

HORNETS'



NEST.

"QUI ME COMMOVERIT (MELIUS NON TANGERE CLAMO)
"FLEBIT, ET INSIGNIS TOTA CANTABITUR URBE."

BY BRYANT BRAMBLE, ESQ.

VOLUME I.

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TERMS OF THE NEST.

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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.

Murfreesboro', Sept. 3, 1812.

DOMESTICK.

Chillicothe, January 5.
ARMY NEWS.

On Wednesday last, Captain M'Rae's company of Volunteers from Petersburg, took up their line of march for General Harrison's head quarters at Sandusky. The military appearance and gentlemanly conduct of that 'band of brothers,' are above all praise.

General Harrison arrived in town in the early part of last week, in order, we understand, to consult with Gov. Meigs on some important subjects relative to the future operations of the army. The general left this place on Thursday evening last, for Upper Sandusky, the present head quarters, where one regiment and one battalion of Virginia troops, and one of the Pennsylvania regiments are now encamped. The remainder of the Virginia troops are still at Delaware; and the residue of the Pennsylvania troops are on their march from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky. We understand that the Virginia troops rival the regulars in good order and discipline; & that the Pennsylvania troops are also in excellent order. Gen. Winchester's camp was six miles above fort Defiance at the last dates. It appears that the troops under his command have experienced serious difficulties with respect to provisions, owing to the badness of the roads and the severity of the weather which prevented their supplies from reaching them. A company of our men who had been recently despatched to the Rapids of the Miami to reconnoitre, have returned to Gen. Perkin's camp at Lower Sandusky. They have brought the intelligence that upwards of 10,000 bushels of corn remain ungathered at the Rapids, and that the enemy have totally evacuated that place since Gen. Tupper's expedition.

Delaware, December 31.
OFFICIAL DISPATCH.
(COPY.)
Camp on Mississinewa, two miles above Silver Heels,
December 12, 1812.
DEAR GENERAL,
After a fatiguing march of 3 days and one night from Greenville, I arrived with the detachment under my command at a town on the

Mississinewa, thought by the spies to be Silver Heels town; but proved to be a town settled by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, undiscovered a charge was made upon the town, when many fled over the river—others surrendered—those who fled made resistance after crossing, by firing across the river. Thirty seven prisoners are taken, whom I shall bring in with me, including men, women and children—seven warriors were killed. After disposing of the prisoners, I marched a part of the detachment down the river, and burned three villages without resistance; I then returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first village attacked.

This morning about day-light, or a little before, my camp was attacked by a party of Indians (the number unknown, but supposed to be between two and three hundred) on my right line occupied by major Ball's squadron, who gallantly resisted them for about three quarters of an hour, when the Indians retreated, after being most gallantly charged by Capt. Trotter at the head of his troop of cavalry. We lost in the first action, one killed & one wounded, (by accident the last)—in the action of this morning, we have eight killed, and about 25 or 30 wounded; not having yet gotten a report, I am unable to state the number exactly. The Indians have lost about 40 killed, from the discoveries made; the spies are out at present ascertaining the number. I have sent to Greenville for a reinforcement, and send you this hasty sketch. A detailed report shall hereafter be made known to you, noticing particularly those companies and individuals, who have distinguished themselves signally.

I anticipate another attack before I reach Greenville, but rest assured my dear general, they shall be warmly received. I have a detachment composed of the bravest fellows, officers and soldiers, in the world. Our return will be commenced this morning. Among our killed I have to deplore the loss of the brave captain Pierce—lieut. Waltz, of capt. Markle's troop of cavalry is mortally wounded. Their gallant conduct shall be noticed hereafter.

Yours with the greatest respect
And esteem,
(Signed)
JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Col. 19th Reg. U. S. infantry.
Gen. W. H. Harrison, Com. N. W. Army.

THE UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.

Are now in our harbour, & have been examined by hundreds of our citizens—those who have enjoyed this pleasure want no information as to the comparative force & size of these frigates; but our friends at a distance have, doubtless, some curiosity on this subject, and it may be gratified by the following statement. It is not without regret that we add, England has her friends and devotees, among us, who would triumphantly correct the most trifling error we might commit on an occasion, like the present.

The frigate United States is one hundred and seventy six feet deck;

forty two feet beam: her gun deck is six feet six inches high; has 15 port holes on a side; and carries on the gun deck twenty-four pounders.

The frigate Macedonian is one hundred and sixty six feet deck; forty two feet eight inches beam, her gun deck is six feet ten inches high; her birth deck, six feet three inches; has 15 port holes on a side, and carries on her gun deck eighteen pounders.

From this statement it will appear that the Macedonian has more beam, and is higher between decks than the United States; but that the latter is about ten feet longer; To men not acquainted with nautical affairs it would seem that, in this respect, that the American frigate had the advantage, whereas the reverse is the fact. From the great length of the United States she will not wear or stay as well as the Macedonian; or, in other words, she cannot put about so soon; and so perfectly satisfied are our officers of this fact, that we are authorised in saying, some of the the most intelligent of them have recommended that the forty-four's which we are about to build, shall have from six to ten feet less deck, than those now in use—thus adopting in point of size, the model of the Macedonian, as best calculated for effective service.

The next consideration is the weight of metal. It is well known, that the British were formerly in the habit of carrying twenty four pounders on board their frigates; that the Acasta mounted them when first built; but that they have abandoned this system and adopted the eighteen pounders, as the most advantageous piece of ordnance; because handled and managed with so much ease and facility to the men; and consequently, fired oftener; and because, it is generally admitted, that at a distance no shot can be fired with more certainty than 18 pound shot.

On this point, however, captain Carden, gave his opinion to captain Decatur some months, previous to the war, at Norfolk. After examining both frigates, captain Carden preferred his own; and speaking of the weight of metal he remarked to captain Decatur, that as to twenty four pounders on board frigates they had been completely tried in the British navy; that after long practice they had been abandoned in his majesty's service, for the eighteen pounders; and, sir, added he, when the American officers have had as much experience as we have had, they too will prefer the eighteen pounders. The frigate Macedonian, is only two years old, and we venture to assert, in every respect, is one of the finest frigates that ever floated on the ocean. Comments on the result of this action, between these two frigates under such circumstances, are useless.

[Nat. Adv.]

New York, January 11.

Yesterday morning, the pilot boat sch. Tickler, Delamater, sailed from this port for Havana; and after she had got 2 or 3 miles below Governor's Island a sudden flaw of wind upset her. Two or three ferry boats immediately went to her assistance, and we are happy to state, that they succeeded in saving the whole of the crew, and towed

the sch. ashore on Long Island, near the old burnt Brewery.

From the Democratick Press.

RESTRICTIVE SYSTEM AGAINST NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

This commenced in 1793—In their orders in council to bring in to their ports all vessels bound to France with provisions—in order to starve that nation.

This brought on Jay's treaty—

This system continued in 1798.

The blockade of Curracoa and Fecamp, 1804.

Direct trade to French colonies restricted 1805, and subjected to particular inconveniences.

1806, April 8—Blockade of the Ems and Weser.

1806, May 16—Blockade of the Elbe & the coast to Brest—1000 miles—no place invested by troops and no ships before many of the ports.

1806, Nov. 21—Berlin Decree.

1807, March 12—British orders, interdicting all trade between port and port in France.

1807, Dec. 17—Milan Decree.

1807, Nov. 11—Orders in council.

1807, Nov. 25—6 do do.

1808, Jan. 8—Blockade of Carthagena.

1808, April 17—French Bayonne Decree.

In 1808—Acts of Parliament making valid & law the Orders in Council.

1804, May 5—Blockade of Copenhagen and the whole Island of Zealand.

1804, June 23—Act of Parliament regulating the trade between G. Britain and the United States.

1804, Oct. 14—Admiral Cochran, declares all the Leeward Islands blockaded for captures.

British prior to Orders in Council of Nov. 1807,

Had captured 528

Subsequent to those orders, 389

917

French prior to Berlin & Milan Decrees, 206

During the existence of those Decrees, 307

Since the Revocation, 45

558

Neapolitan captures, 45

The federal prints evince, by their howling, that they feel the force of the new appointments in the War and Navy offices. Gen. Armstrong, in particular, seems to be dreading. Mr. Jones is denounced as an old sea captain, which, by the way, is no mean compliment to the President for selecting him. It is precisely and old sea-captain—that is, a practical nautical man, that is wanted as the successor of Mr. Hamilton. The land-boats will be compelled to hop off from this son of Neptune.

It is obvious, from the abuse

poured out in certain scandalous Chronicle, that William Pinkney, esq. Attorney General of the United States, is doing in the public estimation. [Vir. Argus.]

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The machine exhibited in Broadway as a perpetual motion, was yesterday discovered by intelligent gentlemen to be an imposition; the secret operative power by manual labor was discovered in an upper room, and a man turning a wheel which set the works in motion. The officers of police were immediately dispatched in search of the proprietor, a gentleman who discovered the imposition before the machine was set.

[The foregoing was communicated by some of the gentlemen who were present at the exposure of the deception. The company consisting of Mr. Fulton, Dr. Bullus, commodore Decatur, col. Curtenius, commandant Lewis, Mr. Martin, Mr. Vogell, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Weeks, and a number of others, ladies as well as gentlemen. A bet of one thousand dollars had been agreed upon between Mr. Fulton, who had no faith in the machine, and another of the gentlemen, and one of the instruments was written, when the intervention of a third person induced the parties to make a second visit and inspection; upon which, and more suspicious arising, the impatience of the gentlemen induced them to take the machine to pieces by force, when a catgut line was discovered in the spiral shaft, leading through an arm to the ceiling, and thence into the chamber, where the "quiescent momentum" was discovered, in the shape of a fellow with a long black beard, like one of the witches in Macbeth, working his speer at a crank, in a dark corner, by a stove, with his bread and drink at his side. The company then soon demolished the apparatus, and demanded their money back and had it returned; when the show-men escaped and left the premises to the mercy of the spectators, and are now hunted by the officers of justice to be brought to account for their imposition on the public, in obtaining money under the false pretence of a self-moving machine.] [Columbian.]

Perpetual Motion.—In yesterday's hasty account of the detection, we forgot to add, what we think both justice and candor require should be added, that no credit whatever is due to the fellows who were concerned in this piece of clumsy imposition when they said it was a correct copy of Readhefer's. Their whole conduct was such, ever since they came, that but one opinion has prevailed, which was that if the machine was a copy of Readhefer's it was pitched. From the description given of that machine in the Aurora, as well as by several gentlemen verbally who have seen and examined it for themselves, it is very clear, that whatever the resemblance between that and the one set up here, in its outward appearance, there is none at all in the mode of operation.—Whether Readhefer's machine will stand the test of experiment remains yet to be seen, but should it fail, it will be found that at any rate, it is an inge-