

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1808.

LAWS OF MARYLAND

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1807.

AN ACT

To punish crimes, offences and misdemeanors, committed on the waters of the Chesapeake bay within the territorial jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons who shall hereafter commit any crime, offence or misdemeanor, upon the waters of the bay of Chesapeake, and within the territorial limits of this state, and without the body of any county of the state, and all aiders, abettors, comforters and accessories thereof and thereto, may be indicted, arraigned and tried in the county court of the county, in which he, she or they, may be apprehended, or into which he, she or they may be first brought.

II. And be it enacted, That any prosecutions hereafter to be instituted, under and by virtue of this law, may be removed after the indictment being found, the person or persons against whom the said indictment shall be found, suggesting, in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court where such indictment is found, that then it shall be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of the next adjoining county court, before whom the same shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

AN ACT

To prevent the anchoring of vessels in the fisheries in Susquehanna river, and at the head of the Chesapeake bay.

WHEREAS it is represent to this general assembly, that the owners of fisheries situated in the river Susquehanna, and at the head of the Chesapeake bay, labour under great inconveniences, and suffer many losses, from vessels anchoring in their fisheries, and sailing through their leas during the fishing season; therefore,

II. BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any vessel, unless compelled so to do by stress of weather, or other unavoidable accidents, shall be anchored in any fishery on the river Susquehanna, or at the head of the Chesapeake bay, at any time between the first day of April and the twentieth day of May, in any year, and remain thus anchored for the space of half an hour when the weather will admit of the departure of such vessel, after being ordered to depart therefrom by the owner or owners of such fishery, the skipper, or other person or persons commanding such vessel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, and a further sum of five dollars for every hour such vessel shall remain thus anchored as aforesaid.

III. And be it enacted, That if any vessel shall be wittingly, and wantonly or maliciously, sailed through a leas extended in any of the said fisheries, the skipper, or other person commanding such vessel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence.

IV. And be it enacted, That all fines and forfeitures incurred under this act shall be recoverable as small debts are recoverable, before a justice of the peace for the county where the offence may be committed, in the name and for the use of the state of Maryland.

A SUPPLEMENT

To the act, entitled, An act for the valuation of the real and personal property within this state.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that considerable delay and inconvenience do arise from the late period at which the commissioners are directed to meet by the original act to which this is a supplement; therefore,

II. BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the commissioners of the tax in all the several counties of this state, may meet on the first Monday of April instead of the first Monday of June.

From a Petersburg, (Russia,) paper of November 18, 1807.

News, very interesting to naturalists, has been received here from Irkutsk, in Siberia. Mr. Adams, who went out as a companion to the Russian ambassador to China, has seen and examined the carcase of an enormous animal, near the mouth of the Lena, whose marks all manifested it to be a mammoth. The carcase was, as yet, covered with its hide, which retained the whole of its hair, and it had lost but little of its flesh.

From these appearances, it is very probable, that the race of the mammoth, which was believed to be extinct, still exists.

WOLVES.

Mr. Deborque, captain of the wolf-hunt of the 14th forest conservation, has given an account to the prince of Neuchatel, war minister, and grand huntsman of France, of the wild beasts killed in that conservation, which borders the Pyrennees, and comprises four departments, from May 1, 1806, to the same date in 1807. It amounts to 13 bears, 238 wolves, 36 foxes, and 12 badgers.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, March 1808.

Edward Lloyd, capt. Robert H. Goldsborough, 1st lieutenant. William Harrison, 2d lieutenant. Edward Hambleton, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 12th brigade, Talbot county.

William Haunafe, surgeon's mate to the 5th reg. Baltimore county.

John M'Kenny, adjutant, John Jolley, quartermaster, Henry P. Ruff, paymaster, to the 42d reg. Hartford.

John Wampler, lieutenant, colonel of the 20th reg. Frederick county, vice Joshua Stevenson.

ELECTION.

At an election held on Monday last in this city, for nine directors of the branch bank at Frederick-town, the following gentlemen were elected—John Tyler, John M'Pherson, John Hoffman, Richard Potts, Roger Nelson, George Baer, Henry Kuhn, John Grahame, and Abraham Shriver.

One hundred and two shares were taken in this city on Monday and Tuesday last, in the Association of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

LATEST FROM FRANCE

The ship Pamptico, Milrea, arrived at New-York, left Nantz on the 16th January, and brings Paris papers to the 6th inclusive. Buonaparte arrived on the first of Jan. from Milan, after nominating the celebrated Koederer, (who fills the situation of Neapolitan minister of finance,) a grand officer of the legion of honour. Capt. Milrea reports, that the emperor was expected at Bourdeaux in a few days, on a visit to the sea coast.

An embargo had taken place at Bourdeaux, Rochelle and Antwerp, and was hourly expected at Nantz.

A violent earthquake, of more than half an hour's continuance, had been felt throughout the coast of Barbary, particularly at Algiers, which had done considerable damage.

An article from Hamburg announces the intelligence that on the 11th inst., under the command of admiral Hood, had presented itself before Marstrand, a city of Sweden, and demanded the occupation of that port and fortrels, with what success does not appear; but the inference is palpable, that England expects Sweden will be compelled to join the continental coalition.

Captain Kopper, of the ship Wilhelm failed from St. Ube's on the 7th of January. We learn by his arrival, that the people of Portugal were far from hailing the army of Buonaparte as "the saviours of their country;" on the contrary very considerable commotions had taken place—the French flag had been torn down by the populace at Lisbon, and 60 or 70 of the inhabitants had, in consequence, been massacred in the streets by the French troops. An agreement it was supposed had been entered into between the French and Spaniards, previous to their entering Portugal; that France should retain that part of Portugal which lies north of the river Tagus, while the Spaniards were to have that portion of the kingdom lying to the south.

[Charleston Courier, Feb. 18.]

Arrived at Philadelphia, on Friday last, the schooner Juliet, captain Kitts, from Lisbon, which place he left the 25th of January, in quiet possession of the French; that an embargo was laid there, though passports could be occasionally obtained; that Sir Sidney Smith, with a British fleet of fifteen or 20 ships lay off there, waiting for the Russian ships in the Tagus; that there was a large French army, said to amount to 300,000 men in Spain, which was reported to be designed against Gibraltar, and it was also reported, that Buonaparte, was expected in Lisbon, and it was supposed, would go from thence to Gibraltar to open the siege.

We understand that a packet of letters destined for England, from Copenhagen, was intercepted and fell into the hands of the crown prince, by which an immense property in Denmark, belonging to British subjects, and covered with neutral names, has been made known to him, and he has acted upon it with the vigorous spirit of retaliation. [Phil. pap.]

Madame Moreau arrived at Bourdeaux in the ship Eliza, from New-York. She was immediately arrested by the police and confined to her hotel under a guard, without being permitted to write to, or speak with any of her friends.

General MOREAU arrived at New-Orleans on the 22d of Jan. and was to take passage from thence in a few days for Charleston. His lady, without being permitted to proceed to Paris to make the family arrangements which her mother's death had rendered indispensable, was settling her affairs at Bourdeaux as well as circumstances would allow her to do, and she intended to take passage in one of the first vessels for New-York. [Mer. Adv.]

HAYTI.

The act interdicting the trade to Hayti, (says a Boston paper) will expire at the end of the present session of congress; and it is said to be intended not to renew it.

The senate have, without division, sanctioned the nomination of William Pinkney, minister resident at the court of London. [Evening Post.]

CONGRESS.

Message from the president of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

The States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, having by their several acts consented that the public road from Cumberland to the state of Ohio, authorized by the act of congress of March 29, 1806, should pass through those states, and the report of the commissioners communicated to congress with my message of January 31, 1807, having been duly considered, I have approved of the route therein proposed for the said road as far as Brownsville with a single deviation since located, which carried it thro' Union-town.

From thence the course to the Ohio, and the point within the legal limits at which it shall strike that river, is still to be decided on. In forming this decision I shall pay material regard to the interests and wishes of the populous parts of the state of Ohio, and to a future and convenient connexion with the road which is to lead from the Indian boundary near Cincinnati by Vincennes to the Mississippi, at St. Louis, under authority of the act of April 1806. In this way we may accomplish a continued and advantageous line of communication from the seat of the general government to St. Louis, passing through several very interesting points of the western country.

I have thought it advisable also to secure from obliteration the trace of the road so far as it has been approved, which has been executed by such considerable expense, by opening one half of its breadth through its whole length.

The report of the commissioners, herewith transmitted, will give particular information of their proceedings under the act of March 29, 1806, since the date of my message of Jan. 31, 1807, and will enable congress to adopt such further measures relative thereto, as they may deem proper under existing circumstances.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The message and report were referred to a select committee of five members.

The president on Friday communicated the following important message to congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

The danger to our country arising from the contests of other nations, and the urgency of making preparation for whatever events might affect our relations with them, have been intimated in preceding messages to congress. To secure ourselves by due precautions, an augmentation of our military force, as well regular as of our volunteer militia, seems to be expedient. The precise extent of that augmentation cannot as yet be satisfactorily suggested; but that no time may be lost, and especially at a season deemed favourable to the object, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature whether they will authorize a commencement of this precautionary work, by a present provision for raising and organizing force additional force, reserving themselves to decide its ultimate extent on such views of our situation as may be enabled to present at a future day of the session.

If an increase of force be now approved, I submit to their consideration the outlines of a plan proposed in the enclosed letter from the secretary at war.

I recommend also to the attention of congress the term at which the act of April 18, 1806, concerning the militia will expire, and the effect of that expiration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 25, 1808.

War Department, Feb. 24th, 1808.

To the President of the U. States.

Sir—I take the liberty of suggesting, whether under existing circumstances, it would not be advisable, to propose to congress, an augmentation of our regular troops, as soon as practical; and also the engaging and organizing of twenty four thousand volunteers, on the principles I have had the honor of proposing for your consideration, the general outlines of which are contained in the paper mailed No. 1.

The number of regular troops I would propose being raised immediately, is six thousand, to be composed of suitable proportions of infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, and organized as stated in the enclosed paper marked No. 2.

It may be presumed that previous to the close of the present session, congress will be possessed of such further information in regard to our foreign relations, as will be necessary for forming an ultimate opinion on the expediency or in expediency of a greater augmentation of our army than is now proposed; and in the mean-time measures may be taken for the recruiting service in different parts of the United States.

In the event of war, it will, I presume, be considered necessary to arrange our military force into separate departments, and to have a commander in each department, and of course, to have no such officer as a commander in chief; and until a larger army shall be raised than is now proposed, it may not be advisable to have any officers above the rank of brigadier generals;—of that grade it may be proper to have four or five, as soon as a suitable proportion of the troops is raised.

With sentiments of the highest respect

I am, sir, your humble servant.

H. DEARBORN.

No. 1.

It is proposed to have engaged in the several States and territories, 24,000 volunteers, to be enlisted