

## **G. A. Sala's Diary- Latin Appendices-1798**

### **Title page for SALA, with Latin appendices following**

Miscellaneous Things  
of the Roman Society of Native Land History

G. A. SALA, Roman Diary  
Vol. 1, Jan. 1 - June 30 1798

Rome, The Society Press?, 1882

Miscellaneous Things  
of the Roman Society of Native Land History

Writings of Giuseppe Antonio Sala  
Publications on the Autographs of Giuseppe Cugnoli

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of the R. Roman Society of Native Land History

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In Rome, The Society Press?, 1886

G. A. Sala, Roman Diary  
of the years 1798-99.

Part 3, from Jan. 18 to Dec. 18, 1799

In Rome, The Society Press?, 1886

## Appendixes

### I. at Rome on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of December 1797.

[p. 171] We are writing these few things in the greatest sorrow of the City, so that our Readers may become aware of what has recently come about and may lament our most wretched lot.

The supporters of the newness [revolution] on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of this month came together in the Hall of the Academy of the Brave, but no one recited poetic lucubrations and Music barely even yielded to dances. If you except the Ambassadors of the King of the Hisparians and of the Great Duke of Hetruria, not even one of the Equestrian Order was present. There were present foreign Youths and also Women, whom the People, while they were entering the doors, followed with hissing, although the Standing Guard Soldiers were on duty and were controlling the Plebeian people. There was also present The French Orator [Napolean], and painted images on the walls of the Hall expressed the glory of the French Republic and of General Bonaparte.

On the same day the Supreme Pontiff held a Consistory, so that he might put new Pastors in charge of many Episcopal Churches, especially in the Neapolitan Kingdom. Indeed, on the following day His Holiness again began to experience difficulty of urine, and even now he labors with the same disease and, with lessened strength, experiences weakness of body and an infirmity of mind.

But at this time, when we feared our troubles were continually becoming more serious, a messenger assigned from Milan brought some comfort to us: the Cisalpine Republic was clearly controlled, because The Supreme Pontiff counted it among the Lawful Powers, and because he sent his Conductor of Business Affairs to Milan. Meanwhile, the Cisalpine Soldiers had seized the Citadel of S. Leon, but the Directory of that Republic declared that it had not been done not for any other reason except the opportunity of the Place, other than he wanted to compensate a loss of this sort. We were hoping, therefore, that our quiet had been placed in safety, and that sincere friendship between the Supreme Pontiff and [p. 172] the neighboring Republic would intervene forever. But no relief is given to the wretched; no hope of safety seems to remain, for at first the Troops of the Cisalpini were positioned by the Diocese at Feretrana; and then we received through a Courier from the outside that more of their Phalanxes, joined by the Legions of the Polish, had entered Pisaurum under General Daumbrowski. A Mob of Cavalry with drawn swords, entering the House of Praesul Saluzzo, who was in control of the Urbina-tensis Province, showed a piece of writing to him, with the option given to either sign it with his own hand at once or choose death for himself. So the Praesul signed the paper, in which it was declared that the foreign Soldiers, not by their own accord but with the People inviting them, had hastened there; and that he would keep him captive, nevertheless. Two days later we learned that the same Troops had seized the Shrine of Fortuna and had taken captive our Soldiers who were holding the Station there. The most eminent Status by Secrets brought his complaints to the Orator Gallus, who concerning all these things showed himself altogether unaware, and who, when the same Cardinal demanded

the letters, gave them to the above-mentioned Duke and to the Directory of Milan, showing his admiration and defending our cause. Therefore, while our Court then related to each of the Ambassadors of the Foreign Princes the extraordinary injustice, it brought its own expostulations to the Directory at Milan through an outside Courier, and at the same time asked Praesul Arezzo, Governor of Maceratense City, to seek the Camp of the Cisalpini with no interposed delay, and there to discuss with General Daumbrowski, in order to learn what he wished for himself and what must be done by us. Indeed, we know as much as Pisaurum differs from the Cisalpini, that the Shrine of Fortuna and the Senogallia unite their own Domination, so that they extend their rule all the way to Ancona; we know that the Duke of Ancona, dominating the Cisalpines, had denounced against Gaul that they should presume to proceed no further, since he himself has resolved to repel force by force. To whom indeed will we, so often deceived, be able to lend credence at last? Another storm now, and a more serious one, is developing.

On the 27<sup>th</sup>, late at night, a mob of men, furnished with arms and instructed to offend the Guards, exploded fiery artillery pieces against them and severely wounded two. A Band of Soldiers ran up, the Armed Soldiers arrested and were able to throw only three of these Soldiers into chains. It is reported that it is their plan to incite the Common People and to erect the tree of liberty on the height of the Mountain of Pincius in front of the Church of the Very Sacred Trinity.

But on another day after noon Abbot Agretti, who had inherited the Public Office of Notary of the French Embassy in the City, while running around the roads of the transtiberine Region dispensing coins and tricolored cockades, was eager to acquire new proselytes of Liberty. When a band of Plebeians had been collected before the Home of The French Orator, they all at the same time bear voice and shout "Let Liberty Live," etc. The same Orator, together with the General la Four [corrected as Duphot later], who recently had come to the City, and to whom the Sister of the Orator was engaged, go down at once, draw their swords from their sheaths, raise them upward, join themselves to the people, try in vain to refer the Common People who have incited the Soldiers back to their duty and therefore explode artillery, disperse the rioters, and punish the General mentioned above with a glob of fire. [p. 173] The rabble is separated by interest in the opposite things, elsewhere also the crowds are excited, Soldiers are present everywhere and either wound or kill some, and guard through the whole night the principal places of the City and provide standing guards everywhere. The French Orator, who had gone home, set out away from home that same night with his family. What must not be feared if we must experience again the vengeance of the French?

## **II. at Rome on Jan. 20, 1798**

Although those who contrive the ruin of our City are eager to fill shadows with fictional narrations for the truth, and ascribe to us, no less by word than by written vice, whatever happened on the 28<sup>th</sup> of the earlier month, nevertheless the truth of the event discloses itself of its own accord, and is proved by the most serious witnesses, inasmuch as the Courts of all the Foreign Princes, not only by this Secretary of State but also by their own Ambassadors of Rome who were living here, were informed about the tumult incited by the French, and about the death which General Duphot (this is his proper Cognomen, not la Four, as we wrote [above]), brought on himself by his excessive presumption. A mes-

senger from the outside brought the succession of the deed, signed by the hand of these same Ambassadors, to Paris to Marchio Camillus of Massimus, to be shown to the Executive Directory, who will discern whether legally or rather unjustly Napoleon prepared such treachery and incited the Plebes against the Lawful Prince. It ought to bring some alleviation for our very wretched condition, certainly, although the Roman People have been oppressed by many calamities and seduced by great promises, nevertheless, and have given new evidence of constancy and of faithfulness. Meanwhile, indeed, it is not possible to happen but that great fear seizes everyone, and that large deficiencies persist. Therefore, it seemed fitting to outlaw the Theaters and any other spectacles of the Bacchanalian orgies at all, and that the People congregate for solemn prayers in the Temples.

That he holds on to the Cisalpines, this is the greatest of things. General Dabrowski dismissed Praesul Arezzo of the Pontifical Ambassadors with empty hands, and just as he firmly asserted that he therefore had brought the Troops into the Ecclesiastic Authority, in order to fulfill the votes of the Peoples, thus he declared that he would assist willingly in the future for all those who want to remove their necks from the yoke of tyranny in the pursuit of liberty. There remain captive by him the Praesuls Testaferrata, Governor of the Shrine of Fortuna, and Saluzzo, Presider of the Urbinatensis Province, which Province indeed the Cisalpines fully occupy. [p. 174] But our Ambassador Cavalier Bussi has not helped anything among the Cisalpine Republic, although he himself promised all the pledges of friendship to the Milan Directory in the name of the Pope. In what direction these things will turn out, we do not know; certainly we see that our condition becomes worse daily. When more from the Citystates of Marchia heard that the Cisalpini were approaching, they were already discussing about voluntary surrender; others were requesting the aid of the Soldiers so that they could repel force by force. The Maceratensi had fled to the French General of Ancona, who was in command, where they resisted the Cisalpini with the help of that one. There was great confusion everywhere, a great discrepancy of opinions. Now calmer minds are seen, and when the praised Praesul Arezzo made public an Edict, whereby he deferred into another time for the whole province of Marchia an earlier predetermined end for the diminution of the value of coins, how love and reverence revived in the Peoples of those Regions in respect to the lawful Prince.

The king of Each Sicily, when he was advised about our dangers and required by the Pontiff to assist us with aid and with his authority, sent at once two Messengers from outside the order to Paris and to Milan; and then indeed, by the order of the same one, there set out from abroad Cavalier Misceru and Prince Pignattelli, one of whom had held the Office of Orator at the Venetian Republic, the other was present at Toledo while peace was established between the French and the Roman Court. Both will need to discuss concerning our affairs with the Directory of Milan, and would that some way at last be possible to be found whereby we may enjoy hoped for tranquility. Certainly a great storm threatens our head, and there remains nearly no human remedy which is able to cure our troubles. It must be warned, also, that we not fall into Scylla while we strive to avoid Charybdis.

The Cisalpines were also troublesome to the Lucensi [of Lucca] of the Republic whose Territory they had approached, since they thought that Troops would be brought in to that City with no difficulty at all, in order to bring in Democracy afterwards. It, however, was permitted in no way to them, for the Lucenses fortified the City firmly, and after the Guard was increased, they called the lovers of revolution back to duty. Moreover, when

the complaints had been reported to the Directory at Milan, they were able at last to achieve it so that the Troops outside Cisalpine Territory did not go forth.

Concerning the health of the Supreme Pontiff, we are able to report nothing. His strength indeed declines somewhat, and he experiences more often the afflictions of old age. However, he is alive, and would that he live for a long time so that the unity of the Church is not split in this unevenness of times. The most eminent Romualdus Braschi Honesti, nephew of his Holiness, moved to Naples.

[p. 175] **III. at Rome, Feb. 3, 1798**

Unhappy is the condition of our City, and of the rain of troubles with which we are nearly overwhelmed now, not only do they eliminate the Theatrical games and the spectacles of the Bacchanalia, but also they inflame the minds of the Citizens to implore Divine assistance. And so after three days of prayers, after sacred sermons to the People, after beneficial fasting, a solemn Supplication was proclaimed, which was held on Jan. 17 by the Church of Holy Mary in Vallicella at the Vatican Basilica. There was present each Clergy, and the Orders of the Prelates, and the College of Cardinals. The very ancient Image of Christ the Savior, which is protected at the Holy of the Holies that is in the little sanctuary of the Holy Ladder next to the Lateran Basilica, the marvelous Figure of the Mother of God (as it is called) in the Vestibule, the sacred chains of the Prince of the Apostles, and voices of repentance were brought down in triumphal form between torches. A huge and truly incredible multitude of the People followed the Supplication with effuse tears. These remarkable monuments had been deposited in the Greatest Altar of the Vatican Basilica, and the Supreme Pontiff, although feeble, descends into the same Basilica, in order to venerate these precious pledges. On the 25<sup>th</sup> they were transferred to the Basilica of Holy Mary the Greater, in order that there the Faithful might be able to fulfill their insatiable devotion. However, although the transporting of this kind was carried out at night and in private, nevertheless about 40 thousand people followed the Sacred Monuments, and the abundance of candle torches overcame the nocturnal shadows. It was a grand spectacle, than which nothing more august, nothing more impressionable, can be described or devised. The Meeting Cloister, the Colleges of the Canonical, the Sodalities with the rite of supplicating, go to visit daily each Basilica; the Romans, mixed also with neighboring Peoples, filled the Temples and offered prayers with an individual vow and votive offerings for the common safety. Greater faith and piety I have never seen, and therefore although the last day for the City seems to threaten, yet resolute and immovable, we entrust our cause to God, in whose hands are the fates of humans. "These are in carriages, and on horses, but we are in the name of the Lord."

The fictional narrations held so much weight among the Parisian Directory that it had no faith in the letters with which our Court presented the true series of those things which were done in the City on the 28<sup>th</sup> of December. Although then Napoleon Bonaparte departed safe and unharmed from here, nevertheless, the Pontifical Ambassador, by order of the same Directory, remains shut up in His House as if in jail. Indeed, the troops of the French approach our Authority with great marches in order that they may avenge dreamt up crimes. The Cisalpini had occupied, by the greatest injury, other Places also after the universal Urbinatense Leadership; now, however, they are forced to retreat, for the French do not wish to have common glory with them, as if it should be called a crime to

oppress us, feeble and weak, and to return into their power. [p. 176] The kings of Each Sicily were no use at all for Us, and we were abandoned just like small boys by a father by all human assistance, when there is no one who supports us and sustains us. Oh Rome, seat of truth, center of unity, admiration of the peoples, august Queen of the World; now a sign is contradicted, for whom there is clothing which is torn; deeds of opprobrious men, girded with servile chains! We are not able to stay with these longer, for the soul grows warm because of grief.

Later letters bring the message that the French had seized the Places which the Cisalpines held in the Urbinatense Duchy, and had entered the Cities Laurentana and Recinense in Marchia. Indeed, they led away to Ancona the Laurentanan President, surrounded by a band of Soldiers, after the French had declared to the Laurentans that they had come there as if Friends.

The Supreme Pontiff on the 29<sup>th</sup> of the previous month held a Consistory in order to put new pastors in charge of some Episcopal Churches, especially in the Neapolitan Kingdom. Now His Holiness enjoys good health, and is busy again with business affairs.

Tomorrow the Sacred pledges which had been deposited in the Basilica of Holy Mary the Greater will be transferred to the Lateranus Basilica in a solemn parade.

#### **IV. at Rome on Feb. 9, 1798**

After the Clergy were present on the previous Sunday, and there followed S. R. E. Cardinals, the Colleges of prelates, and the People, the Sacred Monuments were transferred from Liberiana to the Lateranus Basilica, remained there for three days, and were replaced at the Evening of the third festival day into the original place. There has always been a great devotion, which still glows in the Churches, in which the same Monuments are exposed to public veneration. Nor in truth should the people stop praying when troubles press on us everywhere, and dangers increase, and calamities.

With the Army of the French approaching with hastening step, the Prince of Belmont of the King of Each Sicily at the Apostolic See, the Plenipotentiarius Minister, at first sent a Messenger "from outside" to Citizen Berthier, the highest Emperor of the same Army, and then he himself sought Camp on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of this Month. A little later the most Eminent Iulius Maria of Somaglia, Prince Vincentius Giustiniani, and Praesul John Franciscus Arrigoni set out away from home to meet the above mentioned General in the name of the Pontiff. [p. 177] When they entered Narnium, they learned that the same one had already arrived there, but it was not allowed to them in any way to speak to him. Therefore, on the following day since the matter had been spoiled, they went back to the City, nor was any intercession of the Neapolitan Court profitable. Indeed, Citizen Berthier had received letters from the Parisian Directorate by which he verified who had set out and how he should conduct himself. He decided, therefore, to set out for Rome with the other Generals, by which deed he will reveal what he wants for himself. As much as it is possible to understand by conjecture, the French will keep themselves from defeats and from plunderings, if the People only observe their duty, and whoever governs should proceed correctly and cautiously. There is one opinion of all, that the French wish to exact significant satisfaction from Us, but we don't know by what degree or by what manner. It is also reported that they will command Hostages at once, and discuss with the Holiness of the Pontiff. Furthermore, if they pitch their Camp outside the walls of the City and se-

ize the more eminent places for confining the Citystate, we will be confined, even though we see that very serious calamities would threaten Us whether tributes would have to be paid or rations supplied. For never have we been so destitute, never have we been wearied by the lack of wheat, meat, and also firewood. The same must be said about the bordering provinces.

Among so many afflictions, that thing seems miraculous that almost all had cast aside fear and were waiting patiently for their lot, confident in the Divine goodness. No one, if you except a few, deserted the Native land; the Pontiff and Cardinals remain here unmoved.

Meanwhile, nothing has been overlooked which at this very difficult time is possible to confer wisely to administering the republic. The most eminent Stephanus Borgia, John Rinuccini, and Aurelius Roverella will be obliged to work at protecting the tranquility of the City, when the greatest power has been bestowed to them by the Supreme Pontiff. Six gates were shut for easier protection of the City. Soldiers in great number for a long time and at night provide standing guard, fortify the streets, and also have manifest warlike artillery pieces. By law [=legally] it is wise that no one presume to bring injury on the French; otherwise, he suffers penalties of his crime by death.

In the morning of this day the two Roman Princes, Justinian and Gabrielli, by order of the Pontiff, met the French General in order, if it was possible, to learn his plans before he enters the City. We expect him any day now, and we know that the first phalanxes of Soldiers are not far off.

Yesterday a Messenger "from outside" brought letters of the Court of Madritens [Madrid?] to Cavalier Nicolaus of Azara, Ambassador of Catholic King, who had withdrawn to Tivoli, and who at once moved back to the City. Today, indeed, he went to meet with the French General, and we are not able to doubt sanely that his Majesty, who had been advised about our danger, had given him in mandates that he should take care to protect Rome, the Papacy, and the Ecclesiastic Authority with every interest.

[p. 178] **V. Feb. 10**

Yesterday at evening the Ambassador of the Catholic King, having returned from the Camp of the French to the City, hastened to there again at night, having been summoned by the Highest General Berthier, who with his Soldiers climbed Mount Mario, at whose roots the walls of our Citystate rise up, and stayed overnight in the Millina Villa. But this morning the French Commissioners gained control of the Citadel of S. Angelus, and then they led their own soldiers into it. The above mentioned General, when he had learned from two Roman Princes who had met him on the road that Edicts which bore his name on front were divulged, delivered a document to them so that they would publish it in type, by which everyone is warned that Edicts of this kind are apocryphal, and if anyone in the future dares to usurp the name of the General, there must be a penalty of the highest punishment. We are uncertain still of our lot.

**VI. at Rome on Feb. 14, 1798**

On the previous Sunday the Legions of the French entered the City when they had been arranged by one who been ordered, and occupied the Quirinal Hill, the Capitoline,

and several places of the City. Today, also yesterday and the day before yesterday, other Soldiers arrive, as many foot soldiers as cavalry, which attain the number of 10 thousand. Everything proceeds correctly: the Romans, keeping silent, create trouble for no one. A few of the lowest plebes achieved nothing after three trees of liberty were set up, and the same trees were brought down when Supreme Emperor of the Army Berthier ordered it. The laws published by him observe public tranquility, military discipline, the exercise of Religion, what is owed to Churches, and reverence for Sacred ministers. He has not yet entered the City, and the Soldiers have pitched Camp no less on Mount Mario than beyond the Milvius Bridge, the number of which is increased every day. Generals, Tribunes, and other Officers are put up among the Nobles and Citizens.

General Cervoni holds the greatest power in the City.

When the above mentioned General Berthier assents, a new Association was established, which consists of three Cardinals, certainly Joseph from Auria, Leonardo Antonelli, Thomas Antici; with the addition of Prince Spada; Carolus Constantinis, Advocate of the poor; Franciscus Rigantis, Advocate of the Roman People.

The same General ordered Hostages, namely Cardinals Trajetto Carafa, Carandini of Somaglia, Roverella; Princes Gabrielli, Giustiniani, Braschi, and the older Son of Prince Borghese; Prelates Marinus Carafa, Prefect for the Apostolic Palace; Caesar Brancadoro of the Congregation concerning propagating faith by secrets; Bankers Sartori, Acquaroni. [p. 179] All are guarded in the Quirinal Palace by Soldiers.

General of the Army of the Pontiff Gandini, Praesul Crivelli, Governor of the City, are thought to remain at Home.

Praesuls John Barberi, General Procurator of the Imperial Treasury, Hercules Consalve, Assessor of the Military Congregation, were transferred to the Citadel of S. Angelus.

Cardinals Albani, and Busca, and also Prince Albani, when seized in flight, foresaw their own demise. The French hold their Homes.

The Soldiers on the Boundary were discharged, with the exception of only 500 whom the Pontiff will be able to retain, together with the Cohorts from Switzerland, of the Cavalry of light armor, and of the breastplated.

The Roman nobles from the leading Families were obligated to pay to the Treasury of the Army 200 thousand scutata within two days.

The Urban Soldiers, added to the French also, in addition perform their own tax.

These are the extraordinary conditions proposed by the General of the French for us to expiate our crimes.

Forty hundred thousand Scutati paid out in money.

Twenty hundred in fruits, merchandise, or, by preference, stable property.

However many books, paintings, marble figures, they want to select.

A solemn embassy, which sets out for Paris to seek pardon.

Three thousand horses.

Rations and stipends for the Army as long as it remains among Us.

Two marble Mausolea to be put up in honor of Citizens Basville and Duphot.

The rest of the conditions are of less significance.

Civil Government and Revenues will belong to the Supreme Pontiff.

Whoever keeps matters in his care, or money, which belongs to the English, Lusitani, Russians, or other Nations waging war with the Republic of the French, will need to present a faithful catalogue in the space of one day, or pay as much as ten times.

## **VII, at Rome on Feb. 17, 1798**

In the calendar of Roman History the 15th day of this month will hold a noteworthy place, no doubt. Indeed the day, the anniversary of the assumption of Pius the Sixth to the Pontificate, marked the end of his temporal Kingdom. About noon a tree of Liberty was put up on the Capitol. The patriots, under the auspices of the French Soldiers, happily fulfilled their desire, and waving a Banner of white, red, and black color, distributed national cockades with a generous hand.

[p.180] The Highest Emperor of the Army Berthier, surrounded by the Phalanxes of the Soldiers, entered the City, and with the crowd of the same patriots going in front at Vesper, ascended the Capitol and proclaimed the liberty of the Roman Republic. Here there is applause of those standing around here, here there are repeated shouts "May the Roman Republic Live," here the coat of arms of the Pontiff, thought poorly of, is trampled upon.

There was inscribed on the base of the tree "Religion, Liberty, Law, Equality." Indeed, there is no doubt but that the deeds respond to the voices, just as we ought to promise ourselves from the knowledge of the French, and likewise from the trust and honesty of the Citizens who will administer the Republic. The French designate the same ones, and they are General Bonelli, two Advocates of Constantine, and Riganti, Bassi Causidicus, Mathematics Professor Pessuti.

General Cervoni on the same day of the 15<sup>th</sup> meets with Holiness of the Pontiff, in order to indicate to him that the French Republic had been favorable to the prayers of the Roman People, whereby he freed him from the oppression of the Control of the Pontiff, and therefore only care of the Spiritual matters of His Holiness had been spared.

It is not permitted to Cardinal Joseph from Auria from Secretary, and Prince Abundius Rezzonico, Senator of the City and Prefect of the Urban Militia, to leave their Home, as if they were captives.

The French, when the Pontifical Soldiers were ejected, guard the Vatican Palace also, where it was permitted only to the Swiss Cohorts to remain.

There will be no Ecclesiastic immunity in the future; no jurisdiction of Ambassadors of Foreign Princes outside the boundary of their own Home. All letters will be deposited in the National Sorting Room, when the Posts of the other Nations have been brought.

Everyone will wear National cockades. The titles, insignia of slavery, equestrian crosses, all the coats of arms will be destroyed. The nomenclature of the citizens ought to be common to us in the future.

Lights put up through the whole City at night showed the public joy, which nocturnal dances in the Theater will augment.

The French priests were able to remain among Us until it is arranged otherwise. The rest of the Emigrants, and especially Cardinal Maury, in the space of 24 hours will depart from the boundaries of the Roman Republic. The French Republic will inherit their possessions, both stable and mobile.

Within two months the value of written contracts will cease, and it will be necessary to sell ecclesiastic property in order to abolish them.

[p.181] **VIII, at Rome on Feb. 24, 1798.**

When the old Regime was happily changed and the Roman Republic was restored to its former condition, solemn thanks to God were paid on the Sunday before at the greatest Altar of the Vatican Basilica, with the College of Cardinals assisting, and lest anything seem to be lacking for the accumulation of joy, all the Hostages come back each to their own home by the kindness of the Supreme General. Citizen Abundius Rezzonico, formerly Senator of the City, also obtained his former liberty, and likewise Cardinal Josephus from Auria.

Individuals will receive free pledges for the alleviation of the poor deposited in Mount of Piety (an organization), provided that it doesn't exceed anywhere at all the sum of four scudi.

Pius the Sixth, with the French approving and assenting on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of this month, accompanied by a Phalanx of Cavalry together with a medium number of his Family members, after the City was abandoned, got into a Carriage in order to depart into Hetru-ria. Aloysius Braschi had already anticipated the departure of His Holiness, who planned suitable opportunities for the Cardinals, so that just as before, thus also in the future, all ecclesiastic business is completed.

The French occupy each Pontifical Palace, namely the Vatican, and the Quirinal, and got possession of all the things existing there by the law of acquisition, and therefore the Cardinals will convene in the Vatican Basilica in order to fulfill there the sacred Functions which they were accustomed to enact in the Pontifical Chapel. The French, to whom now Rome and its Territory is obliged to supply three thousand horses, stole even the silver vases of the Church of the Portuguese.

Whatever the Pontifical Authority embraced, together with the peace of Toledo which was begun, and the peace of Campus Formius which was ratified, will remain intact to the Roman Republic, with not even Ancona excepted. All provinces will be divided into seven Regions.

In a law published by General Berthier, it is advised that it should not be permitted in the future to send out new contracts. After the tools were thrown into the Tiber by which it was necessary to form them, so that a number of them can quickly reduce the possessions of the Apostolic Room, which reach 40 hundred thousand scudi, and hereafter the Ecclesiastic property, which completes 600 hundred thousand scudi, will stand forward for sale, the price of which, when the money is counted, is paid for a fifth part, [but four] for the remaining four contracts, however. New Cohorts of French arrived, and General Masena will have greatest power for all the extent of our Republic.

Funeral honors for General Duphot, who was killed on Dec. 28<sup>th</sup> in front of the doors of the house of the Orator of the French Republic, have been decreed. For a full 24 hours the explosion of major warlike torments from the individual quadrants of the Citadel of S. Angelus repeated three times has advised the People of this solemn ceremony. [p.182] Yesterday, however, when the Battelines of the French were drawn up on the Street of the Vatican Basilica, the Soldiers deposited the Urn containing the ashes of the Defunct

above the large Tomb, with the Prefects of the Army, Generals, etc., and likewise Consuls of the Roman Republic following the interment. When the gun salute was finished, the Box, with Cohorts preceding and following, then was taken up and transferred to the road of Lungaria. When they came to the place of the massacre, the Soldiers fired a salute again, and at last ascending the Capitoline, they placed the Box itself on the base prepared for it. The appearance of the Vatican Temple, moreover, and the vault, and the rows of columns around the great road, after the lights were put up symmetrically, glorify the funeral ceremony.

The Prince of Belmont, formerly Ambassador of the King of Each Sicily, Ambassador among Apostolic See, moved back to Naples.

### **IX, At Rome, March 3, 1798.**

A larger part of the Officers of the French Army showed a certainly notable proof of their generosity, and demonstrated manifestly how much true honor and glory is in their heart. Indeed, when the Prefects and the Curators had carried off the household furnishings of more Homes and the silver vases of the Churches, with the exception not even of those which they saw at the Temples of the Nations of Germany and of Spain, these Officials not only brought their complaints to the Supreme General Massena, but also made the Parisian Directorate aware of the robberies of this kind and, promising their aid to those who suffered the loss, declare in writing that they want to give liberty to the People, so that still they themselves do not suffer the plunder and pillaging. Besides, they forced the General mentioned before to seek Camp, whence a little later at night he escaped. Thus it happened that the remaining Generals published very wholesome Laws, so that no one in the future would presume by their name to send a hand into the substance belonging to another, or they would not avoid the punishment owed for the matter of such crimes.

On the Sunday before at vesper a great sedition revealed itself throughout the various roads of the City, and through the entire Transtiberine Region, where rioters under the pretense of Religion were carrying around an Image of the Mother of God, shouting in a high voice "May Maria live," while they attacked the French Soldiers with swords and tore off the tricolored cockades from the caps of Citizens. For what purpose the plans of factious were intended, we do not know. Nearly all the Plebes, after it was permitted to the Jews to put down a sign, put a small cross on the cockades, and they resented that the Consuls disapproved of this singularity. It is incredible to say how great a fear seized us. [p.183] There was the noise of arms on all sides, the sounds of foot soldiers and cavalry on all sides. The French soldiers joined with the Urban were barely able to call back to order about the middle of the night the Plebes who had been incited. It was fought fiercely in each part, and two hundred and beyond perished. The French, in order to do something for the public tranquility and to avenge such a great crime, publish more Edicts, despoil the Transtiberines of all arms, threw many into chains, and execute twenty-two on the Street of the People with fiery artillery.

Also at Velitrae, Alban, Mareni, and the Citadel of Gandulfa a great tumult revealed itself, and therefore the Legions of the French hastened to there, and by warlike torments and the punishment of the culprits, they avenged the injury brought against them and against liberty.

It is necessary within eight days to throw down the old coats of arms with which the City overflows, whether marble or out of whatever material, so that not any vestige of former slavery remains.

Praesul Strasoldo, who was handling the business matters of the Viennese Court at the Apostolic See, has gone away from here. Even some Cardinals are departing from the City.

All the Ecclesiastics, with the exception of the Romans only, are obligated by the Law of the Consuls to appear when the Ministers are appointed in each Region, so that they may make known their own name, Country, and reasons on account of which they spend time here.

30 thousand undergarments, and the same number of shoes, and 4 thousand pairs of metal greaves must be supplied to the French Soldiers.

### **X, at Rome on March 10, 1798.**

Pontiff Pius the Sixth, on the 25th of the previous month, sought happily Senas, and went down into the Monastery of Saint Augustine, where a suitable Home had been prepared for him. More Cardinals were thinking about Hetruria after the City had been abandoned, but neither the Great General permits them to stay in that Region for a long time, nor does the Pontiff allow them to have proximity to him, since he is obliged to escape the beauty of the Court in any way, and to remain there as if unknown.

Now we enjoy the hoped for tranquility, for the restoring of which both the French Generals, and Roman Consuls, and the Cardinal of Somaglia, Deputy of His Holiness, labor for very much. The Inhabitants of the Regions in which the fire of sedition had started have been forced to put down weapons of every kind.

It will be necessary to conscribe quickly a Legion of both Footsoldiers and Cavalry for the protection of the Roman Republic, by Decree of the Consuls.

The Parisian Directorate promises its friendship to us, and aid, and orders that it is not permitted to remove anything from the public Monuments.

Since there is a lack of money by which is taken care of many expenses for the good of the Republic, especially with the threatening necessity of supplying clothes to the French Soldiers, the Consuls invite all the Citizens to bring whatever they can willingly, and thus they would be able with voluntary offerings to exempt themselves from the solution of tributes; and now more show generosity toward their own County and for the strenuous heroes of liberty.

[p.184] Since, however, on account of the lack of coins we are entirely incapable of paying the tributes which the French demand, it was necessary to collect what silver remains still in the Churches, and gold, not even the sacred vases being excepted.

General Cervoni left from here unexpectedly; indeed, General Massena, whom we thought to have marched to Ancona, stopped at about the thirtieth milemarker from the City, and now here, now there, lingers. There are those who think that he wishes to attack Rome again as soon as possible, and the French officials, who brought their complaints against him through a Courier "outside the order" again to the Parisian Directorate, declare that they will allow it in no way. Now after General Berthier set out for Milan, General Dallemagne holds the greatest rule of the Army.

Sanctimonial Penitents, which are called Convertitae, when they were forced to desert their Monastery on the road of Travel, have been diverted to another Monastery of the same Custom. In the above-mentioned Monastery, however, at first the French Soldiers held a Station, now quite a few who are remarkable in respect to Worthiness have been seized by them and remain closed in there, certainly Cardinals Antonelli, Borgia, from Auria; Carandini, Roverella, of Somaglia; and likewise Praesuls Crivelli, Giustiniani, From Alterii; Sperandini, Vergani, and Zauli.

### **XI, at Rome on March 17, 1798.**

Among those whom the French recently threw into prisons, some were granted their original liberty, namely Praesuls De Alteriis and De Gregorio; others were led in the custody of the Soldiers to Centumcellae, namely Cardinals Antonelli, Borgia, Roverella, Carandini, of Somaglia, and from Auria, and likewise Praesuls Crivelli, Sperandini, and Vergani. Cardinals from Alteri, and Vincenti ended up with the same lot with them, but the first remained at Rome on account of infirm health, the second indeed, pledging that he would renounce his worthiness as a Cardinal, considered his own safety, just as a little before Cardinal Antici had done. Indeed, the same Cardinal Vincenti and Praesul Giustiniani, before they set out before the Prison, will need to pay much imposed on them by the French.

The French order new Tributes from more loyal Places, and from the wealthier Families of the City, to be supplied in a short period of time. Since, however, counted money is lacking, if anyone lacks ten silver scudi, he is scarcely able to buy for himself those 60 bonds of scudi. [p.185] Behold, however, the Law of the Consuls, whereby among many sanctified things for the correct administration of the public economy, it is ordered that the contracts be valued in the future for only a fourth part of value, so that, for example, a bond of 100 scudi would correspond to 25 Scudi.

Many other edicts appeared, which it is too long and laborious to refer to individually, and which make known the vigilance of the Praesides in protecting liberty, and in the correct regulation of a new Government. All the citizens who are at least 18 years of age and not older than 60 years old will lend their own effort to the country, elected among the Urban Soldiers, with only Priests of each Clergy excepted, who return personal service for money. More Ecclesiastics, both Secular and Regular, who came from outside of the borders of the Republic are obliged to begin to depart from here as soon as possible, although some of them have Sacred Sermons for the People at this time of Easter.

General Massena moved back to the City unexpectedly, and in a long sermon which he published in printing, took pains to purge himself from all the disgrace. Nevertheless, the French Officials seem to resent his return very much.

Out of those four who were thrown into chains on the street of S. Maria across the Tiber, two, however, perished in the Region of the Mountains from fiery artillery.

Cavalier Nicolaus From Azara, Minister of the Catholic King, journeyed to Florence.

To Praesul Crivelli, whom the French had led to Centumcellae, was granted the opportunity to go to his own country Milan.

Two Deputations from all the Communities of the Republic come to the City in order to assist the festivals of the Federation.

For an alleviation the People, the price of oil and of some edibles was lessened by decree of the Consuls.

**XII (1), at Rome on March 24, 1798.**

The Republic of the French, since they were troubled very much about our wellbeing; that the Codex of Laws, from which the safety of the People and the protection of liberty especially hangs, was wanted for a long time; or that the crowds were stirred up and reproaches; if it was necessary to seek out the votes of the Citizens by Elections held throughout all the Regions; proposed that the new Constitution from the hands of the famous Lawyers Faipoul, Daunou, Florent, and Monge should be observed inviolately by all of us. Indeed, in this matter the Mother Republic bore herself in such a way that, with only the words changed, she prescribed such rules for her own daughter as she herself had embraced in the third year after liberty was reintegrated. [p.186] We find nothing in a Codex of this kind that looks at Religion; however, we may hope that it (religion) would remain entirely whole and unharmed, as Supreme Emperor of the Army Berthier pledged in a Edict published in type before he entered the City. Indeed, the French General appointed by his own authority Moderators of the Republic and others who would fill various Offices, and it will always be especially unrestricted for the French to establish new laws, to what degree each Republic becomes unified or established through the agreement entered upon as soon as possible by the mutual bond of friendship.

The clamors of the people and the tears on account of the most recent law concerning the bonds were responsible for why the Consuls repealed it at once by order of General Massena. There is, however, a lack of Funds, so that it is necessary to apply some efficacious although very bitter remedy, lest the trouble become altogether incurable.

The aforementioned General, by mandate of the Parisian Directorate, when the City was abandoned, departed, and again Dux Dallemagne was appointed into his place.

However, many Ministers of Foreign Princes and Handlers of Business there were in the City were warned in the name of the Consuls to depart from here in one day, and within eight days to go out from the boundaries of our Authority, with no opportunity of returning unless their Prince first solemnly recognizes the Republic with the required form.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of this month the Festival of the Federation was celebrated with a magnificent parade. Before the Bridge of Saint Angelus a triumphal Arch of wondrous size rose, representing the notable victories of the French with painted images. There was on its summit a Likeness of France, trampling on the pontifical tiara and regal crowns with its feet and exhibiting the Liberty of the Roman Republic. Each side of this Arch had the following inscriptions, "To the Italian Army of French Citizens on account of the Liberty propagated by victorious arms. To the Parents of the Republic, the Saviors of the Citizens of the R(oman) P(eople)". The Street of the Vatican Temple, adorned with banners and trophies, and in the middle of which had been placed a traditional altar, also had an imposing siege engine in front of the Obelisk. There were present Citizens who had come from all Regions of the Republic, and also Urban and Legionnaire Soldiers, and many Cohorts of the French. The Supreme General put out a new Constitution, introduced to the people Consuls descending from the nearby Homes. Individuals pledged themselves with a perpetual oath to preserve the liberty and integrity of the Republic. Musical con-

certs, explosions of artillery, warlike torments, a splendid Banquet in the Quirinal Palace, the lights at night through the whole City and set up through the hill of the Vatican increase the splendor of so great a celebration. The Senate ascends the Capitoline, the Tribunes occupy the very convenient Home/s where before the Chancel of the Apostles had been established; in one word, this festivity appeared worthy to the French and to the Romans.

Cardinal Andreas Archetti, Bishop of Ausculan, who was transferred to the Monastery of the Convertitae in Previous days, now on the fourth day together with five Prelates under the guard of the French journeyed to Centumcellae. [p.187] And, on the other hand, the free Cardinal Vincenti has departed from the City, but put aside his Dignity.

### **XIII, at Rome on March 31, 1798.**

The Cardinals and praesuls who had been led to Centumcellae, and who had lost their original freedom, received a long-awaited message to allow them to depart from there, as long as they get on ships and do not enter a port unless outside the borders of the Roman Republic. Therefore, they all will seek the shores of Hetruria, so that then they might escape into a safer place.

The new law about the bonds, signed by the hand of General Dallemagne, has appeared. By his order every kind of bond which exceeds 35 scudi will have no value in the market, and will be fit only for the buying of National and Ecclesiastic Property. Buyers, however, will have to pay a fifth of the price in counted money, whether gold or silver.

After the afore-mentioned General selected those who fill the highest Offices, he named the remaining Citizens who now fill different offices, not only in the City but truly also in all Regions of the Republic.

Vincentius Giustiniani, formerly a Prince, now a Citizen, journeyed to Paris in order to engage uncommonly among the Republic of the French on behalf of our Republic with an Embassy, and to give thanks to the Directorate for the return of our liberty.

To the City comes the French General Saint Cyr, who assumes the highest command of the Army.

Bishop Amerinus, seized by the Soldiers, was taken to the Monastery of the Convertitae.

Whatever in the Territory of the Pontine [Pomptine] Marshes was of the jurisdiction of General Aloysius Braschus--Horses, of course, herds, wood, etc.--is required to be sold at auction for the use of the French. They themselves, however, confiscate also the property which they see at the Colleges of Angles, Scots, and (H)ibernians.

The King of Each Sicily increases his Troops and is eager to fortify the boundaries of his Kingdom. Many think that the French want to declare war on him. It, however, is still under consideration.

At the time when a rumor had spread that other Legions of the French would arrive as soon as possible, a thousand Soldiers who were in the City were ordered to set out to Ancona. We do not know the reason of an expedition of this kind. It is reported that the Cisalpini were greatly restless and were not willing to acquiesce to the demands of the French, who presume to demand from them a payment of annual tribute and alimony for the Army. [p.188] Meanwhile, it is certain that new Phalanxes of the French are coming down into Italy, and that ships, which the French are using at their pleasure, have been

prepared in various Ports. The French have brought war equipment from here to Centumcellae.

Whatever was in the Palace of the Pope, and besides the domestic furniture of Cardinal Braschi from Honesti, the French sell to one offering more.

For several days now the public Masses [charity groups] of the Nummularia Mountain of Piety and of the Holy Spirit have been inactive, and it is necessary to buy provisions, of which we experience of the lack of now, at a great price.

#### **XIV, at Rome on April 14, 1798**

There had come together again into the Capitoline French Officials, resenting that by order of the Supreme General three of their Comrades had been thrown into Jail. Indeed, the same General, at once when the matter was known, called all to arms, when the signal was given, and admonished the Officials for their disobedience with a grave speech. They themselves seemed to acquiesce to the admonitions of this kind after the General responded by assenting to their demands that nothing of evil, either to them or to their Comrades whom they had sent to Paris earlier, should be incurred.

Necessities of our Republic are always increasing, and it is therefore necessary to find a way, somehow, whereby it is possible to be supplied with as expenses both ordinary and out of the ordinary. It will have to be discussed concerning the ordinary expenses, after the Senate and the Tribuneship have learned of the weight of those. For those being insistent, however, Lords of stable property will pay a tax of three scudi for any hundred of value, if they are laity, but if Clergy or in religious positions, they will supply a tribute of five scudi. Meanwhile, the wealthier Citizens will give twenty 100 thousand scudi in a forced exchange. It, however, will be able to become so much more difficult, as there is a less number of bonds which are suitable for commerce after the last law. There is the additional fact that copper coins have lost a quarter part of value.

The French have annulled trust funds, primogenitures, and substitutions; they have robbed the Churches throughout the whole Territory of our Republic of furniture agentea They have taken possession of all the property of the noble Family Albanus, in whose House they also found with a kick a den, although the door had been reinforced, stuffed with paintings of famous Authors, silver vases, and other precious things. The liberal arts will acquire a great loss if the French take to Paris the noteworthy and very large collection of old monuments which exist in the Villa of this Family.

It will be necessary to sell more of the property of either ecclesiastics or of the Equestrian Orders, or the abolished Society of Jesus which is in Marchia, as soon as possible, since the Republic has decided that twenty hundred thousand scudi are needed there.

[p.189] Cardinal de Lorenzana, Archbishop of Toledo, and Praesul Despuig, Archbishop of Hispalis (1), by order of the Catholic King, will remain in Hetruria so that they follow in the name of His Majesty in every kind of duties the Supreme Pontiff, who is still staying in the Monastery of the Hermits of S. Augustine and enjoys good health regularly.

New cohorts of the French arrive every day, and at the same time set out for Centumcellae, in order to board ships there. The French have other ships ready also at Genua [now Genoa], Liburnus, and Ancona. It is reported that so great a preparation of war pertains to an English expedition.

Concerning the lot of the Kingdom of Naples, nothing can be established for certain. Indeed, the King increases the strength of the Army, but not a few Soldiers desert their flags. The French on Scaffolds, however, have examined our Regions bordering the Kingdom, and have drawn up geographic tables.

By the care of patriots, several other Trees of liberty rise to the sublime heights throughout the roads of the City and the streets, and National Cohorts guard the City for a long time and at night. Thus those who earlier shown forth by nobility of class and with a supply of riches, and used to enjoy all conveniences of life, now, mixed with the rest of the Citizens, become accustomed to labor, carry arms, stand as guards.

The priest John Marchetti and other Ecclesiastics who had been thrown into chains have received their original freedom.

Cardinal Vincentius from Alteri, in order that he not be forced to set out for Centumcellae together with other Comrades, decided to renounce the Purple [garments]. Moreover, he gave letters to the Supreme Pontiff why he didn't wish to have his abdication ratified (2.) The above-mentioned Cardinal remains, however, still in the City, not experiencing good health; there also remains among Us Cardinal Rezzonico, laboring regularly with a disease. All the other Purpled Fathers have left from here, either with force or with choice.

Bishop Amerinus has fallen prey to disease and died in the Home of the Convertitae.

## **XV, at Rome on April 21, 1798**

By order of the Presidents, in consideration of the Republic established happily, solemn hymns have been performed as thanks to the Highest in all the Churches of the City, according to the day of the week of Easter. The Parish priests, however, had advised the People, if the Lawful Power assents, that they were free, and the same things freed each of them from servile works if they followed the feasts, but with the firm remaining obligation of hearing the Sacred rites.

More Ecclesiastics, among whom some are sufficiently known, who were accustomed to hold Holy Lectures frequently for the people, and administered the Sacrament of Penitence, were recently seized or thrown into chains, or have been pushed into exile. Even Praesul Consalvi, formerly Auditor of the Roman Tribunal, was forced to depart from the boundaries of the Republic.

Since necessities are urging everywhere which do not allow time to wait for an extraordinary predetermined solution of a Tribute, individual Provinces will have to supply 250 thousand scudi with no intervening delay to the Republic, and even old taxes which have not yet been asked for, as before, it will now also be necessary to pay.

A military assembly of French has affected some Ministers of the Army accused of the crime of plundering, with a penalty to pay.

The foreign born who do not have a stable domicile in the City are forced to leave as soon as possible. The vagrants also, and the lazy, will move to another place at once, unless they want to engage in agriculture, which is languid now on account of the lack of Farmers.

All Municipalities, both of the City and also of other Villages, convened with the Minister of the Republic put in charge of negotiations, in order to receive debts as their own service from the same one in the shape of exercising authority.

The Parish priests of the City, complying with the order of the Presidents, make a very exacting list of their Parishioners so that from there the Fatherland, gender, age, employment of each is easily evident.

The arrival of the Troops does not yet cease; some succeed the others every day and hasten to Centumcellae, where they board ships. Where they then direct their journey is still uncertain. When/since, however, the Soldiers need more, and since it is right that the Roman Republic follow its defenders with everything of generosity and with expressions of a thankful mind, works [productions] of hides and cloths of linen have been appointed for the fitness of the Army, where a great number of workers labor hard tirelessly. Monks also are applied for making shirts for the Soldiers.

The Jews had, after the arrival of the French, rejoiced very much, and indeed rightfully, for when the old yoke of servitude has been thrown off, those who have been conveyed to the rank of Citizens enjoy full liberty and have privileges common with the rest of the Citizens. Now they themselves also ought to pay tributes to the French, and therefore they will supply a certain quality of cloth, and no meager weight of silver.

The French Commissioners the Spoils of the Churches....

[p.191] **XVI, at Rome on July 28, 1798**

More laws relating to expenses came forth this month, which look, of course, to that purpose, so that all bonds disappear more quickly than it is possible, and when such a great gluttony of records has been lifted by such an agreement, it is found how much 300 goes beyond a hundred? thousand of scudi. Coins emerge again, and the detestable activity of Monopolies entirely ceases. Therefore, the bonds, which surpass the value of 35 scudi at least, although they are able to have a place in public payments, nevertheless will have to be valued according to the common estimation, and in the meantime twelve scudi of them will scarcely correspond to just one silver coin. And the remaining bonds will be of no effect in the future, and in place of them for individual 100 each scudi, a new bond called *Bono* [=For the good] will be supplied by the public Treasury on the 11<sup>th</sup> of July, and indeed these Good pieces will be able to be paid in the purchase of some National piece of land, although they won't be considered by another person in value in trade.

Rumor had spread that the Image of the Mother of God at the corner of the Street of the Antonine Column moved its eyes, and now the People flocked there. The patriots, however, and the Soldiers scatter the crowd opportunely, and this image was removed on the following night. Also, other Images of the virgin were moved from outside the walls of Homes when, at night time, stones were thrown at them frequently.

The French Soldiers celebrated the anniversary of their Federation on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the returning Month solemnly. The war engines of our citadel for a whole 24 hours, with repeated volleys at the individual quadrants, advised the People of the festival of this kind, and the soldiers, joined with the Polish and the Legionaires in the Burghesian Villa of the Parisian Citadel, commonly the *Bastiglia*, represented a real live demolition.

A Great Festival has been held for the last three days in the Spanish Street, which is now called the Street of liberty, For a grand machine rose up there as a likeness of Truth and adorned with other signs, and with the People watching, the Golden book in which the names of Patricians had been written, Codices of the Holy Inquisition, and Procedures

against the Propagators of Liberty, made under the Government of the Pope, were handed over to flames.

At crossroads, the Senate of the Roman Constitution and the Tribunate will be silent for nearly the whole of four months, and now, for both of the Festivals, they have begun on the 19<sup>th</sup> of the escaping month. However, the Senators and Tribunes didn't want to use such a privilege this year when they noticed that in the very beginning of the Republic, the common good was lacking the visible effort of the Legislatures. Indeed, the French General, who publishes Laws for the matter pertaining to birth and controls all things among Us, wanted the Constitution to be whole in this part, also.

[p.192] When on Sept. 22 the republican year took up its beginning, and when also the Italian Republics usurped the French Decadarium, it was recently decreed that after the coins/money were wholly eliminated for the common class, the Decadarium itself must be included by all Roman Citizens in any writings whatsoever, whether public or private. The Law of this kind will affect all with a remembered day, and therefore We will also follow it so that we do not seem disobedient, or so that we are not subject to the great pecuniary inflicted on transgressors (1). At this time, the clocks will no longer signify the hours in the Italian, but in the French custom.

A very famous Ostensorium, laden with very precious gems which pertains to the Family of Princes from Auria, and also the Ex-Princes themselves use it for the Church of S. Agnes in the Forum of the Agonalia, the Family itself gave for a gift in the way the Consuls were hoping: for the alleviation of the Republic . However, the silver Statues of the Divine Ignatius of Loyola, decorated in a workmanlike manner, 600 pounds in weight and more, the French took possession of, and now they carry it away from the Church of the most Sacred Name of Jesus to the Office of the Mint.

It had been appointed in custom to bear the bodies of Cardinals and Princes in lead coffins at precise times, and therefore nearly all the Temples of the City overflow with coffins of this kind. And so since it is necessary to make use of whatever means possible to preserve us [from] need, by order of the Consuls, ancestral sepulchers are opened in those Churches which were already closed, and moreover the gilded panels and apses of these Churches are taken away, and with the marbles and paintings carried away, and, if anything rare and precious, is placed in the National Museum; the rest is sold to someone offering more. A certain Frenchman buys the Church of S. Peter on golden Mount, where the Prince of Apostles was crowned by martyrdom, and likewise the Monastery and the gardens, for two thousand scudi.

One hundred eighty-seven Religious Men of a House in the Territory of the Roman Republic were evicted with the French General ordering, whose revenue and property the Quaestors will seize for the wellbeing of the Treasury. These Religious men were able to go into other Monasteries or to move to the secular. If any of the Regular wants to marry, however, he will be paid with an annual pension of 50 scudi, with the exception, however, of alumni of the Orders of Mendicants.

What pertains to the Nuns, nothing has been decided, but various Convents of the City are now incorporated with other Convents. The French seized very large and very healthy Houses, which the Virgins of SS. Dominicus, from Xistii, were living in, in order to arrange a suitable Hospital/Lodging there for their Soldiers.

[p.193] Florentine letters announce, by order of the Parisian Directorate, that the day is nearing now when the Supreme Pontiff will have to sail into Sardinia. Since, however,

his Holiness considers himself not well and labors with the greatest debility of strength, The French Orator, living at Florence, allowed him to remain peacefully in the Monastery of the Carthusians until the Directorate, when informed about his infirm health, would respond what they wanted for themselves.

Alumni of a new Congregation which had established its domicile close to the City Spoleto, who say it had proposed to them to supply the positions of the abolished Congregation for the Propagating of Faith with respect to foreign Missions, are now under guard of the Soldiers, and their Presidents, who had come to the City, and other assistants of his were thrown into chains. Thus a Society of this kind is dissolved, and presumes to devise nothing further against the laws.

When rumor first spread that ships from the Citadel of Centumcellae, which they thought were British, had been seen in great number, many Cohorts of Soldiers hastened from here to there, in order to fortify the aforementioned City and the Port more firmly.

It also seemed necessary arrange the towers at the shores with Soldiers and arms, in order to set fire to the Turk Pirates, who were dangerous even on their fishing boats.

After this the French occupied the Island of Malta. When a Praesidium of 6 thousand men there had been set over them, then with the anchors borne up, they set sail. The great Teacher of the Order S. John Hierosolymitanus embarked on the Ship, setting out for Tergestum.

The Neapolitan Court granted freedom to a great number of patriots whom they had thrown into prison, with duties of the Parisian Directorate by/from original liberty.

Since all the laws which regarded the Jews have now been repealed, they also now enjoy the equal justice, all the privileges, with which the other Citizens rejoice. Therefore, Ezechias has been joined to Morpurgus White/Favorable from the same Nation of the Tribunes recently.

## **XVII, at Rome on the First day of Sept., 1798**

Throughout both the Maritime Province and the Province of Campania, which together they now call the Region of the Circle, there arose a great tumult, on account of which nearly all the Inhabitants have risen up in arms, cut down trees of liberty, brought about slaughters, and therefore Legions of the French and of the Polish have hastened there, nor has it been granted without great effusion of blood [=bloodshed] to call the Rebels back to order, whose temerity they (f. pl: provinces or Legions) have avenged with sword, fire, acts of pillage. [p.194] Three Citystates especially, namely Ferentinum, Frusino, and Terracina, having experienced military revenge, persuaded the others of saner plans, and Bishop Verulanus, after he seeks Camp, asked for forgiveness for his remaining Diocesans, and the French graciously assented and applauded his paternal solicitude. Now, in order to contain the unquiet Peoples throughout the whole Territory of the Circle, the Soldiers hold stations, and kill rather often the outstanding Authors of the Rebellion of Anagnia [a town] with fiery artillery. In order to avert the crimes of this kind more easily in the future, however, if any Community is in an uproar thereafter, and does not put down arms at once, all possible Kindnesses, with the exception of parochial ones, and other just customs will be stopped, and the evils of the Patriots will have to be mended by the families; and those who denounce the authors of the riot will receive rewards up to the sum of 200 scudi.

For the occupation of the Island of Malta, a Festival was held here on the 10th day of the previous month; provision for a dowry was distributed to 30 girls; lights were set up throughout the whole Citystate at night.

So many laws appeared at this latest time that to refer to them individually is of infinite work. They especially look at bonds, which have lost nearly all value now: whether Hospitals must be put up again, or certainly must be stopped, in such a way that at Rome only six remain; indeed, in every Village one or two Hospitals at the most, according to the quantity of Inhabitants, remain: debt produced for the costs of the Rations must be paid by Citizens of individual Communities according to their resources: departure of all Foreignborn who have not obtained the rights of Citizens and who do not possess immobile property, or at least a basis of trade: a new method for retirement of the laws regulating voting, whereby three times in each decade they will make a journey: rules to be observed by the Urban Soldiers for the proper protection of the City: money must be given by wealthier Citizens with a forced loan, so that both the burdens undertaken in respect to the Republic of the French and other very serious expenses of the Treasury are able to be fulfilled. From this reason Citizens Boncompagni, Prince of Ludovisus, Plubinus and Marquis Josephus Ambrosius of Leprus, who declined to approve rates of exchange for the convenience of the French, remained captive for several more days in the Citadel of S. Angelus. To this Citadel were led pupils of the new Congregation under the Title of Faith of Jesus, who had established a domicile nearby Spoletum [a town], and who, accused as if Conspirators, are held to render an account of their own intention before the Military Council.

New trees of liberty have been cut down here, one of which in the Atrium of the Roman Collegium on the 27<sup>th</sup> of the past month, on which day certainly the more studious Youths, according to an ancient custom, with the exception, however, of those who apply themselves to sacred disciplines, were presented with gold and silver coins.

Since our Republic recognizes no diversity/preference? of Religion, the marble likenesses of SS. Peter and Paul were moved from the Doors of the Quirinal Palace, and likewise the brazen Cross was removed from the top of the Obelisk, which rises up in the area of the Quirinal in the middle between the colossal horses, and on which a small skullcap [symbol of free status] of liberty will suffice as soon as possible.

[p.195] Also, the old Basilica of S. Laurentius, keeping close to the House/s of the Tribunes in Damasus, is counted among the suppressed Churches, and its small chapter and Parish Priest moved to the Temple of the Divine Apostle Andrew.

By order of the Parisian Directorate, the Highest General Saint Cyr departed from here and General Macdonald filled his place. Likewise, four Commissioners departed, whom the aforementioned Directorate, with the greatest authority, had sent to the City, and whom the French Citizens Duport and Bertolio succeeded. These men control all things, and since the Ministers of our Republic depend on their assent, and the Senate and Tribuneship say nothing, there remains too little to be done by the Consuls. The above-mentioned Commissioners cut back the immoderate expenses of these Consuls.

Inspection of all Houses was performed again, so that it can be determined once more what Homes are suitable for the Military lodging. We have seen cohorts going and returning many times; now, however, the number of them [cohorts] has been curtailed not insufficiently, but others will come afterwards, perhaps.

The Soldiers living here have usually been called to arms several times, and they have doubled the Watches for better protection of the City, since evidently there was some fear present that the public tranquility would become strained into crisis.

Neapolitan ships have brought a great amount of supplies, which the French brought into the Citadel of S. Angelus, after they had a little before sold the provisions which they were protecting there.

The same French recently got control of the Caesarean Temple under the title B.M.V., concerning the Soul, and all the property which provided its dowry. In turn, the furniture of other churches, and of pious Homes which were abolished more for consecrating to God, is sold off, but the bronze bell and other metals are carried off to the workshop of the Mint. Since, indeed, some who were entrusted with administering matters of this kind and with collecting goods, misusing their public office, had reserved the better part for themselves fraudulently, they were therefore pushed off into prison, in order that they repay the penalties of their crimes.

Several letters and Journals reported the naval battle between the two fleets of the French and the British, and the victory of the latter, and the captivity of General Bonaparte, whence such reports circulated through the mouths of all. The commissioners, however, of the Parisian Directorate, saying that stories of this kind were lies, claimed, after a letter was given to the Consuls, that the French Fleet had entered the Alexandrine Harbor, whereupon the Consuls, added to the French, held therefore an expensive banquet of happiness.

It was necessary to transfer the Body of the Deified Apostle Bartholomew again, since even the splendid Church of the Mother of God in the Ara Coeli [Altar of Heaven], after its family of Inferior Observants was driven out, remains closed. Now he lies in peace, together with other pledges of the Saints, in the Basilica of S. Maria across the Tiber.

The Roman Citizens are ordered to supply horses, whereby new cohorts, deployed rather quickly on all of them [the horse], are able to discharge their own service.

[p.196] The Florentine letters report that the Supreme Pontiff is still lodged in the Monastery of the Carthusians outside the walls of that City; that he labors with the greatest debility of strength; that approach to him is possible only with difficulty; and Aloysius Braschius, his Nephew, has journeyed to Venice.

In order to dispel all the anxiety of the People, which fear of hunger was augmenting, Citizen Toriglioni, entrusted with internal reports for the Republic, in an Edict published in type (advises) that there is not a scanty supply of victuals available, and that he considers his concerns very much to that purpose, so that it is deliberated abundantly with all methods on the maintenance of the City. Therefore, all Communities will supply wheat to Us.

In this once very famous Villa of the Alban family, nothing rare remains; for the extraordinary collection of outstanding marble statues, and certainly inestimable decoration of this Villa, the French laid legal claim to for themselves by the law of acquisition, and took everything across to the shore of the Tiber, to put it on ships and send it, together with other images of the Vatican Museum, to Paris.

**XVIII, at Rome on Vindemialis (Vendémier) 19, in the year VI. Oct. 10, 1798, of the ordinary dating.**

In Year 6 with the Republic deficient, a great substitution was made here by order of the French. For the Old Consuls, who were discharged in part of their own accord, in part by the force, made way for the new, and it happened likewise concerning the Ministers of the earlier order. General Macdonald asserted that this sudden change was necessary for the public good. And when the people conducted themselves less correctly towards the former Consuls, he warned all about the respect which was necessary to show to those who preside, and about obedience to their laws; for in this way the Roman Republic will be able to be brought to that exalted place in Europe, which the above-mentioned General affirms the great nation of the French has reserved for it. With year 7 approaching, the same Consuls solemnly sent out a sacrament into the Vatican Citadels to the collective Soldiers who were present. On the same day there was an elegant banquet in the Quirinal Palace; the Horses ran the racecourse, with two prizes proposed, besides; the appearance, arches, and rows of columns of the Basilica of the Prince of Apostles, and likewise all the roads of the City, with lights placed here and there, seemed to conquer the shadows of night; and two Theaters were reserved free for the alleviation of the People. In one of them, which is called Apollo's, a Tragedy about the death of Caesar was performed, and in order that the performance would turn out to be more distinguished, there was placed there a colossal striking likeness of Pompey, at whose feet Caesar met with death in the Court of the Roman Senate.

It can scarcely be said how great were the rumors that came out about the naval battles between the French and British, and how much material of speaking they supplied here. When, however, letters of Naples and Venice assigned the whole triumph to the English, the Commissioners who were sent by the Parisian Directorate to Rome with full authority point out to the Consuls that victory had come to no one. [p.197] Some who claimed against the matter were thrown into chains; and although now again the rumor about the defeat of Army of the French in Egypt is publicized, nevertheless, stories of this kind must not be believed so easily, unless the Commissioners confirm it in writing. The same must be said about the treaty of the British, Turks, and Russians against the French.

For a long time also, it was greatly disputed concerning the councils of the Neapolitan Court about peace or war, for Letters of the king were read throughout the whole Kingdom to increase the troops significantly, and now all things seemed to be prepared for a military march. But although the boundaries of the Kingdom were more strongly fortified, nothing new happened, and the Cohorts of the French are staying in the bordering Region of the Circle of the Neapolitan Authority with peacefulness: and moreover, Citizen Saint Michel, Ambassador of the French Republic for the King of Each Sicily, recently marched to Naples

Whatever is finally the wish of the neighboring Princes, the French Commissioners affirm that we have nothing at all to fear, declaring that they tried very little on the side of the New Porsennae; and that the Genius of Liberty and the unconquered Phalanxes of the French protect the Roman Republic.

Indeed, it is true that huge sacrifices are required for the safety of this Republic, and that it becomes most hoped for that the matter is reconciled in such a way that, with all fear cast off, each can live tranquilly without protection of arms, and expenses. It, however, in no way is permitted to obtain this unless universal peace is strengthened, and meanwhile the hope of future good things is required to compensate for the present difficulties.

Indeed, since the greatest necessities of the Republic are relieved less than what is possible to be by the misfortune of the Citizens, new property for the treasury, and returns from the repeated embezzlement of Holy Places increase. The noteworthy Monasteries of Holy Cross in Jerusalem, SS. Vincentius and Anastasius at Safe Waters, Saint Gregory in Mont Caelius held a common lot with many other Religious Communities; and since Safety of the People is the supreme law, and the Republic does not lack for busy Citizens works or money, it seems quite probable to happen that, in the advancing time, all the Meetings of Cloisters die out to a man. The number of Churches decreases little by little, and with marbles being taken away, and other ornaments, Temples are destined for profane uses.

Furthermore, the new Consuls talk together every day at 8:00, so that they learn whatever the public good requires and find the easy and expedient way by which, in like manner also for the French, the conditions arranged with themselves formerly, the number or weight of which I do not know, are entirely satisfactory, and at the same time they are able to assist the very serious needs of the Republic. They declare, therefore, that there is such confusion in economic things that, unless they are administered with an opportune remedy quickly, the active government can exist no longer, and no other reasoning is available to the Consuls except that the whole Territory of the Republic and the substance of all the Citizens trust the judgment of the Army of the Procurators; and, moreover, they order a new tribute of 600 thousand scudi, to which will be subject all those whose annual profits exceed the sum of 300 scudi.

[p.198] Moreover, by order of the French General, the wealthier Families, whom the Monasteries which possess stable goods are required to be counted among, Episcopates, and Colleges of Canonicals are required to supply to the Hospitals of Soldiers 500 thousand (beds) with double linens, and made up with covers, and the Bishops, Canonics and Regular are held to furnish 20 thousand undergarments, and garment linings for 10 thousand Soldiers; likewise, it is necessary to prepare shoes for twenty thousand men, and the wine of all the National vineyards will be assigned to the French Troops and Hospitals.

By the law published by the aforementioned General recently, all the Citizens who, after the death of General Duphot, deserted the Roman Territory, within 30 days are ordered to move back into their own Country. Those who disobey will be subject to the punishments already established against Emigrants, and if they return at a later time, they will be punished by the highest punishment.

It is not necessary to refer to the other Laws and new conditions individually, since they are of less moment, but I am not able to pass by in silence another decree of the French. This is the sum of it: if, by chance, in some Region of the Republic, a disturbance arises, all the Priests from each Clergy living there should attend at once, and leave out nothing threatened [use all possible threats], so that they are able to call the People back to peacefulness. If they do not do this, if they are Parish priests, they will be afflicted by death; if Priests, they will be banished from the whole Region of the Republic. If, indeed, it happens that someone of them falls down in that tumult so that he has actually given his life, then the annual Pension of that one must be paid from ecclesiastic property to the parents.

It was necessary to suppress the excessive license which disfigured our Theaters, by the wise Laws of the French and Ediles.

## **XIX, at Rome on April 10, 1799 [p. 198]**

With swift foot and wings on its shoulders, Freedom is spread to the Regions of Italy. Thrones fall before its sight, and with such cleverness and such art the French protect its cause that the French bring the tri-colored flag easily into either friendly or hostile lands. Indeed, there is no one who does not know by how much effort, and by how much cost, the Great Leader of Hetruria cultivated the friendship of the French, so that he preserved his Wealth unharmed. He exempted the Republican Army from hospitality, benefited the nourishments [food supplies], gave a huge sum of money to the French several times, and also to the Cisalpines in a loan. Indeed, it thus was in the fates that, although later, he nevertheless also lost the throne. The soldiers unexpectedly entered Hetruria; [p. 199] on day 25 of the earlier Month they seized Florence, and a little later the Great Leader, together with his Family forced to depart, took up his journey for Vindobonens. A few days before, the Highest Pontiff had again been ordered to travel into Sardinia, and His Holiness, although with entirely broken strength, had responded with quick mind that he would comply. The time of departure was now near, when the Band of Gauls sought Carthusia, and it was granted to no one else to accede there. The infirm health of the Pontiff persuaded the French that it was impossible for him to undertake a sea voyage; and therefore on the 27th of March in the early morning, with the French ordering and accompanying him, the Pontiff, placed into a cart, for he was unable either to walk or to stand without the assistance of another, with cheerful appearance and the greatest alacrity, set out on a land journey, heading first for Parma and then where the French wanted, if only strength allowed. Josephus Spina, Archbishop of Corinth, and a few other Familiars followed his Holiness; Cardinal de Lorenzana also went with him on the road, so that he was always present for the Pontiff, as he is accustomed by the name of Catholic King, and could come to his aid with the necessities.

The people of Centumcellae, after the attack of the French, also endured battles, since the equal statue was consistent with themselves, at last opened the gates of that City, and thus it happened that we experienced some alleviation during the greatest need of supplies. Indeed, there was nearly always the lack of bread, although occasionally it was composed of pulse [edible seeds] and lupines. There were also the same clamors of the People, who brought their complaints to the Great Ediles and to the French Orator. Therefore, money was requested again for buying grain, and those who refused to contribute silver for alleviating the common lack were pushed into the Citadel of S. Angelus. When the necessities were increased daily, tributes were added equally, and small bonds, generally allotted, which had been held for several months from here, lose all value as soon as possible, and by such an agreement 20,000 scudi will be lost to the Citizens. Indeed, where the lack of money is able to be supplied, bells brought to the monetary Office, and which will be transferred, will furnish material, although inexpensive and insufficiently suitable for striking coins. We all are waiting for the happiness promised to Us, to which the calamities of the present time must be compared, and perhaps straits will need to bring.

Meanwhile, the restless Peoples are always preparing their own ruin with their own hands and bring great losses to the Republic, for more often they disparage the rule of the Laws, take up weapons, and at the same time as the Romans, disdain the authority of the French Nation. From here the Soldiers, since factions had to be suppressed, now here,

now there, are forced to hasten, nor are the rebels quiet, unless they experienced military revenge afterwards. Furthermore, there is great destruction: fields laid waste, Towns looted and destroyed with flames. In Neapolitan Territory, and especially in the Provinces of Calabria, Apulia, and Terra, things hold themselves in an equal manner of labor, whence each is able to imagine for himself how there is grief and sadness everywhere.

[p. 200] The French, wanting to avenge the injury born against them by [those of] us who helped the invasion of the Neapolitans with plans, letters, effort, inquire very diligently into all who had given their support to the same Neapolitans before, and they severely punished five of them on earlier days. They also condemned to death more others, who had looked after their own safety when their flight was arrested, among whom are counted Marchio Camillus of Massimus and John of Barberus, formerly Procurator of the General Apostolic Room of the Imperial treasury.

When it first became known that the war among between the French and the South had flared up again, the Romans and French Assistants seized possession of this Palace of Caesar, with the Imperial coat of arms brought down from there. The exchange of letters, which was already at the mercy of many difficulties, will experience more impediments from here on, on account of roads overflowing with soldiers and the varying fortune of war.

**XX**, at Rome on October 12, 1799.

Just as if awakened from a long sleep, and as if astounded by the newness of things after varying events, after so many crises of things, we recover at last by the kindness of God, and we happily take up the pen again. That is to say, having been enclosed now for the fourth month as if for a Prison, no roads were open for us, there was no further correspondence of letters, and scarcely, and not even scarcely a ray of generous light illuminated our shadows for any length of time. Who will be able to tell in writing how great evils we have suffered, how great the straits in which we have been involved? Not even a hundred tongues and a hundred mouths would be enough. After it had been decreed by the French that the Roman Territory had been considered in a state of siege, with whatever jurisdiction of the Magistrates ceasing, all power, both civil and military, remained among the French themselves. A voice speaking uncautiously about the most recent ruin of the Roman Republic, about the victories of the Federated Allies, about the imminent departure of the French, or the calumnious declaration of impious Witnesses of civil status resulted in Punishment of more innocent victims. Why should I mention the wrath of the raging patriots, for whom it was just to throw whomever they wanted into prison; why the very heavy Tributes, on account of the payment of which wealthier Families were robbed of nearly all their things; why the ostentation of the Jews, who, drawn up in arms and joined with the Patriots and the French, seemed not so much Slaves but arbitrary rulers; why the sorrow of the Noble Men, some of whom were captured as if hostages and brought to the Citadel of S. Angelus, others suffering the loss of all mobile property, because they had hidden themselves in the shadows so that they wouldn't be thrown into chains; why the depression of the priests, whom the fear of penalty forced to take off clerical vestments and insignia; why the extreme lack of Churches and of Religious Homes, especially for women; why the sadness of all orders, when no one is able to avoid common troubles now; why the tears of the Christian people and the silence of the bronze

bell, ordered by such great severity that, if it is not observed, the punishment of death awaits the Rectors of the Churches, and the destruction awaits the Temples under any day [p. 201] Our grief also was increased, because with Etruria, the Neapolitan Kingdom, nearly all of Italy was now liberated, and troops long since approaching, to whom the assembled squadrons of peoples in arms had joined themselves. Never did the most-hoped-for day of our ransoming arrive, although we understood that friendly Legions had pitched camp not far from the walls of the City. The arrogance of the Democrats did not sensibly fail, who, scoffing at our grief and miseries, with the new republican year beginning on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of the previous month, dared to raise up the likeness of liberty, a tree in the great Vatican Plaza, and to hold a solemn Festival in the custom of the Gentiles. Indeed, on this occasion the French Leader promised that he would never fail to support Us with his aid. However, on the Festival day of S. Michael Archangel, whose likeness placed on the height of this Citadel the French had profaned, the Leader himself warned us with his Edict that the circumstances of war had induced the agreement with the Enemy; that the Romans didn't need to be afraid of anything, if only they obey the laws; and that anyone who followed the French would be free and would bring their property with them. Dawn had not yet broken on the last day of September, and already the Neapolitan Soldiers, having entered the City, had seized the gates and bridges and remaining stations which the French held before. Three days later, they also took possession of the Citadel and all the [war] torments; and the French, to whom many of the Patriots had joined themselves, marched for Centumcellae, where they got on British Ships with their arms put down. Thus the trap was crushed, and We were liberated. Further, although nearly all the Provinces of the Roman Territory (especially after the Peoples, whom the French called Rebels, took up arms and destroyed by pillaging, by sword, by fire, according to the varying fortune of war) showed a spectacle that had to be deplored; although the City itself lost most of its old magnificence (and it enumerates many Temples and Monasteries which the rapacious bands spared, others which were already razed to the ground, others threatening ruin, others especially in need of reparation); although our troubles needed a long treatment; nevertheless, we are moved with the greatest joy, because it was permitted to shake off a very harsh yoke, and because there is the hope at the door that justice may arise in our days, and abundance of peace, until the moon ceases to shine. Having solemn thanks to give to the Highest one, meanwhile, our public prayers are proclaimed for ten days, and sacred Meetings, where the People more worthily offer their own vows of Compassions to the Father [of Compassions]. The Apostolic Ambassador and other Ecclesiastic Guardians who have lain hidden for a long time are now deservedly honored and exercise their power freely. What temporary Government he saw, nothing as yet became well-known. The Soldiers of Caesar occupied a great part of the Ecclesiastic Authority. The Neapolitans hold the City and neighboring Regions. Their Supreme General de Bourcard, as long as it seemed completely right to his King, [and] at other times, in the name of His Majesty, ruled the Roman People and the Provinces named above, with four of our Patricians added to him, and judges established, and others who administer public matters. [p. 202] Also, the Phalanxes of the Russians will arrive as soon as possible, and perhaps join themselves to the soldiers of Caesar, in order to compel the French to desert the Door. The troops of the federated allies, having approached Ancona after a long siege, with the People of Marchia bringing support, recently gained control of that City and of the Port. Therefore, with the business of war everywhere, namely in scattered Re-

gions also, inasmuch as the rumor says, rightly and happily they should proceed, courage is strengthened now, and they expect a multitude of peace and opulent quiet as soon as possible. Indeed, our happiness, which certainly is the greatest, was disturbed by an unexpected message, although it is still uncertain, about the death of the highest Pontiff Pious the Sixth, whom they say had been taken from the number of the mortals in Delphinatu on August 28 at Valentia, and they add that now the Assembly of Cardinals has been convoked at Venetii in the Monastery of S. George in Alga for the Election of a new Pontiff.

P.S. What we were hoping for so strongly happened later, namely, that in the name of the King of Each Sicily it was declared that his arms and those of the federated allies had occupied the Roman Dominion for no other reason except to eliminate Democracy, and all things [now being] composed rightly, it is returned to its lawful Prince, that is the Highest Pontifex. Didacus of Nasellus, from the Princes of Aragonia, publicly promised this by Edict, whom His Majesty recently sent to the City instructed with the greatest civil and military power. The New Troops of the Neapolitans and Russians also arrived. Concerning the death of the Best Pontiff Pious the Sixth, we cannot doubt any more, for more letters have announced it, and the above mentioned Prince of Aragonia also made it known in the same Edict.

**XXI**, at Rome on November 30, 1799.

At this time a happy message had spread from certain credible authors that Ancona had been taken by the Southerners. That unhappy City, worn out by the troubles of a long siege, had been brought to the final crisis. It was strangled not only by famine, but also by thirst, and the French nevertheless declined to abandon it, and rather frequently springing from the gates with the Troops of the Federated Allies, engaged in an irresolute authority for the most part; whereupon even the Resolute General la Hoz fell to his death. When, however, the situation had been brought to this point, that neither by sea nor by land could they hope any more for supplies, they agreed at last with surrender, and on the 13th of this month the French Phalanxes gave the place to Caesar's. It is scarcely able to be believed how much the French had put into that place, and by how much effort they had fortified the port and the Citadel. [p. 203] It should suffice to mention that 585 war engines had been brought to Ancona. Thus the City mentioned above, the first of all among the Citystates of the Pontifical Authority which had welcomed the Protection of the French within their walls, was the last to shake off the most harsh yoke. Now at Cuneus and Janua, in whose vicinity more troops of Caesar have reported victories, we expect liberty, wherefore all of Italy, with the enemy expelled, obtains full tranquility.

With the Troops of the Russians coming closer to the City, which [troops], according to the treaty formed between the Emperor of the Moschians and the King of Both Sicilies, were supposed to set out for Naples, when they entered the gates after sunset, suddenly all the roads shone with lights, and the People welcomed them with incredible applause. Afterwards, in truth, the Moorish Soldiers also arrived, about to set out in the same way for Naples.

On account of the kindnesses bestowed on us, public and solemn thanks to the Most High one have been paid, first in the Parishes, Collegiate churches, and other Churches of

the Orders of both Genders, and then indeed by a rather magnificent parade and more remarkable magnificence in the Basilica of Prince of Apostles, with Clergy standing by, the Neapolitan General, Magistrates, Orders of the Patricians, and nearly the whole City, and Soldiers stationed in the very spacious Vatican Plaza, who [the soldiers], while the Temple resounds with holy harmonies, gave the signs of the happiness of a grateful spirit with the repeated explosions of war engines.

However, when the ceremonies of joy had been completed, the laments began, in order to pay funerary honors according to custom to Pius VI, Highest Pontiff. The Lay Familiars who had accompanied him traveled back to the City and told us how many discomforts the Best Pontiff endured, and by how great patience, and the greatness of spirit [with which] he went to his death. However, to the ecclesiastics who had been with the pontiff, permission to leave France had not yet been given by the Parisian Directorate, and since they were bringing the Sacred Cadaver with them, and therefore at Valentia there still remained the Praesuls Josephus Spina, Archbishop of Corinth, and Innicus Caracciolo, and also the Confessor of His Holiness and three other Presbyters, for whose departure the Catholic King intervened with his authority.

Restless and perverse men have not yet ceased to plot against the public tranquility with new machinations, and therefore very many of them were thrown into prison, whose audacity had proceeded to that point that they were planning conspiracy, and that between the courses of a meal fit for a king of France, and the freedman they were applauding very shamelessly. Among these are counted Prince Publicola from Holy Cross, and Associate Mariscottus.

We are waiting for the swift and happy Election of the new Highest Pontiff, for which the Cardinals will begin a Conclave at Venetii on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the next Month. Meanwhile, for this reason we establish prayers here to God, and the Clergy and the Sodality perform days of prayer, according to custom.

It was really just that at the place where the nefarious Tree of liberty had first risen, there in that very place the vivifying Cross of Christ squeezed [it] out, and therefore with a solemn procession the banner of Religion was recently placed in the middle of the area of the Capitol so that it would be venerated, with the impious symbol of our slavery having already collapsed and the Cenotaph of General Duphot overturned. [p. 204] The marble base on which this Cross is secured was inscribed with a chisel thus:

In memory of this very happy day,  
which was  
the first of the Kalends of October in the year 1799,  
when, with the armies of the king entering into the city,  
peace and safety for the citizens returned,  
as well as honor and majesty for religion.  
Ferdinand the IV, king of Naples and Sicily,  
P.F. Aug. ordered the banner of the very sacred cross  
{ to which he brings back/returns victories born from [and] received from murderers }  
to be set up and dedicated at a more visible place  
[or: ordered flag to be set up at the place to which he returns victories]  
[as] a monument  
of the contributors bringing together SPQR [Society and People of the Roman Republic]

thanks/contributions/support [or monument of thanks which should be brought to the contributors]

A place given to common approbations,  
Where the French assassin, having been pierced by a lead pellet at the Septimian gate by his own very fault because he had incited the Roman people to arms and rebellion, had acquired the esteem of the inscription by army compatriots, the price of a shocking undertaking.

Dedicated on Kalends 15 of December  
by Didacus of Nasellius of Aragonia,  
horseman in the Jerusalem army,  
highest assistant  
of the military and civil republic

I. Aldobrandinio  
Petro Gabriellio  
Camillo Maximo

I. Riccio

--4 men assigned by the king to rule and command the republic.

Indeed, the mark of the one and only liberty, the tree,  
mark and author, for if there is any other remaining liberty,  
it is not liberty but a slavery  
more oppressive than sword and chains.

[p. 205] Even the marble Statues of the Very Sacred Apostles Peter and Paul, which adorned the doors of the Quirinal Palace and which had been removed from there by the order of the Consuls, have been put back in their place honorably.

One Edict of the Neapolitan General made all the laws, whether brought by the French or the Magistrates in the time of Roman Republic, absolutely of no account, and null and void.

footnotes:

p. 172, (1):

A laguna of the ms. In the following N.11 the author corrects this exchange of the cognomen *la Four* for *Duphot*.

p. 185, (1):

Exchanged inaccurately to VII on pag. 122 of Vol. I.

p. 189, (1):

It is necessary to compare that if, in Cracas, Lorenzana is really Archbishop of Toledo and Despuig Archbishop of Seville, while this is a mistake, this would emend it well.

(2): If he had left Altieri, after the word “he did not wish” should continue thus:  
Therefore the Cardinal mentioned above was forced to desert the City. He remains, however, among us, etc.