

...to take, unaltered while he pro-  
...the old ground, which stood on the site  
...as a tavern house not far from the  
...to the neck. After he had satisfied  
...himself that the enemy did not intend to leave  
...their strong posts on the heights, he was return-  
...ing towards me, and when within five or  
...sixteen rods of where I stood, with my company,  
...a random cannon shot, from one of the frigates  
...lying near where the centre of Craige's bridge  
...now is, passed directly through his body and put  
...to flight one of the most heroic souls that ever  
...animated man.

He leaped two or three feet from the ground,  
pitched forward, and fell dead upon his face.—I  
had him carried to Medford, where he was inter-  
red, with all the respect and honours we could  
exhibit to the manes of a great and good man.

He was my bosom friend; we had grown up  
together on terms of the greatest intimacy and I  
loved him as a brother.

My position in the battle, more the result of  
accident, than any regularity of formation, was  
on the right of the line at the rail fence, which  
afforded me a fair view of the whole scene of  
action.

Our men were intent on cutting down every  
officer whom they could distinguish in the British  
line. When any of them discovered one he  
would instantly exclaim, "there, see that officer,"  
"let us have a shot at him," when two or three  
would fire at the same moment; and as our sol-  
diers were excellent marksmen and rested their  
muskets over the fence, they were sure of the  
object. An officer was discovered to mount near  
the position of Gen. Howe, on the left of the  
British line, and ride towards our left; which a  
column was endeavouring to turn. This was  
the only officer on horseback during the day, and  
as he approached the rail fence, I heard a num-  
ber of our men observe, "there,"—"see that  
officer on horseback,"—"let us fire,"—"no, not  
yet,"—"wait until he gets to that little knoll,"—"  
now,"—when they fired and he instantly fell  
dead from his horse. It proved to be Major Fit-  
zgerald, a distinguished officer.—The fire of the  
enemy was so badly directed, I should presume  
that forty-nine balls out of fifty passed from one  
to six feet over our head, for I noticed an apple  
tree, some paces in the rear, which had scarcely  
a ball in it from the ground as high as a man's  
head, while the trunk and branches above were  
literally cut to pieces.

I commanded a full company in action and  
had only one man killed and five wounded, which  
was a full average of the loss we sustained, ex-  
cepting those who fell while rallying from the re-  
doubt, when it was stormed by the British column.

Our total loss in killed was eighty-eight, and  
as well as I can recollect upwards of two hun-  
dred wounded. Our platoon officers carried fu-  
sils.

In the course of the action, after firing away  
what ammunition I had, I walked on to the high-  
er ground to the right, in rear of the redoubt,  
with an expectation of procuring from some of  
the dead or wounded men who lay there, a sup-  
ply: While in that situation I saw at some dis-  
tance a dead man lying near a small locust tree.  
As he appeared to be much better dressed than  
our men generally were, I asked a man who was  
passing me, if he knew who it was. He replied

"I do not personally know Doctor Warren,  
but was well acquainted with his public character.  
He had been recently appointed a General in  
our service, but had not taken command. He  
was President of the Provincial Congress then  
sitting in Watertown, and having heard that there  
would probably be an action, had come to share  
in whatever might happen, in the character of a  
volunteer, and was unfortunately killed early in  
the action. His death was a severe misfortune  
to his friends and country. Posterity will appre-  
ciate his worth and do honor to his memory. He  
is immortalized as a patriot, who gloriously fell  
in the defence of freedom.

The number of our troops in action as near  
as I was able to ascertain did not exceed fifteen  
hundred. The force of the British, at the com-  
mencement of the action, was estimated at about  
the same number, but they were frequently rein-  
forced.

Had our ammunition held out, or had we been  
supplied with only fifteen or twenty rounds, I  
have no doubt but that we should have killed  
and wounded the greater part of their army, and  
compelled the remainder to have laid down their  
arms; for it was with the greatest difficulty that  
they were brought up the last time. Our fire  
was so deadly, particularly to the officers, that  
it would have been impossible to have resisted it,  
but for a short time longer.

I did not see a man quit his post during the  
action, and do not believe a single soldier, who  
was brought into the field, fled until the whole  
army was obliged to retreat, for want of powder  
and ball.

The total loss of the British was about twelve  
hundred; upwards of five hundred killed and  
between six and seven hundred wounded. The  
Welch fusiliers suffered most severely; they  
came into action five hundred strong, and all  
were killed or wounded but eighty three.

I will mention an extraordinary circumstance  
to show how far the temporary reputation of a  
man may affect the minds of all classes of soci-  
ety.

General Putnam had entered our army at the  
commencement of the revolutionary war, with  
such an universal popularity as can scarcely  
now be conceived, even by those who then felt  
the whole force of it, and no one can at this time  
offer any satisfactory reasons why he was held  
in such high estimation.

In the battle of Bunker Hill he took post on  
the declivity towards Charlestown Neck, where  
I saw him on horseback as we passed on to  
Breed's Hill, with Col. Gerish by his side. I  
heard the gallant Col. Prescott (who command-  
ed in the redoubt) observe, after the war, at the  
table of his Excellency James Bowdoin, then  
Governor of this Commonwealth, "that he sent  
three messengers during the battle to Gen. Put-  
nam, requesting him to come forward and take  
the command, there being no general officer pre-

sent, and the relative rank of the Colonel not  
having been settled; but that he received no  
answer, and his whole conduct was such, both  
during the action and the retreat, that he ought  
to have been shot." He remained at or near the  
top of Bunker Hill until the retreat, with Col-  
onel Gerish by his side; I saw them together  
when we retreated. He not only continued at  
that distance himself during the whole of the ac-  
tion, but had a force with him nearly as large as  
that engaged. No reinforcement of men or am-  
munition was sent to our assistance; and, in-  
stead of attempting to cover the retreat of those  
who expended their last shot in the face of the en-  
emy, he retreated in company with Colonel Ger-  
ish, and his whole force, without discharging a  
single musket; but what is still more astonishing,  
Colonel Gerish was arrested for cowardice,  
tried, cashiered, and foreverly recruited, while not a  
word was said against the conduct of General Put-  
nam, whose extraordinary popularity alone saved  
him not only from trial, but even censure. Col  
Gerish commanded a regiment, and should have  
been at his head. His regiment was not in ac-  
tion, although ordered—but as he was in the suit  
of the General, and appeared to be in the situa-  
tion of adjutant general, why was he not direct-  
edly Putnam to join it, or the regiment sent into  
action under the senior officer present with it?

When Gen. Putnam's ephemeral and unac-  
countable popularity subsided or faded away,  
and the minds of the people were realized from  
the shackles of a delusive trance, the circumstan-  
ces relating to Bunker Hill were revised  
and talked of in a very different light, and the  
selection of the unfortunate Col. Gerish as a  
scape goat considered mysterious and inexplic-  
able event.

I have no private feelings to gratify by making  
this statement in relation to Gen. Putnam, as I  
never had any intercourse with him, and was  
only in the army where he was present, for a few  
months; but, at this late period, I conceive it a  
duty to give a fair and impartial account of one  
of the most important battles during the war of  
independence, and all the circumstances con-  
nected with it, so far as I had the means of being  
correctly informed.

It is a duty I owe to posterity, and the charac-  
ter of those brave officers who bore a share in  
the hardships of the revolution.

Nothing like discipline had entered our army  
at that time. Gen. Ward, then commander in  
chief, remained at his quarters in Cambridge, and  
apparently took no interest or part in the trans-  
actions of the day.

No general officer, except Putnam, appeared  
in sight, nor did any officer assume the command  
and undertake to form the troops, or give any orders.  
In the course of the action, that I heard, except  
Col. Stark, who directed his regiment to reserve  
their fire on the retreat of the enemy, until they  
advanced again. Every platoon officer was  
engaged in discharging his own musket, and  
left his men to fire as they pleased, but never  
without a sure aim at some particular object,  
which was more destructive than any mode  
which could have been adopted with troops who  
were not inured to discipline, and never had been  
in battle, but were still familiar with the use of  
arms from boyhood, and each having his peculiar  
manner of loading and firing, which had been  
attempted to control them by uniformity and sys-  
tem, would have rendered their fires infinitely  
less fatal to the enemy. Not an officer or sol-  
dier of the continental troops engaged in uni-  
form, but were in the plain and ordinary dress  
of citizens; nor was there an officer on horse-  
back.

(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

### FOREIGN.

Boston, April 28.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

We were last evening favored with London pa-  
pers to the evening of the 27th ult. and Liverpool  
to the 30th, received by ship Falcon, Capt. Lewis  
from the latter place.

When the present British Parliament is dis-  
solved, Mr. Waithar, one of the opposition lead-  
ers in London, whose speeches at popular meet-  
ings have often been mentioned, is to be a candi-  
date for the city in the election which will follow.

The Princess of Wales has commenced a suit  
against the assignees of the Duke of Brunswick,  
for 15,000*l.* lent by her to her brother. Payment  
was resisted on the idea that the bonds were not in  
the hand writing of the late Duke.

The London papers mention that Bernadotte  
now King of Sweden, does not live with his wife.  
His lady is sister to Joseph Bonaparte's wife, and  
daughter of M. Cleri, a respectable merchant.—  
She resides at Paris.

New duties upon importation and transit have  
been laid in Holland. Some of them are dis-  
agreeable to the British, who contend that they do  
not conform to a treaty made at Vienna by the  
Congress, June 9, 1815, as to the Rhine, &c.

A British editor says the U. S. will get by ac-  
quiring the Floridas; a regular supply of pitch, tar,  
terpentine, masts and ship plank besides live-  
oak that after 100 years exposure, acquires a  
stony hardness.

A London paper says the Spanish Surveyors  
speak unfavorable of the Russian ships; but they  
are to carry 2000 troops to Peru, & 200 to Mex-  
ico.

The objects of the English Missionary Society  
lately attracted the particular attention of the se-  
cond son of the Duke of Athol, aged 19. And  
after investigation, considering its object in the  
highest degree laudable, he determined to go on  
a mission himself, and his family opposing his de-  
sign, he absconded for the purpose of effecting it  
— but was found a short time afterwards and re-  
stored to his friends.

The London Courier says, British overtures for  
admitting American vessels to their Colonies were  
rejected, because of a condition that the British  
should be allowed to trade with the Indians in the  
U. S. Territory.

Accounts had been received in England from  
India, overlaid of the revol, defeat and flight of  
the Peishwa of Poona.  
"The History of British India," by Jas. Mill,

...in three vols. quarto has been recently pub-  
lished in England—the work is much exposed.  
Late London papers mention several meetings  
of the diplomatic corps at the house of the En-  
glish minister at Paris.—The general opinion  
was, that these negotiations have for their object  
the entire removal of the army of occupation in  
the course of the ensuing summer.

They likewise speak of the general success of  
manufactures, particularly in cotton and silk  
goods, which would not be purchased as fast as  
wanted, even at an advance of fifteen per cent,  
in price.

A dinner was given to Mr. Kemble at Edin-  
burgh, on the 7th last month, at which were pre-  
sent all the first literary characters. Sir Wal-  
ter Scott was in the chair. A snuff box worth  
one hundred guineas was presented to Mr. Kem-  
ble after dinner.

The Journal de Commerce of the 24th of March  
contains a report of the vessels of the U. States  
which are embargoed in the ports of Spain.

M. Buncou, who called himself Louis XVII.  
has been condemned to 7 years imprisonment.

The value of Gold and Silver Coin issued from  
the French Mint during the year ending on the 1st  
of September last, amounted to 65,617,765 francs  
— about fourteen millions of dollars.

The ship Napoleon, 180 guns, was launched  
at Oran in the latter part of March.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.  
Translated for the American Centinel.  
Liberty. Equality.

Decree of the Senate,  
Directing the nomination of the general of divi-  
sion, Boyer, to the office of President of Hayti.  
The Senate, considering that since the foundation  
of the republic, it has never experienced an event  
which was so painful or deplorable as that which  
has just affected our unfortunate and steadfast Hayti.

Considering that it would be to expose the re-  
public to evident danger, to defer the election of  
the citizens who shall henceforth direct the ex-  
ecutive power, in the place of the virtuous ALEX-  
ANDER PETION, deceased the same who was the  
idol of the Haytiens, and who, on that account,  
merited the surname of Father of his Country;

Wherefore, exercising the rights conferred by  
the 123d article of the constitution, it decrees as  
follows:

Article I. Citizen John Peter Boyer, general of  
division, commanding the guard of the govern-  
ment, and the arrondissement of Port-au-Prince,  
is named President of Hayti.

Article II. The present decree shall be ad-  
dressed to the Secretary of State, exercising the  
executive authority, to have his execution to fol-  
low it, and to be printed and published throughout  
the whole extent of the republic.

At National Palace of Port au-Prince, the 30th  
March, 1818, 15th year of independence.  
PANAYOTY, President.  
LAMO UHS, Secretary.

In the name of the republic.  
The Secretary of state, provisionally charged with  
the Executive Power, having seen the vacancy  
of the presidency, orders that the above act of the  
senate of the republic, be printed, published and  
executed according to its form and tenor and that  
it be invested with the seal of the republic.

Given at the national Palace of Port au-Prince,  
31st March, 1818, 15th year of the indepen-  
dence of Hayti. JN. CME IMBERT.  
By the chief of the Executive power.  
The Secretary General,  
B. INGINAC.

The Chief Judge,  
A. D. SABURIN.  
Liberty. Equality.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.  
ORDER OF THE DAY.  
John Peter Boyer, President of Hayti.—We  
cannot, we think, commence the exercise of the  
power which the nation has delegated to us, bet-  
ter than by imitating the goodness that charac-  
terized all the actions of our illustrious prede-  
cessor. We have cast our eyes on suffering hu-  
manity, on those who, although culpable, have  
need of a moment of indulgence; and wherefore  
we have thought fit to proceed agreeably to received  
principles, and not in opposition to the spirit of  
our laws, by enlarging all prisoners who are not  
stationed by capital crimes bearing the penalty  
of death. This favor is extended, for this time,  
to those under sentence, either on account of an  
offense against public order, or a fault against  
military discipline; and the prisoners in debt shall  
also be enlarged on furnishing security.

We trust, that by this act of clemency every  
one of those who shall receive the benefit of it,  
will consider himself bound to conform to the  
laws, never relapse into his faults, and prevent  
us for the future from employing a just severity.  
Declaring that nothing shall ever divert us from  
the greatest watchfulness over the public order,  
the respect due to the laws, and that we will  
always be inflexible against those who dare to  
contravene them.

Done at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince  
the 31 April, 1818, the 15th year of the in-  
dependence of Hayti.

BOYER;  
By the President;  
The Secretary General, B. INGINAC.

VENEZULIAN AFFAIRS.  
By the arrival of the schr. Telegraph, Capt.  
Whitmarsh, from Curracoa, we received papers  
of the 28th March. They contain some details  
of the war in Venezuela, which we have not  
room to give at length.

The extraordinary Caracas Gazette of 15th  
March, contains a despatch from Brig. La Tor-  
re dated Cocunas 15th March informing of the  
retreat of the Independents from Victoria. An-  
other despatch of the same date mentions that he  
was informed by a spy that the Independents  
had abandoned Victoria and Consejo, and were  
falling back towards Villa de Cura. A third  
despatch states the Independents had been  
dispersed at Maracay.

The Caracas Gazette of 18th March, con-  
tains a despatch from Gen. Morillo, dated Cay-  
enne 15th March. He is surprised to  
of the Patriots at La Cabrera, not one of whom  
arrived at Maracay, where they had their prin-  
cipal forces, 1200 cavalry and a small number of  
infantry, who also had been defeated by Brig  
Morales, and dispersed. Morales killed 250,  
took a stand of colours, 40 loads of ammunition,  
1200 horses, &c. with the loss on his part of 8  
killed and 4 wounded (and them probably by  
mere accident) Morillo had been informed that  
General La Torre had beaten the Patriots the  
same day, and compelled them to fall back on  
Victoria. The postscript to the letter mentions  
that at 1 o'clock on the 16th, Morillo took Villa  
de Cura, dispersing the Patriots, who were flying  
by the road of San Juan, followed by the Euro-  
pean cavalry.

A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated from Bar-  
cachico 16th March—says on the 12th March,  
brig. gen. Morales marched from Valencia with  
9 companies, and was followed by Calzada with  
2000 men. On the 13th the Gen. in Chief with  
more troops also followed Morales, and on the  
14th the latter met a small party of the Patriots  
between Guaraca and San Juan, who fled to  
Cabrera united their forces, 1500, & waited for  
battle at Tapatapa—Morales gave them battle  
and overthrew them with the loss of 300 men  
and 2000 horses and mules—he then followed  
the remainder to La Villa de Cura, attacked  
them again, and drove them in confusion to Ba-  
cachica, where he again gave battle, and killed  
and wounded from 800 to 1000 men, took 100  
loads of ammunition, 5000 horses and mules,  
1000 muskets, and all Bolivar's equipage and  
papers. The battle finally terminated at La  
Puerta; the Patriots lost many superior officers,  
among them an English Brig. Gen. Bolivar and  
Urdaneta were among the wounded. The Royal  
loss was only one hundred and fifty men. The  
letter adds, "Our Gen. Morillo received a slight  
wound with a lance, but his sword immediately  
sent the wretch who had given it to him to the  
manion of the devils with the other Jacobins."  
A letter from La Guira dated 21st March, says,  
"New victories have been obtained over the in-  
surgents near La Puerto. Colorado and Lopez  
made the attack, and soon afterwards Morillo,  
came to their assistance and decided the battle—  
The insurgents were 4000 in number."

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DOMESTIC  
Milledville, May 5, 1818.  
EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CHEHAWES.  
In our last paper, we briefly noticed the issue  
of the late expedition against the Chehaw Indians.  
Since then, the official account of that affair has  
been received, and will be found below. Respec-  
ting the policy of this expedition, there are various  
opinions; and with regard to its tragical result,  
many contradictory statements. It is asserted, &  
so far as we have heard it expressed, public opi-  
nion favors the belief, that the town destroyed was  
friendly: and some of its warriors are stated to be  
now with the army under Gen. Jackson. On all  
subjects, but more particularly on one which has  
excited much interest and feeling through the  
country, it is our duty, as faithful purveyors of  
intelligence, to collect the facts, so far as we are  
able, and lay them before the public. With that  
view, the enclosed documents are inserted: and  
we shall cheerfully give a place to any other state-  
ment, calculated to shed light on an occurrence  
involved in great doubt and uncertainty.

We are authorized to state, that the Executive  
has been long since convinced, by information de-  
rived from respectable sources, of the hostile dis-  
position of the Indians living in the neighborhood  
of Fort-Early, on Flint river—particularly those  
under the influence of the Chiefs Felenma and  
Hopunk. To quiet the apprehensions of the  
frontier, and prevent depredations in future, Capt.  
Wright of the militia stationed at Hartford, with  
such volunteers as he could assemble, was directed  
by the Governor to chastise the towns above na-  
med. Unfortunately, the detachment it is believ-  
ed was misled, either by the ignorance or design  
of the guides, and fell on the old Chehaw Town  
(supposed to be friendly) which was laid in ashes  
and many of its wretched inhabitants put to death.

Hartford, (Ga.) April 25, 1818.  
His Excellency Governor BANCUS;

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that agree-  
able to your orders, I took up the line of march  
from this place on the 21st instant, with Captains  
Robinson's and Rogers's companies of mounted  
gun-men, Captains Dean's and Child's infantry,  
together with two detachments under Lieutenants  
Cooper and Jones, Captain Thomason acting as  
Adjutant, in all about 270 effective men.

On the night of the 22nd I crossed Flint river,  
and at day break advanced with caution against  
the Chehaw Town. The advance guard, when  
within half a mile of the town, took an Indian  
prisoner, who was attending a drove of Cattle, and  
on examination, found some of them to be the property  
of a Mr. M'Duffy (who was present) of Tel-  
lar County.

The town was attacked, between 11 and 12 o-  
clock, with positive orders not to injure the wo-  
men, or children, and in the course of two hours,  
the whole was in flames; they made some little  
resistance, but to no purpose.

From the most accurate accounts, 24 warriors  
were killed, and owing to the doors of the houses  
being inaccessible to our men, and numbers of  
guns being fired at us through the crevices, they  
were set on fire; in consequence of which, num-  
bers were burnt to death in the houses; in all prob-  
ability from 40 to 50 was their total loss; some  
considerable number of warriors made their es-  
cape, by taking to a thick swamp; a very large  
parcel of powder found in the town was destroyed.  
It is supposed their chief is among the slain—  
The town is laid completely desolate, without the  
loss of a man. We re-crossed the Flint to Fort-  
Early the same evening, making a complete  
march of 31 miles (exclusive of destroying the  
town) in 24 hours.

The conduct of the officers and soldiers on this  
occasion, (as well as on all others) was highly cha-  
racteristic of the patriotism and bravery of Geor-  
gians in general.

I am, sir, with respect, your  
most obedient humble servant,  
GIBED WRIGHT, Captain, (Ga.)  
Draft militia Commanding.