a copy of this picture, in mosaic, in St. Peter's.
- 9 The St. Gregory, by Andria Sacchi, from the gallery of the Vatican. This picture has likewise been copied in mosaic for St. Peter's.
- 10 The Martyrdom of S. Erasmus, by Poussin, from the same gallery; executed also in mosaic for St. Peter's.
- 11 The Martyrdom of S. Processo and Martiniano, painted by Mr. Vallantine, from the same gallery, and likewise executed in mosaic for St. Peter's.
- 12 The Crucifixion of St. Peter, by Guido, from the Church called St. Carlino alle quattro Fontane; executed in mosaic for the sacristy of the Vatican.

- 13 S. Thomas, by Guercino.
- 14 S. Cecilia del Vanni.
- 15 A Picture by Raffaello, from S. Francesco in Perugia.
- 16 The Ascension, by Pietro Perugino, from Perugia.
- 17 A Picture by Raffaello, from Monte Luce, near to Perugia.

No. II.

January 15, 1798.

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.*

**ROMANI**, saggi 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 angustiandoci veggoni 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 santamente famelici del Cibo di vita eterna avete inondate dodici grandi Chiese di Roma con una piena costante, 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 siansi da molti già praticate le due più segrete e fide compagne della orazione, la limosina ed 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 Dio un' amorosa violenza. Ed ecco il Santo Padre, che invita Voi suoi figli dilette ad un grande atto esterno 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, ed 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 Mediatrix 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 disciolta 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 specialmente 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 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 CATEDRA DI S. PIETRO, e sarà 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 sarà 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 saranno 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' Omnipotenza Divina istantaneamente disciolto.

Dovranno però tutti studiarsi d'intervenire alla Processione medesima, ma con sentimento interno di vera compunzione, non per curiosità, o con tumulto, ma con modestia, umiltà, 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, che non interverranno 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 diciassette, sino al mezzo giorno, quando appunto sarà 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 saranno 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, siccome anche tutti gli Ordini Religiosi, e le Confraternite secondo la



distribuzione, che ne sarà 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 obbligate 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, in maniera che ciascheduno veda, che si vada a chiedere perdono, e misericordia; E però suggerisce l'andare a piedi a chi può, o almeno senza alcun fasto; e singolarmente ammonisce le Donne ad usare abiti modesti, 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 sì 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 esser tanto più 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 interverranno divotamente alla predetta solenne Processione, ovvero durante il tempo degl' 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 suggerirà la propria divozione, e finalmente si confesseranno, e comunicheranno durante detto tempo in qualsivoglia Chiesa a loro

arbitrio, con pregare il Signore Iddio secondo le accennate pie intenzioni di NOLTRO SIGNORE, concede la SANTITA' SUA Indulgenza Plenaria, in forma di Giubileo, con le medesime facultà alli Confessori, già accordate nell' Invito Sagro de' 5. del corrente Mese, e da durare tutto il dì 2 del prossimo Febrajo.

Inoltre a chiunque in detti giorni visiterà la Basilica di S. Pietro, recitando avanti li detti Sagri Monumenti la nota Orazione, che comincia: *Ante oculos tuos Domine, &c.* o in luogo di essa reciterà dieci volte il *Pater-noster*, e l'*Ave-Maria*, pregando come sopra, concede la SANTITA' SUA per ciascun giorno Indulgenza di Anni Sette, 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.—*Quoniam tu percussisti omnes adversantes mihi sine causa, dentes peccatorum contrivisti. Domini est salus et super populum tuum benedictio tua*—E così sia.

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

G. M. CARD. VICARIO.

FILIPPO CANONICO LIBERTI SEGRETARIO.

No. III.

February 9, 1798.

## EDITTO

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

LA SANTITA' DI NOSTRO SIGNORE, sempre intenta e sempre premurosa della quiete, e della sicurezza de' propri amatissimi Sudditi, non può trattenersi dall' aprire ai medesimi il Paterno suo Cuore in una circostanza, nella quale la loro quiete appunto e la loro sicurezza potrebbero alterarsi. Romani, saggi 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 scorgesse 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 ne in parole a qualunque Individuo della Nazione Francese sia Militare sia Privato, come agl' Individui d' ogni altra Nazione; ma usare ai medesimi 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 Repubblica. 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 provvidde, e salutari insinuazioni.

Vuole SUA SANTITA' lusingarsi di ottenere, anzi che dal timore, dal vostro affetto, e dalla vostra riconoscenza un fine così interessante: ma è tale la presente circostanza, che se qualcuno, o qualcuno non ricordevoli del proprio dovere, ed ingrati all' amore di SUA BEATITUDINE, si lasciassero trasportare ad offendere in qualsivoglia modo gl' Individui della Nazione Francese, ed a smentire il nome Romano con mancare alle leggi d' ospitalità, o in altra maniera alterassero la quite 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 SANTITA', che nelle pubbliche Piazze, e Strade, ne' Caffè, e nelle Osterie non si formino combri-cole, 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 sue cure per conciliare le presenti vertenze, onde vi esortiamo vivamente a riposare tranquilli sull' impegno, e vero amore dell' ottimo Sovrano.

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

G. CARD. DORIA PAMPHILJ.

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

Felix Castellacci Magist. Curs.

No. IV.

February 10.

Dal Quartier Generale avanti a Roma li 22. Piovoso anno sesto della  
Repubblica Francese una ed indivisibile.

ALESSANDRO BERTHIER GENERALE IN CAPO

PROCLAMA

IL Culto sarà religiosamente rispettato, in conseguenza tutte le dimostrazioni pubbliche di Culto devono continuarsi senza alcuna alterazione, ne cambiamento.

Sarà portato agli Ambasciadori, Ministri o Incaricati di affari delle Potenze alleate o amiche li riguardi ed il rispetto dovuto al loro carattere.

Ciascuno è invitato a portare il Segno che denota la sua Nazione.

Gli Ambasciadori, Ministri, o Inviati sono invitati a mandare allo Stato Maggior Generale una lista de' Stranieri della loro Nazione, che si trovano in Roma.

Ciascuno in ciò che lo riguarda sarà responsabile agli occhi delle Nazioni.

ALESSANDRO BERTHIER.

No. V.

February 12.

*LIBERTÉ.*

*EGALITÉ.*

L' ARMÉE D'ITALIE

Au Quartier Gèneral de Mont Marius le 24. Pluviose. 6.<sup>e</sup> anné de  
la Republique Françoise une indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.

LE général en chef Commandant l'Armée de la Republique Française en Italie, a donné les ordres plus severes pour que les Temples, les Cultes, & ses Ministres soient respectés.

Il vient d'ordonner que le Citoyen Lauteres inspecteur des transports d'Artillerie soit renvoyé de l'Armée pour s'etre conduit d'une maniere indecente dans l'Eglise Saint Pierre.

Le Général en chef informé qu'un Capucin s'est permis de precher dans des termes a animer le peuple de Rome contre les Français, ordonne que tout Pretre qui tiendrait une pareille conduite soit sur le champ arrêté, & puni comme ayant cherché à compromettre la sureté du peuple, & celle de l'Armée.

Les Ordres sont donnés pour que le Capucin soit arrêté.

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER.

No. VI.

February 14.

#### NOTIFICAZIONE.

**I**N seguito degli Ordini Superiori si denuncia a tutte le Persone dello Stato Ecclesiastico di qualunque grado, e condizione, che abbiano per quallivoglia titolo nelle loro mani, o a loro disposizione Effetti, Mercanzie, e proprietà appartenenti alla Nazione Inglese, Portoghese, e Russa, ed altre che sono in Guerra colla Republica Francese, ed a qualunque Individuo delle medesime, che dentro il termine di 24. ore dalla data della presente Notificazione, debbano esibire nell' Ufficio del Nardi Segretario di Camera una Nota distinta in iscritto con propria firma di tutti i suddetti oggetti, come pure de' Crediti, che avessero verso le dette Nazioni, o loro Individui, restando proibita qualunque disposizione sopra gli accennati Fondi, e Crediti, e ciò sotto la pena in caso di contravvenzione tanto per l'assegna non data, o data mancante, quanto per qualunque disposizione fatta in frode della presente Dichiarazione, di pagare dieci volte di più dei suddetti Fondi, e Crediti.

Si proibisce inoltre ad ogni Persona di qualunque grado, condizione, e professione di smerciare, e trafficare in alcuna guisa qualsisia prodotto, o manifattura de' Territori, e delle persone appartenenti alle suddette Nazioni sotto la stessa pena di pagare dieci volte il valore delle cose smerciate, o contrattate, ed altre pene da infliggersi.

Avverta pertanto ognuno di esattamente ubbidire, giacchè niun pretesto, o scusa potrà esimere dall'osservanza di queste prescrizioni.

Data dal Palazzo di Monte Citorio questo dì 14. Febbraro 1798.

G. DELLA PORTA TESORIERE GENERALE.

*Die Mense, & Anno, quibus supra supradicta Notificatio affixa, & publicata fuit ad Valvas Curiae Innocentianae, & in Acie Campi Florae, ac in aliis locis solitis, & consuetis Urbis, per me Josephum Pelliccia Apost. Curs.*

Felix Castellacci Mag. Curs.

No. VII.

February 15.

DISCORSO RECITATO AL CAMPIDOGGIO DAL  
CITTADINO

ALESSANDRO BERTHIER GENERALE IN CAPITE  
DELL' ARMATA D' ITALIA,

*Li 27. Piovosò dell' Anno 6.º Republicano.*

OMBRE di Pompeo, di Catone, di Bruto, di Cicerone, d' Ortensio ... quì in mezzo al Campidoglio, per voi sì rinomato, ove tante volte difendeste i diritti del Popolo, ricevete l' omaggio dei liberi Francesi.

Vengono questi figli dei Galli coll' Olivo della pace in questo luogo medesimo a ripristinare gl' Altari della Libertà, che il primo dei Bruti inalzò.

E tu Popolo Romano, scosso finalmente dal sangue che ti scorre nelle vene, fisso gl' occhi eù i monumenti di gloria, che ti circondano, rivendicasti i tuoi dritti, e in un riacquistasti l' antica grandezza, e le avite Virtù.

*LIBERTÉ.**EGALITÉ.***ARMÉE D'ITALIE**

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

Le Citoyen Alexandre Berthier, Général en Chef.

Le 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 speciale 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, 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 sureté 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 innumerabili Cittadini.



No. IX.

February 15.

*Subdivision of the Ecclesiastical State into Departments.*

ARMÉE D'ITALIE, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

*LIBERTÉ.*

*EGALITÉ.*

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER, GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF.

ORDONNE.

QUE jusqu' à l'organisation finale de la Republique Romaine les differens territoires soient divisés comme il suit.

I. La Marche d'Ancone, le Duché d'Urbin sont reunis, le Chef lieu sera Ancone.

II. La Marche de Fermo, l'Etat de Camerino seront réunis, le Chef lieu sera Fermo.

III. Les territoires de Perugia, de Città di Castello et d'Orvieto seront reunis et son chef lieu Perugia.

IV. L'Umbrie, la Ville de Foligno en sera le chef lieu.

V. Partie du territoire de Sabina sera joint à partie du Patrimoine de Saint Pierre, et Viterbe en sera le chef lieu.

VI. La Campagne de Rome aura pour chef lieu Velletri.

VII. Le Territoire de la Ville de Rome commencera au Nord á l'embouchure du Mignone et s'etendra en ligne directe jusqu' au mont de Collalto y compris l'Etat de Castro, et au midi, de l'embouchure de Tibre, et s' etendra en ligne directe jusqu' au mont de Subjaco.

Il y aura dans chaque chef lieu une Municipalité à raison d'un membre pour 1500. âmes, et chaque Ville de l'arrondissement aura le droit de nommer un membre par 1500. âmes de sa population á la Municipalité du chef lieu.

Les Conseils généraux des chef lieux nommeront pour la premiere fois les membres des Municipalités.

Les dix plus anciens Chefs de famille de chaque Paroisse reunis nommeront dans la suite aux places de la Municipalité qui pourront vaquer, mais le général en chef devra sanctionner la nomination pour qu'elle soit valide.

Ces municipalités sont investies provisoirement du pouvoir de la Police générale, de la nomination aux Tribunaux et autres emplois de l'administration d'economie, impot, finances, hopitaux, &c. et surtout des requisitions et contributions.

Elles auront des Agents responsables dans toutes les parties pour l'exécution de leur arrêté.

Elles sont soumises à correspondre avec les Consuls de la République Romaine et à accéder à leurs demandes toutes les fois que le Général en Chef les aura sanctionnées.

Elles rendront compte tous les mois de leur dépense et de leur recette à la Trésorerie Nationale.

A' Rome le 27. Pluviose an Premier de la République Romaine  
15. Fevrier 1798.

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER.

No. X.

February 15.

*Organization of the Roman Republic.*

ARMÉE D'ITALIE, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

*LIBERTÉ.*

*EGALITÉ.*

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER, GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF.

*Au Quartier General de Rome.*

Le Peuple Romain etant rentré dans ses droits & ayant presente au Général en Chef de l' Armée Française son vœu pour un gouvernement Populaire & avec ce vœu les Citoyens qui out reuni le plus des suffrages pour composer le gouvernement.

Le Général en Chef arrête il y aura un gouvernement provisoire composé de sept Consuls de la République Romaine qui seront

chargés de l'exécution de toutes les lois, investis de tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à cet effet & autorisés à provoquer les nouvelles lois d'urgence.

Les Consuls auront un Commissaire auprès de la Municipalité du Chef lieu de chaque Territoire de la République Romaine pour activer la réunion, & entretenir la correspondance du Gouvernement.

Ils auront une garde soldée, un Secrétaire Général, logeront dans le Vatican, & il leur sera alloué des honoraires, qui seront provisoirement les memes, que ceux de la République Cisalpine.

Les Citoyens Riganti Francesco, Bonelli Pio, Costantini Carlo Luigi, Bassi Antonio, Pessuti Gioachino, Arrigoni, exerceront provisoirement les fonctions du Consulat, il sera procédé au plutôt à la nomination du septième Consul.

Le Citoyen Bassal est nommé Secrétaire Général du Consulat.

Il sera sur le champ procédé à la formation d'une Magistrature Majeure uniquement pour la composition des lois d'urgence ou la correction des Anciennes lois. Tous les territoires de la République Romaine auront droit à nommer à cette Magistrature.

Il y aura un membre sur chaque population de trente mille Ames.

Le Consulat adressera à cette Magistrature ses demandes pour les lois d'urgence & pour la correction des anciennes lois.

Les Nouvelles lois ne pourront étre exécutées qu'après avoir été sanctionnées par le Général en chef.

Il y aura six Ministres ; ils seront sous les ordres & à la nomination des Consuls ; ils sont responsable ; il leur sera accordé des salaires des frais de bureau.

Le Ministère des Finances comprendra la Trésorerie Nationale, les impots, les douanes, & le Commerce.

Le Citoyen C. Maffei en exercera provisoirement les fonctions.

Le Ministère de la Justice a l'administration de tout ce qui est relatif aux tribunaux & aux lois.

Le Citoyen Pierelli en exercera les fonctions.

Le Ministère de la Police a dans son département toute la haute Police.

Le Citoyen Lamberti N. . . . en exercera les fonctions.

Le Ministère de l'Interieur reunit tout ce qui est rélatif au Clergé, aux Municipalités, à l'agriculture & aux Commissaires du Directoire.

Le Citoyen Visconti Ennio Quirino en exercera provisoirement les fonctions.

Le Ministère de la guerre administrera tout ce qui est Militaire, fortification, &c.

Le Citoyen Bremond en exercera provisoirement les fonctions.

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères & Marine. Le Citoyen Corona Camillo en remplira provisoirement les fonctions.

Il y aura une Trésorerie Nationale, toutes les Caisses seront réunies dans cette caisse, qui fera toutes les depenses & toutes les recettes.

Il y aura deux Commissaires de la Trésorerie Nationale, qui donneront une caution en terres relatives à l'importance de leur gestion.

Les Citoyens Borghese Marcus Antoine, } exerceront provisoirement les fonctions.  
Pallavicini Louis, }

Les Ministres seront nommes par les Consuls.

Les Consuls détermineront l'emploi des fonds jusqu'au moment on une représentation Nationale en disposera, mais toujours avec l'approbation du Général en Chef.

Il sera pourvu au plutôt par les Consuls à la reforme des Tribunaux de Justice, tant dans la vue d'épurer les juges actuels, que pour la rendre plus simple & moins onereuse au peuple.

Il ne pourra plus être jugé une affaire criminelle sans des jurés; toutes les procédures seront publiques au Civil, & au Criminel.

Il y aura des juges de paix, il sera procédé au plutôt à l'organisation de cette Magistrature si salulaire & si digne d'un peuple libre.

Il y aura dans Rome une Municipalité de Vingt-quatre membres; elle administrera la petite Police, les subsistances, les réquisitions, les batimens, les spectacles, les Hopitaux, les lieux pieux, &c.

Elle est responsable envers le Consulat.

Les Citoyens Marsile Cipriani,	Girol Guerra,
François Pierotti,	Giovanni Torlonia,
Bald Rocchetti,	Andrea Vici,
. . . . . Taddey,	Giuseppe Camporesi,
Advocat Gambini,	Canonico Ceci,
Docteur Martelli,	Claudio della Valle,
Dom. Callisti,	Giacomo Raffaelli,
François Sforza Cesarini,	Pietro Cataldi,
Filippo Accoramboni,	Giacomo Acquaroni,
Crispino Abbondi,	N. Saverio Schultheis,
Guillaume Terziani,	

exerceront provisoirement les fonctions des membres da Municipalité. Chaque Corps Municipal se divisera en Bureau de Police, Bureau de secours publics, Bureau militaire & Bureau des finances.

Toutes les nominations, toutes les loix, & tous les actes du Gouvernement sont soumis à la sanction du Général en Chef de l'Armée Française.

A Rome le 27. Pluviose an 1. de la Republique Romaine (le 15. Fevrier 1798.)

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER.

No. XI.

February 16.

A list of the Persons constituting the nominal Government of the Roman Republic. This publication was the first act of the *Sovereign People*.

*LIBERTÀ.**EGUAGLIANZA.*

## ATTO DEL POPOLO SOVRANO.

IL Popolo Romano stanco fin da gran tempo del mostruoso dispotismo, da cui veniva oppresso, ha più volte tentato di scuotere l'enorme peso. Una segreta magla di opinioni, e di politici interessi uniti ad una soverchiante forza armata, che lo cingeva, ha impedito finora il buon esito de' di lui tentativi: ed un cosiffatto dispotismo quanto più debole, è finalmente divenuto altrettanto insultante; quanto miserabile, altrettanto orgoglioso. Temendo perciò questo Popolo di cadere in una orribile Anarchia, o in una Tirannia peggiore che lo faccia soccombere alla estrema desolazione, ha richiamato il suo spirito alla maggior energia, per ischivarne le funeste conseguenze. Si è quindi slanciato con uno sforzo superiore a rivendicare i primitivi diritti della sua Sovranità.

Riunito pertanto innanzi a Dio, ed al Mondo tutto con un sol animo, e ad una sola voce ha dichiarato *in primo luogo* di non aver avuto alcuna parte negli attentati, ed assassinj dal sunnominato Governo commessi a grave offesa della invitta Repubblica, e Nazione Francese, detestandoli, ed aborrendoli a perpetua infamia de' loro autori.

Sopprimendo *in secondo luogo*, abolendo, e cassando tutte le autorità politiche, economiche, e civili del menzionato Governo, si è egli medesimo costituito IN SOVRANO LIBERO ED INDIPENDENTE con avere in se riassunto ogni potere legislativo, ed esecutivo da esercitarsi per mezzo de' suoi legittimi Rappresentanti su gl' imprescrittibili diritti dell' uomo, e sui i più ben fondati principj di verità, di giustizia, di libertà, e di eguaglianza.

Ha dichiarato *in terzo lugo* di voler salva Religione quale di presente venera, ed osserva, e di lasciare intatta la dignità, ed autorità spirituale del Papa, riservandosi di provvedere col mezzo de' suoi Rappresentanti al di lui decente sostentamento, ed alla custodia della di lui Persona mediante una guardia Nazionale.

Ed intanto ha trasferito provvisoriamente ogni facoltà politica, economica, e civile, che emanava a nome del Papa, nei seguenti dipartimenti, e loro membri, i quali dovranno eseguire tutto ciò, che uniti in corpo avranno colla pluralità de' voti *deliberato* in ogni materia politica, economica, e civile.

**DIPARTIMENTO DE' CONSOLI**

*Che dovranno esercitare le funzioni, quali nel passato Governo si adempivano dalla così detta Congregazione di Stato.*

I Cittadini Riganti Francesco  
 Bonelli Pio  
 Costantini Carlo Luigi  
 Bassi Antonio  
 Pessuti Gioacchino  
 Stampa Angelo  
 Maggi Domenico  
*Segretarij*  
 Morelli Carlo  
 Laurenzi Luigi

**DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI DI GIUSTIZIA CIVILE, E CRIMINALE.**

I Cittadini Pierelli Francesco  
 Petrarca Severino  
 Brunetti Filippo  
 Renazzi Filippo  
 Valerj Giuseppe

**DIPARTIMENTO DEI PREFETTI DELLA MILIZIA.**

I Cit. Sforza Cesarini Francesco  
 Accoramboni Filippo  
 Vivaldi Francesco Saverio  
*Segretario*  
 Bruni Pier Vincenzo

**DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI PER LA POLIZIA.**

Cittadini Corona Niccola  
 Cipriani Marsilio  
 Bouchard Matteo  
*Segretario*  
 Martelli Giuseppe

**DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI ALLE FINANZE.**

I Cit. Capocci Camporeali Pietro  
 Maffei Francesco  
 Baraglia Giuseppe  
*Segretario*  
 Gori Ilaro

DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI SULL' ANNONA.

I Cittadini Cruciani Giuseppe  
 Angelucci Liborio  
 Terziani Guglielmo  
*Segretario*  
 Giorgi Luigi Antonio

DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI DI MARINA, COMMERCIO, E AGRICOLTURA.

I Cit. Guerra Girolamo  
 Lenzi Giacomo  
 Franchi Francescantonio  
*Segretario*  
 Millanori Domenico

DIPARTIMENTO DEGLI EDILI.

I Cittadini Barberi Giuseppe  
 Vici Andrea  
 Camporesi Giuseppe  
*Segretario*  
 Campelli Giuseppe

DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI SULL' ECCLESIASTICO.

I Cit. della Valle Claudio  
 Ceci *Canonico*  
 della Ratta Gaetano *Can.*  
*Segretario*  
 Bruni Luigi

MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI.

Il Cittadino Corona Camillo

MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI INTERNI.

Il Cit. Visconti Ennio Quirino.

GIUDICI

PRETORE MUTABILE CIVILE, E CRIMINALE.

Il Cittadino Ferretti Luca

ASSESSORI STABILI CIVILI

I Cittadini Maggiotti Gaetano  
 Benoffi Pietro  
 Calisti Domenico.

GIUDICI CRIMINALI.

I Cittadini Cinotti Gaetano  
 Conconi Giuseppe  
 Loreni Giovanni.

GIUDICI D'APPELLAZIONE CIVILE.

*Sopra li scudi 1000, che giudicano collegialmente.*

I Cittadini Riccardini Antonio  
 Fusconi Filippo  
 Armillei Giuseppe  
 Rizzardi Carlo  
 Cavi Scipione

GIUDICE FISCALE.

Il Cittadino Lamberti Tommaso

GIUDICI DI COMMERCIO, E AGRICOLTURA.

I Cittadini Melloni Erminio  
 Gallerani Fedele  
 Rey Giuseppe



**COMPUTISTI PER LE  
FINANZE.**  
Il Cittadino Trasmondi Vincenzo

**PER LA MILIZIA.**  
Il Cittadino Mazio Luigi.

**PER L' ANNONA.**  
Il Cittadino Aluffi Vincenzo.

**PER L' EDILITA'.**  
Il Cittadino Bruni Filippo

**PER LA MARINA,  
E COMMERCIO.**  
Il Cittadino Bacci Vincenzo.

**MILIZIA CIVICA  
COMANDANTE IN CAPO.**  
Il Cittadino Spada Giuseppe

**ADJUTANTI GENERALI.**  
I Cittadini Piranesi Pietro  
Gianneli Niccola

**COLONNELLI.**  
I Cittadini Borghese Francesco  
Santacroce Francesco

Bernini Prospero  
Fonseca Luigi

Gli altri Uffiziali verranno destinati in appresso, come ancora si assolderà una Legione Romana.

Ha finalmente deputati i Cittadini

Bonelli Pio  
Sforza Cesarini Francesco  
Maggiotti Gaetano  
Corona Niccola  
Bassi Antonio  
Piranesi Pietro  
Morelli Carlo  
Petrarca Severino

per presentarsi in suo nome al Cittadino Allesandro Berthier, Supremo Generale dell'Armata Francese in Italia, affine d' implorare la potente protezione, ed amicizia di quella generosa Nazione, i di cui luminosi esempj, come gli sono stati de eccitamento all'atto sopra esposto, così gli saranno sempre di scorta nella sua felice rigenerazione.

No. XII.

February 16.

*LIBERTA'.**EGUAGLIANZA.*

IL DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI DI POLIZIA.

16. *Febbrajo, Anno I della Repubblica Romana una, ed indivisibile.*

AL POPOLO SOVRANO.

È INUTILE dimostrar con parole al Sovrano Popolo di Roma l'utilità del cambiamento del passato e iniquo regime. Ogni Uomo sensato vede, che la volontà pubblica prevale alla volontà o al dispotismo di pochi interessati, e che il consenso unanime de' Cittadini amanti della Patria sia più libero e più verace di quello de' stranieri, i quali componevano il mostruoso governo monarchico. Gli abusi saliti all' eccesso, i debiti fatti oltre le forze e le rendite dello Stato, la penuria de' generi che riduceva all' impossibilità di vivere ogni classe, la scarsezza e l'infame incetto d' una moneta falsa, e l'impune e sfacciato monopolio di tutte le derrate, sono una prova invincibile della passata mostruosità e tirannia. Promette dunque il Governo Provisorio della ripristinata Repubblica Romana di occuparsi coll' energia più grande a ristabilir l' egualità ed il bilancio del Commercio, ed al provvedimento di tutte le Grascie e dei Generi necessarj alla sussistenza umana. Intanto fa solo manifesto, che a tempo opportuno si aprirà il Monte, e si restituiranno i pegni per ora sino alla somma di 20. paoli.

Persuasi i liberi Romani della propria e futura felicità della loro Repubblica, sono invitati a dimostrare i segni di giubbilo e di patriotismo con fare una decente Illuminazione per due sere consecutive; incominciando da questra sera.

Per indi coronar questa pubblica e lieta Festa di Lumi con una fraterna riunione si farà un Festino pubblico e gratuito nel commodo Teatro di Aliberti Domenica alla sera e si farà senza maschera, chè è un infame avanzo di gentilesimo e di barbarie.

Il buon ordine e la tranquillità della Città vuole, che ogni Cittadino si uniformi alla volontà generale: Onde sono tutti obbligati a fregiarsi di Coccarda Nazionale composta di color bianco nero e rosso. Coloro i quali portano la Coccarda delle Nazioni Straniere sono astretti a giustificare il titolo di tal estera insegna.

Il Sovrano Popolo di Roma ha di già abbattuto alcune armi dell'abolito Governo: Ma la giustizia, e l'ordine vuole che questi segni di servitù sieno al più presto atterrati con più sistema dai rispettivi detentori.

Dopo l'abolimento di questi caratteri di schiavitù, abolir debbonsi ancor tutti i distintivi di aristocrazia. Perciò si vietano le insegne equestri, le Chiavi d'oro, e in voce e in iscritto vietansi i titoli di nobiltà e di distinzioni, i quali sono direttamente opposti all'egualianza, 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.

No. XIII.

February 17.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

*17. Febbrajo, Anno I della Republica Romana una, ed indivisibile.*

IL DIPARTIMENTO DE' PREFETTI DI POLIZIA.

AL POPOLO SOVRANO.

Il fondamento della Libertà Politica è l'esatta 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 per-

\* Quinquagesima Sunday, the 18th of Feb. 1798.

ciò 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.

I pegni,\* che nel proclama del dì precedente furono al libero e Sovrano Popolo di Roma promessi sino alla somma di venti Paoli; sono indi per volontà del Generale in Capo Berthier stati destinati sino alla somma di quaranta Paoli.

Visto dal Generale Commandante a Roma

CERVONI.

N. CORONA, PREF.

MARTELLI, SEGRET.

No. XIV.

February 18.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

REPUBBLICA FRANCESE

ARMATA D'ITALIA

ALESS. BERTHIER GENERALE IN CAPITE

*Al Quartiere Generale di Roma, li 30.*

*Plovozo an 6.*

IL Generale in capo convinto che la Carta monetata è la sorgente d'una grande parte delle pubbliche calamità, che gravita principalmente sopra il Popolo, e sopra la sua sussistenza, e che è di

\* These pledges were pawned in a public Bank, instituted in Rome by the Government to relieve the poor by lending small sums upon wearing apparel, furniture, &c. That the present Government might have some popularity, in the preceding decree, all pledges, on which any sum had been borrowed, not exceeding ten shillings, were restored to the owners; and General Berthier on the eve of his departure extended this grace to double that sum.

urgente necessità l'apprestare un pronto rimedio all' abuso, che il Governo ha fatto delle Cedole.

**ORDINA.**

1. Che dalla data delle pubblicazione del presente editto, cessi ogni fabbricazione di Cedole, al quale ogetto si fermeranno subito li registri, di tutte quelle che sono in circolazione.
  2. Che le Stampe, Ramini, Caratteri, e Stampiglie, ed altri ordegni de'quali si è fatto uso per la fabbricazione delle Cedole sieno pubblicamente spezzati, e gettati nel Tevere.
  3. Che tutte le Carte preparate, e Cedole ritirate dalla Circolazione ed estinte siano consegnate alle fiamme.
  4. Che all' istante siano esposti alla pubblica vendita Quattro Milioni di Beni Ecclesiastici, il prezzo de'quali potranno gli Acquirenti pagare per quattro delle cinque parti in Cedole, e per l'altra quinta parte in moneta Reale.
  5. Si prenderanno prontamente delle misure efficaci per giungere a ritirare dalla circolazione le monete di bassa lega, e quelle di rame.
- L'Amministratore delle Finanze è incaricato dell' esecuzione del presente Decreto, e egli si porrà d'intelligenza con i Consoli per la esecuzione dei due ultimi Articoli.

Sottoscritto

**BERTHIER.**

No. XV.

February 18.

*LIBERTÉ.*

*EGALITÉ.*

**REY GÉNÉRAL DIVISIONAIRE**

**COMMANDANT LA CAVALERIE DE L' ARMÉE  
D'ITALIE.**

**L**e Général en Chef Ayant ordonné d'excuter la requisition de trois mille chevaux Frappée sur la Ville de Rome & son Territoire d'apres un nouveau mode, & ayant Chargé le Général D<sup>a</sup> Rey de se

concerter avec le Général Cervoni & le Gouvernement pour cette operation ; Le Général Rey Ordonne. Qu' il sera fait un nouveau recensement de la maniere suivante.

La Ville de Rome etant divisée en quatorze Quartiers, le Gouvernement nommera sept Commissaires auxquels seront adjoints pareil nombre d' officiers François.

Chaque Commissaire sera chargé de faire avec la derniere exactitude le recensement des deux Quartiers qui lui seront affectés ils operont sur la surveillance des dits officiers.

Le bureau sera établi, chez Scharre Colonna, chez le Général Rey.

Le recensement devra être termine dans la journée de demain I.<sup>e</sup> Ventose 19 Fevrier V. S.

En consequence tous les particuliers seront tenus de se presenter, dans le dit jour au Bureau cidessus devant les Commissaires de leurs Quartiers respectifs pour leurs faire la declaration exacte du nombre de chevaux quils ont & avaient tant dans la Ville qu' a la Campagne avant l' entrée de l' armée Française à Rome.

Il sera pris des mesures tres severes pour s' assurer de la verité des declarations.

Le Général en Chef Ayant été informé qu' il a été donné & pris des chevaux dans les maisons particulieres ordonne sous les peines les plus severes, qu' ils soient rendus & compris dans le recensement.

Rome le 30 pluviöse, 18 Fevrier V. S.

LE GÉNÉRAL DIVISIONAIRE REY.

No. XVI.

February 23.

PROGRAMME DE LA FETE FUNEBRE  
 QUI SERA CÉLÉBRÉE À ROME

*Le 5. Ventose.*

## EN L' HONNEUR DU GÉNÉRAL DUPHOT.

DEPUIS le 4. ventose à midi, jusqu' au 5. à la même heure il sera tiré toutes les cinq minutes, un coup de Canon de la plus grosse pièce d' artillerie du Château Saint Ange.

A' huit heures du matin on battra la générale, tant au Camp que dans la ville.

Les troupes qui sont dans la ville & celles qui se trouvent au camp, fourniront des détachemens composés ainsi qu'il suit.

L' infanterie fournira le cinquième des troupes existantes tant en ville qu' au camp. Dans le nombre seront compris les Grenadiers & les Carabiniers.

La Cavalerie, tant celle qui est à la ville, que celle qui est au camp, fournira le tiers des hommes présens aux Drapeaux.

L' artillerie fournira un très petit Détachement.

Les Détachemens des troupes qui sont en ville, composés ainsi que je l' ai dit plus haut, devtout être rendus à dix heures du matin à la porte du peuple, il en sera de même des Détachemens des troupes qui sont au Camp.

A onze heures la Colonne se mettra en marche. Les caisses des tambours seront convertes de voile noir, pour rendre leur son plus lugubre; chaque soldat portera à son chapeau une branche de Cyprés, la musique exécutera des airs analogues à la Cérémonie, la troupe passera par les quartiers ci après.

En partant de la porte du Peuple, la colonne passera par la *Strada di Ripetta* gagnera le Pont S'. Ange qu' elle traversera pour se rendre à la Place Saint Pierre; la Cavalerie se deployera sur la place, la Troupe des Chevaux appuyée aux Colonnades.

L'Infanterie se formera en cercle en avant de la Cavalerie.

Le centre de la place sera occupé par le Général en Chef, son maine. Le peuple occupera les Colonnades, le dessus des Colonnades et les fenêtres du Vatican.

Il sera élevé au milieu de la place Saint Pierre, près l'obélisque, un Mausolé proposé par l'architecte *Bargigli*, & adopté par le Général en Chef. Des inscriptions et devises seront gravés sur le monument.

Lorsque les troupes auront pris la place qui leur est assignée, il sera fait une décharge générale de Mousquetterie. Cette décharge finie, un Carabinier, un Grenadier, un Chasseur & un Dragon prendront l'urne où auront été Déposées les cendres du Général Duphot.

Le cortège se remettra en Marche dans l'ordre où il sera venu, selon l'ordre de marche ci-joint.

De la place S<sup>t</sup>. Pierre, on prendra par S<sup>t</sup>. Spirito, la Strada della *Longara* Pont Sixto. Arrivé dans l'endroit où Duphot a Ete assassiné, chaque Peloton fera successivement une décharge sans s'arrêter. Dès le matin on aura placé une Dolonne dans cet endroit, qui reeracera l'assassinat de Duphot et la vengeance que la République Française en a tirée. Ensuite le cortège gagnera le Pont Saint *Bar-tolomeo*, la Place de Campo *Vaccino*; on montera au Capitole. L'urne qui aura été enlevée au monument de la place Saint Pierre et qui aura marchée devant le général en Chef, y sera déposéé sur un pied-d'estal qui aura été dressé à cet effet. La troupe descendra du Capitole et se rendra à la Porte du Peuple, dans le même ordre qu'elle en sera parti.

SIGNÉ = LECLERC.



No. XVII.

February 24.

E D I T T O.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

REPUBBLICA ROMANA UNA E INDIVISIBILE

*24. Febbrajo 1798. Anno 1. Repubblicano..*

I CONSOLI.

- I. **ENTRO** il termine di otto giorni siano cancellate, abbattute, e demolite le Armi, ed i Stemmi d'ogni specie, anche di pietra a spese dei Proprietarj dei Luoghi ove esistono, eccettuate quelle degli Ambasciatori delle Potenze estere.
- II. Si proibisce di portar qualunque altra Coccarda, fuori di quella tricolore adottata dalla Repubblica Romana, cioè bianca, rossa, e griggia, senza altra mistura di altri distintivi, di Croci, o altro. Si eccettuano soltanto le persone, che sono addette all'attual servizio degli Ambasciatori delle Potenze estere, che potranno portare la Coccarda rispettiva. Questa proibizione si estende a tutto le persone abitanti in Roma, benchè nate in Paese forastiere.

Riganti Presidente  
Angelucci Console  
Pessuti Console  
Bassi Console  
Bonelli Console  
Costantini Console

D'ordine dei Consoli Romani  
Il Segretario Generale

**BASSAL.**

No. XVIII.

February 24.

*LIBERTÉ.**EGALITÉ.*

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

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

CITOYEN GÉNÉRAL,

LA marche rapide de l'armée d'Italie sur Rome afin de venger l'assassinat commis sur la personne du Général Duphot, est une marque certaine du dévouement sincère de tous les Français à se sacrifier pour la liberté et 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 fait dans la Ville de Rome et autres lieux des états 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 instruments 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 demandons que la solde soit acquittée, *et cela dans les 24 heures.* Les états sont faits dans chaque Corps, en conséquence le travail sera prompt pour la solde ordinaire, et pour le rappel de solde depuis le mois de Prairial dernier *dans les deux fois 24 heures.* Nous demandons aussi que les effets enlevés sous divers

pretextes aux maisons et églises appartenants aux puissances étrangères avec lesquelles nous sommes en paix, soient remis desuite, et que tous mêmes édifices soient rétablis dans leur état primitif avant notre entrée dans Rome. Independamment de la solde, nous persistons à demander vengeance des vols faits dans Rome par des *monstres gradés et des administrations dévastatrices et corrompues, plongées nuit et jour dans le luxe et la debauche.* Vous avez, Citoyen Général, toute l'autorité en main, vous pouvez servir contre les Brigands, qui encore une fois nous deshonnorent ; et nous vous le disons franchement faute par vous d'arrêter les excès qui existent, et les auteurs de ceux qui ont existés, nous regetons sur vous le deshonneur qui nous menace, parceque vous serez considéré partager le crime. Nous aimons à croire cependant que vous êtes pur, et que votre conduite ultérieure nous le prouvera. Comme on pourrait bien dénaturer les principes que nous professons dans notre adresse, nous vous prévenons que nous en enverrons copie au Directoire, et que nous la faisons inserer dans tous les journaux de la République Française, nous la faisons de plus imprimer dans les deux langues et afficher dans Rome, pour prouver au Peuple Romain notre innocence sur les crimes déjà commis.

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

Salut et respect.

*(Suivant trois pages de Signatures.)*

No. XIX.

February 25.

*LIBERTÉ.*

*ÉGALITÉ.*

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; HONNEUR.

*Les Officiers de l' Armée de Rome representants la dite Armée,*  
AUX CITOYENS ROMAINS.

CITOYENS,

LA demarche vigoureuse que nous avons fait 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 sont commis; mais seulement quelques individus en horreur. Pour parvenir au but, que 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 a 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 seront 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.*

No. XX.

February 26.

E D I T T O

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA, UNA  
E INDIVISIBILE.

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

Qualunque persona tentassa conspirare e congiurare contro la Libera Sovranità del Popolo Romano, e contro le autorità in di lui nome costituite serà reo di lesa Nazione: resterà 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 descritti 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 essendone 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 resterà convinto ogni reo, e socio del Delitto sulla prova di un sol Testimonio amministrato sarà egli punibile con pena straordinaria 26. Febbrajo 1798. Anno I. Republicano.

Per ordine dei Cittadini Consoli  
Pierelli Ministro dello Giustizia.

No. XXI.

March 1.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

ENNIO VISCONTI,

MINISTRO 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 benestanti 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 capelli che sono necessarj per lo stesso servizio.

ARTICOLO II.

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

## ARTICOLO III.

Se le scottoscrizioni 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 sarà stampato ed affisso.

*Per Copia conforme all' Originale.*

Il Segretario Generale del Consolato  
della Repubblica Romana,

BASSAL.

No. XXII.

March 2.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

REPUBBLICA ROMANA UNA,  
E INDIVISIBILE.

12. Ventoso 1798. An. 1. Repubblicano.

IL Consolato con suo piacere si affretta di pubblicare una lettera del Generale di Divisione Dallemagne, ed un consolante Decreto del Direttorio della Repubblica Francese, che il medesimo gli ha partecipato.

LETTERA DEL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE  
DALLEMAGNE.

Il Direttorio esecutivo della Repubblica Francese, essendo stato informato, che la Libertà avea ripreso il suo posto in Roma già libera, dichiara di non voler piu conoscere in questa Città altri nemici fuori de' Tiranni, che l' opprimevano, e che il Popolo Romano già libero sarà d'ora innanzi l'amico del Popolo Francese.

Fra le disposizioni, che il Direttorio prescrive al Generale in Capite, esso ordina di pubblicai subito quelle, che manifestano la di lui premura, e benevolenza per un Popolo ben sicuro di conservare

il di lui appoggio, sino a tanto che sarà egli stesso il primo geloso custode della sua indipendenza.

DECRETO

*Del Direttorio esecutivo della Repubblica Francese del primo Ventoso anno 6. della Repubblica, Una, e Indivisibile.*

Il Generale prenderà le più pronte, ed efficaci misure pel mantenimento dell' Armata Francese, e pel sostentamento del Popolo Romano.

Il Direttorio proibisce di portar via verun monumento pubblico da Roma.

*Per Copia conforme*

IL COMMANDANTE DALLEMAGNE.

No. XXIII.

March 5.

PROCLAMA.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

ENNIO VISCONTI,

MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI INTERNI DELLA REPUBBLICA  
ROMANA.

IL vuoto delle Casse pubbliche, la ruina, e la dispersione de' Fondi Nazionali, trista eredità delle rapaci o inette amministrazioni del Governo passato, forzano il Governo Provisorio della Repubblica, nella concorrenza simultanea di tanti impegni e doveri, a ricorrere alle sostanze private per chiederne qualche soccorso a fronte della mole enorme delle pubbliche spese. I buoni Cittadini incontreranno volentieri qualche sacrificio, che fatto spontaneamente, o presentato dalle mani medesime de' proprietarj, diviene più patriotico, ed insieme risparmia alla cassa pubblica le spese non piccole d'una particolare esazione, ed amministrazione. Affrettatevi dunque, o Cittadini di recare a sollievo di quei valorosi Soldati, che hanno sparso

i sangue 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 patriottismo, sulla generosità, sulla riconoscenza Repubblicana.

No. XXIV.

March 5.

PROCLAMA.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

GIUSEPPE TORRIGLIONI

MINISTRO DELLA POLIZIA GENERALE

*5. Marzo, anno 1, della Repubblica Romana una e indivisibile.*

Il Ministro della Polizia fa, a nome del Consolato manifesto ai Cittadini Artisti e Ispettori pubblici di sospendere di atterrare le Armi di marmo o di travertino in tutti gli edificj pubblici, tanto in Roma, quanto negli altri Paesi della Repubblica. Sarà indi cura de' Consoli pensare ad un decente ornato, ed a sostituirvi l' arma della Repubblica Romana.

Salute e Fratellanza

Nicola Corona Segretario.

No. XXV.

March 6.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

ESTRATTO DE' REGISTRI DEL CONSOLATO

*Sessione del dì 16. Ventoso.*

I Consoli avendo inteso il rapporto del Ministro della Guerra, relativamente alla Guardia Nazionale della Città di Roma, hanno approvato il progetto del Ministro sudetto.

ARTICOLO I.

I RIONI, conosciuti sotto il nome di Ripa, e Campitelli, saranno riuniti, e prenderanno il nome della Sezione di Campidoglio.



Il Rione di Trastevere si chiamerà Sezione del Gianicolo.

Quello di Borgo, Sezione del Vaticano.

I Rioni di Parione, e Regola saranno riuniti, e prenderanno il nome della Sezione di Pompeo.

I Rioni Pigna, e Sant'Angelo saranno riuniti sotto il nome della Sezione del Pantheon.

Il Rione Ponte sarà chiamato la Sezione di Bruto.

Quello di S. Eustacchio prenderà il nome della Sezione di Flaminio.

Il Rione di Campo Marzo seguirà a chiamarsi Sezione di Marte.

Il Rione Trevi prenderà il nome di Sezione del Quirinale.

Il Rione Colonna si chiamerà Sezione del Pincio.

Il Rione Monti sarà diviso in due Sezioni, cioè Sezione delle Terme, che prenderà da Porta Pia fino a Santa Maria Maggiore, e da Santa Maria Maggiore fino al Monte Magnanapoli; e Sezione della Suburra, che si estenderà da Monte Magnanapoli seguendo la linea di S. Maria Maggiore fino a Porta S. Giovanni.

#### ARTICOLO II.

Il Ministro della Polizia viene incaricato di far togliere nel termine di 24. ore tutte le Pietre che dimostravano gli antichi Rioni, e di farvi sostituire delle altre, che marchino le nuove Sezioni.

#### ARTICOLO III.

La Municipalità di Roma nominerà al momento otto Commissarj per Sezione perchè nel termine di 24. ore, dalla data della pubblicazione del presente Decreto facciano una descrizione generale di tutti i Cittadini maggiori di 18. anni, e non oltrepassanti li 50. i quali comporranno la Guardia Nazionale di Roma.

#### ARTICOLO IV.

I Commissarj di ciascuna Sezione ripartiranno le persone descritte per la Guardia Nazionale in Compagnie di 100. Comuni per ciascuna. Essi assegneranno a ciascuna Compagnia un luogo per unirsi. Questa riunione diretta dal più anziano di età nominerà col bussolo, e colla pluralità de' voti, un Capitano, un Tenente, un Sotto-Tenente, un Sergente Maggiore, quattro Sergenti, otto Caporali, e due Tamburri.

## ARTICOLO V.

Ciascuna Sezione, che avrà 10. Compagnie formerà un Battaglione di 1000. Uomini, che prenderà il nome della Sezione stessa.

Le Sezioni poi che avranno 2000. Uomini di Guardia Nazionale formeranno due Battaglioni.

## ARTICOLO VI.

Gli Ufficiali di ciascun Battaglione riuniti, e diretti dal più anziano di età nomineranno un Capo di Battaglione, ed un Ajutante Maggiore.

## ARTICOLO VII.

La Guardia Nazionale non riceverà soldo di sorte alcuna per il servizio che dovrà fare.

## ARTICOLO VIII.

Da questa Guardia sono eccettuati soltanto i Preti, Frati, ed i Cittadini riconosciuti da' Commissarj delle Sezioni per persone, che vivono alla giornata, e col travaglio delle loro mani.

## ARTICOLO IX.

Li Commissarj delle Sezioni, nominati dalla municipalità, sono responsabili dell' esecuzione del presente Decreto, che per i 24. Ventoso dovrà avere avuta esecuzione.

## ARTICOLO X.

La Guardia Civica, attualmente esistente, resta disciolta al punto istesso, che questa Guardia Nazionale subentrerà a fare il servizio, che da essa si presta.

## ARTICOLO XI.

Niun Cittadino descritto per questa Guardia Nazionale potrà esentarsi dal servizio che gl' incombe nè pagarlo.

## ARTICOLO XII.

Il Ministro della Guerra è incaricato di fare un regolamento per la Guardia Nazionale, affinchè il servizio si faccia con la massima regolarità.

Si ordina che il descritto Piano della Guardia Nazionale sia tosto messo in esecuzione.

IL GENERALE DIVISIONARIO, DALLEMAGNE.

*Per copia conforme all' Originale*

IL SEGRETARIO GENERAL, BASSAL.

*Per copia conforme*

IL MINISTRO DELLA GUERRA, BREMOND.

No. XXVI.

March 7.

*LIBERTÀ.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

A NOME  
DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

*Roma li 17. Ventoso Anno 1.*

I.

I CONSOLI decretano, che le Guardie Nazionali, le quali verranno elette per assistere all'atto della federazione, saranno rimborsate delle spese del loro viaggio a ragione di mezzo paolo per miglio.

II.

Sarà imposta a quest'oggetto una Contribuzione dall'Amministrazione centrale proporzionata al numero de' federati, che saranno stati eletti, e verrà questa ripartita sopra tutte le comuni del loro distretto in proporzione delle loro facoltà.

III.

Le Guardie Civiche saranno alloggiate, e nutrite in Roma, durante il tempo della dimora, che vi faranno di quattro giorni.

Il Ministro dell' interno è incaricato dell'esecuzione del presente Decreto, il quale verrà stampato, ed'affisso in tutte le Comuni della Repubblica.

I Consoli della Repubblica Romana

Riganti Presidente

Bonelli Console

Angelucci Console

Pessuti Console

Bassi Console

D'ordine de' Consoli della Repubblica Romana

Il Segretario Generale

BASSAL.

No. XXVII.

March 7.

*LIBERTÀ.**EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA

**I** CONSOLI Romani sentito il rapporto del Comitato delle Sussistenze 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 loro Case nel momento che vorranno, che a tal effetto saranno loro accordati i Passaporti necessarj delle autorità Costituite, e che i loro lavori saranno pagati **puntualmente** nella moneta e nella maniera convenuta.

Riganti Presidente

Costantini Console

Angelucci Console

D'ordine de' Consoli della Repubblica Romana

Il Segretario Generale, Bassal.

No. XXVIII.

March 13.

*LIBERTÉ.**EGALITÉ.*

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, MASSENA

GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF DE L' ARMÉE DE ROME  
A SES FRERES D' ARMES.*Au Quartier General de Rome 23. Ventose an 6eme. de la  
Republique Française.*

**G**EMISSANT avec tous les amis de l'ordre & de la discipline sur les événemens du 6. de ce mois, & jours suivans, j'apprends que la calomnie ose encore me poursuivre, & je viens dementir les insinua-

tions perfides & de ceux qui prétendent que j'ai donné la démission du commandement de l'Armée, & dès Autres qui avançaient que je ne voulais rentrer dans Rome que sur des tas de Cadavres.

J'ai prouvé dans les journées des 6. 7. que je ne sais pas pactiser avec mes devoirs. L'Assemblée des officiers étoit illégale, inconstitutionnelle, subversive de tous les principes; j'ai refusé de la reconnaître: je le ferois encore même avec l'expérience que mes ennemis ont profité de ce refus pour déverser sur moi l'odieuse d'un arriéré de solde & de dilapidations au quel j'étais parfaitement étranger!

Mais ce que l'on vous a caché, MES CYMARADES, c'est que j'ai dit aux Officiers, *je ne puis recevoir votre pétition en nom collectif; la loi le défend: mais présentez moi des pétitions individuelles, des dénonciations signées ou des pièces probantes, sur le champ les prévenus dilapidations seront arrêtés et mis en jugement. J'ai gémi à mon arrivée sur la position du Soldat et de l'Officier, mon premier travail a été consacré aux moyens d'effectuer le paiement de l'Arrière de la solde; voyez l'ordre du jour du 5. Ventose.*

J'engageois ma parole d'honneur envers ces mêmes Officiers, qu'un mois de solde seroit payé dans les 24. heures & tout l'arriéré soldé dans 15. jours; leurs réunions illicites ont elles produit davantage?

Non, je n'ai point donné la démission du commandement que le Gouvernement m'a confié; lui seul peut la recevoir; lui seul peut me retirer l'autorité dont il m'a investi. Ce n'est qu'en vertu de l'ordre que je lui ai donné le 7. Ventose au soir que le Général Dalmagne a pris pendant mon absence le commandement des troupes à Rome & a fait exécuter les dispositions que je lui ai prescrites.

Est ce à des Français qu'on ose présenter Massena, comme altéré du sang de ses Concitoyens? . . . hommes égarés ce n'est qu'à cette même Générale qu'on a voulu me faire un crime d'avoir fait battre le 7. ventose, que vous avez dû votre salut, sans cette mesure vous eussiez tombé en détail sous les poignards des fanatiques mûs & soudoyés par nos ennemis. Sachez que j'avais la double intention de dissoudre une Assemblée illégale & de réunir les forces pour exterminer les vils satellites du Despotisme qui commençaient à s'agiter & à profiter d'une insurrection qu'ils avoient eux mêmes fomentée.

Je tiens les fils de cette trame coupable, oui, mes Camarades, quelques uns d'entre vous étoient la dupe et les instrumens aveugles de nos Ennemis extérieurs.

Laches Etrangers qui n'osez nous combattre à decouvert vous ne connoissez pas les Français; l'immense majorité se raliéra toujours au mot de danger de la Patrie. Sachez qu'au moindre mouvement je saurai vous vaincre ou mourir à côté de mes freres d'Armes.

Et vous qui venez d'obscurcir la gloire d'une portion de cette brave Armée d'Italie, vous, qui n'ayant rien à me reprocher sur un commandement que je prenois à peine, à moi qu'étois étranger aux plaintes justes quant au fond, au moyen des queues on est parvenu à égarer & faire oublier leurs devoirs à des braves Officiers qu'attendez vous de la perfidie par la quelle vous avez cherché à incriminer ma conduite passée.

Est ce en Italie que celui qui à eu le bonheur de conduire plus de 180. fois à la victoire une partie de ses freres d'armes, qui ne peut faire un pas sur sa route Militaire sans poser le pied sur le Cadavre d'un ennemi vaincu, devoit s'attendre à un pareil attentat.

C'est dans ces mêmes Lieux, c'est dans des circonstances à peu près pareilles, que Scipion, au quel je suis loin de vouloir me comparer, se borna à répondre à ses denonciateurs, *allons au Capitole remercier les Dieux des Victoires que j'ai remportée*

Vous le savez, Mes Camarades, il n'est aucune action de ma vie sur la quelle je ne puisse provoquer le plus scrupuleux examen : mais quand même au lieu d'un vague insignifiant mes ennemis croiroient pouvoir préciser des faits, c'est au Directoire seul qu'ils devoient adresser individuellement leurs plaintes; Lui seul a le droit de faire examiner ma conduite & c'est se rendre coupable que de chercher insidieusement à avilir & faire meconnaître le Dépositaire de son autorité.

Mais je m'égare, Mes Camarades, je vous parle de moi, quand je ne dois être affecté que du malheureux exemple d'insubordination & d'indiscipline que des Officiers ont donné à l'Europe. J'attends avec le calme d'une conscience pure & sans reproches les ordres du Directoire executif, fut il induit à erreur, ce que je suis loin de

croire, je vous donnerai l'exemple de l'obéissance, il me sera toujours facile de me justifier.

Que dis-je, déjà je cherche à excuser auprès du Gouvernement de braves Officiers, que des circonstances pénibles, des besoins impérieux, les souffrances du Soldat et surtout des suggestions perfides ont égaré un moment; la vengeance est loin de mon cœur.

Metons à profit, Mes Camarades, jusqu' à ces malheureux événements; faites oublier par la plus stricte discipline un moment d'erreur, en attendant les Ordres du Directoire, et les mesures que les circonstances pourroient exiger; livrons les vrais coupables à leurs remords et recevez l'engagement que je prends tant que je serai à votre tête de consacrer tous mes soins à pourvoir aux besoins du Soldat et de l'Officier.

Vive la République

MASSENA.

No. XXIX.

March 14.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

I CONSOLI  
DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA, UNA  
E INDIVISIBILE.

*Roma, 24. Ventoso, anno 6. della Repubblica Romano 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 della Repubblica a combinare i mezzi più, sicuri, 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 sinora emanate sulle Cedole.

## II.

Tutte le Cedole sin 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 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* sino a questo giorno, senza la special convenzione del pagamento in moneta reale, e così ancora tutti i depositi, saranno pagati in Cedole, colla diminuzione della metà sul loro valor nominale. I crediti poi maturati, e i depositi fatti da un anno sino a questo giorno, saranno 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*, saranno pagati colle Cedole ridotte come nel secondo Articolo.

## V.

Sarà fra tre giorni stabilita una amministrazione di beni Nazionali ed Ecclesiastici, nella quale saranno 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 sarà obbligata sulla richiesta del compratore di farla stimare in termine de *venti giorni*, e la vendita pubblica si farà all'incanto con Editti Invitatorj dentro *il mese seguente*, colla prelazione, a prezzo uguale, del primo requirente. Si esporranno alla vendita pubblica anche i Beni enfiteutici Camerali, e del Patrimonio Ex-Gesuitico, preferendo sempre l'Enfiteuta attuale in parità di prezzo, assicurandogli il compenso de' miglioramenti fatti nel fondo Enfiteutico.



## VI.

Tutte le Cedole che saranno date in pagamento de' sudditti fondi saranno 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 espresso di tutta la Nazione legittimamente rappresentata.

## VIII.

La Cassa Nazionale non dovrà più ricevere alcun deposito.

## IX.

La moneta di rame de *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 divisate monete erose o miste, e scaduti prima di questo giorno, si faranno secondo il valore di queste monete, corrente al tempo del contratto.

## XII.

I frutti de' *Luoghi di Monte decorsi* 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 Monto* saranno ridotti *all' uno e mezzo per cento*; e fintantochè vi saranno 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 saranno 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 Presidente

Bassi

Bonelli

Costantini

Pessuti

Angelucci

Il Segretario Generale del Consolato, Bassal.

APPROUVÉ. LE GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF, MASSENA.

No. XXX.

March 14.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

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

## I CONSOLI.

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

	Riganti, Presidente
	Angelucci, Console
Approvato dal Generale	Costantini, Console
in Capo, MASSENA.	Bonelli, Console
	Bassi, Console
	Pessuti, Console
	Il Segretario General del Consolato, Bassàl.

No. XXXI.

March 15.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

*Al Quartiere Generale di Roma li 25. Ventoso, anno 6. della  
Repubblica Francese, una e indivisibile.*

**MASSENA, GENERALE IN CAPO,**

**AI CITTADINI CONSOLI DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA.**

**L'EDITTO** relativo alle Cedole, eccitando, Cittadini Consoli, li più vivi richiami, Cogliate bene ordinarne subito la revoca, per pren-

derne con matura cognizione tal' altra determinazione, che le circostanze potranno esiggere. Fate in modo che la revoca possa aver' effetto questa notte, per essere affissa domani mattina.

*Salute e Fraternità,*

MASSENA.

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

I CONSOLI decretano, che la sudetta Lettera sia eseguita immediatamente.

Riganti, Console Presid.  
Bonelli, Console  
Bassi, Console  
Pessuti, Console  
Costantini, Console  
Angelucci, Console.

No. XXXII.

March 30.

PROCLAMA.

IL Generale commandante le truppe Francesi in Roma considerando che le base fondamentali di una amministrazione savia 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 pronti e straordinarj sono necessarj per spese urgenti e straordinarie:

Decreta la Legge seguente—

\* \* \* \* \*

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

Questa imposizione da pagarsi in *Cedole aventi corso* sarà *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 *Case religiose, benefizj, e stabilimenti Ecclesiastici* di qualunque genere essi sieno.

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

*Il Generale Commandante le truppe Francesi in Roma.*

GOUVION ST. CYR.

No. XXXIII.

April 24.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME  
DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA

5. *Fiorile Anno 6. Republicano.*

\* \* \* \* \*

— LA Tassa dovrà pagarsi 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 Banclieri, Scudi Sei per se, e loro Figli.

Dai Mercanti, che nel fine del passato Governo, diedero l'assegna

de' loro Capitali, in somma maggiore di Scudi Ventimila, scudo uno per ciascuno.

Dia 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 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 pagamento si dovrà fare da ognuno in moneta effettiva corrente di Roma.

Dovrà aprirsi un ruolo di tutti gli Abitanti suddetti in ogni Sezione.

Dentro il giro di ore quarantotto, dalla pubblicazione, dovrà ciascuno registrarsi al detto ruolo, col nome, cognome, età, Patria, e Professione, e distintivo sopraccennato.

Chiunque mancherà farsi scrivere in detto ruolo, sarà punito con una detenzione di quindici giorni.

Chiunque avrà mentito nel suo grado distintivo, come sopra sarà punito colla detenzione di tre mesi.

Si aprirà eziandio altro registro, in cui ognuno dovrà dichiarare la sua volontà, di prestarsi alla Guardia Personale, o al pagamento della Tassa, che potrà anche variare in appresso, secondo le circostanze da approvarsi dal Ministro di Giustizia, e Polizia.

Saranno formate delle Compagnie di Volontarj, e di Fazionieri. Il servizio de' Fazionieri sarà ripartito per ogni Quartiere, e non potrà essere maggiore della metà. Li Volontarj non potranno far Guardia nella propria Sezione, ma saranno assegnati ad una diversa. Ogni Fazioniere ascritto ad una Compagnia, non potrà passare nell' altra.

Saranno quattro i Generali, o Capi Comandanti, l' officio de' quali sarà esercitato per turno in ogni Mese.

Li Volontarj tanto comuni, quanto Ufficiali, che si presteranno alla Guardia Personale, saranno benemeriti della Patria.

6. Fiorile 6. Anno Republicano

Il Consolato ordina, che il Piano soprascritto sarà posto provvisoriamente in azione.

Il Ministro di Giustizia, e Polizia farà eseguire quest' ordine del Consolato.

*Il Presidente del Consolato*

G. de Matthæis

Dal Consolato

*Per Bassal Segretario del Consolato*

E. Visconti.

*Per Copia conforme*

Pierelli

Ministro della Giustizia, e Polizio.

No. XXXIV.

May 11.

**LIBERTA'.**

**EGUAGLIANZA.**

**LE G G E**

Conforme all' Articolo 369. della Costituzione della Republica Romana, il Generale di Divisione Commandante le Truppe a Roma decreta quanto siegue.

**ARTICOLO PRIMO.**

**QUANDO** in una Comune vi sarà stata una insurrezzione, o un Attruppamento armato, tutti i Preti di questa Comune saranno arestati.

**ARTICOLO II.**

Quelli dei sudetti Preti, i quali saranno accusati d' aver eccitato l' Attruppamento, o sia insurrezzione, o d' avervi preso parte, saranno tradotti avanti il Consiglio di Guerra, e se saranno convinti, verranno condannati a morte.

## ARTICOLO III.

Quelli dei sopra detti Preti, i quali quantunque non convinti d'aver eccitato l'insurrezione, o Attruppamento, non potranno provare, che essi hanno cercato d'impedirlo, o per via di persuasione, o d'istruzione, saranno ritenuti come ostaggio nelle Fortezze, che il Generale in Capo indicherà a questo effetto, e per il tempo, che crederà a proposito.

## ARTICOLO IV.

Si verrà riconosciuto, che essi hanno travagliato con zelo per prevenire, ed impedire l'Attruppamento, o sia insurrezione, essi saranno sull'istante messi in libertà, e resi alle loro funzioni.

*Il Generale di Divisione*

GOUVION ST. CYR.

Il Consolato ordina, che la presente Legge sarà pubblicata, eseguita, e munita del Sigillo della Republica.

Il Presidente del Consolato

De Matthæis.

Dal Consolato

Il Segretario

BASSAL.

*Per copia conforme*

Il Ministro della Giustizia, e Polizia.

Pierelli.



No. XXXV.

May 11.

*LIBERTA'.**EGUAGLIANZA.***PROCLAMA**

Il Generale di Divisione Comandante le Truppe Francesi in Roma, decreta come siegue in virtù dell' Articolo 369 della Costituzione della Republica Romana.

**ARTICOLO I.**

CONTANDO dal giorno della pubblicazione della presente Legge, non potrà più riceversi verun Novizio in verun Chostro dell'uno, e l'altro Sesso.

**ARTICOLO II.**

Si accorda a Novizj attualmente esistenti nei detti Chostri un termine di dieci giorni per restituirsi nelle rispettive loro Famiglie.

**ARTICOLO III.**

La Legge non conoscendo più Voti Religiosi, non potrà impedirsi a chiunque di abbandonare la vita Monastica, e di rentrer nella Società.

**ARTICOLO IV.**

I Religiosi, e Religiose, che faranno uso della facoltà risultante dall' Articolo precedente, sono dichiarati abili alla successione, come se non avessero mai emesso alcun Voto.

**ARTICOLO V.**

Non potendosi da veruna Legge avere effetto retroattivo, la disposizione dell' Articolo antecedente non sarà applicabile, che alle Successioni, le quali si aprissero per un' Ex-Religioso, o per una Ex-Religiosa dopo la loro sortita dai Monasteri.

**ARTICOLO VI.**

Tutti gli Ex Religiosi, che rinuncieranno allo Stato Monastico avranno il dritto di trasportare seco i Mobili della loro Camera, e

quelli, che servivano al proprio uso personale. L'inventario di detti Mobili sarà segnato dalla Municipalità, e confermato dall'Amministrazione Dipartimentale.

## ARTICOLO VII.

Sono soppressi nella Comune di Roma i Chiostrì, o sia Monasteri espressi nella seguente Nota.

Santa Prisca, S. Giorgio in Velabro, S. Nicola di Tolentino, S. Idelfonso, S. Maria di Monte Santo, S. Grisogono in Trastevere, St.<sup>a</sup> Maria della Vittoria, S. Pangrazio, S. Anna alle Quattro Fontane, L'Ospizio a Carbognani, S. Maria in Carinis, L'Ospizio ad Ara-Coeli, S. Bernardo alle Terme, S. Sabina all'Aventino, S. Clemente, S. Sisto, S. Maria in Monte Mario, S. Girolamo della Carità, Trinità de Monti, S. Maria della Luce, S. Giovanni a Porta Latina, S. Dorotea, S. Ephrem Siro, S. Bartolomeo all'Isola, S. Pietro in Montorio, S. Andrea a Monte Cavallo, S. Giuseppe alla Longara, S. Balbina, S. Sivestro, S. Paolo alla Regola, S. Dionigio, S. Francesca Romana, S. Marta al Vaticano, S. Maria delle Fornaci.

## ARTICOLO VIII.

I Religiosi dimoranti ne' Monasteri soppressi dall'Articolo precedente, e che non faranno uso della facoltà mentovata nell'Articolo 3. sareno ricoverati ne' Monasteri rimanenti, cioè.

## Agostiniani Scalzi

*Saranno riuniti a quei di*

Di S. Giorgio in Velabro	}	Gesù, e Maria al Corso.
S. Nicola di Tolentino		
S. Idelfonso		

## Carmelitani calzati

S. Maria di Monte Santo	}	S. Maria della Traspontina
S. Grisogono in Trastevere		S. Martino a Monti

## Carmelitani Scalzi

S. Maria della Vittoria	}	S. Maria della Scala
S. Pancrazio		
S. Anna alle 4. Fontane		

## Cisterciensi

Di Ospizio a Carbognani } *Saranno riuniti a quei di*  
 S. Maria in Carinis } S. Croce in Gerusalemme  
 Ospizio ad Araceli }

## Domenicani

S. Sabina all'Aventino }  
 S. Clemente } S. Maria Sopra Minerva  
 S. Sisto } e l'Ospizio annesso  
 S. Maria in Monte Mario }

## Filippini

S. Girolamo della Carità } S. Maria in Vallicella

## Minimi

Trinità de' Monti }  
 S. Maria della Luce } S. Andrea delle Fratte  
 S. Giovanni a Porta Latina } S. Francesco di Paola

## Minori Conventuali

S. Dorotea }  
 S. Ephrem Siro } SS. Dodici Apostoli

## Minori Osservanti Riformati

S. Pietro in Montorio } S. Francesco a Ripa

## Missionarj

S. Andrea a Monte Cavallo } Casa della Missione a Monte  
 Citorio }

## Pij Operaj

S. Giuseppe alla Longara }  
 S. Balbina } S. Maria a Monti

## Teatini

S. Silvestro .....

## Terz' Ordine di S. Francesco

S. Paolo alla Regola } SS. Cosmo, e Damiano

## Trinitarj del Riscatto

S. Dionigio }  
 S. Francesca Romana } SS. Trinità a Strada Condotti

## Trinitarj Scalzi del Riscatto

S. Marta in Vaticano }  
 S. Maria delle Fornaci } S. Carlo alle quattro Fontane

## ARTICOLO IX.

I Religiosi trasferiti in vigore dell' Articolo precedente da un Monastero ad un' altro sono autorizzati a trasportarvi Mobili delle Camere, che Eglino abitavano, e quelli addetti al loro uso personale.

Le Municipalità segneranno, e l'Amministrazione Dipartimentale confermerà gl' Inventarj di detti Mobili, fra quali non potrà esser compreso alcun' effetto ne in oro, ne in argento.

## ARTICOLO X.

I Beni, e le rendite del Monastero di S. Nicola di Tolentino si possederanno da quello di Gesù, e Maria al Corso.

## ARTICOLO XI.

Sotto l'eccettuazione annunciate negl' Articoli 9: e 10: l'attivo, ed il passivo de Monasteri soppressi vengono dichiarati Nazionali. I Beni mobili, ed immobili di detti Monasteri saranno venduti a profitto del Tesoro Publico nelle forme prescritte dalle Leggi.

## ARTICOLO XII.

L' Instituto Nazionale nominerà frà i suoi Membri residenti una Commissione di cinque Membri, i quali saranno incaricati di presentare al Consolato la Lista degli Ogetti da essi stimati preziosi frà i Libri, Manuscritti, Quadri, Statue, e Marmi de' soppressi Monasteri. I detti Ogetti non saranno punto posti in vendita, ma riuniti, cioè, i Libri preziosi alla Biblioteca della Minerva, ed i Manuscritti a quella del Vaticano, i Quadri, le Statue, ed i Marmi al Publico Museo.

## ARTICOLO XIII.

Non sono in conto veruno compresi nelle disposizioni della presente Legge i Religiosi de' diversi Monasteri di Roma, e delle altre Comuni; i quali non essendo nati, o nel Territorio Romano, o, in quello Francese, devono sortire senza ritardo dal Territorio della Republica.

Dato in Roma li 21. Fiorile Anno 6. Republicano

La Commissione del Direttorio Esecutivo.

Daunou=Monge=Florent=Faipoult.

*Il General di Divisione*

GOUVION S. CYR.

Il Consolato ordina, che la presente Legge sarà pubblicata, eseguita,  
e munita del Sigillo della Repubblica.

Dal Quirinale il dì 22. Fiorile Anno 6. dell'

Era Republicanana

Il Presidente del Consolato

De Matthæis

Dal Consolato

Il Segretario

*Per copia conforme*

BASSAL.

Il Ministro della Giustizia,  
e Polizia Pierelli.

No. XXXVI.

May 11.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

REPUBLICA ROMANA.

*Roma 22. Fiorile Anno 6. dell' Era Francese, e 1. della Repubblica  
Romana una, e indivisibile.*

ORDINE DEL CONSOLATO.

**A**VVERTITO il Consolato de' furori, che Uomini Armati esercitano per i diversi Dipartimenti della Repubblica, informato da fatti notorj, che la Religione serve di pretesto ai movimenti più pericolosi, che insinuazioni perfide spingono i Cittadini a prender le Armi gli uni contro degli altri, che parecchie Famiglie sono state vittime della furia ribelle senz' altro motivo fuori di quello del loro cognito attaccamento alla Repubblica, che lo stendardo della ribellione è stato spiegato per vendicare col sangue de' Cittadini le umiliazioni, e la caduta di un Governo detestabile, il quale in un regno di ventitrè anni aveva esaurite tutte le risorse di una intiera Nazione con dilapidazioni, e rapine sconosciute perfino ai più dissoluti Governi, ed ha preparata la miseria, e la ruina di molte generazioni.

Sorpeso del silenzio di quelli, che son tenuti col mezzo del lor Ministero a far intendere i sentimenti della Religione, e della Umanità, quando la sicurezza pubblica è minacciata, quando il furore della guerra civile si accende nel seno delle Famiglie, quando degli Uomini traviati, e furiosi si danno l'allarme, e si attruppano, per scannare i loro simili

Ordina ciò, che siegue

ARTICOLO I.

Tutti i Preti Secolari nati fuori del Territorio della Republica, *siano, o non siano nelle cariche, e funzioni Ecclesiastiche, possidenti, o non possidenti benefizj*, partiranno dal Territorio della Republica nello spazio di dieci giorni, e dalla Città, dove abitano, nel termine di trè giorni.

ARTICOLO II.

Tutti i Religiosi, ancor quelli, che esercitano impieghi Ecclesiastici nati fuori del Territorio della Republica partiranno egualmente nello stesso spazio di tempo determinato nell' Articolo precedente.

ARTICOLO III.

Non sarà ammessa alcuna eccezione, se non che per gli Francesi, rispetto ai quali le misure, che si dovranno prendere, saranno concertate col Generale, e con i Commissarj del Governo.

ARTICOLO IV.

Ciò non ostante il Ministro della Polizia potrà accordare nel Dipartimento delle dilazioni per venti Individui compresi nella presente Legge, e le Amministrazioni Dipartimentali per dodici, ma ne' casi straordinarj, ed impreveduti, che esigeranno questa moderazione.

ARTICOLO V.

La lista di quelli, che saranno stati dispensati, o avranno ricevuto il favore di una dilazione, sarà inviata al Governo con tutti i motivi, che hanno determinato a concedere un tal favore, che non potrà avere il suo intiero effetto senza la conferma del Consolato.

## ARTICOLO VI.

Tutti i Preti, e Religiosi nati fuori del Territorio della Repubblica, che quivi saranno trovati dopo il termine fissato dalla Legge, saranno arrestati, e tradotti nelle Case di detenzione come Spie estere.

## ARTICOLO VII.

I Prefetti Consolari, che non denuncieranno al Consolato le trascuratezze commesse o dalle Amministrazioni, o dai Tribunali sulla esecuzione del presente ordine, saranno destituiti.

Il Presidente del Consolato

De Matthæis

Dal Consolato

Il Segretario

BASSAL.

*Per copia conforme*

Il Ministro della Giustizia, e Polizia

Picelli

No. XXXVII.

May 17.

*LIBERTA'.*

*EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA;

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

## ORDINE DEL CONSOLATO.

Il Consolato considerando, che i bisogni urgentissimi della Repubblica non soffrono indugio.

Contando dall' altra parte sul Civismo e sullo zelo Republicano 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 ù titolo di prestito forzato la metà delle loro Posate d'Argento.

## II.

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

## III.

Che dette Posate saranno 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 siti riceveranno il prestito delle Posate, 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 Ceddole 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 Presidente del Consolato

De Matthæis

Dal Consolato

Pel Segretario del Consolato

E. Visconti Console,

*Per Copia conforme*  
Il Ministro delle Finanze  
Bufalini.



No. XXXVIII.

May 23.

*LIBERTA'.**EGUAGLIANZA.*

## RELIGIONE

## INDULTO PER LA RIDUZIONE DELLE FESTE.

**A**FFINCHE i tanti Giornalieri che trovansi nella Romana Republica abbiano una maniera più facile onde procacciarsi con le proprie fatiche la sussistenza il Sommo Pontefice Pio VI. è venuto nella determinazione di ridurre, come con il presente Indulto riduce le Feste di Precetto in tutto lo Stato della Republica a quelle che sono a piè di pagina segnate, dispensando per le altre non meno dall' obbligo di astenersi dalle Opere servili, che da quello di ascoltare la Messa a togliendo inoltre nei giorni antecedenti alle medesime le Vigilie, e il digiuno, ben inteso che nei giorni Festivi che si dispensano, e nelle Vigilie che si tolgono, l'Offiziatura, e le Sagre Funzioni debbano nelle Chiese farsi come in addietro, e senza innovazione alcuna.

Non dubita il S. Padre, che questo Indulto servira a ciascuno per attendere con maggiore impegno alla santificazione delle Feste che rimangono; Perciò vuole che siano specialmente nei giorni Festivi banditi del tutto quei vizj i quali per malizia di alcuni sono stati nei dì suddetti portati in addietro in trionfo, la crapula cioè, il giuoco, e il Libertinaggio. Ma questo non basta. Rammenta inoltre che nei dì Festivi i quali rimangono si prattichino dai Fedeli quelle opere che sono state sempre proposte per la santificazione delle Feste dai Concilii, e dai SS. Padri, e perciò ricorda ciascuno che frequenti le Chiese, assista con attenzione e divotamente al Sagro-santo Sacrificio della Messa, ascolti la divina parola, frequenti Sacramenti, si eserciti nelle Opere di pietà che sono di gloria di Dio, e di giovamento, e sollievo al prossimo, mettendo a frutto per l' altra vita nelle mani dei proveri

parte di quel maggior lucro che potrà fare con la propria industria e fatica attesa la diminuzione delle Feste; venendosi con ciò da ciascuno a porre in pratica quanto Iddio stesso prescrisse per bocca del Profeta Isaja Cap. I. v. 16. = *Lavamini, mundi estote, auferte malum cogitationem vestrarum ab oculis meis, quiescite perverse, discite bene facere.*

In venerazione poi de SS. Apostoli, e de' Santi Martiri oblige tanto quelli, che alla recita del Divino Uffizio sono tenuti, come pure i Sacerdoti, che nel giorno 29. Giugno solennità de Santi Pietro e Paolo Apostoli, facciano menzione nell' Uffizio, e nella Messa di tutti gli altri Santi Apostoli e nel giorno 26. Dicembre dedicato a Santo Stefano Protomartire quella di tutti i Martiri.

Finalmente per compensare in qualche maniera le dispensate Vigilie in quei giorni, che erano assegnate. Vuole il Pontefice con la medesima autorità Apostolica, che tutti li Fedeli dell' uno, e l' altro sesso obbligati al digiuno, digiunino in ciascun Venerdì, e Sabato del Sagro Avvento, col permesso di usare dei Latticini, non però ne' due giorni, che vi s'incontrano delle tempore.

Non dubita il S. Padre che in vista particolarmente del presente Indulto s' impegneranno sempre più i fedeli a santificare le Feste, mentre pregando il Signore che la sua Divina grazia, e la sua santa pace sia sempre con tutti, a tutti comparte con la maggiore effusione di cuore la sua Apostolica paterna Benedizione. Questo dì 23. Maggio 1798.

*Il Cittadino F. S. Passari Archivescovo di Larissa*

*Vicegerente*

*Il Cittadino Filippo Canonico Liberti, Segretario.*

#### ERRATA.

Page 34 For *testament*, read *testimony*.

120 For *four to five hundred*, read *eighty to ninety*.



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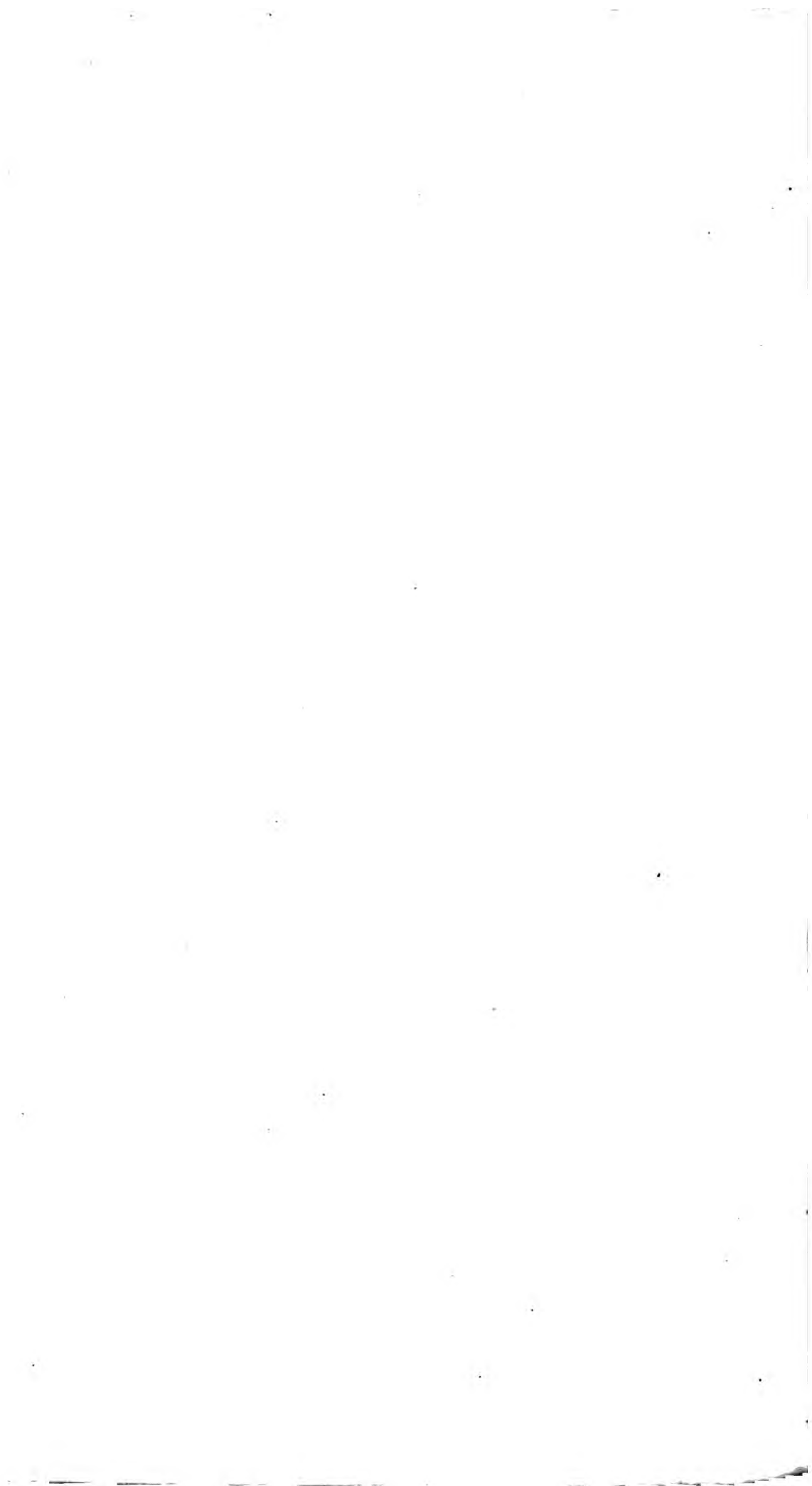
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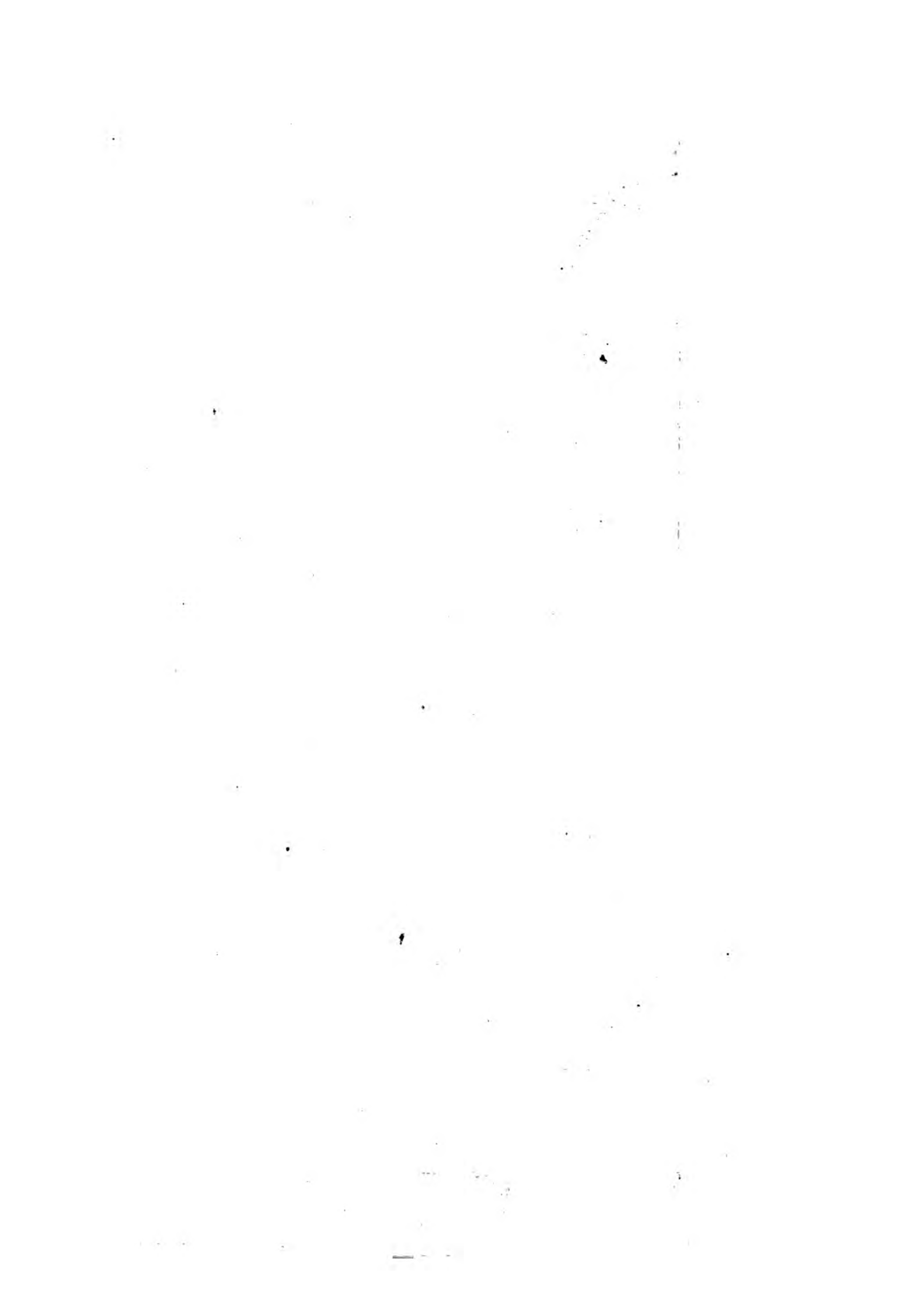
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