

and the munitions of war are captured, the Canadas remain safe at least for this year.

"Gen. Bloomfield arrived here this morning with a reinforcement of 400 men, which increases our number to 1,200.—Gen. Moores leaves here this evening for Greenbush, to procure an additional number of troops.

"Judge Hicks's news receives entire credit, and some of the most judicious and respectable people here, are making the necessary provision to remove their families in case of attack."

By the British col. Proctor's "civil regulations for the government of the Michigan territory," Augustus B. Woodward, a U. States' judge of the supreme court of that territory, is appointed secretary to the British governor! It appears there was more than one man at Detroit who had an "itching palm!"

Mercury.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14.

Late and important from England.

By the ship Ocean, which arrived at this port on Saturday, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 5th August, we have received the following verbal intelligence, & extracts from London papers to the 31st of July.

The proclamation of the president declaring war against G. Britain, has reached England by the Julia from Halifax. A cabinet council was immediately convened: and orders were dispatched in all directions for the indiscriminate capture of American vessels.

On the 30th of July the parliament was prorogued.

On the 31st an embargo was laid on all American vessels within the British dominions.

On the 2d of August, the embargo was relaxed in favor of all vessels which had obtained licenses prior to the day on which the embargo was laid.

A strong fleet was ordered to sail immediately for Halifax, to cruise along the American coast.

An order was issued for the speedy embarkation of troops for Canada.

Lord Castlereagh had given public notice, that treaties of peace had been concluded between Great Britain, Russia and Sweden.

No general battle had been fought in the north of Europe. The Russians were gradually falling back; and a combined English and Swedish expedition was preparing to attack the French in the rear.

An attempt to introduce Mr. Canning & two of his friends into the administration having failed, notice of the failure had been communicated to the prince regent, and by his order made public.

For most of the facts stated in this summary, we are indebted to respectable merchant.—The same obliging friend has favored us with London papers of the 28th & 31st of July. From the former we have selected a few extracts, & the latter contains the decision of Sir William Scott, in the interesting case of the Snipe—a case which occupied the council on both sides for five or six days.

Com. Adv.

Rapture of the Treaty between the Turks and Russians.

LAYBACH, July 2.

The courier from Constantinople has brought news of great importance. On the 25th of May, at the moment they expected the renewal of hostilities, the Turkish and Russian ministers had signed the preliminaries of peace at Bucharest—and by the conditions of that inconceivable treaty, the limits of the two empires are to be the truth. The Porte cedes to Russia a considerable part of Moldavia and Bessarabia.—Couriers from Bucharest conveyed this news to Constantinople. Prince Izmailski was ordered immediately to proceed to that capital with a numerous retinue; and the Russians to induce the sublime Porte more readily to ratify the preliminaries, ordered a retrograde movement of their troops, which had previously received orders to advance on the north—the news of the preliminaries was known on the 6th June at Constantinople, and it produced a strange sensation. The Divan was assembled, and it appeared that a majority of the members gained over by England gave their opinion, that the grand signior should ratify the preliminaries, but he maintained the character which he has manifested since he mounted the throne, and did not hesitate to reject the conditions which stip-

ulated the giving up a part of the Ottoman territory.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 4.

On Wednesday the 2d inst. gen. Moores received a letter from gen. Dearborn, covering despatches from the secretary at war of the U. States to the governor of Canada, with a request to forward them on by a flag of truce. Gen. Moore immediately despatched maj. Warford, one of his aids for that purpose. The character of the despatches is not known.

Five sloops on lake Champlain, have been purchased for the use of the U. States the Hunter, Champlain, Juno, Jupiter and Fox. These, with two gun boats, if properly fitted up, would constitute a respectable naval force for this station; and it is not impossible but that such a force will be necessary to secure the entire command of the lake, as the British are actively fortifying the Isle Aux Noix, and are said to have a number of gun boats at St. Johns—160 batteaux which were lately contracted to be built for government, are nearly completed.—A considerable portion of them are at Whitehall; 15 or 20 are lying at this place. They are 37 feet long and 8 wide, and will carry 40 or 50 men. It is said contracts are made for building sixty in addition to the above number.

When the army arrived at fort Wayne, they found the garrison in a very distressed situation. The Indians had been around it for 10 or 12 days, two days and nights of which they kept up a heavy fire—the capt. (Rhea) proposed to surrender, but his subalterns threatened to put him to instant death if he made the proposition again.—Capt. Rhea was arrested as soon as the army arrived, and given liberty to resign or stand his trial. He chose the former. It was supposed that he intended to surrender the fort and make his escape to Detroit. The Indians had destroyed every thing around the fort which was not under the protection of the guns.

It was expected the army would start to fort Defiance in a few days.—Reporter.

A few days since a party of Indians came into Richland county, on the waters of White Woman fork of the Muskingum, & killed four persons. A few days preceding these murders an Indian had been killed in the neighborhood.

Lan. Press.

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.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the office of the W. S. S. W.