

Concord Gazette.

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No. 13—Vol. XII.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1818.

[32. PER ANNUM

DYERS.

Jones & Johnson.
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Concord and its vicinity, that they have commenced the business of their profession in Concord, at West Parish Village, where they intend carrying on in all its various branches, such as Indigo Blue, Purple, Scarlet, Aurora, Pink, or from the full-Scarlet in all its gradations to the various colors. Also, all other Fancy Colors dyed in London. Ladies' Shawls, Scarves, Pelisses, and other Goods, will be dyed any of the above colors, which will be executed to a superior style.
Mr. Jones, from his long experience in the first Factories in England, and the strict attention which he has given, flatters himself that he shall be able to give good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom.
Also, the Carving of Wool, Dyeing and dressing of Cloths in general, will be carried on at the above Shop; all of which will be executed with neatness and dispatch.
DANIEL JONES.
PHILIP C. JOHNSON.
August 11.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber on the night of the 31st of July last, a bay HORSE eight years old about 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, a small stripe on his nose 4 or 6 inches long, some white hairs on his back, square dock, mane erect 4 or 5 inches back of his ears, and the off forefoot white. The thief is undoubtedly one John Piper, formerly of Dorchester, N. H. an old rascal, through but 25 or 30 years of age, about five years since a resident in Vermont State Prison—has now no fixed place of residence, but goes to and from the world in company with another, probably his accomplice, Kingdon, a fraud man on his way, and is said to pass by different names in different places. Said Piper is stout, well built 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, dark complexion, black eyes, easy manners and address—had on at the time of being taken a black coat, bottle green velvet, light colored pantaloons with shoes, all somewhat worn. Whoever will secure the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and return the horse, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for the horse.

STEPHEN GOODHUE,
Hebron, N. H. Aug. 7.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from the Stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 29th inst., a large Red Mare, she has a small star of white in the forehead, about ten years old, a very handsome traveller and fleet. Whoever will apprehend the thief shall receive **TWENTY DOLLARS**, and **TEN DOLLARS** for the Mare.

DAVID BACHELDER.
London, August 10.

Five Dollars and Five Cents Reward.

ESCAPE from the city of Philadelphia, and from his mother, on the 26th of May last, a white boy named **Joseph Lewis Gardner**, an apprentice to the printing business. Said boy is about five feet seven inches in height, slender made, fair complexion, very quarrelsome in an office, unless every person will be subservient to him. He went from this to Nanuetuck, and from thence to Boston. Five dollars will be given to any person safely lodging him in any jail in the United States, and **Five Cents** for bringing him home.

T. S. MANNING, Printer,
No. 13, South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
All persons are forbid harboring said boy under penalty of the law in such cases.
The Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States, by inserting the above will aid the cause of justice, and render an essential service to a brother Printer.
August 1.

STONE WORK.

THE Subscribers having contracted with the State for the labor of a portion of the convicts at the State Prison, will furnish at short notice mill stones, underpinning, floors, hearth-stones, fills and caps, and stone work of any and every kind, at said Prison, at a price lower than can be furnished in the vicinity, of the time of quarry.
Most kind of country produce at cash price will be received in payment.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and every favor respectfully acknowledged.
JOHN P. GILES,
DEARFORD JOHNSON.
Concord July 21.

New-Hampshire Bible Society.

THE Directors of the New-Hampshire Bible Society, at their annual meeting in September last, passed a vote directing the Treasurer to notify those who have become members since the Society was established, and who have not paid into the Treasury all their annual subscriptions, that the operations of the Society are greatly retarded by the delinquencies which have taken place during the existence of the Institution. It is peculiarly desirable and the duty of each subscriber for so great aid be devoted an object as that of gratuitously distributing the Bible among the poor and destitute, should be punctually paid annually, at or before the meeting of the Society on the third Wednesday of September. And in order that the annual Report may show who have paid in their subscriptions within the year, the Directors have voted to omit the sum subscribed, in the list of members, against every name that shall not have paid a subscription previous to the publication of the Report in October. This regulation they consider essential, so that members may know whether their subscriptions have been received or not. It is earnestly requested that all members would seasonably attend to this notice, and pay over their subscriptions for the present year, and for any former year that may be due, to the Agent in the respective towns, if any there be, or remit the same to the Treasurer, by the third Wednesday of September next.—Agents are requested to furnish the Treasurer with the names of those who pay, and the years for which payment is made. If any should wish to discontinue being members of the Society, they will please to signify their wish, and they will pay their subscriptions that have become due; and the Agent receiving the same, is requested to give notice to the Treasurer of Secretary.

GEORGE LOUGH, Treasr.
Concord, July 13, 1818.

Ad the Editors of newspapers in the State are requested to publish the above in their respective papers weekly, and if they feel disposed to do this for the benefit of the Bible Society, their liberality will be gratefully acknowledged. If they do not, they will please to transmit their bills to the Treasurer for payment.

Londonbury Turnpikes.

THE proprietors of the Londonbury Turnpike Corporation, do hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the tavern of Col. Benjamin Towne, in Salem, N. H. on Wednesday the second day of September next, at ten of the clock A. M. for the choice of Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may be thought necessary.
SAMUEL ARROW, Pres. Com.
Windham, Aug. 12, 1818.

Abigail Ladd.

MILLINER and Mantua-Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former place of residence, and taken a room in the building opposite the Office of Charles Walker, Esq. in the north part of Concord street, where she continues the Millinery and Mantua making business in all their branches. She has just received the latest fashions for Habits, Pelisses, Gowns, Bonnets, Caps, &c.—and expects from the patronage of Straw Bonnets of the most fashionable kind. All orders for work, and for any of the above articles, will be promptly attended to, and all favors gratefully acknowledged.
August 17, 1818.

Concord Light Infantry.

FOR SALE, a handsome Uniform, complete for the Concord Light Infantry, cheap for Cash, inquire at this Office.
August 18.

Sufferings of Mary Dyer.

This day published, and for sale at the Office of the Concord Gazette.

A BRIEF STATEMENT of

MARY DYER,
Occasioned by the Society called **SHAKERS.**

WRITTEN BY HERSELF.
To which is added, Affidavits and Certificates. Also, A Declaration from their own Publication. Price 12 1/2 cts.

BLANK DEEDS.

FOR the conveyance of Soldiers' Lands, for sale at the Office of the Concord Gazette.
April 14.

Notice.

FOR the information of the public, and to undeceive the gentleman who claims a new-invented Steel Spring Cloth Dressing Machine, said to have been invented in Andover, N. H. by Mr. John J. Bryant, and recommended in the Palladium by Richard Gove, of Dover, N. H. I would inform those gentlemen that the Machine which they are recommending to the public as a new invention, was introduced by the late Mr. C. H. Dewey. In the spring of 1817, and patented to him in June, 1818. The words of the specification or description of the Machine are as follows:—This Machine is composed of a Cylinder, three feet in length and about four inches in diameter, with eight blades or cutters, which stand on the surface of the same, and heisting about two inches and three-fifths in the length of the cylinder, which works against a straight blade or cutter, which is borne up with springs. The cloth is drawn through with rollers, and the nap is set up with brushes. The model of the Machine may be seen in the Patent Office.

This you will find exactly agrees with the wonderful new invention. The common spiral blades is the same in principle, and is only an improvement or more perfect and convenient way of making the same thing. This was decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, where the patent has once been contested by David Dewey, who obtained a patent for a Spiral Shear, the year after the one granted to said Hovey and others. The original model was then presented in Court, which caused the said Dewey to plead and suffer a nonsuit, to prevent his own patent from being vacated by that honorable Court. The subscriber has made and sold upward of 700 Machines on the above principle which have gone into every part of the country, and a number have been made on the same plan of the one mentioned in the above description, which are now in use. Clothiers are cautioned from being deceived, as a suit will be commenced immediately against any one who shall imitate the use of the above mentioned Machine with out the consent of the subscriber or his agents. Clothiers can be turned out with Machines which will be warranted superior to any other kind at Andover, N. H. by Messrs. Dudley & Brewer, or by WILLIAM MERRILL, No. 5, north side of the U. S. Market, Boston—who keeps on hand all kinds of Dye stuffs, &c.—of the subscriber here in Worcester.

For machines for shearing Broadcloths in the most perfect manner, which will be warranted to finish as well as hand shears. These machines will be made with brushes to lay the nap, or with cards, at the subscriber's service. The subscriber having had 8 or 9 years experience has made all the improvements on the Machine that were in his power, and flatters himself, from the encouragement he has met with, his Machines stand unrivalled. Clothiers are requested to call and examine for themselves. All orders will be attended to.
WILLIAM HOVEY.
Worcester, May 20, 1818.

Notice to the Public—more especially to Clothiers.

MR. WM. HOVEY, in describing the Shearing Machine, said to be invented by Hovey, Stuart & Henderson, states that there are eight blades or cutters, which stand on the surface of a cylinder, and hoisting about a inches and 3-5ths in the length of it. He also states, that it is the same in principle as Dewey's common spiral Shear; and intimates that Dewey's patent is invalid, or may be vacated. He also states, that the Machine above mentioned, the blades of which are described, will be found to agree exactly with my invention. Now the gentleman who claims a fair understanding, and who is uneducated, I would inform him and Clothiers generally, that Mr. Hovey is wonderfully mistaken—My Shears consist of several blades, corresponding with the length of the machine, an inch wide, and about an 8th of an inch thick. They do not stand on the surface of a cylinder as he says in his doos, but lie nearly flat, and wind about a 3d round the cylinder, which is so shaped that the edges of the blades are a little more prominent than the hinder part. These blades come in contact with the under blade, very nearly on the principle that sheep shears, or scissors come together; therefore the nap is not torn out by the roots, but is literally cut or shorn smoothly from the cloth, thus there seems to be more difference between the principle of my shears and Mr. Hovey's, than there is between his and the old fashioned strait blade. If Mr. Hovey is dissatisfied with what has been said, perhaps the better way to decide it will be that prescribed by the Patent Law, that is a jury of the country.
JOHN J. BRYANT.
Andover, July 24, 1818.

Merrimack Company.

RECEIVED by the Boats, and for sale at either of the Company's Landings,
100 Casks of new Thom-
astown LIME.
ALSO,
25 Tons Plaster of Paris;
part in lump, and remainder ground, ready for use.

To accommodate gentlemen who may send Sail by the Boats, no storage will be charged for any length of time they may choose to have it remain at the Landing.
Concord, July 6, 1818.

WANTED.

TWO smart young lads, from 14 to 15 years of age, as apprentices to a Mechanical Business, in Concord street, to which good encouragement will be given. Apply at this Office. Aug 11

Silk, Cotton, Linen and Wollen DYERS, and Refiners of Spiced Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have increased their Machinery, and are now able to dye and finish goods in a superior style and with great despatch. They have discovered a new and valuable method of restoring Spotted Goods, occasioned by dampness of almost every description—such as Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Shawls, colored Cottons, &c. (unless mildewed), to their original perfect state without the least injury to the Goods whatever, for which they have obtained letters Patent. The subjoined certificate will give ample proof of the success of their process.
JOHN & AARON HALL.

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned had Goods restored by John & Aaron Hall, after having been badly spotted, to their original colour; and are fully of opinion it is a valuable and very important discovery, and promises to be of great utility.
Robert G. Shaw,
Trott & Banstead,
Carves & Rhodes,
Whitney & Gould,
William C. Coddige,
Watson, Fray, & Co.
Jeremiah Pitch, & Co.
Lane & Lamson,
Lewis Tappan, & Co.
Boston, April 16, 1818.

To all whom it may concern.

HAVING noticed a publication, dated at Worcester, May 20, 1818, signed William Hovey, stating that a certain Steel Spring Cloth-dressing machine was invented by Hovey, Stuart and Henderson—and whereas said machine is claimed by Mr. John J. Bryant, of Andover, N. H. and said to have been recommended in the Palladium by Mr. Gove, of Dover, N. H.—We the undersigned do hereby certify, and are ready to make oath if requested, that we saw Mr. Bryant exhibit a model of the machine, or of a set of Steel blades on the cylindrical principle, and saw them after they were completed, prior to the time when Mr. Hovey states Hovey, Stuart and Henderson's machine was invented.
HARVEY M. HAZELLINE,
NORRIS MERRILL.
Andover, July 24, 1818.

Notice to the Public—more especially to Clothiers.

MR. WM. HOVEY, in describing the Shearing Machine, said to be invented by Hovey, Stuart & Henderson, states that there are eight blades or cutters, which stand on the surface of a cylinder, and hoisting about a inches and 3-5ths in the length of it. He also states, that it is the same in principle as Dewey's common spiral Shear; and intimates that Dewey's patent is invalid, or may be vacated. He also states, that the Machine above mentioned, the blades of which are described, will be found to agree exactly with my invention. Now the gentleman who claims a fair understanding, and who is uneducated, I would inform him and Clothiers generally, that Mr. Hovey is wonderfully mistaken—My Shears consist of several blades, corresponding with the length of the machine, an inch wide, and about an 8th of an inch thick. They do not stand on the surface of a cylinder as he says in his doos, but lie nearly flat, and wind about a 3d round the cylinder, which is so shaped that the edges of the blades are a little more prominent than the hinder part. These blades come in contact with the under blade, very nearly on the principle that sheep shears, or scissors come together; therefore the nap is not torn out by the roots, but is literally cut or shorn smoothly from the cloth, thus there seems to be more difference between the principle of my shears and Mr. Hovey's, than there is between his and the old fashioned strait blade. If Mr. Hovey is dissatisfied with what has been said, perhaps the better way to decide it will be that prescribed by the Patent Law, that is a jury of the country.
JOHN J. BRYANT.
Andover, July 24, 1818.

Medical Lectures.

At Dartmouth College.
THE Medical Lectures will commence at an Harover on the Monday next following the first Wednesday in October next, and continue three months. Anatomy and Surgery, by Cyrus Perkins, M. D. Theory and Practice of Physick and Quackery, by R. D. Moulty, M. D. Chemistry, by J. F. Duma, M. D.
D. College, Aug. 12, 1818. 4w

Land Office and General Agency.

THE subscriber has opened an Office in F street, between the Treasury Office and General Land Office, and near to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, and the Bank of the Metropolis, for the transaction of business relating to the selling, receiving and forwarding all Pensions, Bounties, pay and other moneys, due to persons in any part of the United States or Territories; the procuring and forwarding all Land Warrants and Land Patents; the purchase and sale of Military Land, and the payment of taxes due on lots in this city by non-resident proprietors.
Having resided in this city for the last twelve years, and for a considerable period of that time been a clerk in one of the public offices, the subscriber believes he is perfectly qualified to render the most efficient services in his capacity of a General Agent, to all persons who may be pleased to confide their business to his management; and, on this occasion, he respectfully solicits the public patronage.

The commission awarded by the subscriber for the transit of public lands placed in his hands will, in all cases, be very moderate; it will be regulated by the time and trouble necessarily devolved to it, and not by the number or amount of the claims; and he declares it may be distinctly understood, that the payment of the postage, on all letters and packages, addressed to him as agent, at the office where they are transmitted, will be advantageous both to the Principal and the Agent.

To furnish attendance on the public and assistance, without fee or reward.

The subscriber has published an elegant engraved Map of the Military Bounty Lands in the Illinois Territory, compiled from the official surveys, and from communications made to him by the old Indian traders, and by the most respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood. The map is accompanied with a book containing the descriptions of the quarter sections, and is completed from the official returns, from the Field notes which remain in the office of the principal surveyor at St. Louis, from the private notes of nearly all the deputy surveyors, from the information of the Indian traders and others, and from the notes of the author. It comprises an interesting account of the whole of the Illinois and Missouri Territories; and, with the Map, has been prepared, at very great expense, to be substantially useful to the Soldier, the Emigrant, and the Capitalist.

The price of the Map and book is eight dollars. They will be sent to all the States or Territories by mail, in sheets, and without any other expense to the purchaser, for nine dollars.

N. B. VAN ZANDT.
Washington City, 11th May, 1818.

Federal Bridge.

THE Proprietors of said Bridge are notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the house of Lemuel Barker, innholder in Concord, on Tuesday the first day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz:
1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose a Clerk.
3. To choose a Treasurer.
4. To choose three Directors, and to transact any other business which may be for the benefit of the Corporation.—A punctual attendance is required.
By order, **STEPHEN AMBROSE,**
Pres. Clerk.
Concord, Aug. 16, 1818.

WANTED.

54 Tons of good English
HAY,
for which cash will be given on delivery, by applying at this Office. Aug 11.

RAGS!—RAGS!

RAGS will be taken in payment for the Concord Gazette.

Gen. Putnam Defended.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Supplement to the Review of Dearborn's attack on Gen. Putnam, or rather interesting details in relation to the Battle of Bunker Hill.

If our object in pursuing this subject were simply to vindicate the fame of the illustrious Putnam, we should forbear, or at least make a formal apology to the public.

We consider that point settled—settled as it ought to be forever by the very ingenious discussion in the *North-American Review*, and by the additional testimony, much less ably displayed, in the Centinel.

But there are reasons, which ought to induce our readers to extend their patience, and read with interest the important evidence, which we now propose to lay before them. The battle of *Bunker's Hill* is so far as we know unique. It has not its parallel. The eloquence of Greece has made that of Thermopylae celebrated, not surely there was nothing in that battle, if you compare the importance of the interest at stake, and the difference in the state of discipline of our Republic, and the other, which can advance the former to the rank of the latter.

This evidence is also important, as it shows the great advances which have been made in refinement, at least in morals, since the time of the Grecian republics. Instead of the ingratitude with which republics were but too justly charged, the calumny of Gen. Dearborn has elevated our national character by showing that our Patriots and Heroes have a hold on the public feeling, more durable and more sure than the most splendid trophies or medals.

This evidence is also highly interesting, affording proofs that virtue will always meet its due reward, and envy its merited punishment; thus vindicating the moral administration of the Almighty Governor of the Universe.

Who could have expected, that men, in the very first of life, verging on dissolution, could have been so overwhelmed with the sense of injustice done to their old friend, and protector, and leader, as to come forward on their crutches, from Maine to New-York, and offer their voluntary tribute to vindicate his memory? Who could have supposed, when Gen. Dearborn, in the mere wantonness of youth, was attempting to blast the reputation of one of the bravest and firmest friends of his country, that hosts of scared and withered veterans would have arisen, almost from the tombs, to defend his hitherto unassailed fame? Yet such is the fact, and although for the honor of our country, and to preserve the memory of his noble services, yet we shall be compelled to repress their zeal, and to still the testimony of our war-corned veterans.

How providential the protection of Gen. Putnam, that Dearborn was spirited on to give this calumny to the world at this precise moment. In nine or ten years more our testimony would have been lost.

We shall give this evidence in the abstract, noting in all cases the names of the witnesses, the magistrates before whom they were sworn, where they were under oath, pledging ourselves to the public that the originals are before, and may be seen at any time in the possession of George Brinley Esq. in Boston, who married a descendant of the Hero of Bunker Hill.

Major John Lyman, of Greenfield, comd of a company of Massachusetts was a lieutenant in Capt. Smith's company from Hampshire county, was in the battle of Bunker Hill; did not arrive on the ground till the American troops began to give way. The retreat, he says, lasted thirty minutes. "That Gen. Putnam was present, directing the retreat, riding backwards and forwards between us and the British, and appeared cool and deliberate, and frequently speaking to the men. He continued with us till we were out of the reach of small arms. I now perfectly remember that I then expected every moment to see Gen. Putnam shot from his horse. I knew Gen. Putnam perfectly, having been in the army with him before the revolution, in the French war, about five years in the revolutionary war."

ELIHU LYMAN, Sworn to before S. C. Allen, Esq July 12, 1818.

This is the first witness (and a most respectable one we are informed) who has testified to Putnam's activity and exposure on the retreat; at the very moment when Dearborn and his friends assert he was taking care only of himself. Who knew him best, Major Lyman, who had served with him both wars, or Gen. Dearborn's friends, who knew his temper and his person?

The following deposition of General Keyes is really a very touching one. He resides in the State of New-York, and taking up the New-York papers, and finding,

"That Gen. Dearborn persists in his unwarrantable attack on the reputation of Gen. Putnam, and even attempts to show that he was not in what is called

Hander Hill battle, and that he lay back with Col. Gerrish, and neglected his duty as a General and Soldier—I will remember the diligence, bravery, and undaunted perseverance and firmness of my deceased General; and it is out of respect to departed worth, and the family of that truly brave man, that I cast in my mite to wipe away those foul aspersions. I was first lieutenant in Capt. Knowlton's company, and Gen. Putnam's regiment. On the 16th of June, at night, I went on to what was then called Bunker Hill, with a detachment of men commanded by Col. Putnam. When the enemy were discovered, and landing, Capt. Knowlton, with a detachment, chiefly of Connecticut troops, proceeded to Mystic river, and extended a line nearly from the river to the redoubt, and there waited for the enemy. My captain stationed me on the river. The enemy made a furious attack. After they were repulsed, I walked towards the redoubt, and there saw Gen. Putnam (near the field pieces from which Callender had deserted) very active. Then turning towards the river, I found our troops giving way, and we immediately retreated."

JOHN KEYES.

July 2, 1818.

Gen. Putnam was on the river, and could not see Putnam till after the first retreat, because Putnam was, as we have always stated, at the breast-work near the redoubt. There, however, he did see him before the retreat, in a state of activity, repairing the injury occasioned by the misconduct of Callender. We shall show by the official proceedings of the Massachusetts Congress, which we have happily discovered, that it was Putnam who denounced the cowards of that day. Gen. Keyes was in Putnam's own regiment, and for many years adjutant-general of the State of Connecticut.

Abel Bugbee says he was in Knowlton's company, and Putnam's regiment, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, was marched on to the battle ground at 11 o'clock that morning. Gen. Putnam was on the ground. I was posted at the left of the line, behind a rail fence, and when we retreated, Gen. Putnam was on horseback within ten rods of the enemy, and ordered us to take some tools as we retreated. Putnam was riding backward and forward, encouraging the men, during the fight. I was well acquainted with Putnam before the revolutionary war. I now reside in Pomfret, State of Vermont.

ABEL BUGBEE.

It is delightful to see the precise conformity of the statements of Major Lyman's and Bugbee's depositions, totally strangers and living in different States, as to Putnam's exposure in the retreat.

"Anderson Miner, of Norwich, Vermont, was a private in the same company in which Maj. Lyman above cited, was a war-corned veteran, and of course did not, as the Major says, arrive on the ground till the retreat began; when he arrived on the field of battle he says, 'I saw Gen. Putnam riding through the American ranks amidst showers of balls and bullets, with his sword drawn, exhorting the troops in the name of God, to form and give the British one shot more, and then they might retreat.'"

ANDERSON MINER.

Sworn to before Jeremiah Dinsell, Justice Peace.

Now this is precisely the point of time when Gen. Dearborn and his friends represent him as flying away with tools on his horse. He must have been an extremely adroit man to manage a spade, pick-axe, and tent-pole, and his bride in one hand, and his sword in his other, at this time, will be proved beyond any doubt. This will be shown by our witnesses.

Squire Hills, of Conn. J. State of New-York, was an ensign in the brave Knowlton's company that suffered so severely. Mr. Hills commanded thirty-five men in the action, passed Gerrish's men concealed behind haycocks, "Putnam certainly was not with Gerrish at this time, though the action had begun. The first officer I saw was lieutenant, now Gen. Keyes, who exclaimed, 'the day is our own.' He (Keyes) was walking towards the redoubt. The troops, as far as I could see, were of the Connecticut line. Gen. Putnam was behind me in the retreat. I saw him and knew him, and know that he followed me, and I retreated from Mystic river, and almost the last that reached Charlestown neck. After crossing the neck, Gen. Putnam rallied his men and made a stand. No officer could have conducted with more firmness and bravery than Gen. Putnam appeared to me on that occasion, for it was a moment of confusion, destruction and death. I recollect seeing his sword drawn and extended."

SQUIRE HILLS.

How singularly these witnesses, from the North, South, West and East, with out the smallest counter, corroborate each other. Mr. Hills, supports Gen. Keyes, as to his walking up to the redoubt in the action, where he saw Putnam. He confirms Maj. Lyman, as to Putnam's position in the retreat, Miner, as to the fact of his having his sword drawn—and all the witnesses, as to his firmness and bravery. Still there has

been the slightest connection between them.

John Dexter, of Pomfret, Vermont, was a private in one of Putnam's companies, commanded by Lieut. Dana; (this proves that a fourth company of Putnam's regiment was in action.) He was on the Hill the night before—saw Putnam there—heard him tell the officers that they must exert themselves, for that the British would certainly fire on them as soon as light should appear. He saw Gen. Putnam, but did not appear at the morning, when the British began firing one of the centinel, jumped from his post of the fort. I heard the General direct another to be placed who was not a coward. The fire from the British was very severe, but the General appeared to be unimpaired as if they had not fired a gun. The General was well known to us.

(Signed) JOHN DEXTER.

We adduce this evidence to show, that the General in person oversaw the erection of the works.

Alexander Davidson, of Edgecombe, in the District of Maine, was a private in Capt. Ford's company, confirms what Gen. Keyes and Dexter have stated, as to Putnam's ordering down the cannon; but recollects what Pierce seemed to forget, that Putnam accompanied them in person, and saw to the placing of them, and until they commenced firing the pieces. "I well recollect an expression he used, at the second fire of one of the pieces; it was loaded with canister, and seemed to make a lane through them. After firing eleven times, the piece near me split. What time Putnam left our company I cannot say, but he was with us at the rail fence when the battle began, animating the men, and telling us not to fear."

ALEXANDER D. VIDSON.

June 25, 1818. Sworn to before J. Bailey, Justice Peace, Lincoln county.

This evidence, on so mutually unsought and unexpected, it is very odd, that Gen. Peirce, should only be remembered that Putnam was looking out part of his sword, and have forgotten the animating and cheering language remembered by his comrade in the same company. [By the way Gen. Peirce has not explained how the sword came to be in pieces. Was it shot away?]

This evidence also shows, how much worse than worthless is Gen. Dearborn's account of that battle, considered as mere history. The allegation that the cannon were not used owing to a mistake in the size of the balls, is tolerably well refuted by those who fired them, and by the cannon which were at the rail fence, and yet Dearborn, who had a view of the whole ground, never knew they were fired. Yet he could know accurately where Gen. Putnam was! We have one other piece of evidence which goes to contradict his account, and is of great importance.

This is a letter from Gen. Bancroft, Lieut. of Tyngsborough who, at the battle of Bunker Hill, commanded a company, and fought in the last at the side of Prescott.

He served as a lieutenant in the old French war, with Putnam, then a Major, says he has his own letter in the midst of danger. "That his courage could not be doubted, nor his clear eye dimmed. We were together in our campaigns." He then alluded to the history of Bunker Hill, and was at the first laying out the line, and says positively, "the lines were marked out by Putnam, and then he went to work, and formed those works by perhaps seven o'clock in the morning, and piled our tools in the rear of the works, and then waited for the enemy. There was a party of Connecticut men under the direction of Gen. Putnam, that formed the first breast-work that morning, and they lined it up. Gen. Dearborn gives credit for the defence of the rail fence to his regiments but Stark's and Reed's, both of New-Hampshire." Who should know best, those who were at leisure after seven o'clock till two, waiting on the spot for the enemy, or Gen. Dearborn and his friends who did not reach it till two o'clock, just as the action began. Esquire Bancroft then says—

"As to some of Gen. Dearborn's statements, I think he is mistaken. He says the cannon could not be used on either side because the balls did not reach the guns, for they were used on both sides. I loaded one of them twice myself, but it was of no use for want of an enemy, and I was grieved from the fact that the enemy's several shot through our gateway at the time of the retreat."

He adds, that he does not credit the story of Prescott's assertion of the cowardly tale, because Dearborn says that Prescott alleged that he sent three several messengers to Putnam in the action, to come and take the command; now Capt. Bancroft says he was so intimate with Prescott that day, that if he had sent so many messengers he must have known it. He thinks too that Gerrish was the subject of great misconduct, as he was called by the name of the Sewall's Fort, as to Gen. Dearborn's long detailed story of his bearing shot from his horse, he says he has satisfactory evidence that Prescott received his death wound within our fort.

It will be seen that we have cited Esquire Bancroft's letter chiefly with a view of showing how very inaccurate and

erroneous Dearborn's account of the battle is, but this letter tends to support the deserved fame of Gen. Putnam in the old war, as well as his activity and agency in erecting the works on Bunker's Hill.

We have a letter also from James Clark, who commanded 100 men in the action, and was captain of one of the Connecticut companies in Putnam's regiments, which (against the declaration of Dearborn) was marched, after the battle began, to reinforce the troops. He actually arrived at the rail fence to the reinforcement of Dearborn himself. He was at the centre of that fence. He arrived before Charlestown took fire, and ten minutes after the battle began. He stated there till the retreat. On the retreat he saw Gen. Putnam for the fourth time that day, and he was now actively engaged in managing the retreat. In addressing the present Col. Putnam, he says—

"Your honored father I knew well, and was by no means a stranger to his high military reputation. Whenever I saw him at Bunker's Hill he appeared like a good soldier, firm and composed, dignified and undaunted in the discharge of the important duties of his station, and at that time especially it would have been as much as a man's honor was worth to have charged him with cowardice. I am an old man, Sir. In three months I shall be eighty-eight years old. In my long life I have seen all kinds of men, honest men, scoundrels and fools, but I never before knew a man, who, after having lived in high standing in government, was so full enough to shrink away like reptilian the recent events of his life had left him, by a vile attack on his reputation so just and perfectly established as that of your father, and that too thirty years after his death. I am, Sir, with much respect, Yr. Obedt. Servant, JAMES CLARK.

Lebanon, June 17, 1818."

The old gentleman must be excused for being a little harsh. This slander cut him to the quick. This letter makes its own comments, or rather requires none. [Remainder next week.]

BY THE MAIL.

COMMENCEMENT.

ORDER OF EXERCISES, At the University in Cambridge.

Exercise of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin. John David Jenkins.

2. A Conference—On the value to a nation of the abstract sciences, the physical sciences, and literature. James Willard Farnsworth, Richard Wheatland, Frederick Augustus Bailey.

3. A Dialogue—Difficult—On the advantages and disadvantages resulting to a scholar from frequent intercourse with mixed society. Timothy Oigoud, Thomas Worcester.

4. A Dialogue in Latin—On the influence of literature on the judgment of men. Charles William Cutler, William Parsons.

5. A Poem in English—Eloquence. Grenville Mellen.

6. A Conference—On the associations excited by visiting Italy, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, considered with reference to their ancient history. John Hooker Adams, Ezekiel Herley Derby, Henry Adams, Peter, Robert-Breck Graves Williams.

7. An Oration in Spanish—On an acquaintance with the Spanish language and literature. George Osborn.

8. A Philosophical Discussion—On the probability of prolonging the term of human life by the aid of physical or moral causes. George Chipman, Ralph Emma D'Alton.

9. An Essay—On national pride. James Balbour.

10. A Dialogue in Greek—On the character of the Athenians. Abel Fletcher Hildreth, Peter Sidney Eaton.

11. A Conference—On the fine arts, as affecting the morals, refinement, patriotism, and religion of a country. Jonathan Farr, Nathaniel Green, Bradford Russell, Abraham Winchell.

12. A Poem in Latin. Sidney Bartlett.

13. A Forensic Disputation on the question—Whether the exclusion of foreign articles to encourage domestic manufactures be conducive to public welfare. Charles Walker, Samuel Bassett.

14. A Disputation—A comparison of the domestic life of the ancient Greeks Romans and that of our country. John Hubbard Watkins.

15. A Philosophical Discussion—Upon the Kibotian and Western theories of the earth. Ebenezer Newhall, John Perin.

16. A Conference—Upon architecture, painting, poetry, and music, as tending to produce and perpetuate religious impressions. John Barrett, Joseph Bennett, William Emerson, Thomas Goldstein.

17. A literary Discussion—On the use of heathen mythology in modern poetry. George Chaff, Warren Goddard.

18. An Oration in English—On the character of Byron. John Everett.

On account of the necessary absence of George Chaff, W. Warren Goddard pronounced a Disputation on the subject of the

19. A Poem in English—Fancy. John

ua Henthall Hayward

20. A Deliberative Discussion—On the tendency of a legal provision for the support of the poor to diminish human misery. George Repall Noyes, Charles Robinson.

21. A Dissertation—On the influence of Christianity in producing the moral and intellectual revival of Europe, after the dark ages. Samuel Reed.

22. Compositions in English. Samuel Todd Adams, William Foster Apley, William Bliss, Jesse Chickering, Joseph Gilman, Nathaniel Hathaway, John Hazlelight Ingraham.

23. An Oration in English—On the progress of refinement. John Killeaden.

Exercise of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. An Oration in English—On the condition and prospects of the American people. Mr. Wm. Augustus Warner.

2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin. Mr. John Gosham Fallacy.

Besides those above to whom parts were assigned, the following young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

John Richardson Adams, Francis Bixley, Samuel Bixley, Wm. Paine Cabot, Samuel Caldwell, Wm. Augustus Carlton, Philander Chase, George Chate, Nathaniel Curtis, Edwards Dickinson, Ebenezer Dorr, Francis Ellis, Wm. Emerson, Robert T. Fane Pike, Joshua Green, Daniel Irgals, Clark Kenlock, Wm. Duncanson Lamb, Joseph Logg, Samuel Fowler Lyman, Wm. Henry Blair, George Wallbridge, George W. D. M. Fiske, Sylvanus Plympton, Winslow Swan, James William Store, James Swan, Geo. Aaron Tutts, Robert Wright, John Milton Waldo, Simeon Whitney, and Thomas Cook Withersedge. (Rein all.)

Wednesday, July 14.

Doctor Thomas Wharton, of this place, has confined in a wife care two live male calves, a male and female; the male has no ears, the female seven; the male black, the female of a yellowish cast. The milk was put in the cage on the 5th instant; it was quite cross the first day. On the 6th the female was put in and appeared quite peaceful, but in a few hours showed her anger, in biting a mouse that was put in soon after her—the little creature's tail was amputated, it died in less than a minute. On the 7th a large rat was put in with them; it did not appear in the least daunted, made a most spirited attack upon the female, and bit off half of it; at this time it received a bite from the female, which enraged it more, and it made a second attack upon the male and bit off the balance of the female's ear—while in this act it received two bites from the male, and was immediately taken out and put in a wire trap, where it was kept till the 8th, when it gave up the ghost. The doctor gave it a dose of opium, and the female continued to nurse the calves. The scene sustained no injury. The snakes never appear quite harmless. The doctor (we believe) intends presenting them to the proprietor of the Al vandria Museum.

The Canal—Our readers will be gratified to learn, that there now appears some prospect that the long contemplated Canal on the Merrimack river will eventually be a reality. We understand a committee are now, or have been recently engaged in, "taking a view of the whole ground," to ascertain the distance, the practicability, the extent of the falls between Pawtucket falls and Andover bridge. We sincerely hope the committee will persevere, and that the patriotic men will second their efforts, till this important object shall be accomplished. *Neophyte's Herald.*

SANDUSKY'S BILLS.

The early part of last week, a young man who rides post on a northern route, when on his way to this City, was requested by a man on foot, to permit him to take a seat in his wagon, promising to pay him for the ride to this place. Permission was given, and after their arrival, the traveler offered in payment, two dollars bills, saying to be paid by the Bank of New-York & Albany, which he said was in good credit, and the Bills in common with other Ohio paper, could be sold to the broker, at a small discount. A bill being handed him, executed at good paper, (signed by Reed), and very tall in appearance, was received by the young man, who gave him 75 cents change, who leaned on enquiry afterwards, that the bill was not of the half value as there was no such bill in existence, although an attempt had been made by an association of speculating quacks, to obtain a charter for such a bank, which the Legislature of Ohio, very properly refused to grant, as they well knew, that the interest of the public did not require an establishment at Sandusky, (which is yet a frontier place, as we understand,) half so much as they need a few Synagogues at Buffalo. Suffice it for the present to say, that although diligent search was made for the man who passed the bill, with a view to arrest him, he was not found until the next day, when being secretly recognized he was arrested, searched, and about 70 dollars in Sandusky bills found on him. Mr. Justice Smith (before whom he was brought,

his furthest earnings on Tuesday of this week, ordering that he should find bonds in the sum of \$500 for his appearance, which failing to obtain, he was committed to prison. His name we are told is Sickels, and his connections reside in Westfield, Massachusetts. The bills found on him were of the denomination of 1, 3, 5, and 10 dollar bills, signed by A. Young, Cashier, and A. C. Rawson, or Rawson, President, and A. C. Rawson, or Rawson, President, and A. C. Rawson, or Rawson, President.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Counterfeit bills of two dollar bills, appeared in circulation, dated 1st Jan. 1818, payable to David Porter. They are a terrible good imitation, but easily detected on a close examination. It was stated in some of the New-York papers, a few weeks since, that counterfeit three dollar notes on the above bank, payable at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, were in circulation. It is presumed, however, that it was a mistake, as no bills of that description have appeared here.

We understand that it is the intention of the President and Directors of the Phoenix Bank, not to issue any more bills from the two dollar which has been counterfeited, and that in the course of a few days, they intend to put in circulation, bills made from silver plates, executed in the City by the Graphic Company, a specimen of which we have seen, and have no hesitation in saying, that in point of beauty, accuracy, and essential details to counterfeiting, that have not been surpassed by any in the United States. They are made on a highly improved plan, & it is the opinion of good judges, that they cannot be counterfeited. The company (of which Mr. Abel Brewster is the principal,) have but just commenced their operations. The plates made by them, on examination, will be their best recommendation; it would therefore, be superfluous for us to add any thing further in their favor. These gentlemen merit the patronage of a generous public, and we trust they will receive it.

Elopement of Capt. Wright.

Capt. Wright, of noted memory, has broken his parole of honor, and absconded. On the 20th ult. (the day previous to his disappearing) he addressed the following note to the Governor of Georgia.

"Sir—On the 23rd of May last, I was arrested by order of your Excellency. Since that time, I have waited in the expectation, that a Court Martial would be ordered for my trial, no charge has yet made its appearance against me. I therefore pray that your Excellency would withdraw the arrest. If you should think proper not to do so, I suffer me to call and see you, as I have business of importance.

COLD WRIGHT.

To this communication, no answer was returned. His friends, we understand, (says the Georgia Journal) were disappointed by the premature appearance of the Georgia Republic, in the determination of the President of the U. S. States to have him tried before the Federal Court for murder. Breaking a parole and loquacious imprisonment in jail, and probably apprehending from the "Whig and City" which has been raised against him, that his conduct would not be impartially investigated, he took the fatal resolution to flee from justice.

A reward of \$500, has been offered by the executive for his apprehension. The Deputy Marshal and assistant agent for Indian affairs, have arrived at Milledgeville with a warrant to take him into custody of the civil authority—but the "bird had flown."

COMBUSTIBLE MURDER.

New-York Aug 18.—On Saturday, we received from a New-Orleans paper, an account of an action between Aury's squadron and a Spanish 38 gun frigate and two smaller vessels, in which stated that Aury carried the frigate by boarding, and that he died a few hours afterwards in consequence of wounds received during the contest. Two *Admirals* received this morning pronounced the statement "totally false," and added, "The Spanish squadron appeared in view of the united squadrons of Aury and Brion, while at anchor, showed their colors and hailed a call, the two squadrons put to sea after the fleet, but could not reach them; the pursuit they were joined by Commodore Jolly, but the Spanish vessel having taken an unfavorable course, the pursuit of Aury pursued its original destination, at which he had arrived, and there are letters from him in this City, of a later date than that of the New-Orleans paper."

COM. ADVERTISER.

Strife of arms.—The last advices from Venezuela, and vicinity, mention, that owing to the rainy season all the military operations had been suspended.—That the patriots had retired to their strong holds on the Orinoco and the Spaniards were crowded in the Caracas. *Editor* had received himself, removed from the head of the revolutionary army, and had assumed the civil authority on August 1. Gen. Paez, an officer of great experience and courage, had taken the chief command of the army, with Gen. Marino for his second. He had his H. Q. at St. Fernando, where the English

CONCORD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1818.

DETECT THE VILLAIN.

We have frequently received letters from the Publisher at Concord, N. H. complaining that our Gazette is not received.—We can inform him the fault is not in this town; our Publisher is very punctual in sending all his papers to his care. We have of no town except Concord, that fail in difficulty in getting them in season. Such as are in the habit of purchasing packages will, we hope, be fought out, and brought to condign punishment.

The following is a copy of one of his letters:—

"Lancaster, N. H. Aug. 14, 1818.
"Mr. Spear.—Not one of your pickets of Concord Gazette has arrived at my Office for the three last weeks.—The subscribers to your paper are very much dissatisfied with the irregular arrival of them. Do endeavor to ascertain where the fault lies. Yours, &c.
SAMUEL PEARSON."

Melville, Galt & Johnson of this town have made a contract with the Agent of the Episcopal Church at New-Orleans, to provide the floor for that elegant edifice, which is shortly to be erected at that place. Aljo with the Agent appointed to superintend the erection of a Monument for Gen. Humphreys' remains.—He was one of the aids to our immortal Washington. This Monument is destined for New-Haven, Conn. where this once great man now rests in peace.

The mechanical part of this fine work is to be executed at the State Prison, in this town, under the direction of the well known artist, Mr. Gals. We assure the public, that the floor in this part of the State is of the best quality. We sincerely hope these enterprising young men will meet with public patronage.

The Editor of the National Messenger, printed at Georgetown, prefaces an extract from a Concord paper, respecting the imprisonment for debt of an "hero of the revolution," in Amherst guard, county of Hillsborough, with this remark:—

"Will it be believed abroad, that such a law exists in such a State as Massachusetts? It puts the inquisition fairly to the blush."

It appears that the Editor of the Messenger, has mistaken the State New-Hampshire will be looked upon with the utmost contempt, so long as such laws are put in force; we sincerely hope for the honor of the State that something will be put in execution to alleviate the sufferings of decaying age, and poor debtors.

FOR THE CONCORD GAZETTE.

I observe the last New Hampshire Patriot complains most bitterly of religious creeds, and of people's being compelled to subscribe to them. This is nothing new—it has always been a subject for the labors of his pen. If he would cite but one instance of that compelling spirit, people would have reason to suppose there was some truth in his complaints, and a reason for his complaining. But he appears quite as reasonable in this as in other affairs.

I have understood that he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and it is well known that the Aristocrat of that Church are more numerous and more lengthy, than those of other churches, but his heart is so pure, that he is in no danger of rendering "adoration" to "the makers" of that Creed, instead of adoring the Maker of all worlds. I do not speak against the Church, nor its doctrines, for I believe them to be essentially the same, with those adopted by the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. It is presumed that not an instance can be found, that will afford the least shadow of a reason for his complaining. The Trustees of Dartmouth College, were notified in his usual manner. If it were in his power to degrade virtue, and to consign merit to eternal oblivion, these men would long before this, have lost the confidence and esteem of the wise and good. I can liken them, in their official capacity, to no more fit emblem than that of a ship, which is conducted by a skillful pilot, exposed to the waves and billows of stormy ocean, but which nevertheless, rides safe from the impending dangers of the tempest. They have manifested a dignity and perseverance worthy of the cause in which they are engaged. It has been the united assent of all the friends of democracy, to destroy Dartmouth College, that heaven bless they have not yet accomplished their designs. The guardian spirit of Dartmouth saw the fell demon of religious persecution approaching her favorite seat—she supplicated her God for assistance, and it was granted. They would have it believed, that the public have lost all confidence in the integrity and ability of

its officers—but facts contradict these assertions, and throw back their business upon the heads of their authors. It is the case, how come a respectable number of young men to enter the College, the last commencement? From what part of the community did these young men come? Were they not fixed at some of the most respectable Academies?

No deny, perhaps, ever endured so many trials, as Dartmouth College has sustained. It has had to withstand the hostility of New-Hampshire in their unjust proceedings, with Gov. Plummer to lend them on, and a host of accusers to support him in his foul designs—designs which were conceived in malice, and brought forth in revenge. These men have united their wisdom to support the drooping head of this would-be University. But justice must triumph.

Every expedient has been devised to enlist the passions and prejudices of the people in their favor.—Among these, that of religious intolerance has been placed in the foremost rank. The horrors of the inquisition have been again and again subjoined—we might almost see the watched victim, withering under the agonies of his merciless persecutors—and the whole which was consuming some unhappy mortal, has almost disturbed our midnight slumbers—but we looked, and behold, it was nothing more than the weapon which the mad politician had seized to accomplish his designs. Religious freedom is woven so strongly into our constitutions, that it is impossible for any to waver from us. Those who have raised the cry of religious intolerance never saw the least danger. They do not consider, that they, in their pretended zeal for religious liberty, have overleaped the bounds which they accused others of only coming to.

If their conduct towards the Trustees of Dartmouth College, has not been one continued scene of persecution, I know what persons they are. But the persecuted party will never allow themselves to be in the nature of democracy to oppose all moral order—there are some upright and conscientious men among them, it is true, but their leading men are not of this character. I am sick of that spirit which makes such strong pretensions of devotion to the people's good. This language is spoken by the *confidant* of real patriots, and not of *jealous* professions.

The Sea Serpent Harpooned.

The following advices from the expedition fitted out to take the "Sea Serpent" were received yesterday from an authentic source:—

"Gloucester, Aug. 20. As I thought it would be interesting to you to hear from Rich, I will give some particulars of his cruise. On Monday he sailed from hence with a large boat, and two whale boats well manned; my brother was Captain of one of them, and Captain Rich of the other. Yesterday they met the Serpent off Squam, and chased him about seven hours, when they closed with him, and pressed directly under the bow of Capt. Rich's boat.—He immediately threw a harpoon into him about two feet—he ran the boat considerable distance, but went with such velocity that he broke the part of the boat through which the rope passed, and drew the harpoon out immediately. He has no scales on him, nor no bumpy on his back; but his skin is smooth, and looks similar to an eel. In the attack Capt. Rich had one of his hands wounded severely by the rope. These particulars I have just received in a letter from my brother."

The following is Capt. Rich's report of his proceedings:—

"Squam River, Thursday, 12 o'clock.

"After several unsuccessful attempts, we have at length fastened to this strange thing called the serpent. We struck him fairly, but the harpoon soon drew & he has not been seen since; and I fear the wound he has received will make him more cautious hereafter. Since my letter of yesterday we have been constantly in pursuit of him; but a few hours since I thought we were sure of him; for I have the harpoon in him as fairly as ever a whale was struck; he took from us about twenty fathoms of warp before we could wind the boat, with as much swiftness as a whale could do. We had but a short ride, when we were all loose from him, to our sore mortification. Now I suppose you will like to know my opinion of him. Be assured it is what is called the Serpent. In that opinion all my Cape Ann men agree. It is the same that all has been done, and we shall still continue to do, all in our power; but he is a difficult thing to strike with a harpoon, as he can lay down as long as his eyes please, and seldom shows himself, except in a calm."

He was in Gloucester Harbor on Sunday, the 23d ultimo, and was chased several hours by Capt. Rich and his party, without being able to throw the harpoon at him."

"Darby, did you ever see a Whale?"

Extraordinary.—It will be recollected, that on Thursday Capt. Cook, of the *Cordeiro*, just returned from a whaling voyage, advertised to undertake an expedition against the Sea Snake.—Not deeming the others made him sufficient, he yesterday set sail for Cape Cod, and off Cape Cod (not four miles from town) he saw an object, which he took to be the Serpent; attacked it, and found it to be a large whale, which he captured and brought to town. An animal of this size is never before been known in our harbor.

FURTHER ADVICES.

Havana papers of July 29th have been received.

They contain four official despatches of the combat of the Patriots.—Gen. Morillo under date of May 18th, announces the entrance of the royal army, in Calabozo, where three cannon were found. On the 20th Gen. Morillo, from the Mountain of Patos, May 20th, announces the entire defeat of Gen. Cedeira, the Supreme Chief of the rebels, with the loss of 700 killed, a standard &c. Their route he says was complete, & their annihilation certain. In enumerating his enemy's officers killed, Morales mentions Colonel Blake, an Englishman. A despatch from the Governor of Cumana, dated May 26th, announces the defeat, with great loss of the patriot corps, which blockaded that place. "This mountain is two miles in distance of Calabozo."

GIBRALTAR PAPERS.

Gibraltar papers of the 20th June, received, contain particulars of the progress of the plague at Tangiers, in Morocco.

The Spanish General M. Alos, in General Orders of the 18th June, announces that the military cordon established for the preservation of health would be reinforced, and measures executed with severity to "keep off death from the army, and ruin and desolation from Spain." Describing this malignant disease, the General says, "The enemy to be conquered, is not one that can be subdued by bravery, intrepidity, or warlike weapons, and would gain its point by merely getting into our beautiful country."

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Algiers, April 14.

On the 12th inst. an Anglo-American squadron, consisting of two line of battle ships, one frigate, and two sloops, came to anchor in this Bay, for the purpose of reminding this government, that, in case their privateers should go out, they are not to search any American vessels, or to reconnoitre them in any other way than by their flag, which secures the commerce of their nation; and that the United States government will look upon any convention as an act of hostility, and will make themselves satisfaction accordingly.

Yesterday I saw the Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied Major-General Brown in a visit to the Arsenal, laboratory, and other military establishments in this town.

The company invited to join in the visit, consisted with Adjutant-General Sumner, at his residence in Chestnut-street. Of them, besides the Governor and General Brown and their suites, were his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Councilors, the President of the Senate, and Speakers and Members of the House, the Hon. Mr. Austin, Hon. Messrs W. Williams and Johnson, of Congress, Judge Desassure, of St. C. Hon. Morris of Penn. Mr. Myron, Virginia, Dr. Brown, of N. Y. Col. Babcock, and other gentlemen on visits to this town. The Quarter-Master and Solicitor General, the Secretary of the State, the Hon. Mr. Thorne, and others of the mercantile interest; the President and others, of the Mechanic Association; Commodore Bainbridge, Hull, and Cassin, of the navy; Colonels Wool, Fenwick, Austin, Major Brooks, and other officers of the army; Brigadier-General Sullivan, and staff, Colonels Curtis Fairbanks, and Loring, and other officers of the Boston Brigade; Capt. Wainwright, of the marines, and others.

After breakfast, a battalion of light troops, composed of the Light Infantry, Winslow Blues, Boston Independent Light Infantry, and the Boston Infantry, the whole under the command of Captain Hays, paraded in front of the General's residence, passed the Commander in chief and General Brown in review; and escorted them, and the company, to the Arsenal, &c. On passing the common, a salute was fired by Capt. Bonner's artillery, and they were received at the Arsenal by a detachment of the New-England Guards, under Lieut. Pickham. Major-General Brown expressed his gratification at the immense quantity and fine order of the munitions of war in the various buildings, and at the excellent appearance of the troops, though called out at a very short notice.

FROM INDIA.

There have been recent arrivals from the *Eng-India*, at this port and New-York; in the latter, Capt. Andrew Scott has brought Bombay papers to the 22d April; and Capt. Rogers, who has arrived here, to the 25th. The war between the British and the native powers continued; but from the daily accounts of the capture or capitulation of remote forts and towns, its termination could not be at great a distance, or lack of alibi. The particulars are

almost as uninteresting, as the names of the places are uncool. The *War* of the war has been readily anticipated; the natives of India melt away before the fire of the British forces, as those of our forests do before that of our arms. Part of the British army had been discharged as unnecessary.

Capt. Scott touched at St. Helena for water; it was told *Bonaparte* was sailing, would not converse with the British officers had become extremely corpulent, and could not exercise except an occasional walk with Bertrand, his only remaining companion.

Mr. George Haugh has issued proposals for publishing a newspaper at Concord, to be called "The New-Hampshire Intelligence." "In politics no parties will be known," says Mr. Ha.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Samuel S. Blanchard, to Miss Susan Diamond, all of this town.

DIED.

At Boston, Mr. Ebenezer Rhodes, late Editor of the Independent Chronicle, aged 43.

At Woburn, Miss 6th ult. Miss Esther, wife of Samuel Thompson. She was the 8th year of her age. *Wife of the dead that die in the Lord, for their good works will follow them.*

DUTCH

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscriber imports and keeps constantly for sale, by wholesale or retail, a large assortment of choice

BOLTING CLOTHS,

of all numbers, from the best manufacturers in Holland. From long experience in the use of this article, he will be able to select those suitable for all kinds of Flour, and at very low prices. Millers wishing cloths like their old ones, or finer or coarser, may have them to suit, by sending small pieces of the old cloths, with directions, to No. 11, Market street, Boston, where the greatest attention will be paid to their orders, by

BENJAMIN F. WHITE.

Aug. 25, 1818.

Notice.

THE Hillsborough County Bible and Charitable Society, will hold their annual meeting in Hopkinton, on Wednesday the second day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.; when a Sermon will be preached before the Society, by the Rev. E. P. Bradford, of New-Boston. The objects of the Society are the diffusion of the Scriptures; the education of pious youth for the ministry; the support of foreign and domestic Missions. Those who may be disposed to favor any, or all of these objects, are earnestly requested to give their patronage to the Society. A general attendance of the Members is desired. F. LORD, Sec'y.

August, 1818.

Escape from Justice.

A TRANSPARENT person, calling himself LAMAN WALTON, has for several days past been imposing upon the credulity of people in this vicinity, by a pretended knowledge of magic, palmistry, conjuration, &c. and a corresponding conduct, was yesterday apprehended by civil authority; brought to trial before Benjamin Little, Esq. convicted of the charges in the complaint, and sentenced, as the law provides, to the house of correction; but breaking from his keepers has made his escape. This is therefore to advise the public of such a charlatan, and to offer to any person *Five Dollars* as a reward, who will secure the said Laman Walton in the Jail in Hopkinton, county of Hillsboro, or return him to me the subscriber in Boston, within 14 days from this date.

JAMES GIDDINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Boscawen, Aug. 11, 1818.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is now exhibiting by account of an administration in the estate of ELIZABETH BATHFIELD, late of Boscawen, in the county of Northampton, husbandman, deceased, at the Probate Court to be held at Boscawen, in said county, on the third Wednesday of September next, for addition and allowance. SARAH BATHFIELD, Administratrix.

Pittsfield, Aug. 18, 1818.

FOR SALE.

THE Clothing shop formerly kept by J. J. Johnson, at West Point Village, at Boscawen, is now for sale, at a very low price, and is a good repair.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, at West Point Village, at Boscawen.

JOHN JOHNSON, Junr.

Concord, Aug. 2, 1818.

