

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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Murfreesboro', Sept. 3, 1812

DOMESTICK.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 8.

Mr. Troup, from the Military Committee, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws for arming the whole body of the militia, so far as respects the distribution of the arms, made a report of considerable length, stating generally, as the opinion of the committee, that it will be inexpedient to make any amendment to the said acts. This report, which we shall publish, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

MASSACHUSETTS REMONSTRANCE. Mr. Fisk of Wt. moved that the House now proceed to a consideration of the remonstrance, with a view to refer it to a select committee, to report thereon.

The question on taking up the memorial was decided by Yeas and Nays as follow:

For taking it up 97
Against it 58

Mr. Fisk of Wt. then moved to refer it to a select committee.

Mr. Robertson moved to amend the motion so as to except from the general reference so much as relates to the admission of Louisiana into the union.

Mr. Fisk agreed to modify his motion so as to incorporate that of a gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. King of N. C. moved to postpone the further consideration of this subject to the 1st Monday in August next.

Mr. Murfree moved that it lie on the table.

The question to lay this memorial on the table was in the end decided, yeas 48; and the postponement to December next agreed to by a majority.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

A bill for laying and collecting a tax within the United States to read a third time.

Mr. Murfree proposes to lay upon the States a Direct Tax to the amount of Three Millions of Dollars, to be apportioned to the States as follows:

Massachusetts	96,793 37
Connecticut	316,272 98
New York	34,702 18
Pennsylvania	118,167 71
Virginia	98,343 71
North Carolina	431,141 62
South Carolina	108,871 83

Delaware	32,046 25
Maryland	151,623 94
Virginia	369,018 44
Kentucky	169,928 76
Ohio	104,150 14
North Carolina	220,238 28
Tennessee	110,086 55
South Carolina	151,905 48
Georgia	94,936 49
Louisiana	28,295 11

The bill also apportions the quota of each state among the counties in said state. Each state may, prior to the 1st day of April, vary, by an act of its Legislature the respective quotas imposed by this act on its several counties or districts so as more equally and equitably to apportion the tax hereby imposed. Each state may pay its quota into the Treasury of the United States, and thereon shall be entitled to a deduction of 15 per centum, if paid before the first day of March, 1814, and of 10 per cent if paid before the first day of May in the same year, &c.]

The question on the passage of the bill was then decided by Yeas and Nays as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapell, Cheves, Clark, Clopton, Comstock, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Davis, of Penn. Dawson, Denoyelles, Desha, Duvall, Earle, Farrow, Findley, Fisk, of Vermont, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Hopkins of Ky. Humphreys, Hungerford, Hyneman, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Jackson of Virg. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, M'Lean, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Rea, of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Ringgold, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Vir. Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson of Pen. Wright, Yancey—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Benson, Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Caperton, Champion, Cilley, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis, of Mass. Dewey, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hanson, Hasbrouck, Howell, Hubbard, Hufty, Jackson, of R. I. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. King of Mas. Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Moffitt, Moseley, Murkell, Oakley, Parker, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Ridgely, Schureman, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipperd, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mas. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mas. Winter—70.

So the bill was passed: And the House adjourned.

Washington-City, July 9.

The House of Representatives have at length disposed of the memorial from the Massachusetts Legislature, by postponing it till December. There was a desultory debate in the House yesterday on this

subject. The members of Opposition generally advocated and voted for its postponement. The Republican members divided on the question, some voting to refer it to a committee, in order to have its insidious tendency and false assertions exposed; others contending it was beneath the dignity of the House to enter into a political dispute with any body of men on their presentation to the House of an argument on a political question—and an argument the Memorial is merely because it prays the adoption of no particular measure, nor for specific relief from any particular grievance. One circumstance which has marked the proceeds of both Houses of Congress in relation to this Memorial is worthy of note: that is, that it has been treated with the most fastidious delicacy, as well towards the motives of the memorialists as to the contents of their memorial. The conduct of the Republicans in relation to this State Paper, which was, to say the least of it, of a most inflammatory as well as deceptive character, reminds us of a verse we have some where seen, beginning,

“Tender handed squeeze a nettle, &c.” the import of which was, though we do not remember the words, that the most insignificant plant becomes formidable when approached with timidity, although, if grasped with firmness, it would have been as innocuous as any other harmless weed. We need not apply the fable—its relation to the factitious importance which has been given to the Remonstrance, is too obvious to need pointing out
Nat. Int.

FROM FORT MEIGS.

Zanesville, June 30.

The following interesting intelligence from the N. W. army politely furnished us by his excellency Governor Meigs, who passed through here on Monday for Chillicothe. In addition to what is contained in the following extracts, we are informed, that it is highly probable Col. Johnston's regiment had left Fort Winchester before Gen. Clay's orders for their march to Fort Meigs had arrived. He was to have made an expedition to some of the Indian towns, and proceed from thence to Brownstown. If he shall have proceeded to Brownstown and meets an enemy of larger force, his situation will be truly critical.

Mess. Edit.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Green Clay to Gen. Harrison (enclosed to Governor Meigs) dated Camp Meigs, June 20.

DEAR SIR—Two men, one a Frenchman and the other a private in the late col. Dudley's regiment have just arrived from Detroit, and from whom we have the important intelligence that the enemy contemplate another attack upon this garrison.

The Frenchman states, that the Indians had for some time been urging Gen. Proctor to renew the attack. A council of war was held a few days since, in which it was determined to renew the attack on Fort Meigs; and the combined forces were to set out on this day or to-morrow at furthest with a view. From every information, the Indians would be about 1000

strong, with the expectation of additional reinforcements of perhaps as many more.

The British regulars from fort George and Erie, had been sent for, and were expected at Malden, about 1000 strong.

The Canadian militia had been paraded on the 4th June (the king's birth day) and after a speech from the general, had been ordered to yield up their arms, being deemed unworthy his majesty's service.

Tecumseh was encamped at the river Kouge, near its mouth.

The officers of the garrison have been generally consulted (on this and other intelligence) and they give the fullest confidence to the belief that the enemy contemplate another attack on this fort, nor do I hesitate to join in the belief.

The importance of the communication to you needs no comment from me. We shall be prepared to give our enemy a warm reception, come when he will.

I have every confidence in your exertion, and feel that it is through you this army looks for triumph over our enemies.

I have sent expresses on different routes, and to different posts to meet you, and enclosed copies of this communication to Governors Meigs and Shedley, and have taken the liberty to order colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted men from Fort Winchester to this place immediately.

By different detachments sent from this place we have received from Fort Winchester about 1200 barrels of flour; including that escorted from Amanda by ensign Gray.

I am with high consideration, &c. GREEN CLAY.

Extract of a Letter from Gen. Harrison to Governor Meigs, dated Head-Quarters, Franklinton, June 23d, 1813.

DEAR SIR—An express has just arrived from Camp Meigs, bringing information, that an army of British and Indians were about to make another attack upon that place. I think it probable that Fort Meigs is not the object, but that the attack will be upon Lower Sandusky, Cleaveland or Erie. I shall set out early in the morning for Sandusky, and will keep you constantly apprised of the events passing in that direction.

I am, your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

His Excellency Governor Meigs.

Burlington, (Ver.) June 24.

On Monday eight men, belonging to this cantonment, were ordered out for execution, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, held sometime since. After preparing themselves in a manner suitable to the awful occasion; and being told to prepare themselves, they knelt down, when col. Clark addressed the culprits, expatiating at some length on the enormity of their crimes, & the disgrace they brought on themselves and their country. He then read a general pardon; warning them, and all others of the soldiery, never to hope for the like again, as it was determined, for the future, to punish, with death, first desertion.

FROM CANADA—Late.

New York July 2.

By the Northern Mail arrived last

evening, we received the Plattsburgh Republican of June 25th, from which we have extracted the following:—

A Montreal paper of the 19th, and a Quebec paper of the 15th instant, were received of Lieut. Col. Davis, of the 100th regiment, who was brought too at Cumberland Head, on Wednesday morning last, bearing a flag, with a letter addressed to the commander at Burlington.

From the papers above alluded to the following interesting extracts are made

By his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, baronet, governor general and commander in chief in and over his Majesty's North American provinces, and commander of the forces in the said provinces. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION

His Excellency the commander of the forces, having seen a public declaration made by Lieut. Col. P. Preston of the 12th Regt. of the U. States, Infantry, dated at Fort Erie the 30th of May last, in which he professes to hold out the protection of the U. States to all those who shall come forward and voluntarily enrol their names with him and threatening with rigorous and disastrous consequences those who shall have the spirit and loyalty to pursue a different course of conduct, his excellency deems it necessary to caution his Majesty's subjects in this province against listening to this insidious offer of the enemy, & trusting to their assurances of protection, which subsequent events have clearly proved they are so little able to afford to themselves. With the bare possession of a narrow strip of our frontier territory, not obtained by them without a severe contest and corresponding loss, with an unconquered and unbroken army in their front, at an inconsiderable distance from them, and ready to dispute every inch of ground over which they should attempt to advance into the country, it was hardly to be expected that the enemy's presumption would have led them to consider themselves as in the possession of this province, or have induced them, contrary to the established usages of civilized warfare, to treat its peaceful inhabitants as conquered people.

The brilliant result of the action of the 6th inst. the route and complete dispersion of a large division of the enemy's forces on that day, attended with the capture of their artillery, and of their ablest Generals their subsequent retreat and flight, with the loss of the whole of their baggage provisions and tent equipage before the victorious army of Brig Gen Vincent daily increasing in strength from the powerful reinforcements reaching it, and assisted by the squadron under Sir James Yeo now in undisturbed possession of the Lake; all these events, which followed in rapid succession within a very few days after Lt. Colonel Preston's declaration, show more strongly than language can possibly describe, the utility of the offers held out by it, and produce the strongest incentive to his Majesty's subjects to hold fast that allegiance from which the enemy would so insidiously withdraw them.

His excellency therefore confidently calls upon all the loyal and well disposed in this Province, who are not under the immediate control or within the power of the enemy, to use every possible effort in repelling the foe, and driving him from our soil, assuring them that they will be powerfully aided by the reinforcements daily arriving at this post, and pressing on to their support. To those of his Majesty's subjects who are unfortunately situated within that inconsiderable portion of the Territory occupied by the enemy, his excellency recommends a quiet and peaceable conduct such as shall