

Foreign Affairs.

NAMUR, May 8.

THE repairs made on our fortifications, and the train on our two batteries, place us beyond the fear of any surprise, and M. de Moittel has retired into the castle, with a sufficient number of troops to defend it against all attacks.

FRANKFORT, May 10.

It is already said, that during the election of an Emperor, a camp of 12,000 Hessians will be formed in our environs. We learn that the garrison of Cassel had begun its march, on the 5th inst. for this place.

VIENNA, May 3.

The following letter from the King of Hungary to Prince Stahremberg, written on receiving the news of the declaration of war against him by France, will shew how little he expected such an event:

"I am sorry, my dear Prince, to inform you that France has provoked me to a war, when I had but just mounted the throne of my ancestors. I have done nothing to draw on me this war, witness my last declaration to France; and a proof of it is, that I am not in the least prepared for it. Inform my dear States and faithful subjects of the Upper and Lower-Austria, that they need not be chagrined; that I will not aggrive them, for two years, with any extraordinary imposition; to that purpose I have agreed, with my brethren, to appropriate our entire heritage and all the property of our ancestors. It is evident the French attack us merely because we follow the late system of the late Emperor our Father, who would not long suffer the injustices of a combination of perverse men, who have not hesitated to permit the most unworthy treatment of the King of France, his brother-in-law, and of the Queen his sister."

TREVES, May 12.

It is impossible to express the joy of the French emigrants. The declaration of war has not only fixed the uncertainty of the powers who lullled us, but the commencement of the campaign has filled them with hopes of the most brilliant success. Besides the Austrian account of the affairs at Mons and Tournay, they have caused the following list to be published:

List of Frenchmen arrived at Treves, from the 4th to the 11th of May, both days included.

May 4. Arrived 42 officers, of the regiment of Poitou, and several soldiers.

May 5. 28 officers of artillery, of the garrison of Metz, and some soldiers.

May 6. 13 officers of artillery, of Metz, and 15 citizens well armed and mounted, who brought with them 30,000 livres in specie. This day we learn, that a camp for 14,000 Emigrants has been traced out on the borders of German Lorraine.

May 7. 10 officers of different regiments.

May 8. 12 officers of the regiment of Alsace. This evening, we received advice of the passage of a large Party of the regiment of Berchiny.

May 9. A courier has brought information of the emigration of 130 of the regiment of Berchiny—the remainder had found the passage closed up by a regiment of chasseurs.—This evening the Colonel and twelve officers of the regiment of Royal-Lorraine arrived, with arms and baggage.

May 10. At 12 o'clock we learnt that the whole of the regiment of Royal-Allemand cavalry was within two leagues of Treves, demanding permission to enter, and that they had not eaten any thing for upwards of fourteen hours: 4000 French officers immediately loaded five carriages with provisions, and went to meet them; the signal of knowing each other was 'Vive le Roi,' and hoisting the white cockade; a large vessel of wine was purchased from a farmer; forthwith fifty emigrants requested to be introduced to the regiment; this moving scene was followed by drinking the healths of the

King, the King of Hungary, the Elector, and the brave regiment.

May 11. A courier informs, that the whole of the regiment of Saxe was in full march towards Arlons and Luxembourg, to join the army of the Princes.

COBLENTZ, May 17.

On the 11th the archives and treasure of the Chapter of Treves were brought in a number of chests, and placed in our fortress for security, for fear of an attack upon the frontiers of Treves.

The Austrian troops have received orders to hasten their arrival at Landau as much as possible by forced marches.

The arrival of emigrants and French deserters is so great that in the course of a few days their number amounts to near five hundred.

BERLIN, May 25.

The Prince Royal, Prince George de Hesse Darmstadt, the Prince de Bade, the Princess de Radzivil, General Rodhich, from Potzdarn, Duke Charles Eugene de Wurtemberg, from the Empire; General Prince Eugene de Wurtemberg, from Silesia, and Count d'Einfiedel, the Saxon Minister, from Dresden, are all arrived in this capital.

BRUSSELS, June 5.

On the 2d instant, a declaration was published here, in the name of the King of Hungary, permitting all French vessels, not loaded with warlike stores, to enter freely the port of Ostend.—This permission is to continue so long as the French nation shall suffer the vessels belonging to the King, to carry on their commerce unmolested.

Field Marshal Bender is arrived here, having resigned the command of the army to Count de Clairfayt.—He is to be appointed Governor of the province of Lexemburn. M. de Clairfayt has already made several new arrangements in the army. Since his arrival the camp is in much better condition than before. No action has lately taken place with the French; but from the movements of both armies since yesterday, we may expect to hear of some important action.

Every day hear, that the King of Prussia will be at Coblentz on the 16th, where his advanced guard is already arrived.

The movements of the Austrian troops are not certainly known, although some detachments arrive occasionally.

PARIS, June 5.

It was yesterday reported that the Austrians, under the command of Charles Prince de Ligne had beat our troops within two miles of Conde. The particulars are not known—nor is the report to be depended upon. La Fayette's army improves in discipline: and he is calumniated and insulted by the Jacobins in proportion as he displays activity among his troops. It is even reported that a plot has been formed to assassinate him.

LONDON, May 29.

The late desertions among the French troops having been less effected by the seduction, than by the treachery of the officers, the princes will have but little reason to confide in men who are thus betrayed, or rather kidnapped into their service.

Lord Howe is appointed Vice-Admiral of England, in the room of Lord Rodney. The emoluments of this office are supposed to be from five to seven hundred a year.

June 1. Yesterday government dispatches were received at Lord Grenville's office, Whitehall, from Sir Morton Eden, his majesty's Envoy at Berlin, which mentioned that the King of Prussia has left that capital, and is now at the head of the army.

The Parliament, we understand, will be prorogued on the 12th inst. and the slave-trade, as we mentioned in a former paper, adjourned over to next session.

Mr. Hastings has presented a petition to the King, praying that his trial may proceed for 6 days in succession, in which he thinks he shall be able to close his defence.

June 5. Yesterday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's

office, from Mr. Walpole, his Majesty's Envoy at the court of Lisbon, containing an account of the Queen of Portugal being so much recovered, that Dr. Willis had given his opinion that he had not the least apprehensions of any relapse.

June 8. The City of Exeter has addressed the King, thanking him for the Proclamation.

The town of Manchester, following the example of other loyal towns, has agreed to address the King, thanking him for the proclamation. Indeed it would have been surprising if the country at large had not acted as they have done, for the wisdom of it is manifest to every person except to a few discontented individuals who make it a practice to oppose every measure of government, or to those whose seditious measures may be affected by it.

The intended Camp at Bagshot is given up. What might have been the necessity for forming it, there is now no occasion for any such measure; the nation at large is unanimous, and sufficient to prevent any tumult.

The vigilance of government in quelling the riots in Mount-street has had the desired effect; and it is with pleasure we say, that every thing was yesterday in a state of tranquillity. We do not learn that any person has been killed, and the temperate conduct of the military on this occasion deserves every commendation.

We can state, from the best authority, that Mr. Dundas has given directions to Mr. Bond to enquire into the conduct of the Peace Officers who took up the persons on Monday night and confined them in the Mount-street watch house; and to inform those who were apprehended, that whatever charges of misconduct they may have against the Officers, he will very readily hear their complaints, and grant them any redress the case may seem to require; for while it is the duty of the Police to prevent disorderly meetings, it can never be their intention to interfere with the innocent amusements of the people.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 25.

"Last week a patrol of national guards discovered in the middle of the night, in the Place de Louis XV. a detachment of Sans Culottes, who were preparing to decapitate the statue of that monarch. These republicans were armed with hammers and axes. They informed the guards, that they had regularly tried this monarch before their special tribunal, and it having been proved, that he had been wickedly, rashly, and ill-advisedly guilty of high treason against the nation, sentence of decapitation had been passed upon him, which they were going to execute accordingly. These magistrates were conducted to prison by the national guards, without respect for their high assumed office."

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

The Queen wore the most costly and beautiful dress that ever appeared at court. It was a silver tissue body and train, bordered with lilac, over which was a covering of lace. The petticoat green silk, covered with one piece of Brussels lace six yards wide, and one and an half long, the only work of the kind ever made; over the petticoat was a loose drapery of lilac silk, covered with lace, tied up with branches of diamonds mounted as snow drops, with bows and loose tassels of diamonds hanging from them. The bottom was flounced with lace, headed with rows of diamonds. Her majesty's head, dress was very profusely ornamented with diamonds, and she wore a diamond stomacher, with a miniature of the King.

Each bouquet of her majesty's petticoat had a central stone in the rosette valued at 2000l. the rosette, including this stone, is valued at 3000l. and the bouquets, of which there were six, at 8000l. each. Adding to the amount of these, that of the other diamonds upon the petticoat, and those upon the head dress and stomacher, the dress worn by her majesty yesterday could not be worth less than 100,000l. and the taste displayed in the arrangement of the whole was well suited to such an expenditure.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO, PLEASE to thank your correspondent X. Y. for setting me right; and assure him that I really understood the Editor of the National Gazette, to mean that he received a stipend both as translator and editor, until he convinced me of the contrary.

I think this tribute due to candor, and do not hesitate to pay it; for although I consider the National Gazette as having a most pernicious tendency, and being eminently calculated to disturb the public peace, and corrupt the morals of the people, I have not a wish to do injustice either to the Gazette itself or to its editor. At the same time allow me to remark, that however I may have mistaken Mr. Fenno's meaning, the information given by "Andronicus," strongly countenances a belief in the fact, that he receives pay in both characters—to which I will add, that a singularity attending the National Gazette, seems to corroborate the American's assertions—it is said to be "P. Fenno," and "Printed by Childs and Swaine"—It will hardly be thought unfair to infer from this, that Mr. Fenno is at least the editor; can it be supposed that he devotes his time to this laborious undertaking gratis? I apprehend not: sufficient reasons might be urged to the contrary. Who then pays him? If any body does, then he receives a stipend both as French translator to the department of state, and as editor [or compiler, I don't care which] of a newspaper. If he is in the pay of Messrs. Childs and Swaine, he is at least guilty of ingratitude to the government which has retained him as translator to the department of state; for, as editor or compiler, his attacks upon that government are both frequent and licentious.—If on the other hand, he is in the pay of the government, his conduct forcibly reminds us of the Fable of the Viper which sting to death the Countryman, the genial warmth of whose bosom had reanimated its frozen carcass.

T. L.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FACTS, MR. FENNO, speak louder than words, and, under certain circumstances, louder than oaths. The Editor of the NATIONAL GAZETTE must not think to swear away his efficacy. If he is truly as they announce, the passion tool of the public character who has been named, no violation of truth, in any shape, ought to astonish—equivocations and mental reservations, are the too common refuge of minds struggling to escape from disgraceful imputation.

It may be very true in a literal sense, that no negotiation was ever opened with Mr. Fenno, by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and yet it may be very certain, that a negotiation was opened with him directly, or circuitously, by a particular friend of that officer—and expectation given of his patronage and encouragement.

It may be very true in the same sense, that Mr. Fenno's coming to the city of Philadelphia, as publisher of a newspaper, was at no time urged, advised or influenced, by the same officer; and yet it may be equally a fact, that it was urged, advised and influenced, by a friend of his, in concert with him, and to answer his views, and with authority to engage his assistance and support. It may in the strictest sense be true, that Mr. Fenno's coming to Philadelphia, was his own voluntary act; and yet true that he came from interested motives, and to do the work of a party; for a man acts not the less voluntarily because he yields to considerations of interest. It may be even true, that the Editor of the National Gazette was never either directed, controuled, or attempted to be influenced in any manner, either by the Secretary of State, or any of his friends; and yet it may in the strongest sense be true, that under the influence of the emoluments received from that officer, he has acted in precise conformity to his known principles and views.

As to the assertion, that not a single line in the National Gazette was ever directly, or indirectly, written, dictated, or composed for it, by the Secretary of State, it is a shocking instance of rashness and levity. Unless Mr. Fenno be himself the author of every line which has been contained in every one of his papers (a thing not to be believed) it is impossible that he can know that none has ever been directly, or indirectly, written, dictated, or composed by the officer in question.—And if he had been as scrupulous about an oath as he ought to have been, he never could have sworn so positively as he has done, to a thing which it was impossible for him to know—temerity like this, would invalidate his testimony in a court of justice, if he were even, as he is not in the present case, a disinterested witness.

No, Mr. Fenno, this is not the way to exculpate yourself before a judicious public, from the conclusions which are to be drawn from the most convincing facts. Nor can it be believed from any thing, that you have either sworn, or said, that the whole of what has been alleged is "a lie."

The material facts which have been alleged, and may be added in confirmation, are either acknowledged, or such as you dare not deny; and they prove decisively your improper connection with the Secretary of State, and the influence of that connection upon your press.

It is a fact which you have acknowledged, that you receive a regular salary from the Secretary of State, as clerk in his department for foreign languages, while you pretend not to sit in any other capacity than that of translator of one foreign language.

It is a fact which you tacitly concede, that you came from New-York, where you was in capacity of an Editor or director of a Newspaper, to become in this city Editor of the National Gazette.

It is a fact which you dare not deny, that your appointment as clerk for foreign languages,