

of the so-called Republican Commons, has undergone a like fate.

Alexander Marie la Roque, physician, and victor Hyacinte la Roque, captain of a man of war, have been guillotined.

The Convention has decreed, that the accused who are of rank, should be delivered over to the Revolutionary Tribunal. They are the following—Dietriche, ex-mayor of Strasbourg, Custine, jun. Biron, Barthelemy, Mace, Quetneau, all ex-generals of the army in La Vendee, La Vergne, who commanded at Longwy, before the capture of that city, is also amongst the number of the accused.

Letter of Garrier from Nantes—“The affair of Mans was so bloody, that from the city as far as Laval the ground was covered with the dead bodies.

The Rebels who had passed the Loire, have nearly all been killed on the shore. Not one of them escaped without the permission of General Moulin, who made free to give passports to a number of rebels—this general is now arrested, and his place given to another.

At Ancenys, and at Nirot, the Royalists have all been massacred, and several pieces of cannon were taken.

The brothers La Roche Saquein were killed in passing the Loire.

The prisoners are so numerous, that the guillotine is not sufficient. I have taken the method, says the deputy Garrier, of having them all shot to death.

Those of the royalists who have effected an escape will not be able to join their numerous friends in Le Morbihan: All the passages are occupied by the brave republicans. The loss of the rebels at Angers, La Fleche, Ancenys, Le Mans, and Blin, amounts to 30,000 men.”

Another letter from Guimbertault, representative of the people, confirms the foregoing.

Letter of Thureau and Prieur de la Merne—“We march over heaps of dead bodies: The cavalry of the enemy are flying before us—a part of it is exterminated. The victory is complete—myriads of royalists have fallen. We have taken such measures that we will not leave one of them on the face of the earth. The rest of their artillery has been taken. Among the enormous baggage captured from the rebels is a strong chest, containing assignments in the name of Louis XVII. and the plate with which they made them.

“Biron, commander of the cavalry of the royalists, the same who rode the white horse so famous in the history of La Vendee, was killed by a Marshal de Logis of the Northern legion.”

Another letter from La Vendee.—“The battles of Saverny have put an end to the designs of the foldiers of Jesus Christ and Louis 17th. The remains of the Catholic and Royal army were pursued and slaughtered, even to the marshes into which its soldiers were thrown.”

A legion of French emigrants, which has lately been formed, is commanded by the Marquis de Reznay. Amongst the persons in this legion are counted Mr. d'Harvilly, late commander of the constitutional guard of Louis XVI. so well known by his conduct in Brittany, at the head of the regiment of Rohan, of which he was colonel, and above all by his courage on the 10th of August; also Gen. Conway, Messrs. de la Chaise, de Clonard, O'Connell, de la Tour du Pin, d'Ataly, de Boisgelin, Baron Rochefoucault, De Mauduit Duplessis, de Dampierre, &c.

The Republic of Genoa, an aristocratical republic, if ever there was one, has lately declared for the French.

According to the Leyden Gazette, all the letters from Paris are filled with nothing but details of the executions which take place there and in the other principal cities throughout France. At Bourdeaux the son of the first President of the Parliament of Guyenne was guillotined the 22d of November, and his father is threatened with the same fate.

Barnave has lately been conducted to the guillotine. Brissot and Condorcet could never pardon him the efforts which he opposed to the subversions of the Colonies, nor the Jacobins could never forget the fine speech which he pronounced in the Constituent Assembly in favor of Monarchy and for the defence of Louis XVI. relative to his flight to Varennes, and had a long time marked him in their books of proscription. He was arrested at Grenoble in the month of August, 1792, a few days after the imprisonment of the royal family, nearly at the same hour that his friend Alexander Lameth was declared a traitor with M. La Fayette. This is

not one of the least singularities of the time in which we live, that two men, in whom a similarity of opinions was very observable, should lose, one his liberty, the other his life, by the resentments of two parties directly opposed to each other. Barnave, who was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal at the same time with the former Minister of Port de Tertre, heard, like him, his sentence with much composure. After it was read—“Citizens!” says he, “Revolutions, slay men—but, Posterity, will judge them!”—He was answered by the cry of *Vive la Republique!* Barnave was 32 years of age.

Amongst other victims immolated by the guillotine, is the Mayor of St. Denis, named Cambon. Morlaix, an Aide-Camp to the army of the Eastern Pyrennes, has been shot to death. The 8th of December the famous Countess du Barry was guillotined; the banker Vandenyver with his two sons, and the former deputy Noel have undergone the same fate.

From English papers received at Boston, per Capt. Howland.

#### BRUSSELS, January 4.

Intelligence has been received here, that the blockade of Landau is raised. It appears that the French had continued their attacks every day, until the 26th ult. when they advanced early in the morning, in force against the Duke of Brunswick, who was at Bergzabern, with his van-guard, commanded by prince Hohenlohe: That the grenadier battalion of Kleist, and two companies of chasseurs advanced to meet the French; that they were at first repulsed, but that prince Hohenlohe then marched forward to their support with some artillery, and that the enemy was at last completely routed; That towards mid-day, however, the attack was renewed on the right of Gen. Wurmsers position, who was compelled to retreat, and has since re-crossed the Rhine in two columns. The duke of Brunswick takes a position to cover Mayence. A garrison is left in Fort Louis.

A letter from Frankfort, December 29, has been received:

“The Imperialists, posted near Haguenu, although attacked incessantly, were enabled to maintain their ground until the 22d of December. On that day, the Republican troops advanced against them with such superiority of force, and with such a tremendous train of artillery, that after a very vigorous resistance, they were forced to evacuate Haguenu, and retreat with great precipitation, to Sultz, near Weissembourg.

“It was deemed necessary, however, on the next day, to take a position near Weissembourg, in order that the Imperialists might not be so much exposed to the incessant attacks of the enemy, who in every attack come forward with fresh troops.

“The French, having obliged the allies to retreat from Haguenu, resolved to persevere in that system, which had produced such important advantages to them. On the 26th instant, a messenger arrived here, who brought the important intelligence, that a column of 22,000 Republicans, has pierced the right wing of Gen. Wurmsers army; that 4000 of their cavalry had turned the redoubts established near Werth and Reichshoven, and that, meeting with no more obstacles, the enemy attacked Gen. Wurmsers army in the rear of their position. Some battalions of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt newly raised, with the Palatine troops, who were posted in the entrenchments, gave way, and by their flight, occasioned a general retreat.

“The Prussians, with the Imperialists, being forced to change their position, took that on the heights of Weissembourg; and Gen. Wurmsers, moving from Sultz, approached near to Weissembourg. The Republicans with the whole mass of their forces, estimated at 120 and according to others at 150,000 men, not giving our brave troops a moment's rest, having continually annoyed them for more than a month past, made posterior to the 26th, a general and irresistible attack on the centre of the combined army which unable to resist such a severe shock, being moreover exhausted with fatigue, and in want of ammunition, were forced to retreat towards Spire and Manheim. The Duke of Brunswick, at the same time was under the necessity of retreating towards Mentz.

“Thus, the siege of Landau is raised. As it is supposed, that the French will make further irruptions—families of all classes here, are preparing for flight.

“The raising of the siege of Landau, is confirmed by a person, who from the heights of Neustadt, saw the French army under the walls of Landau.

“Since yesterday several hundred citizens, without any distinction of state or condition, have been busily employed in working at the ramparts.”

Extract of a letter from Manheim, dated December 28.

“The French are advancing in three columns, one towards Weissembourg, another towards Anweiler, and the third towards Lautern. The baggage of the Austrians has been removed to Ketsch, near Spire—and that of the Prussians to Maykammer, one league from Neustadt.

“Accounts have been received, that the Austrians have retreated to, and taken up their Head-Quarters at Germerheim. The siege of Landau is raised.

“Letters from Worms, dated December 25, state, that the situation of the allies in Alsace, had become very critical, after the action of the 22d. Most of the inhabitants fled from Weissembourg and the Military Hospital was also removed thence.”

#### LONDON, Jan. 8.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 8th ult. bring the Spanish accounts, of the check received by the French army, lately mentioned in the Convention. These letters say that the Marquis de Castrillo, had driven the French from the valley of Banuls, with the loss of two pieces of cannon, and a great number of prisoners—that on the 7th ult. at six o'clock in the morning, the Spanish General Curstin, attacked the great camp of the French, and their batteries of L'Ermitage. Both these attacks were so successful, that at nine o'clock in the morning, the Spaniards were completely masters of the field, and the French camp, took 24 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of ammunition, and provisions, besides 600 prisoners. The loss of the Spaniards, does not exceed 200 men both killed and wounded—and, that of the French, in killed, is asserted to be very considerable.

### CONGRESS.

#### House of Representatives.

Thursday, March 27.

Sketch of the important Debate of yesterday, on the subject of indemnity and sequestration.

AFTER the private business was over, Mr. Madison said if no gentleman had any thing to propose, which in the present juncture was deemed of an urgent nature, he should call for the commercial regulations, which, though less pressing than some other subjects, yet required a decision.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then rose and said he had prepared a motion on a subject which to him appeared urgent, and to require the early attention of Congress. It was the subject of indemnity to the owners of vessels and cargoes which had been captured by some of the belligerent powers, contrary to the law of nations. He mentioned several reasons why this business should now be determined on; these were, the necessity of an early liquidation and ascertainment of the claims of the sufferers, in order to enable the executive to demand reparation—to enable the committee of ways and means to form a better estimate of the public exigencies—to hold out some comfort to the unfortunate sufferers and a prospect of relief, without which many might be induced to abandon their callings, and perhaps to emigrate to other countries. He said he was strongly impressed with the principle that where our citizens were pursuing a lawful trade, and were despoiled of their property, that the government not having afforded protection, was bound to make compensation, subject to a reimbursement by the aggressors: That as the government was the channel through which the indemnification was to be obtained, the aggrieved were to look to the government, and the government to the aggressors: He was therefore satisfied that in the first instance these just claims when ascertained ought to be paid out of the public treasury; that a demand ought immediately to be made for restitution and compensation, and that when it should be withheld, Congress should determine on the proper means for obtaining redress. Mr. Smith remarked that the proposition, made some time ago by Mr. Madison on this subject being predicated on an increase of duties, was inapplicable to the present crisis, and resting solely on a fund which would probably never exist, held out no prospect of relief. Besides, that proposition depended on the success of a number of antecedent ones, which might not be adopted, and if they were, would be at a distant period, whereas this subject called for immediate consideration. He then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the indemnification of all citizens of the United States, whose vessels or cargoes have been seized and confiscated by any of the belligerent powers, contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a bill to carry the foregoing resolution into effect. These resolutions being seconded and read from the chair,

Mr. Dayton rose and said he should not agree to the proposition of the gentleman from S. C. unless it were connected with one which should designate the fund from whence the indemnity was to be derived: He had prepared a resolution combining the two subjects, which, being indisposed, he did not intend to bring forward that day, but as the gentleman last up had called the attention of the House to it, he should read his motion and lay it on the table, in order that the two subjects might be taken up together.

Mr. Dayton then read his resolution, to this effect, viz. That provision ought to be made by law for sequestering all debts due to any subjects of the British king, to be kept as a pledge for the restitution of the vessels and cargoes of the United States, which had been seized and confiscated by the British ships of war and cruisers, contrary to the law of nations and in violation of our rights.—Mr. D. said it was no longer a secret that the British nation were resolved to be at war with this country—that this was manifested by the speech of Lord Dorchester, and by their unjustifiable seizure and confiscation of our property; that we were bound to retaliate—that all hope of retaliation of the damages sustained was perfectly chimerical, unless we compelled it by some means of this kind. Instead of sequestering, he thought Congress had a right to confiscate British debts both in the funds and in the hands of individuals; but he would go no farther than sequestration, and confine it to private debts.

Mr. Dayton's proposition being read, it was moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee on this business immediately.

This occasioned a long debate. Mr. Fitzsimons said it was a subject which ought to be immediately decided—the public mind ought not to be kept in suspense; he was against the proposition of sequestration, but he should vote for taking it up now, and deciding upon it.

Mr. Kittera and Mr. Irvine said, if any thing of the kind was intended, it ought not to be delayed as a delay would defeat the measure, by giving time to make transfers and assignments: That transfers had already taken place, from the apprehension of such a measure.

Mr. Ames conceived that a measure of such a serious nature ought not to be precipitated. He still cherished the hope of peace—he would to the last moment struggle against every proposition which had a tendency to drive us into a war, until all negotiation failed.

Several members expressed a wish to go into committee merely to consider the subject, without wishing for a decision on that day.

Mr. Boudinot had not made up his mind so as to give an opinion, he requested a delay for one or two days.

Mr. Tracy was against going now into committee; he did not say what change might be brought about in his opinion by the debate, but at present the proposition appeared to him an outrage upon common honesty.

Mr. Mercer and Mr. Dayton disapproved of these expressions; they thought the conduct of Great Britain justified the measure.

Mr. Smiley said we were in a state of war, and the measure was necessary for self-defence.

Mr. Smith S. C. observed that when he proposed the indemnification, he was unacquainted with the intention of connecting with it, the subject of sequestration; he wished the two subjects might be separated; the interest which a great number of citizens took in the success of the former might give an improper bias and impulse, in favor of the latter, and attach a degree of popularity, to a measure which viewed by itself, and in cooler moments might be disapproved by those who now justified it.

He stated that it had been the invariable practice of the house, on occasions even of the greatest importance, to let a proposition lie a few days for consideration; yet on this occasion, avowedly of the most serious complexion and of the highest importance, they were pressed to an opinion, without even one day's notice:—In answer to the argument that it was only intended to look at the subject and not to decide, he said that members might commit themselves too hastily and get fixed in their opinions—whereas, the subject ought to be taken up after mature reflection.

The only reason he had heard for an immediate decision was the preventing transfers; he admitted there was something in this, but he suggested a mode of obviating the difficulty, which was to pass a vote, prohibiting transfers for 20 or 30 days, during which time the members might have leisure to deliberate calmly on a subject which involved the national character, and which certainly ought not to be precipitated.—Several other members spoke, and the question being put, the motion for going into committee was carried, 51 voting in the affirmative.

(Debate to be continued.)

WHEREAS an act of Congress has passed out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS—This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alleged in the said petition.

Wm. CHAPMAN,  
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794. \*12W4W  
To Robert Evans.