

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 21, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

MAYENCE, March 23.

It is sometime since, they have arrested at Deux-Ponts, an American, named Seibert, who furnished with false powers of attorney, said he was employed by persons of the country, who had returned to America, to collect and sell the property which might fall to them during their absence.—All the searches they have made to discover the forger of the writings, who, on this occasion, had aided Seibert in his forgeries, were ineffectual.

On some indications which were manifested at the place where he was arrested, the president of the tribunal of this city resolved to make the most diligent searches, which had succeeded beyond all hopes, for he has discovered that five or six other Americans, many in this department as well as in the neighbouring country and in the Palatinate, Suabia, &c. have made use of means to enrich themselves, with which it is well to be acquainted, in order to guard against it.

They have often made voyages from Europe to America, have charged themselves with all the letters which they could obtain, have opened them, and thus learned the state of affairs of the American colonies and any claims which they might have in Europe. They purchased for a small price this property, and came here to sell it advantageously. It frequently happened that their voyages have brought them in twenty or thirty thousand francs.

They did more, they engaged to follow, by these deceitful enticements, those unfortunate persons, who, having arrived in America, found themselves obliged to pay in adversity the price of their passage, and often to humble themselves for years to the service of the most feverish. Seibert had for his part thirty full powers in his last voyage without counting the false instrument of the same kind.—Another individual has been cited, who has had the means of procuring half sixty powers of attorney.

SWISSERLAND.

ZURICH, March 24.

The scenes of disorder and tumult in our canton are unhappily continued and augmented for a few days past. Some present a scene of the most unbridled licentiousness. It is in the district of Ulster that the greatest disorders have been committed. Two deputations from government divided themselves in this district; the one composed of M. M. Lawater and Pfenniger, departed on the 21st in the evening, and returned the next day; it had found some of the communes disposed to take the oath, others refused in the midst of the greatest tumult. Having been dispersed afterwards, that at Felthaltorf the peasants assembled and armed themselves with large clubs; that they carried the Helvetic and tri-coloured cockades, &c. they have returned to Zurich, despairing of success.

The second deputation, composed of M. M. Walder and Brugel, have had no better success; they were where found troops. At Hirwill, it was impossible for the deputies to get into the church, where the ceremony had taken place. Already had they prepared to depart, when the populace besieged them where they were; their guards were disarmed; their arms being broken, they demanded with loud cries, that M. Walder should be delivered to the people: (this member of the petit council is a citizen of a neighbouring commune of Hirwill, who had been sent to the diet of Schwiz in September, 1802): the enraged populace swore that he should not survive the day, and he owed his deliverance only to the efforts of his colleague, M. Baugel, who, during the successive hours, heroically opposed the fury of the assailants. It was necessary for the safe departure of the deputation, that M. Walder should present himself at the window of the chamber to promise in loud voice, that he would contribute for the future to every thing that could solace the people, and especially to a modification of the law respecting the redemption of dimes and cents.

The petit council having demanded, after the manner prescribed by the federal act, an armed succour from the Landammann of the Swiss, he has sent five hundred men, raised in the cantons of Argovie, of Friburg, and of Friburg. The troops of Argovie have entered our city; they this day expect those of M. le colonel Zeiger, of Zurich, had been ordered by the Landammann commandant of these departments. It cannot be doubted that the presence of these forces alone will suffice to restrain the rioters, and promptly appease all their troubles. They are at present engaged in raising the militia of the canton: they have arrested many rioters.

American Intelligence.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

AMHERST, June 12.

Wednesday last was the annual period for renewing the government of this state. The members of the legislature generally; assembled at Concord at an early hour, and, after being duly qualified, proceeded to the organization of their respective branches.

In the senate, the hon. Nicholas Gilman was chosen president, and Nathaniel Parker clerk.—In the house of representatives, the hon. John Langdon was chosen speaker, John Caste clerk, and Nathaniel Wear assistant clerk. The votes for speaker were, for hon. John Langdon 83, for hon. John Prentice 71.

Both branches being organized, they met in convention, and proceeded to fill the vacancy in the 5th senatorial district. On counting the votes, they were for the hon. John Waldron 64, for John Wingate, Esq; 57; Mr. Waldron was accordingly declared chosen.

On canvassing the votes for governor, which next occupied the attention of the convention, objections were made to the votes of several towns, which would have effected the gubernatorial election, as illegal on account of some trifling irregularities. A thorough investigation of the elections was therefore proposed. Accordingly the convention adjourned until Friday, when it was found, that should they pursue the subject to its full extent, and ~~at every meeting~~ by the letter of the law regulating elections, so great a number of the meetings throughout the state would be made void, as to create very serious inconveniences, without benefitting either party. The votes were therefore all accepted, which were seasonably returned, excepting those of Piermont, which were not taken on the day prescribed by law, and consequently were lost. The votes were then counted, and were for
His excellency John T. Gilman, 12,216
Hon. John Langdon, 12,039
Scattering, 27

Majority for Gilman, 150

In consequence of the delay occasioned by the above proceeding, the governor was not qualified agreeably to the constitution, by taking the oath of office, until Saturday, which is the cause of our not being able to present our readers with the speech in this day's paper. It is expected he will address the legislature to-day.

The votes of several towns in the county of Grafton, and Society-land, in this county, were not returned in season, of course were not counted.

The political character of the government for the current year; is as follows:

EXECUTIVE.

Governor—Federal.
Council—3 federal—2 republican.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate—7 republican—5 federal.
House—From 8 to 12 republican majority.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

FROM SURINAM—May 12.

Since my last, Surinam has become a British colony. We were informed that a proclamation would appear yesterday, regulating neutral trade to this place. But it has not appeared. I have reason, however, to believe, that all American vessels will be allowed to carry away produce for 3 months to come. The embargo that existed previous to the surrender is just raised.

In addition to the above accounts, we are informed that there were three Dutch frigates and two sloops of war lying at Surinam, which must of course have fallen into the hands of the British. One in particular, the commodore's vessel, was entirely new, this being her first voyage.

The Boston Palladium acknowledges the receipt of a Dutch paper, containing the articles on which that place surrendered to the British on the 4th May, signed by general Green and commodore Hood on the part of the English, and col. Batenburgh on the part of the Dutch. The Dutch garrisons were permitted to march from the forts with the honours of war; the officers to retain their arms, the soldiers to ground their's, and to be sent to Europe as soon as good vessels could be procured, but not to carry arms against his Britannic majesty. Article 5 proposes that no Dutch soldiers shall be employed in the British service; the answer was, that no Dutch soldier should be enlisted unless he was willing. The inhabitants were to be protected in their lives and property.

The following proclamation was issued after the British had become possessed of the place.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the settlement of Surinam, and its dependencies, has surrendered to the arms of his Britannic majesty, and thereby become a colony of the United kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, we have judged necessary by these presents, to enjoin all the good inhabitants of this place to conduct themselves with regularity and tranquillity, and as behooves the loyal subjects of his said majesty.—We do further give them the fullest assurance, that their possessions and property shall in every respect be secure and protected, for which purpose the strictest orders have been given to the troops—and that the interest of the inhabitants of Surinam, as his majesty's subjects, have been particularly recommended to us.

We do also make known to all persons that the government of this colony and its dependencies is to be held by major-general Sir Charles Green, until his majesty's pleasure is known.

Given under our hands at head quarters, Paramaribo, the 7th May, 1804, and in the 44th year of his majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(Signed) CHARLES GREEN,
SAMUEL HOOD.

The Boston Palladium mentions, that on Monday, the 4th instant, Mr. Lewis Johnson, of Stoughton, was struck by lightning, and after remaining some time apparently dead, was recovered by the application of cold water.

We are extremely sorry, (says the Utica Patriot,) to learn, from various quarters in this and the neighbouring counties, that the farmers will sustain great injury in the failure of their crops of English grain. Many fields are winter-killed; and the Hessian fly has made such ravages in others, that whole fields have been ploughed up and planted with other grain.

Jerome Buonaparte and lady arrived in town yesterday, and will probably embark in the Dido frigate immediately. That they may leave the Hook without apprehension, a pilot-boat was yesterday chartered to cruise in the offing, in order to discover whether there are any British ships of war in the way.

June 15.

By an arrival yesterday we learn that the frigates President and Congress anchored at St. Mary's, mouth of the Patowmack, on the 4th instant, to take in their guns, which had come down in lighters from Washington. The bowsprit of the President being found deficient, she was about getting another.

June 16.

The ship Fame, Howland, arrived at this port yesterday, left Bourdeaux on the 18th April. The captain brings no loose papers.

The report of Pichegu's having strangled himself in prison, as we mentioned before, is confirmed by arrivals yesterday from Bourdeaux. He accomplished his purpose by introducing a stick inside his neck-cloth, and twisting it so tight as to strangle himself. Whether or not Moreau had been brought to trial, capt. H. did not learn.

Upwards of 500 gun-boats had been built at that place for the invasion of England, and the greater part of them had left the river for other parts of France. These boats it appears were all numbered. Captain-Howland, of the Fame, saw one numbered as high as 496.

We are informed that two pilot-boats, sent out with each a French officer on board, to ascertain whether the British vessels of war were off the harbour, returned yesterday afternoon, with information that the coast is clear.

M. Jerome Buonaparte went down to the French frigates at the watering place, yesterday morning.

It is understood that he is to take his departure in the commodore's ship, the Dido, of 44 guns, reputed the best appointed and fastest sailing frigate in the French or English navy.

It was in this vessel, according to report, Buonaparte escaped from Egypt.

Buonaparte's baggage was put on board the Dido yesterday; and if it is possible the French frigates will sail this morning.

We have received information, that the news of the arrival of the French frigates in this harbour had reached Halifax; which caused a bustle among the inhabitants of that place. The Cambrian frigate, of 44 guns, which had her topmasts struck, &c. when the news arrived, was completely fitted for sea in a few hours; and intended to sail immediately with the Leander, for New-York.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 12.

This day the house of representatives, in a committee of the whole, Wm. Smith in the chair, took into consideration the report of a committee in favour of choosing electors of president and vice-president, by a general ticket. Mr. Morton moved that the report should be so amended that the election should be by