

waiting to secure the public tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"It gives me much concern, that the unhappy-dis- tur- bance of my colonies have obliged me to pro- ceed to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot suf- ficiently thank you for the exertions and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

"My lords, and gentlemen,

"I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same disinterestedness of their true interests, which have in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home and respected abroad."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command said;

"My lords, and gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 27th day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to the 27th day of July next."

CAMBRIDGE, June 29.

Since the battle of the 17th inst. a considerable body of the army have been employed in fortifying Prospect-Hill, Winter-Hill, and other eminences near Charlestown. The former, which is a very fine situation and in a full view of the enemy on Bunker-Hill, is said to be now almost impregnable. The lines on Winter-Hill are carrying on with great vigour, and it is proposed, we are informed, to extend them to those on Prospect-Hill. Similar works are carrying on at Roxbury: breast-works, within half a mile of the enemy's lines, have been thrown up across the main street in that town. On a very high hill a little distant from the meeting-house, is erecting a strong fortification within cannon shot of Boston. The above works have been constructed to prevent any excursions the enemy might attempt to make into the country, previous to their approach here that may be made for rescuing that unfortunate capital out of the hands of its present unjust, tyrannical invaders.

One of our Indians, a few evenings ago, killed two of the enemy's centries and wounded a third.

Last Monday night died of the wounds he received in the battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant colonel Thomas Gardener, of this place.

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loss of the enemy, including those who died of their wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charlestown the 17th of June, taken from an orderly sergeant in Boston.

Commission officers, 92. Sergeants, 102. Corporals, 102. Rank and file, 441. Total of killed, 1047. Wounded 445. Total of killed and wounded, 1492.

WATERTOWN, June 26.

By many persons of undoubted veracity, who were in Boston during the late battle at Charlestown, and were soon after in the field of action, we learn, that the enemy sustained a greater loss than was at first apprehended. The ministerial troops, about 5000 in number, were commanded by lord Howe, and by the most favourable accounts 1000 of them, amongst whom were 84 officers were killed and wounded; but their loss is generally believed to be much greater. The work-house, aims-house, and manufactory house, and a number of private houses were improved for the wounded regulars, who were removing the whole of the night, and sabbath-day succeeding the battle. Major Pitcairn, and many other officers whom they highly esteemed, are dead. The Welch fuzileers were nearly all cut off, and one captain only remains alive of that regiment. The enemy retreated twice before they carried the entrenchments, which were the works of a night, and at best but imperfect. About 700 Americans fought the battle, the residue of the army from Cambridge not having recovered Bunker's-Hill timely enough to reinforce our brave men. The loss on our side is not yet ascertained, but at the most is supposed to be from 150 to 200 killed and wounded. Major-general WARREN, late president of the provincial congress, was amongst the slain, and was buried by his friends at Charlestown: Col. Parker, of Chelmsford, and twenty-seven privates from different towns, are prisoners in Boston goal. The officers of the regulars acknowledge that they have dearly purchased the hill, and say that the rebels fought more like devils than men.

Since our last there have been about sixteen or twenty of the regulars killed at Charlestown guard, and we have lost two men.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The Mercury packet, captain Dillon, sailed last Sunday with the mail for Falmouth: in the above vessel went passengers major general Haldimand, major Hutcheson, capt. Brehm, William Stark, Esq; of London, merchant, and Mr. Edward Smith, with his family.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Monday, July 3, 1773.

"The greatest civility and attention was paid to the generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within 20 miles of the camp, they received an express, that the Parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning about six o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than two hours, without intermission, though with little or no loss on the side of the provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday about two o'clock, at the time of high water; this we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began at half past twelve, and continued till late at night. The generals have spent this whole day, in reviewing the

be 15,000 strong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected; the regulars have been sounding the shure this afternoon, and we are in some expectation of a visit at the next high water. Our men are all in good spirits, and with they may come out; the bell account we can get of the late engagement is, that the regulars lost more than 800 in the field, and 700 wounded.

"Among the slain are colonel Williams, major Pitcairn, and Major Sheriff, it remains a matter of doubt whether or not general Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that general Howe commanded the first division of 1700, and general Burgoyne the second of 1700, and since the battle he has not been seen in Boston, 'tis given out that he is gone to England; the provincials had not more than 700 in the action: The Welch fuzileers, the best regiment in the English army, carried from the field no more than seven- teen privates and one captain; it is also certain Gage lost 84 officers.

"Tuesday morning, 6 o'clock. Four horses of Preston's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the regulars calling in all their out centries, as they expected a general attack from the provincials, which, we suppose, was owing to our viewing all their lines yett rday evening; we went so near as to make them apprehensive we were reconnoitring in order to find some place fit to begin an attack. The loss of the provincials, as by the return made to general Washington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 7 missing."

THE TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, by their DELEGATES in CONGRESS, to the INHABITANTS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, countrymen, and Brethren,

BY these, and by every other appellation, that may designate the ties, which bind us to each other, we entreat your serious attention to this our second attempt to prevent their dissolution. Remembrance of former friendships; pride in the glorious achievements of our common ancestors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preserved our mutual connection; but when that friendship is violated by the grossest injuries;--when the pride of ancestry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwise allied than as tyrants and slaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour, or your freedom--can we hesitate about the choice; let the spirit of Britons determine.

In a former address, we asserted our rights, and stated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs, would have roused that honest indignation, which has slept too long for your honour, or the welfare of the empire. But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleasing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the ministry has been constantly exercised, in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

After the most valuable right of legislation was infringed, when the powers, assumed by your parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the safety of our persons, and the preservation of our liberties; after being in many instances divested of those laws, which were transmitted to us by our common ancestors, and subjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auspices of Roman tyrants; after annulling those charters which encouraged our predecessors to brave death and danger in every shape, on unknown seas, in deserts unexplored, amidst barbarous and inhospitable nations! when, without the form of trial, without a public accusation whole colonies were condemned!--their trade destroyed; their inhabitants impoverished; when soldiers were encouraged to enbrue their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity; when new modes of trial were instituted for the ruin of the accused, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; when a despotic government was established in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries; but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late measures of the British ministry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of these colonies to slavery and ruin.

To confirm this assertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America, since our last address;--let us combat the calumnies of our enemies; and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our destruction. Many of your fellow-subjects, whose situation deprived them of other support, drew their maintenance from the sea; but the deprivation of our liberty being insufficient to satisfy the resentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were superadded, and a British parliament, who, in better times were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without distinction of age or sex, robbed thousands of the food which they were accustomed to draw from that inexhaustible source, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent creator.

Another act of your legislature shuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but those states, from whom the great law of self-preservation renders it absolutely necessary we should at present withhold our commerce. But this act (whatever may have been its design) we consider rather as injurious to your opulence than our interest.--All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations, is soon exchanged for your superfluities. Our remittances must then cease with our trade; and our refinements with our affluence.--We trust however, that laws which deprive us of every blessing, but a soil that teems with the necessaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them secure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here observe on the cruelty and inconsistency of those, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interposition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawless ravages of a merciless soldiery. But happily we are not without resources; and though the timid and humiliating applications of a British ministry should prevail with foreign nations, yet industry, prompted by necessity, will not leave us without the necessary supplies.

the ear of humanity, leave untold those rigorous acts of oppression, which are daily exercised in the town of Boston, and punishing the perpetrators, you would shortly vindicate the honour of the British name, and re-establish the violated laws of justice.

That once populous, flourishing, and commercial town is now garrisoned by an army sent, not to protect, but to enslave its inhabitants. The civil government is overturned, and a military despotism erected upon its ruins. Without law, without right, powers are assumed unknown to the constitution. Private property is unjustly invaded.--The inhabitants daily subjected to the licentiousness of the soldiery, are forbid to remove in defence of their natural rights, in violation of their most solemn compacts.--Or if after long and wearisome solicitation, a pass is procured, their effects are detained, and even those who are most favoured, have no alternative but poverty or slavery. The distress of many thousand people, wantonly deprived of the necessaries of life, is a subject on which we would not wish to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but observe, that a British fleet (unjustified even by acts of your legislature,) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, seizing our ships, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honour, permit us to be silent while British troops fully your glory, by acts which the most inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unnecessary destruction of Charlestown, a large, ancient, and once populous town, just before deserted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your soldiery.

If you still retain those sentiments of compassion by which Britons have ever been distinguished.--If the humanity which tempered the valour of our common ancestors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miseries of their descendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to the secret principle of the constitution let it be mentioned, let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it necessarily enslaves the remainder of the empire. If such a principle exists, why for ages has it ceased to operate? Why at this time is it called into action; can no reason be assigned for this conduct? Or must it be resolved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary power? And shall the descendants of Britons tamely submit to this.--No Sirs; We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous ancestors, we never can surrender those glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea-coasts; these are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whose bosoms glow with the ardour of liberty.--We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the necessities of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want;--The luxury of being free.

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cause of justice and your country, we might dread the exertion? But will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours and disgrace the victories of their ancestors? Will they forge chains for their posterity? If they descend to this unworthy task, will their swords retain their edge, their arms their accustomed vigour? Britons can never become the instruments of oppression, till they lose the spirit of freedom, by which alone they are in a state.

Our enemies charge us with sedition; In what does it consist? In our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so, shew us a period in your history, in which you have not been equally felicitous.

We are accused of aiming at independence; but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, not by our actions.--Abused, insulted, and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress; we have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; we have applied to your justice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and withheld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection: When you ceased to protect, for what were we to compensate?

What has been the success of our endeavours: The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting either the will or the powers to assist us. Even under these circumstances, what measures have we taken that betray a desire of independence? Have we called in the aid of those foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress and expel them our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid and to acquire additional strength?

Let not your enemies and ours persuade you, that it is this we were influenced by fear or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are still dear to us.--They are the children of our parents, an uninterrupted intercourse of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendship.--When hostilities were commenced, when on a late occasion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their assaults and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.

As we wish not to colour our actions, or disguise our thoughts; we shall in the simple language of truth, avow the measures we have pursued the motives upon which we have acted, and our future designs.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than fresh injuries and votes of your legislature, calculated to justify every severity; when your fleets, and your armies, were prepared to wrest from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hostile attempts of general Gage convinced his designs, we levied armies for our security and defence; when the powers veiled in the name of Canada, gave us reason to apprehend danger from that quarter; and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel, and savage enemy, was to be let loose upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers; we took such measures as prudence dictated, as necessity would justify. We reflected ourselves of a wrong-point and wrong-deroga. Yet give us leave, most solemnly to assure you that we have not yet lost sight of the object we have ever had in view, a reconciliation with you on constitutional principles.