London, Feb. 16.

French Proclamation.

The following proclamation, which appeared in a morning paper, is said to be intended to accompany the French invading army. We give it to our readers without comment, leaving it to them to attach to it what degree of credit they think it deserves.

Order, No. 39.] *French Republic.*

ARMY of ENGLAND.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Head-quarters of the centre, at——, the—of the month of——, year ——of the French republic.

the general of division——, to his COMPANIONS *in* ARMS.

"Soldiers,

The sea is passed! The boundaries of Nature have yielded to the genius and the fortune of the hero, the savior of France; and haughty England already groans under the yoke of her conquerors!

"London is before you! that Peru of the old world is your prey. Within twenty days I plant the tri-coloured flag on the proud walls of her execrable tower! March! The road to victory is open. In order to render that happy victory certain and inevitable, your commander here offers you some advice, brave centre, at the same time that he renews, upon the enemy's soil, the sacred promises that you have already twice received from the august head of the state. I know there are amongst you some who are intriguers and fomenters of disturbance, and I shall know how to punish such. I know, also, the pretexts which malice will employ to seduce you from your duties, and from the path of honor.—No, my children! it is not with a view to deprive you of your rewards that we exact of you a temporary and short forbearance, which military prudence and the force of circumstances demand. It is not to defraud you of the gifts awarded to you by Bonaparte, that we point out to you the only course by which you can attain the enjoyment of them. Once more I pledge the faith of government, which only reserves to itself, among the enormous treasures that you are on the eve of conquering, the arms and fleets of the enemy; while it destines their monuments of the arts to decorate the temples of the Capital of the world, and to become an eternal record of your victories. Towns, fields, provisions, cattle, gold and silver,—I abandon all to you! Occupy those noble mansions, those smiling farms. The properties, the families of your enemies, are all your own; all is destined for your wealth, or for your enjoyment. An impure race, rejected by Heaven, and which has dared to be the enemy of Bonaparte, will expiate its crimes by disappearing from the earth.—Yes I swear to you, that you shall soon become terrible!

"What does malice intend? I only require from you the forbearance of some few days, and caution you not to be deceived by the artifice which the wisdom of the consul has contrived, to ensnare the credulous natives of that miserable country. True, I have proclaimed protection and safety; I have promised to pay for provisions; rape, plunder and devastation, are prohibited under pain of death. Soldiers! Woe to the wretch who, for the premature indulgence of his vengeance or his passions, shall dare to commit the public vengeance, or the fortunes of all. Every thing has its season. Cajole, divide, disarm, that immense population, which despair alone can render invincible. This is the object for which, at the present instant, all efforts and all wishes should concur. This is the object prescribed by the providence of government, and the safety of the army.

"Soon—and the hour of a just retribution already strikes—the signal shall be given:—Expect it in the posture of the tyger, and observe also his silence: then spring upon your prey, give way to your feelings, take your enjoyments, and gather, without risk, the mellow fruits of victory; all will then become your duty, except senseless pity, equally unjust to your country, and cruel to injured humanity.—May the enemy of France perish to his foundation! May the name of England be lost and forgotten! Know, that Heaven and the First Consul have conspired for its ruin and total oblivion. Then may that guilty Island, formerly wrested by the sea from France, purged from the monsters that inhabit it, return within its legitimate boundaries, having expiated its numberless crimes. May it be regenerated by that master stroke of policy, that can only render it worthy of becoming once more a portion of the continent, and a province of France. Perhaps its proud conquerors may not disdain to carry to it their generous race. Perhaps they may derive a sentiment of joy, from compelling the wives and daughters of the conquered to give Frenchmen to France!

"Soldiers, the country is your own: My brave companions, let those inhabit it who will, it is Bonaparte himself who gives me authority to ensure to every one who desires to reside in these beautiful plains as a faithful colonist of France, a house. furniture and lands—in short, a lot splendid and secure. All those who shall prefer to return to their native homes, shall be henceforth exempted from every species of service, parochial or military. They shall, moreover, be permitted to carry off without molestation, every article of which they may be respectively possessed at the disbanding of the army (which shall take place immediately after the conquest) not excepting the women of the enemy whom they may honor with their partiality.—Finally, my brave brethren in arms and fortune, I can with safety swear to you, that there shall not be found one in the army unprovided for, or discontented; and that your riches and your pleasures, joined to the respective ranks and brevets of honor, which are designed for you, shall fill up the measure of your recompence—a recompence worthy your noble atchievements, and such as Bonaparte will not blush to present to you.

"Remain then assured of all these benefits, dutifully obeying the orders of your commanders; delivering up those who may attempt to foment disturbances amongst you; and observing the strictest discipline and duty in the presence of the enemy.

"——, *General of Division,*
"——, *Chef de l'Etat Major.*"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

We are authorised to contradict the statement of the force now at the Isle of France, which appeared in the Asiatic Mirror extraordinary of Thursday, the 10th inst. and some other papers of last week. The strength of the detachment which arrived at the island, in the vessels under the command of Admiral Linois, is generally exaggerated in the account which has been published in those papers.

The Atalanta, French frigate, that has made her appearance off Muscat, was one of the ships composing admiral Linois' squadron, and who left Pondicherry Roads in the night of the 14th July last.

Letters have been received in town, from the Isle of France, dated the 28th August, which state, that they had no accounts later than the 7th May, from France, and no certainty of peace or war. The Belle Poule had arrived a few days before from Pondicherry, and the day afterwards the rest of the squadron, except the transport, which did not arrive until two days after the other, and in consequence of her supposed detention, the Phoenix from this place, was laid under embargo—on the transport's arrival she was however released, and the house to which she was consigned was permitted to land and dispose of her cargo, under a promise to render to government, a true account of what part of it was English property.

The fleet returned to the Mauritius, from Pondicherry, in consequence of the arrival of a corvette from France, with orders that if Pondicherry was not given up by the English, they should proceed immediately there, and wait for further orders.

Fort William, Nov. 13, 1803.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from his excellency the commander in chief by his excellency the most noble the governor general.

His Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Camp, four miles to the Westward of Cassowly, November 1, 1803.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your excellency, that we marched from Agra upon the 27th ultimo, in pursuit of the Mahratta force, which was composed of the brigades which had been detached from the Dekhan in the early part of the campaign, and of a few battalions which had effected their escape from Delhi. I was the more anxious to defeat this corps from its being furnished with a numerous artillery. Owing to the detention the army met with from a heavy fall of rain, it was not until the 29th that it reached a camp to the westward of Futtipoor. From intelligence I received here of the rapid manner in which the Mahratta army was moving, I determined to leave the heavy artillery with a proper detachment of infantry for its protection, and to pursue the enemy by forced marches, in the hope of being able the more speedily to come up with him. On the 31st the army encamped at a short distance from the ground which the enemy had quitted the same morning. Possessed of this intelligence, I resolved to make an effort to overtake him with all the cavalry of the army in the intention of delaying him by a light engagement, until the infantry should be able to come up. To this end the cavalry marched at 12 last night, and having performed a distance of more than 40 miles in 24 hours, came up with the enemy this morning soon after day-break. From the sudden manner in which I came upon the enemy, I ventured to make an attack with the cavalry alone, supported by the mounted artillery, but finding him too advantageously posted to hope for complete success without too much risk, I drew the cavalry out of reach of cannon shot, and waited the arrival of the infantry. Soon after their arrival, I made a general attack upon the enemy's position, the result of which I have the satisfaction of informing your excellency has been a complete, though I sincerely lament to add, dear bought victory.—The enemy were totally defeated, with the loss of all their cannon, tumbrils and baggage; but this important advantage has only been gained by the loss of many valuable officers, the principal of whom are, major general Ware, colonel Vandeleur, major Griffiths, maj. Campbell, the deputy quarter-master, and my aid-de-camp, lieut. Duval, who gloriously fell in this honorable contest.

I have not been able to ascertain the exact account of our loss in killed and wounded, returns of which, with a detailed acount of this important affair, I shall have the honor of transmitting to your excellency by the first opportunity.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) G. LAKE.

By authentic advices received from camp, it appears that the victory was most complete and glorious. All the enemy's battallions are cut up, or taken, and near seventy guns, their whole baggage, Bazars, &c. are in our possession. The commander in chief had two horses killed under him, and major Lake is severely, but not dangerously wounded.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec'y to the Govt.

BOMBAY, October 19.

The late glorious victory obtained by the honorable major general Wellesley with his small but brave army, over the united hosts, of Towlut Row, Scindio and the Berar Rajah, displays in an eminent degree the superiority of courage & discipline, over numbers, however unequal. In the present instance the disparity was almost beyond example, and few victories in the annals of history can be put in competition with it. Independent of the splendid advantages it has procured, in almost annihilating the enemy's force, by the total loss of their artillery, it must impress upon the minds of the natives a conviction of the superiority of British discipline and courage, which cannot fail to operate in preventing future disturbances or hostility, and while humanity must deplore the losses we have sustained in our brave and gallant countrymen, it is some consolation to reflect that while their death has been glorious, their memory will be embalmed by the heart-felt tribute of national gratitude.

We understand a Memander arrived from the court of Persia at Abushira on the 10th ultimo who is to accompany Jonathan Lovett, Esq. and lieutenant Charles Pasley, to the court of Persia; it is supposed they will take their departure as early as possible before the winter sets in too severe, which would make travelling both unpleasant and difficult.

The following is an extract of a letter from a serjeant of his majesty's seventy-eighth regiment to his wife in Bombay, principally relating to his own corps.

SCINDIA'S CAMPE, September 24.

As I know you will be at all times anxious to hear how we come on, I imprace the earliest opportunity of acquainting you that yesterday after marching twenty-five miles—about four o'clock in the afternoon we arrived in front of Mr. Scindia's camp;—from which a heavy cannonade commenced from all quarters upon our line, which never returned a shot until our regiment and the other corps, composing our brigade, were immediately in front of one of Scindia's batteries, where our twelve-pounders began to play with great success, during which our regiment moved forward, fired a volley, charged the enemy and drove them from their guns. I am happy to add that this brave storm of Scindia's camp, was attended with little comparative loss on our part, as our flank company made such a rapid and regular charge, that our dark complexioned foes were thrown into irretrievable confusion—our regiment signalized themselves like heroes, and our commanding officer (Col. Adams) gave us every advantage that manœuvre or discipline could suggest; our local advantages were great, as the enemy's guns carried their grape and canister shot over our heads, we being on low ground.

After we got into the heart of Scinda's camp, his horsemen formed in immense bodies and attempted to charge our regiment; but our manoeuvres were so rapid and precise, that the numerous crowd was always repulsed with great loss—I am extremely happy to inform you that only two of our company were killed and five wounded; our captain's great presence of mind and coolness could be equalled by nothing but his bravery, which exhibited itself on this as on every former occasion—to his deliberate steady orders I ascribe our success, and the little comparative loss our company sustained in the bloody but spirited storm, in short, every man would willingly have sacrificed his life to have rescued him from danger, however he was never hurt, though grape canister and grenades were flying thro' our sections in incalculable numbers.

As far as I can learn, upwards of five hundred of Scindia's best horse fell by the 19th; my dear Mary, during all the action, which was the bloodiest I ever saw in so short a space as two or three hours, my attention was fixed on you and my dear children—thank God I am well and safe.

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 26.

A Message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker: The Senate recede from their twenty-fifth amendment to the bill intituled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes," to their disagreement to which this House hath insisted: The Senate also recede from their sixteenth amendment to the bill, entituled "An act futher to alter and establish certain post-roads; and for other purposes;" The Senate insist on their amendment, disagreed to by this House, to the bill, intituled "An act concerning the public buildings at the city of Washington," and desire a conference thereon with this House, to which they have appointed managers on their part: The Senate have considered the bill intituled "An act for the relief of George Lee Davidson,"—and have resolved that the said bill do not pass.

Ordered, That the committee who were directed by a resolution of this House, of the twenty-fourth of November last, "to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts providing for the sale of the public lands of the United States," to whom were referred, during the present session, the petitions and memorials of sundry inhabitants of Fairfield county, in the state of Ohio,—of Zacheus Biggs, and others, receivers of public monies,—of sundry citizens residing between the great and little Miami rivers, in the state of Ohio, of sundry inhabitants of the said state of Ohio,—of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, in the Indiana territory of the United States,—of sundry claimants to lands between the great and little Miami rivers, and above what is usually termed Ludlow's line, in the state of Ohio,—of sundry citizens claiming the right of pre-emption to certain lands in the Miami country, within and above said Ludlow's line,—of sundry inhabitants of Claiborne county, in the Mississippi territory of the United States; and also, the affidavits and certificates of Jonathan Donnald, and others, in opposition to the prayer of a petition presented the eighteenth of January last,—be discharged from the consideration of the same.

Petitions and memorials of sundry merchants, traders and farmers on the waters of Roanoke and Cashie rivers, within the district of Edenton, and state of North Carolina, whose names are thereunto subscribed, were presented to the House, and read, respectively praying, for the reasons therein specified, that a new district may be established, by law, to comprehend all the creeks and harbors on the Roanoke and Cashie rivers aforesaid; and that a custom house for the said district, may be fixed at the town of Plymouth, for the convenience and benefit of the petitioners and other inhabitants of the said state of North Carolina.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials do lie on the table.

On motion,

Ordered, That the committee of the whole House, to whom were committed, on the eleventh of January last, the bill sent from the Senate, intituled "An act to autherise the sale of the frigate General Green, and a further addition to the naval armament of the United States," and a report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures thereon, be discharged therefrom; and that the farther consideration of the said bill and report be postponed until the first Monday in November next.

On motion,

Ordered, That the farther consideration of the bill, intituled "An act for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States," together with the amendments proposed by the Senate thereto, on the twenty-eighth of Novembers last, be postponed until the first Monday in November next.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mary Gresham, who presented a petition to this House on the 26th of January last, have leave to withdraw the said petition, with the documents accompanying the same.

Four o'clock, P. M. Monday, the 26th of March 1804.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker—The Senate have postponed until the first Monday in December next, the farther consideration of the bill, intituled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late general Moses Hazen."

TUESDAY, March 27, 1804.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be allowed out of the contingent fund of the House, the sum of three hundred dollars for extra services, during the present session.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorised and directed to pay out of the monies appropriated to defray the contingent expences of the House, to the principal and engrossing clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House, respectively, two hundred dollars each, for their extra services during the present session; also, to the sergeant at arms, the door-keeper, and assistant door-keeper, two hundred dollars each, in addition to their present allowance; and also, fifty dollars to Alexander Claxton, out of the contingent fund of the House.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorised and directed to pay out of the monies appropriated to defray the contingent charges of this House, to the chaplain of this House, one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to his present allowance.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker—The Senate have postponed until the first Monday in December next, the farther consideration of the bill, intituled "An act supplementary to an act, intituled "An act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war."

The House proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill, intituled "An act authorising the appointment of commissioners to explore the routes most eligible for opening certain public roads;" Whereupon,

Resolved, That the farther consideration of the said bill and amendments be postponed until the first Monday in Dec. next.

Ordered, That Thomas Coleman, of the state of North-Carolina, who presented a memorial to this House, on the sixteenth ultimo, have leave to withdraw the said memorial, together with the documents accompanying the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorised and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House, to John Phillips, a laborer employed by the door-keeper to attend the committee rooms and Clerk's office, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to his present allowance.

Resolved, That Mr. John Randolph and Mr. Samuel L. Mitchill, be appointed a commiteee on the part of this House, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorised and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House, to Job Pearce and William Ewing, employed by the door-keeper, during the present session, the sum of forty-nine dollars each, in addition to their present allowance.

Half past four o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1804.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House do pay to William, the wood-carrier, thirty-five dollars out of the money appropriated for the contingent expences of this House.

Mr. John Randolph, from the committee appointed on the part of this House, jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the U. States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress, reported, that the committee had, according to order, performed that service; and that the President signified to them, he had no farther communication to make during the present session.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them, that this House having completed the business before them, are now about to adjourn until the first Monday in November next; and that the Clerk of this House do go with the said message.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker—I am directed to inform this House, that the Senate having completed the legislative business before them, are now ready to adjourn; and then he withdrew: Whereupon,

Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until the first Monday in November next.

NOTICE.

ALL who are are indebted to the estate of John Crookshank deceased are requested to make immediate payment to,

CHARLES GLOVER, Admr.

George Town, Nov. 25—tf