

Notwithstanding all the pains taken by the hirelings of government, to blacken the Americans, it does not appear, even from the partial account in the Gazette of the action of the 17th of June, that they were either cruel, unskilful, or cowardly. They fought it out bravely to the last, carried off their dead, nay, buried them, in spite of their enemies utmost efforts. They have killed and disabled above a thousand of the king's troops, who have gained a dear bought victory by their own confession. For what have they done? By the help of their artillery, and the assistance of the men of war, they have been enabled to dislodge the Provincials from a post which, in all probability, they have regained by this time. The enemies of administration cannot wish them a greater misfortune than such another victory.

Yesterday, at the west end of the town, an immediate change of administration was much talked of; but whether the Bedford party is to be only strengthened by the Shelburnites, or an entire new arrangement is to take place, is not said.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated Boston, June 18.

"Yesterday morning the troops were ordered under arms at three o'clock, on a boat being sent from one of the ships of war to acquaint us, that the rebels were raising works, in order to besiege us, and put us between cross fires. Feeble as I was, I arose and dressed myself, and went down to the head quarters to offer my service. There were two reasons, however, which prevented their acceptance; one was my state of health, the other, that the regiment I belonged to was not ordered out. The troops destined for that service were landed on the Charlestown side, between eight and nine o'clock; but on account of the number of rebels, the troops did not begin the attack for a considerable time. In the prodigious confusion this place is now in, all I can tell you is, that the troops behaved with the most unexampled bravery, and that, after an engagement of nearly five hours, we forced the rebels from their posts, redoubts and intrenchments, one by one. This victory has cost us very dear indeed, as we have lost some of the best officers in the service, and a great number of private men. Nor do I see that we enjoy one solid benefit in return, or are likely to reap from it any one advantage whatever. We have indeed learned one melancholy truth, which is, that the Americans, if they were equally well commanded, are full as good soldiers as ours; and as it is, are very little inferior to us even in discipline and steadiness of countenance."

It is said general Gage, in his letter to lord Gage, commends the bravery and intrepidity of the Americans in very high terms; and that general Howe, in his letter to lord Howe, does the same.

An officer who was in the late action at Charlestown, in his letter to a friend, speaks in very high terms both of the valour and discipline of the Provincials, particularly their officers. He says, that he was witness of the bloody battles in Germany last war, but never saw any to equal that on the 17th ult.

The public are hereby apprised, from authority of the most unquestionable nature, that the surrender of Canada to the French is now in agitation. This important province, acquired by such an immense expenditure of blood and treasure, is now to be restored to France, to fulfil a supposed, a secret article in the last dishonourable peace.

Immediately on the arrival of the Cerberus from Boston a very private conference was held between the lords Bute, North, and Gower, at Cane-wood, when their lordships greatly disagreed on their old topic of American courage. High words ensued, and they separated in the utmost confusion. (The Lora increase it.)

July 28. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were shipped last week at the Tower for Quebec, in order to arm the Roman Catholics of that province.

Wednesday orders were sent to Hanover for four regiments of Hanoverians to hold themselves in immediate readiness to embark for America, and yesterday several transports sailed from the river to take the above troops on board.

Recruiting parties are now beating up for recruits in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, &c. &c. to augment the marching regiments now in England, which are to be raised to their full complement of 1000 men each.

Major Pitcairne, of the marines, who was killed in the late action in America, has left seven children. Four balls were lodged in his body, and he was taken off the field upon his son's shoulders.

July 29 Not one of the men belonging to the Cerberus, so lately arrived, are suffered to go ashore, or hold any conversation with boats or vessels who come along side them; so careful is government to keep the real transactions in America a profound secret.

The friends of the ministry pretend to be in high spirits on account of gen. Howe's victory, as they call it, but lord Dartmouth begs leave to differ from them in opinion.

This morning advice was received that the Julius Caesar, Brush, from Quebec, with dispatches, was safe arrived at Dover, and has brought over several families, who were under apprehensions that they should not long live peaceably in those parts.

By several letters in town from Boston, which were brought by the Cerberus man of war, but did not come to hand till yesterday, we learn, that it was impossible for one quarter of the officers, &c. who were wounded in the engagement of the 17th last, to survive.

Within these few days several large pieces of cannon have been placed on Tower-wharf, which it is imagined are to be shipped off for America by some of the first ships that sail.

The Nancy, Buchanan, from Maryland, with dispatches for London; and the Love, Passmore, from Lisbon, are both safe arrived in the Downs.

We are assured that the two grand advisers, with their whole train of dependents, sustained by the Bloomfield gang, are determined to play deep, to stake all upon one throw; Neck or nothing is the word. The lords North and Dartmouth are only to remain till proper persons are pitched upon to succeed them.

It is supposed that this kingdom will find it necessary to keep always in its pay ten thousand foreigners in America, to retain that country in due subordination. Their principal station will be at New-York; from which city to the extremities of the colonies on both sides, there will be extended a line of communication, interspersed with forts and strong posts. The Ameri-

cans must pay the extraordinary expence which their own refractoriness is likely to entail on this nation.

It is said that the regiments now in New-England will be increased to the full complement of one thousand each; so that, together with the foreigners now taken into the service, we shall have 30,000 effective men, before the middle of October, in America.

July 31. A private letter from Boston says, "No words can describe the dreadful scene of misery of that unhappy town. The shrieks of the women, the cries of the children, the dying groans of the wounded, and the want of provisions, would extort a tear from even the eye of Nero."

It is whispered, that if any Hanoverian regiments are ordered to America, the king of Prussia will certainly march an army of Prussians into Hanover.

Yesterday in the afternoon three messengers were sent from lord Rochford's office with dispatches received from different courts; two of them were carried to his Majesty at Kew, and the other to lord North at Bushy Park.

August 1. It is said that gen. Howe will be appointed to the command of Boston, in the room of gen. Gage.

The government contractors have received orders to furnish winter camp cloathing and utensils for 20,000 men, which are to be shipped off immediately for Boston.

Yesterday morning an entry was made at the custom-house for shipping on board the John and William, Jackson, for Boston, 2000 coffins, with furniture complete.

This morning a fresh draught of men was made on the parade from the 3d regiment of foot, to embark immediately to reinforce gen. Gage's army in America.

Yesterday orders were given at the cabinet council for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boston.

Last night an express was sent off to Ireland, with orders for two regiments to be in readiness against the transports arrive there, who are to carry them over to Boston.

Yesterday several more ships were taken up in the transport service, to carry provisions, &c. to the troops at Boston.

This morning four ships that are taken up in the transport service came out of dock, and are ordered to drop down to Deptford, to take on board there stores, &c. in order to proceed to Boston.

August 2. A squadron of men of war, with transports, are ordered to be fitted out immediately, on board of which eight regiments are to be embarked, with a proportionate train of artillery.

Letters from Quebec, by the Elliot, capt. Squires, arrived at Millford, give an account, that all is in confusion there; that the governor is greatly disappointed in his intention of raising a body of militia to go to the assistance of general Gage; for they declared they were willing to defend their own territories, but would never be aiding and assisting government to carry into execution their oppressive and arbitrary laws against America.

Monday orders were given for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boston.

The regiments from Ireland ordered to America are, the 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, and 55th, with four companies of artillery from Woolwich; and 150 matrosses have received orders to be in readiness.

Orders are given for 400 horses to be sent over, with their provender, to Boston, for the use of the king's troops, and to sail with all expedition.

On Monday an order was sent to the Navy-office to get ready immediately to put to sea ten sail of the line; their destination is unknown, but supposed for the American service.

Monday four houses of rendezvous were opened at Rotherhithe for the purpose of enlisting seamen to man the ships now fitting out for America.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 30.

"Capt. Simmons has taken the command of the Cerberus frigate in the room of capt. Chadds, and yesterday 1st lieut. Hart and 2d lieut. Bishop, a sergeant, corporal, drum, and 35 private men of the marines, embarked on board the same ship, in lieu of a like number left at Boston by capt. Chadds; and this morning an express arrived from the Admiralty, with orders to take two more marine officers on board, to do duty at Boston, one of which, whose turn it is for sea duty, is said not to exceed 12 years of age, and notwithstanding all the solicitations of his friends, is obliged to go; and as the frigate is only to be caulked, she is expected to return with dispatches for gen. Gage in a very few days."

This morning a commission passed the great seal of England, constituting and appointing gen. Gage to be captain-general and general governor over all North America.

We are assured it is under consideration to form a parliament, or general council, for all the provinces in America, something similar to that of Ireland, the governors and some particular officers to form an upper house.

August 4. Yesterday the lady of earl Dunmore, lately arrived from Virginia, and the lady of gov. Johnon, from Minorca, were severally presented to the queen.

Eight men of war, from 40 to 50 guns each, are ordered for the American station, the other ships now there being ordered home as too large for the service.

August 5. General Amherst will certainly set out in a few days for Boston.

We hear that the men of war, now getting ready for America, when finished and manned, are to sail with five transports to Ireland, which it is expected will be in three weeks at farthest, and there to take on board 900 men; which reinforcement, with those from England (wind and weather permitting) will join gen. Gage in October next; and that several sergeants in the guards are to be promoted and sent to America as subaltern officers to that body of men, which is to be new raised.

On Saturday afternoon several thousand weight of gunpowder, soldiers accoutrements, bedding, and stands of arms, were shipped at the Tower for North America.

Orders are given for the cruizers on the North American station, to seize all vessels of whatever nation or power, which are found within a certain distance of the ports there, which are now shut up.

Yesterday lord Frederick Cavendish took leave of his Majesty at St. James's, being to join his regiment in Ireland, which is ordered to embark for America. At

the same time lord Maffiam took leave of his Majesty on the same occasion.

The 27th ult. fifty silk weavers enlisted at Dublin, as volunteers, with the party of marines recruiting in that city.

Fourteen thousand suits of green regimentals are ordered to be made up with expedition, and sent for the use of the regulars at Boston. All are to be faced with red, and the difference only will be in trimming the button-holes with various colours. Officers and private men will be alike.

Yesterday morning the four companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for America, and the same number of men are to be forthwith raised.

Orders are sent to Cork and Kinsale, to provide quarters immediately for eight regiments of foot, which are to be quartered there for the greater convenience of embarkation.

Orders are sent to Dock, near Plymouth, for the regiment lying in barracks at that place, to be in readiness to embark for America on the shortest notice.

Col. Pigot is said to be coming home. And it is also said that admiral Graves is coming home, and that commodore Shulldham, who is going to America with more ships, is to have the command on that station.

August 7. The parliament, we are assured from unquestionable authority, will assemble much earlier than was at first imagined; some say about Michaelmas, but it is believed at all events by the second week in October. And the principal motives assigned for this unprecedented and unexpected early meeting are the following: To grant money for the purpose of raising and paying new levies. To authorize his Majesty, in case of necessity, to take 16,000 Hanoverians into pay. To grant Money throughout England. And, in case the Americans should shew a disposition to return to their duty, to consult parliament on the conditions proper to be granted them.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, will certainly be recalled, and succeeded by a military governor.

Lord North was with his Majesty at Kew last Saturday night till twelve o'clock, and then was escorted home by a party of light horse.

Governor Tryon, at New York, is to be made a general, and to join governor Carleton in the march to attack the provincials in the back settlements.

Whitehall, July 18. Lieut. gen. Gage, in his letters to the earl of Dartmouth, dated June 12, gives an account, that the town of Boston continued to be surrounded by a large body of rebel provincials, and that all communication with the country was cut off; that the rebels had been burning houses, and driving sheep off an island that has easy communication with the main land, which drew on a skirmish with some marines, who drove the rebels away; but that an armed schooner, that had been sent between the island and main land, having got on shore at high water, there was no possibility of saving her, for, as the tide fell, she was left quite dry, and burned by the rebels. Two men were killed and a few wounded.

Bristol, August 3. The quantity of wheat in this city is immense, almost every warehouse, malthouse, and granary, being filled with it; and so scarce is warehouse room, that we are assured one person last week took no less than six of the void houses in Bridge-street for that purpose, and the rest are mostly engaged.

W O R C E S T E R, Sept. 29

Yesterday a waggon load of money, passed through this town, from Philadelphia, for the use of the continental army.

C A M B R I D G E, Sept. 28.

His Excellency General Washington has been pleased to appoint John George Frazer, Esq; of Virginia, assistant quarter-master general in the continental army, for the district of Prospect and Winter-hills.

B O S T O N, Aug. 30.

Several ships and vessels having lately arrived, from all parts, with cattle, sheep, forage, turtle, &c. his excellency ordered 50 bullocks and 100 sheep to be sold by public auction, on Monday last, on the Long Wharf.

It is said there are accounts from divers parts that a number of vessels, with live stock and other provisions, were preparing to proceed to Boston market. A large fleet from Cork is likewise expected.

The quarter-master general has now established such large magazines of all kinds of grain and forage that the cavalry and infantry (were they treble the number, which they speedily will be) need be under no apprehensions of scarcity.

We are informed, that "there are authentic letters from Montreal, which mention that 1000 Indians are actually there with col. Johnson, and have offered their service to general Carleton, and insist on being immediately employed against the rebels."

Colonel Gorham, lately arrived from England; has almost completed his battalion here, which is called The royal fencible Americans.

Last week governor Wentworth arrived at the side of Shoals (a few leagues off the mouth of Piscataqua river) from Boston, for the purpose of sending a boat to Portsmouth with a proclamation, proroguing the general assembly to the 15th of April next. Having performed this important business, and taken several peeps up Piscataqua river, he returned safe to Boston.

One or two men of war arrived at Boston the beginning of this week, it is said, from England.

The following curious paragraphs were taken from Mr. Draper's last Boston paper.

Sept. 21. Tuesday a snow arrived from Corke, laden with claret, Pork, and butter; she brings advice of great armaments sitting out in England, which may be expected here in the course of next month; and that a certain popular magistrate had been sent to the tower, from whence (tis imagined) he will be drawn on a sledge to Tyburn, there to meet the reward due to treason and rebellion.

A brigade of Irish Roman Catholics is forming in Munster and Connaught, in order to be sent to Boston, to act against the rebels.

We hear a certain person of weight among the rebels hath offered to return to his allegiance on condition of being pardoned and provided for, what encouragement he has received, remains a secret.

The following... under his... Giacob... the army... To... THE un... lon'es... such a... The colon... and the p... ped to t... vents, H... fors... The... vages, and... much splen... nished with... approved... continent... mits of a... shame and... of Americ... berty and... firmness ar... very dang... Above a... ceived with... selves, they... were not c... of liberty... ing the... the eyes o... hoped to b... deceived;... and basen... our joy, th... us; that... serve as in... theirs. C... indissolub... We have... perty, out... to preserv... to that da... ants of A... enjoyment... Incited... vice of m... merican o... under the... der, but t... action th... and whi... through t... sign, and... which wo... men and... your cou... mand--... he will co... patrons... dations o... thankfull... you there... with suc... myself n... ample co... --Let no... America... merican... descent, ... such as t... may creat... selves und... all the fo... prevail.