

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

The following is Burgoyne's pompous proclamation, under which many of the credulous have lost their scalps.

By John Burgoyne, Esq; Lieutenant General of his Majesty's armies in America, Colonel of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons, Governor of fort William, in North Britain, one of the representatives of the Commons of Great Britain, and commanding an army and fleet employed on an expedition from Canada, &c. &c.

THE forces intrusted to my command are designed to act in concert, and upon a common principle with the numerous armies and fleets which already display in every quarter of America, the power, the justice, and, when properly fought, the mercy of the King.

The cause in which the British arms are thus exerted, applies to the most affecting interests of the human heart; and the military servants of the crown, at first called forth for the sole purpose of restoring the rights of the constitution, now combine with love of their country, and duty to their sovereign, the other extensive excitements, which form a due sense of the general privileges of mankind. To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breast of suffering thousands in the provinces, be the melancholly appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the completest system of tyranny that ever God, in his displeasure, suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation.

Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution and torture, unprecedented in the inquisitions of the Romish church, are among the palpable enormities that verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by assemblies and committees, who dare to profess themselves friends to liberty, upon the most quiet subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion, of having adhered in principle to the government under which they were born, and to which, by every tie divine and human, they owe allegiance. To consummate these shocking proceedings, the profanation of religion is added to the most profligate prostitution of common reason; the consciences of men are set at naught; and multitudes are compelled not only to bear arms, but also to swear subjection to an usurpation they abhor.

Animated by these considerations, at the head of troops in the full powers of health, discipline and valour, determined to strike where necessary, and anxious to spare where possible, I by these presents invite and exhort all persons, in all places where the progress of this army may point (and by the blessing of God I will extend it far) to maintain such a conduct as may justify me in protecting their lands, habitations, and families. The intention of this address is to hold forth security, not depredation, to the country. To those whose spirit and principle may induce to partake the glorious task of redeeming their countrymen from dungeons, and re-establishing the blessings of legal government, I offer encouragement and employment; and upon the first intelligence of their association, I will find means to assist their undertakings. The domestic, the industrious, the infirm, and even the timid inhabitants, I am desirous to protect, provided they remain quietly at their houses, that they do not suffer their cattle to be removed, nor their corn or forage to be secreted or destroyed; that they do not break up their bridges or roads, nor by any other acts, directly or indirectly, endeavour to obstruct the operations of the King's troops, or supply or assist those of the enemy.

Every species of provision brought to my camp, will be paid for at an equitable rate, and in solid coin.

In consciousness of christianity, my royal master's clemency, and the honour of soldiership, I have dwelt upon this invitation, and wished for more persuasive terms to give it impression; and let not people be led to disregard it, by considering their distance from the immediate situation of my camp. I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction (and they amount to thousands) to overtake the hardened enemies of Great

Britain and America, I consider them the same, wherever they may lurk.

If notwithstanding these endeavours, and sincere inclinations to effect them, the phrenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and men, in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state against the wilful outcasts. The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field; and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror, that a reluctant, but indispensable prosecution of military duty, must occasion, will bar the way to their return.

Camp near Ticonderoga, July 2, 1777.

J. BURGOYNE.

By order of his Excellency the Lieutenant General.
ROBERT KINGSTON, Sec.

By Lieutenant Colonel John Burgoyne, commanding an army and fleet of Great Britain, against the revolted provinces of America.

To the inhabitants of Castleton, of Hubberton, Rutland, Tinmouth, Pawlett, Wells, Granville, with the neighbouring districts bordering on White Creek, Camden, Cambridge, &c. &c. &c.

YOU are hereby directed to send from your several townships deputations, consisting of ten persons or more from each township, to meet Colonel Skeene at Castleton, on Wednesday July 16th, at ten in the morning, who will have instructions not only to give further encouragement to those who complied with the terms of my late manifesto, but also to communicate conditions upon which the persons and properties of the disobedient may yet be spared.

This fail not to obey, under pain of military execution.

J. BURGOYNE.

By order of his Excellency the Lieutenant General.
ROBERT KINGSTON, Sec.

Head Quarters at Skeensborough House, July 11, 1777.

HARTFORD, August 25.

LAST night General Parsons, with 7 or 800 men, went on Long Island, to bring off a party of the enemy posted at Betalket, which he intended to have taken by surprize; but it seems that, by means of some infernal-tory, they had been apprized of his coming for many days, and were so strongly fortified, as rendered the attempt ineffectual. However, he took a number of blankets, and 12 or 13 horses, belonging to the British troops, and returned the next day in safety. This shews how much we suffer from infernal foes, who get knowledge of our most secret movements, and find means to convey it to the enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

We hear that since the enemy have landed at the Elk, the number of prisoners and deserters from them amount to about 60. Yesterday several were brought to this city.

By the accounts of deserters from the enemy, their situation must be very disagreeable and distressing, as the number of sick is considerable, having increased greatly since they landed, and they are so closely observed by the militia, that they dare not venture out far to procure fresh provisions. That numbers of seamen, as well as soldiers, are determined to desert the first opportunity; the latter in particular are greatly dissatisfied, on account of their bad provisions, for which even best part of their pay is stopped, as they do not receive more than twopence halfpenny a day, and when that happens to be paid them, it is not in their power to purchase any vegetables, which the poor fellows are now more desirous of than ever they were of liquor. And that soon after their landing they lost near 30 horses, having turned them into a corn field, where the creatures eat to such excess, that they expired before the English farriers could discover their disorder, and administer any thing to their relief.

Sept. 2. James Irvine, Esq; of this city (late Colonel of a Pennsylvania battalion in the continental army) is appointed a Brigadier-General of this state.