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FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, May 28.

CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL.

Of the department of the Seine.

The act of accusation, drawn up by the commissary of the government, the public accuser, belonging to the criminal tribunal, against the prisoners indicted for conspiracy, forming a volume of 340 pages, our readers will readily conceive that the limits of our paper confine us to laying before them but an analysis of it.

The commissary of the government reverts to the period when Pichegru first began to conspire against the republic, either as general in chief or the armies of the Rhine, of as a member of the legislative body. He recurs to the proofs which are to be found of this in the correspondence of gen. Klinglin, which was seized at Offenburg the 2d. Floreal, year 5, sent to the minister of police by gen. Moreau, and printed by order of the directory. The commissary observes upon this head that Moreau was privy, three months before the 18th Fructidor, to the conspiracy of Pichegru, yet that he only denounced him by a letter, dated 17th Fructidor from Strasburg, but which letter he really wrote only after being apprized of the result of the 18th Fructidor by the Telegraph, Pichegru escaped from Cayenne, repairs to London, is well received there, and paid for again conspiring against his country. His correspondence was seized in the month of Floreal, year 8. He was then designated as the chief of the royal army. After the attempt of the third Nivose, he closely connects himself with the brigands who had escaped the sword of the law. The treaty of Amiens being rent asunder, Pichegru acts more openly, he comes to a reconciliation with Moreau by the intervention of David and Lajollais. The former is arrested at the end of Brumaire, year 11, however, the government does not yet get Moreau arrested upon these first indiciæ.—Lajollais continues the intrigues of David. Three disembarkations are effected between the 21st of August and the 17th of January near the cliff of Beville, of brigands dispatched from London to assassinate the first consul and re-establish the Bourbons upon the throne.

Here the commissary of the government lays it down, 1st, that the existence of the conspiracy is certain; 2d, that the English government is the main spring of it; 3d, that all the individuals imprisoned by virtue of warrants, issued upon his demand, are either authors or accomplices of this conspiracy, or guilty of a breach of the law of the 9th Ventose.

First point—The existence of the conspiracy is certain.

Georges Cadoudal, commander in chief of the Chouans, and whose very presence alone in Paris, is a proof of the conspiracy, deposed, on the the 18 of last Ventose, in an examination he underwent before the instructing judge;

"That he came to Paris with the intention of attacking the First consul; that his attack was to have been by open force; that there was in Paris an union of force at his disposal; that his project, as also that of the conspirators was, to put a Bourbon in the place of the first consul; that this Bourbon was the pretender, acknowledged by him and his adherents for Louis XVIII; that a *ci-devant* prince was to be present in Paris, that at the time of the attack, he would have acted the part which that prince would have assigned him; that the plan had been conceived and was to be executed with the agreement of the *ci devant* French princes: that he had long since the necessary funds at his disposal; that he was to have attacked the First consul with arms such as those of his escort and of his guard."

Rusillion, lately a Swiss soldier, declared on the 15th of last Ventose, at the last prefecture of police, that it was Pichegru who had persuaded him to come from London with him, and that to his regret he had to effect the overthrow of the government; that he had every reason to believe that it was with the *cidevant* count of Artois that Pichegru had prepared all his means." He spoke of Moreau and of Georges as having been pointed out to him for the chiefs of the conspiracy with Pichegru. He said that Lajollais arriving from London had asserted that Moreau, discontented with the government of the first Consul, desired and would help with all his power to overthrow it, that since his arrival in France, Pich- and Georges had seen Moreau in Paris. He declared on the 23d, "that he heard Polignac [Armand,] Polignac [Jules,] with another say, "Every thing goes on ill, they do not agree; Moreau does not keep his word: he has private views; we have been deceived." He added "that from every thing he had heard, he was of opinion that Moreau had always been considered as the man upon whom they really did rely.—That it seemed that he had at his disposal a very large armed force, and a great ascendancy over the authorities."

Bouvet of Lozier, qualifying himself with the title of adjutant-general of the royal army, being conducted to the tower of the temple, unable to dissemble his guilt, endeavoured to make way with himself. Being however, snatched from the jaws of death, a sentiment of gratitude induced him to make to the grand judge, on the 14th of February last, the following declaration:

"It is a man who comes from the gates of the tomb, and is still covered with the shades of death, that demands vengeance of those, who, by their perfidy, have thrown him with his party, into the abyss he is now in. Sent to support the Bourbons, he finds himself obliged either to fight for Moreau, or to renounce an enterprize which was the sole object of his mission. I explain myself; Monsieur was to come to France to have put himself at the head of the royalist party, Moreau promised to join the cause of the Bourbons. The royalists having repaired to France, Moreau retracts—he proposes to them to do the business for himself, and to get him appointed dictator. The accusation I lay against him is perhaps supported only by half proofs. Here are the facts; it is your business to appreciate them.

"A general who has served under the command of Moreau, Lajollais, I think is sent by him to the princes at London; Pichegru was the go-between. Lajollais adheres, in the name and on the part of Moreau, to the principal points of the proposed plan; the prince prepares for his departure; the number of royalists in France is increased, and in the conferences which take place at Paris, between Moreau, Pichegru and Georges, the first manifests his intentions, and can only act for a dictator and not for a king. Hence hesitation, dissention, and the almost total ruin of the royalist party.

"Lajollais was with the prince at the beginning of January of this year, as I have heard from Georges. But what I have seen, is his arrival on the 17th Jan. at the pottery, the day after his landing with Pichegru, by means of our correspondence which you know but too well.

"I again saw the same Lajoillas, on the 26th of January, when he came to fetch Georges and Pichegru at the coach where I was with them, Boulevard de la Madelaine, to conduct them to Moreau who was waiting for them a few steps from that place. There was between them, at the Champs-Elysees, a conference which already gave us to presage what Moreau openly proposed in the following one, which he had with Pichegru alone, to wit: that it was not possible to re-establish the king, and he proposed to put himself at the head of the government, under the title of dictator, thus leaving to the royalists only the chance of being his fellow laborers and his soldiers.

"I know not what weight you will give to the assertion of a man snatched within this hour from a death which he had given to himself, and who sees before him the death which an offended government reserves for him; but I cannot retain the cry of despair, and not attack the man who reduces me to it. Moreover you may find facts conformable to what I advance, in the sequel of this great trial which I am implicated in."

Polignac (Armand,) in his first examination confined himself to declaring that—"If Georges and his accomplices were in Paris in consequence of orders from the prince, nothing would have been undertaken until the arrival of the latter; and that then a personal and loyal engagement would have been entered into between the prince, supported by his partisans, and the first consul. That having frequently seen Pichegru in London with the prince, he imagined after his return to the family of the Bourbons, that he would have been with the prince, but that with regard to Moreau he did not know him—and had not heard whether he had positively declared himself.

He explained himself in a much more precise manner on the 22d last Ventose, before the examining judge: "When I set off from London this last time" said he, "I knew what were the projects of count d'Artois. I was too much attached to him not to accompany him. His plan was to proceed to France and propose to the first consul to abandon the reins of government, in order that he might bestow them on his brother. If the first consul had rejected this proposal, the count was determined to endeavour by force of arms, to conquer those rights which he considered as belonging to his family."

On being required to declare whether he had any knowledge that Georges, Pichegru and Moreau had seen each other, he replied: "I knew that a very important conference took place, at Chaillot, No 6, where Georges Cadoudal lodged, between him, general Moreau and Pichegru, ex general. I was informed that Georges Cadoudal, after different overtures and explanations said to general Moreau: I will leave you with Pichegru, and you will at least perhaps come to an understanding together, the result, however, was productive only of disagreeable uncertainties, as Georges Cadoudal and Pichegru appeared very faithful to the cause of the prince, but Moreau remained undecided and gave to suspect that he was biassed by considerations of his own interest."

Polignac (Julius) being summoned to declare what were the instructions which were given to him when he left England, replied "that none had been given to him, but that he could not deny that he heard something transpire concerning a change in the government." He allowed that two or three months after his departure, the ci-devant count d'Artois had spoken to him of some changes which were to take place in the government of France. He allowed that he had seen Georges in Paris, near St. Palagie. He said that they had conversed together on the manner in which the king was to be recalled. He had asked him what was their position? to which Georges replied that it was good. That it appeared both to him and his brother that the project intended to be carried into execution was not so noble a one as they naturally expected, they had talked to each other of retiring into Holland.

Being requested to explain the motive of his fears, he replied that he suspected instead of fulfilling any mission whatever relative to a change of government, it was intended to act against one individual, and that it was the first consul whom the party of Georges proposed to attack. He added that Pichegru had informed him that Moreau would not do any thing for the Bourbons, that they could not find out his intentions.

The confident of the ci-devant count d'Artois, the ex-marquis Riviere, declared on the 16th Ventose, "that he came to Paris in order to assure himself of the state of things, and of the political situation of the interior of the republic, for the information of the princes who would have judged from his observations, whether it was their interest to return to England. That in general he had seen in France a considerable portion of egotism and apathy, together with a great desire of preserving tranquility.

Royer, otherwise Loyleau, made no formal declaration concerning the conspiracy, before the examining magistrates, but many gens d'armes d'elite deposed, that on the first Germinal, being on guard over him, they heard him say, that had not the wind been unfavorable, some of the ci-devant princes of the blood who were on board a frigate hovering off the coast of Dieppe, would have landed; and that if a delay of only eight days had taken place the plan would have been executed; that after different explanations, he confessed he knew the three principal chiefs of the conspiracy were Moreau, Pichegru and Georges; that their intention was not to do any evil to the soldiery; that the first consul was to have been carried off and conducted to England, and the pretender, Louis XVIII, placed on the throne; that he Royer was one of the conspirators; that he had a coat made for the purpose, and had given thirty-five louis for a horse, Pichegru and Moreau were made use of to make sure of the armies, and that upon some reflexions concerning Moreau, he exclaimed; Pshaw pshaw! Moreau was never a republican."

Louis Picot declared on the 24th last Pluviose, that "the chiefs had drawn lots who should attack the first consul; that their intention was to carry him off whilst he was on his road to Boulogne, to assassinate him whilst presenting a petition to him at the parade, or as he was going to the theatre; that it was for that purpose they had uniforms made; that there were light horse uniforms blue, that there were likewise hussars uniforms, green cockade, hats, with silver buttons and loops." The same day he said, "that the chiefs had frequently repeated before him, how sorry they were that the princes had included Moreau in the affair."

Roland on an examination on the 28th of last Pluviose, deposed as follows:

"I returned home about ten in the evening, the day on which Pichegru went in my cabriolet, for the purpose of having a conference with Moreau.

"Pichegru, on his return, gave me to understand that his projects were very different from those I imagined him to entertain. He told me that he had seen the princes in England, at whose desire he had made certain overtures to Moreau; that he had conversed with the latter concerning them, but that not coinciding in opinion he intreated me to call on him the next day, in order to have from him a categorical reply, whether he would conduct a royalist movement; or otherwise, if with those that acted with him he would engage to deliver up the authority, with which he should be invested, into legitimate hands as soon as he could.

"On the following day then, I had to make the famous overture to Moreau which I dared no longer refuse; I hoped, I knew not why, that this general would draw me out of my embarrassment. This is pretty near what he said to me: I cannot put myself at the head of any movement in favor of the Bourbons, they have conducted themselves so ill, that such a trial would never succeed. If Pichegru will act differently in which case I have told him the consul and governor of Paris must disappear, I think I have a party strong enough in the Senate to enable me to obtain the authority; I will then instantly employ it to screen him and his friends, after which public opinion must dictate what shall be necessary to be done, but I will not engage myself to any thing in writing. He told me likewise at the conference, that since the first overture of Pichegru, he had spoken of it to many of his friends."

Lajolais declared amongst other things, that on the 27th last Pluvoise, Pichegru returning from the last rendezvous with Moreau, appeared to be discontented, and upon opening his mind a little contrary to his usual custom, said, "It appears to me too that S——l has likewise got ambition and wishes to reign. Well! I wish him much success; but in my opinion, he is not capable of governing France for two months."

He added that, "As to Georges, his end appeared to him to be the pure and simple re-establishment of royalty in France. That it was for the sake of bringing that event about he had quitted London, more than six months since; that in order to succeed in his views, he wished after having assassinated the First Consul, to massacre all those who might oppose his intentions; that he had a number of persons at his service in Paris, Picardy, and elsewhere; that he had a portmanteau filled with gold, upon which he and his trusty associates reckoned for the execution of the plan; that this pormanteau had been buried in the garden of a house at Chaillot; that it was not found when search was made for it; but that it had been carried off two days afterwards."

Gen. Moreau acknowledged in an examination before the grand judge, minister of justice, on the 29th last Pluvoise, that some months had passed over, since Fresnieres told him that a person who pretended to know him in the army, but with whom he was unacquainted, had entreated Fresnieres to ask Moreau, whether seeing the oblivion and dereliction in which the government had left him, he would not enter into an engagement with the French princes, to serve them on the first change which might take place in the government.

On the 9th Germinal, he confessed that Pichegru was at his house and spoke with him concerning the princes and the chances which a descent in England would present. In a letter to the First Consul, dated from the Temple, on the 17th Ventose, after having spoke of Pichegru, he thus continues:

"During the two first campaigns in Germany and since the peace, distant overtures have been made to me, to know whether it were possible for me to enter into relation with the French princes, but I thought this so ridiculous that I even made no reply. With regard to the present I can equally affirm to you, that I am far from having borne the least share in it, &c. I repeat to you, general, whatever proposal may have been made to me, I repulsed it as in opposition to my opinions, and because I looked upon it as the most egregious folly; when the chance of a descent in England was represented to me as favorable to a change of government, I replied that the Senate was the authority to which all Frenchmen would not fail to have recourse in case of trouble, and that I should be the first to submit to its orders. Such overtures made to me, a solitary individual, wishing to keep up no kind of relation either with the army, of which nine tenths had served under my orders or with any authority whatever, could only demand a refusal or my part: an information was too repugnant to my character, almost always judged with severity, it becomes odious and stamps him with reprobation who has been guilty of it, towards those to whom gratitude is owing, or with whom we may have formerly lived on terms of friendship."

The commissary of government then established by a multitude of facts and witnesses, that the end of the conspiracy was the assassination of the First Consul. He proved equally by other facts and by the authentic correspondence of Mr. Drake, that the English government *is the main spring of it.* He afterwards proceeds to the proof of the third point, viz: that all the individuals comprised in the act of accusation are authors or accomplices of the conspiracy or guilty of having concealed the conspirators.

Extract from the act of accusation against general Moreau.

General Moreau at the head of the army of the Rhine, could not be silent on the discovery of the proofs that Pichegru was the chief of a conspiracy, without rendering himself guilty of the crime of high treason—Nevertheless, four months and a half elapsed before he said any thing concerning this discovery, and he only spoke of it at the moment when he knew the directory had torn off the mask from that conspirator, and his transportation was decided on. If after the 18th Fructidor, Moreau denounced Pichegru, it was only to turn aside suspicion that would have ruined himself without saving his friend.

In a proclamation of the 23d to the army of the Rhine and Moselle he expresses himself in these words:

"It is but too true that Pichegru has betrayed the confidence of all France. I informed one of the members of the directory, on the 17th instant, that a correspondence with Conde, and other agents of the pretender had fallen into my hands, which leave no doubt of his treason."

"In his letter to the directory; dated 27th Vendemaire, year 7, when speaking of Pichegru, he says: "We were friends as long as we defended the same cause, but we ceased to be so, when I had proofs that he was the enemy of the French republic.

He ought then only to have possessed sentiments of horror towards Pichegru, as Pichegru on his side should only have looked on him with hatred. From that moment an insurmountable barrier ought to have seperated them for ever. If it be proved however, in spite of these truths that their reconciliation was sealed, that these two men had certain go-betweens to communicate from London to Paris and from Paris to London; and that themselves held conferences together at Paris, we may assert without hesitation, that the extraordinary cause for this violation of the laws of honor could only originate in a sacrilegious compact formed between them in order that a conspiracy might succeed.—Irresistible proofs exist of their reconciliation, correspondence, and conferences.

Lajollais declared on the 25th Pluviose, that he knew by means of a common friend (the Abbe David) that Pichegru and Moreau, for a long time divided, were at length reconciled.—Moreau proved his sincerity in having nothing more to do with Pichegru, when before the 14th Messidor, year 10, in speaking of him, he said in a letter;—Besides citizen, his situation affects me very much, and I shall always seize with pleasure the occasion of being useful to