

G. A. SALA, Roman Diary-1798

1. 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

2. Miscellaneous Things
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Writings of Giuseppe Antonio Sala
Publications on the Autographs of Giuseppe Cugnoni

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Part I.

from January 1 to June 30, 1798.

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Sala, Diario romano

Eoramai Most all of Europe gave much notice to our conduct of property in regard to the French during the peace of Tolentino. Many public pages have not ceased to launch false accusations in chimerical crimes, but if one is informed about our conditions and will judge without a passionate spirit, . . . it is necessary to confess that for our part, . . . there is nothing more than we could have done, given the most scrupulous adherence corresponding to bargained commitment, and with heroic patience we are tied to the sorting of many precious things, and we have been reduced to our current state of desolation and misery, as everyone knows.

After such grand sacrifice and after such loyal conduct, we had reason to dare to hope that we would be allowed to live in peace. But our hopes were soon deluded.

At first there arose the very noted contrasts of value of jewels, as the French did not receive the consignment according to the agreed estimate from their Experts, and afterwards compelled us to pay back what we had not banked equivalent in bill of exchange (= pay more money). The famous Haller, Commissioner General for [p. 2] Finance, and the contributions from the French Republic in comparison with the Italian Fleet, when he was appointed for this transaction and demanded by our Banker Turlonia about the receipt of settlement, had the courage to respond [to Turlonia] that he could not serve him while they were lacking also to the balance of calculation other two million lira, and also the restitution of the jewels. [Haller tells the banker he can't give the money until get jewels back]. Turlonia manifested his surprise, and Haller replies that he knew himself that their own full payment would force others to become highwayman, but nonetheless, he would be content if he would stop his demand. I now describe, therefore, a new dispute over an affair that should have been completed, but nevertheless remains undecided.

The revolution in Ancona, which was favored and protected by this French Commandant, was for Us a bad prelude, seeing that in this way the treaties of peace were broken, and it was a spark which grew into a large fire. The Anconitani began to go through all the surrounding area (Marca), and together with very evil people, wherever they found them, to spread the greatest independence. The same French Commandant extracted from this Province a prodigious quantity of grain, and our Government had to keep silent. Incendiary pamphlets came out of Ancona continually, and they circulated in the surrounding Marches area (Marca) and in the Duchy of Urbino. For our part, nothing kept us from similar attempts except patience, prudence, and a few modest complaints.

Citizen Bonaparte came to Rome as the new French Ambassador, who commonly passed as peaceful and honest. For him who has foresight, it was not pleasing that he looked for a Palace with a wide Garden in a less populated area of the City, and selected in the end the Palace Corsini at Longara. Suspicions increased that at some time he would want the liberation of Prisoners as Kings of attempted revolution, who had been arrested under express consent of his Predecess-

sor Citizen Cacault, and our doubts grew even more at the fulminating deputation (= lightning advance) of Him, [p. 3] so that General Provera left immediately to organize our Troops. It was nevertheless almost certain that even though he was dealing with a subject at the service of the Emperor [Provera was clearly working for Emperor], with whom the French had concluded the peace, yet he did not want to remain in Rome even as a private citizen, for which reason the Pope was constrained to call Provera and recommend that he leave, which he did, after reciprocal weeping, knowing that otherwise the Ambassador would threaten to have 20,000 French Troops invade the State.

It's very difficult to count how many times in a short space of time People came with the evil intention of overthrowing the Government and to disturb the public tranquility; but it would be easy to demonstrate that the same people enjoyed the Protection of the French. Going back to the explosion of Castel S. Angelo, which no one could believe other than it was the work of the French, it would be enough simply to accredit it with such care of the Minister so that he would suspend the (legal) Process, which in reality had suddenly been cut short. [bombing of castle, had to be French act, and care of ministry to suspend the trial—no investigation, or closed down] [French are causing trouble, Pope rushes to recognize new republic, send his own minister, and new ambassador pretends to be ignorant of everything]

More times, and markedly in the Conversation of the Marchesa Massimi, the French Ambassador had been questioned on the purposes of the Republic regarding Us and on the continual fears (which we had not found); and He always responded there was no reason to be afraid of this, nor could he ever believe that the General his Brother had been sent to Rome to be sacrificed? and humiliated. Then arrived the period of the invasion of Cisalpine and Poland, and of their violence, principally with the extorting of the Preside of Urbino to sign a document in which he declared that he had been invited to bring peace to the Province of Urbino; such a memorable epoch, in that the Pope hurried to recognize the Republic and to send his own Minister. To repeated requests of the Secretary of the State to write in a nice letter as much to the Director of Milan, as to the Commander of Cisalpine, the Ambassador acted as if he didn't know anything. Monsignor Arezzo, [p. 4] Delegate Apostolic to Marches, went to the battlefield, and was not able to get any other answer from the Polish General Dabrowsky but that he had been invited and was ready to help all the People who wanted to become free.

The same Mons. Arezzo has told me that the General Desolle, commandant in Ancona, since he didn't know from what region the movements of the Cisalpini would come--by insinuation I perhaps should be he inquired of General Berthier--and that he showed the original reply, which said as far as Cisalpine he should not do otherwise than to watch and let them work. The same Desolle said to the Prelate that if the matters weren't going to settle down, there would a long series of commands, all directed to disquiet the Ecclesiastic State.

Meanwhile, General Duphot came to Rome--that same who made the revolutions of Genova, Venice and all such other Places. In a conversation at the house of Massimi he said that making revolutions was for fun, "an amusement."

The evening of Dec. 27, 1797, many Civic Officials had been called, who met in that Conversation, through the past incident across from the Trinity of the Mountain, where a gathering of armed persons were directed against the patrol and then opened fire on them. The Marchesa Massimi approached the French Ambassador and revealed her own fears. The Ambassador replied with this dilemma of new Logic: they can either believe me to be an honest Man, and they can live tranquilly; or they judge me a rogue, and in such a case, I will tell you without secrecy, I will act as one.

The following morning the Cardinal Secretary of State wrote a note to the same Ambassador, telling that disturbances were growing in the City, that the French forces (cockades) were multiplying, and that since the Government should take efficacious measures, he wanted to know what kind of persons does the Ambassador want to keep who won't disturb him, and which other troublers does he have liberty to send away from Rome, although wearing the cockade.

[p. 5] Almost at the same time the Emissaries made the last efforts to revolutionize the People. For several weeks the Prefect of Grascia had extracted from the reservoirs of Termini/50 barrels of oil more than ordinarily consumed weekly, and the oil disappeared for the moment and was then dispensed under guard. True it is that many Stockpilers managed to save some to sell on the black market as price heated up, but indeed, also, that the Emissaries had done their part to incite the People to tumult. The Ovens were accustomed to making three or four ovenful of bread a day, but now could make only sixteen loaves, and in the evening bread could not be found.

With the malcontent of the People increasing in this way, the same morning of the 28, the Emissaries began to behave without reserve. A certain Abbat Agretti, being a criminal Notary of the Government, --indi—and then Governor of Ariccia, and finally made Notary of the French Ambassador, very free in distributing Offices and licenses; He assured General Duphot that it was time to make the blow, maintaining that, the Nobles and the Priests excluded, he could count on all of the People and his portion of Citizenry. The French Ambassador dissented, noticing that, without an armed force, the revolution could not have a happy result, and wanted therefore that the Cisalpini should advance without opposition against Rome, with which they were in accord; but finally they were allowed to persuade (the Cisalpini) to attack in the region of the Agretti and the General.

In the District of Trastevere the Emissaries began to seek oil in those shops which were lacking it, and under this pretext they raised their voice against the Government. They gave out a little money and invited the People to go to the Corsini Palace, where all would be found. Their speeches bore little fruit; some fled; others, when invited to shout "Viva la liberty," responded: "Viva the Madonna;" some, content to declaim against the Government, protested that they didn't wish to rebel.

[p. 6] Nonetheless, the Emissaries did not lose courage. Entering the Palace Corsini, their Friends gathered for a meeting, and they tried to act, plundering that person who was passing in the neighborhood, and who then would flee suddenly to begin the whisper.
[they had come for peace, and he is telling them to fight]

Tuttavolta Agretti gathered a handful of people, led them under the palace of the Ambassador, and about it I have narrated in the Latin pages [which are in the appendix]. To supplement the same, and to deny more the slanderous relations put into such gossip, I add that the revolutionaries were very few, since many people had come through simple curiosity; that General Duphot knocked down with the sabres the soldiers who had come to calm the tumult, with the purpose to knock their guns away with his blows; that Official Amadei advised him (the general) in a loud voice to stop, or else he would have to fire; that he (general) nonetheless wanted to go forward, animating the company with cries of "Advance, advance;" that the soldiers more than one time yelled: "Stop, do not go forward, we have orders to shoot;" and that finally, everything being useless, they struck him with a volley. Having fallen on the ground, he (Duphot) suddenly rose up, at which they responded with a second shot from which he died a half hour later. The parish priest came and first asked him if was catholic, if he wanted to confess. He didn't respond. The Priest, coming to him, offered him extreme unction, but then the General, lifting his hand, signaled with his finger "No."

It is false that the Cadaver of the General had been covered by a lot of gravel. The Ambassador ordered that he be buried with solemn ceremony. The Parish priest, against the wishes of the Cardinal Vicar, transported the body privately to the parish church to bury it, perhaps with excessive indulgence, in a sacred place, and the following morning, having put up a tomb in the church, celebrated the ceremony for the souls in Purgatory.

Ambassador Bonaparte should have also died. A civil soldier had tried to get close to him, but [p. 7] in the act of firing, the gun jammed and allowed him to flee by the lateral part of the Villa Corsini, which he entered by climbing over an iron railing.

The Ambassador, entering the Palace full of anger, made a sword thrust against the first person who came forward and killed him.

Many soldiers quickly came to guard the Palace, so there would be no attack on the Ambassador nor anyone else that was found there.

The wife of the Ambassador, who is generally known as a Woman less wise than pious, was in the Church of S. Maria della Scala. The Parish priest accompanied her home without the least discourtesy. She reproached her Husband and also reproached the Cavalier Azara, Minister of Spain, who had come [earlier] to visit them, and had succeeded to persuade them not to move away from Rome. Coming upon the Minister of Tuscany, Cavalier Angiolini, a very noted Jacobin, and a marked Jacobin whom her own Court was obligated to tolerate in view of the circumstance, he did not even trust him to carry documents to Naples, obligating the Messengers by oath to hand them over to Count Astorri, Director of Imperial Post of Rome, from whom I have known that particularity. The same Minister pushed Bonaparte to leave, and in reward of the praise, when that Bonaparte had arrived at Florence, Grand Duke would appoint Ambassador (Bonaparte) to sail to Paris when wind allowed ("according to the wind").

The Ambassador of France wanted to speak to the Secretary of State, but His Eminence was not able to go to him at such a critical moment. So he sent in his place Mons. Caleppi, and wrote an obliging letter requesting him to show in writing what he desired. When he heard in response that he wanted to leave, he (Sec. of State) gave all of the most precise orders so that he would have the Horses and would not be bothered by gossip. The same Secretary of State, a Man of good intention but of little talent, badly advised in this point by Cavalier [p. 8] Azara, wrote to Bonaparte and to Directory in Paris very humiliating letters, reporting about the truth of the events to which Bonaparte had not referred, and showing (off) on the part of the Pope those satisfactions and compensations that would be demanded (come as requests) of the Directory.

In the Villa Corsini Cockades had been found in abundance. I know that in the Palace was found a good quantity of provisions, and the Maestro of the house of Prince Corsini opened a credenza carved into the wall a few days later and found two Corpses.

It has been asserted to have been said by the Ambassador at his departure that if the death of Basville cost Rome such millions, that of Duphot would cost as much blood.

The Government on the same evening of 28th began the trials of the deed, with the result that all followed the workings of the French and their partisans. Of this the foreign Ministers remained convinced, who had taken the most exact information and examined eye-witnesses first to inform their Courts. As it was, however, the French wanted a pretext to come to Rome, since the revolution didn't have this effect; therefore, the excuse to vindicate the death of General Duphot was enough.

And it is remarkable the difference which occurred between the old and the new Director of Paris. The old not only was disposed to maintain peace with the Pope, but mostly inclined to restore the surrendered Provinces. The new wished the ruin of Rome. Two members were known

to Us as relentless enemies of the Pope because of the Jansanist Party. Two others were more moderate. The fifth showed himself indifferent and would support now one side, now the other.

Our affairs taking an aspect ever more sad, there begins spread a great fear, especially among People of sense. His Eminence Caprara, who could not be contradicted by grand lights and grand political minds, having, at the end, found himself Nunzio to Vienna, predicted, but without [p. 9] being listened to, and received as reward from our Court the notable rudeness and the name of Giacobin; having, I say, predicted where the consequences of the French revolutions would lead, when in Italy they did not take the correct measures; he saw better than the others the end of the beginning Tragedy. He already at this time had adopted the policy of remaining in Rome in any event; but he was overwhelmed by a very grand illness of eyes, greater than that by which he had been troubled other times, and for this he went to consult as far as Paris the better teachers, and he passed several years the Winter at Pisa. He feared to become blind, as had happened to his Mother, and considering how he would be unhappy with his situation if he would find himself without sight amongst disorderly neighbors, decided to depart for the above-mentioned City of Pisa, especially as that at other times he had found the climate most pleasing, and he knew that a remedy for him was exercise, by which he could easily dissipate the salts that bothered him. Having invited me to keep him company, I left with him the day of January 5 of the current year. The Grand Duke's Court, which was at Pisa, greeted him with excesses of goodwill, the Grand Duke having a very high estimate of Him. His Eminence had decided to go to Florence the 3rd day of February, where two days before the Court had been restored. The latest Dispatches, having arrived from Vienna and from Paris (at the same time), announced that the French wanted to march against Rome, but the Troops could not get in there since the Government maintained a wise leadership and appeared to preserve the internal tranquility; otherwise, any pretext of tumult or the departure of the Pope would have been enough for them to enter the city. The Grand Duke, the Marchese Manfredini, the Prince Rospiglioso showed the most lively desire for protection of the Pope, as much spiritual as temporal, and made the Cardinal understand that he, with his experience and wisdom, would have much to contribute. In view, therefore, of the public good, the Cardinal, although [10] he had already sent his own Family and belongings to Florence, decided to return to Rome, and the Grand Duke, hearing such determination, embraced him in a sign of tenderness and of joy. We set out the 30th of January and arrived at Rome the evening of February 2nd. The Cardinal knew how many ridiculous rumors and slander there were against Him for his sudden return to the Capital; but content to have recovered the health of his eyes and to be able to do some good at Rome, he did not care at all and quickly moved to be brought to the Secretary of State, and gave all the movement possible toward good regulation of the affair in a critical moment. He suggested to quickly send a Deputation equal to that which had been sent to Tolentino, and perhaps if they could leave without delay, he could hope for some advantage.

After the event of the 28th, our Court had implored the assistance and the good offices of Her Sicilian Majesty, but she was afraid to demand help from the Troops because we ran the risk to appear aggressors toward the French; also because it could have been an impolitic and dangerous step to call into our House the Militia of a foreign Power, especially in a time when one didn't know whom to trust. S.M. the Sicilian queen acted immediately. She sent Micheru, already her Minister at Venice, to Paris, and to Milan. To our thanks was added the prayer that she would send the Prince of Belmont Pignatelli, like that who to M.S. (Sicilian Queen) had been already been appointed Minister at the court of the Holy See, and who had been found present at the stipulation of the Treaty of Tolentino. In fact this same Prince went to Milan, but quickly similar expeditions seemed to be useless, since after the event of 28th became known at Paris, things

changed in aspect. The Directory arrested the Marchese Massimi, Minister of the Pope, and made him give up his seal for documents, even though nothing was found to offend the French Nation, nor could matter to the security of that Republic. General Berthier [p. 11] ordered the French Troops in Italy to assemble to march against Rome and commanded that the Cisalpini withdraw.

The French undertook the journey by a forced march, bringing a grand train of artillery. They invaded the Duchy of Urbino, the Marca, Perugia and the City of Castello; in no place, however, did they show an idea to change Government. The Minister of Naples, Prince of Belmont, was requested to accompany our Deputation. He wanted first to wait for response from his Court and to send a messenger to General Berthier. The Cavalier Azara, Minister to Spain, seized the opportunity to travel to Tivoli, feeling that the complaints against Him were being renewed by Armistice of Bologna, which the public had always repeated was the starting point of its ruin.

Given the response from Naples, the Prince of Belmont left in turn for the French battlefield the morning of ... Feb., and a little hour afterwards there followed the Card. of Somaglia, Mons. Arrigoni and the Prince Giustiniani. Arrived at Nepi they encountered the messenger returning from Battlefield, and through the middle of this he sent to the Secretary of State a letter which gave such hope of good progress, advising him to procure from everybody the agreements to maintain the internal tranquility and to act so that the Pope and the Cardinals would be safe and would not abandon the reins of the Government.

Arrived at Narni they found the French Commander, with whom he had an meeting. The General protested that he had not come with purpose of democratizing or to invade the States; but only to obtain a rapid satisfaction from Rome. There arrived also the Deputies, but they could not have a hearing. But they wrote also, insinuating that, as much as the Minister had already advised him, he had already confessed not to be content with the discourses of the General, not even for what concerned the Court of Naples. The day of the 7th the Minister and the Deputation returned to Rome, and it is known that General Murat came from Paris in 10 days, having already handed over to Berthier in Narni dispatches with the latest orders of the Directory.

[p. 12] [feb.9] The Troops advancing more and more against Us, on the 9th the Princes Giustinian and Gabrielle, both Colonels of Civil Troops, had been sent to encounter the Commandant, so that they might attempt to learn His intentions. They returned quickly with news that the Troops were close, that the Commander had deployed his commission after his entrance into Rome, and that the morning of the 10th he wanted the Fortress of the Castel S. Angelo in hand. The evening of the 9th the French occupied Monte Mario, at the foot of which were the walls of Rome. There in Villa Mellini was established the Quartier Generale, where the sig. Alessandro Falconieri, Padrone of this Villa, supplied the necessary services and gave provisions to the Commandant.

In the evening of day 8th the Cavalier Azara received from Madrid for Delivery the response to the letter which had been sent by unusual Messenger about the deed of 28th. His Catholic Majesty already ordered him to procure all the means possible to save the spirituality and the temporality of the Pope. Recalled suddenly, the Cavalier of General Berthier the morning of the 9th, and after the evening had turned, there was a second turn in the night, called by the General himself, but without obtaining another thing. [feb. 10] At the end of the 4th hour on the morning of the 10th, the first day of Carneval, it was necessary to evacuate the Fortress of Castel S. Angelo. The French Commissaries took possession of it with a Drum, and after midday their garrison entered. Ours had been situated in the Convent of S. Agostino.

The Pope this same morning sent 40 bottles of wine, one veal mongana, and one sturgeon as a present to the French Commandant,.

The preceding night it was needed to furnish 10 thousand rations, and on the day 10, 32,000.

The Commandant had said that the General Cervoni, Commandant of Civil Troops, had thought to meet with Senators from Rome about the measures to take for the regulation of the City.

[p. 13] The same morning the first Proclamation was issued in the name of Berthier, in which he denied the orders published under his name, and he threatened to gun down whoever tried to cause anything else to happen. Soon after, the other proclamations that contained his orders came out hand in hand (one after the other).

Since at the end of the epoch of peace of Tolentino General Bonaparte had manifested his bad mood against Card. Giovanni Francesco Albani, Dean of Holy College, and against Card. Busca, at that time Secretary of State, declaring that he intended to give them life in prison, thus between these Purpled they judged it opportune to leave, to put themselves in safety before entrance of the French Troops.

The Card. Duce of Yorck, Bishop of Tabernacles, did likewise and it was believed that all had gone in the direction of the Kingdom of Naples.

Then Ab. Sparziani, Minutante (Taker of Minutes) of the Secretary of State, left, who again, by reason of his position, had had much influence regarding the French.

The letters of the State were lacking to us, and also those from Venice (were not arriving), because the French were taking the Messengers in transit, and the evening of the 10th they had not allowed our Messenger to leave.

We learned, nevertheless, that the French Troops were spreading out for the Sabine and for the Province of Patrimony, and that a Column of the same was en route in direction of Vecchia.

They began the same day to see here many foreign Cockades and many coats of arms of different Sovereigns or Allies or Friends of France. Prince Chigi, Minister Interior of Tuscany, added the inscription "Minister of Tuscany" to the coats of arms of Gran Duke, and the Duke Braschi raises the Arms of the Catholic King and His Majesty Sarda. On the other hand, everyone kept the coat of arms of the Pope intact.

[p. 14] General Berthier said that the number of Troops had risen to 18,000, that 12,000 would be at Rome and in the vicinity, and that 6,000 would remain, besides the other 15,000 Cisalpini, always ready at the borders of their Republic. According to the reports from Bologna, it appears that this time, against the usual actions of Generals, who always exaggerated a greater number, he had announced a lesser number, having reason to believe that the Armata surpassed 20,000 Men, and knowing by the end of two weeks ago, more than 100 pieces of artillery had passed through the City of Bologna. That many people and that many Cannons were not required to subdue the Papal State. Therefore, it must be that the French had in mind to make a longer journey.

The Secretary of State, Duke Braschi and other signors went to compliment the Commandant, by whom they were received with courtesy.

[feb.11] They followed finally on the morning of 11th to agitate our Troops, as much the line as the civil, but at that time the Civic simply continued their functions and the line stayed in Barracks, setting up a few guards here and there in places like the chancellery of the war, a few gates of the City, six of which were closed, the royal guard, etc.

That morning began the entry of the first French divisions, as much Infantry as Cavalry. All was done in good order, and the People stayed completely tranquil. The Troops occupied Monte

Cavallo, the Campidoglio (Capitol)), Gate of People, etc. In the afternoon the Friars Minori Osservanti (Strict Followers of the Franciscan Rule) were forced to abandon their Convent of Ara-coeli within the end of 4 hrs., to cede it to the Soldiers, and there was true confusion, handing over a Community greater than 300 Individuals, many of which were either old or infirm. There remained a small number of Religious for the Celebrating of Mass in the Church. The Senator abandoned his own Residence in Campidoglio (Capitol), retreating to the court of the Card. Rezzonico, his Brother. Additionally, the Civic Troops continued to stand guard inside the Palace.

[p. 15] Also, the Quirinal Palace with all its annexes would remain free in a few hours at the disposition of the French. They were seen to carry away in haste and confusion the Horses and the tools of two Guards of Light Cavalry and the Muskateers, the Furniture of many Familiars of the Pope, the carriages and the other implements of stables (stuff being taken out of palace). But the individuals of the Light Guard remained within their Residences in the Palace of the Council.

The same day the 11th, which fell on a Sunday, seemed like the day of judgment. A universal movement, partly for departing, partly for movement of Troops, partly for transport of provision, partly for curiosity of People.

In the afternoon the Masts of liberty began to be put up. A rustic and shapeless trunk had been planted in Plaza of Spain with a red beret on top. The Cavalier Azara, who had wanted to prevent it, did not succeed, whereupon he immediately reported it to the French Commandant. A handful of rogues were the retinue of this Mast, and the Leader and preacher of liberty was the Brother of Cavalier Piranesi, in charge of the business of the King of Sweden. I saw this Mast towards the 24th hour, and whatever there had been of people around, received a universal silence.

A little before I saw even another put up on the plaza of People in front of the Spire, by the part of the gate of the City. The number of persons, as if all in bad condition, who escorted it, could not have exceeded 60. Many had the tricolor cockades; also there were some Military French, and the green Tree, cut down freshly in some neighboring town, was decorated with pennants equally tricolor and with similar ribbons. In the shade of this a Man of brute aspect, who said to me that he was a certain Curial Catarini, goes up and begins his sermon. I was not able to hear, but by some words I understood that he was inveighing against Religion, against the Government, against the Sovereigns, and that he was exciting the People to applaud for the French Nation and for liberty. At the end of every period, those surrounding, invited by the Declaimer to applaud, raised a shout which seemed more a howling than applause. [p. 16] When the discourse ended, a Man of mature age, whose name I do not know but who was announced to me as the old treasurer of the church of S. Antonio of Portuguese, who had been found short of a large sum and was deposed from employment, began to flutter a banner fastened to two sticks tied together, composed of white, black and red cloth. Accompanied by a handful of rascals, this person directed himself to the Court, shouting and agitating the flag at the Carriages and at the people, as if to force them to applaud; but as all were silent, therefore, when he had just got to the middle of the Plaza, he thought it best to retreat.

At midday of the 11th, two proclamations were posted, the one church benefice regarding the transport of provisions for supplying of Rome, obliging to keep the same number of Familiars, and to continue the same amount of alms and donations to sacred places; the other for the free exercise of religion, for the respect of Foreign Ministers, etc.

In the evening after one o'clock at night, wanting to go on the street Frattina to return home, I found myself tangled up in a big mess (imbroglio), since across from the Piazza Colonna I perceived a great clamor, and I was advised by people with a banner to leave, and across from the

Plazzetta of S. Claudio I also perceived confusion, and a drum being beaten. As I approached, I saw a newly-arrived detachment of Cavalry, which came to a stop in Piazza of Spain.

At mid-morning several tramps had pulled out a Mast from Vaccine (little cow) Campus and deposited it in front of the Horse of the Capitol (of Rome), but without success; and the effort of another group was equally in vain, which with torches and with banners approached Ponte Sisto to go into Trastevere, while the Civil Troops, with two volleys in the air, dispersed them and put them to flight.

There arrived in the evening, meanwhile, the orders of General Berthier that the poles should be removed and not to confront the civic Troops, saying that the French would protect them, and with permission to open fire in case of resistance. [p. 17] Some opposition was found, especially in Piazza of Spain, where a few fanatics had been placed under arrest, and a volley from the soldiers quickly ended the confusion.

A French Official said that if two or three thousand Citizens had put up the Liberty Tree, he would have moved quickly to protect them; but when dealing with a few Rogues, this would not be guaranteed until they came to number a thousand.

The soldiers on the line had already begun to put down the cockades, and in the retreat from the Places of the Province, where they had come close to the French, many had deserted. They made known their intention that each wanted to be dismissed, to be able to resign without opposition, and while many requested this, others left without asking, and a large number of Dragoons left by the Port Pia (Holy Gate), sounding their trumpets as though they were being ordered to go; and in this way they fled the morning of the 12th, carrying away arms and horses.

The same morning it was ordered by the Commandant to take the following Hostages:

Card. Traietto Carafa, Member of the Congregation of the State,

“ Roverella, Pro-Bursar of the Vatican, and belonging to this Congregation,

“ Somaglia, Vicar, and belonging as above,

“ Carandini, Prefect of Good Government;

Mons. D. Marino Carafa, Majordomo of the Pope,

“ Brancadoro, Secretary of the Congregation of Propagation of the Faith, already Nuncio in Brussels;

Princes Gabrielli

“ Giustiniani

“ D. Camillo, first born of

“ Prince Borghese

“ Duke Braschi;

Bankers Carlo Sartori, who had appraised our jewels, and who went to Milan because of the dispute over that,

“ Gio. Giacomo Acquaroni.

[p. 18] All of the above-mentioned hostages came spontaneously to Monte Cavallo, and were separately placed in the Palace Pontificio Quirinal. Card. Pro-Bursar remained in his Palace of Bursar, as annexed to Quirinal. Anyone could be visited and walk about inside the Palace. The arms erected over the Palace were of no use to Duke Graschi, and his title of Grande of Spain first class didn't gain him anything.

Adhering to the Commands of Berthier, the Civic Troops arrested Mons. Barberi, Fiscal of Government, and took him to quarters at S. Giacomo in Borgo. He had superintended all the trials against the Giacobini and revolutionaries, whom he always hated. He did not want to put himself in safety, however stimulated by thinking about his sweet family and pregnant Wife, say-

ing always that he had never felt guilty, having always followed directions of the Pope and of the Secretary of State.

Likewise, Profosso Mariano Brandi, the famous chamberlain of Card. Albani, was handed over, perhaps in place of his Patron, who had already left. This Brandi was arbiter for the Cardinal and dealt in great protection, going as far as giving refuge to murderers and other criminals in the Palace of His Eminence. The Palace of the Cardinal was closely watched, and the French guard had been placed there. The same was done for the Palace of Card. Busca, and for that of Prince Alban, who had removed themselves from Rome.

The Civil guards were searching for Capitan Amadei, who on 28th had given direction to the soldiers to open fire, but their diligence proved useless because he had provided for his own safety as a precaution.

[p. 19] The same day there formed a new Congregation, with the knowledge of General Berthier, composed of:

Cardinals Antonelli,
“ Antici,
“ Giuseppe Doria, Secretary of State;
Advocate Concistorial Riganti, Advocate of Roman People
Monsignor Costantini, Advocate of the poor,
Prince Spada.

This Congregation convened that evening in the Chambers of the Secretary of State, and had been formed with full intelligence of the French General.

A few French Hussars tried to forcibly enter the Inn of Storta, and knocked down and broke open barrels of wine in the cantina. Four of them, according to the assertions of the French Officials, were shot at the Castel S. Agnelo the morning of 12th.

All day on the 12th the Troops that entered into Rome increased to about 10,000 Men. The Cavalry was mounted magnificently. From the Infantry there were some soldiers in bad shape, especially in regards to shoes and socks; but in general all were pretty well dressed.

From the Secretary of State were Deputies to arrange for the accommodations for the Officials: Cav. Gio. Ricci, Massimiliano Massimi, Son of Marchese of such Name, D. Marco Ottoni of Duchy of Fiano, and the Prince of Teano. One after the other, they arranged Houses of Officials, sending a letter printed in the following tone: “From direction of Our Signore for signor N.N. to partake in preparing lodging and allowance (of food) for two French Officials for this evening. Feb. 1798—Deputies for Lodging”.

As often happens, many had the fortune of having honest Officers, and many others the misfortune of having ones indiscreet and not easy to please. I myself have heard the complaint of several householders who reported to me that their Guests, in addition, demonstrated manifest Atheism, ridiculed our Religion, and said insulting and threatening things against Priests; they spoke obscenities without any regard of any sort, even in the presence of single women.

[p. 20] In contrast, several others not known to myself were found full of moderation and much attached to Catholicism.

Within the Troops, then, there were every kind of Person, and I have known from a Captain that he found also both Priests and Friars who had exchanged the breviary for the sword.

The soldiers from the beginning began to allow themselves insolence, be it attacking whatever woman or robbing Inns and elsewhere without paying. Encountering Some Officials at these occurrences, they quickly submitted to orders, but without this the injured parties were constrained to have patience.

Finally at the end of this time the Troops were given credit for five months' salary.

The Monks of Certosa were forced to dislodge themselves, retiring to S. Bernardo, to make room for the French, and the same happened to the barefoot Augustinians of Jesus and Maria a Corso, who moved to an old mill, and also the Franciscan Friars Minor.

[feb 12] The day of the 12th, since the pope was told that the French wanted the Armory, His Holiness, already anxious and afflicted by such bitter events, weeping, said: "There is nothing left to demand but this bag of bones, which will quickly dissolve."

(The soldiers loyal to the pope were removed from service, except for, put into French army.) The night of the 12th, I was informed of all the arms that had been found in the Quarters of the Troops on the line. The soldiers Papalini ceased from their functions, in reserve of these destined for the real guard of the Vatican, as also in reserve of the Light Cavalry, of the Cuirasses (Armored) and of the Swiss. All the Troops were dismissed, except the above three guards and that small number which would be permitted to protect the Pope. To the soldiers were given the uniform and one scudo for each one. To the Officers were given two months of Pay.

[p. 21] The Civil guards began serving along with the French at the Gate of the City, at the Monte and at other sites.

By the order of the French Commandant on day 13, the following were arrested at their homes:

Mons. Crivelli, Governor of Rome,
Mons. Consalvi, member of military Congregation/Commission,
General Gandini, Commandant of Pontifical Troops

In the court square of the Palace Verospi they took Monsier de Vo, a Fleming, who was Provisioner for the English Troops and had come to settle in Rome; but they soon set him free.

They wanted also to seize all the effects of M. Ienhins, Agent of England and Banker, but this had been prevented because they had been turned over to a certain Castelli, his Cashier.

[feb 13] Day 13, at the request of Haller, Treasurer of armata/fleet, the sum of 200,000 pieces of money was requested to be paid by the next morning and to be passed out in the manner noted on the other side.

Prince Doria,
" Borghese,
" Cjhigi,
" Altieri,
" Colonna,
" Ruspoli,
" Rospigliosi;
Duke of Sermoneta,
" Cesarini,
" di Bracciano,
" di Poli.

The lodging of General Berthier was in the house of Prince Ruspoli, who already spent several years in Vienna. [p. 22] Dinner was in order, but the General ate in the Casino of Prince Poniatowski near the Ponte (Bridge) Molle, and at 22 hours everything was sent to Monte Mario.

General Cervoni, Commandant of the Piazza, had many Friends because he had studied for a few years at this Collegio Romano, where he was awarded the Gold Medal, presented at the hands of Card. Zelada. Having gone to visit two Professors at the College, he received them with great joy, and he told them to carry his greetings to the above-mentioned Cardinal, whom he

would not be able to visit because of lack of time, and he requested them to kiss his hand in his (general's) name.

Elected Vice-governor of Rome was Mons. Zauli, first Assessor of Government.

Several soldiers and French Officials allege that they are little content with the Romans, by which they expected to be greeted with greater applause, remarking that, in other Cities at their entry, feasts and firework displays had been given, and there had been pageants at the inside concourse of the Mast of liberty. And in truth their entrance had been accompanied, on the part of the People, by profound silence. We believe it better to have feasts and lights in honor of sacred Monuments, which remain for a short time exposed to public veneration, than to receive with celebration an arrived army we didn't ask to come. The Troops were not content, because the promise of sacking had persuaded them to come to Rome, and they put themselves to foot with wings. And the sacking would have been above all inevitable, since only one cannon was spared to our part; but God protects those who have the grace of maintaining all in good order by saving them from terrible scourge, which, beyond any other losses of goods, would have caused death of very many Persons through fright. There were not a few that, because of arrival of French, had suffered great damage to their health. There were more than twenty transported in those days to the Insane Asylum.

[p. 23] A proclamation was made that the Guard outside the gate would examine Passports of the French who came and went. It was ordered that the French staying in Rome had a document inscribed by General Leclerc that the soldiers not be given rations other than the ones that come from respective billets.

Another Proclamation was that Troops be prohibited from firing the Cannon of the Fortress of Castel S. Angelo, and for Disciplining of these same Troops.

We hoped the measure taken by the Commandant for curfew of soldiers at midnight would be effective in impeding disorder that already had begun to occur; and we hoped also that the orders given for the respect of religion, to the Church, and its ministers would be effective, also for the punishment of Citizen Lauteres, Inspector of artillery transport, cashiered by the army for having behaved indecently in the Church of S. Pietro. It was necessary that Ecclesiastics be very cautious in their preaching, according to the Proclamation of the Commandant, in view of his orders given for arrest of a Capuchin who was said to have preached in a manner to arouse the People against the French.

Today I have seen several republican Officers walking beside the Carriage of Card. Albani.

Within the space of 24 hours the sellers of horses, the Coaches, Mules, etc., had to exhibit to the Bureau of Generality the note of beasts that they held (headcount of labor animals).

It was not permitted to leave Rome without a French Passport.

These articles were made public, that they be obeyed, and that perhaps would later be printed. They were read the same day in the Piazza of Campidoglio (Capitol) at the intervention of General Cervoni while the Troops were at arms. Harder conditions we could not have expected, especially in view of our misery.

[p. 24] *Proposed Articles of the French*

Four million to be paid in cash.

Another two million scudi (money) in property.

All of the Books, Statues, Pictures and other objects of fine arts, which The French select.

A solemn Deputation to be sent to Paris to ask for pardon in court for the Assassination of Duphot.

Compensation for His Family.

Dismissal of all Troops of line, except for 500 men.

Abolishment of the Regiment Guard, and especially the razing of the Quarters next to Ponte (Bridge) Sisto, on the supposition that the murderer of Duphot came from there.

Two Mausoleums on Campidoglio (Capitol) in honor of Basville and of Duphot, with inscriptions implicating the Government of Rome.

500 soldiers that the Pope was allowed to keep, beyond Swiss guard, Light Cavalry and the Armored, would be commanded by Colonels Colli and Baruch. The first of these was superintending the fortress of Castel S. Angelo, the second the Column Regiment; and it was equally legitimate to suspect that neither the one nor the other would serve his prince (Pope) very well. It is notable that Baruch was found at Pesaro when the Cisalpini entered, and that they had permitted him to retire with his Troops.

To the Pope remained the Civil Government of State and Finance. As you will see, he enjoyed this concession for only a short time.

It would seem no less of a mystery, the idea that the French had of marching against the kingdom of Naples, speaking of it as a thing already decided. General Berthier said to Cavalier Azara that, as the Spanish cockade was red, like the Napolitan, thus it would be well to add to it another distinctive color; and, in fact, it would be good to insert white. This single indication suddenly gave place to the reflection that they could succeed.

[p. 25] Generally, the French show desire to return to their homeland after every battle and every journey; and We augured that they would soon see their longings satisfied.

Today they transported Mons. Barberi, Fiscale, found with fever, to Castel S. Angelo.

Last night French soldiers were found in Rome without documents from their Captain, and struggles between them and the Patrol occurred, and several were placed under arrest.

The same night the French had taken formal possession of the Palace of Government. Mons. Crivelli, Governor, was forced for more than two hours to accompany them everywhere, holding up a light. The French took possession of the money there, amounting to a sum of two thousand scudi in effect, leaving only 150 scudi (pieces of money), and presented a note for the Furniture. They closed the apartment and restricted the Prelate to only three Rooms on the courtyard.

This morning Mons. Consalvi has been imprisoned in the Castle. He was the Assessor of the Military Congregation.

This morning several Patriots, at the head of whom was reported to be a certain Doctor of Monaco, a Neapolitan doctor, were brought to the Quarter General, and requested Audience of Berthier, who was at lunch. The same Monaco, speaking out, had had the courage to beg for liberty in the name of the Roman People; and Berthier responded that few people could prove that that was the vote of the People. Monaco suggested that the same remaining People directed him to make the request. There was there, in fact, about a hundred hired rascals, led by patriots who, deliberately fixing themselves under the window of Berthier and his Officers, began to cry out for liberty. The General gave satisfaction to this pretty deputation and offered them the most beautiful hopes. [p. 26] He already understood that these were customary harmonies and pantomimes ("the usual song and dance") where they also expected Democratization. It was felt that they had been persuaded to make their demands by Mons. Costantini and Advocate Riganti, who had given them to understand that the coup was inevitable, and that it made sense to cooperate with it, since in this way they could get luminous posts.

As the French Military that were at Montecavallo made themselves free to travel through the kitchens and to commit insolences, thus, at petition of Mons. Maggiordomo, they had begun to mount the guard at palace Quirinal with French, together with also the Swiss.

By order of the Commandant, the Customhouse of Terra had become a French warehouse, whereupon the [entire content of the] customhouse was tumultuously transported to the Palace of the Mill of S. Pietro, once a Roman Seminary.

It was also necessary to clear snow from the Magazzino next to S. Ignatius, serving for French Cavalry.

With Notification of the Mons. Treasurer, it was commanded to anyone who held property belonging to English, Portugese, Russians, or other Nations in war with France to exhibit a note within 24 hours, to place it at disposition of the French under penalty of paying ten times the value of the property. To anyone who had objects manufactured by these nations, it was prohibited to sell them. This Notice was the last jurisdictional act exercised by the pontifical Government.

It is seen through experience that the Officers resented it if Householders did not eat in their company, and all those who would give them separate treatment did badly in their accounts. In fact, in the Massimi House the Officers threw the beef on the floor, saying that they wanted chicken; in the Bolognetti House they went into the kitchen and ordered dinner for 15 persons; in the Teano House, dissatisfied with the usual wine, they wanted generous red wine. In the morning many asked for chocolate, and then coffee with milk, then breakfast, and they showed themselves not a little indiscreet and discontent. [p. 27] Some even demanded silk stockings, white linens, and other things. In the Doria House they began eating in the morning and finished at seven at night.

With the number of Officers steadily increasing, the Deputies in charge of lodging found it increasingly difficult to place them and had sent orders to parishes, to the purpose of announcing all the Houses in which it was sited to place them, distinguishing those in which they could not have anything but simple lodging due to the scarce finances of the householders. Some Officers were also sent to convents, and in this SS. Apostoli were 15 Armed. Various religious Communities, including the Monks, had to provide beds. At first it was ordered to leave immune the Houses of the Cardinals and of Prelates, because it also appeared that the French liked to be closer to seculars. Soon, however, it was necessary to pass beyond that exception.

They also sent French to the Chigi Palace, but the Prince made use of the title of foreign Minister and would not receive them.

Today we have heard that another two thousand men have arrived at Monte Mario, where the Troops had devastated all the Vines.

The General no longer lived at Villa Mellini, but at the Casino of Prince Poniatowski beyond the Ponte (Bridge) Molle.

At the Banker Turlonia's, among other French, he also put up the Treasurer of the Army Hal-ler, the same with which he had so many questions about the affair of the jewels. Phemonena that cannot be explained. (Kismet!)

In response to a request of General Berthier for everyone to carry a sign of his Nation, Rome is full of foreign Cockades. Cardinals even had put them on, and some of these wore Cisalpine, as they had origin in this Republic.

[p. 28] The French had taken from the Office chambers the Book of Tenants on long lease and the Allowance that they were given for their money, perhaps in order to find the names of those who refused to deliver it to them.

They had begun to fly tricolor pennants from Campidoglio (Capitol), Mont Cavallo, Trinity of Monti, Castel S. Angel, and the Palace Doria.

By the will of the French, Colonel Tartaglioni was searched for, a great merchant in the Country who had extracted to the State much grain and other agricultural provisions, and who they say negotiated in society with Duke Braschi. He had in consignment the Cars in which, in the year 1796, the Treasury of Loreto and other precious effects of the Principate was transported to Terracina, when the Pope wanted to leave from Rome for fear of invasion of French; and there always remained the doubt that the Cars did not return with all that they had carried on leaving from Rome. But diligence proved useless, since he had had time to place himself in safety. Rather, the French had to take possession of his residence.

At Corneto the same French had placed in arrest the elder Son of Carlo Giorgi, who administered for his Father the Contract of lighting and had ordered here to turn over the Master books to render accounts.

Some fanatics in the Land of Marino erected the Mast of Liberty, freed the incarcerated, took away two cannons to the Palace Pontifico of Castel Gandolfo, and arriving in Albano, extracted one of their compatriots from prison by force.

(Feb. 15) A memorable day: the anniversary of the Coronation of the Pope, who began the twenty-fourth year of his Pontificate the last Friday of Carneval; a day of mourning for all faithful and honest people.

The previous night several French soldiers attempted to commit robbery and seize a Woman at Monti. A civil patrol approached the cries. They (the French), taking out sabers, began to clash, so that one of the Civils had his arm almost completely cut off. [p. 29] Then the civils fired, killed two French, and arrested the others. When it was reported to General Cervoni, he approved the operation of the Civils, but they sought to avoid nocturnal encounters with French because they risked defeat.

This morning there began to be seen numerous patrols of all French, each one having an Officer at its head.

It was understood that many Patriots were preparing to erect Masts of Liberty. It was managed to impede this enterprise, but when the French Generals had been found inclined to favor this, it was necessary to be content to request of them, that at least they keep order and avoid those sad consequences that had occurred in other Countries.

At about 16 hour at the palace of the French Academy, a large picture with a beautiful gilded frame was placed in the middle of the Façade, representing a Woman dressed as a warrior with a beret on her head, a consular sash, a fine skirt to her knees, right arm and breast nude, and inscribed around it, "French Republic."

About the middle of the day on the Capitol, two French Officials were mounted on their horses, soldiers placed at arms. In the middle a great pedestal was already prepared with the inscription "Religion and freedom, Laws and equality." Doctor Corona had begun to give his democratic discourses in the cows' field, where many people had gathered; the tree (which had been painted in the Argentina Theater, where the Duke Cesarini, the patron of the Theater, gave it the convenience) with beret on the top, was planted. Encountering the Hermit of the Colosseum passing at this time, they obliged him to give a hand to erecting it, and Father Solari, Religious of the School, kissed its trunk devotedly. The officers were greeted with applause; they applauded also; Corona spoke first; other Speakers came up; those standing around, among which were Women, cheered: [p. 30] They cried, "He who does not say hurray should leave!" They handed out cockades, and one was placed on the famous equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius; they

erected the tricolor flags about the Mast; a detachment of soldiers left the Capitol with drums beating. I do not know whether to mount a guard or to give announcement for a fortunate happening. At the request to assist in erecting, Advocators Riganti and Constantini assist-- pushed or voluntarity, I don't know. There were found also Dukes Cesarini and Bonelli, the secondborn of the Prince Borghese, Bischi, already an official of the cavalry of the Distinct Voluntaries, the son of Princess Santacroce. One of the Dispensers of cockades was the Architect Barberi, who at the edge of the Capitol insinuated that he was going over to give the name to four Notai, who were found ready to bring registration. The picket of the Civic Guard, who was found on the Capitol, was forced to take off the papal cockade. The two French officials left the Capitol, accompanied by a small group of Light Cavalry, and through the street of the Corso joined up to the People, having the retinue of the abovementioned two Advocates Costantini and Riganti and of the Patriots, some of whom held in hand tricolor flags. They made the Civics of the Quarter at the Converted join in the parade, and wanted them to remove the papal cockades, which they also made the civil patrol do.

In the afternoon General Berthier entered through the Gate of the People and proceeded to the Capitol. Five or six hundred Patriots were leading him, for the most part young rascals, or libertines, or people of the lowest class. They were holding pennants, and were preceded by a band of our performers. There followed a great detachment of French infantry with a numerous company. Later, the General intermingled with the other Generals and with a retinue of many Officers, all on horse. In the end (were) three squadrons of Cavalry. When he arrived at the Capitol in Rome, he turned around inside the Piazza and with brief discourse, that he is then seen in printing [p. 31] (Allegato II), and that he attributed to the Roman People the deed of a very small number of Individuals, he proclaimed the liberty of the Roman Republic; and then with the same accompaniment he went to settle himself at the Palace Doria, dining with General Cervoni. He was appointed lodging at the Palace Ruspoli, but he doesn't stay there, having always slept at the military encampment.

There descended a little later to the Capitol, having been escorted by different French soldiers, a certain . . . , a miserable man, with a great banner in hand, with a following of ordinary workers which were shouting: "Viva the Roman Republic," and they wanted all to shout together with them; although more of the people either were silent or applauded of necessity and through fear. The two discourses of Brunetti and of Coronoa were read (3) and were considered as horrible poison [that] waits hidden, especially at first. We would have known that all these people had been paid by the Patriots, so that they followed their intentions. There were made a thousand attacks on the coat of arms of the Pope, some of which had been thrown to the ground. The Patriots were shouting: "Let down arms; the tyranny has ended; let us be free," etc.

Another Mast was placed in front of the Palace Doria.

A detachment of French Cavalry is transferred to Nemes, Possession of Duke Braschi, and from him his Palace is taken possession of.

The Jews have thrown off the former servitude and rejoice for the actual newness [they are now considered equal citizens]. On the other hand, they would not go exempt from taxes.

It was forbidden for the Hostages to receive visits. As of today a request for permission to see them must be made in writing to the French.

At the usual chapel held this morning in the Palace Vatican for the anniversary of the Creation of the Pope, there were present only six Cardinals, other than the Celebrant, and after the Ceremony they were called to the Secretary of State, and kept waiting [p. 32] until 20 o'clock, so that they were not exposed to risk of attacks in the first moments of the popular effervescence for

raising the Mast of liberty. But even without it, they would not have been able to leave, having been notified of their [house] arrest in the name of the French Commandant. The Card. De Lorenzana, a Spaniard, made the highest complaints, perceiving the irregularity of such an act, even to the point of being found out of doors, and to have the Carriage and the Familiars there. It was sent to the battlefield, and there came the reply, that they were allowed to leave, and that they had been detained only for their greater security.

In the afternoon General Cervoni went to the Pope and said to him that the Roman People had implored the generosity of the French Nation to be freed from the oppression of the Pontific Government; that the French had granted to them their assistance; and that having become free, there remained to the Pope only concern for the spiritual. His Holiness responded to him with few words, reminding him of Religion, individuals, and propriety.

[feb 16] There continued last evening the shouts of the Patriots, who were going around through Rome with tricolor pennants, and also continuing attacks on the coat of arms of the Pope, which were pulled down from many Palaces of Cardinals, then tearing them in pieces or burning them. The people in front of the Palace of Duke Braschi made a greater chaos, loudly demanding his appearance, and an Officer billeted there goes to calm him, saying, that he was writing and that he didn't want to be disturbed. Really late at night, after a few brigands of the lowest dregs of the People, carrying torches of pitch, were throwing a rope with hooks to pull down the arms which were at a moderate height and giving terrible blows to the doors of the Houses, they announced in threatening and improper manner that the coat of arms had fallen.

Throughout this activity, many were standing already removed from the places in which they were, and Masons and Merry-makers were going around everywhere for the purpose of finishing this grand work.

[p. 33] The civic drummers also were going around to advise their respective Soldiers that they should assemble in the Colonna Piazza, where the French Commandant has ordered an inspection of them.

Therefore, the Civic was marshalled on this Piazza, and meanwhile the General Cervoni, having entered the palace of Mount Citorio and appearing at the grand balcony of the Curia Innocence, recited a discourse, announcing to the People that the French had given their assistance in order that the Romans could become free; that the Roman Republic was going to be declared free and independent; that the French Republic would remain in every time the greatest friend to them; that those who were chosen to govern were Citizens Bonelli (Duke); Advocates Costantini and Riganti; Pessuti, Professor of mathematics; Curial Bassi; and Printing and Dominic Maggi, Merchants. They have the title of Consuls. All the other appointments [IV] are read in the printing. In this (paper) is announced the vote of innumerable Citizens, namely these of the party, who are most few in confronting of multitude, none of which knew either of Sovereignty, nor dignity?.

This General then proceeded to Colonna Piazza. He made known to the Civic Guard drawn up there that their new Commandant would be Citizen (Prince) Spada.

As all the Noble Officers who were in this Guard had been dismissed, they had been replaced by new. In short, there will be other changes in this Guard, and an arrest had been declared for the old Commandant of the same, Prince D. Abondio Rezzonico, Senator of Rome. It happened likewise to Card. Giuseppe Doria, Secretary of State.

Similarly there had been arrested and conducted to the Castle Ab. Beltrami Curial, who presented himself, whether in Groups and in Coffee-houses, as always against the French.

[p.34] For the hostages, permission had been obtained to see the person/s of most importance to them.

Monte di Pietà and the Bank of S. Spirito remain closed, since they were used for the Sequestration the French.

Cristallaro Vincenzo Finocchj was directed, under penalty of his life, to prepare everything necessary to give a Festival of dancing in the Theater of Aliberti on Sunday night.

All efforts to find the Cappuccino are futile, who is supposed to have preached so as to alarm the People of Rome against the French. No one knows how to say who he is, where he had preached, in fact, and on what conditions he had spoken. It would seem, therefore, that the accusation was false and was directed solely to discredit and terrify the Clergy. The Provincial of Order was brought to the French Commandant precisely to deny the accusation, and he stated that, after the arrival of the French, no Cappuccino had preached.

Another detachment of French Troops has entered this morning to take Quarters at the Vatican. The French soldiers have beaten with sticks Papal Soldiers, who were encountered by a grand guard. They have also been obligated to lodge the guards of Light Cavalry and of Armored at the Palace, leaving only the Swiss. The same French are placed in Sentinel at the gate of the Palace, occupied the Museum, and, being billeted in the Armaria, requested 105 beds, which Maestro of the House of the Pope had to find.

Today there appeared the first Edition under the name of Members of the new Government. By the welcome tone of this event, the City this evening was illuminated in a scene of joy, and would also be tomorrow evening. In this edition the abolition of Titles and distinctions was prescribed, as well as indicators of social class [for Jews], and the lowering of all coats of arms ordered. Encouragement was also here declared to carry national cockades, and the invitation to the Festival of dancing, which will be given gratuitously Sunday night in the Theater of Aliberti, but without masks.

[p. 35] The nobles appointed for Lodging for the French Officials ceased from their task at the end of last evening, leaving it for the responsibility of the new Government.

The Consuls convened at Monte Citorio in the Apartment which Mons. Albani, Auditor of the Chamber, was dwelling, occupying actually in Vienna. Also, Mons. Treasurer and the other Prelates who were living in the Palace, had to find lodging.

Mons. Campanelli Arcivescovo of Athens had to immediately leave his rented House where he was found, and moved from Mons. Erskine, English, Auditor of the Pope, who was found much later at London for commission of S. Sede.

Today in the Field of Flowers an ax felled the beam which was serving as a gallows. The same thing happened later to another beam by the same deed.

The Pope did not arrange through Mons. Dini, Master of Ceremonies, for the internal chapel for the Anniversary of His Coronation next Friday, but that the other chapels and sermons be continued in Lent according to custom.

The Commissioner of the French army requested from the Master of the House of the Apostolic Palace the note of the silverware due to the Pope.

The Duchess Braschi, by directive of General Kellerman, remained in her Palace, where they were wanting to confine her. All the things which existed there had been inventoried by the French.

Prince Rezzonico, Senator of Rome, remained free, as also Card. Giuseppe Doria, Secretary of State, who at one time was to lodge at the Vatican, returning to his own House.

There are in arrest Advocate Rufini, Auditor General of the Militia, Advocate Pardisi, first Lieutenant of the Government, and the Adjutant of Piazza of Troops of the line, Piccirilli, who had to go once more through the imprisonment of the Revolutionary.

[p. 36] All the Officers of the Secretary of State were dismissed. The Card. Giuseppe Doria had returned to them? the sum of three thousand/million Scudi.

There exist, however, the Coats of arms of the Pontifex at the Palaces of the Interior Ministers, who were waiting for instructions of their Courts before submitting themselves and recognizing the Roman Republic.

[feb. 17] The French proclamations appeared today. They brought abolition of ecclesiastic asylum; of jurisdiction of the Ambassadors, their palaces included; and of appointment to particular posts:

It is ordered to pay in full the debts by selling part of the ecclesiastic goods and recovering the money of the poor.

The exile for all the French Emigrants in 24 hours, including Card. Maury Vescovo of Mont Fiascone and Corneto, with confiscation of their existing property in the Territory occupied by the army, for the benefit of the French Republic. The deported priests are allowed to remain, because they would be caught and taken to other providences.

Based on the news that some Priests in Trastevere were defrauding the people, some Popular commotion could happen regarding all the Ecclesiastics for whom the districts were responsible. Truly it is noted that the Trasteverini, for the greatest part, are silent and tolerate the bad mood of the present new situation, and it is known also that the Priests elsewhere were also suspected of similar blame, without deserving it. The French continue, moreover, to complain about not receiving the applause from the People, which they were awaiting; but they should have been persuaded, too, that the People did not want what they did not call for, and that they never wished to support a revolution.

Prohibition to carry a pen or knife, under penalty of execution by shooting; obligation to deposit such arms with the General of Brigade Vial.

[p. 37] Request to bring tomorrow to the Piazza of the People all the Horses and Mules given already in note to the Commissaries. They therefore were beginning the plunder, which are the first very happy effects of the regeneration.

Proclamation of the Prefects of the Police are to be included tomorrow in the Cardinals Choir in S. Pietro, with Te Deum and Mass of the Altar of the Tribune. The language of Religion is used to deceive the People, but it is known well that the words do not correspond to the facts, and the conduct which the Proclamation has underwritten is contradicted by the voices which compose it.

By will of the Commandant in Charge, penalties are restored gratuitously not only as far as two, but as far as four, Scudi. We have to atone for this generosity.

This morning the Bank of S. Spirito is reopened. As much for it, as for the Mont of Pieta the new bills are published. Maybe the members of the new Government want to help to supply the first hopes, joining then this Party of the other, whereby to increase the debt of the past Regime. To good account, the convenience of the subsisting money, paying them the copper up to 30 per 100, and those who had to look for hard pieces to pay the contribution of 200 thousand Scudi, struggle very much to find them and they pay them more than four Scudi to one. It was said that the requested contribution would serve for one meal for the Troops, for which, then, for Divine Mercy, the pillage of four hours, promised by the General, found no cause.

The French Leaders summoned Maestri Muratori Valenti and Lovatti to report where the bulwarks of the banks were in the Vatican Palace. They responded that they didn't know anything of the bank boxes. The French had presumed that the Pope had hidden many millions, which he absolutely was not able to do, and that even if he had been able and inclined to hide money and other precious things; he would not have stored it in the Palace, since in the Case of disgrace it was certain that the Vatican Palace would be occupied immediately, and in the case of death his descendents would not have had further access.

[p. 38] Yesterday evening he made a large detachment of Civic Troops go on the Piazza of S. Peter, which remained there all night surrounding the Palace Pontifical. Also, the Swiss Guard had left and had carried off their Arms on the Covered Wagon of the Duke Cesarini; only the French Soldiers remained in the Palazzo. The Officers occupied the Apartments, ordered Dinner, and slept there. He saw a Carriage go past then behind, and they also saw the Cart leaving, on which was transported whatever the cart could hold of the furniture and other things which were in the Palace. The Pope remained without a carriage and without Horses. He declared that the Light Cavalry and the Armored march on the Plaza of San Pietro for Review. When this had been done there, the order of the French descended from their Horses, that they should leave off with harness and with arms. The Officers entered also in the Room of the Pope and searched the house, and the Treasurer of the Army Haller, together with the Inspector of Finance Roland, set the seals to two small armari existing in the residence of the Pope. To them they demanded if in a little room, what was where, there were the jewels. He responded he didn't have them, and said they, who could be served, containing sweets. In fact, they opened it and they ate it. It is impossible that His Sanctity could survive for a long time by such misfortunes. He was found shrunken in size in a little room. All the rest of the Palace either was staked out or serves as lodging for the Officers. The Master of the House had been ordered by the Consuls to provide their allowance of food, with promise that the Roman Republic would reimburse all the expense.

Duke Braschi fell infirm and needed to be bled.

Yesterday evening and this evening the illuminations are held. All have obeyed the invitation, in order not to make themselves liable to insolence, but here they unwisely fail to display good moods. [p. 39] All the family laments their misfortune for the loss of employment and subsistence. All the good lament the sad consequence of the Revolution, the debasement of Religion and of the Minister Ecclesiastic. Each should have enough wisdom to be mindful, considering what would be the bitter fruits of the Tree of liberty, As how they act in the presence of others who observe them, as examples for others. It is necessary to hope in secret and to lament in the presence of God, so as not to meet with woe.

The Palace of Academia of France is characterised, making illumination by reflection.

The Jews, together with the Illumination of the Ghetto (Jewish quarter), had placed in the precincts of the Synagogue the Mast of liberty, with sounds of a band and distribution of refreshments.

There was in circulation through the streets these two nights more populous tricolor banners, accompanied by drums, soldiers, lighted torches and a crowd of people, which went about in the manner of madmen. But always these same people are young ruffians, unsuccessful rogues, Men of no reputation; they also do and say what they want. Their number is very lacking, and the People do not regard this commotion highly. The strength arrests the word in the jaws, but all would be free to speak, if it was first known that Rome is that of first, another of similar novelty, attacked especially in Religion and ancient Government. The two famous Revolutionaries, Gambara Anconitano and Boni Bolognese, were seen, to whom were attributed the title of Apostles of

Freedom. To me it appears that the first had a great part in the putting up of the Mast on the Capitol, as he did in other places. He speaks like a fanatic and shows himself to be a perfect Atheist. He had prophesied the revolution of Rome, and now prophesies the democratization of all Italy.

This morning the French Commissaries opened the Mint, and have described what was found in it. Seeing a coat of arms of the Pope in bas-relief upon entering, he immediately pulled it down; then he saw in another room a bust in marble representing S. Padre, as explained to him by a certain Castelli, Minister of the Mint, to whom he answered with a snarl, but Castelli pardoned him, responding that in the past he had been his Sovereign, and that he continued to be the whole Head of the Church. [p. 40] Then the French acquiesced, consenting that the bust be simply removed.

At Mount Citorio, at Piazza Navona, in Trastevere, and elsewhere they see the ridiculous masts of Freedom. By all there is a Civic sentinel to guard them, and their use is restricted to hunting Dogs, who are accustomed to water them, since they remain always isolated, and there is no one who is worthy of a glimpse or of a greeting. The sadness which appears on the faces of all manifests sufficiently, as would the vote of the People.

The Palace Vatican is protected not only with the French Guard, but also with Civic. No one is permitted to enter without permission of the Commandant. Here he is treated as the Head of Religion is treated. Yesterday evening the Ex-Marchese Vivaldi, who in the past had provided more provisions and through ... indulgence had been permitted to remain free, being brought to the Vatican to give to the relative dispositions for the Lodging of the Officers, he entered also in the Room of the Pope, and they said that he was not afraid.

The Secretary of State and the one who was also more, the Archive secreted at the Castel S. Angelo, where were found such interesting cards and the Documents regarding the Spiritual and temporal Dominion of the Pope, are in the hand of the French.

[feb.18] The Cardinals, after I summoned them after I had been sent to the Prefects of the police and then had joined them last evening, have gone this morning to S. Pietro, each with only one Carriage, three Servitori, a Train-bearer and another Familiar. There would appear again the Domenica of 50, also by solemn movement the Abbots dressed in Purple. They were in number 15, in all, who were found here, excluding the Infirm. [p. 41] The Mass was sung at the Altar of the Confession by Mons. Passari, Archbishop of Larissa and Vicegerent of Rome. Behind this Altar no one was able to celebrate except the Pope, according to the immemorial custom in the Patriarchal Basilica; and in such circumstance as would be the Festival of the Cathedral, for a Cardinal to sing the Mass there, he needed the papal seal of permission to do so. If His Sanctity is indisposed, unable to grant the permission, then in such circumstance this Archbishop would sing the Mass. At the Function here was a very mediocre attendance, and it is certain that, excluding those who went there through simple curiosity, the number of spectators would be reduced to a very few. In the time of Te Deum each Cardinal had tears in his eyes.

General Cervoni was brought to the Quirinal Palace and granted freedom to all the Hostages, whence they return to their Houses. This Palace is said to serve for lodging for General Berthier.

The above-mentioned Mons. Vicegerente went through some to offer the Curial Bassi, one of the Consuls, who received him while he was washing his hands, and after he had done this for him, receiving him as an equal, he made an invective, seeing him with violet stockings with green tassels. The Prelate responded that it was the sign of the Episcopal Dignity, and Bassi replied that only the Bishop was one.

Thanks to the French, all the prostitutes and other Bad Women who were in the Prison of S. Michele by the Bank have been granted freedom. To everyone's disgust, the Soldiers also alarm honest women, and more than one has been attacked violently to make dark of the day.

Complaints continue for lodging them since, having become mixed up in this department, several of our patriots arrange by caprice, and frequently also for spirit of private vendetta or of animosity, a number of Officers greater than which could be situated in the respective Houses. They wanted one of my Brothers to receive five, having already a Head of the Battalion with an Adjutant, three servants and 4 Horses. To the second of my Brothers, who is lodging 2 Officers and a Manservant, they wanted to send 2 others. For me there were assigned 4. Fortunately, he was pleased to select my House for Citizen Barbetti, one of those who was found in the Palazzo Corsini at the incident of Dec. 28, and who fled in the company of Ambassador Bonaparte. He served the Secretary in the Consulate and in the Department of Lodging, and having viewed the narrowness of my Habitation, had undertaken the responsibility not to impoverish me with new guests. Also, He knows that feeding nine in three seatings, there would not be the place to increase the number.

At the palace of the Chancellery, residence of Card. Duk of Yorck, 50 were sent to lodge, and the Cancellaria Militare had been appointed there. Mons. Gardogui, who wanted to be excused, as Auditor of the Spanish Wheel, had to receive 7; and to be freed he had to struggle much to obtain a Rescript of General Cervoni, adding for the most powerful motive that since the Tribunal no longer existed, and being a Foreigner, wanted to (be) returned to his own homeland. The Agents of foreigners who were found outside of Rome and who had houses here, according to a proclamation of today, are in obligation of lodging, to avoid having the houses forcefully taken over.

The Prince of Belmont Pignatelli, Minister of Naples, has left to return to his Court, a sign that things are always going to get more agitated.

This morning also, the Ministers of the Interior have brought down the Arms of the Pope. They believe that the respective Courts should direct them to go away from here, without recognizing the Roman Republic. The Minister of Spain shouted over everything and threatened to leave, if they will not come to him supporting the directions of the Immunity and of the Post.

It was decided that the Pope would go to Tuscany in the company of Duke Braschi, his Nephew; and it was not for his own mind, but for the absolute wish of the French. [p. 43]The Master of the House of S. Palazzo, Vincenzo Frattini, has been called from Ladarch to identify among the effects of the Familiars of His Holiness [those] which pertained to him and which to the Palace. Accompanying will be S. Padre Mons. D. Innico Caracciolo, Master of Room; Mons. De Rossi, personal Doctor; the private Scopatore Morelli, who was also from Chirurgo; two other Scopatori and Catenacci, a Scopatore also and Messenger of Gabinetto; Ab. (Ambassador) Calvesi, personal Cleric; Giacinto Brandi, a personal Guard of possession; Bernardino Calvesi and Andrea Morelli, Assistants to the room; two cooks; a Butler; Deacon of Parafrenieri?; and 3 Parafrenier.

Having to publish the amnesty for the next Lent, the Cononic Gambini, one of the Ministers of the Secretary of Vicarage, went to the Consul Constantine to get permission, was given an envoy from him to Consul Riganti, who after the examination of an hour and a half, and after several modifications, approves the request. Here [is assumed] the authority of the stamp and the exercise of spirituality reserved for the Pope.

Dispositions relative to the Cause already pending in the suppressed Tribunals.

The Head of the Consuls, Bonelli, ordered that the Theaters be got ready, and that the Woman recite, following to such proposition: “Now neither the Priests, nor the Friars command more, than that which we are removed of c . . .”

Proclamation for the requisition of three thousand Horses to be provided to the French Army, and to be taken from Rome and the Territory.

Orders for the provision of firewood.

At the Feast given the past night in the Theater of Aliberti, there attended a sufficient number of Persons. Many Nobles were there, but of little importance. All the rest of the Men, for the larger part poor in dress, and persons with simple vest. Very few Women, of which the French remain surprised. Among these Women no small number imitated the appearance of liberty, wearing a vest of knitted silk which made their chests appear naked. [p. 44] It is noted that since there were not masks there and people entered for free, it was possible for each person to go without spending a coin. But the people complained anyway that it was not entertaining.

When the consuls heard about the impending departure of the Pope, they held a Council last evening and determined to be opposed to it, fearing some rebellion in Rome, and fearing especially that elsewhere the journey of S. Father could make a great impression. They appealed, therefore, to the Commandant Berthier, to implore him not to allow His Holiness to abandon Rome; but since the French were the ones who had been induced to force the pope to leave, they wouldn't understand why his presence would benefit them; thus Berthier refused to hear the representation of the Consuls. Meanwhile the Duke Braschi had left this morning in the very direction of Tuscany. The Pope will leave tomorrow at daybreak.

The Consulate already found itself in daily difficulties with their plans. They have furnished 30 thousand Scudi to Citizen Terziani, one of the Prefects of Annona, and on this next day he demanded another 18 thousand, saying several times that if he didn't get it, he would give up his assignment. The Banker Turlonia administered this sum, although resentfully, and grumbles also, as did so many others.

Mons. Della Porta, the Treasurer, had been told to account for, within the space of an hour and 40 minutes, all the new Bills made in the time of his Treasury.

There begins to be a superabundance of Guests in nearly all the Religious Houses, in which without distinction they are assigned also even of pregnant Women. Many maintain that the troops do not exceed 8000 Men, but the number of Official is very numerous, according to the French style.

In the Assemblage of the Consuls the request was promoted to deprive the Cardinals of their purple Habits. The Consul Constantine, with much fluency and energy, pled for the conservation of this Dress, and he was successful. He was not successful, however, in preventing the opening of the Theater in the time of Lent.

[p. 45] Not a few French Officers say openly that the present War is the war of mercenaries from within, not being directed at the enemy, that he steals, and they lament that in spite of very large contributions which are assigned for all, they do not feel the beneficial effects, the contributions being appropriated by all the Generals, the Commissars and other Leaders which have not deserved to be full of money, and who spend profusely. Of General Bonaparte it is said that he has amassed more than 20 million, and Berthier, although a great Friend of this General, it is also expressed to have done the same, that the same Berthier, even if he was innocent of other misdeeds, would always have however this blemish, to have appropriated to himself so much gold and so much silver.

General Rey, already a Domenican who is lodging at Palace Sciarra, was given a Festival of dance last evening, but only for the Persons who had a ticket. There were abundant refreshments, sumptuous dinners and singing of ten French Improvisors. Also General Cervoni sang a much applauded comic song. Those who went late to the Party were not admitted, even though they had a ticket, when they weren't conducting Women in their company, it being said that there already enough Men. The Servants who were supposed to remain, part for the stairs, part for the Courtyard, made a little disturbance, saying that this was not equality.

Societies for Patriotic Newspapers. We will see what will become of the beautiful things. May there be Religion, may there be Philosophy, may there be Truth!

General Massena arrived at the Field. Bad news for Us. He is known as a fierce and intractable Man, and he is disliked by the Troops and the Officers. Troubles will enter into the supreme command; Berthier is leaving, some say for an expedition to England, some say to take another legion into Lombardia.

[p. 46] The Pope left this morning at 11:30, accompanied by a Detachment of Dragoons. In the beginning they wanted to send only 150, but then he increased the number through fear of some rebellion in the Country where he was passing through. Among the Officers assigned to accompany him was first of all Citizen Charriere, Leader of Battalion, Who lodges in the House of my older Brother. His Holiness ought to be accompanied by the Troops as far as to the border of the State of the Church, and from there will set foot on the Domain of Grand Duke of Tuscany, according to whose piety and lovingness S. Father hopes for a very good reception. It is said that he knows to refrain from going to Siena. Commissioner Rolland allowed a portion of the Silver which remained at the Apostolic Palace, collected to safeguard it, to be included in the luggage of the Pope, and assented that it should join the Silver of the Cappella; but the other Commissioners overheard him and impeded it, and as soon as the Pope left, they searched everywhere. To His Holiness the Pope the French gave 15m. Scudi for necessary expenses, part in gold, part in silver taken from the Coffers of the Bank of S. Spirit (Holy Spirit). We will see what prerogative comes to him in the future; probably nothing good. It is a miraculous thing how the Pope, burdened from the year and reduced to a most deplorable health, in spite of inexpressible grief suffered in these last days, stands on his feet. In certain moments he demonstrated a heroic courage, and revived even to say to the French that they have really given evidence of their hatred of him, that they have taken his life, and that nothing more remains, other than God. Yesterday particularly he appeared invigorated and perfectly healthy. The other Familiars already described above, not being able to conduct Mons. Stay, Secretary of Brevi, to the Princes since his decrepitude was well-known, brought with him Abbot Giuseppe Marotti, Ex-Jesuit, skilled in Latin, Professor of Eloquence in the Roman College.

Before he left the S. Father had written several agreements, in order that Card. Pro-Datario, Vice-Auditor Very holy, and other Ecclesiastic Tribunals could dispatch the matters of Their respective departments. [p. 47] The Cardinal Leaders of order had communicated with All the Papal faculty, authorizing them to subdelegate others in their place, one by one, according to need, especially in case of their death, expulsion, or departure from Rome.

It is miraculous, besides, that the French had absolutely wanted the departure of His Holiness, while everyone else recognizes that is the most impolitic step that could be taken. Who knows what were their ends, and what are the designs of the providence. Some conjecture that the Papal State ought to be surrendered to some Outside Prince, and that to accomplish this he wanted to remove the physical presence of the ancient Sovereign. Others fear, and these perhaps perceived in this act a persecution against the Church, beginning with the Exile of the Head of it. General-

ly, the People grieved the loss of their Pastor. His Holiness, before he left, heard the Mass in his private Chapel and when he was passing through the entrance hall, the guard standing with a hat on his head did not show Him the same respect.

He ordered the Parishes to give new notes for the Lodgers.

Dispositions for the Funeral rites to be made the day after tomorrow for General Duphot.

Notification for the arbitrary restitution of pledges up to the sum of four Scudi each.

The French Commissioners are in possession of the Church and House of S. Antonio of Portuguese, as belonging to a Nation at war with France, and carried away much silver from this Church, which included also the Chalices and the honorable Chasubles, the same having been done at the Palace of the Minister of S. M. Fedelissima, taking possession of all that Furniture which were seen at the Court.

Behold the final moments of the Carneval. We go past it in sorrow and in complaint, and our distresses are added to day by day. It is even more alarming to arrive at home, since we don't know how we're going to provide for our own needs and for that of our Guests, who want to be treated well. [p. 48] A Hen costs one Scudo, a Turkey-cock 32 Paoli (Tuscan coins), a Kid 20 baj. (halfpenny) per pound, Lamb 17, white Bread a baiocco per ounce, dried codfish 35 baj. per pound, anchovies a baiocco each, Tarantello 44 baj. per pound, a bunch of broccoli 25 baiocchi, rice 12 baj. per pound, granulated sugar of mediocre quality 90 baj. per pound, as much as beeswax. By these articles alone one can know the approximate cost of the rest. Now there does not exist a more ancient Government which was paying up to 24 Scudi per Rouble for the grain, and was giving it to Bakers for 8 Scudi, which remitted in the past year six paoli on each jug of oil, which made very large damages on meats. We will see how our new Legislators with their talent will provide for the public good. Sufficient provisions to live at Rome should not fall short, because all the Provinces would be constrained to provide for them. They paid them, therefore, most dearly, and the same Provinces are deprived of food. The worst of it is that we should necessarily remain without cows for labor, and perhaps also without horses for transport of Provisions.

Many belongings of the Apostolic Palace, and especially the festival carriages, have been sold to Hebrews legally because they dissolved the law.

The Apartment which Prince Rezzonico, Senator of Rome, enjoyed in the Capitol was entirely stripped, thanks to the French.

[Feb. 21.] Prince Chigi sent to all the Consuls 400 Colonnades for a gratuitous gift for the Republic, but the Consuls did not want to accept them, saying that the Republic had no need of them, and in case the Citizens would be taxed.

Finally the indulgences for Lent have been distributed, having struggled until this morning to have the permission to print it and to make it known. On the reverse each item is printed without the permission of whoever and already the Monitor and other Pages can be seen to be full of venom and brimful of lies.

[p. 49] The Cardinals no longer being able to assemble in the Chapel of the Apostolic Palace, since it was all in power of the French, held the customary functions in the Church of S. Pietro, where they were this morning for the ceremony of the Ashes and for High Mass. They have certainly decided to omit the customary Lenten sermons previously delivered in the Apostolic Palace.

A wheel on the S. Father's carriage broke between the Post of Baccano and Monterosi. There passed along one of our Porters, who saw him seated for his welfare under a rock. He asked for a blessing for him. The Pope did not give it to him, but removed a white handkerchief to dry his

eyes wet from weeping. When the wood had been repaired, he mounted into the carriage and then blessed the Porter and the others standing around.

The blows of the Cannons announcing the Funeral rites of General Duphot began this morning. The shot, however, was discontinued in order for the function to be put off for the day after tomorrow, since all was not yet in the necessary order. To form the frame of the pyramid of the great Mausoleum, they used one of the Fortresses of wood which stands in the Church of S. Peter. Because tomorrow the Festival of the Cathedral of the Prince of the Apostles will recur; thus [it] becomes right that there was not executed a Function on the piazza a little analogous to that which simultaneously should be held in the Church.

The two Consuls Stampa and Maggi, part by their choice, part from having been thanked, have relinquished their commission. The first of them said frankly to the Consul Bonelli: "Your Civic breath stinks, namely your speeches. I am born Catholic and wish to die such." Alas! One by one they will exclude upright and honest persons, and will replace them with the Birbanti. [p. 50] To me it was told that Advocates Riganti and Constantine showed the French the precise orders of the Directory (board) in order to accomplish the Revolution with intelligence, that the work of those two Romans was revealed, and that it having been proposed to reward the two men if they would be in charge of it, on reflection, they resigned, thinking themselves that in doing so, they would simply be substitutes for the Birbanti. I really believe that these Advocates were good men, especially so that the son of Constantine said that the Government by Consuls is anarchy, and on the part of the French, Tyranny. Needing to replace the two men who resigned, someone of the Consuls proposed Mons. Arrigoni, a Man of sterling character, but precisely because of that, it would be difficult to get him to consent.

The Hebrews went today in great number to Mount Cavallo with tricolor banners and drums. They have good reason to be merry. Meanwhile, the Trasteverini, in the bad moods the Hebrews used to have, are are milling around, wearing cockades equal in size to that of the officers, and having decided to put little crosses in the middle of theirs. The same Trasteverini throw a Mast of Liberty into the Tiber River, and although for the Ostarie of their Ward come many French soldiers; it is, however, not shared with them, nor does it give to them the least confidence.

Announcement that General Massena is appointed Commandant. All are saddened, including the French Official body, which seems determined to make representation so that he restrains his rigor and despotism, and does not conduct himself as he did at Padova.

Dispositions to impede the creation of new bills, ordering to break the rubber stamps and throw them into the Tiber, and then in the following days they have to publish many deeds, up to the sum of two million Scudi, it was said. 4 million came from State administration goods, and 6 million from Ecclesiastic goods. To the buyers they pay four-fifths the price in bills, and another fifth in real money. The bills which they cash will be burned publicly. [p. 51] The edict carries the date of 15, but was published today.

Other orders for the requisition of Horses.

Division of Departments of the Roman Republic.

Advised, that all the letters have been mailed and distributed to National post.

[Feb. 22] Since he has returned, the famous Patriot Angelucci Chirrgo, having been summoned to be one of the Prefects at Annona, has suddenly made his protest, saying there was not income added for Him when he joined the Consuls. Several Rascals accompanied him to Rome with banners, but were only to be a cortege and to applaud.

For one of the vacant positions of the Consulate it was desired to almost compel Mons. Gio. Francesco Arrigoni, one who does not intend to receive a similar appointment and wants to re-

turn to Mantova, his home country. So little by little, at first the vote demanded of the Sovereign People departed, and then all the men first assigned to govern were replaced. Although being a provisory Government and needing to make each thing under the dependency of the French, according to today's Proclamation the French regulate in substance and the Romans in appearance. It is verified still better that all our felicity is reduced to two eyes to lament our misadventure.

By the same proclamation the names of Municipalities appeared, and the destiny of their residence at the Vatican Palace. This Proclamation came to light today, although each carries the date of the current 16.

He depends on a Military conscription, but is it possible that the new Government is not able to emanate an order without insulting the ancient Government with indecent terms?

There is read the People's farewell to the pope, and there is come such who would be the fruits of liberty for Printing.

General Berthier wanted to live in the Quirinal Palace and, before he left, gave a great dinner in it this morning. Duke Cesarini announced to his dinner companions he needs to make a second distribution under Wealthy Persons to pay for another round of contributions. He was surprised at such a close friend's involuntary reaction; but nevertheless he knew he would have to pay as the others.

This evening was the Music rehearsal for tomorrow's funeral, and afterwards the festival of dancing.

A Courier arrived from Mantova, a Cisalpine Official with urgent Dispatches for General Berthier. This Official came to sleep in my House, and I have learned from him that there are not more French Troops on the march on the street, but that on the other hand the number of those already arrived at Rome is in the neighborhood of, and (the number) of others scattered through the State is considerable. The Poles remain constant at Pesaro, Fano and other bordering Places. The same Official confessed in good faith that what happened regarding Us was all agreed, and that the Cisalpines are very disquieted not to be able to participate in the undertaking of the democratization of Rome, entrusted to them in principle by the Directory of Paris. They, says the Official, did not carry off all the valuables which the French did, nor had, as the French, assassinated the State by very heavy contributions. It appears, according to his report, that the Cisalpines want the reunion of their Republic with ours, which would be very disgusting for the French, and that some day they hope to avenge all the wrongs received.

By this morning we have begun to be disturbed every five minutes with the volley of Cannons announcing the Funeral of General Duphot. Those living in the Houses neighboring the Castle are deafened by the continual explosions, and the glass is shattered from several carriages passing by the Bridge.

[Feb. 23] Regarding the Festival of this morning, we report from the public printing on such proposition (1). But we will add that there has been a true disgrace to see at the base of the pyramid P. Gagliuffi, Scolopio, of Raguseo Nation, in Religious Habit celebrating with his oration, worthy of much censure, praises of the deceased Duphot. They also wrote the Inscriptions added to this pyramid. The ceremony in its complexity can be compared to gentile rites. A quite large number of people came in, almost all attracted from simple curiosity. Those which arrived for another purpose were distinguishable, having posters in front, carrying in hand garland and on the hat branches of Cypress. On the street I saw one of these processions, composed of about 80 individuals who invited their Friends to join them. It moved me to pity to observe that more than one third part consisted of Children from 10 to 15 years. They tell me that all the crowd of patriots assembled on the Plaza of S. Peter approached three or 4 hundred. There are approximately

always the same, and they consider themselves ready to represent all the Roman People who, on the other hand, would slaughter them if they did not handle by force those who predominate here. On the Plaza was a spacious Orchestra where Inno sang, who likewise can read it, and where there were included more than 300 Musicians and Performers, having been generally invited. Nearly all the French Official body came in, and there was found the Greater Staff of the National Guard. There were Consuls, each one dressed in their own uniform with the distinction of a tricolor band above, and with pointed hats with a brim and surrounded up to the tip of the Dome with equally tricolor cloths. They resemble the Spanish when they joust with the Bull. The Municipalists made an equal figure. Some ridiculous Woman, Wife of somebody of the Members of the new Government, compares herself also with the National band. The ashes of the Deceased were assembled in a marble vase which was displayed on the Plaza of the Capitol. Card. Vicario, at the suggestion of the new Government, sends to all the Churches of Rome the order to celebrate spoken Mass for the Soul of Duphot. [p. 54] This evening, to complete the ceremony with greater solemnity, the French wanted to illuminate the facade, the cupolas and the colonnade of S. Peter.

Today General Massena, lodged in Ruspoli Palace, gave a grand dinner.

The French have made an operation which makes known even better their character. They have carried off from the Royal Churches of the Spanish, from S. Giacomo here and from Monserrat, and have stolen all the silver; also from S. Giacomo they have taken a large quantity of gold chevrons. The same compliment has been paid to the Imperial Church of the Soul, and having learned from the Inventory that a good portion of silver was missing, feeling that Mons. Strassoldo, Temporary Minister of S. M. Cesare, held it, they threatened to take it with armed force, whereupon the Prelate was constrained to send it immediately. All this silver, battered and placed within sacks, has been transported to the Ecclesiastic Academy, from where the Academicians have begun to leave since many French are lodging there. Later this silver was transported to the Mint.

They also took possession of the Homes and the Churches of S. Tommaso of the English, obliging the Collegiate Youths to find other lodging in a very short time.

The large farms, the Breeds of Horses and the very large Cattle of the region of Duke Braschi have been taken by the French, and they have led it even from the Marsh to the Field.

The Magnates' Houses are found in greater straits for the payment of the second rate of contributions, consisting in 400 thousand Scudi. Duke Mattei, to collect 15 thousand hard pezzì, had to pay out in bills 8 thousand Scudi. Others come in search of real money and are not able to find it. Quite soon several of the more eminent Families will return to misery.

Disorders always follow the Troops. Many Hosts and Caffè-keepers keep their bottles closed in order not to be worried by this rabble. [p. 55] Some soldiers have received blows from sticks for giving trouble to the Women.

The Cardinal of Lorenzana (1), very disgusted by this sojourn and by the violence done to the Churches of the Spanish, left this morning to return to Spain.

Cardinal Zelada has gone to Florence.

This same morning towards the midmorning a great number of French Official body arrived at the Rotonda within the Church, from which they had earlier removed the Most Sacred Sacrament. They there began a council which lasted up to the Avemaria, after the Official body was brought in mass by Generals Massena and Berthier, declaring at first of their arrest, and sent an Extraordinary Courier to Paris. Quite soon we will know the result of that council. With the same Courier there left this evening the Cisalpine Officer Felice Bosio, who lodges in my House and

who brings the Dispatches of the Directory of Milan to General Berthier. He was melancholy, and I was able to understand that the response of this General could not be satisfactory.

Our affairs seem much embroiled and not likely to presage a good end. Citizen Barbetti, who remains always close to me, is in fact as quiet as he can be, but he says he cannot speak. He points out, however, that the same [silent] piano is also loud, and that until the present time he had not begun performance of it. It appears that either we are sold to Naples for 15 million, or we are quite free and independent. In the first case, the French, before leaving, plundered everything; in the second, it will cause us to bring down Religion, and they found pretexts to persecute and destroy the Clergy. It is done even to exit from mouth that within a few months there would not be any more Priests, and to hold in the Church of S. Peter a festival of dancing. God will defend the Church and its Ministers. It will be for us a beautiful grace to die as Martyrs.

Meanwhile, the new Government is a true Babylon and, continual mutations being made in this, the claimed vote of the Sovereign People goes walking. Mons. Arrigoni, elected Consul, has excused himself, saying that he was a member of the Cisalpine Republic, as Mantovano, and hence should be employed in service of his Country in preference to a foreign Peasant. With this plausible pretext, he left in the direction of Mantova.

The Fruiterer at the (church of?) Minerva, known as a public spy, was chosen for the post of Governor of the Plaza Navona, and for Undergovernor, Casciarino at S. Chiara was appointed, unsuccessful more times fraudulently, and who should go to prison for his crimes.

The disorders are always worse, and although they want to find means for improving the base coins (of low quality), not even that of copper has been found paying a convenience of 40 per cent, and hard pezzi are worth up to seven scudi, and also seven and a half for one.

For the requisition of horses a new system is put in place. They declare that those Wards need to bring them day after day on the Plaza of the People. The Commissioners select all those which please them, and without giving any verification to the respective Owners and without keeping any record, they retain them or also return them, so that they are maintained by the owners. To Prince Pallavicini, who had 21, they have returned one only, its back worn out and now unserviceable. All nine of Card. Roverella's are retained. One infers from this that the Commissioners want to recruit a good number for their own. They see also the fine carriages that the French have removed from different individuals. In sum, on the pretext of our being grateful to become free, they go about plundering entirely.

The new Hospital of S. Spirit in Sassia was surrendered for service to the French Army. On the gate in the middle was posted the inscription "French Military Hospital." [p. 57] The fine marble coat of arms of Pius VI and of Mons. Albici, Commendatore in the time in which it was built, have been torn down.

In front of the old Hospital has been erected a mast of Liberty with the inscription "The People and the Sovereign" and another analogy, and with a Bust representing Bruto, in the presence of which the Youths of this Hospital make the night to burn as a lamp. On the other hand, on several of these trees there is found the following satire: "Trees without roots, beret without head, Republic without subsistence."

Many populations of the State remained abandoned to complete anarchy and were living in greater perplexity, since neither the French nor the new Government had given any thought regarding this. In several Places either bad peasants, or Forastieri (Foreigners?), or national Youth who are found at Rome are putting up the trees and organizing the respective Municipalities according to their fancy. Today, finally, the Consuls have directed the Proclamation to everyone, which is able to be read in printing (1), and since it continues to be lavish of misstatements, it

appears as if one does not know how to place pen on papers, without inveighing furiously against the past Government.

Plan relative to elimination of the Bills.

The result of the Congress which the French Official body held yesterday is able to stand up again by the Proclamation made public this morning in their name (2). Last night they compelled the publisher Camerale Lazzarini to print it, and they are distributing it throughout the public streets. One notices how hated Massena is by them.

This morning they joined themselves newly to the French Official body in the Church of the Rotonda, and afterwards many Congresses at hour 23 have published the second Proclamation (3) for which the People have given their applause.

[p. 58] According to the custom of all the days, still today we have seen crowded (a bunch more) Edicts. Invitation for persons able to curry horses to go to S. Calisto to be employed in service of the French. Summons to Cattlemen and Cobblers to be brought to Sapienza (Wisdom), where Citizen Lensi ordered them to work for the French Army, needing to furnish for them 30 thousand pairs of Shoes and 4 thousand pairs of Boots. Order to bring down in 8 days all the coats of arms of stone and of whatever other materials. To remove any distinction from the cockades, such as alteration of the color on the cockades from black to gray and especially the crosses, and that the Foreigners should wear the roman cockade, excluding those who find themselves added to service of Foreign Ministers.

Regarding the coats of arms, it is not an indifferent trouble, there being a very large abundance, especially in the Churches, and together with being deprived of very beautiful carved ones in marble, they had needed even more ornaments in many places which they made, and if one gazed at the architecture, besides deleting in such a way the memory of those worthy Persons who made useful establishments or raised grandiose buildings no less sacred than unskilled. Eight days is not enough to do this operation. I, in passing through S. Spirit today, saw that, in spite of it being Sunday, somebody hastened to achieve it; they were clubbing down the arms existing on the gate of the old Hospital.

As much, then, as by the cockades, it was easy to predict that the orders which were given would increase the malcontent of the people. The Trasteverini especially, the Montisciani, and the Regolanti suffered from the ill-will caused by the Hebrews, who protested when it was decreed, who ought to have worn the national cockade, but to be distinguished had placed on their cockades a small cross. The order to take off such a badge was the inciting spark of a vast conflagration. Suffice it to say that the French and the Government already distrusted any disagreement, while before 22 hours (o'clock) I saw in Piazza Colonna two detachments of French and National Troops. Passing along Bridge S. Angelo I observed that the railings of the Castle were closed, and when I arrived on the Plaza of S. Peter, I found two pickets of Cavalry stopped there. A Friend in my company turned back and wanted to take the longer route home, but I, almost prescient, wanted to return across the S. Angelo bridge, saying that on nights before a festival and in times not much tranquil, it would be imprudent to pass through Trastevere.

When I arrived at the Clock of the new Church, I realized that the French had beaten the general, and that several districts were in revolt. When I arrived near the Agonizzanti (Dying), I saw frightened people fleeing from other parts, whereupon I returned then to the House of a Friend and a little later, when it seemed to us that things were more tranquil, I made my way back in the direction of a street where I was warned to remove the cockade, since the People who were rioting did not want it to be worn. In fact, I hid it, and when I arrived at the entrance of the Plaza of Minerva, I observed a long line of Soldiers, part civic, part French, and a large guard of Cavalry.

At 23.5 I arrived home much frightened, and it came reported to me that after a French Official had removed the little cross from the cockade of one who wore it, and after some Soldiers acted with insolence to some Women in Trastevere, there arose a great grumbling, and the Trasteverini, the Borghigiani and the Regolanti, finding themselves in full insurrection, wanted to burn down the Ghetto and went shouting everywhere: "Viva Maria, Viva the Pope." From the balcony of my House I noticed a confused grumbling in the direction of the Sisto Bridge and Trastevere, and from the middle hour of the night until three hours (o'clock) there were noticed also frequently from the archibus in three different parts. Almost no one was going around except for the Troops, and when under the windows of my residence there was developing a battle of Dragoons with I know not whom or what, I found it necessary to return inside and gave it away from several slaps of the sword. We are at five hours, and one continues to notice the Cavalry in motion, and we are all full of fear for what has passed and for the sad consequences that will derive from it. [p. 60] Tomorrow we will learn the more precise details of this disgusting development.

Discourses pronounced by the Citizen Pacifici under the Trees of liberty (1).

Allocution to the Roman governors (2).

[feb 26] Behold the news which I have collected up to now on the tumult of yesterday. Citizen Barbetti, Secretary in the Department of Lodging and my Guest, returned to the House last night at 9:00 and related to me this morning that at the head of the Rioters were three Priests, rather three Parish Priests, with the Crucifix, that these were appearing at several Civic Quarters and preaching, saying: "Either carry this Crucifix or lay down the arms;" that through means of similar stratagems the Rioters had taken possession of a good number of firearms and that, armed with these, daggers, stiletti, etc., went in procession shouting: "Viva Jesus, Viva Maria," having the Priests always at the head. In the beginning the Civics ran up to settle down the tumult and to join the Patriots, among them the aforementioned Barbetti, who was found at his Office at Monte Citorio, took up a gun, and went toward Trastevere. Then essentially a battle followed, the Regolanti joined with the Trasteveri, and there was an uproar also per the Monti. The national cockades pull away from the Hats, they killed French. The Commandants gave orders so that the French Troops could proceed, but the Troops did not obey, expecting disagreements with General Massena. The Consuls sent for the same result to ask the Officials gathered at the Rotonda, and then the Soldiers went where there was need. About 300 Trasteverini, after they crossed the Sisto Bridge, were already in the vicinity of S. Eustachio, and it appears that their directions would be straight to Citorio Monte to surprise the Members of the new Government, but being very few in number, they were constrained to desist from this undertaking. [p. 61] The principal opposition follows the Sisto Bridge, where the Troops contained the People and where the mutineers are beaten rather persistently. The districts of Trastevere, those of Monti and others were illuminated, and still Processions were going around everywhere, also with children and women with bare feet shouting, "Viva Maria, etc." They started fires in different places from one part to another, and the altercation lasted for six hours, while the Trasteverini, not being able to sustain the attack of the Cavalry, return to the Houses and shot guns and pistols from the windows. They say the number of dead was greater than 200, a good part French, some civic, and some Patriots. The Surgeon Giusti, a fierce Patriot who on that same day had slandered the Madonna, and who at the first encounter with the Insurgents shouting "Viva Maria," responded with a fusillade, fell dead at the feet of Citizen Barbetti. The Insurgents kept possession of the Capitol, and went driven back to Troops, who were reinforced. The main part of the Tumult was always in Trastevere. In some Churches of these Districts the sextons were forced by the rioters to ring the bells for festival. A French detachment of French, in response to "Evviva (Long live) Maria" of the Tras-

teverini, shouted also “Viva Maria,” to deceive them, and approached them and saluted with a volley which did not knock many down. The soldiers stayed in movement all night. Many Persons found themselves constrained to remain outside the House, and that few which were going around, every time they came to a Guard, were stopped, and those in the company were supposed to disperse. A Friend of mine who was detained up to two hours in Borgo, where he also saw a French Soldier dead, arrived halfway at the S. Angelo Bridge, where he met an officer who, talking completely wildly, said to him: “Good Citizen, take care that the People be tranquil; otherwise, I will have to discharge the artillery of the Castle against the City.” This was precisely what We feared, and if the French had opened fire with Cannons from the heights, a great part of the buildings of Rome would have suffered. [p. 62] About 40 of the Rioters were placed in arrest. A reflection should be made: in the past Government, the Patriots occasionally took care to revolt, without ever succeeding, while the Troops of the Pope, whom they always called cowards, were enough to constrain them. Now through the rebellion of part of the People, an imposing force is needed to be employed against them, and that method lacks much to commend it, in view of the reciprocal destruction. How does it then figure that the free vote of the sovereign people was for freedom, if this same people, at the front of danger, to whom it was risked, will keep the Trees, and wanted to return to the ancient slavery? As far as the Priests, I was not further able to ascertain the truth. I know that a Priest who was preaching about the Avemaria (time) on the Plaza of Field of Flowers, in order to gather the people to lead them, according to the custom, to the neighboring oratory of Weeping; when he left with a Crucifix, he was violently approached and constrained to go with the people: nor am I persuaded he was one of the Curates, if even they were not also constrained by force to unite with their Parishioners.

Only the two Consuls Bonelli and Angelucci remained at their residence of Citorio Monte, although they moved to the Capitol to be more secure, it being necessary that they be always ready to give timely orders. The others fled to their respective Houses, but a little later were obligated to return because their Comrades had declared to them that not returning at once to their post meant they had abandoned the Office.

I can’t deny that the people are led to a very bold step, opposing an imposing force which rules them. But if they gained closer to the Bridges, and if the Civics gave help, the Tragedy would be much more serious.

A certain Fornarino, a known and courageous Youth, in the greater agitation of the tumult had the courage to appear to the Consulate, asserting that all was going to be calmed, and that if a little force would be administered, He would in the moment have ceased the tumult. [p. 63] Their purposes, which were well diverse of words, went to no purpose, since he was placed at once in arrest.

This morning there are seen Proclamations analogous to the confusions which followed. Let God will that they will be efficacious to bring back a complete tranquility.

To take care of the urgency, General Dallemagne was permitted to affix his name first to these Proclamations, as Commandant of the Piazza of Rome, while the Body of Officers declared the House arrest of the French General, by order of Treasurer Haller and the Commissioners. When the Officers after the first Council were presented to General Massena, who not long before had refused to admit their deputation, he climbed up on a chair to see all of them, believing this to command respect. An Official said that he knew him to be a thief, and when he replied to him, “Don’t you recognize this uniform?” retorted that he was not even worthy of wearing it. This General wanted to exit from his Rooms, a Sentinel impeded him, and when he wanted to go forward, the Sentinel turned his bayonette upon him, and said that the Corporal had given him or-

ders to place him in arrest. Yesterday afternoon Massena, in the middle of a detachment of Hus-sars, went to the Field, whereupon he then departed. General Berthier went also, but in the night returned to Monte Cavallo, having been beseeched by the Officers, in view of the circumstances, to resume the supreme command. Truly unique is the situation in which the officers have been placed, who are supported by almost all the troops, and it seems that the conduct is a result of the Divine Misery on Us. It was feared that there could arise some attack among the Generals, the Staff and their adherents on one side, and the rest of the Official Body with a greater number of Soldiers on the other side; but the insurrection of yesterday has disrupted everything.

The printed invitations were already sent out for a festival of venal dancing, to be given last night in the Theater Aliberti; but the Tumult prevented anyone from opening the Theater.

[p. 64] Yesterday evening the officials sent a Courier extraordinary to the Frontier, with orders that they not undertake any action anywhere without orders delivered by the Couriers. The Generals wanted to pay the Troops the amount for two months' wages, but the Troops want to be satisfied with all the entirety (that they are owed).

In one of the last musters made at the Field, there were found lacking about 200 Soldiers. They go at night through the vines to steal, and the vine-dressers are on the lookout for them, kill them, and hide their bodies.

Also the Troops in the city are missing about 100 Men. The day before yesterday, in emptying a latrine in a village, there was found within a Dragoon, thrown in with all the uniform.

In spite of the promises made to allow the Pope free exercise of spirituality, the Tribunal of the Bursar was not reopened, by the consensus given on this by the Consuls. There is taken rather the expedient of sending the required materials in a circuit through the Houses of respective Officers of the Bursar's Office, and they are worked on and receive the same imprinted seals of SS. Apostles Peter and Paul, and with the inscription "Pius Papa Sextus" (Pius Pope the Sixth), for replacing the Coat of arms of the Cardinal Pro-Bursar. The Certified Copies will not be under-signed any more by the Notary of the Apostolic Chancellery, but by one of the public Notaries, called in the past Capitolini.

The French Commissioners adopted the practice of allowing each Cardinal a pair of Horses. For several Cardinals, however, as for the Vicar and Pro-Bursar, they had sent back not even one.

Berthier has asked the Officials to discontinue their noisy meetings and, through deputies, assist him in handling business matters. They complied with the desire of the General, and the Deputies took up the appeals of all oppressed persons.

Today there followed many imprisonments through the Monti (Mountains) and through Trastevere. At 20:00 there was arrested the famous ab. D. Giovanni Marchetti, President of Jesus, and taken first to Monte Citorio, then to Castello Castle. [p. 65] His papers have been stamped. He with imperturbable spirit goes to his destiny, saying that he has no regrets. In fact, his crime cannot be but that he had always struggled in voice and in writing for the good cause. P. Spinelli, religious (order of Cheati) Teatino, had the same destiny, and his motive was ignored. In addition, there were arrested Ab. Capanna, Parish Priest of S. Maria in Trastevere, with his Vice-Priest, and as likewise a Religious Carmelite, Parish Priest of S. Grisogono in Trastevere, with a Sottocurato; upon them probably will fall the blame of the tumult of yesterday. Also Mons. Maccarani, who was always distributing news hostile to the French, was arrested. The Sexton of S. Giovanni Decollato, Uncle of General Cervoni, it is said, will be appointed to the President of Jesus.

Proclamations for the requisition of long guns and firearms in the District of Trastevere; for the response to "Who goes there;" for Agriculture.

Citizen Barbetti, at the head of a Detachment of Dragoons, goes into Trastevere, and there he publicized the Proclamations of General Dallemange.

There has begun in this District the requisition of arms, also inspections of domiciles.

The number of Persons arrested because of the insurrection of last Sunday amounts to 200. Some are from the Monti, and among the others the easy-going Citizen Francesco Ingami, who is charged with being the chief trouble-maker.

The French Generals move to take back the exercise of their authority. We have a Proclamation of General Vial on yesterday's date, containing the details of the insurrection, the pledge to defend the tranquil Citizens, the praise of the Civic Troops.

Another from Berthier regarding this insurrection.

Another from him, also, because the claims of those who were victims of robberies were brought to him, whereupon he renewed the decision for a Council of War.

[p. 66] A very strong proclamation of Consuls expressing disapproval of the event on Sunday; to praise those Ecclesiastics who foster the union and peace, to disapprove of that which is contrary, and to command the Parish Churches to inform the People, etc. They restore the color black on the cockades.

Orders to cow-raisers to make the consignment of leather to Shoeshops, and for Cobblers to get to work at once for the service of the French Army.

Orders to Butchers to give the hides without alteration of the price.

Punishment of four of the Rioters, shot this morning on the Piazza of the People.

After dinner the other eighteen were shot. After the volley one of them got up from the ground shouting: "Mercy;" the People also shouted, but mercy was a long gun which made him fall dead. The French Soldiers approached the Corpses and insulted them with words and gestures. For Us, who are not accustomed to such military executions, the punishments which were performed so quickly has made it disgusting, and it is also a wonder that for the sufferers not even the eyes were bandaged.

Invitation by Deputies of seven Departments of the Roman Republic to assemble at the Citorio Mountain.

The Municipality has taken possession of the Palace of the Capitol, where it will hold its sessions, and the Consuls, instead of residing, as had been established, at the Vatican Palace, will be mustered at the Quirinal Palace, such arrangement being more convenient for the distant troops. When Berthier gave Dinner by Invitation in this Palace, there was, after the first, a second table, at which there assisted persons of service and other people. They were lacking already many table-napkins, whereupon several of those Rogues cut pieces from the tablecloths. When they were finished dining, they took the same tablecloths by the ends, and they threw to the ground whatever there was above, breaking many fine doll sculptures of Porcelain. Through the rooms they also cut several curtains of silk which were at the windows.

[p. 67] There ought to be administered to the French Army 30 thousand shirts. They would like 8 thousand within three days. The cloth is distributed to all the Monasteries, to hasten the work.

General Massena made compensation to the Ruspoli House for feeding and lodging expenses during their lodging there. General Dallemagne, who stays in the same Palace, is supported by his own account.

It is hoped that P. Spinelli of Chieti (religious order) will come submissive in liberty. One of the Seditious ones carrying the image of the Madonna in advance of the troops took refuge in the

Convent of S. Andrea of the Valley, and P. Spinelli gave him asylum; previously, such a crime would not merit severe punishment.

Ab. Marchetti went this morning for dinner at House of Jesus.

Through all the city there is activity to tear down coats of arms. It will be difficult to complete this operation in the prescribed time period. It moves to pity to see such fine carvings and decorations broken in pieces and thrown to the ground, to expedite matters.

Cardinals Traietto and Carandini and Prince of Piombino, together with the French who retain in their houses, have been fined for sustenance of other Officers who are found to have lodging in other palaces of the Prelates who left Rome to repatriate. The first pays 25 Scudi a day, the second 10 Scudi, the third 50 Scudi. Traietto has paid one day only, showing that in Rome he has no property, all of his effects being found in the Kingdom of Naples. The others will obtain reduction, and after such time will go absolved.

Today the Sexton of S. Maria in Traspontina was arrested; last night the General of the bare-foot Carmelite brothers; two Cononicals of S. Spirit, Agostini and Derossi; and Mariani, Bookkeeper of that pious House. The known report of these men is that the Youth of the Hospital obtained the arrest under the pretext that Agostini, Master of the House and the bookkeeper should give an account of their administration. [p. 68] According to Derossi, his only guilt consists of having lovingly taken back a Youth of this Hospital who, in setting up the Tree of liberty, spoke against his own Superiors and against the Ecclesiastics.

When they learned of the Tumult of Rome by Albano, Castel Gandolfo, Velletri, etc., all the People began to riot, and then two Divisions of French Troops with Cannons moved to set up where the Insurgents were.

[feb.28] The Corpses of those which were shot yesterday remained unburied all night. This morning they were entombed in Cemetery of S. Giacomo of the Incurable.

The sentence of 18 who were shot yesterday after dinner was publicized.

Proclamation of General Dallemagne for the Inhabitants of Rome and for the Army to take courage for Peace, to announce also that the Insurrection was prepared outside of Rome and directed against the Soldiers, and that Velletri massacred 4 Dragoons, the Secretary and a Servant of the Commandant of that Piazza.

Decree of the Consuls with order that by the end of 24 hours all Foreign Ecclesiastics, Seculars and Regulars should go in their respective Wards to register their names and the purpose of their residence in Rome.

Another proclamation of Dallemagne with the preface that the calm in Rome is reestablished and the Uprising by Castello, Albano and Marino had been beaten. The 9 o'clock curfew has been removed, and only after 10 o'clock must one carry a light. New praises for the civic Troops.

Ab. Cardella, parish priest of SS. Vincenzo and Anastasio alla Regola (by the rule), is under arrest.

Discourse of citizen Agretti (1). The one who did not recognize this rogue would believe him a Holy Father, and the one who didn't know that he was a vile criminal Notary of Government would imagine that he had renounced the riches of Croesus for the love of Rome. [p. 69] All the blame should be put back on the Ministers of the Sanctuary. Here is where one finds the art of our orators. Demand the proof of their assertions, and they will not know how to respond, or will speak lies.

This morning the Pawnbroker's Shop opened, quite unable to be free from some grave confusion which was unable to be born, the people not knowing what to do for the exchange of bills and for collection of the Holy Orders.

Last night the Consuls sent Letters to Paris by means of an extraordinary Courier. I didn't know the purpose of a similar expedition.

No less yesterday than this morning, all the parish Churches of the City, according to the order of the Consuls, held mass for the ones who died in defense of the Republic in the tumult of last Sunday and, with rules quite new, afterwards the Gospel was spoken in praise of the deceased Patriots.

Card. Vicario in these two days went in Trastevere and other Mountains, entering also in Houses and in Inns, for the purpose of instilling obedience, docility and quiet from all. Many maintain that the insurrection of Sunday should be acknowledged to be a secret plot against General Massena, and they say that to that effect he himself had been ordered; that a good part of the Troops withdrew to the Field, causing to remain in the City a Division hostile to Him, because he was by himself incapable of defending himself, and he remained in such a way sacrificed without escape. However, they do not have solid facts to back up such assertions.

Rome, which was superabundant in Abbots before, now counts very few of them, has a reserve of Ecclesiastics, while all the others have secularized spontaneously in anticipation that the law would compel them to do so.