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L O N D O N

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# THE European Magazine,

For MARCH 1798.

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actions on the left bank of the Rhine, at the expense of those on the right, and the secularization of the Electorates or Bishoprics, is impracticable. It concludes with entreating the French Ministers to propose more reasonable bases in the following words :

“ The Deputation of the Empire has been compelled formally to admit that the Republic *would not acquire a considerable accession of power and greatness by the acquisition of the Trans-Rhinane provinces, either in respect of their extent, their language, their customs, and their modes of thinking.* From this observation it indisputably follows, that it is not from a desire of aggrandizement that the French Republic desires the boundary of the Rhine, and that its demand rests upon a basis much more forcible, than of providing by invariable boundaries for their future tranquillity.

“ Such is the object at present to be settled, and not that series of questions which the Deputation of the Empire endeavours to substitute in the room of the true object of discussion. The undersigned shall add only a single reflection, and it is, that the prompt accession to the demand of the French Republic, the subsequent examination of the accessory questions, and the conclusion of a solid peace will remove all pretext for mutual complaints. This is the true way to prove that we respectively wish in reality, and not in appearance, to put a period to the calamities of war.”

TREILHARD and BONNIER,  
Members Plenipotentiary of the  
French Republic.

Jan. 29, Year 6.

To this the Deputation returned an answer, in which they ascribed the war to the aggression of the French, and hope the Directory will see the importance of their objections.

#### 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 it is their wish to preserve

the religion which they venerate and practise, 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 a guard, and treated with the respect due to his age. A Provisionary 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 Pluviose. 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 flying from Piza.

Relative to the entry of the French into Rome, the *Redacteur*, and all the other papers, contain 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 thousands 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

mediately 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 blest the prudent demeanour 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 of Rome. The Roman people have declared their renunciation 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, addressed 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 endeavours 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 will 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.

#### IRELAND.

*Feb. 9.* The following is the account of the murders committed on Colonel ST. GEORGE MANSERGH and JASPER UNLACK, Esq. as proved at the Coroner's Inquest, by the different witnesses examined:

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"Mr. St. George Mansergh, who had a considerable estate in Ireland, which mostly lies in the Glyns or Ariglin, came there some time ago to assist in quieting the country, his tenantry in particular. He was very active, and from his exertions, with the assistance of the military and yeomanry, much good was effected, and in some degree thought to be effected; but his conduct was in a great measure marked with fool-hardiness, as appears by the last imprudent act. He had a confidential serjeant, who always attended him with a sword, a blunderbuss, and a case of pistols. In general he would not go from one house to another, without this man; he frequently went to these Glyns, but always had this serjeant, and usually some soldiers with him. One day he set fire to, and burnt a house, where he was informed meetings of those people called United Men were held; but here he was assisted by some of the military. He declared publicly that he would burn and demolish every house in the Glyns, and that he would first begin with his own tenantry. The day of the night he was murdered, he went out to those Glyns, about eleven o'clock in the morning, to view some depredations that were committed on his woods; he took a Gentleman, a Magistrate, who lives in that town, his orderly serjeant, and two soldiers with him, but would not suffer them to take any arms with them. He met a number of people in a field on his own estate, mostly his own tenantry; and after declaring his intention of burning, &c. he told them he would sleep at Mr. Uniack's that night unprotected, where he did not fear to meet Captain Doe, a title assumed by the leader of these insatuated men; he accordingly came to Mr. Uniack's, made the Magistrate return home, and sent away likewise the serjeant and soldiers. Mr. St. George dined and spent the evening at Mr. Uniack's; between ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Uniack went up stairs to shew Mr. St. George his bed-chamber; soon after a number of armed men entered the house, passed through the parlour where Mrs. Uniack was with her son, a boy about thirteen years of age, rushed directly up stairs, where they met Mr. Uniack and Mr. St. George, whom they dragged down to the kitchen, where they murdered them in a most barbarous manner, having fractured their skulls by repeated blows. Mrs. Uniack endeavouring to prevail on them to spare her husband, was knocked down at the parlour door,

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