

... 200 yards (and upon a signal from the advanced party of 5 men) two rounds of cannon-shot were fired through the guard-house. Immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of 45 or 50 men, quitted the house, and were then fired on by the mulquetry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines; the 6 men posted near the house set fire to it, and burnt it to the ground; after this they burnt another house nearer the enemy; without losing a man; they took two muskets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody, and shewed evident marks of lots on the part of the regulars; the houses had been a long while made use of by the regulars as an advanced post, and gave them an opportunity of discovering our operations at Roxbury.

Yesterday afternoon some barges were founding the river of Cambridge near its mouth, but were soon obliged to row off by our Indians (50 in number) who are encamped near that place.

The enemy lost a great number of officers and soldiers in the affair of the 17th of June: from several persons who are to be credited, it exceeds 900 killed and mortally wounded, besides a great number disabled from future service.

It is said almost all the officers of the army, as well as sergeants and corporals, were in the engagement, leading and forming the soldiers to mount the hill, this may account for so many officers being killed as 92. Some accounts mention a general destruction of sergeants and corporals. We have frequent interviews with the regular officers in a valley between the two fortified hills, our entrenchments are not more than 100 yards off each other, both sides are still busy in securing themselves. There is scarcely a house in the lower part of Roxbury, that is not much injured by shot and bombs. Our people have lost only one man by them, which is very remarkable, as 100 at least were fired in Roxbury last week.

Extra of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, July 11.

The general's express, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone. I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy. The enemy are situated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston, and the ships in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles-River, about two hundred rods below College, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about sixty rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near an hundred rods; then at Charlestown road on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect-Hill another redoubt and strong fortification; then on Prospect-Hill, is Putnam's post, a very strong fortification; then, between that and Winter-Hill, a redoubt. On Winter-Hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick River, so that we have a compleat line of circumvallation from Charles-River to Mistick River; our main forts on Prospect-Hill; the enemy's main forts on Bunker's-Hill, within cannon-shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect-Hill, called Cobble-Hill, I expect will soon cost us a squabble which shall have it, our people or theirs; nor do I expect it will be many days before the contest begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and can't care how soon they come, the sooner the better. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through; and our people in turn, have intrenched across the other end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-house, so strong, that I believe every man in Boston, and at Bunker's and Breed's hills, must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Burgoyne sent a trumpet yesterday with a letter to general Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference: This letter is sent to the congress, for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in, to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston-Neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines.

Extra of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, July 11.

On Sunday we had a trumpeter out from Boston, with a long letter from general Burgoyne to general Lee, on the American dispute, in answer to one Lee had formerly wrote him, and a note he sent in from hence, it is in the parliamentary strain; but wishes exceedingly an accommodation could be proposed; as he has a great affection for America, &c. and concludes with requesting an interview. It was proposed to the general officers and to the provincial congress, but they inclined against it, as it has given rise to suspicions and jealousies among the men, who are ignorant, that a politeness of this kind one hour, is quite consistent with cutting throats the next.

We have just heard that our men have surprized and burnt the only remaining advanced post on the Neck, where the enemy could have a guard-house; and also that five large ships, seemingly full of men, have sailed out of Boston this morning, but for what purpose we cannot learn.

Agreeable to the directions of the honourable continental congress, yesterday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, by the several denominations of christians in this city, with a solemnity that did honour to the institution.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina we are informed, that the colony of Georgia have appointed delegates to the continental congress now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive. The same accounts inform, that the people of Carolina have taken into their possession about 130 barrels of gun-powder imported in the ship Capt. Maitland, from London, on government account.

The Hanover volunteers, now at Williamsburg, in Virginia, hearing that Lord-Lord Dunmore with Capt. Foy, and some officers belonging to the Fowey man of war, were at his Lordship's farm, about 6 miles from

that city, they set off in order to bring the governor peaceably back to the palace, that he might resume his government, and be assured of the protection and support of the inhabitants in administering justice. But upon their road meeting with two carpenters belonging to the men of war, and a negro cutting wood, and on securing the two former, the latter ran and informed his lordship of their coming, who with his companions, immediately got on board a boat. They were not above fifty yards from the shore when the volunteers arrived, but as their intentions were entirely amicable, they did not think it worth while to give themselves any farther trouble. This friendly endeavour, it is apprehended, his lordship will represent as an attempt to murder him.

A Virginia paper of the 7th inst. says "Captains Morgan and Stinson marched from our frontiers, for Bolton, the 19th of June, with 200 rifle men, which were desired by Gen. Washington."

His Excellency Gen. Washington has appointed Joseph Reed, Esq; of this city, his secretary; and the Hon. Major Gen. Ward has appointed Samuel Ofgood, Esq; his aid de camp.

Gunning Bedford, Esq; of this city is appointed by the Hon. continental congress, major master general of the continental army.

Donald Campbell, Esq; is appointed by the hon. continental congress, deputy quarter-master general of the continental army, with the rank of colonel.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) July 12.

On Monday arrived in the road the Mercury man of war, of 24 guns, full of men, but we know not for what purpose.

By a ship from Great Britain gone up some of the rivers, we learn, that they are beating up for recruits in every town in England.

We just now hear of the arrival of the Boston man of war in the road; and that the Magdalen armed schooner had put back in distress; so that we have now four men of war and an armed schooner for our "protection and defence!" In consequence of which, it is said, 2000 men are to be raised and stationed at Williamsburg and York.

A brig lately loaded by Gibson, Donaldson, and Hamilton of Suffolk, with a large quantity of provisions, was lately seized by some of the tenders, and taken to Bolton for the supply of the navy and army.

From Princess Anne, we hear that on the eastern shore of that county lately drifted there several parts of a wreck, quantities of hay, a drummer's uniform, and some other military habits, which make it probable that one of the transports has been lost near that shore.

ANNAPOLIS July 27.

The general assembly of this province is further prorogued to Monday the 4th day of september next.

On Saturday the 1st. inst. departed this life, much lamented, JOHN EDEN Esq; of St. Mary's county, formerly a representative of this province. His deportment through life gained him the affection and esteem of all his acquaintance. He acquired an affluent fortune without buying himself in the affairs of others, and as he lived, so he died, an honest man, leaving a wife and four children to lament their irreparable loss.

Mr. Molleson's name having been mentioned with great freedom some time ago, and again brought into print; we are desired to insert the following letter.

SIR, London, May 3, 1775.

THE high station which you hold, and the distinguished character you bear in your country, must apologize for me; who, trusting to your liberal sentiments, use the freedom of troubling you with this application; it is suggested by a sense of justice, and the certain knowledge, that I am singly possessed of the means to vindicate a friend of yours and mine; I mean Mr. William Molleson, the most eminent trader to your province, who hath been more than once unwarrantably traduced in the American prints. For these twelve months past that gentleman upon the subject of dispute between this kingdom and its colonies, hath not taken a single step without my privacy and advice; if, therefore, his conduct hath in any shape been erroneous, I am bound in justice to transfer the blame from him to myself. He was the first person, to whom I imparted in confidence my anxiety at the consequences, which I early foreboded from such a dispute; it was about the beginning of last May. He asked my opinion of calling a general meeting of the merchants in that season; I answered in the negative, alleging that the resolutions of the congress to be held in September should first be known, and the parliament assembled here; whence the only lights could proceed to regulate a conduct without doors, which might promise success; and for that desirable purpose all attempts should be laid aside, which might imply the least mixture of party: that the subject was too serious and important for any tincture of that kind, and that the interval should be filled up by his communication of intelligence to proper quarters from time to time; and endeavours to lay a foundation for conciliatory measures. His unwearied vigilance and attention to this plan, the weight which his discreet proceedings acquired, led me once to hope for a happier issue, than to my grief and disappointment I have seen.

The same feelings at length produced impatience in him, an earlier meeting of the merchants, than I withheld, was the effect of his zeal. Upon their express invitation, I had the honour to attend them, and rendered all the little assistance in my power. Mr. Molleson was among the foremost in diligence and activity; and I, who had been his original adviser, and partaker in all his proceedings for such a length of time without interruption, must be a competent witness to the sincerity of his ardour, and his unshaken fidelity of conduct.

Sir, this narrative of mine deserves some regard, because I am not known to be under the influence of any party. What I am, whoever pleases to read may judge. I neither court nor fear any sets of men on either side of the Atlantic.

Truth is my pursuit; the prosperity of all my wish; and that each may contribute to that end is my prayer. As this letter contains no secret, be pleased to use it in any shape, as may best conduce to its design: of defeating misrepresentation, and of doing justice. I have the honour to remain,

Your most obedient,  
And most humble servant,  
RICHARD GLOVER.  
To the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, Esq.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HOWEVER disagreeable it is to every one to have their private and confidential letters exposed to public view; yet I am in some measure compelled by the necessity of my situation, to publish the following letter, written by me on the 22d of February last, to my friend and relation col. Christie, at Antigua. I confess the whole of the proceeding respecting this unfortunate affair, has been published very candidly by the committee; yet it is to be observed that only that part of my letter is published where I gave my opinion of politics. My letter therefore has been considered by many as a letter on public affairs only; many representations too have been propagated to our disadvantage.

The most superficial reader must conceive from the date of the letter, that it was written at a time when we had heard nothing of their determinations in England on our public affairs, and this letter was intercepted at a time, when perhaps the affairs of this country did not necessarily require such a breach of trust, and such an invasion of private rights.

The most superficial reader will easily observe, that this is by no means a letter of politics, or on public affairs, but merely on my private business, on the affairs of our family, and those of our relations. In times like these it is almost impossible to avoid mentioning politics amidst the most private concerns, but I submit it to the candid, whether the opinions I have mentioned did not arise naturally and of course from the subject. As to the sentiments themselves I can only say, that though mentioned to an officer, yet it was in confidence to a relation and a friend, without any expectation that they would ever give offence to any, or ever be productive of any public measures whatever.

I have only to regret, that in expressing my opinion of measures which I then could not approve, because I did not then think them promotive of the interest and happiness of this country, I should have used expressions which have give offence. With the humane perhaps, my situation at that time will plead my excuse.

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.  
Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

I Duly received your favours of 13th and 22d Nov. and should probably have wrote you before now, had I not met with the greatest misfortune in the power of fate to inflict on me, in the loss of the wife of my soul on the 1st December last -- that has almost put me out of my power to mind any thing for some time past, and all my fortitude is scarce sufficient to bear me up -- however I must submit -- she had been brought to bed of a girl about 20 days -- the dear little infant died a few days after its mother.

I sometime since remitted £. 22 8 sterl. to be paid your mother for the boy's passage (being £. 20 and interest on it at 6 per cent. since I received the money) and which, on the whole, leaves them about £. 7 cur. in my debt; which I shall soon receive for rent. Charles's expence for cloathing, schooling, &c. when at home, runs high -- but I think he may now pay for himself. Gabriel has been with me three or four months, and so far has behaved to my satisfaction, and I would flatter myself he may easily be broke of the idle indolent habit he had been acquiring -- he applies well to any thing I put him to, and after a while I hope may do.

As your brother's correspondence and mine has been suspended since a letter I wrote him about the boys, soon after receipt of yours, I wrote my sister about John Grzman's mandamus, and to get me the preference of it -- I have thought nothing more about it, and am now quite undetermined -- At present I think of going to Britain, so soon as my affairs will admit of it, and leave my little boy at Stirling, and, if things turn out to my liking, perhaps I may remain, and set myself down either in London or Glasgow. -- When I may get away is wholly uncertain -- I would hope some time next fall. -- We are in such terrible confusion with our politics, there is no depending on any thing, and that, added to other things, makes me wish myself out of the province. -- We are little behind the New-Englanders, murthering, purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. -- We have some violent fanatical spirits among us, who do every thing in their power to run things to the utmost extremity, and they are gone so far, that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our own defence, after being threatened with expulsion, loss of life, &c. for not acceding to what we deem treason and rebellion.

The provost and family are very well -- I believe he has nothing lately from James -- he has made enquiry about negotiating bills on him in Bengal, and finds it may be done at a disadvantage of 50 per cent. but 50 per cent. more, if the bills are protested; on the whole, 50 per cent. in case of protest. -- Whether he will attempt it or not, I know not. -- Our public affairs vex him; and he wishes himself away, but I know not when, or if ever, that will happen. -- A part of your, or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet. -- Do you expect to remain long in the West-Indies? I shall hope to hear from you soon, and am very truly,

Dear Sir, yours,  
JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.  
To Lieut. Col. Gab. Christie, of the 60th regiment, Antigua.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.  
Brig Eunice, Charles Anderson, Surinam.  
Sloop Two Sisters, Joseph Oakman, Antigua.  
Sloop William, Jos. Hutchings, New Providence.

CLEARED.  
Sloop Polly, Philemon Patterson, Bermuda.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, on the 21st this instant, July, a negro man named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, slender made, one of his fore-teeth in his upper jaw beat out some time ago, and another appearing just out of the gum; had on and took with him, one old cotton jacket, one pair of cotton breeches, one pair of white suttan ditto, one crocus shirt, one white ditto, one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall be intitled to 20 shillings more than the law allows, paid by M. B. All makers of ships, and other vessels, forbid taking the above negro off at their peril.

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