

# Foreign Intelligence.

By recent Arrivals.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

## ARMY.

The French Camp at Amiens consists of ten battalions of Grenadiers of 800 men, 6 battalions of Riflemen, one regiment of Horse Artillery, and one division of Carabiniers. At Beauvais, another camp has been formed of some corps of Cavalry Light Infantry, and Carabiniers.

Receiving houses are open at Hamburg, and 25 guineas paid for each Dutch or German recruit from thence delivered at the Depot in the Isle of Wight. The Dutch troops are engaged not to serve out of Europe.

The Volunteer Association at Bombay, commanded by Gov. Duncan, and comprising 750 men, are dressed in green, with black velvet cuffs and collars, and gold embroidery.

Capt. Adolphus Hinaber, of the 68th foot, is appointed Deputy Adj. Gen. to the forces serving in the island of Minorca, with the rank of Major in the army, vice Mackenzie.

The army of General Angereau, consisting chiefly of Batavian troops, and those of the French that were in Holland, is to take the name of the army of Bohemia and of the Lower Rhine.

Mr. Editor,

The public conversation being so much engrossed on the dearth of provisions, I hope you will insert the following, which I trust, gives a pretty just idea of the true causes thereof. In my attempt, the beginning of 1796, soon after the publication of my address to the public on the monopoly of small farms, to get established a Small Farm Society, by subscriptions of 100l shares, the meetings at the London Tavern were but thinly attended; it was found that powerful patronage was necessary to carry the proposed plan into effect, and the minister then wanting large sums of money, it was judged prudent by the few subscribers present to postpone their further attempts till Peace. I had, however, the satisfaction to find my plan with general approbation.

From the information then obtained, and the communications made me from various parts, it appears, that within the last forty years there have been monopolized and consolidated into large farms upwards of 40,000 small ones, to the destruction of so many families, besides cottages dependant on them; but if I calculate them at 30,000, their annual produce in live stock only, independent of Grain and hay, on the lowest possible average will stand thus:—60,000 calves, 300,000 lambs, 300,000 pigs, 600,000 chickens, and 4,500,000 lbs. of butter, besides milk, cheese and eggs, leaving geese, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons out of the calculation. Since the small farms have been consolidated into large ones, it is believed scarce one fourth of the live stock is produced, and very probably not more than three fourths the quantity of grain and hay—besides the small farms, the cottages which were attached to them generally raised some live stock, which might also be taken into the account.

From these circumstances I am induced to challenge Sir John Sinclair, and all the advocates for large farms, to prove that farms of 1000 acres each produce an equal quantity of grain, hay and live stock, and support as many persons as ten small farms of 100 acres each (there were formerly numerous farms of 40 and 50 acres) and unless they can prove this, my positions will stand good, that large farms are injurious and small ones highly beneficial to the community. For the advantage and happiness of the nation, I wish to provoke a free discussion on the subject, but not under the long black cloak of anonymous; for it will bring truth to light—it will then be seen whether it is for the interest of the nation that the lands of Great Britain should be partitioned out amongst a few opulent persons, to the injury of the whole; and it will also be seen whether the Legislators of our ancestors were guilty of folly in repeatedly enacting and confirming laws for the protection of the small farmer and the cottager, or whether our modern Legislators have injured their country by repealing those laws, for since the repeal in 1768, of the acts of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of Edward VI. the 3d of Philip and Mary, 5th of Elizabeth, 5th of Charles II, and 5th of Queen Anne, those salutary laws which had stood the test of centuries against badgers, engrossers, forefallers, and regraters, every species of provisions have been rapidly advancing in price.

What do the large farmers in general raise, except grain and hay, more than sufficient for their own family use? It is the small farmer and the cottager who weekly supply the markets with small flocks, butter and eggs, and too much encouragement cannot be given to them.

The immense number of enclosure which have for many years been taking place, under a bad system, I am satisfied have been injurious to the country. How many cottagers have thereby been dispossessed of their much loved spots, and their offspring forced on the parish for subsistence! In short what has the country gained by monopoly, experiments and enclosures! the answer is, almost a famine! Humbled to solicit by large rewards, foreign lands to supply us with bread, whereas we formerly supplied them.

I cannot too much impress on the minds of the corporation of the city of London, and of all the great cities and manufacturing towns, the circumstances, for surely if

ever there was room to petition the throne or legislature for redress of grievances, it is now, when they so forcibly come home to every man's feeling.

I am, Sir,

T. WRIGHT.

## R A T I S B O N .

September 4.

Notwithstanding the continuance of war like preparations on both sides, for the renewal of hostilities, all hopes for a peaceable accommodation are not yet relinquished, since intelligence has been received, that on the 30th ult. some hours before the notice of the termination of the armistice arrived in the Imperial head quarters at Old Oettingen, another French courier, directly from Paris, had arrived there, who, on being told that he could not be suffered to pursue his journey to Vienna, declared he would not deliver his dispatches, but would immediately return with them for Paris, upon which he was allowed to continue his journey, accompanied by an Austrian officer. An Imperial courier, coming from Vienna, also halted through Augsburg on the 31st ult. for Paris. These circumstances keep alive our hopes, that before the expiration of the armistice, on the 10th inst. a favourable change may take place and we are assured from good authority, that Moreau had full powers, in this case, to discontinue hostilities.—Lieutenant General Grenier, meanwhile, continues making the necessary preparations in the left wing under his command. The day after to-morrow he will quit this city, and fix his head quarters, for the present, at Freyling. The greater part of our garrison will also leave us, which has already been the case this morning with some companies of grenadiers; and we learn, that only a few hundred men are to remain here, under General Ney. By mutual consent, the gates of this city were thrown open yesterday morning, after they had been closed ever since the 29th ult. but the Imperialists would not suffer any provisions to be carried over from their side, and but with great difficulty some waggons with merchandize were suffered to pass. At five o'clock the gates were shut again, and hence, that time, the post only is permitted to go which departs at five o'clock in the afternoon. To day the General in Chief Moreau arrived here, accompanied by eight of his life guards, and the chief of his Staff, General Desfolles. To-morrow he will pursue his journey to Straubing.

## FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.

In our neighborhood hostilities will not commence to-morrow, but on the 10th instant. at six o'clock in the evening in consequence of the arrival of a Captain of Szeckler hussars, with a letter from the Imperial Field Marshal Lieut. Simbschen, that the general of Division Barbeau, who commands in the absence of General Angereau, desiring that as in Bavaria, the armistice might continue three days longer namely to the 10th of September, to which General Barbeau, agreed, informing the Austrian Officer that he had already sent a Lieutenant Colonel to General Simbschen, for the same purpose. In the night from the 4th to the 5th instant, the French marched from their cantonments in the vicinity of Wurzburg towards Mergentheim. General Simbschen, has his head quarters at Schweinfurt, where he waits for reinforcements. His corps is greatly weakened, since it has been left by the Mentz, armed peasants, the Militias of Franconia, and the Mentz troops of the line. About the 9th inst. the Elector of Bavaria is expected to arrive at Bareuth, from Amburg, with a suit of 232 persons, for whose reception the palace and fourteen houses in the town are expected, exclusive of those that will be wanted by the ambassadors accompanying him.

## VIENNA, Sept. 3.

On the 31st of August arrived here, accompanied by an Austrian Officer, the same French courier, who, in the winter between 1796 and 1797, passed three months in this city. He came last from the headquarters of our army in Bavaria, the command of which, *ad interim*, has been taken by General Count Collohrath. Soon after his arrival, he delivered in his dispatches to the department for Foreign Affairs, and thence went to the quarters assigned him in the barracks of Sallgries.

At the moment, therefore, when notice has been given on the part of the French, of the cessation of the armistice on the 10th of September, dispatches have been sent from Paris, on the answer to which every thing will depend. The modifications which were offered, on our part, to the first propositions of Bonaparte, have been refused at Paris, and it is required that the first preliminaries, with a very few alterations, shall be accepted and ratified, or all further negotiations will be broken off, & hostilities recommenced.

Immediately after the above-mentioned dispatches were received, a Council of State was held. Our hopes of peace are now somewhat revived.

An offer will be made to the Archduke Charles of the command of the army in Bavaria, which is now entrusted, *ad interim*, to Count Collohrath. It was before reported that it would be commanded by the Palatine of Hungary, and under him by General Lauer, Director of the Corps of Engineers at Vienna.

Another letter, same date.

General Kray will retire with a pension of 4,000 florins. Some other officers, it is said, will likewise leave the army.

Orders have been sent to Bohemia to supply the fortresses of that kingdom with provisions, artillery, and ammunition, as speedily as possible.

Our State Paper fell 3 per cent. on the intelligence that the French had given notice of the ending of the armistice.

An order has been published to day, for all soldiers, both privates and officers to join their regiments and respective corps immediately.

In Bohemia, the recruiting for the completion of the regiments is carried on with the greatest activity; besides which, every 20th man is taken for the militia.

Yesterday a full Council of State was held; after the breaking up of which a courier was sent off for France; this is considered as in some degree encouraging the hope of peace.

## AUGSBURG, Sept. 4.

The head-quarters of General Moreau will be removed in a few days to Munich.

A deputation which had been sent from Munich to make representations to General Moreau, on account of a heavy requisition of bread, oxen, &c. has obtained no redress; as the centre of the French army is to form a camp in the vicinity of Munich.

The recall of General Kray from the command of the army was notified to him in a short note under the Emperor's own hand.

## STUTGARD, Sept. 5.

The following article appears in our Gazette;—"The appearances of an approaching peace are again renewed. All the French troops which were marching forwards from Suabia have returned to the quarters which they left a few days since, and the armistice is to be prolonged for some days.

## PRAGUE, Sept. 5.

According to our Gazette, should the war, contrary to expectation be renewed, certain foreign powers will take a decisive part in it. It is probable, under the present circumstances, that the notification of the cessation of the armistice on the part of the French, will contribute greatly to hasten a peace.

Wanted to charter for Madeira, A good Vessel,

Of 1000 or 1,200 barrels burthen. APPLY TO WHARTON & LEWIS, No. 115, South Front Street. November 10

For Sale, THE BRIGANTINE ENTERPRIZE, She is built of the best seasoned white oak and was sailed on the stocks—will carry about 1500 barrels of flour, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. For terms apply to WHARTON & LEWIS, No. 115, South Front Street. November 10

For St. Croix, THE BRIG ARIEL, Joseph Paul, master. For Freight or Passage, apply to the mate, on board, or JOSEPH SIMS, 155, South Water Street. Who has for Sale, Imported in said brig, a few hogsheads ST. CROIX RUM, and cases of BRIMSTONE. November 17

Robert Smith & Co. No. 58, SOUTH FRONT STREET, Have Just Received, Per the Active, Captain M'Dougall, from London, A few bales of white and brown Russia Sheetings, Also, a general assortment of GOODS, Suitable for the season. November 11

58 Hhds. Molasses 36 Boxes White Sugars 24 Do. Brown This day landing from on board THE SCHOONER PHOENIX At Sim's wharf, AND FOR SALE BY SAMUEL RHOADS, No. 1, Penn Street. November 15

To be Let, THOSE Large and commodious, Sellers under the Universal Church, in Lunard, between 4th and 5th Streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Savage and Co. Require of John Veneff North East Corner of Walnut in water St. of E. Howell No. 14 North 6th Street. Nov. 13

# By this Day's Mail

ALBANY, November 11.

By his Excellency JOHN JAY, Governor of the State of New-York.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the two Houses of the Legislature of this State now in session, have duly nominated and appointed Electors in this State for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States of America, whereof notice will be immediately sent to each of them by express. But as by reason of accidents either to some of the expresses or to the letters committed to their care, it may so happen, that every of the said Electors may not receive his notice in due season—I therefore think it proper by this Proclamation to make it known, that Isaac Ledyard of the county of Queens, Anthony Lispenard of the city and county of New-York, Pierre Van Corlandt, jun. of the county of Westchester, James Durt of the county of Orange, Gilbert Livingston of the county of Dutchess, Thomas Jenkins and Peter Van Ness of the county of Columbia, Robert Ellis of the county of Saratoga, John Woodworth of the county of Rensselaer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer of the city and county of Albany, Jacob Baker of the county of Montgomery, and William Floyd of the county of Suffolk, are the Electors in this State, nominated and appointed, as beforementioned, for the Election of President and Vice-President of the United States of America. And therefore that it will be proper for all of them to attend and do that business at the time and place fixed by law, even in case the notices sent by express should not come to the hands of every of them in due time.

GIVEN under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State, at the city of Albany the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred.

JOHN JAY.

Legislature of New York.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

Answer of the Assembly, to the Speech of his Ex. the Governor. To His Ex. JOHN JAY, Esq. Governor of the State of New-York.

SIR,

WE are sensibly impressed with the importance of the business that has occasioned the convening the legislature at this time: and we shall steadily pursue that temperate line of conduct which is equally removed from a dangerous spirit of innovation and a slavish adherence to customary forms.

We contemplate with high satisfaction the growing prosperity of our country, and acknowledge with gratitude the distinguished favours of Providence towards us.

The different classes of public expenditures which demand more order and economy, shall receive due attention. The extraordinary expenses of the counties and towns under the manner in which they are at present incurred, liquidated and conducted, evince that the system is defective and requires legislative interference. But notwithstanding any defect, we lament that instances have occurred where the boards of supervisors have disregarded statutes constitutionally enacted; and we trust that your Excellency on whom the constitution has enjoined the important duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, has taken effectual measures to bring all such offenders to exemplary punishment.

The amelioration of our present system of taxation will command our attention, and we hope by our deliberation thereon to confirm the public confidence reposed in the legislature.

Being firmly impressed with a belief that it is essential to the duration of civil liberty, and the well being of a free people, that the several departments and officers of their government do on all occasions strictly observe the constitutional powers committed to them, your communication relative to the interference of the legislature, in individual cases, by private acts to control the lawful operations of wills and testaments, requires our candid consideration.

That it is the duty of every free and virtuous government to countenance and encourage morality and religion, is a truth which cannot be denied; yet how far legislative interference in aid of divine worship contributes to the advancement of true religion, is a question which merits the most deliberate and serious reflection.

The inconveniences anticipated from certain parts of our constitution, claim our attention.

Such further communications, Sir, as you shall think proper to make to us, shall receive our mature deliberations. And keeping constantly in view the true interest of our Constituents, we shall cheerfully co-operate with your excellency in every measure calculated to advance this important end, and nothing on our part shall be wanting to promote the utmost harmony.

By order of the Assembly,

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Speaker.

Assembly chamber, Nov. 8, 1800.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

IT gives me pleasure to be assured that the several matters recommended to your consideration, will receive the attention due to their importance; nor am I less gratified by your suggesting, that disobedience to the Laws should meet with exemplary punishment. Experience shews that a patriotic disposition in the Legislature to encourage and support the Executive in fulfilling that duty, is not unimportant to the uninter-

rupted administration of justice and the maintenance of good order.

Nothing certainly can more conduce to secure to the State the benefits resulting from co-operation and harmony between the departments of the Government, than that the true interests of our Constituents be constantly kept in view: this sentiment cannot be too strongly impressed on our minds, nor too uniformly animate our endeavors to promote the peace and prosperity of our country.

JOHN JAY.

The respectful Answer of the Senate of the State of New-York, to the Speech of his Excellency John Jay, Esq. Governor of the said State.

Impressed with considerations, arising from consequences connected with the Election of a First Magistrate of the United States, we are sensible of its importance and we trust that the business will be conducted with that temper and moderation which become the Representatives of a free and enlightened People, and that no difference of sentiment, springing from this or any other source, will tend to interrupt the public tranquility, or in the most remote degree affect the political existence of the Nation.

With a proper sense of gratitude, for the continuance of the blessings of Providence, to our happy Country, our duty, co-inciding with inclination, will prompt us to adopt such measures as may conduce to preserve and advance the welfare of the State; and in pursuing this end will lead us to concur in such improvements in our public affairs as may be expedient.

With this object in view, we receive with attention the suggestions of your Excellency respecting County Expenditures; the imperfections in our present system of Taxation; the interference by acts of the Legislature, in controlling the legal operation of wills and testaments; the statute enabling Religious Societies to become Corporations as it relates to the adequate support of Ministers of the Gospel; and the propriety of a provision for restricting the number of Senators and Representatives.

We reciprocate the assurances offered by your Excellency, and consider the firmest token of your administration as the firmest pledge, for your co-operation in measures, which will render the session beneficial to the State and agreeable to ourselves.

By order of the Senate, Stephen Van Rensselaer, President. Senate Chamber Nov. 8, 1800.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

Accept my thanks for this address.—When I consider the political fluctuations which distress so many other countries, I become impressed with a strong sense of the importance of stability in our public councils: it is an agreeable circumstance that the constitution of the State has not been regardless of this object, and that the great and respectable body of citizens whom you represent, and to whom it is particularly interesting, have much to expect from your steadfast attention and adherence to it.

Whether my administration merits the approbation which you have frequently honoured it, is not for me to say—but I cannot omit this occasion of observing, that I shall carry with me into private life, the pleasure of recollecting the marks of confidence I have received from my fellow citizens, and also the pleasure of reflecting that I have served them faithfully.—My best wishes for the happiness of our country will not cease or abate, and the most fervent of those wishes will be, that the high degree of liberty and prosperity we enjoy under our present government, may be so filled and enjoyed, as not to incur the displeasure of the Great Sovereign of Nations, who remembers though men too often forget, that liberty and prosperity are of his gift and bounty.

JOHN JAY.

At a meeting of the Council of appointment on the 29th ult. His Excellency Governor Jay laid before the board, a number of affidavits, stating that William Eaubier, Esq. an assistant justice and justice of peace for the county of West Chester, residing in the town of Poundridge, had, at a town meeting there held, admitted non-resident freeholders to vote. These affidavits were referred to the attorney general, who, on the third instant, reported it as his opinion (which is founded on the 2d section of the act for the more orderly holding town meetings) "that freeholders and others, residing out of the town, have not, by law, a right to vote at town meetings; and that the votes of persons of such description, ought to be rejected as illegal." It was then resolved, that this opinion be agreed to, and that the justices of Poundridge be advised thereof.

## SAVANNAH, October 31.

A gentleman from St. Mary's informs us, that Bowles and his adherents, consisting only of 16 renegados white and black men, were lately driven from their encampment above Coleraine and obliged to swim across the river, by a party of militia from that neighbourhood. One negro, who was in the camp was made prisoner.

## BALTIMORE Nov. 15.

The extraordinary method which the state of Tennessee had adopted to appoint presidential electors, renders it very difficult to anticipate the result of the election in that state. The legislature, which meet but once in two years, after dividing the state into three districts, have appointed three men in each county, who are to form a convention in each district, for the choice of an elector.

Washington county.

Kerliner 820.

Williams 644.

The latter is the federal candidate, Alleghany belongs to this district, and will probably give the federalists a majority.