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REV. MR. TAGGART'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Mr. Taggart, member of Congress from this state, has, with his accustomed fidelity, ability and industry, presented to his constituents the result of some accurate investigations he has made upon the subject of seamen.

Our members of Congress in the minority have with apparent concert, at least with great good fortune, taken very distinct and separate views of our public affairs.

While Mr. Quincy very eloquently examined the secret as well as avowed causes of this ruinous war—while he drew a side the veil, which concealed the works of darkness, the Hon. Mr. Emmott, with an ability which would do honor to the profoundest lawyer or statesman in this country, penetrated to the bottom the two most interesting questions which have been the subject of dispute between us and Great Britain.

Mr. Taggart has principally confined himself to a very able analysis of the famous 6057 Report of Impressed Seamen—that swollen and bloated falsehood ushered forth from the department of State, & perfectly characteristic of the present war—a war founded as it now appears on false documents—declared upon unjust principles, and prosecuted with a folly and madness fully worthy of its origin and principles.

Those who have a fondness for arithmetical calculations and mathematical truths will do well to read all the details of Mr. Taggart's speech, in which he has sited most thoroughly every part of the 6057 report and before whose piercing eye and scorching touch, it has evaporated like the morning dew before an August sun. These Bu kam sailors have vanished into air.

We think however we shall render an acceptable service to our readers by giving the result of his investigations.

Let us take, says he, 6257, which includes 200 not properly belonging to it, not being included in Mr. Lyman's reports, and therefore, if not being ascertained that they are not discharged, but admit it to be 6257. From this deduct first duplicate, triplicate, &c. applications in which the same man is numbered over again from twice to five times, (the instances of which abominable negligence or fraud) amount to 548—it is probable, the number is much greater, but this is ascertained—to this add 757 a blunder in the enumeration (or figures) between the reports of January 1805, and of March 1808 which Mr. Taggart could find no solution of from the public files, and which was a pure mistake, there then will remain 4952. There are 370 cases of impressments from ships whose national character is ascertained, and of them 142 are British, being 2/5ths nearly of the whole. If we add 16 cases from French, Swedish and Danish vessels, who were enemies of G. Britain, and where she had a right to seize our seamen, it will exceed 2/3ths; it is fair to presume, that in the cases where the vessel from which the seamen was impressed is not known, (either that the application is wholly fraudulent) or that the proportion of British to American vessels is nearly the same with those we have given to us—indeed there can be no other rule—but call it a third instead of 2/3ths—[Now as the British had a right to impress from their own merchant ships any Americans serving voluntarily on board, and they could not be on board merchant ships but voluntarily, as they do not impress for the merchant service, or at least we should not and do not go to war to prevent her impressing out of her own ships] deducting then 1/3d for impressments thus proved to have been made from British ships, there will remain only 3302 of the 6257 of these 1524 have been discharged, or ordered to be discharged, besides those discharged under Mr. Talbot's agency in the West Indies, leaving a balance of 1778.

Of these Mr. Taggart found 516 acknowledged British subjects—568 who had no documents, and who were probably Englishmen, or Americans who had sold their protections—654 with insufficient documents, probably naturalized, and 281 entered

voluntarily, and therefore not impressed—195 with protections evidently fraudulent—inserted 95—50 aliens, natives of other neutral countries—married in Great Britain 42, prisoners of war 21, making grand total 2493, which exceeds the balance left una counted for above 1778 by 713—so that it would seem that more had been discharged than had been impressed—But we must deduct 213 for the proportion supposed to have been impressed to British ships, and this will leave 116 not yet restored—6257 reduced to 116!! Few lies have been so bold—None so completely detected—Boston Gazette.

CANADA. GENERAL ORDERS. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec 8th Feb. 1813

His Excellency lieutenant general sir Geo. Prevost, Bart. governor in chief and commander of the forces in British North America, having seen in the Boston Gazette of the 28th January last, a publication purporting to be a copy of a general order issued by the American government, in the following terms, namely:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City 8th Jan. 1813. GENERAL ORDERS.

"The following officers of the army and militia of the United States, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Greenstown, and elsewhere have been duly exchanged for the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates taken on the 11th day of July, 1812, viz. brigadier general William Hull, colonels Duncan M'Arthur, James Findley, and Lewis Cass; Lieutenants colonel James Miller, John R. Fenwick, Winfield Scott, and John Christie; major James Taylor; captains Nathan Heald, John Whistler, Henry B. Brevoort, Josiah Snelling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hull, Peter Ogilvie, William King, Joel Cook, and Return B. Brown; first lieutenant Charles Larrabe; second lieutenant James Daliba and Daniel Huguinot; and each and all of the aforesaid officers are hereby declared exchanged and as free to act against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, & the dependencies thereof, as if they had never been captured.

"By order of the Secretary of War, T. H. CUSHING, Adjut. Gen." His excellency considers himself called upon in the most public manner, to protest against the pretended release of the above named officers from their parole of honor, given under their hands while prisoners of war. His excellency having expressly refused to accede to the exchange of the officers above named, as proposed to him by major gen. Dearborn in his letters of the 26th December and 2d January last, under the authority of the American government upon the identical terms contained in the order of the 18th of January before referred to, his Excellency feels himself compelled hereby to declare, that he still considers those officers, prisoners of war on their parole, & that should it be the fit of war again to place any of them at the disposal of the British government, before a regular and ratified exchange of them takes place, they will be deemed to have broken their parole and to be thereby subject to all the consequences sanctioned by the established usages of war in the like cases.

The detachment of the first regiment, or Royal Scots, captured by the United States frigate the Essex, on board the Samuel and Sarah transport, who are stated in the said order of the 18th of January to have been duly exchanged for the officers of the American army therein mentioned, had been previously as far back as the month of September last, regularly exchanged for the crew of the United States sloop Nautilus, and a sufficient number of other seamen belonging to the United States navy, as appears by an official communication to his excellency of the 7th of September last, from his excellency lieutenant general sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. commanding the forces in Nova Scotia, confirmed by a letter from Mr. Mitchell, the American agent of prisoners at Halifax, to the honorable J. Monroe, American secretary of state, dated the 23d of November last, transmitted to his excellency by major general Dearborn, in his letter of the 2d of January last.—The release of the said detachment by such exchange, was published in general orders on the 29th September last, at Montreal, and also communicated to major general Dearborn in his excellency's

letter of the 11th of January last, as the ground of his refusal to accede to the before mentioned proposal of that officer.

To avoid, however, every possibility of mistake, or error upon this subject, and to prevent any further misunderstanding respecting it, his excellency has thought proper to direct major Murray, agent for the exchange of prisoners of war, to proceed with a flag of truce to the American headquarters, and should he be satisfied upon enquiry that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the detachment of the first regiment or Royal Scots, have not been considered by the American government as regularly exchanged for the crew of the United States sloop Nautilus, and other seamen belonging to the United States navy as before stated, major Murray is then authorized to release from parole an equal number of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular troops of the American army, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Niagara or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon between him and major general Dearborn.

But his excellency cannot admit the right assumed by the American government, in the order before referred to, to arrange and class the exchange of prisoners of war in such manner as may best suit their convenience or advantage; all exchanges of prisoners of war must be ratified by both parties before the release of them become valid, and whenever it is practicable, the exchange is to be conducted on the scale of parity of rank and service—officers grade for grade, sergeant for sergeant, soldier for soldier, regular for regular, and militia for militia; and the tariff adopted to the exchange in the foregoing order, can only be admitted in cases where the regular exchange by parity of rank and service cannot take place, and then only by the mutual concurrence of both parties.

EDWD. BAYNES, Adj. Gen. North America.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS. From the New York Evening Post. Just as our paper was prepared for the press, the ship Hebe, captain Ogle, arrived at this port, in 40 days from London papers to the 20th of Jan. inclusive. From the "Date" of Jan. 20th, we copy the following interesting articles.

HELIGOLAND, JAN. 14. A small vessel has just arrived here from the Continent, which brings the pleasing intelligence, that the Russians have entered Königsberg, and that another part of their army was proceeding to Memel where they expected to find large supplies of corn and a vast accumulation of ammunition and military stores of every description. It is even asserted confidently, and generally believed, that they are already in possession of Dantzic, the enemy not being in a condition to oppose any resistance to their progress.

In the course of the day a Gottenburgh mail, the only one that remained due, arrived, and at the same time dispatches from Lord Cathcart were received, which from the events they officially communicate, leave no doubt of the truth of our private intelligence.

so far at least as regards the entrance of the Russians into Königsberg and Memel, in time to allow of the transmission of an account of these events in due course to that part of the coast of the Continent, from which it had reached Heligoland on the dispatches of Lord Cathcart will be published in an extraordinary Gazette in the course of this morning.—Immediately after their arrival, the following Bulletin of their contents was yesterday afternoon issued from the foreign office:

"BULLETIN. Accounts from Lord Cathcart have been received, dated Petersburg, December 31.

"The accounts from the Russian Armies come down to the 25th ult.

"Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff had passed through Kowno, towards Tilsit.

"The enemy were driven from Kowno, with the loss of 21 cannon, and 6000 prisoners, and the remainder of that corps dispersed.

"Admiral Tchichagoff had marched on Guezno, and had cleared both banks of the river.

"Gen Formozoff moved on Grodno, where col. Davidoff established himself on the 20th.

"The Austrians are retiring, and general Sacken was following the retreat of the

Austrians through slobim, and expected to be at Ruzans on the 24th.

"Great magazines have been taken in all the towns on the Niemen.

"It was reported that another body of Prussians had laid down their arms and that Marshal Macdonald intended to retire by Tilsit, so that there were hopes of cutting him off.

"The Prussian peasants kill the French stragglers wherever they meet them."

A new levy of 300,000 men, to be completed in a month, has been ordered in Russia, so that the augmentation of the victorious army will more than overbalance the forced conscriptions of the enemy. One half of the Russian levy is to be at the disposal of a foreign power—Sweden or Prussia, we should conjecture. The king of Prussia, in the mean time, is said to be going to Breslaw, in Silesia with a corps of 5000 men.

Murat is said to have arrived at Elbing with his grand army, consisting of 13,000 men.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 19. An Ukase was issued a few days ago, ordering a new levy to be completed in one month from this day, of eight men out of every 500 fit for service. It is calculated that this will produce 300,000. The provinces which have suffered by the last campaign are exempted.

The emperor set out last night for Wilna.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 2. We have accounts here, that the Austrian corps is hastening back to Austria, Gallicia. It is supposed Macdonald will be able to effect his retreat from Courland. By intelligence from Russia we are informed that Wittgenstein was manoeuvring to cut off Macdonald, and that he had already made 12,000 prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 6. We are here without an positive intelligence respecting the grand army, but if we may credit reports from Posen of the 18th ult. it was completely destroyed in a general battle, fought on the 18th of Dec. with the Russians near Kowno, when, as it is said, all the magazines were burned; Victor's corps, with himself capitulated; also Macdonald's together with all the Prussians, and many generals. The same report states, that many generals of the first note have passed through Posen and the neighboring towns alone, and incognito, upon post horses—among others, Bassano, Murat, Lefebvre, &c &c; two Polish generals of the first consideration were wounded, and in short, represents the estimated loss of the grand army at 300,000 men, 165 pieces of cannon, all their cavalry, baggage, &c. and adds that after the battle no such army any longer existed; as the soldiers refused to fight any longer—some officers only attempting to escape. Tilsit, with its magazines which were saved from the flames, were taken.

MILITARY EXPENSES. A writer in the New-York Morning Star, has made a very accurate calculation of the expenses of the present army of the U. States, and subjoined thereto the augmented sums, necessary for the pay and support of the grand army of 55,000 men contemplated to be raised. The conclusion is drawn from the reports of the Secretary at War, and the recent laws of Congress make the gross sum of forty-one millions six hundred and ninety eight thousand five hundred and ninety dollars, per annum; or should the war last for five and a half years which he considers as highly probable, to the enormous sum of two hundred and twenty nine millions three hundred and forty two thousand and two hundred and forty seven dollars.—B. & Gaz.

WHO ARE ENEMIES OF A NAVY.

The following is an extract from the Prospect Before Us, by J. T. Callender who was hired by Jefferson's party to write down the Duke of Brantree, and write up Jefferson.

"We have reason to expect, that under a better president (Jefferson) we shall hear as little as can be of stamp duties, of guagers, of Prussian Ambassadors (meaning J. Q. Adams) of the harpies of the assessed tax, and above all, of THAT OCEAN OF ABOMINATIONS, the department of the navy."—2d vol. page 47. Mr. Madison took and paid for FIFTEEN copies of the work which contained the above malediction upon a navy, which has at all times been a subject of hatred to the