

a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great-Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:—

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:—

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:—

For depriving us, in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:—

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:—

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument, for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:—

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:—

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power, to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections

amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is marked, by every act, which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their Legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war;—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, Do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right, ought to be free, and independent states;—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection, between them and the state of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attested,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

COLUMBIA, June 28.  
The Court of Equity sat in this town on Monday last, his honor Judge WATTS presiding. The court was in session two days. The business was nearly gone thro', though the court might have continued in session another day, had it not been interrupted by the illness of the presiding judge. No case of importance was tried, nor any business of general interest transacted.

NEWARK, June 12.  
*West India Politics.*—A very unpleasant sensation appears to have prevailed throughout the British West-India Islands, in consequence of a bill having been introduced into the House of Commons to prevent the smuggling of negroes, by causing a registry to be kept of all the slaves in the different islands. The proposition assumed by the bill "to prevent the smuggling of slaves" is not the ground of complaint, as the colonists acknowledge that the abolition of the slave trade is not only a wise, humane and just measure, but actually promotive of their interests—nevertheless they declare their determination never to recognise the right of the mother country to interfere with their internal government; or to tax them without their consent; and they view the bill, as an attempt on the part of the British government to exercise such a right. Conventions of the legislative authorities have generally been held, and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the colonies, have been adopted. Their language and sentiments are bold and spirited evincing a degree of firmness not inferior to what the American people displayed in a similar situation and under similar grievances.

*Letter from South America.*—To the politeness of Captain Harzey, of the British ship *Chatham Castle*, arrived here yesterday from Kingston, (Jama.) the editors of the *Gazette* are indebted for a regular file of the *Jamaica Courant* to the 31st of May inclusive. They furnish some late and important items of intelligence from South America, relative to the operations of the Patriot and Royal armies. Morillo (the bloody monster who sacked Carthage) and Morales, two Spanish Generals, on the 29th of April, attacked the independent army and was defeated! 400 of their soldiers *deserted* during the engagement, and went over to the patriot cause.

Maj. William Rouse is appointed by the President, commissioner for receiving subscriptions to the Bank of the U. States in Charleston.

Niles states in his Register, that the cultivation of the cane has been successfully undertaken upon the banks of the Red River, in Louisiana, where there are vast bodies of public land, suitable for its growth. At Natchitoches, it yields from 2500 to 3000 pounds of sugar per arpent—one acre of cane being equal in value to three acres of cotton, and less expence in cultivation. It is generally believed that sugar will become the grand staple of the Red river country.

"*A Farmer*," on the subject of an election for Sheriff of Lancaster District is received. The principles of this paper are averse to the meddling with electioneering contests.

ERRATA.—In the last number of this *Gazette*, in the communication from South America, owing to the difficulty of reading the hand writing: Several of minor consequence, which the reader will correct of course; and in the last paragraph, line 8, instead of "opinions" read "Africans."

—In the account of the late epidemic communicated last week for confounded read unfounded; 2d. col line 60, for untagious read contagious; 52d. line for they are read they were.

### HYMENIAL.

MARRIED, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, Mr. ANDREW G. M'KENZIE, to Miss DONATY BLOYSK, all of this place.

Also, in London, England on the 2d. of May last, LEOPOLD FREDERICK, SALFIELD, an adventurer, the son of a German Prince, to the very eccentric Miss CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA GUELPH, a descendant also from a German family. Mr. Salfield, who was previously, in the space of six minutes, made a naturalized British subject, was soon after the matrimonial knot was tied, appointed to be a General in the British service.

N. B. 700 additional matrimonial matches were consummated in London on the same day. What a glorious day for Hymen!

### ACADEMY.

A Public examination of the Students of the "Camden Orphan Society Academy," under the direction of the Rev. Mr. REID and Mr. W. K. CLOWNEY, his Assistant, took place on Thursday last. The Gentlemen who attended the examination, have adjudged the pupils to be worthy of distinction in the following manner, viz:

1st. Class—in Latin and Greek Languages, Henry G. Nixon.

2d. Class—Alexander Adamson.

3d. Class—in Mairs Introduction and Virgil, William Trent, William Nixon, D. Evander Reid, Henry Abbott, Edwin Scott and Isaac Smith, in the order in which their names are recorded.

The 4th Class were all absent in consequence of sickness.

5th Class—Stephen Thornton.

In Arithmetic, William M'Cas distinguished himself in correctness, and neatness in keeping his book.

In the English department, the pupils were entitled to distinction in the following manner:

In Reading and English Grammar,

1st. Class—Miss Eliza Murray & Miss Mary Warren.

2d. Miss Theodosia James.

3d. Miss Sarah Warren, Miss Rebecca Ballard and Miss Rebecca Abbott.

4th. John Vaughan & Columbus Nixon.

5th. Moreau Naudin, Saml. Langley, Ben. West and Figures Brazington.

6th. James S. Murray jun.

7th. William F. Lane.

8th. William Adamson.

In Spelling,

1st. Class—Miss Eliza Murray.

2d. do. Moreau Naudin.

The Young Ladies of the Academy exhibited specimens of Writing, with which the Gentlemen who conducted the examination were highly gratified. The neatness and care which they manifested were commendable; and proved that this part of their education was not neglected.

In the evening a number of well chosen Orations were delivered in the Court house, before a large assembly, and handsome specimens of manly eloquence were given by the little boys. This institution is now in a flourishing situation, and if it be properly patronized by the public, promises usefulness.

Camden, July 2, 1816.

### SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the honorable court of Common Pleas, will be sold on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next, before the Court House in Camden, within the legal hours of Sale,

THREE LOTS situate in the Town of Camden, fronting on Broad street, known in the plan of said town by Nos. 147, 148, and 164; one Lot fronting on King-st. adjoining the lot on which the Court House stands, numbered 24, and one half of a lot fronting on York-street, No. 640 Acres land, more or less, situate on the main road to Salisbury, 8 miles from Camden; 311 acres land, more or less, situate on the waters of Granny's quarter Creek; 307 Acres land more less situate on Hanging Rock Creek; 35 acres of land more or less, situate 2 miles from Camden, on the main road to Salisbury.—All of the above sold as the property of William and Samuel Parker, deceased, in order to satisfy the dower claimed by Mrs. Joanna Parker, widow of said William Parker, deceased, and to make a division among the heirs.

Conditions.—Six months credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, and on the balance 12 months, purchasers giving approved security, or a mortgage of the property and payment for Shff. titles.  
F. S. LEE, Shff. K. D.

### Notice.

THE Commissioners of the roads for Kershaw District, inform all persons retailing Spirituous Liquors, without Licences, that unless they immediately comply with the laws concerning them they will be proceeded against.

By order of the Board,

J. W. LANG.

July 1, 1816.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Camden, S. C. on the 1st. day of July, 1816.

A DAMSON, John, Miss Jane Aguire, Samuel Albert, Geo. Ashley, Jordan Ashley—B—James Brient, J. Thomas Brown, Stephen Brown, Mary Brisbane, Thos. Brown, Stephen Boykin, John Butler, Doct. Wm. Ballard, Addison Boykin, Mary Bloyer, Lewis Ballard, J. James Baskin, Hon. Joseph Brevard, John Boykin—C—Dormical Christmon, James Crighton, J. William Cragg, Dr. Benjamin Carter, Patrick Cormic, Jacob Champion, Joseph Clark, James Callahan, Joshua Canale, Joseph Cunningham, Frederick Criminger, Elizabeth Comfort—D—John Davison, Capt. W. Drakeford, James Duples, William Dixon, J. Hiram Dockrey, Wm. E. Dessanssure, Esq. John Dunlap—E—Thomas P. Evans, Robert Ellis, Mrs. Edwards—G—Ann Gur, Thomas Gasky, Dr. David George, John Gooch—H—William Heuston, Joseph Halsey Howell, J. Moses Hart, Rev. Wm. Harris—J—James Jenkins, Andrew Johnston, Alexander Ingran—K—Mrs. Kennedy, Joseph Kirklin—L—Wm. Logan, Sinclair Limbecker, P. J. Lucius, Wm. Love, Mary Lang—M—Mr. S. Mackney, Wm. McGowin, Elias or John Mims, Charles Moore J. John L. Morris, Wm. Moore, John Maras, Thomas Muse, Aaron Martin, John M'Kee, Miss Morrison, John M'Lean, Ancient York Masons—O—Hiz. Olmstead, —P—James Pyland, John S. Perry, Mr. Phinigan, Cypriano Parlasca, Uliases Rogers, Elizabeth Rogers, John Riddle, Derham Revel, George Rives, Thomas Rembert—S—Anthony Senter, Mary Shachelford, James Smith, (care of John Thornton,) Archey Smith, J. Eliza Symonds Susanah Sheffield, Wm. B. Stover, Thomas Salmon, James Stephens, L. Stuart, Mrs. Jane Shell, Wm. Sampson—T—Timothy Times, Burtford Twitty, Patrick Travers, —W—Stephen Williams, Solomon Williams, Wm. Woodrife.

ISAAC SMITH, P. M.

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