

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

We are sorry to learn, that accounts are received in town stating that a few days since a fire was discovered in the mansion house of Mount Vernon. It was extinguished without its committing any very material damage; but it is understood that circumstances have appeared, in the inquiries for its origin, which give too much reason to believe that it was the effect of design.

His honour Bushrod Washington at present holding court in this city, in consequence of hearing this disagreeable intelligence, has been obliged to adjourn the session, and intends immediately to proceed to Mount Vernon.

WILKESBARE, May 5.

We are sorry to state that Mr. Howes Goldsborough of Newton, N. Y. has lost two arks loaded with wheat, near Havre-de-Grace. One of them after having run to the Chesapeake bay, was sunk by the violence of the waves, the other broke from her fastening in the night, and has undoubtedly gone to pieces.

We learn too with regret that Mr. James Irwin, of the same place, has lost an ark, about 800 bushels of wheat and a number of barrels of pork.

The dangers of navigating the Susquehanna below this place, are so numerous, that every prudent man would rather take the price for his produce, which we could afford to give for it here if the turnpike road was finished, than run the risk of proceeding further down with it.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—In our last paper we stated that 550 rafts had passed this place on their way to market; since that publication, about 50 more have gone down, besides a number of arks. It will not therefore be far from correct to state that the whole number of rafts which have descended the river, from, and about this place the present spring, will amount to 600; and the number of arks to 100. These numbers will be considered great, when we state that in 1796, only 30 rafts went down from and above this place; and not a single ark until the year 1800.

On Friday evening, April 20th, a boat belonging to Daniel Montgomery of Danville, stove at Hunter's Falls nine miles above Harrisburgh; 750 bushels of wheat being the whole of her lading were lost, and three men were drowned, one of whom commanded the boat; two of them had large families, and the third was a young man lately married.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.

Arrived at this port on Monday last, the new brig Nanina, captain M'Cutcheon, in ten days from Pittsburgh, where she was built and completely fitted for sea; burthen about one hundred and fifty tons.—She is the property of Mr. James Berthoud.

Also the new ship, Louisiana, captain James M'Keever, on board of which came the family of Mr. Berthoud, owner, who has removed to this place, we are informed, for the purpose of carrying on the ship building more extensively. The Louisiana is to take in a freight of cotton at the mouth of Cumberland river—her burthen is about three hundred and thirty tons. We are sorry to add, that the above vessels cannot pass the falls until the water rises.

LEXINGTON, April 10.

On Monday the second instant, a strong and well-built ship was safely launched at Limestone, to the extreme gratification of a very large concourse of people. The enterprize of Mr. Charles Gallagher, the entire owner of this vessel, merits the good wishes and patronage of Kentucky.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 11.

Within a few weeks five vessels have passed this town for New-Orleans; one brig from Marietta left this place yesterday. Mr. Gallagher's ship from Limestone passed down on Monday last. From the present state of the Ohio, it is feared they will not be able to pass the Falls.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, to the editor of the New-York Morning Chronicle, dated Savannah, April 27.

"This city, for several days past, has been in as great a consternation and uproar as it is possible for you to conceive—the circumstance that gave rise to it has been the misconduct of Jabez Bowen, one of the judges of the superior court of this state. In his charge to the grand jury, he recommended the emancipation of the blacks, and went so far as to say, that if the legislature did not do it he would head them himself, and assist in cutting the throats of the white inhabitants. The grand jury protested against such alarming conduct, on which the judge committed them to gaol. This circumstance roused the indignation of the citizens—a meeting was immediately called, and such measures adopted as to relieve the grand jury. The uniform companies were ordered out, and in the evening judge Bowen was seized and put into prison. Had it not been for the military, he would have been torn to pieces; for every one, without an exception, was exasperated at him."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, May 17, 1804.

LITTLE respect having been paid to his former notice, the subscriber again earnestly calls on all persons indebted to him for their respective balances. He hopes to be excused, should inattention to this request oblige him to resort to compulsory measures, which necessity will compel him to pursue.

FREDERICK GREEN.

From the (New-York) Morning Chronicle of May 11.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the politeness of captain Brown, and of passengers in the Juliana, London papers to the 28th March are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. When a few days out, the Juliana spoke the ship Hardware, which left Bristol for New-York, April 8th. At that time the blockading squadron before Brest had been blown off and had arrived in England. Nothing particular had occurred relative to the destiny of Moreau. The king of England had so far recovered as to place his signature to public bills as usual. On the 29th March, the Juliana heard a very heavy firing off Boulogne, arising it is presumed from a continuance of the bombardment.

The Juliana had started previously, but lost both anchors in the Downs in a gale, and was obliged to put into Ramsgate.

The accounts brought by this arrival mention that the armaments of France appeared to be in a state of more than customary activity along the whole line of the French and Dutch coasts, particular movements had taken place at Havre, Boulogne and the Texel, and intelligence had reached the admiralty announcing an uncommon degree of vigour among the French fleet at Brest. The force in the outer harbour of that port consisted of 14 ships of the line ready for sea, exclusive of frigates; in the inner harbour a vast number of transports, gun-boats, and small craft of different descriptions.

A British squadron maintained a blockade off Rochefort with great vigilance, as a French division in that port consisting of 4 sail of the line, 3 frigates, cutters, &c. was kept ready for sea at a moment's notice. It was understood that these vessels had nearly three thousand troops on board, and provisions for six months.

The British squadron off Boulogne, did not succeed as well as had been contemplated in blockading that port. On the 25th it was compelled by the violent gales to return to the Downs, previous to which (on the 23d) about 100 gun boats came out of the harbour in one tide, with an apparent intention to engage. On the 24th, there came on a heavy gale; which occasioned much confusion among them, several got foul of each other, one run on shore, another was dismasted, a third lost her bowsprit, &c. Most of them made out to return, but 27 ran into the newly opened port of Vimereux, and one was obliged to bear away for Calais. The amount of this attempt however served to shew that a greater number can get out in one tide than was calculated.

Letters from France were said to state that great dissatisfaction prevailed in the French armies and that an explosion was shortly expected. Nothing however appears to have transpired relative to any counter revolution.

On the 2d March, Mr. Liston had his audience of leave at the court of Copenhagen, and was to depart on the 5th.

The expedition which was to block up the harbour of Boulogne by sinking vessels loaded with stone, having failed in that intention, an attempt was talked of, to shut up the harbour of Havre-de-Grace in that manner to increase the security of Jersey and Guernsey, but it was the opinion of intelligent men that this stone expedition would have little success any where.

The emperor of Russia is said to have charged Mons. D'Onbril, his charge d'affaires at Paris, to decline all answers to the demands of France, concerning the armaments Russia has been obliged to make for the protection of the liberties of Europe.

A Russian fleet in the Black Sea with a number of transports was stated to be preparing for sea, which was to stop three weeks at Constantinople, where the Russian ambassador had made extensive contracts for supplies, and was then to proceed to the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

The court gazette of Petersburg, had remarked that "The arrival of a consul from the United States of America, proves that the commercial relations between Russia and the United States will be immediately established, and naturally acquire that importance which the wants and demands of the inhabitants of the new world must give them."

Accounts from Paris of March 10th, say that "the fortress of Luxemburg contains no less than 644 insurgents from the western departments, formerly Chouans, but not concerned in the late insurrection. They are condemned to hard labour till peace, then to be transported to the colonies for life. They are all under thirty years of age."

"The generals Dulanoy and Nansonti are recalled from Hanover. Gen. Elbe succeeds the former in the command of artillery."

"Wattenroy, chief of the second Helvetic demi-brigade in the French service is nominated general of brigade, and is with general Vonder Wied, his countryman, employed in the staff of the first consul to

have command of four lately levied Swiss regiments under Louis Buonaparte, the colonel general; a place vacant since 1792, when count d'Artois was deprived of it."

Mr. Smith the British charge d'affaires arrived at Stockholm, the 3d March.

Accounts from Hanover of March 9th states that Messrs. Van Bremer and Baron Grote had set off for Paris as deputies from the states, to petition the French government for the diminution of the great burthens of the country, and lessening the great number of troops, daily increased by the arrival of conscripts. The situation of the country is stated to be extremely critical, the report continued that the French army in Hanover would be shortly very much increased, on the 8th 200 recruits arrived from Italy.

From Rome it is stated that Lucien Buonaparte had stayed there early in February, sometime incog. that he had visited Naples and that couriers had been constantly passing between Paris and Tarento, the headquarters of general St. Cyr. It is understood that one part of his business was a negotiation, in consequence of which the French army of near 40,000 men, will receive a speedy reinforcement of 30,000 more. An expedition against Sardinia is expected to result.

Of Moreau, we find with much pleasure favourable intelligence in the following account, under date of Paris, March 5.

"Moreau's affair appears to take a favourable turn. They say there was but one letter from Pichegru found among his papers, written some years since from Bareuth, in which Moreau was requested to procure Pichegru's amnesty. The latter complained at the same time of finding himself in narrow circumstances. The first draft of Moreau's answer lay with this letter. He freely declared his influence did not suffice to procure this amnesty. To assist him in his distress, however, he remitted him 5,000 francs, assuring him, that, as soon as he should be able to do any thing for him, he would do it unasked."

"The senator Barthelemy had nearly been implicated. Some months ago Pichegru had sent him his compliments by L'Abbe Gautier. The latter prevailed on Barthelemy to give him an insignificant note to Pichegru, which said merely, "I rejoice my dear Picard (this was the name Pichegru had taken on escaping from Cayenne) you are well, I shall not forget the friendship which you have shewn me in our mutual misfortunes." When people began to whisper of the conspiracy, Barthelemy received a letter from Pichegru via Calais. Being assured that the police must have knowledge of this letter, he went direct to the consul Cambaceres with the letter unopened, told him of the circumstance, and gave him the letter."

It is stated with confidence (via Holland) that Buonaparte being no longer apprehensive of domestic enemies has resolved to conduct the invading enterprise in person.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

By the Hardware, which left Bristol on the 8th April, further foreign intelligence is received; and however this vessel was spoken by the Juliana, we were enabled yesterday to anticipate the most material information she brings, in our summary of foreign news.

PITTSBURG.

Extract of a letter, accompanied by a proclamation of the lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana from St. Louis.

"Yesterday captain Stoddard arrived, escorted from the ferry below by about 20 of the respectable citizens of this place; after a salute of three cannon, the lieutenant governor informed him, that he was ready to enter into a negotiation to deliver into his hands the province of Upper Louisiana, &c. which will take place as soon as the American troops arrive, which will be in about four days."

Don Charles Dehault Delassus, colonel of his catholic majesty's armies, lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, and its dependencies, &c. and commissioned for the delivery of said province.

By proclamation, dated February, 1804, informing the inhabitants of having received orders for the delivery of the province to captain Amos Stoddard, who is empowered to receive and keep possession of the United States.

From a GRENADA paper of April 6.

By captain Roe, of the American schooner Edward, from Barbadoes, we learn of the gallant capture of a French frigate mounting 36 guns, by one of his majesty's sloops of war, mounting 18 guns, and carried her into Barbadoes. Captain Roe mentions that the frigate had been engaged for three days by a sloop of war, which he believes was the Osprey, the captain of which was wounded in the leg by a splinter, and 16 men killed, when she parted. That she afterwards fell in with another sloop of war, which he believes to be the Hippopotamus, to which she struck, the crew of the frigate having refused to engage, on the pretext of their time of service having expired. Captain Roe saw the wounded men landed from the frigate, and from the sloop of war which had first engaged her.