

they have sacrifices who require a peremptory obedience? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be full and entire. Nothing is possible, nothing practicable, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally; and far from being at peace we experience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies, how shall these armies find their subsistence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops? All the arms are not yet taken away [from the French people] and every man becomes murderous in the hands of Despair. With respect to contributions of war, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldier shall have destroyed all? As it regards the forms of armies, discipline once relaxed is hard to be re-established. Germany has no room to expect but that after a glorious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, caprice and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish this war from others, instead of imitating, surpassing even in France the excesses against which the sovereigns took up arms. Their glory, will even that be satisfied? We have done whatever they have desired—and on their side, of all that they announced to the world is it accomplished on a single point? What a contrast between their performance and their most solemn promises! This is the age of reason and justice, and never has public opinion had greater influence. What can account for afflictions so excessive after promise of so much moderation? The present war has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy—is this manner of conducting the war adapted to render your majesty's authority more sacred? The allies resolved to dethrone and punish him who made sport of the calamities of nations; and they exercise on submissive France the same violence, the same inhumanity. All Europe thought that the entry of the sovereigns into Paris should finish the war—what will they think on learning that it was only then the extravagancies of oppression begun, without battles and without resistance? The distresses which they upbraid us for having brought on other countries have never been so great; never—at least they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other object; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought they to imitate it since they impute it to us as a crime? They well know in the north, they know in Prussia what energy and public spirit our want of moderation produced in our enemies. There should be no end to the evils of humanity if alternate vengeance became a right of war; for nations never die.

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration? So long as France shall have any thing to preserve; whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining herself as a national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be executed; but the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed, we shall see a new order of things commence, a new series of events, because there will be neither government nor obedience—Raid and fury shall succeed to resignation; they will take no counsel but from despair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained with blood—France will have less shame in destroying herself than in suffering others to destroy her. That moment approaches; already is the national spirit taking this frightful direction: a fusion is forming among parties the most opposite; Vendee itself in this excess of calamities brings her colors nearer those of the army. What part will be left your majesty but to retire? Public functionaries will of themselves abandon their places, and the armies of the sovereigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations—A people of thirty millions may without doubt disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man more than one tomb will enclose together, both victors and vanquished.

FOREIGN.

Trial of General Labedoyere. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for the following translation of the trial of gen. Labedoyere, translated from papers received by a late arrival from Bourdeaux. Labedoyere was young and among the earliest adherents of Louis on his first restoration, by whom he was given the command of a regiment. He was also one of the principal instigators of the return of Bonaparte, and when he landed from Elba was the first to join him at the head of his regiment. From this moment, he became the favorite of Napoleon, who created him a peer, and by a special decree promoted him to the rank

of lieutenant general. He was apprehended with the army of the Loire, and executed at Paris on the 15th of August. It appears that Labedoyere was tried only for the simple act of traitorous desertion, consequently no circumstances were developed of the particular agency of the prisoner or of any other person in effecting the restoration of Bonaparte. The case of general Drouot was under the consideration of the Council of War which was to be followed by the trial of Ney, Dabille and others.

Translated for the Evening Post.

Paris, August 12.

TRIAL OF COL. LABEDOYERE

Second Council of War of the 1st Military Division.

Although the particular day for the trial of col. Labedoyere had not been announced by the court—the several papers had positively stated it was not to take place before next Wednesday. Yesterday from the hour of eight in the morning the crowd besieged the doors of the Council of War, forming an impenetrable mass from the prison of the Abbey to the Military Tribunal in Cherche Mide street.

It was said he had set the first example of this criminal desertion whose consequences had been so fatal to the country—and as it was by a combination of circumstances not altogether the effect of chance, the government had found it expedient that he should be brought to justice for his crime.

It is the respect or rather pity which is due to misfortune which prevents me from relating all the observations that were made amongst the immense throng and even in the very Hall of the Council of War. The Court opened very late and it was even reported that the trial would be put off to another day. Observations were made about an attempt that was made yesterday morning to favor his escape. It appears certain that the keeper of the Abbey had been offered ninety thousand francs for that purpose, and that the person intrusted with the dangerous and imprudent negotiation was already in the hands of the police and had undergone an examination.

Strangers of the highest distinction, among whom were observed prince Wilhelm, brother in law to the king of Prussia—the prince of Orange, brother to the king of the Netherlands—the prince of Wurtemberg, &c. who experienced much difficulty in obtaining a part of the seats reserved for their use.

Finally the court opened—presided by Berthier de Sauvigny, adjutant general, son of the former intendant of Paris, who was one of the first victims of the revolutionary treaty. The judges were: Mazenot de Montdesir, Durand de Saint Rose, adjt. gen.—St. Juste, chief de battalion, Grenier and Lenthuy, captains—Viotti chief de battalion, officiated as judge advocate, and Gaudroit, captain of the gens d'armes, as attorney for the king.

Mr. Viotti began by the reading the files of the first proceedings, which contained among other documents, the examination of the prisoner before the governor of the police and the reporter of the council. It appears from the questions put to him and the answers he thought proper to make, that he left Paris on the 8th of July to join the army of the Loire; that he accepted of no command in it, because he knew that it was intended he should command the 2d corps of cavalry under general Excellmans; that he had never intended to be engaged in a partisan warfare, but had at once concluded to go to North America, and had even procured a letter of credit from Mr. Ouvrard upon a Philadelphia house of the name of Francis Hutcheson; that he soon gave up his design, and not having come yet to any conclusion, he returned to Paris in the hopes of more readily obtaining a passport from the French or foreign authorities. He insisted that he never had any intention whatever to assist in any public commotion; that he had never been preceded or followed by any officer; and that he did not even know who were in the Diligence with him; that he left gen. Excellmans at Riom, who had mounted the white cockade, and should have done the same himself if he had not been in a plain dress. On reaching Paris, that he put up at Madame de Fontry's; No. 5 Rue de Faubourg Poissonniere; that he had no other acquaintance with this lady than as a relation to his wife; that he had scarcely remained there an hour before the police discovered him in a close room; that he could not obey the order conveyed to him in the king's name, because Madame de Fontry had taken the key, but that he made no resistance in descending the ladder which had been placed at the window. Never, said he in the course of his examination did he have any communication with the Isle of Elba, or receive any orders from that quarter, nor did Lallemand or Lefevre Desnouettes ever concert with him to overthrow the royal authority. He was aware of the public uneasiness, and participated in it in some respects, though he had no personal cause of complaint—

never having derived any benefit from the king or done any thing for him.

After the reading of the written proceedings, of which we have given the substance, the prisoner was introduced. He was dressed in a large green surcoat, without decoration—of a tall and manly figure and a striking and agreeable countenance—he at first appeared pale and confused, but soon resuming more confidence, submitted to the following interrogations.

The President—What is your name, age, rank, and place of birth? My name is Charles Angelique Francois Hutcheson de Labedoyere, 26 years old a general officer, and born in Paris. What rank did you hold on the first of March, 1815? I was colonel of the 7th regiment of the line. Who appointed you? The King. What was the flag of your regiment? A white one with the *Fleur de Lis*. Where was it received? At Chambery, I was not there. An oath ought to have been taken to support the flag. I suppose it was done, though I was not present. What decorations had you? I was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Knight of the Iron Crown. Had you not that of the Cross of St. Louis? Never. Where did you hear of Bonaparte's landing? At Chambery—where I received the order of general Devilliers to proceed with my regiment to Grenoble. Where was your regiment stationed? It was quartered on the ramparts. By whose order did it leave its post, and proceed in the direction of Gab, towards which place Bonaparte was approaching? By mine only. What was your rallying word when you gave the order to advance? *Vive l'Empereur*. When did you give the eagle to your regiment? On leaving the suburbs of Grenoble. Did you tear off your white cockade and mount the tri-colored? No, I had none. Did not general Devilliers pursue you, and use authority and persuasion to bring you back to your duty? Yes, he spoke of the bonds I had broken, and of the consequences which might result from my conduct: I told him that the interest of my country was superior to every other consideration. Have you any communications to make? None.

The prisoner wished to submit to the court an observation as to the course adopted in his examination. The law he said directs the hearing of testimony as to the facts of the case, and not as to the circumstances which may have led to this or that action. But it especially requires that military offences should be tried by courts formed out of the division to which the parties belong, that they might have an opportunity of making their defence perhaps even on the very spot where the alleged offence was committed. The last decree of his majesty seemed to deprive him of the benefit of this law, and he wished to know if it could not now be availed of. The court reported progress and proceeded in the examination of witnesses.

(To be concluded in our next.)

London, Aug. 21.

Prussia has ordered a new levy of 60,000 men beyond the 60,000 lately raised. The second class of the landwehr is also to be embodied.

The Nuremberg Gazette contains the following article, dated Vienna, August 5:—"There seems no doubt, that some provinces will be separated from France and given to other masters. A plan is said to have been formed which is ascribed to the Prussian cabinet, according to which all French Flanders and Brabant, with some districts to complete the frontier, would be given to the king of the Netherlands, who on the other hand would cede some provinces, on the East of the kingdom, to Prussia. Lorraine and Alsace are assigned by this plan to Austria, and a part of the latter province to Switzerland. An accession of territory is proposed also for the king of Sardinia."

We trust the above statement in the Nuremberg Gazette will prove to be correct. This is the only sound, wise, and just policy.

Courier.

TRANSLATION

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this town from his uncle in France—dated "La Fleche, (near Nantz) August 9th, 1815."

[The sentiments which it expresses, are not less just than honorable to his patriotism.]

"The great events which have brought on the invasion of our beautiful France, by all the powers of Europe, under the preposterous pretext of making war on one man, has drawn upon our unhappy country all the horrors of a frightful war, to which the animals of the world present no parallel. When the enemy has ravaged one department, and eaten out all its substance; he passes immediately into another. We have here 3,500 Prussian cavalry, quartered on the inhabitants in the district, left perfectly to their own discretion. There are houses

which have from 5 to 10. Independent of these exactions, an extraordinary contribution of 8 millions has been imposed on this department, which must be paid immediately, or will be doubled in case of the least delay.

"I pass over many horrors in silence, through fear of affecting thy sensible heart. Judge, however, of our situations, and how happy thou shouldst consider thyself in a country such as that in which thou now art. This horrible moment will cause many Frenchmen to emigrate to thy country."

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"The attempts made upon France, have compelled the foreign powers to cause their armies to enter, in order to strike at the enemy of their state. They occupy our territory: these evils would have been prevented if our voice had been more listened to. But far from our heart be all recrimination. The sufferings of our people, permit us only to think of alleviating them till the moment, not very distant, arrives, which shall put an end to them. Circumstances are such that we have not the choice of means, we must embrace that which appears to present the least inconvenience, and to be the most proper to recalling to share the burthens, those upon whom the requisitions have least pressed.

We have, therefore, determined to establish, provisionally, an extraordinary contribution, distributed among the different departments in proportion to their resources, trusting that however grievous these sacrifices may be, they will be less so than the maintenance of a regime without order or method.

Fall of confidence in the patriotism of the principal merchants, proprietors, and capitalists, we desire to associate them to our solicitude, for the relief of their fellow countrymen ruined by events without intending, however, that the sums which they shall pay beyond their contributive part shall remain definitively charged to them, and only considering them as loans made to give to the extraordinary receipt an acceleration proportioned to the urgency of the necessity.

Considering that the evil which increases every day will not permit us to wait for the meeting of the two chambers in order to concert with them the measures which must be adopted:

For these causes we have ordained and do ordain as follows:—

Article 1. There shall be levied, extraordinary, and paid into the royal treasury as a requisition of war, a sum of one hundred millions on the departments, and in the proportions determined by the annexed statement.

2. There shall be added to the contingent of such departments, a fund of non valeurs not exceeding ten centimes for each franc, by means of which the whole of this contingent may be available to the treasury.

3. The sum which from this fund shall remain disposable, shall belong to the department, and shall be employed for its private expenses.

4. The Prefect shall determine as to those unable to pay, according to the opinion of the Sub-Prefect, and on the report of the Director of the direct contributions.

5. The extraordinary charge here referred to, shall be provisionally borne by the principal capitalists, patent-holders, and proprietors in each department.

6. The defensive mode of levying this war contribution, and of reimbursing those sums which may have been paid beyond the contingent, shall be fixed by the two Chambers.

7. In order to determine the sum which each capitalist, patent holder or proprietor is to furnish, a Committee shall be formed in each Prefecture, composed of the mayor of the chief place, the receiver general, &c. &c.

8. This committee shall be charged—1. With apportioning among the different arrondissements the contingent which is assigned to the department.

2. To arrange the individual proportion between the principal capitalists, patent-holders and proprietors.

9. In the individual assessment of the contingent of the other arrondissement there shall be formed a special committee.

10. Relates to the committees of department and arrondissement.

11. Relates to the time in which the returns are to be made out.

12. The sum to be levied upon each of the principal capitalists, patent holders and proprietors, shall be paid by four instalments, between the 15th of September and the 15th of November, at periods which shall be determined by the committee.

13. The Receivers General, in particular in their respective arrondissements, shall issue drafts payable at such periods as may be indicated.

14. These drafts, when presented, are to