

HORNETS

THE



NEST.

VOLUME I.

NUMBER 18

BY ERNEST BRAMBLE, ESQ.

MURFREESBOROUGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1812.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY DICKINSON AND BUNTINGTON.

TERMS OF THE NEST

THE HORNETS' NEST will be published in its present form at Three Dollars per annum half payable on the receipt of the first number—the remainder at the end of the year.

Subscribers who receive their papers per mail, will be subjected to the additional expense of postage.

Papers to be continued until all arrears are paid up.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square for three weeks and twenty-five cents for each week continuance—subject, however, to a reasonable deduction, when continued for several months.

MurFREESBOROUGH, Sept. 1812

DOMESTICK.

CHILICOTHE, OCT. 14.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency R. T. Harrison, to a gentleman in the City of Cincinnati, Oct. 3, 1812.

"Our army of Ohio is encamped at Mansury's, 4 miles from the Indian villages—Gen. Harrison & General Tupper, when they arrived at Fort Defiance found the Indians fled—and the British artillery supposed to be taken by them down the Maume—Gen. Harrison was on Sunday last pressing down the Maume, hoping to cut off their retreat to Brownstown. Two hundred waggons, marched from St. Mary's 3 days ago with biscuit, flour and bacon for Defiance. Fort Wayne is again besieged by Indians. The troops of Ohio, Gen. Harrison does not wish to advance farther than Mansury's until he orders. We have with us a travelling forge, 3 ammunition waggons, 4 pieces of artillery, 1200 troops, one company of spies, one company of dragoons, & at last have tents and camp equipage in good order. I shall join the army to-morrow."

PITTSBURGH, (PENN.) OCT. 9.

By the express post from Portage, the head-quarters of general Wadsworth, about 50 miles from Cleveland, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report in circulation of the defeat & massacre of a detachment from gen. Perkin's command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, and which may be depended upon, are as follows:—Gen. Perkins had detached captain Cotton, with a party of 90 men, to the Peninsula of Sandusky to secure some salt said 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, it had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders, it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed and taken, as our men had outflanked and nearly surrounded them—it is, however, satisfactory to add, that the Indians were beaten, several scalps taken, and, although the number killed

could not be correctly ascertained, there is no doubt but their loss greatly exceeded ours, which was 6 killed and 10 wounded, none of them dangerously. Capt. Cotton has returned to camp.

The detachment of 2000 men, ordered by the Governor from the militia of this State, to rendezvous at this place on the 20th inst. have been encamped for several days on the bank of the Allegheny river.—On Tuesday last they elected Richard Crooks, of Washington county, brigadier general, Joel Ferris, of Allegheny county, and Robert Fatterson, of Fayette county, colonels. They said they will march on Monday to join general Harrison, who has his headquarters, we understand, at Steubenville, in Ohio.

From the *Opinion of the Palladium of October.*

On Friday last, about 40 British boats came up the river St. Lawrence. They arrived at Johnstown about sunset, escorted by two gun-boats. On their leaving Johnstown for Prescott, (opposite this place) a heavy cannonade was opened from the batteries at Prescott upon this village, which continued for two hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Prescott from Johnstown. The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from our batteries, until it was perceived that long shots made but very little effect. On Saturday morning, the boats were discovered to be in Prescott harbour and early in the morning the enemy recommenced a heavy fire on this place, from 12's, 9's and 6 pounders, which general Brown thought not proper to answer. The fire continued for half an hour. The enemy were busily engaged all day in preparing their boats for something more serious; and about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, 25 boats, aided by 2 gun-boats, mounted with 9 pounders, moved up the river from Prescott, about three-fourths of a mile, and then tacked and made for this place. As soon as they altered their course, all the cannon on the batteries at Prescott opened a fire on this village, which was not answered till the boats had advanced about the middle of the river, when our batteries commenced a tremendous cannonade upon them, which after about an hour, caused the enemy to return to Prescott in great confusion.

From the judicious arrangements made by col. Benedict, capt. Forsyth, capt. Griffin, major Dyer, capt. Adg. Hotchkiss, capt. Hubbard, capt. Benedict, capt. M'Nitt and others, of the troops under their command, as directed by gen. Brown, had the enemy attempted a landing an immense slaughter must inevitably have ensued. No person could have been more attentive to the safety of gen. Brown through the whole action. Praise is also due to his field staff, and commissioned officers.

In this action the British are taught, that 400 Yankees will not decline a combat when attacked by a thousand of their troops. Colo. Lethbridge and Breckenbridge, led the British in person.

Although several hundred 12, 9 and 6 lb. shot were thrown in

this village, we are happy to inform our readers, that not a single person was either killed or wounded, and very little damage done to our village. From several descriptions we learn, that a number were killed & several severely wounded on board the boats—their batteries gave way in such circumstances a 12 pounder was dismounted and that one of their iron 9's burst, and most probably wounded a number of those who were managing the piece.

From the *Dutaria Messenger Extraordinary.*

CANANDAIGUA, Saturday evening, Oct. 10.

GREAT AND BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

The western stage has just arrived and brings us some interesting intelligence which we hasten to lay before the readers of the Messenger. It appears that the brave sailors who had but just arrived on the line, with other volunteers, in all amounting to 200 men, went from Buffalo, on the night of the 24th and 25th instant in boats, and took the British vessels, the *Adams*, *the Caledonia*, *the Detroit*, and the *Volunteer*, which were then lying under the protection of the British fort Erie. They completely succeeded in taking the vessels and 450 prisoners, and brought them to Black Rock and there ran them aground. This was about 3 o'clock in the morning. The battery opposite Black Rock commenced a dreadful fire upon the vessels; and as major Wm. H. Cuyler, aid to gen. Hall, and major Mullany, 23d regulars, were riding down the beach, a shot from the battery struck major Cuyler, and instantly killed him. It is with much regret we announce this fatal termination of the services of a brave, active and useful officer. And we regret that so glorious an achievement should have produced such a misfortune. Two of the volunteering party were killed and 7 wounded, when the stage left Buffalo, yesterday morning, the firing from the British continued incessantly. We shall soon hear what was the effect.

* Eldest son of the late Henry Cuyler, Esq. of Greenbush.

From some of the passengers who arrived yesterday in the steam boat from Albany, we learn, that the schr. *Caledonia* was brought in to Black Rock Harbour and that our brave sailors had burnt the brig, in consequence of her getting aground. It is said, that the brig & schooner had on board 500,000 dollars worth of furs, belonging to the North West Company.

The passengers also state, that in the gallant enterprise, we did not lose more than 8 or 10 men.

N. Y. Gaz.

We learn by a gentleman who left Geneva on Wednesday morning, that on the 30th inst. the sailors at Buffalo made an attempt to get the *Adams* off, but not succeeding burnt her—the *Caledonia*, loaded with furs, was got off and secured. In this affair 8 or 10 men were killed by the enemy. *Ibid.*

WASHINGTON-CITY, OCT. 20.

Extract of a letter from S. Dimmoore, Esq. Agent for the Cherokee Indians, dated Sept. 21st.

"The conference with the Choclaws, Cherokees and Chickasaws closed last evening with demonstrations of apparent satisfaction. The several speakers expressed the warmest attachment to the United States, their gratitude for the incipient arts received from them and their determination to adhere to them as their only safety and dependence. Rennutoo, the Cherokee, had the advantage of the Choclaws; he was dressed wholly in the manufacture of his own family, & took occasion to urge with energy the advantages derived from the paternal care of the U States and the intercourse of white people among them."

The following is an extract of a letter from the Commissary General's department, dated October 16.

"After issuing from the deposits of clothing at Albany for the troops at Niagara and clothing for the 23d and 25th regts. there will remain at Albany, 2000 coats, 1500 pair of woolen overalls, 2000 caps and much other clothing, additional woolen overalls and considerable number of stockings, socks, shoes, &c. have recently been ordered.

Our readers will recollect to have read in our paper a few days ago an extract from a Savannah paper, giving an account of a skirmish on our southern frontier between a few American troops, principally marines, and a band of Indians & Negroes, in which captain Williams, of the Marines, was shockingly wounded. Information yesterday reached this city that he has since died of his wounds. His loss will be regretted by all who know how to value honour, bravery and worth. He will be particularly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, of whom there are many in this city. The following is an extract of a letter to lieutenant colonel F. Wharton, the commandant of the marine corps at this place, dictated by him three days after he received his wounds, and received a few days ago.

"Davis Creek, Black Horse, 7 15th September, 1812. J

"On the night of the 11th inst. as I was marching with a command of about twenty men with two waggons from the Camps to this place, I was, at about ten miles from this, in the dusk of the evening attacked by a party of Indians and Negroes, who fired upon us, and it being dark, we commenced battle which continued nearly as long as a man of my command had a cartridge during which time I received eight wounds, and was carried off by two of the men. Capt. Fort of the volunteer company then took command, till at length he was wounded, and forced to retreat in the best manner they could, the enemy having possession of the waggons and teams. The firing having been heard at the block house, and a part of the men reaching there that night, the next morning lieutenant Stallings sent a command to

examine the ground who found me wounded. My right leg is broke, my right hand shot through with three balls, my left arm broke, my left leg shot through, a ball in my left thigh, near the groin, another through the lower part of my body, which renders me altogether helpless.—They found one man in the ground that was dead and scalped, several more wounded that had escaped in the bushes; the rest of the men are all found except one, who has not as yet been heard of. There were six wounded, myself and capt. Fort exclusive. They cut in pieces one waggon; the other one and the teams they took away, we suppose, to carry off their dead, as the men who went to examine the ground supposed there were 5 or 6 killed and numbers wounded. The enemy, from all accounts, were about fifty in number. You may suppose that I am in a dreadful situation, though I yet hope I shall recover in a few months."

Lieut. Sevier of the Marine Corps, left this city on the 17th to take command of the southern station, of the Marines lately commanded by capt. Williams, unfortunately killed in an action with Indians and Negroes.

Copy of a letter from Major James Taylor, Esq. to a gentleman in this City, dated Cincinnati, (Ohio) Oct. 7.

Your letter has been received, requesting from me a corroboration of Col. Case's statement to the Secretary of War, of the surrender of the North Western Army. We have read the colonel's statement with attention, and find a pretty correct history of our situation, although we have observed that some important facts have been omitted, and others somewhat inaccurately stated. We have also read and examined the official report of Gen. Hull, and have found it abounding in inaccuracies and misstatements—the general has not only underrated his own force, but has, in our opinion, magnified infinitely that of the enemy—and enumerated dangers and difficulties which existed only in imagination.

That the means within our power were not properly applied, is a melancholy fact—and that the army was unnecessarily sacrificed, and the American arms disgraced, none but the base and cowardly will attempt to deny.

You are authorized to make what use you may think proper of this letter.

We are, with much respect,
Your obedient servants,
THO: S. JESSUP,
Brigade Major N. W. Army,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Esq. M. Gen. N. W. Army.

Extract of a letter from John Gibson, Esq. Acting Governor of Indiana, dated Vincennes, October 7, 1812.

Major General Hopkins left here on the 5th instant. He has under his command upwards of 2000 mounted riflemen—and he will, I hope, in a few days, be amply provided with every thing necessary for the expedition.