

The 13p Juliana, capt. Montgomery, arrived at Sandy-Heck last Saturday night, from London, in which he has his excellency our governor's passenger.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

By an express arrived here on Saturday evening we have the following account of the battle at Charlestown, on Saturday the 17th of June, inst.

On Friday night, the 16th inst. fifteen hundred of the provincials went to Bunker's hill, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching till Saturday 10 o'clock, when 2000 regulars marched out of Boston, landed in Charlestown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, set fire to it in ten different places at once; then dividing their army, part of it marched up in the front of the provincials intrenchment, and began to attack the provincials at long shot; the other part of their army marched round the town of Charlestown under cover of the smoke occasioned by the fire of the town. The provincial centries discovered the regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this given by the centry to the Connecticut forces posted on that wing, Capt. Bolton of Ashford, with 400 of said forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up, a post and rail fence, and carrying the posts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breast work. Capt. Bolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within 15 rods, and then not till the word was given. At the word's being given, the enemy felt surprisingly; it was thought by spectators who stood at a distance that our men did great execution.

The action continued about two hours, when the regulars on the ring were put into confusion and gave way; the Connecticut troops closely pursued them, and were on the point of pushing their bayonets, when orders were received from General Pomeroy, for those who had been in action for two hours to fall back, and their places to be supplied by fresh troops. These orders being mistaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was handed to the left, the principal place of action, where Captains No-ton, Chester, Clark, and Putnam, had forced the enemy to give way, and were before them for some considerable distance, and being warmly pursuing the enemy, were, with difficulty persuaded to retire; but the right wing, by mistaking the orders, having already retreated, the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat also with the main body. They retreated with precipitation across the causeway to Winter's hill, in which they were exposed to the fire of the enemy from their shipping and floating batteries. We sustained our principal loss in passing the causeway. The enemy pursued our troops to Winter's hill, where the provincials being reinforced by Gen. Putnam, renewed the battle with great spirit, repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and pursued them till they got under cover of their cannon from the shipping. When the enemy returned to Bunker's hill, and the provincials to Winter's hill; where, after entreaching and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the regulars on Bunker's hill, and on the ships and floating batteries in the harbour, when the express came away. The number of provincials killed is between 40 and 70; 120 are wounded. Of the Connecticut troops, 16 were killed: No officer among them was either killed or wounded, except lieutenant Grosvener, who was wounded in the hand. A colonel or lieutenant colonel of the New Hampshire forces is among the dead. It is also said that doctor Warren is undoubtedly among the slain.

The provincials lost three iron six pounders, some intrenching tools, and a few knapsacks. The number of regulars which first attacked the provincials on Bunker's hill was not less than 2000. The number of the provincials was only 1500, who it is supposed, would soon have gained a complete victory had it not been for the unhappy mistake already mentioned. The regulars were afterwards reinforced with a thousand men. It is uncertain how great a number of regulars were killed or wounded, but it was supposed by spectators who saw the whole action, that there could not be less than 4 or 500 killed. Mr. Gardner, who got out of Boston on Sunday evening, says, that there were 500 wounded men brought into that place the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Capt. Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a spectator on Winter's hill during the whole action.

We are requested to publish the following.

My Lord, I BEG the favour of your lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation.

Your lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American colonies.

The king is too just and too generous not to believe, that the votes I have given in parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I have erred or not, the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of such duplicity, as to be any way concerned in enforcing those measures of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favourable opinion of my sovereign.

My request therefore to your lordship is this, that after having laid these circumstances before the king, you will assure his Majesty, that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am, with the utmost cheerfulness, to sacrifice his life and fortune, in support of the safety, honour, and dignity of his Majesty's crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable sentiments of duty and affection to his Majesty, will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties, which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow-subjects in America, in what to my weak discernment is not a clear cause; and as it seems now to be finally resolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American service, I desire your lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his Majesty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I waive what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of selling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the

envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country in that way; in which alone, I can expect to serve them with any degree of effect.

Your lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancestors for many generations, to which I have been bred almost from my infancy, and to which I have devoted the study of my life, and to perfect myself in which, I have sought instruction and service in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the last moment, lest any wrong construction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives; I complain of nothing, I love my profession, and should think it highly blamable to quit any course or life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my constitutional principles, and my notions of honour permitted me to continue in it. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your lordship's most obedient, Adelphi Buildings, And most humble servant, April 12, 1775. EFFINGHAM.

LORD BARRINGTON, Secretary at war. Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH I can by no means subscribe to the opinion of divers people in the world that an officer in half pay is to be considered in the service, yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and absurd as it is. I therefore apprise your lordship in the most public and solemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay from the date hereof. At the same time I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that whenever it shall please his Majesty to call me forth to any honourable service against the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his just rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous summons with more zeal and alacrity than myself; but the present measures seem to me so absolutely subversive of the rights and liberties of every individual subject, so destructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately so ruinous to his Majesty's own person, dignity, and family, that I think myself obliged in conscience as a citizen, Englishman, and soldier of a free state, to exert my utmost to defeat them. I most devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majesty into measures more consonant to his interest and honour, and more conducive to the happiness and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord, Your most obedient humble servant, CHARLES LEE.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount BARRINGTON, His Majesty's Secretary at war. Extract of a letter from Halifax, June 23.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Alcock arrived from the provincial camp at Cambridge, which they left Wednesday at four o'clock in the afternoon; their account is as follows; two hundred of the provincials killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Officers killed, major Moore, Dr. Warren, a colonel and a captain whose names are unknown; the New-Hampshire regiment sustained the greatest loss in this engagement. The number of regulars at this battle were between four and five thousand; one thousand of which are killed and wounded.

The provincials who opposed them were about 2000, who repulsed the regulars three times.

The provincials were entrenched at Breed's hill, and were there first attacked; they are now entrenched on Prospect hill, and the regulars are entrenched at Bunker's hill, so that they are now only a mile and a half distant from each other.

Col. Gardner that was wounded is likely to recover in a few days.

A letter dated in Roxbury, June 23, gives much the same accounts of the action of the 17th, that we have in the above account, and that by the return it appears that our loss was 53 killed and missing, and about 90 wounded, and that the killed and wounded of the regulars were 990, among whom were 70 officers, including the majors Pitcairn and Sherriff, and one general officer.

ANNAPOLIS July 6.

THE delegates for this province, have appointed a meeting of the provincial convention, on Wednesday the 26th day of this inst. at the city of Annapolis.—At which time and place the deputies for the several counties are requested to attend.

To the Printer of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

PLEASE to inform Mr. Charles Gordon, (to save him the trouble of any farther enquiry) that the proceedings which appeared against him in Mr. Goddard's journal, were transmitted to Baltimore-town, by the committee of Charles-town hundred, to be printed in hand-bills, as the most effectual way of carrying into execution, the intention of the county committee; who, directed that their resolves respecting him, should be carefully published in every hundred through the county. We are sorry that the printer was so inaccurate, as to mistake the chairman's christian name. We also find, that the preamble to the resolve (which by the by is not set forth as the proceedings of the committee) is worded somewhat different from that which stands upon the committee's minute book; occasioned by our not taking a copy of the preamble, or summons, at the time we copied the affidavit and resolve. However, to do Mr. Gordon all the justice he can require, we will give the public an opportunity of judging for themselves, how much he was injured, by that unfaithful publication, as he calls it. And for that purpose, herewith send you an exact and verbatim copy of the proceedings, from the committee minutes, signed with the clerk's own hand, by which, will also appear, what credit is due to Mr. Gordon's assertions. Your inserting this, together with the proceedings, in your next paper, will much oblige your humble servant,

PATT. HAMILTON, NAT. RAMSAY, JOHN HAMILTON, THO. HUGHES; Committee for Charles-town hundred.

At a meeting of the committee for Cecil county, at Elk-Ferry, on the 16th day of May, 1775.

JOHN VEAZEY, jun. chairman.

WHEREAS great complaints have this day been made against Charles Gordon, Esq; attorney at law, for that he hath infamously reflected on the members of this committee, and the deputies of this county, who lately attended the provincial convention. These are therefore requiring the said Charles Gordon, that he appear before this committee, at the house of Thomas Savin, at Elk-Ferry, to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M. to answer unto said complaint. Hereof fail not at your peril. Returns to be made to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN VEAZEY, 3d. acting clerk. To Charles Gordon, Esq; attorney at law, near Warwick.—On which said summons was thus endorsed,

Cecil county, ss. ON this 17th day of May, 1775,

personally came William Savin, of said county, and made oath on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that he served Mr. Gordon with a copy of the within summons, in time for him to have observed it; and that he told him (this deponent) that he would not meet, and if the committee wanted him, they must come to his plantation, but not inside his yard-gate; that he asked why they did not come or send some of their head men, that upon his (this deponent) saying that he believed if he did not comply with their request, that they would all come; he (Mr. Gordon) said he was ready to receive them, that his plantation was large enough to hold them, but they must not come inside his gate, or there would be lives lost. That Mr. Gordon told him that he had said, and does still say, that there are a parcel of damned scoundrels of the committee, and that if they have any thing to say to him, they must come to him, for he is at all their beck.

Sworn before DAVID SMITH.

Which being taken into consideration, the committee came into the following determination, that, where, as Charles Gordon, attorney at law, in this county, hath treated this committee with great contempt and insolence; and whereas, the general tenor of his conduct hath for a long time past, been such as in their opinions declare him to be an enemy to the general cause of liberty, for which they are contending; and he hath this day been duly summoned to appear, and answer unto the above charge, to which he hath returned an impertinent and insolent answer; even menacing this committee with destruction, if they attempted to proceed any further against him.

It is therefore resolved, That the said Charles Gordon lie under the imputation of being an enemy to this county, and as such, we will have no dealings or communication with him, nor permit him to transact business with us, or for us, either in a public or private capacity, which shall be commenced after the date hereof, until he appear before this committee, and fully satisfy them with respect to the above charge; and we do earnestly recommend to all the good people of this county, to observe the same line of conduct. Ordered that this be published in each hundred.

True copy from the minutes, JOHN VEAZEY, 3d. acting clerk.

Queen-Anni's county, June 19, 1775.

WHEREAS the business of this committee has been, and is likely to be rendered very tedious and troublesome, by enquiries into the circumstances of goods, which have been, and may be imported into this county from other provinces and counties, as well with respect to the time of their importation into America, as to the prime cost thereof.

RESOLVED, That we will not, and that no person of this county ought to deal with any merchant, or other vender of goods hereafter to be brought within this county, until the said merchant or vender, shall have produced to some one, or more of the committee of this county; a certificate from the chairman of the committee of the place, from whence the said goods shall be brought, that they have been imported into America, agreeable to the rules of the continental congress; and also an invoice of the prime cost of such goods, attested by the chairman aforesaid, or some other disinterested member of that committee, in order that this committee may be enabled to procure a conformity to a resolve of the provincial convention, respecting the advance on goods.

By order of the committee, EDWARD DOWNES, jun. clerk.

A meeting of the committee of observation for Anne-Arundel county, and city of Annapolis, was requested by captain Charles Henzell, on Wednesday the 28th day of June, 1775. Present, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Matthias Hammond, John Bullen, Charles Wallace, John Davidson, William Wilkins, Allen Quynn, John Brice, and Dr. Richard Tootell. Mr. CHARLES CARROLL in the chair.

CAPT. HENZELL having informed the committee of his arrival from London with goods on board the Adventure, which was cleared, as appears by his cockpit, for Maryland, he, being duly sworn, deposed that the following goods, and no other, were shipped on board said vessel, to wit: two hundred dozen porter, one hundred pipes in packs, 2000 weight of cheese, and forty-two chaldrons of coals, Winchester measure; which were to be disposed of at the island of Madeira, but through contrary winds he was prevented from landing them there; and this deponent also saith, that he brought in with him about seventy persons; consisted of passengers and servant. It appearing to the committee, from letters produced by captain Henzell, and by his and Joseph Eastman's depositions, that the cheese, porter, pipe-staves, and Newcastle coal, were to be sold at Madeira, and the proceeds thereof to be laid out in the purchase of Madeira wine, he being empowered to draw bills on London for so much as said wine should exceed the value of the above mentioned articles. And it also appearing to the committee, that captain Henzell intended to bring to Maryland the cargo of wine aforesaid; being interrogated whether he intended to sell the said wine in America, he declared on oath that he did not; but proposed to carry the wine to the London market, and report the same here to the custom-house. Being asked whether he did not know,

er had been... subject to a dut... consequently... the continen... know, nor h... be paid on t... exported in... to the count... goods were t... ion, Kejo... be landed, l... being put, w... to land his... Captain Hen... junior, to... aged and... that the go... CU... Know Cath... Ship Camde... Ship Aston... Ship Prince... Ship Active... Brig Swan... schooner... schooner... schooner... Shop Little... SIX very... of the h... as fine as an... ment. It is... well known... hannels, and... are aged... two's year... by a gentle... judge of hor... is now offer... cy paid for... imputed to... sed to be m... badger w... two hundre... he would c... For tw... A Vessel... died... for dist... hear of a tr... A Vessel... with h... at one con... apply to M... or James B... Just impor... Geo... A QUAN... of by... N B. Th... bacco, and... To be sold... 16th day... Frederick... A TRA... A Hope... situated nea... county, M... or tobacco... and a good... purchase, n... scriber on... sufficient ri... STRAY... about 1... 24 hands... trots and r... shod all ro... saddle mar... top of his... notice of h... receive 20... home; but... he be conv... reward, by... TAKEN... county... head, bran... tween 23... owner may... and plying... STOLEN... Sving in... and 7 ban... the near b... thiff, to p... 3 pounds... To be so... A QU... A bear... logay fr... turnei's w...