

Chapter 1 : Memoirs of Count Lavalette by Himself Vol II - Victorian Collections

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It is an book on advanced inorganic chemistry. Nickel Country- Gold Country. Sovereign Hill and Gold Museum, Ballarat The cover has a photograph of a drilling rig on the front, and a plain yellow back, which has a note about the author and the story explanation. It is a story of the nickel rush. There are several black and white photographs. The title is above this. The magazine has information on many campaigns, with many photographs. The title is in gold print on a red section on the spine. This volume covers subjects from M-Z. Title is on a red shape. There are horizontal gold bands across spine. This volume covers subjects from C to L. The title is on the spine, in gold, on a red ground. This is volume One from A-B. There are also gold horizontal bands across the spine. There are one hundred and sixty plates, and text on many topics. Several images of Kanowna are on the cover below the title, and also the subtitle: Photographs and text give locations along the trail and there is some information about Kanowna. The title is in brown and there is an illustration of an Aboriginal shield. The book has black and white photographs of sporting teams, street scenes and maps. The title is white and there are dog trains in silhouette pictured on it. The paper cover is white. This is an anniversary edition. In many detailed photographs and text it gives a biography of Mawson. Spring Sovereign Hill and Gold Museum, Ballarat The book kas a dark blue cover with a photograph of uildings on its front. The title is in gold. Winter Sovereign Hill and Gold Museum, Ballarat The book has a deep maroon cover with a photograph of part of a home at its centre. The title, ingold print, is above and allied information below. It gives histories of various people and places of Australia in text and images.

Chapter 2 : Full text of "Memoirs of Count Lavalette"

*Memoirs of Count Lavalette [Count Lavalette] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

They are mainly translations from the French newspapers with some private correspondence and leader articles. The articles were printed uncensored, though possibly shortened. There are places where the translation is clumsy: Some of the print quality is poor and I have had to guess at some words; where I have been unable to do this, I have marked them [illegible]. I have preserved the archaic punctuation and inconsistent spelling but have altered the layout to make it easier to read - the original was compressed into narrow columns. Any notes of mine are in italics in square brackets: This is the difficulty, apparently insuperable, which his Advocate, Tripper, will have to combat; he professes loudly his hope of procuring the acquittal of his client, while the relations of Madame Lavalette, and all the adherents of the Beauharnois, are making incredible efforts in his favour. Lavalette possesses considerable administrative talents, and abounds in repartee, observation, and shrewdness; he has proved himself devotedly attached to the Usurper.

Examination of Lavalette [date uncertain] The President said, You will hear the charges brought against you, as they are stated in the indictment. The clerk then read the indictment, which charged the prisoner in substance as follows. On the 20th of March, at nine in the morning, M. Lavalette repaired to the Post Office, and on entering the hall pronounced these words: He afterwards asked whether Count Ferrand, the Director-General, was still in the office: It has been learned from a witness that Buonaparte, on receiving the dispatch, let a smile escape him, and said - So! The indictment accusing him of high treason was then read, and the Advocate General stated shortly the nature of the charges. President - You have in your interrogatories acknowledged that you wrote to Buonaparte at Elba, but that it was to wish him a happy new year, and long quiet. Was not the letter dated the end of November? Why did you write so long before the new year? Because the person to whom I trusted the letter did not quit Paris immediately, and was to remain some time on the road. Count Ferrand was then called in. Lavalette then observed, after a warm tribute of gratitude to M. Ferrand for his conduct to him, "I arrived on the 20th March. I met in the morning, on the boulevards, M. Sebastiani in his cabriolet. I said to him, I have a mind to go to the Post and see what is passing. We found a M. Macarel, I asked him in a mild tone, whether M. He said that he was gone out, and I remained walking in the Audience chamber. It was said, I believe, that I had presented myself in a commanding attitude, saying, I take possession in the name of the Emperor. This is false - I was near the chimney when M. I advanced to him and said, "Sir" - He opened the door of his cabinet without replying to me, and hence I remained in the Hall. Passing to other points, M. I never saw her at Paris. I never was intimate with the Duke of Bassano. The return of Buonaparte gave her the severest grief; she has been miserable from that time. We must not, Sir, add too much faith to public clamour. I retired thither because she was not there. This trial collected an immense crowd. The clearest orders had been given to the officers of the staff of the national guard, charged with the police of the hall. It was remarked that the picture of Prudhon, which had been over the President, was removed, and replaced by a green cloth. The bench of the accused was covered by blue serge. On the seats placed below the Court, we distinguished General Driesen, who commanded at Mittau during the residence of the King in that city. Hus, Advocate-General, performed the duties of public accuser. Count Lavalette was conducted to the bench of the accused between two subalterns of gendarmerie; he was dressed in black, wearing on his waistcoat the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and at the button-hole of his coat, the decoration of the Legion of Honour, of the orders of the Union and Iron Crown. Heron de Villeforce, Foreman of the Jury, and all other Members, took after him the solemn oath, which reminds them of the importance of their noble functions. After the jury had been sworn, the Clerk, by command of the President, read the Order of the Court, placing M. With having, on the morning of 20th March last, before the arrival of Buonaparte at Paris, repaired to the General Post-Office, accompanied by General Sebastiani; With having immediately proceeded to the Private room of Count Ferrand, Director-General, and addressed him in these words: Ferrand expressed a wish to rejoin the King on the road to Lille, when the accused, commencing by an abuse of

authority the exercise of his usurped functions, declared to him that he should not be furnished with horses for that destination, and ordered him to proceed immediately to Orleans. With having immediately after his usurpation of office called about him the Secretary General, the Chiefs of division, and the Administrators General, and having communicated to them an order to acknowledge him as Director-General, to the exclusion of Count Ferrand. With having signed on the morning of 20th March three orders, one of which relative to the ministerial letters, is entirely written with his own hand: He sent the same courier immediately to the Duke of Bassano, and went himself in the evening to the Thuilleries. After the indictment had been read, the Advocate-General addressed the Court, and recapitulated the different Charges against the accused. He said, you have heard the statement of the facts which form the basis of the Indictment, they are few in number, and all included within the space of one day, the 20th of March, that day so fatally memorable, which was an epoch of misfortunes, as it had been an epoch of crimes, and which seemed intended to prove, that even the momentary success of such an offence ought to be attended by disasters in order to confirm mankind in their moral duties, and to warn, by terrible examples, those who might be tempted to doubt the operation of divine justice. The question submitted to you is simple. There are cases in which the existence of an offence cannot be the subject of doubt. For instance, a man has been killed; but what is the degree of crime arising from this fact? How shall it be denominated? What punishment applied to it? These questions resolve into that of the intention of the offender. To discover, therefore, whether the prisoner, Lavalette, usurped an office which did not belong to him, and to ascertain whether, in exercising its functions, he rendered himself guilty of an offence against the Prince and the Country, constitutes this process. You will probably not have to seek far to ascertain whether the prisoner usurped on the 20th of March the functions of Director-General of the Posts. That fact is capable of being proved. You will find that the usurpation of a public function is a consequence of possession being taken, which fact is proved by the orders given in virtue of the character assumed. You will find that he sent a dispatch to Napoleon Buonaparte at Fontainebleau. What did that dispatch contain? I know not; but it appears that it was agreeable to him who received it: The accused ought to have to support only the ordinary weight of a crime without the addition of the fatal effects which have resulted from it. The Laws speak, and you are their worthy interpreters. You ought to listen only to them. Thus in pronouncing your verdict, without hatred and without fear, you will fulfil your duty and satisfy your consciences. The names of the witnesses were then called over, and they were inclosed in a separate apartment. The President addressed the prisoner, - In your examination you admitted that you had written to Buonaparte in the Island of Elba, to wish him a good new year and long happiness. Yes; it was towards the end of November. If that was the only object of your letter, how did it happen that you wrote it at a period so distant from the new year? The traveller to whom I entrusted it did not immediately leave Paris, and was to stop some time on the road. I requested him to put the letter in the post office at It was an opportunity which I embraced. The first witness called was M. Ferrand, Peer of France, and former Director of the Posts, who deposed as follows: Lavalette had entered, and striking forcibly with his cane, said with a loud voice: I did not expect this [illegible], nor the mode of it, and the less as M. Lavalette was under obligations to me. I ordered horses for the purpose of departing and joining the King, but the Chevalier Villars announced to me, that M. Lavalette opposed my departure either for Lille or Orleans. It was not without the most urgent entreaties that he at length determined to give one for the road to Orleans. Laine, President of the Chamber of Deputies, had conversed with me on the subject of correspondence, which M. Count Lavalette might have talked with these couriers before their departure, though an inspector was charged to watch them. Ferrand afterwards added, that he knew that in his department there were many clerks, whose sentiments were not favourable to the government; but he thought, like the other Ministers of the King, that indulgence might produce a better disposition in those persons, and, in consequence, he had not thought it right to remove them. Returning to what related to M. Lavalette attended these meetings; and for this reason he had been placed upon the list of seven or eight persons who were to be apprehended. After this deposition, the accused was invited by the President to make his observations. He began by declaring that he had the highest respect for Count Ferrand; that he never had any idea of usurping his place; but that in the state in which things were on the 20th of March, a very natural presumption led him to suppose that M. Ferrand a pass, because he had no right to do so, and that if he at length yielded to the

entreaties of Madame Ferrand, it was because she had expressed such anxiety for the safety of her husband. I came with General Sebastiani, whom I had met by chance, and who accompanied me, and a person called Macarel. I asked politely if Count Ferrand was at home, and if I could have an interview. The servant went into the Count, and came out of his apartment with him in a few minutes; I then went up to the Count, and addressed him in these words, which he ought not to have considered insolent: I had none but official relations with the Duke of Bassano, and was never at this house in the evening. I knew he was borne down by infirmities. I thought I might be serviceable to him and his family; and if he had only condescended to grant me the audience I solicited, I should not now have been upon the bench of the accused.

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When he arrived on June 21, the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Peers called for his abdication. On June 22, Napoleon relinquished the throne in favour of his son, Napoleon II, whom the provisional government soon deposed. Napoleon knew he was in danger. He himself turned the discourse on the retreat he ought to choose, and spoke of the United States. I rejected the idea without reflection, and with a degree of vehemence that surprised him. On June 25, as the Anglo-Allied and Prussian forces continued their march towards Paris, Napoleon left the city to wait for the passports at Malmaison. There he conferred with family and friends. Many urged him to escape immediately, but Napoleon appeared to be in no hurry to get away. I thought you were aware of it. He is quite right; but I will not take upon myself to let him depart without adopting every precaution for his safety: I will apply to Lord Wellington for passports for him, as it behoves me to protect my individual responsibility in the eyes of the nation. I should never be forgiven for acting without the requisite precaution. On June 29, with the Prussians about to pounce, Napoleon left for Rochefort. According to Savary, he was still under the impression that passports would be forthcoming. He could not suppose that the least opposition would be offered to his voyage to America; and he so confidently indulged in the idea of establishing himself in that part of the world, that he had already made choice of horses and other objects calculated to promote his comfort in his new existence. They were on their way to the coast by easy journies, and were to be shipped in any port where a vessel could be freighted to convey them. On July 4 Napoleon and his advisors met with the local maritime authorities. They discussed two options: One of the frigates could occupy the British while Napoleon escaped on the other. But Philibert [commander of the Saale] refused to play the glorious part assigned him. Instead, he recommended two American ships, the Pike and the Ludlow, also at the mouth of the Gironde. As corsairs they escaped, by their rapid speed, all the English cruisers during the last war. It would not be difficult to pass from the Charente to the Seudre in a well-armed boat, and then make a circuit of some miles to Royan, where Napoleon could embark. As the attention of the English was much more directed to the Charente than the Gironde, there was every possibility of being able to put to sea and gain the coast of America in safety. He also considered slipping through the blockade on a Danish brig, called the Magdeleine, commanded by a Frenchman named Besson. But Napoleon failed to depart. Though people in his entourage, as well as the provisional government, urged him to leave, Napoleon gave excuses. These ranged from wanting to wait for the passports, to reluctance to board a foreign vessel, to not wanting to abandon the majority of his companions over 60 people had come with him to Rochefort. As Napoleon dithered, the number of ships in the British blockade grew. They gave him a letter from General Bertrand. The Emperor Napoleon having abdicated the throne of France, and chosen the United States of America as a retreat is, with his suite, at present embarked on board the two frigates which are in this port, for the purpose of proceeding to his destination. He expects a passport from the British Government, which has been promised to him, and which induces me to send the present flag of truce, to demand of you, Sir, if you have any knowledge of the above-mentioned passport, or if you think it is the intention of the British Government to throw any impediment in the way of our voyage to the United States. Maitland, who had orders to intercept Napoleon and take him to Torbay, advised: I cannot say what the intentions of my Government may be; but, the two countries being at present in a state of war, it is impossible for me to permit any ship of war to put to sea from the port of Rochefort. As to the proposal of allowing the Emperor to proceed in a merchant vessel; it is out of my power, without the sanction of my commanding officer, Sir Henry Hotham, who is at present in Quiberon Bay, and to whom I have forwarded your despatch, to allow any vessel, under whatever flag she may be, to pass with a personage of such consequence. Baudin was, although it would be considerably more difficult to get past the British. Maitland sent the British frigate Myrmidon to block the entrance to the Gironde. General Charles de Montholon tells us: Rochefort would soon be under royalist orders. He offered to stay and disguise himself as Napoleon while the latter escaped to the

United States. The Emperor could not resolve to accept the offer. He would never consent that his brother should expose himself to dangers which belonged to his destiny alone, and therefore forced him to leave the Isle of Aix, and gain the Gironde, whilst the communications were still sufficiently open, and that he might avoid the risk of falling into the hands of the royalists, who were already become threatening. Napoleon seemed to trust them, and a few of his personal effects were carried on board. The drawback of such a vessel was that for want of water and food it would be forced to stop somewhere along the coast. They did not follow through with the plan and the personal effects were unloaded. Baron Gaspard Gourgaud writes: Bertrand, the Grand Marshal, told me that His Majesty had made up his mind to go to sea in the Danish ship, whose captain Besson had been a French naval officer of the Guard; that he had just bought at Rochelle a cargo of brandy to be loaded on his ship, in which there was a hiding-place; that he had all his papers, a passport, etc. He was a man, and could not bear the idea of living among his most bitter enemies; that he could not conquer this repugnance; and besides, that history could not reproach him for having sought to preserve his liberty by going to the United States. The sailors of the ship came to get them and the ammunition for them in the evening. These sailors, who were three in number, were accompanied by M. I had been chosen to accompany the Emperor, as being the one who could best endure seasickness and fatigue. All was prepared; I was waiting, fully equipped, when I learned, about midnight, that in a family council and after mature deliberation it had been decided that the Emperor should surrender to the English. Maitland said Napoleon would receive all the attention and respect to which he could lay claim in England, but noted he was expressing only his personal opinion, having received no instructions on the subject. Much time had been wasted in Rochefort, and the delay can only be blamed on the uncertainty of the orders issued by the provisional government, the passports that were expected, the unfavorable winds, and the blockage of the exit by British vessels. The others, Generals Lallemand, Montholon, and Gourgaud, did not share that opinion: General Lallemand said that there were in the Bordeaux River several vessels without sails that had offered their services, and stated they would escape the British cruisers: I afterwards inquired of General Savary if there had been any foundation for such a report; when he informed me that the plan had been thought of, and the vessel in some measure prepared, but it was considered too hazardous; for had we detained the vessel for a day or two, he would have been obliged to make his situation known, and thereby forfeited all claims to the good treatment he hoped to ensure by a voluntary surrender. On July 31, Napoleon learned he was going to be exiled to St. He was transferred to the Northumberland, which set sail for his island prison on August 8. Later, ruing Waterloo and its aftermath, Napoleon told Gourgaud: I might have thrown the Deputies into the Seine, and so have dissolved the Chamber, but then I should have had to reign by terror, and foreigners might with justice have declared that it was against me, and me only, that they made war. I should have shed rivers of blood, with no result. The army had no confidence in anyone but me. Had I been able to act alone I could have signed a capitulation, but when I saw that the Chambers, instead of rallying to me, were conspiring against me, I knew that all was lost. Besides that, by going to the United States I might have come back again in a few months. It is true I had better have given myself up to Austria, rather than to England. But that is another question. This subject is too melancholy to talk about. England and the St. Helena Decision by Michael John Thornton. You might also enjoy:

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Chapter 5 : Memoirs of Count Lavalette

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Chapter 8 : Memoirs of Count Lavallette

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Chapter 9 : [TMP] "Memoirs of Count Lavalette, adjutant and private" Topic

By: Lavalette, Antoine Marie Chamant, comte de, Published: () Memoirs of Count Lavalette, adjutant and private secretary to Napoleon and postmaster-general under the empire.