

lected (which it is supposed will be near 10,000 men) that he will invade Upper Canada. Very extensive magazines are to be provided—7 or 800 mounted men start for the Rapids immediately, where it is supposed they will find an enemy to disperse." *Ibid.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in the N. W. army to his friend in this place, dated, Camp at Defiance, 3d Oct. 1812.

"You will have heard that an army of Indians and British were here before us.—We knew for days that a body was ahead of us, but we could not ascertain their force or situation. We had but 40 or 50 horse—thirty of raw hands—our foot spies lost five who went ahead of the others; had battle offered them on the 25th and retreated.—Capt. Ballard deserves much credit for his retreat; his lieutenant Monday who had parted with him in the morning, also effected a handsome retreat, by affixing a confidence and charging on the Indians before they ascertained his numbers, and then dashing to camp. Not a gun was fired in either of those two affairs. The next day the spies had an action—had one wounded and saw several Indians fall. The succeeding day the Indians showed in front of the spies, & snatched at one of our men—a fire was returned which left blood where the Indians stood. The Indian spies were on horseback. These things rendered it difficult to ascertain their situation. Our spies could not with propriety go far from us, and we could not advance fast, as the ground had to be reconnoitered as we went on. A short turn to the right, and crossing the river, we came down (the Miami) at an unexpected place—prevented them ever getting us at a disadvantage. After crossing the river we saw that the enemy had artillery & were ahead of us. We were within five miles of Defiance—it was very brushy for more than a mile before we approached it. We concluded to remain at our camp that morning & sent out spies in every quarter—when they returned they reported that the enemy had gone off down the river. It was then so late as to be deemed not worth moving for that afternoon. My own opinion is, that there was from 1 to 200 British, with from 2 to 5 pieces of artillery, & from 4 to 600 Indians. The artillery, &c. was certainly brought up by water to this place, and re-embarked here again. Their object must have been fort Wayne. *Argus.*

DAYTON, (O.) October 7.

More Indian Murders!!—On Saturday last, two girls, the one 14 and the other 11 years old, the daughters of Wm. Wilson, were murdered within half a mile of the blockhouse of Greenville, where 3 companies are stationed under the command of Major Lanier. The girls were out gathering grapes in company with their brother, a boy of about 17 years, not more than 200 yards from Mr. Terry's blockade, where they were discovered by 3 lurking Delaware Indians.—The Indians had two guns, both of which they discharged at them, but without effect. The girls were too much frightened to be able to make their escape, they both fell victims to the savage tomhawk. The boy had a shot gun with him, loaded with small pigeon shot; he was pursued by one of the Indians armed with a tomhawk and chopping knife, as far as Mr. Terry's mill pond, which lay between them & the blockade; he there wheeled and presented at the Indian, who instantly retreated; this enabled the boy to swim the pond and reach the blockade in safety. The alarm was so soon given that the savages succeeded in scalping only one of the girls, the eldest; they cut across the head of the other, but did not get the scalp off.—The Indians are again invading fort Wayne. They have killed three soldiers who were out hunting beavers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

St. Antonio taken.—A gentleman arrived last night from Nacogdoches, informs that St. Antonio was taken by Capt. Manchaca at the head of a corps of republicans—he made prisoners of all the officers in the garrison, including Salcedo, captain general of the interior provinces.

Capt. Manchaca is an old officer, who commanded a party of insurgents on the Sabine. He was sent to St. Antonio by the treacherous promises of the partisans of Old Spain; he was there put in irons and sent prisoner to Chiguaga, but having found means of effecting his escape, with another chief confined in a neighboring presidency, they put themselves at the head of a party

of republicans, whose continually increasing numbers have enabled him to take the above important post, where Magee was daily expected to join him.

The same gentleman confirms the intelligence of the advantages obtained over the Spaniards by the Indians of the province of St. Andre, who had declared for the republicans—their vicinity to Vera Cruz adds more importance to the success which they promise.

A gentleman from Pensacola which place he left on Friday last, reports, that the British sloop of war Brazen, had arrived there under jury masts. Several transport vessels from Havana had arrived with troops, chiefly men of colour—the number is stated to be 700.

PITTSBURGH, October 9.

By the express post, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report in circulation of the defeat and massacre of a detachment from Gen. Perkins's command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, & which may be depended upon are as follows: Gen. Perkins had detached Capt. Cotton, with a party of 90 men to the Peninsula of Sandusky, to secure some salt laid to be there—on the arrival of the party they discovered some Indians, whom they immediately attacked—the Indians retreated until they were joined by another party when a brisk fight took place and had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed or taken as our men had outflanked and nearly surrounded them—it is satisfactory to add, that the Indians were beaten, several scalps taken and altho' their numbers killed could not be exactly ascertained, it no doubt exceeds our greatly—we had 6 men killed and ten wounded, none dangerously.

GENEVA, (N. Y.) Sept. 16.

At a meeting (or convention) of the chiefs and principal warriors of the five nations of Indians lately held at Buffalo, it was agreed to take up arms in defence of the United States, against Great Britain. They would not consent to put themselves under the command of an officer appointed by the U. States, but would be led by their own chiefs, & carry on their own mode of warfare, and are to be furnished by the U. States with rations for their warriors, and a place of security for their women and children.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the office of the W. Sun.

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.