

to hear from my brothers and sisters, hoping they are in good health. I particularly require you will write to me as soon as you receive this, as I am very anxious about my discharge; and please to let me know whether you obtain my protection, and in what ship you send it to England. Anxiously waiting for your answer, I remain your affectionate son,
HENRY STONE.

The following Resolutions were passed in the House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, on the 17th Jan. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, That in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Governor Wm. H. Harrison has behaved like a Hero, a Patriot and a General; and that for his cool, deliberate, skillful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country and the nation.

In the Legislature of Virginia, Resolutions have been introduced by M. Tyler, in the following words, preceded by a preamble: **RESOLVED,** That this Legislature doth highly disapprove the conduct of Richard Brent and William B. Giles, the said Brent for having voted in favor of a renewal of the charter of the U. States' Bank, against positive instructions to the contrary, and the said Giles for denying the obligatory effect of instructions emanating from the Legislature.

Resolved, That the said Richard Brent and Wm. B. Giles did, on that occasion cease to be the true and legitimate representatives of this state.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

The ingenious Mr. Daniel French has bro't his discovery of a mode to make bricks out of the earth, in its natural state, without any other preparation than being pulverised by the machinery, to perfection. By the machine he has constructed, twenty thousand bricks may be made in a day, without the use of manual labor. They are moulded in the neatest manner in cast iron moulds, are consequently all of the same size, and extremely smooth and polished—and fit so closely, that the saving in mortar and lime will be very considerable. They weigh nearly as heavy again as common bricks—and experience has shewn, they burn equally as well. They are ready to be carried to the kiln as they are made, and, therefore, save all the labor of making and piling, as well as the risk of wet and bad weather. This invention is one of those which will be of infinite advantage to our country—and the knowledge of it ought to be diffused as widely as possible. It particularly promises to aid the improvement of the western section of the Union. In Kentucky and Tennessee; the Ohio, Indiana, Orleans and Mississippi territories, it will be peculiarly useful, and being now no longer a matter of speculation, but reduced to actual practice, all doubts of its success are done away. A model of it may be seen at Mrs. Wilson's on the Capitol Hill, in this City.
Nat. Int.

PROPOSALS

For publishing, weekly, at Murfreesboro', N. C. A PAPER TO BE ENTITLED **THE HORNETS' NEST.**
By Bryant Bramble, Esq.

TO defend the principles of our Republican Constitution from the base aspersions of its domestic foes; to support the general policy of our present Administration; to promote the interests of a pure Democracy; to cultivate unanimity of sentiment among the friends of Union, Order, and our Country's Rights; to recommend and encourage Domestic Manufactures; to promote the cause of Religion; as established on its present unshackled principles; to aid the exertions of the industrious Agriculturalist; to encourage a spirit of National Pride, and a just regard for National Honor and Character; to provoke a laudable emulation in the breasts of virtuous Citizens; to oppose the enemies of a Government founded on the mangled bodies of our Fathers, and cemented with the richest blood of patriotic Heroes; to "heap coals of fire on the heads" of Anti-Republicans, Aristocrats and unprincipled Demagogues, who advocate a division of the States; and to direct the lash of sarcasm and the sting of satire against all enemies of the Nest, without discrimination,—shall be the constant aim of its Editor.

The Nest shall contain as great a variety of matter as is to be found in any paper published in this state.

Politics, Literature, Religion, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Poetry, War and Quizzical Essays, will ever find their separate departments in the Nest.

Important Foreign & Domestic News shall be faithfully detailed; and a Summary, comprising all events of less magnitude, will be given in every paper.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted, on terms generally established.

A Paper conducted on the above principles cannot fail of giving general satisfaction.—The Editor, therefore, fondly hopes, that in addition to the weight of talents already enlisted for the Nest, Gentlemen of literary taste and correct political information, in every part of the State, will not hesitate to make any communications which they may deem proper.

TERMS.

The "Hornets' Nest" shall be published on elegant super-royal paper and a handsome type, at Three Dollars per ann. one half to be paid on the receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

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

The first number to be issued as soon as practicable, after 500 subscribers have been procured.

Subscriptions will be received at all the Post-Offices in this State; and all persons holding Subscriptions are requested to return them to the Post-Office at Murfreesborough, by the 15th of May next.

Murfreesboro', Jan. 1, 1812.



Raleigh,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1812.

Two Northern Mails arrived here on Wednesday, in the Southern Stage.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE REGISTER.

Burke County, (N. C.) Jan. 10.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith communicate to you a brief account of the cause of those dreadful shocks which have lately shaken these mountains to their base, whose foundations were laid when the Almighty Architect first reduced chaos to order.

On the morning of the 16th ultimo, a great smoke was seen to issue from the top of "Spear's Mountain," which is detached from that range that extends from the Blue Ridge to Swananoë River, and ends some miles below its junction with French Broad. The great noise that was heard through the day, and continued smoke, left no doubt but it was a VOLCANO that had burst forth during the Earthquake. The mountain is conical and insulated; its base is washed on the west side by French Broad River, on the east side it is separated by a narrow valley (overhung in some places by large rocks) from that ridge called French Broad Mountains; their bare rocks, stunted vegetation and arid surface, shew that they long have felt that subterranean fire which probably gave heat to the Warm Springs, and has at last burst out with such dreadful fury. It still continues to burn with great violence, and throws up lava, scoria, ashes, calcined stones and vitrified matter, in great quantities, and with the most tremendous noise.

The quantity of lava discharged at the beginning of the eruption was immense; it ran down the mountain in a stream of liquid fire for more than three quarters of a mile, and has formed a dam across French Broad River, so high as to overflow about two hundred acres of prime bottom land, to the great injury of the owners.

In the night time, the ignited stones, cinders, &c. which are thrown two or three hundred feet in the air, present a grand appearance, and have a great resemblance to artificial fire-works, such as rockets, &c. During the day a column of whitish smoke issues from the crater: at night it has a flame-like appearance, and where it has been driven with the wind, has withered the small dwarf pines which had taken root in the barren soil of this and the neighboring mountains; their bark and leaves are incrustured with a yellowish powder, which has an acrid taste and a strong sulphuric smell.

No person has had courage sufficient to approach the crater; but those who were acquainted with the top of the mountain before the eruption, say that it was uneven and very rocky. The crater appears (judging by the smoke) to be twenty yards in diameter, and is growing larger. Yesterday a large mass fell in, with a greater noise than the loudest artillery: it shook the country round, and was echoed from the mountains and vallies. The lava, where cold, has the appearance of vitrified basalt.—The stone on the mountain is hard and coarse grained, with an uneven conchoidal fracture—but no appearance of basalt. The scoria are sonorous, and have a ferruginous appearance, & shew strong magnetic attraction.

Notwithstanding the terror which seized me on viewing this awful sight, I could not help smiling at the credulous simplicity of the people who inhabit the mountains. They view it with as much awe and terror as the Children of Israel did Mount Sinai: Some say the end of Time is arrived, and think the crater is the mouth of the "bottomless pit"—the fantastic appearances of the electric fluid, which is seen darting in various shapes thro' the smoke after night, by the help of fancy they transform into spirits, devils, &c. These wild ideas have been increased by the declarations of an itinerant preacher, who calls upon them to repent, not in the language of Jonah, "Yet forty days," &c. but saying, "Behold the place of punishment for the wicked!"

In a few days, I shall go and take another view of this Western *Etna*. It is hoped that it will draw the attention of some Geologist or man of Science, who will be able to give a correct description of it. I have seen but two pieces of pumice-stone.—Yours, &c.

JOHN CLARKE EDWARDS.

[The seat of this Eruption is in the county of Buncombe, in this State,

Gen. Henry Dearborn, late Secretary of War, now Collector of the port of Boston, has been appointed by the President of the United States and Senate, a Major-General in the army of the U. States. This appointment places that Gentleman at the head of the army of the United States.

The House of Representatives yesterday concurred, by a majority of three votes, in the report of the committee of the whole for striking out so much of the bill now before them as authorises the building of an additional number of frigates.

We understand that the Committee on Foreign Relations have lately had a meeting, at which considerable unanimity prevailed among the members as to the ulterior measures which they intend to report; and, it is believed, they only wait the arrival of the proper period to present to the House of Representatives a course consistent with the honor of the country.—*N. Int. Jan. 28.*

In the Senate, the Volunteer Bill of the House of Representatives has been reported with amendments, reducing the number from 50,000 to 25,000. The bill was yesterday debated in Senate, but no question taken. Many other amendments are expected to be proposed.

In the House of Representatives, the bill appropriating money for the support of the Navy has passed the third reading. As passed, the bill proposes to appropriate 480,000 dollars for repairs of the vessels in ordinary, and 200,000 dollars annually, for three years, for the purchase of timber for ship building.

The House is now engaged on the bill for classifying and arming the Militia of the United States. *Ibid.*

The House of Representatives have for a few days been seriously occupied in discussing the great question of the Navy. As it is the first time, under a republican administration, that this question has been seriously presented in a form, calculated to elicit the sense of Congress on this subject, the discussion excites that interest to which its vital importance entitles it, and is debated at considerable length with much ability. The bill now before the House, embraces two distinct objects: the fitting out all our present vessels, and the creation of an additional naval force. The committee of the whole, which now has the bill under consideration, has agreed to the appropriation of a sum of money for fitting out our present force, and yesterday, by a majority of five votes, rejected a motion to strike out the section for building ten other frigates. It is proper to observe, that decisions in committee of the whole, being almost mere matters of form, are not generally viewed as conclusive indications of the disposition of the House. *Nat. Int. Jan. 23.*

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature have replied to Governor Gerry's Speech, in the most elegant and patriotic strains.

TRADE TO FRANCE.—The Secretary of State, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, requesting information on certain points respecting the trade of the United States to France, has reported, that on examining the files of his department, he has been unable to discover any precise information on the subject; that in consequence thereof, he applied to the French Minister for the requisite information, who referred him to the Consul General of France, from whom as yet nothing has been received. The Secretary observes, however, that it is very generally understood the trade of the U. S. to France is subjected to very severe restrictions; the precise extent of which will probably be ascertained as soon as expected communications are received from the American Minister at Paris.

The Exports of the United States, for the year ending the 1st October, 1811, amounted to \$61,316,833; 45,294,043 being of domestic growth or manufacture, and 16,022,790 of foreign growth or manufacture.

The Bill to incorporate the subscribers to the late Bank of the U. S. under the title of the "American Bank," with a capital of five millions, was negatived in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 69 votes to 22. The next application of the Stockholders, it is supposed, will be made to the Legislature of N. York.

The following will serve as a specimen of the absurdities which are retailed in the northern federal prints, as news from Washington:

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette. "From Washington.—We learn that "the die is cast," & that in a grand caucus held at Washington on Tuesday last, it was decided to support D. Wist Clinton for our next President, and Mr. Clay (of Kentucky) for Vice President."

Some wag has imposed on the credulity of the Editor of the Federal Gazette, or he is making an attempt on that of his readers.—We have not heard a whisper of any other Republican candidate for the next Presidency than James Madison. Whom the Federalists intend to support we know not—they keep their own counsel, and we have no disposition to pry into their secrets.—*Nat. Intel.*

We learn, from an unquestionable source, that the federal tale of a Caucus at Washington is a mere bubble—that there has been no such thing, nor is there likely to be, with a view of sowing discord and confusion. The present President and Vice-President will remain, if they please—but if the meritorious and venerable Clinton should wish to retire, some high minded-patriot will be sought for to succeed him—such as the firm and revolutionary worthy Gerry.—Others have been spoken of; for "many men have many minds." *Enquirer.*

The U. States' brig Nautilus, supposed to have been lost, has arrived safe at Newport. Dec. 23-4, she carried away her bowsprit, lost her stern boat and some of her sails and spars, and was obliged to show all her guns overboard.

GOVERNOR GERRY'S SPEECH, is of a nature to command universal attention, and will secure to this eminent statesman and long tried patriot, the admiration & gratitude of the whole Republican interest throughout the United States. It is impossible to do it justice but by recommending it to be read and considered by every well disposed and peaceable citizen in the Commonwealth. We congratulate the State, in possessing a Chief Magistrate, whose elevated and distinguishing mind is able to penetrate and explore the wiles of faction, the origin and history of a systematised opposition to our Republican Government; and who dares, at the same time, expose himself to the indecency and outrage of a desperate party while he discharges his honest duty to the State. *Box Pat.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—We have seen a letter from Carthage (received via Baltimore) to a commercial house in this city, dated the 7th December last, containing the Declaration of Independence of the Province of Carthage, which they consider the commencement of their career among the nations of the world. The Proclamation of Independence was signed on the 11th of Nov. and published on the 17th. The Congress of the Provinces of New-Grenada were immediately to assemble at Ybaque, which is to be the capital of the new government of those Provinces. *N. York Gazette.*

The Bank Mania.—Notices appear in the New-York papers of the intention of four different companies to apply to the State Legislature at its ensuing session for charters, to embrace the following capitals:

- One of Six Millions,
- One of Five Millions,
- One of Two and a half Millions,
- One of Two Millions.

Making an aggregate of fifteen and a half Millions! We have no objection to the amount of capital for which charters are to be asked, because the extravagance of these projects cannot fail, one would think, to ensure their rejection by an enlightened Republican Legislature. Query. If the circulation of the notes of any one state should become a nuisance to another, cannot the Legislature of the latter prohibit their introduction within her limits? *Nat. Intel.*

The President of the U. States is as resolute in resisting the wrongs of G. B. as any man in the nation. He makes no secret of his dispositions in this respect. We know, that in the spirit of frankness which is due to the occasion, he expresses, on all occasions, his resolution to maintain the rights of his country. *Enquirer.*

Rise at New York.—25th January.—"Last night, between the hours of 12 and 1, the Steam Engine Manufactory, in Greenwich street, belonging to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, was, in one hour, reduced to ashes. The Boring Mill, Turning Lathes, Forges, and Works had just been finished for making Steam Engines, and all parts of useful and powerful machinery. Such a work has been long wanted. The disappointment to the public is great, and the loss of the proprietors is considerable. It is believed to be the work of incendiaries. A man has been taken up on suspicion; that a full discovery may take place, is most devoutly to be wished."

The Weather.—For several days past the Weather has been extremely cold. The Thermometer on Saturday was 9 deg. below 0, and has been nearly so for several mornings in succession. At Portsmouth, on Friday the Mercury was 4 deg. below 0, from 5 to 8 o'clock. P. M.—(*Boston pap. of Jan. 31.*) At Vergennes, (Verm't) on the 13th Jan. the Thermometer at one time stood 30 below freezing.

The late cold spell is stated to have been more severe in the Northern States than has been experienced for 20 years past.

MARRIED.

On the 17th ultimo, in Johnston county, Mr. Ephraim Evans to Miss Betsey Lee. In Guilford county, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. John Charles, Postmaster at Jamestown, to Miss Rebecca Hargrave. In Orange County, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. James Herndon to Miss Catherine Collier. At Edenton, on the 15th ult. Mr. William Spence, merchant, of Pasquotank county, to Miss Margaret Skinner, daughter of Col. Joshua Skinner, of Perquimans county. At Washington city, on the 30th ult. Daniel Sheffey, Esq. Representative in Congress from Virginia, to Miss Maria Hanson, daughter of Samuel Hanson, Esq. of that city.

DIED.

On Monday evening last, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of John Whitaker, Esq. of this county. (*Communications.*)

In Salem, on the 15th ult. the Right Reverend John Herbst, Bishop of the United Fraternity in North-Carolina. He came to Salem in May last from Pennsylvania, and from Europe in 1786. He was engaged thro' life in the Gospel Ministry in the Moravian Society, and his useful labors in this respect are well known and acknowledged. He was in the 77th year of his age, and left many friends to lament so great a loss.

At Ashville, Buncombe county, on the 8th ult. Mr. Daniel Mathison, taylor, in the 48th year of his age a native of Invershin, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. His death was occasioned by his falling in the street at the time of the late Earthquake.—He being very corpulent, the fall produced an inflammation in his intestines that terminated his existence, after a sickness of 23 days, during which time he suffered most excruciating pains. He bore the first part of his illness with philosophic firmness; but when informed by the physician, that a mortification had taken place, his philosophy yielded to the triumphs of Religion.—He sent for a class leader of the Methodists (a people he formerly hated even to persecution) requested him to pray, was converted, and for some time after, expressed his regret that he had not sooner known their ways of Grace. He died a firmly believing & truly penitent member of that church, leaving a wife, 13 children, and an aged mother, to lament his loss.

On the 16th December, in Jefferson (Ten.) Col. William Christmas, aged 58 years. He was the first man that ever carried a surveying compass or chain into Kentucky. In the year 74, he laid off the town of Boonsboro, with the assistance of his cousin Rich'd Henderson. Endowed with a great and enterprising genius, he passed a very active and useful life. At the memorable battle of Guilford, he commanded in person the Independent Rifle Corps, under General Greene. Since the year 78 his talents had been chiefly applied to Surveying; the towns of Warrenton and Lewisburg, and the city of Raleigh, in

this State, were laid off by him, as were also several towns in S. Carolina and Georgia; and he was the principal person employed in drawing Price & Strother's Map of N. Carolina. Col. C. was a member of the Convention of Hillsboro' and Fayetteville; and so highly was he estimated by the Legislature of his native State, that he was appointed Entry-Taker and Surveyor General of Tennessee, in which capacity he died.

On the 17th ult. of the consumption, Mr. Wm. Manning, Cabinet-maker, of Edenton. Some little time past, in Camden county, regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. William Powers, a native of that county.

On the 15th ultimo, in the 59th year of his age, Mr. Jesse Simmons, of Halifax county. At Wilmington, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, widow of M. Jones, Esq.

Postscript.

The bill authorising the acceptance by the Executive of the services of a corps of volunteers, was yesterday passed its third reading in the Senate: having received only one material amendment, viz. a reduction of the appropriation it contains from three millions to one.

In the House of Representatives the two past days have been occupied in the discussion of the bill for the classification and arming of the militia of the U. States. A motion to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to defeat it, has been negatived by a considerable majority, as also was a motion to amend the bill so as to place the arms, to be provided in pursuance of the bill, at the disposal of the States, instead of at once placing them in the hands of the militia. *Nat. Int. February 1.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

Friday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military establishment of the U. States for the year 1812.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force, both of which were twice read and committed. The House resumed the consideration of the bill for classifying and arming the Militia of the United States; and the question being taken on Mr. McNeill's motion to strike out the first section of the bill, it was negatived, 64 to 38.

Mr. Laeock objected to the mode of distributing arms amongst the militia, adopted in the bill, by putting them into the hands of every citizen arriving at the age of 18 years; and proposed an amendment, which went to put it in the power of the state legislatures to deliver the arms to the citizens, or preserve them for their use in depots. This amendment produced considerable debate, & was finally negatived, 67 to 48.

The question then returned on the engrossment of the bill. The yeas and nays being called upon the question, Messrs. Bigelow, Nelson, Gholson, and Troup, assigned their reasons why they should vote against it, and the House adjourned, without taking the question.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Bigelow, from the committee appointed to wait on the President with his resolution, passed some days since, reported that the committee had performed the same, and that the President had informed them, the subject should receive due attention.

The House then took up the bill for the classification and arming of the militia.

Mr. Widgery moved an indefinite postponement of the bill—Motion lost, 48 to 53.

Mr. Condit moved a reduction of the annual appropriation, from 400,000 to 200,000 dollars.—Which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the bill was ordered to lie on the table; when The bill reported by the Committee of Ways & Means, for defraying the expenses of the civil list for the year 1812, was taken up, on which the House was engaged at 3 o'clock.

FROM EUROPE.

Norfolk, January 31.

Arrived on Wednesday in Hampton Roads bound to Baltimore, the ship Alexander Hamilton, Captain Handy, from Lisbon, which place he left the second of December. He informs us that there was nothing new from the armies. It was said at Lisbon, that the allied armies were advancing into Spain. A few days before Captain Handy sailed, several Regiments of Infantry, and one of cavalry, arrived at Lisbon from England.

We have been favored with Dublin papers to the 25th of November; their contents are almost exclusively occupied in the trial of Doctor Sheridan, a gentleman of distinction in Irish politics. The trial was on an indictment for what the crown lawyers were pleased to call a seditious meeting, of which Dr. Sheridan was Chairman. This was a meeting of Irish Catholics and others, some time last summer, for petitioning the Prince Regent for the repeal of certain penal laws, and other objects, connected with the great Catholic question. The result of this trial is given in an extract from the Dublin Evening Post; the verdict of the jury appears to have afforded great satisfaction, and from the arguments, which are given at great length, to us appears, an honest, independent verdict.

Boston, Jan. 28.

SOUTH AMERICA.—We have been favored with a file of Caracas Gazettes, published in the new republic of Venezuela, to the 16th November inclusive. They maintain the interesting character we before gave them. The kingdoms of Carthage and Trullio had been added to the confederation; and an army was advancing from Carthage against St. Martha. General Miranda, having established the new government in Valencia, had returned to the Caracas, accompanied by the gratitude of the magistrates of Valencia.