

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the latest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**
Charlestown, Wednesday, June 21, 1775.

ORDERED, That the Hon. William-Henry Drayton, the Hon. Capt. Barnard Elliot, Col. Charles Pinckney, Col. James Parsons, Col. Isaac Motte, Col. Stephen Bull, Col. William Moultrie, Major Owen Roberts, Capt. Thomas Savage, Capt. John Huger, Miles Brewton, Thomas Ferguson, and Gabriel Capers, Esquires, be a Deputation to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address of this Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid.
The humble ADDRESS and DECLARATION of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

May it please your Excellency,
WE, his Majesty's loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the People of this Colony, in Congress assembled, beg Leave to disclose to your Excellency the true Causes of our Proceedings; not only that upon your Arrival among us, you may receive no unfavourable Impression of our Conduct, but that we may stand justified to the World.

When the ordinary Modes of Application for Redress of Grievances, and the usual Means of Defence against arbitrary Impositions have failed, Mankind generally have had Recourse to those that are extraordinary. Hence the Origin of the Continental Congress, and hence the present Representation of the People in this Colony.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the Grievances of America; they have been so often represented that your Excellency cannot be a Stranger to them. Let it therefore suffice to say, that the Hands of his Majesty's Ministers having long been heavy, now pressed the Colonies to the Earth; that no Love of Innovation, no Desire of altering the Constitution of Government, no Lust of Independence, has had the least Influence upon our Councils: But, alarmed and roused by a long Succession of arbitrary Proceedings by wicked Administrations, impressed with the greatest Apprehensions of intigated Insurrections; and deeply affected by the Commencement of Hostilities by the British Troops against this Continent, solely for the Preservation and in Defence of our Lives, Liberties, and Properties, we have been impelled to associate, and to take up Arms.

We sincerely deplore those slanderous Informations, and wicked Councils; by which his Majesty has been led into Measures which, if persisted in, must inevitably involve America in all the Calamities of civil War, and rend the British Empire. We only desire the secure Enjoyment of our invaluable Rights, and we wish for nothing more ardently than a speedy Reconciliation with our Mother Country, upon constitutional Principles.

Conscious of the Justice of our Cause, and the Integrity of our Views, we readily profess our loyal Attachment to our Sovereign, his Crown and Dignity: And trusting the Event to Providence, we prefer Death to Slavery.

These Things we have thought it our Duty to declare, that your Excellency, and through you, our august Sovereign, our fellow Subjects, and the whole World, may clearly understand, that our taking up Arms is the Result of dire Necessity, and in Compliance with the first Law of Nature.

We entreat and trust that your Excellency will make such a Representation of the State of this Colony and of our true Motives, as to assure his Majesty that, in the Midst of all our complicated Distresses he has no Subjects in his wide Dominions, who more sincerely desire to testify their Loyalty and Affection, or who would be more willing to devote their Lives and Fortunes in his real Service.

By Order of the Provincial Congress, at Charlestown, June 20, 1775.
HENRY LAURENS, President.

The Deputation being returned, the Hon. Mr. Drayton reported, that they having delivered the Address to the Governor, his Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer:
Gentlemen,

I KNOW of no Representatives of the People of this Province, except those constitutionally convened in General Assembly, and am incompetent to judge of the

Disputes which at present unhappily subsist between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

It is impossible, during the short Interval since my Arrival, that I should have acquired such a Knowledge of the State of the Province, as to be at present able to make any Representation thereon to his Majesty, but you may be assured no Representations shall ever be made by me, but what shall be strictly consistent with Truth, and with an earnest Endeavour to promote the real Happiness and Prosperity of the Province.
June 21, 1775. JAM CAMPBELL.
Published by Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**
Charlestown, June 12, 1775.

THE Provincial Congress having received an Intimation, that certain Persons have already bought up, and others are now buying up Indian Corn, with Design to take Advantage of the Times, have

Resolved, That such engrossing is intolerable, and ought not to be suffered in this Time of Scarcity.

Resolved also, That such Persons as may have bought up Indian Corn, ought not to sell it at an advanced Price, and that proper Information ought immediately to be laid before the Congress or General Committee.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolves be forthwith printed and made public.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**
Charlestown, Saturday, June 17, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congress shall expire on the 6th Day of August next: That a new Election be made on Monday the 7th and Tuesday the 8th Days of August, except in Charlestown: And that the new Members then elected do meet in General Congress at Charlestown on the first Day of December next, or sooner, if the General Committee shall think it expedient to summon them.

Resolved, That each Parish or District shall, at the Time of choosing Deputies to attend the Provincial Congress, likewise choose a convenient Number to form Committees in the said Parishes and Districts respectively, in order to enforce the different Resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**
Charlestown, Saturday, June 17, 1775.

RESOLVED, That THURSDAY the 27th Day of JULY next, be observed in this Colony as a Day of FASTING and PRAYER, to humble ourselves before Almighty God, and implore his Favour to this oppressed Country, and Success upon all our Endeavours for the Security of the Liberties of the American Colonies: And that the Clergy be desired to preach suitable Sermons, and use suitable Prayers upon the Occasion. And, that the Committees of the different Districts, do take Care and give due Notice of this Resolve.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**
Charlestown, Wednesday, June 21, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the Election of the Thirty Deputies to represent the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charlestown, in the next Provincial Congress, be at Charlestown on Monday the 28th and Tuesday the 29th of August, in St. Michael's Church, and conducted by the Church Wardens of both Parishes.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**
Charlestown, Wednesday, June 21, 1775.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of Poole, a Sea-Port in the English Channel, lost to all Sense of Honour, Humanity and Gratitude, have, by their late Petition to Parliament, manifested themselves not only inimical to America, but desirous to add to the heavy Oppressions under which the unfortunate and virtuous Inhabitants of the four New-England Governments labour, in Consequence of their laudable Conduct in Defence of the Liberties of America and of Mankind: To testify our just Resentment of so base and cruel a Conduct in the Inhabitants of Poole, it is hereby Resolved, That this Colony will not use or employ any Shipping belonging to that Port or owned by any Inhabitant there, or carry on any Transactions, or hold any Communication with that People.

Ordered, That the above Resolutions be forthwith printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.
In **PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**
Charlestown, Thursday, June 22, 1775.

RESOLVED, That all Absentees holding Estates in this Colony, except the Sick, those above Sixty, and those under Twenty-one Years of Age, ought forthwith to return to this Colony.

Resolved, That Persons holding Estates in this Colony, ought to withdraw from its Service, without giving good and sufficient Reasons for so doing to this Congress, or, during its Recess, to the General Committee.

Ordered, That the two foregoing Resolutions, be printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.
In the **COUNCIL OF SAFETY,**
Charlestown, June 23, 1775.

PERSONS willing to supply the two Regiments of Foot in the Service of this Colony with Provisions at three Shillings a Man per Day, are desired to give in their Proposals of Quantities and Quality, sealed up, on or before the 26th Instant, before eleven o'Clock in the Morning, to
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

M A D R I D, M A R C H 28.

AN Officer arrived here Yesterday from Melille, with the News that the King of Morocco had raised the Siege of that Place with Precipitation, and that before he retired he had sent one of his principal Officers to M. Sherlock, the Commandant, to demand a Truce, saying he intended to write to his Catholic Majesty to demand a Peace of him. M. Sherlock sent him Word, that it was not in his Power to grant his Request without an Order from his Court. In Consequence of that Answer the King of Morocco decamped with his whole Army, and has taken, it is said, the Route of Mequinez and Tangier.

It appears evident, that the News of some Preparations that are making in our Ports made him apprehensive of being attacked in his own Dominions; which indeed would be the only Means of securing Peace to us (in Case the King should be willing to grant it to him) and an adequate Satisfaction for the Insult he has been guilty of towards so respectable a Power as Spain.

PARIS, April 11. Orders are given in all the Ports of the Kingdom for no Ships to be freighted for the English Colonies; signifying to those who do it, that it will be at their own Risk.

RATISBON, April 3. The Rebellion in Bohemia is not yet at an End. The last Accounts from thence import, that the Insurgents have plundered (amongst many others) the Estate of the Count de Scafsogsch, and driven away the Count and Countess, after stripping them even to their Shirt and Shift. Amongst those who treated them with such Indignity are said to be some old Servants who lived in the Family twenty Years ago. After pillaging and destroying one Castle belonging to Count Ferdinand Kinsky, they were preparing to act in the same Manner with Regard to another Castle, and threatened even to murder his Children; but a Battalion of Infantry happily arriving in the Interim, the Commandant desired them to retire, and on their Refusal, and having the Audacity to attack the Soldiers with Pitchforks and Staves, he ordered them to be fired upon, when upwards of fifty of the Rebels were killed on the Spot, the others took to their Heels, but were met by another Battalion, who made 400 Prisoners, and pursued the rest to a River where most of them were drowned.

HAGUE, April 18. An Indian man arrived at Batavia, has brought the most melancholy Account of Ravages occasioned by the Vulcano in the Isle of Tarnate, one of the Moluccas, in the Month of October, 1773. The Eruption was accompanied with the most dreadful Thunder and Lightning, and the Quantity of Stones and Lava which poured from the Vulcano was so extraordinary and terrible, that the Mountaineers of that Canton, thinking they should be safer on the Sea, flew with such Confusion and Precipitation to their Canoes, that most of them went to the Bottom with those who had embarked therein. In the Space of 24 Hours eighty Shocks of an Earthquake were felt, two of them so violent, that it seemed as if the whole Island was to be swallowed up.