

Arves your attention, I would gladly contribute to remove the difficulty you must labour under, by not being able to place any confidence in the testimony of a stranger, must therefore, in that case, beg the favour of your writing a letter, directed to the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq; at Newbury Port, New England, to be communicated to the Committee of Safety for that place, whose joint testimony will doubtless set my character in its true light.—Any use may be made of the above which may tend to promote the public good.

Yours as above, J. PARSONS, Jun.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 28.

By an Express which arrived here on Saturday Evening, we have the following Account of the Battle at Charlestown, on Saturday the 17th of June Instant.

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 two Thousand 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 Provincial 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. Nolton, of Ashford, with 400 of said Forces, immediatly 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. Nolton gave Orders to the Men not to fire until the Enemy were got within fifteen Rods, and then not till the Word was given. At the Word's being given the Enemy fell surprisngly; 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 right Wing 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 Nolton, 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 General 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 entrenching 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; 140 are wounded. Of the Connecticut Troops, 16 were killed.—No Officer among them was either killed or wounded, excepting Lieutenant Grosvenor, who was wounded in the Hand. A Colonel, or Lieutenant-Colonel of the New-Hampshire Forces, is among the Dead.

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.

On Friday Morning the Generals WASHINGTON and LEE set off from this City to take the Command of the American Army at Massachusetts-Bay. They were accompanied from Town by the Troop of light Horse, and by all the Officers of the City Militia on Horseback, who attended them about five Miles, when they returned, but the former continued with them.

Major THOMAS MIEFLIN is appointed Aid de Camp to General Washington, and accompanies the General to the Camp near Boston. The active and successful Part which this Gentleman has taken in the civil and military Affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania, had endeared him so much to his fellow Citizens, that few Men have ever left us more universally beloved or regretted.

And Yesterday Morning Brigadier General SULLIVAN, one of the Delegates from the Colony of New-Hampshire, set off from hence to join the American Army near Boston. He was accompanied a few Miles from Town by a Detachment of the light Infantry of the third Battallion, and by many Officers and Gentlemen belonging to the Militia of the City.

Yesterday an Express arrived here from the Camp near Boston, by whom we have the following Intelligence.

Col. B. LINCOLN, Hingham, Monday.

Yesterday I came out of Boston at 2 o'Clock P. M. I heard the Officers and Soldiers say, that they were sure they had a Thousand or more Men killed and wounded, they were carrying the wounded from 4 o'Clock on Saturday until I came away.—General Howe commanded the Troops; they buried their Dead at Charlestown, among whom was Major Pitcairn, a great many other Officers are dead. There were 5000 Soldiers went out of Boston. The Soldiers and Officers exult very much upon taking our Lines.

Copy.

JOB BRADFORD.

June 20, 1775. The Dead and Missing on our Part are about 60 or 70. The above Account of Captain Bradford's is confirmed by two other Channels, and agree.

Watertown, June 20.

We have just received an Account by a Man, who is said to have swam out of Boston, that we killed and wounded 1000 of the Ministerial Troops, among the first of which is a General, Majors Sheriff and Pitcairn, and 60 other Officers; 70 Officers wounded. The Whole of the Troops landed at Charlestown were 5000.

In this Action fell our worthy and much lamented Friend Dr. Warren, with as much Glory as a Wolfe, after performing many Feats of Bravery, and exhibiting a Coolness and Conduct, which did Honour to the Judgment of his Country in appointing him, a few Days before, one of our Majors General.

Extract of a Letter from Wethersfield, June 22.

"Before this you must know (I conclude) that there has been a Battle, in which fell the honourable, noble Dr. Warren. For Fear you may not have the Particulars, I will endeavour in Part to relate to you how the Affair was, according to the best Accounts I can gather by Letters from the Camp. Last Friday Afternoon Orders were issued for about 2800 of the Provincial Troops, and 200 of the Connecticut, to parade themselves at six o'Clock, with one Day's Provision, equipped with Packs, Blankets, &c. Their Orders were given at nine o'Clock, and they marched with their Teams, trenching Tools, &c. on Bunker's-Hill, to heave up an Entrenchment, which you are sensible is near the Water, Ships, &c. They worked most surprisngly that Night, and were discovered at Sunrise by a Sailor from the Mast-Head. The British Army began a heavy Fire from Cop's-Hill, near Cutler's Church, in Boston, and from all the Ships which could be brought to play, which continued till near Night.

"About 1 o'Clock, A. M. the Americans at Cambridge heard that the Regulars were landing from their floating Batteries, the Alarm was sounded, and they were ordered down to the Breast Work at Charlestown; and Capt. Chester writes me, that before it was possible for him to get there, the Battle had begun in earnest, and Cannon and Musket Balls were plenty about their Ears. Chester and my Brother were both in the Engagement. They reinforced our Men that had left the Breast Work in fine Order, tho' they passed thro' the cannonading of the Ships, Bombs, Chain-Shot, Ring-Shot, &c. but then their superior Number of Artillery and Men, for they were three to two, forced our Men to retreat, after a warm Engagement of an Hour and a Half. Thank Heaven, but few of our Men fell, considering the Advantages they had over us, our Men being much fatigued with working at the Entrenchments, and I believe not in the best Preparation to meet an Enemy. The British Troops, to their eternal Disgrace, Shame and Barbarity, set Charlestown on Fire with Torches.

"My Brother says we were obliged to retreat to Prospekt-Hill (alias Winter-Hill) where we made a Stand, and declared we would all die before we would retreat any further; but the British Troops did not think fit to come out from under the Protection of their Shipping. The Loss of Americans is supposed to be, of wounded, missing and slain, about 120. A large, genteel, well dressed Gentleman, who first mounted our Breast Work, was over-set by one of our impudent Americans, who took for good Aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the Entrenchment just as he cried, *The Day is our own.*

"We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave, and great General Washington, and shall receive him with open Arms."

We are requested to publish the following.

MY LORD,

I BEG the Favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar Embarrallment 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 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 the 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 Clear-sightedness, to sacrifice his Life and Fortune in Support of in the Safety, Honour, and Liberty 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 Discretion 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 intreat, that as I wave what the Custom of the Service would intitle 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, 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 blameable to quit any Course of 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.

NEW BERN, JULY 14. DOBBS County.

Committee Chamber, July 5, 1775.

MR. GEORGE MILLER informed the Committee that divers injurious and scandalous Reports have, and still do prevail in this and the neighbouring Counties, tending to represent him as a Person inimical to American Liberty; and that regardless of the several Rules and Regulations adopted by the Provincial Convention and County Committees, as well as by the solemn Resolves of the Congress, had actually published, and caused to be handed about, for the Purpose of being signed by the Freemen of this County, certain written Papers, purporting a Disavowal of, and Opposition to, all Obedience to any Measures recommended by the Congress. Which Allegations being minutely inquired into by this Committee,

Resolved, That the aforesaid Charge is altogether unjust, ungenerous, and without Foundation; and that from the Conduct of the said George Miller, on all Occasions, it appears to this Committee he has approved himself a Friend to American Liberty.

Resolved, That Mr. James Davis be requested to publish the aforesaid Resolve in the *Newbern Gazette*.
By Order, J. GLASGOW, Chairman.

On Monday last, the Court of Oyer and Terminer sat here, but there being no Venire returned from Pitt County, the Justices there not qualifying last Court on Account of some new Additions to their Commission of the Peace, his Honour the Chief Justice did little or no Business, and the Prisoners were remanded till next Term.

We hear from Salisbury, that this Province is at last delivered from that Pest of Society Joseph Pettaway, one of the Persons that robbed Mr. Foy, and who has committed, with one Jacob Odam, a Man now in this Gaol, and others, the most daring Robberies that perhaps have been perpetrated in America. This Man made his Exit at the Gallows in Salisbury, on the 30th of June last, pursuant to his Sentence, for a Robbery committed at the House of Mr. Bell of Guilford County; and from Hillsborough we are informed that 7 have been lately hanged there, for various Crimes.

On Wednesday last arrived here the Brig. John and William, Capt. Smith, in 8 Weeks from London. He brings no Papers, but says there are great Appearances of War in England, Seamens Wages are raised, and almost the Ships of the whole Navy are in Commission. That there have been

Mr Thomas

Mr Howells

West India Dock

Commercial Road