taking a moderate position in the sentencing of Louis XVI in the Convention Nationale.\(^1\) He recounts his exchange with Robespierre, who chastised him: "One does not accept a place as representative when one does not have the courage to fill it." The reply: "You will see that I will have that courage; because I am going to vote the appeal to the people, beside you, and despite your lesson." He writes, "And I did it."\(^2\)

When the Bourbon Restoration came in 1814-1815 (with the 100-day Napoleonic interlude), it became practical to present oneself as counter-revolutionary and more dangerous to count revolutionary service. Thus, Jacques Alexis Thuriot de la Rosière, regicide, sometime member of the Committee of Public Safety, and the man who presided over the Convention on 9 Thermidor, tried to claim that he had been maligned and was really a defender of the royal family.\(^3\) His letter of 6 March 1815, right before the 100 Days threw things into uncertainty, responded to an ordinance of 15 February concerning his eligibility for a retirement pension. He launched into his life history: born in Sézanne, Marne, 1 May 1753, lawyer in the Parlement de Paris since 9 July 1778, judge in the district tribunal, service in the Legislative Assembly, Convention, etc.

\(^1\) He favors banishment over execution. “Mon opinion sur le jugement de Louis XVI” (1792), BNF: 8-LB41-252.
\(^3\) AN BB25 36.