

EXTRACTS

From Calcutta Papers to the 2d October, per Captain Jones, in the Eclipse, arrived at Philadelphia.

CALCUTTA, October 1.

The following Gazette Extraordinary was published at a late hour yesterday.

FORT WILLIAM, Sept. 30.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received this day by the most Noble the Governor General in Council from the resident at Hyderabad.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

Wm. KIRKPATRICK.

Secretary to government, for, sec. and pot. Depes.

Copy of a letter from the resident at Hyderabad, to Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick, dated 16th Sept. 1800.

SIR,

I avail myself of the opportunity of an express passing by from Bombay, to transmit to you for the notice of the most noble the Governor General, copies of letters which I have this moment received from the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, and take this occasion of offering to his Lordship my warmest congratulations, on the happy and complete termination of the warfare excited by the late insurgent Dhoondiah Waugh.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed) J. A. KIRKPATRICK. Hyderabad, 16th Sept. 1800, 10 P. M. Resident.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Col. Wellesley, to the resident at Hyderabad, dated Camp at Yopalperry, Sept. 10, 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I this day met with Dhoondiah's army, and had an action with it, in which it was entirely defeated and dispersed, and Dhoondiah Waugh was killed. I have the honor to enclose you the copy of a letter which I have written to the Adjutant General at Fort St. George, which will best give the details of the action, and of the circumstances that led to it.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, to the Adjutant General, dated Camp at Yopalperry, September 10, 1800.

SIR,

After I had crossed the Malpurba at Jellaball, I marched on the 3d instant, and entered the Nizam's territories at Hanam Sugar, on the 5th; as Colonel Stephenson was obliged to cross the Malpurba in boats he was not able to advance from that river till the 4th.—it appears to be probable, that when Dhoondiah should be pressed by the whole of our force, on the northern side of the Doan, he would return into Savanore, by Kana Geny and Kapoul, and would thus impede our communication; or that he might pass that river, and might enter the territories of the Rajah of Mysore. I therefore determined to bring my detachment to the southward, and to prevent the execution of either of those designs, if he had them; and afterwards to push him to the eastward, and to take such advantage of his movements as I might be able, while Colonel Stephenson should move by Maudgul and Mausky, at the distance of between twelve and twenty miles from the Kistoah, and the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry collected in one body, between his corps and mine.

I arrived at Kana Geny on the 7th, and on the 8th moved with the cavalry to Bufwapore, and on the 9th to this place, the infantry being on those days at Nowly and Chinnor, about 15 miles in my rear. On the 9th in the morning, Dhoondiah moved from Molgeny, a place about 25 miles from Rachore, at which he had been encamped for some days, towards the Kishnah; but on his road having seen Col. Stephenson's camp, he returned and encamped about 9 miles in my front, between me and Runoo. It was clear that he did not know that I was so near him; and I have reason to know that he believed I was at Chinnor.

I moved forward this morning, and met his army at a place called Conah Gull, about six miles from hence. He

was on his march to the westward, apparently with a design of passing between the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry and my detachment which he supposed to be at Chinnor. He had only a large body of cavalry, apparently 5000 which I immediately attacked, with the 19th and 25th Dragoons, and the 1st and 2d regiments of cavalry.

The enemy was strongly posted, with his rear and left flank covered by the village and took of Conah Gull, and stood for some time with apparent firmness; but such was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by those 4 regiments, which I was obliged to form in one line, in order at all to equalize in length that of the enemy, that the whole gave way, and were pursued by the cavalry for many miles.—Many, among others, Dhoondiah Waugh, were killed, and the whole body dispersed, and were scattered in small parties over the face of the country.

Part of the enemy's baggage was still remaining in its camp, about three miles from Conah Gull; I returned thither, and got possession of the elephants, camels, and every thing he had.

The complete defeat and dispersion of the enemy's force, and above all the death of Dhoondiah Waugh, puts an end to this warfare, and I cannot avoid taking this opportunity of expressing my sense of the conduct of the troops.—Upon this last occasion, their determined valour and discipline were conspicuous, and their conduct and that of their commanding officers, Colonel Pater, Major Paterfon, Major Blaquiery, Capt. Doveton, and Capt. Price, have deserved my most particular approbation.—At the same time I must inform you, that all the troops have undergone with the greatest patience and perseverance a series of fatiguing circumstances.

It is also proper that I should inform you how much reason I have to be pleased with the gentlemen charged with the business of procuring supplies for the troops. Notwithstanding the distance of the scene of my operations from the usual sources of supplies, the rapidity of the marches, and the necessity, from the species of warfare carried on, of perpetually altering their direction I have always been well supplied with every thing which the troops could want.

The Mahratta and Mogul cavalry are now employed in the pursuit of the fugitives.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

United States of America.

WASHINGTON, February 3.

The Senate have this day ratified the French Convention—with these exceptions:—That the second article (which relates to the Treaties and indemnifications) be expunged:—And that its duration be limited to eight years. There were twenty two for this conditional ratification—nine against it.

"It is said that the President of the United States has issued his Proclamation for convening the Senate of the United States on the 4th March."—This is copied from the Aurora of the 6th inst. If it be authentic, we conjecture the object of this measure is to provide for the administration of the Executive Government the year ensuing, by a President pro tempore of the Senate; and that the President is of opinion no choice will be made by Congress.

American Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 6.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Rutledge reported Rules respecting the choice of President, on Wednesday next. They are in purport—After the declaration by the Vice-President, if no choice, and two candidates have an equal number of votes, the House to return to its own chamber.—Seats to be provided for the Senate, as witnesses. The House to ballot for President; if no candidate has a majority, they shall continue to ballot without interruption by other business. The House not to adjourn, but have a permanent session, until the choice be made.—The doors to be closed during the balloting, except against the officers of the House. [The mode of balloting is described in the account of the ballot.]

If either of the persons voted for shall have a majority of the votes of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same; and notify the President thereof. All questions which shall arise after the balloting commences, and which shall be decided by the house, voting PER CAPITA, to be incidental to the power of choosing the President, and which shall require the division of the House, shall be decided by States and without debate; and in case of an equal division of the votes of the States, the question shall be lost.

Highly Important and Interesting.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

BY EXPRESS.

Washington, February 11, half past 3, afternoon.

"According to the rule of proceedings established by the House, they proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where (by Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Rutledge, the tellers on the part of the House, and Mr. Wells on the part of the Senate) the votes were counted and the result declared by the Vice-President, as follow:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. For Thomas Jefferson, 73; Aaron Burr, 73; John Adams, 65; C. C. Pinckney, 64; John Jay, 1.

The tellers declared there was some informality in the votes of Georgia, but believing them to be the true votes, reported them as such.

The Vice-President then, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon him, declared, that Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr being equal in the number of votes, it remained for the House of Representatives to determine the choice.

The two Houses then separated, and the House of Representatives returned to their chamber, where seats had been previously prepared for the Members of the Senate. A call of the Members of the House, arranged according to States, was then made; upon which it appeared, that every Member was present except General Sumpter, who is unwell, and unable to attend. Mr. Nicholson of Maryland, was also unwell, but attended and had a bed prepared for him in one of the committee rooms, to which place the ballot box was carried to him, by the tellers appointed on the part of the State.

The mode of balloting was this—each State had a ballot box in which the Members belonging to it, having previously appointed a teller, put the votes of the State; the teller on the part of the United States, having then counted the votes, duplicates of the result were put by him into two general ballot boxes—Tellers being nominated for each State for the purpose of examining the general ballot boxes, they were divided into two parts, of whom one examined one of the general ballot boxes, and the other examined the other. Upon comparing the result and finding them to agree, the votes were stated to the Speaker who declared them to the House.

The first ballot was 8 States for Jefferson, 6 for Burr, and a divided.

Which result continues to be the same, although they have already balloted seven times. A motion was made about half an hour since, to repeat the ballot in one hour, and was agreed to. The balloting is to recommence at the expiration of that time. Some of the Members have gone to their lodgings to dine, and others are taking refreshments in the Committee Rooms.

As there will be no possibility of ascertaining what will be the event of the choice to be made by the House for some time to come, it is not improbable that the balloting will continue for some days. Yours, &c.

"3 o'clock, A. M. Two ballots have been taken since:—The same result.—Ballot to be repeated again at 4 o'clock." [Thus far our Correspondent.]

At the request of the Speaker the mail was detained until 4, on Thursday morning, that the Members might have an opportunity of communicating these proceedings.

The ballot which was to take place at 4, made the TWENTY-FIRST essay of the House to come to a decision.

Our communications from the city of Washington are as late as Thursday morning, half past 3 o'clock.—At that hour the balloting had been several times postponed for an hour at a time; when the hour expires, and the Members are

called to proceed again, it is ludicrous to see some of them running with anxiety from the committee rooms, with their night caps on. Numbers of them are provided with pillows and blankets, and the contest would seem to be who has most strength of constitution, or is most able to bear fatigue. Many of the Members lie down in their places, determined like the heroes of old, (at least to sleep, if not) to die at their posts.

"The esprit-du-corps appears to have excited each party to be firm, and there is no immediate prospect of a compromise

"The two States divided are Maryland and Vermont—The States for Mr. Jefferson, are, New-York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. For Mr. Burr, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and South-Carolina.

"The House is locked, and none but the Members are permitted to go out and in.—Refreshments is brought to the Members, and they are accommodated with mattresses and blankets. The spectacle is solemn and interesting.—The Roman Senate, in Rome's best days, nor the Pennsylvania Senate, in our days, never behaved with more firmness than the Members do."

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1801.

Just as our paper was going to press we were favoured with Boston papers to the 26th ult. which state that the sanguinary warfare, which has already desolated the fairest portion of Europe, has recommenced between the French and Austrians—that an action with the main armies in the circle of Bavaria has taken place, in which the latter lost 80 pieces of artillery, 200 ammunition waggons, and 10,000 prisoners, besides an immense number slain on the field of battle. The French army which was commanded by MOREAU, is said to have lost 1000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

The papers from which the above news has been translated, further inform that hostilities had also commenced on the Lower Rhine, and that the armies of Italy were in fight of each other; that the Prussian troops had extended the line of demarcation so as to include Cuxhaven on the Elbe, and a port at the mouth of the Weser; but with assurance from the King that the privileges of Hamburg should not be violated; that the Pacific Congress still continued in session at Lunenburg, and that the Austrian and French Ministers were continually dispatching messengers to their respective courts.

A PRESIDENT CHOSEN.

EXTRA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 19.

Extract of a letter, dated BALTIMORE, Feb. 17, 1801.

"An express from Gen. SMITH arrived in this city, three quarters past seven this Evening, announcing the election of Mr. JEFFERSON. I have seen the letter, and you may depend on the information being correct. The cannon are now firing."

We learn that the January English Packet has arrived at New-York.

DIED] On Thursday last, Mrs. ANN ATKINSON, aged 32 years, relict of Capt. JOHN ATKINSON, and daughter of the late Capt. JOHN COCHRANE, of Lancaster, formerly of New-Hampshire.

At Norton, County of King's, Mr. MARTIN FAHY, in the 38th year of his age, a respectable mechanic. He has left a wife and six children to lament his loss.

A HINT.

THE OCCUPIER of the Exchange-Coffee-House is under the disagreeable necessity of reminding those Gentlemen who are in the habit of taking away Newspapers belonging to the Subscription Room, that they must desist from the like practices in future, as they are intended for the benefit of all the Gentlemen Subscribers, and such intrusions will not be allowed.

St JOHN, March 17th, 1801.