

FRANKFURT, May 1. The Election of the Emperor is ed for the 4th of July.

COBLENTZ, May 5. The King of Hungary has at last given the answer that the unfortunate Princes have waited for some time—he tells them, that he is not yet chief of the Empire, and that he cannot dispose of any thing, or put them in active service; but that as soon as hostilities shall begin, they shall be so.

May 6. The Elector of Treves, by a formal decree, has ordered all the French Emigrants to quit his Electorate; and has requested the Charge des Affaires of France, resident here, to make his intention known to the French government—his sedulous desire to live on terms of friendship and peace with France, and of his hopes, that the French nation would not, in consequence, attack his dominions.

It was in this electorate, that the head-quarters of the French refugee Princes and Nobles, was established.

MADRID, May 6.

A new order of Nobility was the last week established—It consists entirely of Ladies, patronized by the Queen, and are styled "The Royal order of Queen Maria-Louisa."

Count d'Aranda, the Prime Minister, has conciliated the esteem and confidence of the nation. He endeavours to ameliorate the situation of the numerous victims to the ambition and hatred of his predecessors. Several exiles have been recalled. To judge by exterior marks, our connection with France becomes daily more favorable.

May 8. M. Bourgoing, the new Ambassador of France, has been formally introduced at this Court, and his credentials received.

SWITZERLAND.

May 5. The French troops took possession of Parentine the 29th April, after the Austrians had left it. The people of all degrees welcomed the arrival of the French, with "Vive la nation Francais," and other expressions of friendship and regard.

BOSTON, July 25.

The French papers the Editor has received, give the latest intelligence from France, yet arrived. They do not however (and they are impartial) contain a word respecting either the late intended flight of the French King, or the miraculous destruction of the 15,000 troops of France, in a third engagement with the Austrians and Russians; which the English papers have been so particular in detailing—and which the American papers have been so faithful in copying. A summary of what they do contain, is—That the National Assembly has been agitated by a suspicion, that there existed in Paris, a club inimical to France, the members of which had access to the Councils of the King, and conveyed information of every measure to Foreign Courts, even before they were divulged in France—That the King had addressed the Assembly on this subject, assuring them, if such a body did exist, of which he was doubtful, that he would take the most efficacious measures to discover its members, and to defeat their machinations. At the same time he cautions the Assembly against being led into intemperate measures, by reports and conjectures spread among them solely to deceive them.—That a decree had been debated for banishing from France, all the Clergy, who do not take the civic oath.—That a census of the inhabitants of Paris was in agitation, in order to discover their occupations, means of subsistence, and probable objects.—That the revolution spirit of the nation had not abated, but daily displayed itself in patriotic gifts and public sacrifices.—That the most effective means appear to be taking to establish a severe discipline in the armies—to effect which, Gen. Rochambeau had been prevailed on, notwithstanding the ill state of his health, to continue his command of the Northern army—and Gen. Luckner to return to his command on the Rhine—And that measures were in train for the most exemplary punish-

ment of the murderers of Gen. Dillon.—In short, notwithstanding the agitation and intemperance of a part of the nation, which discovers itself in many base and impolitic transactions, there appears a cool, determined spirit in the great body thereof, which must rise superior to every disastrous event, and which must eventually establish their glorious Revolution, on the broad and solid basis of due Equality and Freedom.

The Assignats of France, like the "Old Conti" of America, is a thermometer by which we can judge of the state of the nation. On the 22d May, 100 livres in silver, commanded 163 livres in assignats—an inconsiderable depreciation, considering the then situation of the kingdom.

At the close of the poll for the choice of Directors of the Union Bank, on Thursday last, it appeared that the number of votes for each candidate was as follows:—Joseph Blake, 1397; Benjamin Greene, 1348; Nathaniel Fellowes, 1268; Samuel Salisbury, 1252; Moses Gill, 1244; David Greene, 1229; Samuel Brown, 1149; William Smith, 1041; Perez Morton, 982; Samuel Sewall, 959; Samuel Phillips, 937; Benjamin Austin, jun. 924; Samuel Dexter, jun. 874; John Derby, 735; and Oliver Wendell, 636. The 12 first having the highest number, were chosen.

WORCESTER, July 26.

We have the pleasure of informing the public that the gentlemen who are now in this town, on the survey of a canal from Connecticut river to Boston, have discovered a very natural and easy communication from the Connecticut, by Miller's River to the Nashua, and from thence to Lancaster. It is sincerely wished they may be as successful from Lancaster by this town to Boston. Such a water communication would be as highly dignifying to government as it would be advantageous to the capital of this commonwealth, to the western counties, and the states of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

ALBANY, July 26.

The dwelling-house of a Mr. Brock, near Johnstown, was lately destroyed by fire—when three of his children perished in the flames, and the whole of his house-hold furniture and wearing apparel was consumed.—This very melancholy affair happened in the morning, when neither Mr. Brock nor his wife were at home—she had gone about a mile distance to milk her cows, and when she returned the house was nearly consumed.

The dwelling-house and blacksmith's shop of Mr. Nathaniel Burr, also near Johnstown, was likewise destroyed by fire a short time since, together with 100 dollars in bank bills, which he had a few days before obtained by mortgaging his farm to the loan office, and all his house-hold furniture, wearing apparel and working tools, except two or three articles.

BATH SPRING WATERS.

Several chemical experiments have been made on these medicinal waters, by different medical gentlemen. They agree that the waters contain a neutral salt, which most probably is the vitriolic acid combined with an earth. Further experiment will determine this point with greater certainty. The only ingredients used were nitrated silver, nitrated mercury, lime-water, fixed vegetable and pure volatile alkalies and nutgalls. Evaporation and distillation were had recourse to.

Their operations upon the human body are undoubted. Generally when half a pint is taken a nausea is immediately excited; when larger quantities are drank, they prove laxative with some, to others they act as an emetic, and they generally increase their appetite.

Upon the whole, the gentlemen of the faculty conclude that the waters may be of great service in diseases originating from a redundancy of bile, and relaxations of the stomach and bowels being also a most excellent cold bath, they may be advantageously used in cases of chronic rheumatism, and of general debility.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) July 26.

On Sunday last the following melancholy accident happened at the

camp near this town. Serj. KEECH, of Capt. Hannah's company, going through the manual exercise with a Corporal, the latter had chanced to take up a musket which, for a particular purpose, had been left loaded. When they came to the fatal words—"Present—Fire"—The Corporal did so, and lodged the contents in the Serjeant's body—which instantly put a period to his existence!

Serjeant KEECH was a young man of great military promise. His zeal for the service—his correct deportment—and exemplary conduct—render his loss a subject of general regret, both in and out of the company.

His remains were attended by his brother soldiers, and interred with such military honors as were in their power. In testimony of the good desert of the deceased, an unusual number of citizens joined in the procession to the burying ground of the Episcopal Church, where a very animated discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. PAGE, from the following words:—(1. Corinthians x. 12.)—"Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

BALTIMORE, July 27.

We hear that CHARLES RIDGELY, Esq. of Hampton, in this county, intends offering himself a Candidate to represent this State in Congress, in the room of SAMUEL STERETT, Esq. who, we are assured, declines serving in the next Congress.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

O D E.

[Note well—the following is to be sung or said, as occasion may require.]

SINCE the day we attempted the NATION'S GAZETTE, Pomposo's dull printer does nothing but fret; Now preaching And screeching, Then nibbling And scribbling, Remarking And barking, Repining And whining, And still in a pet

From morning till night with the Nation's Gazette. Instead of whole columns, our page to abuse, Your readers would rather be treated with news; While wars are a-brewing And kingdoms undoing, While monarchs are falling And princesses squalling, While France is reforming And Irishmen storming—

In a glare of such splendour, what nonsense to fret At so humble a thing as—the Nation's Gazette! No favours we ask'd from your friends in the east; On your wretched soup-meagre I left them to feast; So many base lies you have sent them in print, That scarcely a man at our paper will squint: And now you begin With a grunt and a grin, With the bray of an ass, And a vilage of brass.

With a quill in your hand, and a lie in your mouth, To play the same trick on the men of the south. One National Paper, you think, is enough To flatter and lie, to pallaver and puff; To preach up in favor of monarchs and titles, And garters, and ribbons, to prey on our vitals: Who knows but our Congress will give it in tee, And make Mr. Fenno the grand patentee!

Then take to your scrapers Other national papers— No rogue shall go snacks, And the NEWSPAPER-TAX Shall be puff'd to the skies As a measure most wise— So a spaniel, when master is angry and kicks it, Sneaks up to his shoe, and submissively licks it. July 26.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I am a lover of Poetry—The Editor of the National Gazette has given us your character in verse—Turn about is fair play—I send you his, ready done to your hand by a brother Yankee of your's; the author of a paper entitled "Echo"—It has never been published here—It certainly has great merit; and Mr. Freneau's paper will prove that at least the first part of the last couplet has GREAT JUSTICE. Pray give the extract a place in your paper, and oblige, among a thousand others, your friend, IGNORUS.

* SINBAT, the child of Clio and of Trannon. Sinbat, whose ardent soul mistook a sail For the broad feathers on a Mule's tail; Who really tho't the boatswains whistle-sound Pegasus whinnying on Parnassian ground; His quarter-deck the song inspiring mount, And cans of grog the pure Castalian fount; Who held for years the pitch-poetic iudger, Came home from sea, kill'd death, and wed the widow.† Sinbat, alike well skill'd in either trade, To flush his vessel's or his master's head: Sinbat, the author, captain, printer, tar, The news-boy's poet and the dog of war, THE BLACK-GUARD'S PATTERN, and the great man's fool, The fawning parasite, and minion's tool."

* Mr. Freneau's poetic signature. † See a poem entitled "The House of Night"—by SINBAT.

MR. FENNO,

IT was easy to foresee, when the hint appeared in your Gazette of the 25th July, that the Editor of the National Gazette received a salary from the general government; that advantage would be taken of its want of explicitness and particularity, to make the circumstance matter of merit in Mr. Freneau and an argument of his independent disinterestedness. Such a turn of the business cannot be permitted to succeed. It is now necessary that the whole truth should be told, and that the real state of the affair should be well understood.

Mr. Freneau before he came to this city to conduct the National Gazette, was employed by Childs and Swaine, Printers of the Daily Advertiser in New-York, in the capacity of editor or superintendent.

A paper more devoted to the views of a certain party, of which Mr. Jefferson is the head, than any to be found in this city was wanted—Mr. Freneau was thought a fit instrument; a negotiation was opened with him which ended in the establishment of the National Gazette under his direction.

Mr. Freneau came here at once Editor of the National Gazette, and Clerk for foreign languages in the department of Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State; an experiment somewhat new in the history of political manoeuvres in this country: A newspaper instituted by a public Officer, and the Editor of it regularly pensioned with the public money in the disposal of that officer; an example favouring not a little of that spirit, which in the enumeration of European abuses is the continual theme of declamatory censure; an example which could not have been set by the head of any other department without having long since rung throughout the United States.

Mr. Freneau is not then as he would have supposed, the independent Editor of a Newspaper, who though receiving a salary from government, has firmness enough to expose its mal-administration; he is the faithful and devoted servant of the head of a party, from whose hands he receives the boon. The whole complexion of his paper, exhibits a decisive internal evidence of the influence of that patronage under which he acts.

Whether the services rendered by him are equivalent to the compensation he receives, is best known to his employer and himself; there is however some room to doubt. It is well known that his employer is himself well acquainted with the French language, the only one of which Mr. Freneau is the translator; and it may be a question how often his aid is necessary.

It is somewhat singular too that a man acquainted with but one foreign language, engaged in an occupation which it may be presumed demands his whole time and attention—the Editor of a newspaper—should be the person selected as the Clerk for foreign languages in the department of the United States for foreign affairs. Could no person be found acquainted with more than one foreign language, and who in so confidential a trust could have been regularly attached to, in the constant employ of the department, and immediately under the eye of the head of it?

But it may be asked—is it possible that Mr. Jefferson, the head of a principal department of the government can be the patron of a paper, the evident object of which is to decry the government and its measures? If he disapproves of the government itself and thinks it deserving of his opposition, can he reconcile it to his own personal dignity and the principles of probity to hold an office under it, and employ the means of official influence in that opposition? If he disapproves of the leading measures which have been adopted in the course of its administration—can he reconcile it with the principles of delicacy and propriety, to hold a place in that administration, and at the same time to be instrumental in vituperating measures which have been adopted by majorities of both branches of the legislature and sanctioned by the Chief Magistrate of the Union?

These questions would certainly be natural—An answer might be left to the facts which establish the relation between the Secretary of State and the Editor of the National Gazette as the text, and to the general tenor of that paper as the commentary. Let any intelligent man read the paper from the commencement of it, and let him determine for himself whether it be not a paper vituperative to the government and its measures. Let him then ask himself whether, considering the connection which has subsisted between the Secretary of State and the Editor of that paper coeval with its first establishment, it be probable that the complexion of the paper is contrary to the views of that officer.

If he wishes for a confirmation of the inference which he cannot fail to draw, as a probable one, let him be informed in addition,

1st, That while the constitution of the United States was depending before the people of this country, for their consideration and decision, Mr. Jefferson being in France, was opposed to it, in some of its most important features, and wrote his objections to some of his friends in Virginia—That he at first went so far as to discountenance its adoption; though he afterwards recommended it, on the ground of expediency in certain contingencies.

2d, That he is the declared opponent of almost all the important measures which have been devised by the government; more especially the provision which has been made for the public debt, the institution of the Bank of the United States, and such other measures as relate to the public credit and the finances of the United States.

It is proper that these facts should be known, for if the people of the United States believe, that their happiness and their safety are connected with the existence and maintenance of an efficient National or Federal Government; if they continue to think that, which they have created and established, worthy of their confidence—if they are willing that the powers they have granted to it, should be exercised with sufficient latitude to attain the ends they had in view in granting them, and to do the essential business of the nation—if they feel an honest pride in seeing the credit of their country so lately prostrate, elevated to an equal station with that of any nation upon earth; if they are conscious that their own importance is increased, by the increased respectability of their country, which from an abject and degraded state, owing to the want of government, has, by the establishment of a wise constitution and the measures which have been pursued under it, become a theme