

lary academy. Then first did West-Point become an object of eager enquiry. Fathers were anxious to give their sons such an opportunity of rising to renown—and the sons themselves felt the glow of youthful desire kindle in their bosoms, to emulate the noble examples before them. The table of the Secretary of War was now crowded with applications for cadets' warrants; and, before the commencement of the exercises of the present year, the limited number was complete. To the indefatigable zeal and exertions of the late Col. Williams, the public is indebted, more perhaps than to any other individual, for the original establishment of the military academy.—But, for the order, regularity and discipline which pervade every branch of the institution, all praise is due to the present superintendent, Capt. Alden Partridge, of the corps of engineers.—This officer to a cultivated understanding and extensive scientific acquirements, unites a zeal for the improvement of the cadets, which eminently qualifies him for so responsible a station. His stern justice, rigid impartiality and strict discipline, inspire in the cadets a proper degree of fear; while at the same time his urbanity of manners, kindness of deportment, and non-condescension, win their respectful affections. His frown is deprecated as the severest punishment for neglect of duty; his smile is hailed as the best reward for its observance.

The whole number of cadets is divided into two companies; young men of the largest size forming the first, and the smaller ones the second. They are governed by officers appointed in rotation, from among themselves.—Those who act as commissioned officers hold their stations for a month—the non-commissioned officers for a week. At the beat of reveille, the company parade and the roll is called; after which they return to their quarters, for the purpose of cleaning their respective chambers, making their beds, and preparing for breakfast. At half past seven o'clock the bugle calls them to their repast; to which they march in regular order, and take their seats at the table with the same exactness that they would perform a military manoeuvre. Twelve persons are appointed from their body as carvers, who have command of the table ceremonies; and except by these, not a word is spoken during the meal.—When the time allowed them is elapsed the order is given to rise; and in an instant the line of march is resumed, and they return to their quarters.—At 8 o'clock, the studies are commenced. Those not immediately engaged in reciting to some one or other of the professors, remain in their own chambers. At half past 12 or 1 o'clock, the bugle is again sounded to summon them to dinner; on which occasion the same ceremonies are observed as at breakfast. At 2 o'clock the studies are resumed in the same manner, and continued until the time to prepare for the sunset parade. At this parade they are put through the manual exercise, and the various evolutions of infantry—all which they perform in a style of military precision, and with an elegance and regularity of motion, not surpassed by the best disciplined soldiers. Before the parade is dismissed the companies are drawn up in an open square, and an evening prayer is delivered by the chaplain—after which they retire, and have just time to disencumber themselves of their accoutrements, &c. when the bugle sounds the call to supper. At 3 o'clock the *tableau* warns them to repair to their respective chambers, out of which they are seen no more until the next morning's reveille.

On Sundays the church service is performed in the morning and afternoon by the chaplain of the corps, the Rev. Mr. Emple. The writer of this cannot refrain here from expressing the high gratification he derived from hearing two of this gentleman's sermons during his stay at West Point.—The classical purity of the language, the soundness of their religious doctrine and the unaffected fervor of manner in which they were delivered, were alike calculated to interest and delight the hearer.

The branches of science now taught at the academy, are mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, engineering (which, it is believed includes the whole art of the tactics) ethics, the French language, drawing, &c. The professors are all gentlemen of the highest respectability and talents, who appear to have devoted themselves wholly to the good of the institution. With such teachers, and such guardians of their manners, morals, and religion; in a spot where every thing combines to awaken the love of country, and a veneration for the patriots of the revolution—the cadets cannot fail to become enlightened men, virtuous citizens, and brave defenders of their country's rights.

A little of the fostering care of Congress, however, is still wanting to give to this institution that broad and extensive utility of which it is susceptible. A further appropriation of money should be made for the erection of additional barracks and other buildings. The number of cadets might be advantageously increased to five hundred;

and a professor of languages should be added to the academy. That part of the law which directs that they shall be encamped at least three months in the year, ought to be repealed, not only as unnecessary but as highly detrimental to the improvement of the cadets, or if not wholly repealed, the time of continuing in camp should be left to the discretion of the superintendent. *Castro-metation*, which is the only thing intended to be taught by encampment, can be as well taught without the necessity of confining the cadets for three months in the year; which, added to the terms of winter vacation, leaves them only half of the year for mental instruction.

These are points which deserve the serious consideration of Congress; and which, if correctly decided on, will render the *Military Academy at West Point* a blessing to generations yet unborn.

INTERESTING TRIAL OF COLONEL LABEDOYERE.

[The following Sketch of the Trial of the celebrated Col. Labedoyere, is copied from a Paris paper of the 16th August; a paper edited under the immediate superintendance of the Censors of Louis XVIII. for which allowances must be made.]

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

AFFAIR OF COLONEL LABEDOYERE.

SECOND COUNCIL OF WAR.

This affair for a long time past had excited the liveliest interest and curiosity in the public mind. Among the spectators were remarked several strangers of the highest distinction:—Prince William of Prussia, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wirtemberg, &c. and several general officers. The trial commenced at half past 11 o'clock. The charges of accusation were read.

Col. Labedoyere denied that he held any command in the army after the capitulation; he acknowledged that he remained several days at *Rhion*, and that he expected to be appointed *chef d'état-major* of the 2d corps.

Being asked why he concealed himself in the house of Madame Fontery, where he was arrested, in Paris, he replied that that lady was the friend of Madame Labedoyere. He denied that he had ever had any communication with the island of Elba during Bonaparte's residence there, or that he had received any order from him whatever. He avowed, that previously to the return of Bonaparte, he did frequent society where political discontent was manifested; and that on some points he entertained similar sentiments of discontent, but not on others.

It appeared by Colonel L's papers, that had been seized, that he had conceived a design of going to the United States, and that a Mr. Onvrard had given him two letters of credit, of which one was on a house in Philadelphia—among them was also found a passport granted to him under the name of *Huchet*, by the sub-prefect of *Rhion*.

The declarations of the witnesses were read.

In an interrogatory which Col. L. had undergone, and which was read, he avowed that he did send an officer to meet Bonaparte after his landing, and that on his entry he escorted him with his whole regiment. He confessed that he had caused the eagle of his regiment to be carried to Grenoble by one of his servants; that his regiment marched out of Grenoble by his orders, himself at the head of it; that General Devilliers made representations to him, to which he did not feel himself bound to submit, because he (Col. L.) had solely the interest and safety of his country in view. He demanded that every person who might have any knowledge of the facts imputed to him might be heard.

The accused was conducted into the presence of the judges. His stature is elevated; his physiognomy fine and agreeable. He at first appeared pale and somewhat dejected; but his countenance soon resumed an air of confidence, and his public interrogatory commenced.

He states that his name is *Charles Angelique Francois Huchet de Labedoyere*, aged twenty-nine years, a general officer.

He acknowledged that he had been appointed by the King Colonel of the 7th regiment of the line, and had received a white flag for his regiment; but that not being present when the white flag arrived at *Chambery* he declared that he never took the oath.

He declared that he carried out his regiment to meet Bonaparte, and uttered the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*. He was asked if General Devilliers, his superior, did not make representations to him—he replied that he did not yield to them, because the considerations on which the motives of his conduct were founded seemed to him all of a personal interest. He desired to be heard before the evidences should be taken, which was granted.

He read observations tending to prove that he ought not to be judged by the council of that division in which the fact took place, and desired that the witnesses on both sides should be equally heard.—The witnesses were called. Count d'Agout repeats the declaration he had before made, and does it with the utmost reserve. Col. L. questions him if he knew the military incas-

ures that had been taken for the defence of Grenoble.—The witness says that he only knew the arrangement made relative to the placing of the artillery.

General Devilliers deposes that he ordered Colonel Labedoyere to proceed with his regiment from *Chambery* to Grenoble. The 7th March, about four, P. M. he learned that the Colonel had left the town with his corps, and gone to meet Bonaparte; that he hastened after the Colonel on the road to Gap, and overtook him; represented to him his duty, his oath, and the interest of his family; but the Colonel refused to obey him. The accused reminds Gen. Devilliers of certain questions he proposed to him at Grenoble, and which prove that he was doubtful of the efficacy of the measures taken for the defence of that place against an attack from Bonaparte. The General acknowledges the correctness of these facts.

M. Andru, a lawyer of Grenoble, deposes, that on the 7th March he saw Colonel L. going on at the head of his regiment crying *Vive l'Empereur!* and in the evening saw him in the cortege of Bonaparte, returning at the head of his regiment.

M. Brouet, of Grenoble, declares that he was not an eye witness of Col. L's defection, but that he heard it spoken of.

M. Cannon, lieutenant, in non-activity, at Grenoble, declares that Col. Labedoyere lodged at his house, and that a month after Bonaparte's return, he found a white flag had been torn up the morning after Bonaparte's arrival at Grenoble.

M. Crouy, chasseur royal at Grenoble, deposes that he heard it said, on the 7th March, that Col. L. had placed an eagle upon the end of a branch of willow, and had distributed *tri-colored cockades* to his soldiers. The next day witness saw the eagle on the square at Grenoble.

The President reads the article of the code which permits him to call in witnesses in virtue of his discretionary power and they are introduced in the following order:—

M. Maxim, royal volunteer at *Barreut*; He declares that he heard spoken of the defection of Col. Labedoyere; adding, that on the night of the 7th, being at *Beaune*, he heard some one without exclaim, "Make way for me, my friends, we have served together; I am Col. of the 7th and the Emperor is here."

M. Randon, of St. Marcel, deputy king's attorney at Grenoble, was not an eye-witness of the flight of Col. L; but some time before having dined in company with him, he heard him give a very equivocal toast; and after the entry of Bonaparte the circumstance of that toast was forcibly brought to his recollection. The witness adds, that he himself was met by Bonaparte on the 7th March, and being recognized was interrogated by him as to the spirit of the people of Grenoble.

These witnesses being heard, the president asks Col. Labedoyere if he desires that any others should be introduced; and on the answer of his accuser in the negative, the reporter takes up the subject.

He retraces the principal facts of which Col. L. stands charged with clearness and precision, and supports them by the declarations of the witnesses and the acknowledgment of the accused.

"Thus," says he, "Col. Labedoyere, forgetful of his oath, went forward to receive the man, against whom he was bound to combat until death, and became his accomplice."

The reporter found the crime to be the greater, as the crimes resulting from it were the more calamitous.

Mr. Bexon presented himself, not as the advocate, but as the counsel of the accused, confined himself to the following observations, and addressed the Judges—"Gentlemen, before I determined to lend my assistance to the misfortune of Col. Labedoyere, I endeavored to know him, and to penetrate into the recesses of his soul—I have found there nobleness and grandeur, and I have thought that his defence could not inspire more interest in the minds of his judges, than when delivered from his own lips."

The Colonel rose and read the defence, which appeared to be written in haste upon loose sheets of paper. He protested that he had never betrayed his honor. "If the accusation," said he, "regarded only my life, he who had sometimes led brave men to the post of death would himself again face death like a man of courage, and I would not occupy your attention with the sentiments that have directed my conduct; but my honor is attacked as well as my life, and I am the more bound to defend it, as it belongs not exclusively to myself; I am accountable for it to a wife, the model of every virtue; and shall my son, in the same moment that the light of reason shall dawn upon his mind, blush for his heritage? I feel that I can resist the most terrible of blows, if I can exclaim—my Honor is preserved."

"I may have been deceived, misled by illusions, by recollections, by false ideas of honor; it is possible that my country may have spoken a chimerical language to my heart."

The accused declared that he had

neither the intention, nor the possibility of denying public and notorious facts, but he wished to justify himself against the accusation of having been engaged in a plot which preceded the return of Bonaparte. He spoke of the virtues of the king and depicted the enthusiasm of the people in his favor when he ascended the throne; but he said that the faults of his ministers had damped the public spirit. When he wished to explain that gradual discontent which he would have argued in extenuation of his crime, the president observed to him, that he must confine himself simply to his defence, and not enter into political discussions, which were foreign from it. It is not of a political crime that you are accused, said he, but of a military one.]

"How do you expect," replied Col. Labedoyere, "that I should combat notorious facts, or disavow public accusations? I never conceived such an idea, and since you forbid me to enter into an examination of the political causes that determined the conduct which I have to answer for before you, I renounce all further defence: I will confine myself to the acknowledgment of a great error, and I confess it with sorrow, when I view the deplorable state of my country. My fault is not to have better understood the intentions of the king."

Col. Labedoyere made a tardy, yet an affecting reparation for the monarch, which he terminated with the following words:

"I have shed my blood for my country, and I am willing to believe that my death, preceded by my error, will be of some utility; that my memory will not be held in horror, and when my son shall arrive at an age to be fit for the service of his country, that his country will not reproach him with his name."

The firm and noble accent, the modest and manly countenance, and the penetrating tone of Colonel Labedoyere inspired all the auditors with one sentiment, which was no doubt equally felt by the judges; with a regret that so many fine qualities, which might have rendered the possessor the pride of his country and of his family, should have contributed but to make him the instrument of an event that has covered France with the most frightful calamity.

After a long deliberation the president of the council returned into the audience chamber with the visible expression of grief, accompanied by the other judges, and pronounced against Colonel Labedoyere the *Sentence of Death!* One of the motives of the judgment was that Col. L. had not availed himself of the delay of 8 days, allowed by the King to all the accomplices of Bonaparte, within which term they were suffered to return to their duty.

Note.—Col. Labedoyere appealed from the judgement; but the appeal was not admitted—and the sentence was carried into execution!

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Oct. 7

Arrived this afternoon, Snip Quincy, Capt. Urann, 35 days from Liverpool—bringing London papers to the 24th August, and Liverpool to the 25th.

We have perused these papers, but at such a late hour that we can only give a brief summary of their contents. In our next edition we shall endeavor to be more particular.

The allied troops not only remained in Paris but it was said some of the powers had ordered new levies in their kingdoms, that they would garrison the French fortresses, and hold military possession of France till all the terms of the treaty of peace were fulfilled by the French government. The sum required of France, to reimburse them for the expenses of the war is said to be about 95 millions sterling, and that when this is paid the complete administration of the country will be restored to the King. Louis has ordered a contribution of 100,000,000 francs as the requisition towards the payment of this sum, it being one of the first preliminary conditions of the treaty of peace.—A Vienna article of July 29 says, "we are here daily more and more persuaded that the treaty of Paris will suffer several changes in favor of the allies, and that France will lose several great provinces. The restoration of the three legations to the pope is considered as a proof of this, since it leads to a supposition that Austria will obtain an indemnity elsewhere."

However great joy may be at the glorious success in France, it is tempered in some measure by the reflection that the fruits of peace will not be the immediate result. As matters now stand, it will probably be long necessary to hold the rod over France, if we wish to be safe from a new attempt of the French to proceed again to revolutionary measures." The remonstrance of Louis 18, against the military occupation, &c. and the consequent oppression of his subjects, (as lately published in the American papers) is said, by the Morning Chronicle, to be a genuine state paper; that it had been read to the National Guard in Paris, and had been handed to the Ministers of the Allied Potentates—and it was supposed would tend to hasten the departure of the Allied troops from Paris. The

Morning Chronicle is of opinion when Louis is left unprotected by bayonets, he will soon be compelled to retreat from the government of country. Phillipville, Lacon, and croy, Marienburg, &c. had surrendered to the allies; Toulon remained state of siege.—The different armaments which constituted the army of the Loire had proceeded with order and obedience to the cantonments assigned them.

Some further particulars of the manner in which Napoleon was conveyed from the Bell-royon to the North-berland, are given.—There he commanding majesty in the boat, while he continued in the boat, his entry on the quarter deck the jesty of his character decreased. Grand ascended first, Napoleon followed. The guard received him as a general. He walked unmoved from gangway to the after part of the quarter deck bowed to each individual, asked twenty questions, and appeared smile with approbation at the reception he met with—eat a most hearty dinner came out afterwards and requested the band to play *God save the King and rule Britannia!* His General never-cross the deck where he stood without uncovering the head; Imperial baggage was woful in extreme, and exhibited the appearance of a Russian Campaign; the attendants were like English Gipsies, and chief would remind one of a strolling player. Napoleon said the Duke Wellington was equal to himself, possessed more prudence."

The British Parliament is to sit on 2d Nov. next.

The British navy is to be reduced to 12,000 seamen, and 5,000 marines. Twelve sail of the line are to be in commission for guard ships. Ships bearing flags of foreign nations are to be of the rank of 5c guns—sail of men of war are under order to be paid off.

The London papers say the Americans agreed to pay the American 10,000 dollars for specific damages suffered, and that the Algerines declared war against the Spaniards.

According to some reports Murat and Thionville had been apprehended and forwarded to Paris; and according to others Murat had been set at liberty or had not been taken at all.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of New-York from his uncle in France, dated La Rochelle, Aug. 9.

"The great events which have been 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 happy country all the horrors of a frightful war, to which the annals 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 districts. There are houses which have from 10 to 100 independent of these exacting an extraordinary contribution of eight 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 the sensitive heart. Judge however, of our situation, and how happy thou shouldst consider thyself in a country such as this in which thou now art. This horrible moment will cause many Frenchmen to emigrate to thy country.

"The ravages of an impious war continue; Louis the 18th is on the throne—the poor French cast themselves into his arms, and he embraces them with kindness, but the devastation has no end—the powers have commenced by making the king a prisoner before he had an opportunity of being serviceable to his people. Such is the plan which they propose to themselves, according to all appearances."

Extracts of letters from gentlemen in Bordeaux, to friends in New-York, dated Aug. 30, 1815.

The state of France at this moment is distressing and degrading in the extreme; overrun by a band of foreign troops, composed of almost every nation in Europe, paid, fed and clothed by forced contributions, and their leaders manifesting a disposition to reduce her to the condition of a province; the inhabitants even of this section of the country, (who have always been enthusiastically attached to the Bourbons) begin to look upon those allies, who on their entrance into France they hailed as deliverers, as their most dreaded enemies; and from what I can observe I feel pretty well assured, unless a change of conduct in their conquerors takes place, will make some desperate efforts to throw off the yoke in the course of a few months."

"BORDEAUX, Aug. 31.

The last advices from Paris are of a very gloomy nature. It is said the allied powers have declared, that their armies shall not leave France, until the whole of the seditious faction be annihilated; they declare that it is necessary for the safety of the king, and the tranquility of Europe, that every traitor be punished.—This declaration has