BOSTON'S GLORY.

The Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

THE ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Frothingham's View of the Battle Ground.

General Burgoyne's Description of the Engagement.

An English Criticism of the Event.

VIEWS OF COLONEL PARKER

A Splended Pageant Prepared.

THE BOSTON PROGRAMME.

BOSTON, June 15, 1875.

The arrangements for the great celebration of Thursday are now completed, and the following may be taken as an authoritative description of the exercises of this, so important in the annals of Boston:—

THE PROCESSION.

The First division Massachusetts Volunteer Militia has been ordered by the Major General commanding to form upon the parade ground of the Common at twenty minutes to nine A. M. Before reporting for duty as escort of the procession, the division is to march in review before the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is to take post for the purpose in front of the State House. The column of troops is to move from the parade ground through Boylston street mall, Tremont, Beacon and Dartmouth streets. It is to halt in Dartmouth street, the right resting at Columbus avenue, and is to close in mass, thus assuming position to take up the procession.

The procession, except the First division, will form at ten o'clock in the several positions named below.

The battalion of the Fifth artillery, forming the special escort of the Chief Marshal, will take post on Columbus avenue, the right resting at Yarmouth street, the left prolonged toward Dartmouth street.

The First division will form at nine o'clock in Charles street, the right resting at Bolyston street, the left prolonged toward Beacon street and up Beacon street mall. This division, in conformity with the wish of its constituent bodies and of the State authorities, will join in the march in review, and will follow the division of Massachusetts militia. When that division shall close in mass and halt the First division will close upon it and execute the same movement.

The official personages composing the Second division will witness the review at the State House. The several escorts, which will be present, of Governors of States, will be posted as follows:—The First troop of city cavalry, of Philadelphia, in Ashburton place, right resting at Bowdoin street. The first company Governor's Foot Guards, of Hartford, escort of the Governor of Connecticut, in the Park street mall, right resting on Beacon street. The National Lancers, escort of the State government, in Derne street, right resting on Bowdoin street. Immediately after the review the chief of this division will exert himself to form it as speedily as possible. The city government and their guests will leave the State House by the door on Mount Vernon street, will take their carriages and drive rapidly to Charles street, where they will form, the right resting on Beacon street, the left prolonged toward Cambridge street. The State government and their guests will leave the State House by the Beacon street side, will take their carriages, and, preceded by the Lancers, will drive down Beacon street and form with the right resting at Charles street, in position to follow the city government. The escorts will be moved up in season to take up their respective Governors in their proper places.

The Third division will form at Beacon street, the right resting on Dartmouth street, the left prolonged toward Parker street.

The Fourth division will form on Marlboro' street, the right resting at Dartmouth street, the left prolonged toward Arlington street.

The Fifth division will form on Marlboro' street, the right resting on Dartmouth street, the left prolonged toward Parker street.

The Sixth division will form on Commonwealth avenue, north side, the right resting at Dartmouth street, the left prolonged toward Arlington street.

The Seventh division will form in two sub-divisions, the first on Commonwealth avenue, south side, and the second on Newbury street, the right of each sub-division resting at Dartmouth street, the left prolonged toward Arlington street. The chief of this division will detail an aid to see that the second sub-division moves promptly to unite with the first.

The Eighth division will form on Boylston street, the right resting at Dartmouth street, the left prolonged toward Arlington street.

The Ninth division will form on Chandler street, with a second and third sub-division on Appleton street and Warren avenue respectively; if more space shall be needed the right of each resting at Dartmouth street. All wagons will enter the designated streets, at the Tremont street or Berkeley street end, and will be formed in single column from front to rear, in the order of their reporting, excepting those bearing very unwieldy loads, and liable for that reason to delay the march, which will be posted at the rear of the division. A line will first be formed in Chandler street, close by the northern curbstone, and a second by the southern curbstone, and the same order will be followed in the other streets. The line first formed will move first, and the second will follow close in its rear.

Chiefs of division will establish their headquarters at the points indicated above for the right of their respective divisions, and will remain to be represented there until their divisions shall move. They will detail bearers for the respective divisions' banners, who will be stationed during the formation at the right of the division, and who will march in advance of the division, thirty paces in rear of the one preceding. They will also detail mounted orderlies to carry their respective headquarters' flags. Each chief of division, when he shall see the division next preceding his own in motion, will close his division in mass and be prepared to march promptly, at an interval of thirty paces in its rear; he will station an aid at the rear of his division to notify the chief of the succeeding one of the moment to move. Each chief of division will labor during the march to maintain his division at the prescribed interval; and if he shall find that it is losing distance or becoming unduly extended he will at once communicate the fact to the Chief Marshal.

Divisions, in taking up the line of march, will take distance by the head of column.

Aids detailed by the Chief Marshal will attend at the several railroad stations for the purpose of giving all necessary information to organizations arriving. They will reach the stations at eight A. M. and remain until eleven A. M. Organizations are requested to follow the route from the railroad station which may be indicated by such aids.

As each organization shall arrive on the ground prescribed for its division its chief will report at once to the chief of division the total number of its members present, of its band and of its carriages, and it will be assigned a place in column.

All but military bodies will form and march in single ranks of six files each. Carriages will form two abreast, and maintain that order during the march.

The formation of the procession cannot be completed until after the conclusion of the military review. After the troops and the official personages who will be present at the review shall have taken their respective positions, the head of the column will take up the line of march at an hour not earlier than half-past eleven o'clock, from the corner of Dartmouth street and Columbus avenue, and will move through the following named streets:—

ROUTE.

Columbus avenue, West Chester Park, Chester square, southwest side; Washington and Union Park streets, Union Park, southwest side; Tremont, Boylston, Washington, Milk, India, Commercial and South Market streets, Merchants' row, State, Devonshire, Washington and Charlestown streets, Charles River bridge, Charles River avenue, City square, Chelsea, Chestnut, southeast and northeast sides of Monument square, Concord, Bunker Hill and Main streets, Monument avenue, southwest side of Monument square and Winthrop street to Winthrop square, where the procession will be dismissed.

While crossing all bridges bands and drums will cease playing, and marching bodies will break step. Chiefs of division will impress upon their commands the importance of this order, and will labor to enforce it, leaving an aid at the entrance of each of age for the purpose.

Any organization reaching the ground after the departure of the division will report to the chief of the next succeeding one not already in motion.

Chiefs of division are requested to transmit to these headquarters on the day following the celebration consolidated reports of their commands.

EN ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

THE CHARLESTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, arrived in this city yesterday morning at nine o'clock. They were met by the Old Guard and escorted to the armory of the latter, where they stacked arms. They afterward proceeded to Delmonico's, on Fifth avenue, where they took dinner. Governor Tilden, not being able to attend, was represented by General J. B. Woodward. Among the prominent men present were J. M. Miller, S. L. M. Barlow, A. S. Sullivan, Augustus Belmont and General Lefferts. Mr. Sullivan made the opening address, which was responded to by Colonel Thomas Y. Simmons, Captain of the South Carolina men, in a patriotic speech, which was loudly applauded. Other addresses followed, and at three o'clock P. M. they adjourned to Irving Hall, where a formal reception was given them. The Charleston Light Infantry had with them the South Carolina State flag. It was a very pretty banner, the gift of Governor Chamberlain, of blue satin, with a white crescent on one side and a palmetto tree on a white satin ground, with the motto "*Dum Spiro Spero*," on the other. They also had the national flag which was presented to them by the militia of Boston. In one corner of it were the arms of South Carolina and of Massachusetts, and it also bore the inscriptions:—"One Flag, One Country, One Destiny;" "Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, S. C. From military officers, Boston, Mass." "The Flag of Eutaw," which belongs to the Light Infantry, was not borne yesterday, it having been sent on to Boston. With it are two palmetto trees, which the company proposes to plant on Bunker Hill on the anniversary of the battle, and a palmetto cane, which they will present to Governor Gaston on the same occasion.

The company looked very handsome. There are fifty-two men of the rank and file, twenty-six of whom fought in the late war. The latter wore a white satin palmetto badge upon a red rosette to distinguish themselves from the younger soldiers, who wore blue rosettes. The Old Guard, who received the Light Infantry, were about sixty in number. One among them, aged seventy-eight, was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument in 1825.

At Irving Hall the proceedings began with a drill. The chaplain of the Old Guard, the Rev. Mr. Matthew Hale Smith, after giving out the hymn, "Praise God from whom all Blessings flow," which was well sung by the assemblage, made a short prayer that the bonds of our national union might yet loudly become stronger. Captain Henriques of the Old Guard then made the following address to

THE GUESTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

I take singular pleasure at being brought into close union with my comrades of South Carolina. My comrades—for we are all sprung from one great and glorious mother and that mother is America—you are about to visit Bunker Hill, the cradle of our liberties. You will be reminded there not only of Washington and Putnam, but of your own generals, Marion and Sumter. If there is any hostility left in our hearts, let us bury it at the base of Bunker Hill.

A loud and long sustained burst of applause followed this speech, and "Hail Columbia" was played by the band. After this the ode, "The Men of Seventy-Six" was sung by Mr. R. Millard, the composer of the music, and Mr. Camp from Plymouth church. The exercises here then closed and the Old Guard took up the line of march, followed by the Charleston company to the wharf of the Providence boat. They were saluted along the way by enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.

ARRIVAL OF RICHMOND KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

The Richmond Commandery, No. 2, of Knights Templars, of Richmond, Va., Eminent Commander William E. Tanner, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, *en route* to Boston, where they are to join in the Centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. The commandery numbers about sixty-five knights, and they were received here by Palestine Commandery, Eminent Commander Elwood E. Thorne, and Morton Commandery, Eminent Commander Oliver Bradley. They were escorted to the Stonington boat, by which they go to Boston. A number of the Knights of the Morton Commandery accompanied them on their journey.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This afternoon the Seventh regiment will start for Boston by the steamer New York. Line will be formed at two P. M., and the command will march down Broadway to Murray street, at the foot of which the steamer will await its arrival. It is understood that 700 officers and men will be under the command of Colonel Clark, therefore the regiment will make an imposing appearance in heavy marching order. The departure will be very prompt, as the steamer is specially engaged for the trip, and she will start as soon as the men are on board. Mayor Wickham has accepted the escort of the regiment while away from the city. It is expected that the Newport will leave her dock at half-past three o'clock P. M. The Seventh will take a special train for Boston at Fall River, and arrive at six o'clock A. M. to-morrow, in ample time to take part in the Centennial ceremonies.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

The battalion of the veterans of the National Guard (blues) will assemble to-day at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, in full uniform, to proceed by rail to Boston, under command of Colonel Marshall Lefferts, to join in the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration. Line will be formed at half-past twelve P. M., and they will march promptly, at one o'clock, up Fifth avenue to Forty-second street and Grand Central depot. The special train will leave the depot at two o'clock, proceeding via Springfield, at which latter place plenty of time will be allowed for supper. During the stay in Boston the association, uniformed and ununiformed, will be quartered at the St. James Hotel. It is expected to arrive in Boston about eleven o'clock P. M., and returning will leave by special train, on the 18th, between seven and eight o'clock P. M. No servants will be allowed except those provided by the committee. Members are requested to carry as little baggage as possible, which must be delivered to the quartermaster, at the "Coffee Room" of Delmonico's, between eleven o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M. Tags, upon which must be written the owner's name and company designation, have been printed by the quartermaster, and must be attached to each piece of baggage, to prevent loss and trouble. The fatigue cap will be worn, suspended by the upper button of the coat, upon the right hip. Ununiformed members of the association are cordially invited to participate in the excursion, and those intending to do so will please meet the uniformed battalion at the depot.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO BE PRESENT.

General Sherman arrived in this city yesterday morning and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He left for Boston in the afternoon, where, in pursuance of an invitation extended by the Committee of Arrangements and accepted by the General some time ago, he will take part in the centennial ceremonies of the battle of Bunker Hill.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1875.

The Washington Light Infantry corps, forty-eight muskets and four officers, under command of Colonel William G. Moore, left here on the eight minutes past nine o'clock train this evening, *en route* for Boston, to participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial. Before taking the train, under escort of the Washington Light Guard, they marched to Winnard's Hotel to receive the following members of the District staff, who accompanied them: Colonel Amos Webster, Adjutant General; Colonel N. B. Fogitt, Quartermaster; Colonel Vandenburg, Aide-de-camp; Colonel Lewis Blackford, Aide-de-camp.

Thousands of persons were out to witness their departure, and they were cheered along the entire route, each change of arms being loudly applauded. Fireworks were set off at various points.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15, 1875.

The Newport Artillery Veteran Association, accompanied by the Redwood Band, leave this city to-morrow afternoon to take part in the Centennial celebration at Boston and will be quartered at the Sherman House. The Fifth Maryland regiment on their way to Boston were met here this morning on the arrival of the Fall River steamer by a reception committee composed of eight officers from the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, who accompanied them to their destination.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE CITY.

AT THE ACADEMY IN THE EVENING.

Warren Council, No. 85, O. U. A. M., will honor the Centennial anniversary by a celebration at the Academy of Music at seven o'clock P. M. Colonel John Missing will make the introductory address. Colonel Thomas B. Thorp will deliver the oration. Warren Council will appear in several patriotic historical tableaux and Signor Farini and the Union Glee Club will produce an abundance of appropriate music.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special invitation has been received and accepted by the New England Society of this city from the Mayor of Boston to participate in the celebration to-morrow. Barouches have been provided for the society. Members can secure tickets ($3 the round trip) and badges ($1) of the Secretary or of Mr. C. H. Ditson, No. 711 Broadway, up to five o'clock this afternoon.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT CELEBRATION.

The Twenty-second regiment N.G.S.N.Y., Colonel Porter, will celebrate the Centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill by visiting West Point. They will leave the foot of Murray street to-morrow afternoon on the steamer Plymouth Rock, and their return sail down the Hudson will be by moonlight. Gilmore's Band accompanies them.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND.

BOSTON, MASS., June 15, 1875.

The Fifth Maryland regiment arrived at ten o'clock this morning. They were met at the depot by the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, and escorted to their quarters at the Institute of Technology. The streets through which they passed were handsomely decorated, and one continuous ovation of cheering and waving of handkerchiefs was accorded the visitors, who made a fine display.

FROTHINGHAM ON THE BATTLE.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., June 15, 1875.

There are few living men who are more familiar with the history and incidents of the battle of Bunker Hill than Richard Frothingham, the celebrated historian. His published works on Boston and Charlestown during the period of the Revolution are everywhere regarded as indisputable authority, and yet he has not given to the public more than a fragment of the facts which are in his possession. In view of the centennial celebration, now so near at hand, he has been constantly sought by those in search of reminiscences of the great event which is to be commemorated.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

called upon the distinguished historian the other day, and the members were very much enlightened as well as delighted with their visit. Mr. Frothingham's residence is in Monument square, and within an easy stone's throw of the memorable shaft itself. Nearly all the members of the Historical Society were present, and they were cordially welcomed in a neat little speech by Mr. Frothingham. Subsequently he called their attention to a remarkable series of maps and plans of Charlestown, Bunker and Breed's hills, and of the battle, which he had been for twenty-five years collecting, which he appropriately displayed for the occasion, giving a history of each so far as it was known. Not a few of the pictures of the battle were imaginary, and some of the plans of the battle erroneous in many respects. He regarded as the most authentic that published by Lieutenant Page, of the engineers, aide-de-camp to General Howe in the action, from an actual survey by Captain Montressor, and a fac-simile of which was published in the HERALD a few days since. Mr. Frothingham, in concluding his remarks, proposed

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE GROUND

and adjacent territory, which proposition was warmly approved by all the gentlemen present.

Mr. Frothingham pointed out the topography of Charlestown, the Mystic River flowing on the east side and the Charles River on the west side, and the narrow part known as The Neck, where before and since, in his boyhood, the evolution at high tides the waters of the two rivers met and made the town a peninsula. On this peninsula were:—

First—Moulton's Hill, named from an early citizen, a notable shipbuilder who carried on his business here.

Second—Bunker Hill, also from an early settler whose allotment of land extended from the main street over the hill to the river—an old name found in deeds and the records.

Third—This place—where the monument stands—known as Charlestown Heights; but it is not until after the battle that the name of Breed's Hill is found, and this first in a letter printed in the newspapers of 1775. He was aware that Colonel Prescott, in his letter of August, 1775, about the battle, says that he received orders to march to Breed's Hill, in Charlestown; but he got the name from the newspapers. The Committee of Safety ordered Bunker Hill to be fortified and held.

THE ROUTE OVER BUNKER HILL.

Colonel Prescott's route over Bunker Hill, with his band of 1,200, was then described. In this was a detachment of Connecticut men, of 200, under Captain Knowlton, a military man, who won unbounded respect. The detachment halted on the low ground between the two hills, where there was an hour's consultation as to the place to be fortified. General Putnam did not go with the party, but took part in that consultation. About twelve at night Colonel Prescott arrived on the place where we now stood. Here Colonel Gridley staked out the lines for the redoubt. They began at the southwest corner of the monument and ran in a northeasterly direction eight rods, or 132 feet, then turning and running westerly 132 feet, then turning and running 132 feet southeasterly, to the corner of the monument began at. This last line was in front of the redoubt, facing the settled part of Charlestown and Boston. This would not give the monument the centre of the redoubt, but places it in the southeast corner. This probably arises from an incorrect map that was consulted when the monument was located. Here Mr. Frothingham described Montresor's map of Charlestown, 1775, on which a plan of the battle—and the only correct plan there is—sketched by Lieutenant Page, aide of General Howe. The correctness of the ground plan was attested by its exact accordance with a plan of Charlestown drawn in 1848 by Peter Parker, the streets and shore lines of Page's plan corresponding with the streets on the plan of 1848. Mr. Frothingham then spoke of the place occupied in Charles River by the Falcon, Lively, the Somerset, &c., and the beginning of firing on the morning of June 17. Under this not fire Prescott directed a work to be thrown up on a line about twenty rods "from the fort northerly." This was described as running across the street on the square by a corner of the house in which ex-Mayor Kent resides. This line also shows that the granite slab on the grounds indicating the remains of the breastwork is incorrect, for this line ran a rod or so below the point indicated by the slab. Mr. Frothingham next dwelt on the grand spectacle of the landing of the British army at Moulton's Point, exactly on the place occupied by the most northerly shiphouse in the Navy Yard, the first position on Moulton's Hill, on the site of the gasometer of the Charlestown Gas Company, where a thirty-five foot cut was made for it. They rested here for about two hours, or from one to about three in the afternoon. Colonel Prescott, from the movements of General Howe, judged that he intended to flank him, when he ordered the trains of artillery to go and oppose them and the Connecticut forces to support the train.

THE RAIL FENCE PROTECTION.

Knowlton went about half-past one to the base of Bunker Hill, where the burial ground and Prescott School are, and began the famous rail fence protection. The party of Hampshires which, he said, joined Knowlton, were the regiments under Stark and Read, who came on about two o'clock, the former going quite on to the beach, using the stones, and the latter taking post between Knowlton and Read. General Howe must have seen the beginning and progress of this last line of defence; he might have at least tried to scatter the small force sent here; he might have asked General Gage, the commander of the naval as well as land forces, to have a gunboat, or even one of the frigates, sent up the Mystic. Their guns could have enfiladed this line and driven the men from it. But nothing of the kind was attempted. Not a gunboat was seen on the Mystic River until after the battle was over, when one or more were stationed there, and hence gunboats on Mystic River appear on some of the plans. Thus at about three in the afternoon there were three principal posts, besides a cartway on the right of the redoubt, the earth breastworks and the rail fence. Meantime Howe had sent over for more troops, and they reached Charlestown about three o'clock, landing at the place near the entrance to the Navy Yard, where there was an old battery and a shipyard. There were now about 3,000 British troops here.

THE FIRST AND SECOND ATTACKS.

Mr. Frothingham now describes the appearance of Warren, Pomeroy and others on the field, the first attack and repulse and the second attack. He thought the interval between the two attacks was short. At this time Charlestown was burning. Howe's troops were fired upon from the houses, and this was a certain justification for his destroying the buildings from which came this firing. But what justification was there, even in the hard usage of war, for burning the buildings in the square for instance, as the church and the Court House? The buildings were fired in several places. The scene was now appalling. Mr. Frothingham thought that forty or fifty minutes must have elapsed before the third and final attack. The British officers, in the discharge of a hard duty, were obliged to prick the reluctant soldiers to get them up. But, to do justice to those soldiers, they met the murderous storm of leaden hail with wonderful endurance, eliciting from the Americans a tribute of admiration. British valor was never more needed, and there was a full supply of what was wanted there. Mr. Frothingham related the scene in the redoubt, as he saw it, standing here, from Americans who were in it and fought, when one side bristled with British bayonets and the outlet was scarcely visible. Howe had changed his tactics. He did not attack severely the rail fence line of the redoubt simultaneously as before. His artillery on the two first assaults was badly served. He now succeeded in planting it in the low ground, so that the balls enfiladed the earth breastworks, driving their defenders into the redoubt. He made a feint on the Americans at the rail fence, but attacked the redoubt on three sides at once. Then, when this was one hale full of British troops, Colonel Prescott ordered a retreat. He stepped along, with his sword up, parrying thrusts. But then there was some running done that day. Several went out over the top of the fort. Peter Brown says he went this way out, running half a mile, when balls flew like hailstones and cannon roared like thunder. Prescott's band went down the hill toward the rail fence, which had not been forced, and the brave men here, the Connecticut and New Hampshire troops and some Massachusetts troops, leisurely covered their retreat. General Putnam, who was at the rail fence during the action, was on Bunker Hill and on its brow endeavored to check the retreat. "Make a stand here," he exclaimed, "give them one shot more! we can stop them yet!" but the whole continued on and over this hill and the British fired their last shot on the same place on which they rested on the 19th of April and where they subsequently built their main fortress.

A LETTER OF JAMES WARREN.

Colonel Prescott repaired to headquarters and reported to General Ward. The first feeling was one of indignation. This is expressed in a letter of James Warren, the President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, on the 20th of June, 1775:—

"Had our brave men posted on injudiciously taken ground had a Lee or Washington, instead of a general destitute of all military ability or spirit, to command them, it is my opinion the day would have terminated with as much glory to America as the 19th of April." "Could you believe it," he wrote the next day, "he never left his house on Saturday"—the day of the battle.

Mr. Frothingham then remarked on the place where Warren fell, criticising the flagstone on the grounds and showing that the place should be on Concord street, near its junction with High street, or where the monument of 1794 was located. He knew Justice Soley well, who delivered the address on its dedication; from him and others he got the fact that before deciding upon its location there was a meeting of the survivors of the battle, who fixed on this as the spot where Warren fell.

THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE BATTLE.

In concluding Mr. Frothingham dwelt on the national character of this battle. The old thirteen colonies were then in the relation of union. The word that for years had thrilled the ranks of the whigs was, "United we stand, divided we fall." Union, John Adams had just said, was "the keynote of the politics of the colonies for twelve years past," the whigs striving to cement the union, the tories striving to break the union. It had been cemented by American law—the association of the Congress of 1774—and its interests were cared for by this Congress and the government of committees it created. Never was law more rigidly obeyed. Under such law the Americans organized their militia. The efficiency of this was manifested on the 19th of April, the day of Lexington and Concord, where the astonishing results were due to organized power. It was again manifested in physical force on the day of Bunker Hill. The work then done was in behalf of a common cause—in Madison's words, "the cause of humanity." What if there was not a Rhode Island man in this great field? Rhode Island was here in the noble way in which its patriots rushed to support the cause. What if no Southern soldier was here? What if South Carolina or Virginia and Pennsylvania had no soldiers here? The noble work of these colonies in support of the cause gave the men on this held the moral support of union. It was an immense force. This union was our country. It had a flag, with its fresh inspirations. It had men of faith and purpose, of the Cromwell stamp, holding it up and bearing it on. There was an American spirit in all its terrible earnestness. The whigs of the old thirteen colonies were animated by kindred sympathies, like impulses—one political aim, one stern resolve. "Union and Liberty!" was on the flag of this people, and fidelity to the Continental Association and the orders of the Continental Congress was the American law under which the battle was fought—the religion of the great historic hour. They were simply standing for their rights—not yet ready to break from the old flag and declare for independence. In the great Centennial their descendants are coming here, with every local banner furled, to claim their right in the great heritage. They are coming here in the spirit of a past that will be ever present and always for the future—a spirit of fidelity to the old flag of the Stars and Stripes. Let one and all unite to make them welcome, to show that the spirit here is the old spirit of Hancock and Adams. It will serve to rekindle old fires. It will revive the old feeling in the public mind that there was here to be a great empire. This is found inscribed on 200 years of prophecy regarding the glorious future of America. One of her sons was in England in 1773—a year of stirring events—when the men of Boston tipped the tea overboard, and the flame blazed up afresh, general and fierce. This was Julian Verplanck. He sang:—

Hail, happy Britain, Freedom's blest retreat!
Great is thy power, thy wealth, thy glory great.
But wealth and power have no immortal day,
For all things ripen only to decay;
And when that time arrives—the lot of all—
When Britain's glory, power and wealth shall fall,
Then shall the sons by fate's unchanged decree
In other worlds another Britain see,
And what thou art America shall be.

THE STATUE ROOM.

Mr. Frothingham then invited the party to visit the statue room of the monument, and afterward proceeded with them to the cemetery near Elm street, where was the 900 feet of "rail fence" from behind which the forces of Knowlton, Read and Stark poured such a deadly fire upon the British and covered the retreat of Prescott. Here the party received much valuable instruction, not only from the descriptions of the learned historian, but in answer to the very many questions put to him by his interested audience. A hearty vote of thanks was here tendered to Mr. Frothingham for the valuable information given. "America" was sung in full chorus, and the party proceeded to the very spot where Warren fell, and after a further brief account regarding the event, the party bade their instructor "Good night," and, forming in line, proceeded toward the headquarters of the union, declaring this to be the most forcible and most interesting lesson in American history which they ever had presented to them.

GENERAL BURGOYNE'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

One of the most striking features of this approaching Centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill is the astonishing quantity of Revolutionary literature which it has brought to the surface. For a month past the bookstores and periodical depots have been flooded with pamphlets and pictures, all claiming to give the true story and representation of the stirring events which are to be so gloriously commemorated next week, and the end is not yet. Almost daily some new publication appears, and at the rate with which they are being produced they promise to form a pyramid which will tower almost as high as Bunker Hill's monument itself. I notice that all the accounts thus far furnished are singularly American in their make-up, and it has therefore occurred to your correspondent that it would be well to reproduce at this time some

BRITISH ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

There is not in existence on this side of the water a great abundance of data to collate from, but probably the most extensive and valuable collection is in the possession of Mr. E. N. Coburn, of this city. He has obtained and preserved almost every publication of the Revolutionary period, and of the various newspapers of that period he has many rare and valuable specimens. One of these, the *Connecticut Gazette*, published at New London November 24, 1775, contains an account of the battle written by General Burgoyne in a letter addressed to Lord Stanley. It was published for the first time in America in the Connecticut paper, and a month later it appeared in the Boston *Gazette*. The description of the battle is a very intelligent and graphic one, but the satisfactory conclusions which are drawn from the result fail to correspond with the ideas which some other Englishmen entertained at the time. The account is as follows:—

GENERAL BURGOYNE TO LORD STANLEY.

BOSTON, June 25, 1775.

Boston is a peninsula, joined to the mainland only by a narrow neck, which on the first troubles General Gage fortified. Arms of the sea and the harbor surround the rest on the other side. One of these arms to the north is Charlestown, or rather was, for it is now rubbish, and over it a large hill, which is also, like Boston, a peninsula. To the south of the town is a still larger scope of ground containing three hills, joining also to the main by a tongue of land and called Dorchester Neck. The heights as above described, both north and south (in the soldiers' phrase), command the town—that is, give an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make against them—and, consequently, are much more advantageous. It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of these heights, and we proposed to begin with Dorchester, because from particular situation of batteries and shipping (too long to describe, and uninteligible to you if I did), it would evidently be effected without any considerable loss. Everything was accordingly disposed. My two colleagues and myself (who, by the by, have never differed in one jot of military sentiment) had, in concert with General Gage, formed a plan. Howe was to have the transports at the point, Clinton in the centre, and I was to cannonade from the causeway on the neck, each to take advantage of circumstances. The operations must have been very easy, and they were to be executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found that the enemy had, during the night, formed intrenchments, with great diligence, on the heights of Charlestown, and we saw that every hour evidently gave them fresh strength. It, therefore, became necessary to alter our plan and attack on the rise. Howe, as second in command, was detached with about 2,000 men, and landed on the outward side of the peninsula, covered with shipping, without opposition. He was to advance from thence up the hill which was over Charlestown, where the strength of the enemy lay. He had under him Brigadier General Pigot. Clinton and myself took our stand (for we had not any fixed post) directly opposite to Charlestown and commanded it, and also reaching the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's disposition was exceedingly soldier-like. In my opinion it was perfect. As his first arm advanced up the hill they met with a thousand impediments from long fences and were much exposed. They were exceedingly hurt by musketry from Charlestown, though Clinton and I did not perceive it until Howe sent us word by a boat and directed us to set fire to the town, which was immediately done.

THE TOWN IN FLAMES.

We threw a parcel of shells and the whole town was instantly in flames. Our battery afterward kept an incessant fire on the heights, and it was seconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ship of the line. And now ensued one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived. If we look to the heights Howe's corps, ascending the hill in the face of intrenchments and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged; to the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by the thousand over the land, and in the arm of the sea our ships and floating batteries commanding them, straight before us a large ship hoisting in the great blaze. The church steeples, being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest. Behind us the church steeples and heights of our own camp covered with spectators, made up of the rest of our army which was not engaged; the hills around the country covered with spectators, the enemy all in anxious suspense; the roar of cannon, mortars, musketry, the crash of churches, ships upon the stocks, and whole streets falling together in ruins to fill the ear—the storm of the redoubts, with the objects above described, to fill the eye—and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final end to the British Empire in America to fill the mind—made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond anything that it has ever been my lot to be witness to.

"I must lament Tom's absence. (Tom was a nephew of Lord Stanley.) It was a fight for a young soldier that the longest service may not furnish again, and had he been with me would likewise have been out of danger, for, except two cannon balls that went a hundred yards over our heads, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's shot. A moment of the day was critical. Howe's left was staggered, two battalions had been sent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach seeming in embarrassment what way to march. Clinton, then next for business, took the part without waiting for orders, to throw himself into a boat to lead them. He arrived in time to be of service. The day ended with glory, and the success was most important, considering the ascendancy it gave the regular troops.

THE LOSS OF OFFICERS.

"But the loss was uncommon in officers for the numbers engaged. Howe was untouched; but his aid-de-camp, Sherwin, was killed; Jordan, a friend of Howe's, who came to see the campaign, a shipmate of ours on board the Cerberus, was badly wounded. Pigot was unhurt, but he behaved like a hero. You will see the list of the lost. Poor Colonel Abercrombie, who commanded the grenadiers, died yesterday of his wounds. Captain Addison, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and who was to have dinner with me on the day of the action, was also killed. His son was upon the field at the same time. Major Whitehill is but very slightly hurt; he is out already. Young Chetwynd's is also slight. Lord Perry's regiment has suffered the most and behaved the best. His Lordship himself was not in the action. Lord Reden behaved to a charm. His name is established for life."

CRITICISED BY AN ENGLISH WRITER.

Not so satisfactory was the battle to all Englishmen as to General Burgoyne. Neither did all the Britons of that period applaud so heartily the military skill of their commanders as did General Burgoyne, as is manifested by a small tract which was published in London "for George Wilkie" in 1781. The comments are very caustic and I reproduce them entire:—

THE CRITICISM.

"If the English General had had his choice given him of the ground upon which he should find his enemy he could not have wished to place the rebels in a situation for more certain ruin than that which they had placed themselves at Bunker Hill. And yet from some fatality in our councils, or, rather, perhaps from the total absence of all timely counsel, what ought to have been destructive to them proved so only to the royal army. Every one knows that the grounds on which stood Charlestown and Bunker Hill was a peninsula. The isthmus which joined it to the continent used originally to be covered at high water; but for the convenience of the inhabitants there had been a causeway raised upon it which answered all the purposes of a wharf for landing upon, and the land adjoining was firm, good ground, having formerly been an apple orchard. Nothing can be more obvious, especially if the reader will look upon the plan, than that the army, by landing at the neck or the isthmus, must have entirely cut off the rebels' retreat and not a man of them could have escaped. The water in the Mystic River was deep enough for the gunboats and smaller vessels to lie very near to this causeway to cover and protect the landing of our own army and to prevent any further reinforcements being sent to the enemy, as well as to secure the retreat and re-embarkation of our own army if that had become necessary. The ambuscade, which flanked our troops in this march up to Bunker Hill and did so much mischief, could by this means have been avoided. Instead of shutting up the rebels, by landing at the isthmus, which was the place the most commodious for the descent and for beginning the attack, the Emerald unhappily chose to land in the face of the rebel intrenchments, and at the greatest possible distance from the neck or isthmus, and thereby left the way open for their escape; and still more unhappily, knowing nothing of the ground, attempted to march the troops in a part where they had ten or twelve rows of paling to clamber, the land between Charlestown and the beach being, for the convenience of the inhabitants, divided into narrow ships not more than from ten to thirty rods over. These posts and rails were too strong for the column to push down, and the march was so retarded by the getting over them that the next morning they were found studded with bullets, not a hand's breadth from each other. All this was well known to the inhabitants of Boston. But they thought that military men, and such a great English General as Mr. Howe, must know better than they. And all this might have been known, and ought to have been known, to the English commander. Had the rebels coming into this peninsula been a thing utterly unexpected, and never before thought of, the suddenness of the event might have been an apology for their not instantly thinking of the measures most proper to be taken on such an occasion. But, far from unexpected, this was an event which they had long been apprehensive of, the possibility of which had been in contemplation for two months before. The action at Bunker's Hill was on the 17th of June; and so long before as the 21st of April a message had been sent to the selectmen of Charlestown that "if they suffered the rebels to take possession of their town, or to throw up any works to annoy the ships, the ships would fire up n them." The message giving them this warning doubtless was very proper; but it was easy to foresee that if the rebels chose to possess themselves of any part of the peninsula the inhabitants of Charlestown could not prevent it. In all these eight weeks, therefore, it might have been hoped that the General and Admiral should have concerted the proper measures for them to take in case the enemy should come thither. It might have been hoped that the Admiral should have perfectly informed himself of the depth of water in the Mystic River, and how near at the several times of the tide the vessels could come to the causeway. We might have hoped that the General would have informed himself of every inch of ground, so small is the peninsula, and have previously concerted what he ought to do and where he ought to land upon every appearance of an enemy. And yet we do not seem to have given ourselves the trouble of a single thought about viewing the ground or of considering beforehand what would be the proper measures to be taken in case the enemy should appear there. Instead of this the morning on which the enemy was discovered, at three o'clock, a council of war was to be called (which might as well have been held a month before), and many hours more were given to the rebels for carrying on their works and finishing their redoubt. Charlestown Neck, as we are aware, lies at the utmost possible distance from the rebel quarters at Cambridge and Boston Neck, so that the troops had every possible advantage in landing at the Causeway, and not a single man of the rebels could have escaped. Is it necessary for a gentleman to be a soldier to see this? Will not every man's common sense, upon viewing the map, be convinced of it? Whether, after the rebels had fled, General Clinton's advice to pursue was right or wrong may be a doubt. But, instead of having sacrificed the lives of a thousand brave men by the want of all previous concert, and never having surveyed the ground; if, instead of this negligence and inattention, we had shut up the whole rebel force in the peninsula and destroyed and taken that whole army, there can be no doubt but that we might have pursued our advantage, and that if then we had marched to Roxbury and Cambridge the troops would probably not have found a man there to oppose them. At least in that general consternation they might very easily have been dispersed, and the other provinces having then openly joined them, we should have probably heard nothing more of the rebellion. It was said at the time, I have heard, that we were unwilling to make the rebels desperate, but I hope no military man would offer to give such a reason. Veteran troops, long possessed with a very high sense of honor, like the old Spanish infantry at Rocroy, might possibly resolve to die in their ranks and sell their lives as dearly as they could, though I know no instance in modern war of this Spanish obstinacy. But for regular British troops to be afraid of shutting up a rabble of irregular newly raised militia that had never fired a gun, and had no honor to lose, lest they should fight too desperately for them, argues too great a degree of weakness to be supposed of any man fit to be trusted in the King's service. Happy had it been for Mr. Burgoyne if Mr. Gates had reasoned in this manner, and left the King's troops a way open for their escape for fear of