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REVOLUTION IN ROME.

The Directory have sent a message to the Councils, on the subject of the late events in Rome. This message details the events which have characterized the present Revolution. It expatiates upon the crimes of the Popes, Cardinals, and Priests, who have for 1400 years formed the Theocratic Government of Rome, which in prosperity and adversity was uniformly perfidious.

The Roman people declare, in their act of Sovereignty, published on the 27th Pluviose, that that it is their wish to preserve the religion which they venerate and practice, and to leave untouched the dignity and spiritual authority of the Pope. They farther declare, that their representatives shall provide in a suitable manner for his maintenance, and the safety of his person shall be secured by the National Guards.

On the 2d Ventose, at four in the morning, the Pope left Rome, he was followed by guard, and treated with the respect due to his age. A Provisory Government, consisting of seven consuls (six of whom had been chosen) was established; the Municipalities, Civic Guard, &c. had been organized, and the oath of fidelity to the new republic had been taken. In honour of this Revolution, which was effected without bloodshed, *Te Deum* was performed in all the churches of Rome, on the 30th Pluvoise. Fourteen Cardinals joined in singing this hymn in the church of St. Peter.

The Pope on leaving Rome went to Florence, and from thence no one knows where. It appears that the King of Naples has refused him an asylum. The courier who brought the news of the departure of the Pope, met Cardinal Maury flight from Piza.

Relative to the entry of the French in Rome, the *Redacteur*, and all the other papers, contains the following article:

ARMY OF ITALY.

“Rome is free. The people have resumed their rights of Sovereignty, by proclaiming their independence – by giving to themselves the Government of ancient Rome, and by constituting the Roman Republic.

“The following are some of the details respecting this memorable event:

“On the 15th of February, the people repaired in great crowds to the place Campo Varino. It was there that with shouts they proclaimed their liberty, and that the Roman Republic was resuscitated by an act signed by several thousand of the citizens. The tree of liberty was afterwards planted before the capitol, and in several of the public places.

“At noon a Deputation from the people, bearing the colours of the Roman Republic, went to find the General in Chief, Berthier, in the French camp, under the walls of Rome, and presented to him the wishes of the Roman people, and also their Provisional Government. The Commander in Chief, after having received the deputation, proceeded immediately [p.209] to the capitol. He

arrived there, preceded by the music and by the grenadiers of his army, and followed by his Etat – Major, with 100 horsemen from every regiment of cavalry. The procession passed through the city in the midst of an immense crowd of people, who were electrified by the most holy enthusiasm.

“In fine, the Revolution is effected at Rome. The altars of liberty have been raised in the Capitol. Five consuls are there invested with the Executive Power. The other members of the Provisional Government are installed in the place of the papal Government. Persons and property are every where respected and every where bleis the prudent demeanor of our troops. We here transcribe the dispatch by which General Berthier informs the Directory of this new success:

“Head – Quarters at the Capitol, Feb. 15

“Citizen Directors,

“The French army has been at the Capitol to render homage to the great men of the fairest times in Rome. The Roman people have declared their resumption of those rights which have been usurped from them, and have demanded from me the protection of the French Republic – and Rome is free.

“Health and respect,
“Alex, Berthier.”

Some of the last French papers contain a sort of proclamation of a very extraordinary nature, addresses to the Emigrants. It begins with exhibiting to them the miseries of their present residence in foreign countries, and the impossibility of their return to France; it then Endeavour’s to excite in them an indignation against England, and finally invites them to assemble in America, for the purpose of invading Canada, wresting it from England by an union with their countrymen there, and of submitting it to the protection of their mother country, who, though it would not receive them at home, may assist them abroad. We should scarcely have thought this Paris Speculation worthy of notice, if it had not been drawn up with some ability, and inserted in their official journals.