

and extraordinary Supplies which I have found Myself under the Necessity of asking of my faithful Commons, for the Service of the current Year; and I must at the same Time acknowledge the particular Marks of your Affection to Me, as well in enabling Me to discharge the Debts contracted on Account of My Civil Government, as in making so considerable an Augmentation to the Civil List Revenue during My Life.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I trust in the Divine Providence, that, by a well concerted and vigorous Exertion of the great Force you have put into My Hands, the Operations of this Campaign by Sea and Land will be blessed with such Success as may most effectually tend to the Suppression of the Rebellion in America, and to the Re-establishment of that Constitutional Obedience which all the Subjects of a Free State owe to the Authority of Law.

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 Monday the 21st Day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the 21st Day of July next.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 5, 1777.

PUBLICK Information is hereby given, That there will be no Drawing-Room at St. James's on Sundays, till further Notice.

Whitehall, June 5, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated at New York the 24th of April, received by the Mercury Packet.

THOUGH no material Occurrence has passed since the Departure of the Le Despencer Packet on the 11th Instant; yet, being desirous your Lordship should early receive the Duplicates of my last Dispatches, in case of an Accident happening to the Originals, I send them by the Mercury Packet, with Orders to stop at Rhode Island for Lord Percy, which will cause very little Delay to her Passage.

Lord Cornwallis, ever watchful to take Advantages of the Enemy's Situation, surprized and defeated, on the 13th Instant at Break of Day, a Corps of the Rebels at Bound Brook, killed 30, and took between 80 and 90 Prisoners, including Officers, with 3 Brass Field Pieces. The General Officer commanding there very narrowly escaped being of the Number. The Loss on our Part was only 3 Yagers, and 4 Soldiers of the Light Infantry slightly wounded.

A detached Corps of Troops, consisting of 1800 Rank and File, having embarked in Transports, proceeded from hence Yesterday, with 6 Field Pieces, under the Command of Governor Tryon, who has accepted of the Rank of Major-General of Provincials. The Design is to destroy a large Magazine of Provisions and Military Stores formed by the Enemy at Danbury in Connecticut. Brigadier-General Agnew and Sir William Erskine are upon this Service, the Naval Part of which is under the Conduct of Captain Duncan, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Eagle. It is proposed that the Debarcation should be made at or near Norwalk, which is 20 Miles to the Southward of Danbury; and I hope to have the Honor of reporting to your Lordship the Success of this Expedition in my next Dispatch.

Earl Percy, who arrived in the above Packet from Rhode Island, has communicated to Lord George Germain the following Copy of a Letter to his Lordship from Captain Hutchinson, his Aid de Camp.

On Board the Mercury Packet, Long Island Sound, April 30, 1777.

MY LORD,

HAVING on Monday Evening last, on my Way through the Sound, fallen in with Major-General Tryon's Detachment, which he was then re-embarking at Norwalk Bay, I was induced to go on Board the Senegal to receive the General's Commands, and if possible to learn, for your Lordship's Information, the Success of so important an Expedition. The Fleet being under Way by the Time I got on Board, the General had just Time to desire me to inform your Lordship that he had succeeded beyond his Expectations, having completely destroyed Two Principal Magazines belonging to the Rebels at Danbury and Ridgefield, consisting of Provisions and other Military Stores, such as Rum, Tents, Waggons, Harness, made-up Ammunition, Hospital Medicines, and Cloathing; and that with the Loss of very few Men. That he had met with little Opposition on his Way to Danbury, but on his Return was attacked by Arnold at the Head of a large Body of Rebels from Peek's Kill, who harrassed his March exceedingly almost the whole Way from Ridgefield to near the Water-side; but that he at last made a successful Charge with his Bayonets on their main Body, by which he destroyed a considerable Number, and drove the Rest into the utmost Confusion, which enabled him to resume his March, and to re-embark his Troops, Horses, Artillery and Wounded Men, without further Molestation. That he had not then been able to collect the different Returns, but from the best Accounts he could get, believed his Loss did not exceed 50 Men killed and wounded; that he had no Officers killed, and only a few wounded. He added, that he was much indebted to the Spirit and Bravery of his Troops, and particularly so to Major Stewart, who had distinguished himself in a most conspicuous Manner on the Occasion. This too I had afterwards explained by General Agnew and his Major of Brigade Leslie, who informed me that Stewart, with about Ten or Twelve Men only, rushed forward into the Enemy's Line, and by his Example, animated the Rest of our Troops to make a general Charge, which by that Time was become absolutely necessary from a Want of Ammunition, &c.

The Rebels, it seems, had contrived in the Space of half an Hour, with their usual Industry, to cover themselves with a Kind of Breast Work, on the Ground over which our Troops must pass. Leslie said that there could not be less than 4000 Barrels of Beef and Pork, 3000 Barrels of Flour, and above 50 Puncheons of Rum, destroyed in the Whole, besides the other Articles of Camp Stores and Cloathing above mentioned. That a great Part of these were found in the Churches at Danbury and Ridgefield, some in Houses, and some in the Woods; but that the Whole was discovered, and either staved or burnt, together with the above-mentioned Towns. Major Leslie likewise said, that he thought there was above 300 of the Rebels destroyed, which indeed seemed to be the general Opinion. General Wooster, he said, was certainly mortally wounded; that Arnold escaped very narrowly with the Loss of his Horse, which was killed. Every Body said, he behaved that Day with uncommon Resolution, as to personal Bravery, but did not give him much Credit for his Judgment as a General. I heard that about 170 Prisoners were brought on Board, but do not recollect at what Place, or in what Manner they were taken, being only about ten Minutes on Board, I could not possibly collect so many Particulars as I wished.

General