

THE HORNETS' NEST.

VOLUME I.

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

NUMBER 29.

BY BRYANT BRAMBLE, ESQ.

MURFREESBOROUGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1813.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY DICKINSON & HUNTINGTON.

DOMESTICK.

Washington City, March 4.

At 12 o'clock this day, JAMES MADISON, the president of the U. S. elect, having attended at the Capitol for the purpose of taking the oath of office, delivered to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion the following

SPEECH:

About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station, in which my country heretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this respectable assembly, an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence that my faithful endeavours to discharge my arduous duties have been favourably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and felt less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms to prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice, which invites the smile of heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment, without presumption, when we reflect on the characters by which this war is distinguished?

It was not declared on the part of the U. S. until it had been long made on them, in reality, though not in name;—until arguments and expostulations had been exhausted—until a positive declaration had been received, that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued—nor until this last appeal could no longer be delayed, without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself, and its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining, by more costly sacrifices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and the security of an important class of our citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class—Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers, on the element common to all; and to violate the sacred title, which every member of the society has to its protection. I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones—nor paint the outrages inseparable from it.—The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government, and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature.

As the war was just in its origin, and necessary and noble in its object, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that, in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honour, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity have been infringed. The war has been waged on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these obligations,

and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy?

They have retained as prisoners of war citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors and deserters, persons emigrating without restraint to the United States;—incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honourable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allured them into their service, and carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over the unquarrelable valor of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their chief awaiting massacres from their savage associates.

And now we find them, in further contempt of the modes of honourable warfare, supplying the place of a conquering foe, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated Republic. Happy, say others, these will recoil on the authors; but they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate; and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a government which founded the very war in which it has been so long engaged, on a charge against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of the war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the clearest and strongest manifestation of a disposition to arrest its progress. The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard, before the enemy was apprized of the reasonable terms on which it would be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance, not placed on the military resources of the nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honourable issue. Our nation is, in number more than half that of the British Isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous and an intelligent people. Our country abounds in the necessaries; the arts and the comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national faculties a more rapid development; and draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew and still know, that without them it could not be carried on, through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense, & the manly spirit of our fellow citizens, are pledged for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden. To render the war short, and its success sure, animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms now may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to

them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, pressing flashes of heroic enterprise assure us that nothing is wanting to correspondent triumph there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress.

March 1.

The amendment to the constitution proposed from North Carolina, and agreed to by the Senate is, we fear, not likely to pass the House at the present session, on account of the great pressure of indispensable business. Mr. Pickens called for its consideration the other day; but the house refused to take it up. [Nat. Intell.]

Copies of Letters from Lieut. General Hislop to Commodore Bainbridge, and his Answers.

GEN. HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

St. Salvador, Jan. 3, 1813.

Dear Sir—I am justly penetrated with the fullest sense of your very handsome and kind treatment, ever since the fate of war placed me in your power, and I beg once more to renew to you my sincerest acknowledgments for the same.

Your acquiescence with my request in granting me my parole, with the officers of my staff, added to the obligation I had previously experienced, claims from me this additional tribute of my thanks. May I now finally flatter myself, that in the further extension of your generous and humane feelings, in the alleviations of the misfortunes of war, that you will have the goodness to fulfil the only wish and request I ever now ever entertain to be completed, by enlarging on their parole (on the same conditions you have acceded to with respect to myself) all the officers of the Java still on board your ship—& favor I shall never cease duly to appreciate by your acquiescence thereto.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, dear sir, your most obliged and very obedient servant.

(Signed) T. HISLOP.

Commodore Bainbridge.

ANSWER OF COM. BAINBRIDGE.

U. States' Frigate Constitution,

St. Salvador, 3d January, 1813.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of this date, conveying sentiments of your feelings for my treatment towards you since the fate of war placed you in my power. The kind expressions which you have been pleased to me, are justly appreciated by me, and far overbalance those common civilities shown by me, and which are always due to prisoners. I regret that the lumbered state of my ship prevented me from making you as comfortable on board as I sincerely wished to have done. I have complied with your last request, respecting parolling all the officers of the Java. In doing so, your desire, in addition to my disposition to ameliorate as much as possible the situation of those officers, considerably influenced me.

Permit me to tender you (notwithstanding our respective countries are at war) assurances of sincere esteem and high respect, and to assure you that I shall feel at all times highly gratified in hearing of or from you. With fervent wishes for the recovery of the gallant capt. Lambert,

I have the honour to subscribe myself, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. Gen. Hislop,

of the British Army.

GEN. HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

St. Salvador, 4th January, 1813.

Dear Sir—Allow me once more to express my sincerest acknowledgments for this last instance of your kind attention to my wishes, by having complied with my request in behalf of the officers of the Java. Lieut. Chads delivered to me your very polite and obliging letter, and be assured that I shall feel no less gratification at all

times to hear of and from you, than that which you are so good as to express you will derive in receiving information respecting myself.

May I request now that you will be so good, as to cause to be looked for a small chest, containing articles of plate, more valuable to me on account of having been presented to me by the colony of Demarara, where I commanded for several years.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. HISLOP.

Commodore Bainbridge.

Lieut. Chads presents his compliments to Com. Bainbridge, and is extremely sorry to inform him, Captain Lambert died a short time since.

St. Salvador, Monday, 11 o'clock.

COM. BAINBRIDGE TO LIEUT. CHADS.

Jan. 4, 1813.

Commodore Bainbridge has learnt with real sorrow the death of captain Lambert. Though a political enemy, he could not but greatly respect him for the brave defence he made with his ship and Com. B. takes this occasion to observe in justice to Lieut. Chads, who fought the Java after capt. L. was wounded, that he did every thing for the defence of that ship, which a brave and skilful officer could do, and that further resistance would have been a wanton effusion of human blood.

COM. BAINBRIDGE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Frigate Constitution.

SIR—I have the honour of enclosing to you a copy of the correspondence which passed between Henry Hill, esquire, consul for the United States at St. Salvador and myself, as well as copies of the communication which the Governor of St. Salvador made to Mr. Hill in complaint against the squadron under my command.—Having the honour to be acquainted with you, you will be enabled to form an accurate opinion on the subject, and in doing so, I feel confident that you will see no cause of censure in the conduct of my squadron thus complained of. I am conscious that I felt, and hope I shall ever feel the greatest disposition to respect the rights of neutrals; yet at the same time, I trust we shall exert our rights as a belligerent when acting in that character; for as a neutral nation we had no rights left us.

I have the honour, sir, to be with the greatest respects, your ob't servant.

Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,

Washington.

TREASON.

A gentleman recently arrived in this city, and who was lately on board the British frigate *Eolus*, Lord James Townshend commander, states that his lordship is made acquainted with every circumstance relative to the trade carried on in this city; such, for instance, as the names of the vessels in port, to whom consigned, their destination, under what colours, papers, the *parties* of the parties concerned, &c. and that he keeps a book in which every circumstance of this kind is recorded. The gentleman was surprised to learn many circumstances relative to our city with which he was before unacquainted; although he had been absent from it but a few weeks. Let those concerned in this giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy look to it—the day of retribution may be nearer than they have an idea of.

[Carolina Gazette.]

A memorial, signed by nearly two thousand naturalized citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, has been forwarded to congress, mentioning the proclamation of the British Prince Regent proscribing naturalized Americans; stating, on the authority of the gallant Col. Christie, that 30 of such Americans, principally Irishmen, captured at the battle of Queenstown, were refused to be exchanged by the enemy, and praying that congress may vest in the President plenary powers to retaliate on the enemy's subjects for any naturalized Americans whom they may treat as traitors. [Balt. Amer.]