

the first day of November next, enter, or attempt to enter, any port or place aforesaid, the same, with her cargo, shall be forfeited to the use of the U. States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any British packet or vessel with dispatches destined for the U. States, and which shall have departed from any port or place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or its dependencies, on or before the first day of September next, shall not be liable to be captured or condemned, but the same shall be permitted to enter and depart from any port or place in the U. States:—*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any cartel, or vessel with flag of truce.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the president of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized to give at any time within six months after the passage of this act, passports for the safe transportation of any ship or other property belonging to British subjects, and which is now within the limits of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every person, being a citizen of the United States, or residing therein, who shall receive, accept, or obtain a license from the government of Great Britain, or any officer thereof, for leave to carry any merchandise, or send any vessel into any port or place within the dominions of Great Britain, or to trade with any such port or place, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit a sum equal to twice the value of any such ship, merchandise or articles of trade, and shall moreover be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be imprisoned not exceeding 12 months, and to be fined not exceeding 500 dollars.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

#### BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

Boston, August 31.

The United States frigate Constitution, capt. Hull, anchored yesterday in the outer harbor, from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the British frigate Guerrier, which she captured, after a short but severe action. The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port, and accordingly the crew were taken out and the ship sunk. The brilliancy of this action, however, we may regret the occasion which produced it, will still excite the liveliest emotions in every American bosom.

The Constitution rated 38 guns and carried 44—the British frigate Guerrier rated 44 and carried 59.

(N. B. This account is authentic, it being extracted from the Boston Gazette, the editor of which said America would never be happy till she had a king.)

The bells were ringing this morning when our paper went to press in honor of this signal victory.

Our loss in the action was 7 killed & 7 wounded. On the part of the enemy, 15 men killed and 64 wounded—Among the latter capt. Dacres.

The Constitution took and destroyed two English brigs, one in ballast and one loaded with lumber bound to England. Also two days previous to falling in with the Guerrier, recaptured the brig Adeline of Bath from London with a full cargo of dry goods which had been taken 7 days previous by the ship of war Avenger.

#### Commodore Rodgers' Squadron.

Boston, September 1.

Yesterday arrived in this harbor the U. States ship President, 44, com. Rodgers; United States, 44, captain Decatur; Congress, 36, capt. Smith; Hornet, 16, capt. Lawrence; the brig Argus, 26, capt. Sinclair; the whole of the Squadron which sailed from New York, on the 21st of June, under com. Rodgers.

The Squadron pursued the Lamaita fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, although at times very near.

The Squadron has been off the English channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal within 60 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then off Cora and Flores—then back to the banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston.

Greenbush (opposite Albany) Aug. 28.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Sir—The first day, & shortly after fer-

warding my last we received orders to march for Plattsburg. I am informed we shall be joined by troops from Vermont, &c. and proceed immediately into Lower Canada from Plattsburg. The aid to gen. Dearborn (Pinkney) has left this for Montreal to inform that government hostilities will continue.

CINCINNATI, September 15.

The council with the Indians at Piqua has been concluded. The commissioners state, that having taken every possible means to ascertain the views of the Indians present at the council, they have formed the opinion that those Indians will remain peaceable.

No goods, either as annuities or presents have been delivered, except to the tribes who attended, nor have ammunition or implements of war been given in on any case.

A letter from Lewistown, New York, states that the officers of the 4th U. States regt. who had been captured at Detroit, on parole from fort George, had arrived at that place. *Argus.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchitoches to his friend in this city.—15th August, 1812.

DEAR SIR—I have the great and good news of informing you that on the 12th inst. Nacogdoches was taken possession of by the American forces commanded by col. Magee. About 160 men in fine spirits & good health. Possession was given by the unanimous voice of all the inhabitants. St. Brannum made his escape with all his money, mules & other valuable effects, except 140 bales of wool and 150 king's pack mules; they were fortifying the place as fast as possible, and numbers daily arriving to their assistance. For your satisfaction I enclose you the official accounts as stated to me. They have dispatched a troop of cavalry in pursuit of St. Brannum, and there is no doubt he will be overtaken.

Send all the arms you can purchase, and advise all good people who wish well to the cause to come and join, as in my opinion war being declared, their undertaking will be both laudable and legal in itself.

In another letter from the same gentleman, dated 16th inst. he states that St. Brannum had escaped his pursuers, but lost 450 mules, and 250 bales of Merino wool.

#### TERRITORY OF INDIANA.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Vincennes, Aug. 28, 1812.

For the information of those concerned, I publish, subjoined hereto, in obedience to orders received from the department of state two acts of Congress, the one entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved sixth July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight—the other "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act, respecting alien enemies," approved sixth July, eighteen hundred and twelve.

It is moreover required by these orders that all British subjects within this territory make, forthwith, to the undersigned, their respective reports in writing, in which shall be truly stated, their age, the time they have been in the United States or in this territory; the persons composing their families; the places of their residence, and their occupations and pursuits, and at what time, if ever, they applied to the courts preparatory to their naturalization.

For the county of Knox, these reports must be made personally to the undersigned:—But for the accommodation of those who reside at a distance, I have appointed the following persons to receive them.

For the county of Harrison, John Hurst.

For the county of Clark, James Lemon.

For the county of Jefferson, John Paul.

For the county of Dearborn, James Dill.

For the county of Franklin, Jas. Noble.

For the county of Wayne, Geo. Hunt.

These gentlemen will please transmit to this office, every week by mail, the reports which they may receive, carefully retaining copies thereof.

JOHN GIBSON.

#### AN ACT

Respecting Alien Enemies.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the president of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects to the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies. And the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, in any event, as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, towards the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security, their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary, in the premises, and for the public safety: *Provided*, That aliens, resident within the United States, who shall become liable as enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed for the discovery, disposal and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States, and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects; and where no such treaty shall have existed, the president of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of

the United States, and of each state, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be, and are hereby respectively authorized upon complaint, against any alien, or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district, to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the president of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give sureties for their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation, or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made, as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who, by the president of the United States, or by order of any court, judge or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to provide therefor, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons, to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal, the marshal shall have the warrant of the president of the U. States, or of the court, judge or justice ordering the same, as the case may be.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6th, 1798.

Approved,

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

#### AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, shall be extended or construed to extend to any treaty, or to any article of any treaty, which shall have expired, or which shall not be in force, at the time when the proclamation of the president shall issue.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

NEATLY AND ACCURATELY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.