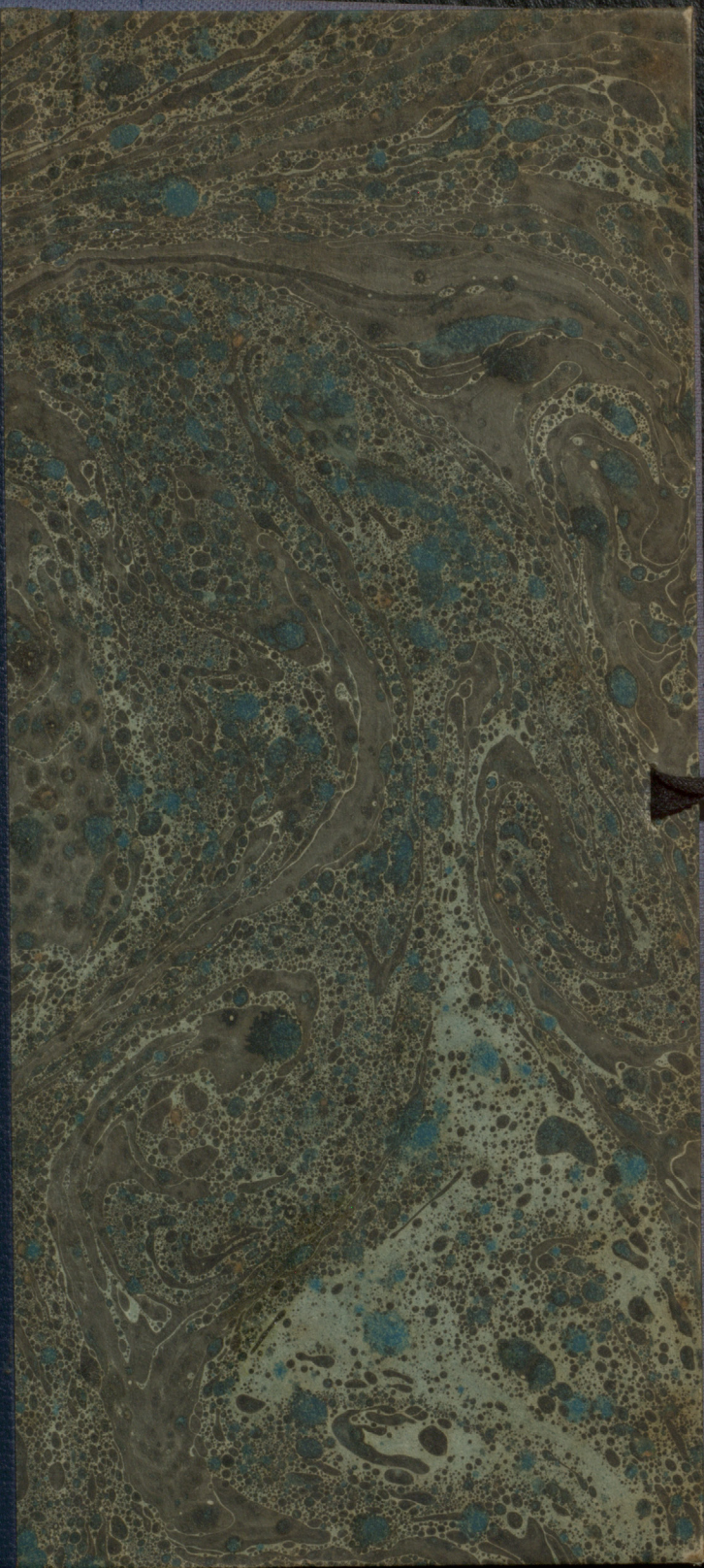


REPLY OF  
SARRAZIN TO  
CLARKE

1810





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REPLY  
OF  
GENERAL SARRAZIN  
TO  
THE NARRATIVE  
MADE  
*BY GENERAL CLARKE,*  
MINISTER OF WAR,  
TO  
GENERAL BONAPARTE.

---

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,  
By R. Juigné, 17, Margaret-St. Cavendish-Sq.  
AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.

1810.



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REPLY, &c.

*General Sarrazin to General Bonaparte.*

London, July 21st, 1810.

GENERAL,

I HAVE perused, with equal astonishment and attention, a Narrative respecting myself, which was given in the *Moniteur* of the 4th of this month.

You quote only my Memorial of 13th or 23d *Frimaire*; but I have addressed no less than twenty to you; the last, dated from the camp at Boulogne, August 27th, 1809, which contains fourteen pages, whereas this which you have quoted has only four pages.

Since you broke me with the Army of Italy on being only suspected, why did you restore me with the Army of Brest? If we would obtain credit, we must at least be consistent, and preserve an appearance of truth.

Whoever shall read your Narrative, and reflect



upon what he has read, will discover, in the tone of indignation with which you speak, *your mortification on my having had the good fortune to escape from your Bastiles.*

You have appealed to my twenty-first and last Memorial: I beg you to read it throughout—sooner or later, truth will get the better of imposture.

On the 18th of June you had given General Clarke no orders to make any report to you respecting me; on the 2d of July you learned that I was in London, busy in unmasking your designs. You thereupon dictated to your Secretary, what you believed would do me hurt, and you made General Clarke sign it with his name. The whole world knows, that your ministers are simply but so many puppets, not even excepting General Berthier himself.

Having procured my discharge from the regiment of the Colonel-General of Dragoons, I was appointed governor to a young nobleman, the Count de Verdun, with whom I remained in that capacity for the space of three years. In 1790, I accepted the office of Mathematical Professor in the royal military school of Sorize, and had the care of three sons of the Prince de Bethune, as their private tutor.

Having joined the Army of the North, in 1792, I acted as volunteer in the first engagements. I was appointed to the artillery-school at Châlons, a can-



didate for promotion. The taking of Verdun, and the King of Prussia's approach, occasioned a battalion to be raised, to which I was appointed Adjutant-Major, and in which Mr. Demarsais, now a Colonel of Artillery, was obliged to serve as a volunteer. This officer will certify this fact, of which you seem to have your doubts.

Independant companies have always been attached to the troops of the line; the officers were nominated by the government, and not as you say by a majority of voices.

General Houchard, commanding the Army of the Moselle, had a nephew whom he wished to establish; my company was a fine one; the nobles were dismissed from the army; Houchard would insist that I was the son of the Count de Sarrazin, an emigrant, who was his Colonel, and that I was very like my father. It was in vain that I declared myself to be a peasant's son; so I was obliged to serve as a private soldier in the Army of La Vendée.

Being appointed by General Marceau, in November, 1793, as his Secretary, I put in order the notes of General Kleber, his particular friend, relating to the siege of Mentz and the war of La Vendée. It was by the direction of these two Generals that I first set about my work, intituled, "*Instructions for Troops during a Campaign.*"

Having followed General Marceau to the Army of Flanders, in April, 1794, I was present at the battle of Fleurus, which was gained, as I have proved in



my observations, by the resolution and foresight of General Soult.

Being appointed to the Corps of Engineers, I was employed by General Jourdan to make the junction of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and the Moselle. In the attack of Coblenz, I succeeded in carrying the redoubts which covered the bridge of the Moselle.

At the siege of Maestrecht I was appointed Adjutant-General, Chief of Battalion, and Chief of Brigade at the blockade of Luxembourg. I was appointed to escort the garrison of this place with Marshal Bender, eighty-four years of age, as far as the Rhine, and I have the Marshal's commendation of my attention to him.

Employed on the left wing of General Kleber's army, I was engaged to make the preparations for the first crossing of the Rhine, which took place in September, 1795. The army bore upon the Maine, from whence it was driven by General Clairfait, who then forced the lines at Mentz.

I was with the right wing of the army during the campaign of Hunsruck. I made the campaign of Germany with General Bernadotte, as the chief officer of his staff, when Prince Charles defeated Jourdan in August, 1796, and forced him to retreat to the Rhine. At this time it was that General Moreau effected the retreat so deservedly admired, and that you made your first campaign in Italy.

Bernadotte's division left Coblenz in December,



1796, and joined your army in March, 1797. Appointed Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, I made the campaign of Vienna in that capacity. Being recalled by General Bernadotte to my former situation at the head of his staff, after the preliminaries of Léoben, you charged me with the commission of paying the honours due to the Count of Cobentzel, the Marquis de Gallo, the Count de Merfeld, and the General Clarke, as Plenipotentiaries of the treaty of Campo Formio.

You expressed yourself well pleased with the manuscript copy of "*Instructions for Troops during a Campaign,*" which I had sent you at Passeriano, in July 1797.

It being intended that I should make one to accompany the embassy to Vienna, and being come to Paris to proceed on my diplomatic mission, you gave me a good reception, and proposed to me to accompany you to Egypt; but on my refusal to leave Bernadotte, you insinuated to the Directory, that *a Republic ought to have no gentlemen following their Ambassadors*; and I was sent off to the Army of England, commanded by General Desaix.

Being returned to France, after having been taken prisoner in Ireland, I was employed with the Army of Italy. General Joubert sent me with eight battalions to the Army of Rome, commanded by General Championnet, and afterwards by General Macdonald. After the retreat of Naples, this army joined that of Italy at Genoa, then commanded



by General Moreau. Government sent me out letters of service for the Army of Switzerland, commanded by General Massena.

At Paris, on my way, General Bernadotte, then a Minister, gave me the office of the Marches of Troops in the War Department, and afterwards that of the Appointments. You were still in Egypt. It was at that time intended to overthrow the Directory and appoint three Consuls; Jourdan, Augereau, and Bernadotte were the Generals named; I was to have been appointed the War Minister. Acting upon the information I received from Bernadotte, and thinking that my obligations to him required of me to extricate him from so dangerous a step, I acquainted him with all that was doing by the Directors Sieyes and Barras, who set the machines of the jacobins to work.

In order to requite my zeal, the Directory appointed me Ambassador to Holland, but I refused to accept of this embassy, being attached to the army by taste and inclination.

On your return from Egypt, you received me with transports of joy. You advised me not to give in my resignation, and you told me you would in a little time appoint me General of a Division. I was your fellow labourer on the 18th Brumaire, (November) 1799. Bernadotte, who had refused you his assistance, and who was near running you through the body, when you first proposed your designs to him, had retired to my estate in the coun-



try, near Paris. You employed me to visit him, to pacify him, and to bring him back to his true interests. You may remember that it was at this very time that I presented you, and Madame Bonaparte, as well as nearly the whole of your family, with some very valuable cameos, which were accepted of, and gave great satisfaction. My delicacy would never have permitted me to have declared this circumstance, if you had not forced me, by your infamous narrative, to the necessity of shewing the footing of intimacy I was once upon with you.

In December, 1799, being with the army of the Rhine, commanded by General Moreau, I had the command of General Ney's division, he being absent on leave.

General Bernadotte having the command of the Army of the Coasts, you gave me orders in April, 1800, to repair to that General, who intrusted me with the command of the Camp of St. Renan, near Brest: I had with the troops under my command two thousand Spaniards, landed from the fleet under the command of Admiral Gravina, which lay in the road of Brest.

In August, 1800, General Murat had the command of ten thousand grenadiers, part of the camp of Amiens. You ordered me to go there to discipline them, a duty which the General was incapable of performing. In October, there was a plot to set the Opera House on fire, and to assassinate you in the midst of the confusion. In thirty hours, I



marched thirty leagues with these grenadiers. You were as much astonished as you were pleased with this forced march: Murat was with you at Paris at this time.

You reviewed these troops near Versailles; you overwhelmed me with compliments upon the occasion, and you had not less than sixty general officers with you at the time. It is certain that the grenadiers belonging to the marine, who had been only twenty days on shore, exercised as well as if they had been veterans.

During our stay at Versailles, I often went and mounted guard at Malmaison. You cannot have forgot the circumstance of a ladder having been discovered, fixed up against one of the windows of your apartments. The discovery is noted in my observations.

Having joined the Army of Italy with these grenadiers, it was a matter of astonishment to this army to see my troops in such good order, after a march over the Alps in the midst of winter, for it happened in December, 1800. They were exercised in presence of General Murat in the great square of Milan. I frankly replied to the compliments paid me on the occasion, that *the appearance of these men was the result of six months of labour and fatigue.* Murat, animated by the meanest kind of jealousy, observed, with a shew of great spite, *that he would furnish me with labour and fatigue for six other months.* Accordingly he took



the grenadiers from me, and gave me two regiments of new raised men. I remonstrated against this arbitrary proceeding, but to no purpose; I spoke to him with the freedom of an old fellow collegian, in the presence of his two Aides de Camp, the Colonels Lagrange and Beaumont. He turned a deaf ear to my complaints, which usage has been since returned to him in Egypt by the General Lannes, to the knowledge of the whole army.

I returned to France on account of my health; and had been at my country seat about a month, when General Berthier acquainted me that I might soon expect fresh orders.

You broke me; and in so doing you did well; it was my duty to obey, to make my representations to you, and wait your determination. This error, the only one you can lay to my charge, as committed during the whole course of my military career, was occasioned by the persuasion you had wrought in me, that you gave me the preference to Murat, allowance being made for relationship.

I have never solicited to resign; I have denounced no one person; my conduct has been generous and open, and by no means insidious and doubtful. You have endeavoured to excuse the dastardly and ungenerous behaviour of your brother-in-law; you have used means that were very base. If there had been any denunciation, you would not have failed to mention the date, and to name the persons so denounced. Falsehood is a certain characteristic of



degradation—you will find by my observations that this is not your first attempt.

I passed the time I was unemployed with the army, which continued for sixteen months, in the perusal of my military books. I furnished many articles to the Editor of the "*Young Officer's Guide*;" I signed the act of continuation for life of your Consulship; I asked permission to go into the Dutch service; you consented to it; but when I waited upon the Ambassador, Schimmelpenninck, at Paris, I discovered from his embarrassment that you had given him orders to make me this answer, that "*he would write to his government, but that it would take a considerable time.*" General Bernadotte can relate to you a very delicate scene concerning you, which took place betwixt him and me respecting this license; you will, moreover, find it in my observations.

When I set off to join the Army of St. Domingo, General Berthier assured me that I should find my commission as General of Division with it. General Rochambeau, of whom I enquired concerning it, laughed very much at my credulity.

I signed your appointment as Emperor; I was one of the Generals present when Murat made his Proclamation speech to you at the Thuilleries, I recollect well all that the Generals Massena, Augereau, Macdonald, Bernadotte, &c. said to you, as well as your answers. You will find them very exactly related in my observations.



I never solicited to serve with Augereau; I had very good reasons for despising that man, who disgraces the general's uniform, and whose stupidity and greediness for plunder constitute him a true leader of banditti. Do you recollect that General Bernadotte asked you to allow me to be at the head of his staff with the Army of Hanover, and that you replied to him, in my presence: "*General Sarrazin has been in Ireland; I would have him return thither?*" It is possible that I may return there; but it shall be to put the brave Irish on their guard against your perfidious insinuations, and to advise them to be faithful to their own government, lest they meet with the same unhappy fate as has befallen France, which you have had the cruel address of forming into one vast prison.

What you say concerning my conduct with the Army of Brest is of very little importance. What probability is there that you would have suffered me to be with that army, if I had accused forty Generals, and forty land and sea officers settled in that place? General Lamarque, now with the Army of Naples, will inform you whether I was deficient in point of courage, or the author of that false report which you mention. Your spies are known; there were two of them with the Army of Brest. They often suggested to me the measure of sending my Memorials to the Minister of the General Police; but I corresponded with you for the benefit



of my troops and the good of the service, as the Prussian generals did with Frederick the Great.

As you have made mention of this Memorial, you should have mentioned others, and particularly my Dissertation of the 11th Frimaire, which is an analysis of all the good *you have ever done*. I therein speak warmly against the English government; but in your opinion I express myself too favourably of the nation, which I stile *brave and virtuous*; and particularly when I speak of the English constitution of government, and call it *immortal and wise*. You have made no mention of it, because you know all that is said against a government is but a form of expression, allowable in time of war; whilst the praise of a people who are enemies can only proceed from the sentiment of the heart.

I never had any dispute with General Heudelet. You were displeas'd at my writing to the King of Prussia on the 23d of June, 1806, three months before the battle of Jena. This Monarch, to whom I transmitted my Dissertation of the eleventh *Frimaire*, condescended to send me an answer, dated the 3d of July following, in his own hand. You were jealous of my connexions with Prince Lewis of Wurtemberg, general in the Russian service, and uncle of the Emperor Alexander. I resided with this Prince for three months at the Castle of Weilbourg, belonging to the Prince of Nassau, his brother-in-law. I commanded the second divi-



sion of Augereau's corps. In Germany, as well as at Brest, I made you acquainted with the thieves and marauders, whose actions were beyond my controul, and equally derogatory to the good of my troops, and the justice due to the inhabitants of such countries as were under my command.

In October, 1806, I was employed in the 24th division, under General Chambarthac; I commanded in the department of the Scheldt at Ghent; the Prefect was a robber, and you deprived him of his office.

In June, 1807, you employed me with the Army of Antwerp, commanded by General Ferino. I had under me the young Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with his regiment.

In the month of August, of the same year, you employed me in the sixteenth military division, commanded by General Morlot, and afterwards by General Vandamme; it was but just in me to oppose the iniquity of the Prefect, Mr. Chauvelin, formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who caused double the number of conscripts to be levied, which the department was bound to furnish. You removed me, and you continued that officer at Bruges, in the department of Lys, contrary to the advice of General Vandamme, who was the Commandant of the 16th Division. General Chambarthac never commanded the 16th Division. The Public can only excuse the falsities, mistakes and absurdities of your Narrative, by imputing them to the



flurry into which the accident of the first of July, at the hotel of the Austrian Ambassador, must necessarily have thrown you into; and what the more confirms me in this opinion, is, that this Narrative is dated on the 2d of July.

Stationed on the island of Cadsand, I then began to detest you\*. All I did was out of regard for

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\* *Copy of a Letter from General Sarrazin to his Uncle, Mr. Fischer, a Merchant in Leeds.*

MOST HONOURED UNCLE:

As the letter attributed to Madame Sarrazin must have alarmed you, I hasten to write to you, in order to tranquillize you with regard to the fate of my spouse.

Previous to my departure from Boulogne, I took care to make a *solid* provision for her support, and remitted her a year's allowance in advance. I cannot give you farther information on this head at the present moment.

Madame Sarrazin is in possession of her family property, which I never touched. A well-furnished house and wardrobe, a number of jewels, and other valuables, completely attest the sincerity of my attentions, and my attachment for her and my son.

Bonaparte may confiscate what I have left at Boulogne; Madame Sarrazin, I assure you, does not stand in need of it.

I challenge Bonaparte to publish the letters written to my son. Bonaparte wishes to get that child within his grasp. This is the object of the letter, which was either fabricated, or extorted by the violence of his agents from Madame Sarrazin; an excellent, but delicate and timid woman.

Bonaparte makes my wife say, that I have been deranged these seven years. He represents her as a native of Switzer-



the troops. I established an hospital in an empty house ; complaint was made of this circumstance,

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land, though he perfectly well knows that she is an English woman, having been born at Exeter.

My reply to Bonaparte will not appear until the 6th of August, in consequence of a delay in the printing. I shall take care to send you a copy of it. The following fact, which is not stated in it, will furnish you with a key to the hatred which Bonaparte bears towards me.

Ten years ago, Madame Murat proposed to me to do as so many other Generals had done, who had dismissed the wives they had married in foreign countries, for the purpose of espousing French ladies. This was at a grand dinner which she gave, followed by a ball. *Madame Campan, according to public rumour, Bonaparte's mistress of the revels, was there, with a number of the most fascinating of her nymphs.* I answered that I was an honest man, and would keep my wife. On my return from St. Domingo, whither I was sent only in the expectation that I should there find my grave, I was coldly received, and given to understand, that the religion, as well as the education of Madame Sarrazin, prevented her being received at Court. Madame Murat also refused to receive her. My spouse signified a wish to visit her parents, who reside in Switzerland ; and Bonaparte having ordered me to set off, to take the command in the isle of Cadsand—to direct her to join me, would have been to sacrifice both her and my son to a climate much more pestilential than that of the isle of Walcheren. From that moment I adopted the resolution to quit the service of Bonaparte, and formed such arrangements as to make their fate independent of mine. But for my wishes to accomplish this object, I should have been in England upwards of a year ago.

What enrages Bonaparte against me is, that he cannot



and on the foundation of this complaint, you sent me to the camp at Boulogne, where I remained fifteen months. You had your private reasons, which will be known some time hence; I saw them in your eyes when you reviewed at Boulogne, on the 25th

tell the public I am a coward, a plunderer, or a blockhead. My remarks will prove to him that I am neither a madman, nor a bad husband.

Though my father-in-law, in consequence of his losses in trade, has been able to give me only half the dowry promised me, I am not, on that account, the less faithful to my engagements.

*Neither policy, nor the desire of riches, shall ever make me seek for a divorce.*

As Bonaparte causes all letters to be opened, it was requisite that my correspondence should, in every respect, be so conducted, as not only to occasion no suspicion, but also to dissipate such as might be occasioned by malice or indiscretion. I know that Bonaparte is no less cunning than he is wicked. I had to regulate my actions and my writings accordingly. He has been my dupe; and it is the mortification he feels on that score, no less than his fear of seeing himself completely exposed, in consequence of the knowledge which I have had these fifteen years of all that has passed in the interior of his family, which has been the cause of the ridiculous reports he has published respecting me.

Until I can have the pleasure of seeing you and your family, I beg you will accept the homage of my sincere devotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) SARRAZIN.



of May. Fouché would not put me under an arrest because you only went upon suspicion. *You ordered him to walk about Rome*, and you appointed as his successor one Savary, a man as ready to execute all your orders, as he was to strangle Pichegru. If I had staid only four and twenty hours longer in Boulogne, you must own, that I should have been consigned to a dungeon at Vincennes, or to the ditches of that castle, as was the truly unfortunate Duke d'Enghien!!!

I have constantly lived in the greatest harmony with general officers and public administrators, that were creditable.

I have commanded, or have been known to all the regiments that form the French army; all of which esteem and value me. I have levied no contributions but in the country about Naples, by order of General Macdonald, for the supply of the military chest.

I am well acquainted with Germany, Italy, and France; all the places of strength, and nearly the whole coast from the Scheldt to Trieste.

The entire substance of this Narrative is supported by eighty four official documents, which are deposited in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in London. I shall now produce only fifteen, of different dates; the remaining documents, under the hands of Rochambeau, Berthier, Macdonald, Bernadotte, Murat, and others, will be printed with my observations;



wherein, I beg leave to assure you, you will find some very striking details, the remembrance of which, and with some reason, you have nearly lost.

When I quitted France, I acted consistently with my obligation to honor; when you qualified this use of the rights of man with the odious term of *cowardly desertion*, you judged of my conduct according to your own, when you left Egypt.

I gave you my oath of fidelity; you swore to make justice the principle of your government; you were the first to violate your oath, and you have released me from all engagements with respect to yourself.

On the first favourable opportunity, and the time is not distant, the whole army and all France will shew you, that *a tyrant cannot become so through perjury, without meeting his merited punishment.*

I shall end with using the same address to you as the Tribune Flavius used to the Emperor Nero: *Nec tibi quisquam militum fidelior fuit, quamdiu amari meruisti; odisse cepi quando injustus erga commilitones, tyrannus Galliae, incendiarius Hispaniae, &c. &c. &c. extitisti.*

SARRAZIN.



## EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO

**GENERAL SARRAZIN.***General Marceau to Sarrazin.*Rennis, the 19th Pluoise,  
(2d Feb.) 1794.

I SET off to-morrow for Paris; I send you an order to repair to Chartres; my brother will be there to instal you. At last, my dear Sarrazin, we shall be together, and that not to part again very soon. Do the best you can; consult General Kleber, and set off as soon as you are able. Farewell, be careful of your health, and rely on my friendship.

(Signed) MARCEAU.

*Gillet, Representative of the People, with the  
Army of the Sambre and Meuse.*

Head-Quarters at Peetersheim, near Maestrecht,  
the 6th Brumaire (3d Oct.) 1794.

BEING desirous to acknowledge the courage and military talents, which the Citizen Sarrazin, at-



tached to the Corps of Engineers, has shewn on different expeditions, wherein he has been employed by General Marceau, particularly in the expedition of Coblentz, I have appointed him Adjutant-General, Chief of Battalion, in the room of Adjutant-General Klein, promoted to the rank of General of Brigade.

(Signed) GILLET.

*Committee of Public Safety—War Section.*

Extract from the Register of Resolutions of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, 18th Brumaire, year 3, (3d November,) 1794.

THE Committee of Public Safety resolve, that Sarrazin, attached to the Engineers, shall be appointed Adjutant-General, Chief of Battalion, to the Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

The Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

(Signed) DELMAS, CAMBACERES,  
CARNOT, GUYTON,  
FOURCROY, and  
MERLIN DE DOUAL, RICHARD.



*The General of Division Kleber to the Adjutant-General Sarrazin.*

Cologne, the 25th Brumaire,  
(November) 1794.

COME and see me, my dear Sarrazin, and come as soon as possible. Your business cannot be very urgent at Bonn. You have no Countess there, and you are not fond of hunting. Bring with you the notes upon La Vendée.

(Signed) KLEBER.

*General Bernadotte to Adjutant-General Sarrazin.*

Paris, 18th Fructidor,  
(5th Sept.) 1797.

I WRITE to you in haste, my dear Sarrazin, to acquaint you that a new royal conspiracy was on the point of breaking out, had it not been discovered by the majority of the Directory, who were near being murdered. Pichegru, Villot, Villaret, Joyeuse, Rovère, are under arrest. All is going on well. The Directory has proclaimed the punishment of death to any one who shall cry, *Long live the King*; or, *The Constitution of 93*. This



proves the wisdom and justice of the measures used. All the people cry, *Long live the Republic*, and so do I.

Your friend,

(Signed) BERNADOTTE.

Vienna, the 7th Ventose,  
(6th March,) 1798.

MY DEAR SARRAZIN,

I HAVE been expecting to hear from you for a long time. You know what we agreed on; you must give me different notions on your arrival at Paris. I am sorry you cannot go upon the embassy. Real friendship.

(Signed) BERNADOTTE.

*Macdonald, General in Chief of the Army of  
Naples, to General of Brigade Sarrazin.*

Genoa, the 29th Messidor,  
(7th July) 1798.

It is with regret, my dear General, that I perceive the army must be deprived of your services for some



time. Never did the Republic stand in more need of good officers with its armies, and you are one of the most distinguished amongst them. Hasten then the cure of that honourable wound which you received the 30th Prairéal, and return to your friends, who esteem you as much as they admire your military talents. Salut et amitié.

(Signed) MACDONALD.

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*War Department.—Secretary's Office.*

Paris, the 10th Fructidor,  
(7th Aug.) 1799.

THE Minister of War deposes the General of Brigade, Sarrazin, to take upon him the office of superintending the motions of this department.

(Signed) BERNADOTTE.

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*Lieutenant-General Joachim Murat, commanding in chief the camp of grenadiers, to General of Brigade Sarrazin.*

Head-Quarters at Paris, the 20th Fructidor,  
(8th Sept.) 1800.

I HAVE received, my dear General, your letter of the 16th inst. and have communicated it to the Chief Consul. He, as well as myself, is perfectly



satisfied with your zeal in the discipline of the soldiers. I recommend to you putting in public orders, that I am well pleased with the good order that prevails in the camp, and I shall soon have the pleasure of confirming the same by word of mouth. Salut amical.

(Signed) MURAT.

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*The Minister of War to General Sarrazin.*

Paris, the 28th Frimaire,  
(9th Dec.) 1800.

ALTHOUGH, my dear General, it is consistent with my office to blame your method of getting shoes, so necessary for your men, I approve of the measure, and should have done the same in your place. I am only sorry that it is necessary to justify your conduct.

I am sensible, as is the First Consul, how well you deserve praise for, and confidence in the services you are performing.

Receive the assurance of my real attachment.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BERTHIER.



*The Commander in Chief to General Sarrazin.*

Head-Quarters at Port-au-Prince, the 19th  
Germinal, (11th April), 1803.

I HAVE the honour of making a reply to your request of leave to return to France, to which, though I will not oppose it, I cannot consent without regret. The situation of the colony, in which you serve with so much credit, during this painful and difficult war, is a motive for my wishes to keep you with the Army of St. Domingo.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) **ROCHAMBEAU.**

*Parade, Chief of the Administration, Sub-Colonial  
Prefect, to General Sarrazin.*

Port-au-Prince, the 29th Thermidor,  
11th August 1803.

It is with regret, Citizen General, that I see you are on the point of leaving this colony. Your benevolent regulations in favour of the inhabitants, and the pains I have observed you take to alleviate the weight of their sufferings, will ever secure you their acknowledgments. On my part, accept the homage



due to that devotion, and the sentiments of esteem and respectful consideration, which you have inspired me with. I have the honour to salute you with respect.

(Signed) PARADE.

*General Vandamme to General Sarrazin.*

Head-Quarters at Boulogne,

20th November, 1808.

A LETTER from his Excellency the Minister of War, informs me, this day, that you are superseded in the command of the Department of Lys. This intelligence gives me great concern, as it discovers that the intrigues and dark designs of your enemies unite in producing this new disposition. I ought to repeat to you *that I look upon the Isle of Cadsand as a post of great importance.*

I beg you then, earnestly, not to be cast down by these circumstances, however mortifying they may be to you. I hope you will instantly join the 16th Division. You will there find me ready to give you proofs of the sincere attachment I have ever professed to you.

The General commanding in chief the camp at Boulogne, and the 16th Military Division.

(Signed) VANDAMME.



Head-Quarters at Heidenheim,  
the 8th April, 1809.

I HAVE long waited for an answer to the letter I wrote to you. It has at length arrived, but too late. I might, whilst I was at Paris, have asked his Imperial and Royal Majesty to have you at the head of my staff, and I regret not having known your determination sooner, as it would have been very agreeable to me to have you about me.

I expect you to visit Admiral Lacrosse often. He is one of my good friends, and I shall learn with pleasure that you are on good terms with him.

The General commanding in chief the troops of his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg.

(Signed) VANDAMME.

*General of Division, Saint Sulpice, Count of the Empire, Colonel of Dragoons of the Imperial Guard, to General Sarrazin.*

Paris, 26th Jan. 1810.

I HAVE received, General, the letter you did me the honour to write. I am very sorry to find you are unemployed, contrary to your abilities and inclina-



tions. You must hope for better times in future ; for certainly his Majesty, who has always shewn his regard for brave soldiers, will at last do you justice. Have patience, General, and above all, a little philosophy : in this world we have much need of both.

Accept, General, the assurance, &c.

Your Comrade,

(Signed) SAINT SULPICE.

FINIS.



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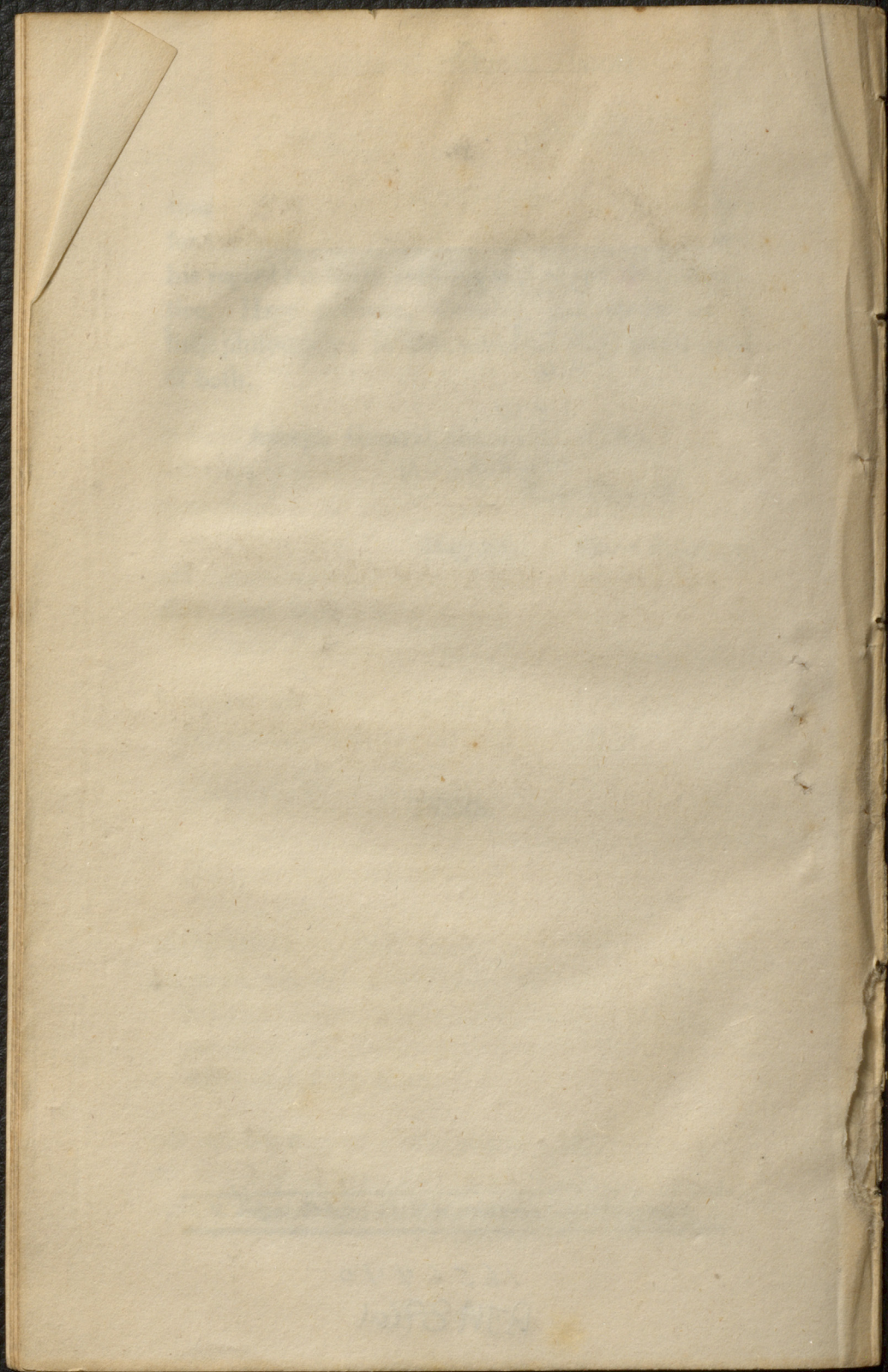
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