I NANCY HOWLAND of New Bedford in the county of Bristol and commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow and relict of William Howland late of Westport in said county, mariner, do depose and say that in the month of August in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety two, according to the best of my recollection, my said husband brought with him on a voyage from Buenos Ayres, Daniel Martin, a colored boy, then in the seventh year of his age, who was bound to him as an apprentice or servant by his mother; that after the death of my said husband and at the arrival of said Daniel at the age of 14 years, he bound himself by a law of this commonwealth, to me the deponent, and after living with me about one year, left me, and since that time I have never seen or heard from the said Daniel until the application to take this testimony. At the time the said Daniel left me, he was of about a common stature and I do not now recollect any particular marks by which he could be readily described, he was very straight at that time. The indentures by which he was bound, by accident and length of time are mislaid or lost.

NANCY HOWLAND.

United States of America, commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bristol, ss.

On this 13th day of July, 1807, before me Eli Haskell, notary public, duly elected and qualified, and dwelling in the town of New Bedford, personally appeared Nancy Howland, and made solemn oath, to the truth of the forgoing statement of affidavit, by her subscribed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my notarial seal, the day and year above L. S. written.

ELI HASKELL, Not. Pub.

The following is extracted from the Portage bill of the ship Caledonia, Francis Mahaly, master, who sailed about the 13th of January, 1802, for Canton, and returned about 13th March, 1803.

"Daniel Martin—seamen—shipped, January, 1802—discharged March, 14, 1804—on board, 13 months, 17 days—12 dollars a month—total wages 162 dollars, 75 cents."

NEW-YORK, September 23.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Gold Hunter, Vose, from London, and Eliza, Waterman, from Liverpool, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London papers to the 15th August inclusive, (6 days later than any previous advices) and Lloyd's Lists to the 14th.

Captain Vose informs, that business was very dull; that the British government had not taken up the affair of the Chesapeake, as they had not received any official dispatches from the American government upon that subject; that the schooner Revenge had not arrived; that there was no prospect of a peace between England and France; and that the merchants and manufacturers in England were very much averse to a war with America. Captain Vose left London the 15th, and the Downs the 21st of August.

Insurance on American vessels from England to America had fallen to three guineas.

LONDON, August 12.

A mail from Gottenburgh arrived yesterday. The private letters by this conveyance state, that the Emperor Alexander arrived at Petersburgh on the 17th ult. but that his arrival was not announced by any discharge of cannon, or any other demonstration of joy. The mail contains an account of the military operations at Stralsund to the 22d ult. but we had previously received accounts so late as the 30th, at which time the fortress had not surrendered. The German Legion did duty for the first time on the 21st. On the same day Lord Cathcart left Stralsund for Rugen.

The private letters by the Tonningen mail which arrived on Monday Evening, state that the recent proceedings inspire but little confidence in the adherence of Russia to the interests of Great Britain; and indeed, the circumstances imparted by Mr. Secretary Canning in the House of Commons on Monday evening, have considerably damped the hopes of those among us, who on the first blush of the subject, expected from the Russian overture a pacific result. The friendly intentions manifested towards this country in one of the articles of the treaty between Russia and France, have from circumstances which remained to be explained, been suffered to remain a dead letter in respect to us, who were the declared object of it. We cannot help observing that Bonaparte far from having lost sight of his favorite object of hostility against Great Britain, appears by the last letters from the Continent, to be more intent than ever on the establishment of a new law of nations, securing the liberty of the seas and the independence of every flag. Whether Russia will ultimely be induced to enter into these interested views of Bonaparte against the naval supremacy of Great Britain, is a question upon which we are at present desirous of withholding our opinion. The Continental Politicians, however, are less backward in pronouncing their decision upon this subject; and it is even asserted that so determined is Napoleon upon the universal recognition of his favorite principle, that the French troops will remain in Germany untill the full accomplishment or his object.

The passengers who came over in the last packet from Tonningen, state, that previously to the sailing of the packet, an express had arrived, with instructions for all the English ships lying at Tonningen, to proceed down the river, below the battery. This is considered as a precautionary measure to secure the shipping, in case the French should by force or stratagem, get possession of the battery which commands the navigation of the Eyder.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from admiral Gambier, which were brought to Grimsby by the Swan cutter. At the date of these, the fleet had not reached its destination, but was continuing its progress towards the Baltic.

August 14.

DIFFERENCES WITH AMERICA.

The following Resolution and Circular Letter have been drawn up by the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool.

At a general and very numerous Meeting of the Members of this Association, held this day, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the following Circular Letter, prefixed to this Rosolution be printed, and that the Vice-President, (in the absence of the President) be requested to sign the same, on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, and to transa Copy thereof to Philip Sansom, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of American Merchants in London.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR—A Meeting of the Members of the American Chamber of Commerce, at this port, has been convened this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present serious and critical state of affairs as relating to the intercourse between the British Empire and the U. States of America.

When it is considered how essentially the vital interests of both the countries are concerned in a maintainance of the relations of amity and commerce, and particularly at the present juncture, it must be the wish of every sincere friend to his country, whether Briton or American, these resolutions should not be interrupted, unless such interruption be rendered inevitable by some imperious and irresistable necessity, arising from that regard which it is incumbent on every country to pay to his honor and its interest.

If the manufacturers and merchants of this kingdom shall be convinced that the conduct of the British government towards the United States of America has been, ad continues, such as becomes a government desirous of preserving the relations of Peace and Amity; and if it should now be found that these relations cannot longer be preserved without compromising the honour and thereby sacrificing the best interests of the British empire, it is hoped there are no sacrifices or privations to which the manufacturers & merchants will not cheerfully submit, in order to prevent such consequences.

If on the contrary, the manufacturers and merchants of this kingdom shall be convinced that the intercourse, which has now subsisted for more than twenty years, between the British empire & the United States of America, with so many and such progressively increasing advantages to each is in danger of being interrupted by an assertion to claims, incompatible with a due regard to the equal right of both countries, or by unjust conduct on the part of either the British government, or of any persons acting under its authority, it then becomes a duty to exercise that invaluable privilege, the bulwark of the British constitution—of respectfully making such representations to the government as the circumstances of the case may require.

And as these circumstances may be such as to render it highly important that the persons making such representations should act with promptness, and in concert, I am requested to inform you that, if such circumstances should arise, the Member of the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool hold themselves in readiness to correspond, and co-operate with the manufactures and merchants of Great Britain and Ireland, for the attainment of the important objects herein mentioned, I have the honour to be, Sir, your Obedient Servant.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Vice-President.

Liverpool, August 11, 1807.

HIS MAJESTY's SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon with the following speech from his majesty's commissioners:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable.

"His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services which the events of war may render necessary, his majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls for the purpose of effecting the ruin of this kingdom undoubtedly presents a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

"But his majesty trusts that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his majesty derives the consolation of believing that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigor and success.

"And while his majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain proposals may lead to a secure and honorable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honor to any negociation, or the prospect of security or permanancy to any peace.

"His majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the design of his enemy's against the independence of his majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; but which, as essential to the honor of his crown and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

THE EXPEDITIONS.

The following is extracted from the *Hull Packet* of yesterday, which we received this morning—We insert it without comment:

"The expeditions which have left our ports, are now so far advanced in their voyage, that we consider ourselves no longer precluded from communicating that intelligence of their destination which we have received from officers and others of the first rank and information, and which, in our own mind amounts to positive and absolute certainty. We believe our armaments to be neither gone to Boulogue, Antwerp, Flushing, nor the Helder. Boulogue is impregnable without prodigious risk and loss, and Antwerp is surrounded by a most difficult country. The embarkations are not calculated for what military men term a *coup de main*.—Enormous mortars, and cannon of the largest calibre, with immense stores for sieges, and near 1000 artillery men, are embarked. We know that an officer of engineers of rank was sent for from Woolwich, and employed, merely from his local knowledge of the place of attack.

"The grand object of our expeditions and a glorious one it is, we therefore confidently pronounce, from information which has never yet deceived us, is *solely and entirely to take pessession of the Island of* Zealand, *of* Copenhagen *and of the whole* Danish Fleet and Arsenals.

"In possession of Zealand, we have the *key of the Baltic*, so long as it remains unfrozen, in our uncontroulable possession, and not a vessel can stir out or in, without *our* permission. Should Bonaparte prevail upon the Emperor Alexander to act hostilely to our maritime interests with this island in our hands, we may bid defiance to all the leagues and confederacies of the Powers of the Baltic."—*Hull Packet.*

The death of Cardinal York, the last of the House of Stuart, is thus announced in the Paris Papers: Letters from Rome mention the death of Cardinal *Benedictus Maris Clemens*, known by the title of Duke of York, in the 82d year of his age. He was the last of the Stuart family, and of the Pretenders to the British throne." August 15.

A mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning bringing news from Gottenburgh of the 7th, which state, that on the 3d admiral Gambier's fleet passed the sound saluting Cronberg Castle as it passed and receiving a salute in return. A great number of English ships of war and transports are also said to have passed Gottenburgh on the 5th and 6th.—They were probably the 2d and 3d Expeditions. A letter from Copenhagen informs us that orders have been received by the inhabitants in the Suburbs to prepare for lodging a large body of cavalry. Another bulletin has been received of the operations against Stralsund, but it is of little importance. The King of Sweden sent his proposal for an Armistice in writing—it was made verbally before. But Beune replied that he could not accede to it except on the condition of Stralsund being surrendered to the French.

A gentleman is arrived who left Tonningen on the 9th, and Copenhagen on the 6th.—at this time there were two British fleets in the Baltic. Admiral Gambier's and the second division which sailed from the Downs.

In consequence of some information said to have been received, relative to the secret Articles of the treaty between Russia and France, Sir Stephen Sharpe, our Consul at Petersburgh, who has been in this country upon leave, was dispatched yesterday upon a special mission to the Russian government.

Paris papers have arrived to the 7th, and Dutch to the 11th. The Moniteur of the 11th contains some notes upon the news extracted from the English papers. It asserts that Prussia will never ratify her treaty with us, and that she will not only shut her ports against us but declare war. What Bonaparte proposes to accomplish on forcing Prussia to declare war we know not—The hostility of Prussia can now be of no injury to us. From the language used by the French papers, in speaking of the King of Sweden, it is evident that Bonaparte will not make peace with him unless he consent to abandon all his German Territories.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

Cantonment on the Missouri.

AUGUST 10, 1807.

SIR,

THE officers of the army in this quarter, fearing their silence may be misinterpreted, and observing in many prints the military character and conduct of their general, unjustly and cruelly censured, have considered it their duty to make the enclosed declaration without his knowledge or approbation, which they request you may be pleased to lay before the President.

To the Hon. James Madison.

SIR,

It does not comport with the pride of a soldier, tacitly to behold his General assailed by unmerited slanders, or to suffer the vetran with whom we have run a long course of hardships and perils, to fall a victim to undeserved calumnies. The spirit of a soldier revolts against such apathy, and every man of sensibility would condemn such cold heartedness.

We mean not to offend by this offering of a just tribute to merit; nor, to derogate from the worth of the living or the dead, by these expressions of our sentiments.

We have seen with horror, and have felt with indignation, the various attempts which have been made to blast the character of Gen. James Wilkinson. Some of us have served under his command twelve years, and have followed him from Canada to Florida; and all have been habituated to his commands for many years, during which period, we have seen him encountering almost every vicissitude to which active military life is incident—generous, benevolent and humane—his heart, his hand and his purse are ever open and ready to succour distress and relieve misfortune; hardy, enterprizing, daring and brave—he encounters obstacles with alacrity; and is most exalted when most pressed by difficulty. The ice, snow, and wintry blasts of the north; the arid sands and burning sun of the south; wilds, mountains, rivers and morasses present no impediments to his course where duty calls; ready to take the lead in every extremity; he never exacts from others what he is not wishing himself to perform; daring, yet vigilant and cautious; he is provident in warding dangers, and resourceful in mastering them.

Let him be judged by his orders and arrangements, and military men will honor his principles and practices. Rigid in this discipline, exact in his police, and indefatigable in every branch of service he delights to comfort and cherish the sick soldier and pays a sacred respect to the laws of his country, and the rights of his fellow citizens, of which numerous instances could be quoted.

With him for our leader, we shall neither fear danger nor foresee difficulties, but shall march to battle with the assurance of victory.

The subscribers composing the whole of the officers present at the cantonment and at St. Louis, would suffer martyrdom sooner than profess what they do not believe, or proffer homage where it is not due, and with these sentiments they hesitate not to declare that they have offered the opinion of every man of honor who carries the sword of the United States.

Thos. Hunt, Col. 1st U. S. reg. inf—T. H. Cushing, lt. col. adj. and inspector of the army.—Jacob Kingsbury, lt. col. 1st reg. inf.—B. Lockwood, capt. 1st reg. inf—Elijah Strong, capt. 1st reg. inf.—Daniel Bissel, capt. 1st reg. inf—James Richmond, capt. 1st reg. inf—James B. Many, capt. art'sts—George Peter, 1st lt. reg. art'sts—Clarence Mulford, lt. art'sts—William Carson, lt. 1st reg. inf—A Whitlock, lt. 1st reg. inf—William Richardson, 2d lt. and acting adjt. 1st reg. inf—Joseph Kimbal, lt. art—William King, surg's mate—A. F. Saugrain, surg's mate—John H. Robinson, acting surg's mate.

To the Hon. James Madison,

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Sept. 1807.

[CONTINUED.]

Frederick Hoolbrook, captain, do. do. Samuel Talbot, quartermaster, do. do. Henry Helm, surgeon's mate, do. do. Jabez Caldwell, captain, 4th regiment, Talbot; William Bush, lieutenant, do. do. Langford Higgins, ensign, do. do. Edward Martin, captain, do. do. James Clayland, lieutenant, do. do. Richard Robinson, ensign, do. do. Robert Pennington, captain, 49th regiment Cæcil; John W. Ethrington, lieutenant do. do. James Morgan, ensign, do. do. George Reece, captain, do. do. Benedict Cradock, lieutenant, do. do. Charles Coleman, ensign, do. do. Henry Sluyter, captain, do. do. Andrew Crow, lieutenant, do. do. Henry Simpson, ensign, do. do. John I. Veazey, adjutant, do. do. Zachius Davis, ensign of captain G. W. Biscoe's company, 17th regiment, Prince-George's county; Richard Skinner, captain, do. do. John T. Wall, ensign, of captain Skinner's company, do. do. Ignatius Manning, captain, do. do. Horatio Claggett, lieutenant, do. do. John Holly, ensign, do. do. Hanibal Claggett, lieutenant, of captain Gavin Hamilton's company; Thomas Edelin, ensign of captain Hamilton's company, 17th regiment, Prince-George's county; John N. Dyer, lieutenant of captain Elisha Jones's company, do. do. John Fitzgerald, ensign, do. do. John Brown, captain, attached to the 49th regiment, Cæcil; Thomas M'Entire, lieutenant, and Abraham Roland, ensign; Roger Matthews, lieutenant-colonel, 42d regiment, Harford; Robert Morgan, major, extra battalion, Harford; William Whiteford, captain do. do. Aquilla Amos, lieutenant, do. do. Henry Hare, ensign, do. do. Thomas M'Kennon, captain, do. do. James Harvey, lieutenant, do. do. James Barnett, junr. ensign, do. do. Jacob Albert, lieutenant, and Joseph Jones, ensign, of George M'Causeland's company, extra battalion, Harford; John Quails, captain, extra-battalion, do. Joseph Pugg, lieutenant, do. do. John Forsythe, ensign, do. do. Alemby Jump, captain, extra-battalion, Caroline; Richard Hughlett, captain, do. do. Thomas Goldsborough, do. do. do. James Pearce, do. do. do. Richard T. Lowndes, captain, 34th regiment, Prince George's; William Ross, lieutenant, do. do. Watkins Scott, ensign, do. do. Anthony Drane, captain, do. do. Jasper Jackson, of Wm. lieutenant, do. do. William Wilson, ensign, do. do. Samuel Magruder, captain, do. do. Otho Williams, lieutenant, do. do. Thomas Berry, ensign, do. do. Humphrey Belt, junr. captain, do. do. Thomas Brooke, lieutenant, do. do. John B. Bowie, ensign do. do. Clement Smith, surgeon, do. do. Joseph Kent, surgeon's mate, do. do. James Thomas, surgeon, 45th regiment, St. Mary's county; Josiah Ford, major, 49th regiment Cæcil; Jonathan Nicols, lieutenant, of captain J. Brown's company, 35th regiment Queen Ann's county; Hezekiah Ford, brigadier-general of the 1st brigade; Thomas Veazey, lieutenant-colonel, 30th regiment, Cæcil county; Jacob Love, captain of a company attached to 40th regiment Harford; John Sanders, lieutenant, Joseph Ashton, ensign; Richard Hanson, 1st lieutenant, and Richard B. Mitchell, 2d lieutenant of captain T. Newman's troop of horse, attached to the 5th brigade.

The company commanded by Thomas Moore, attached to the 17th regiment, have tendered their services to the executive of Maryland, as part of the quota required by the President of the United States. *(To be Continued.)*

Notice.

BEING unable to satisfy all the claims I justly owe, I hereby give notice to my creditors, that I shall prefer a petition to Queen Ann's County Court, at the next October term, for the benefit of an Insolvent law of this state, passed at November session, 1805.

JAMES NUTE.

Queen Ann's county, August 25, 1807. } 8—7q