

subject of their deliberation, viz. "We have a right to freedom of speech, and of publishing their sentiments, therefore the press ought not to be restrained." The principle I presume to offer a general hint to the public, and hope I do not exceed the line of prudence, or injure the person of any one.

Who indulge the idea, that the conduct of stations are exempt from impartial freedom is not merely the men, but the measures, and to remedy the defects, that constitute the people; and when that right is a constitution falls a sacrifice to tyranny and to appoint men of wisdom and virtue to notoriety, is the characteristic of a just government, and the measures should be supported; for the end cannot be a happy success, where the means to be used in public or private wrongs.

Who enter on a scene of public calamity, feelings and possessions have before been, and great care ought to be taken to govern us, either in a civil or military those whose ways are marked out by justice.

well to examine into the propriety of the ere offered, and if any advantages may be t, we shall shew our wisdom and our spirit determining to pursue them.

ESTOWN (S. Carolina) Aug. 2.

been deemed expedient, that the printing be removed out of town during the publication of this gazette has been necessary for the two last months. As the in this province during that period will be it a distinguished one in the American doubt not but a succinct account of them acceptable to our readers.

of June his excellency the president re- of a fleet of 40 or 50 sail being at anchor to the northward of Sullivan's island, the arrival of Sir Peter Parker's fleet in N. d that it was destined either for Virginia nce, having been received about three put it beyond a doubt that this was his morning the alarm was fired, express- ent, ordering the country militia to town; ons were all visited by his excellency and preparations for the most vi- ordered. In the evening a man of war, a 50 gun ship, beat up to windward and the bar; next day she was joined by a n the day following, June 4, by upwards men of war, transports, tenders, &c. We rned, that the men of war were the Bristol n board of which the commodore had his lebay, capt. Symonds, 28; Syren, capt. 3; Active, capt. Williams, 28; Acteon, 28; Sphinx, capt. Hunt, 30; Ranger sloop r bomb of 6 guns and 2 mortars, one of es, and the other 11; an armed ship, iendship, of 18 guns, with some smaller . The same day capt. Mowat arrived Carolina, with an express from gen. Lee, at the fleet had left North-Carolina, and d be here as speedily as possible, with lental regiments, to our assistance.

after the arrival of the fleet several trans- all armed vessels went to Long-Island, eastward of Sullivan's Island, from which y a small creek called the Breach; where a large body of troops, who encamped wind and tides being favourable for the 3 days, about 36 vessels came over the d at about 3 miles distance from Sul- two of their transports got aground in one got off, but the other went to piece- the Bristol came over, her guns being en out.

a boat, with a flag of truce, from the en- wards the island, but was fired on by an inel. The boat thereupon immediately l would not return, notwithstanding the is sent to receive the flag waved his hand- desired them to come aboard. Next day sent an officer to the fleet, to acquaint entinel's having fired without orders, and dy to receive any thing they had to say. was satisfied with the apology, and bid of the flag's being sent was only to deliver proclamation, which the officer brought

ation is the same with that designed for, inserted in this gazette, No. 1607.]

ral Lee, brigadier-general Howe, colonel Jenifer, Orway Byrd and Lewis Morris, camp to gen. Lee, with some other gen- ed at Haddrell's point in the morning of er having viewed the fortification there, n's and James islands, they came to town. given on the 10th for a number of build- harfs to be pulled down, intrenchments up all around the town, and barricades on the principal streets, every person, with- were employed on those works.

th there blew a violent storm, in which ship and the Friendship, which were at the other side of the bar, were obliged to returned in a few days after: A schooner board some provisions and coal, drifting

a little way from the fleet, was taken by one of our pilot-boats, and brought to town. Her crew took to their boat, on observing the pilot-boat's approach.

His excellency the president, on the 14th, proposed to the militia under arms, an oath of fidelity, which was voluntarily and readily taken by every one present excepting three. The next morning it was proposed to the country militia doing duty in town; and to the artillery companies, when it met with their unanimous assent.

A sloop from the West-Indies for this port, with a cargo of gunpowder, arms, rum, &c. having in the afternoon of the 16th, descried the fleet, attempted to make her escape; but, through the ignorance of her pilot, run aground and bilged. Next day she was discovered by the men of war, and a tender with several boats full of armed men, came to her. The crew, being only 22 men, unable to offer such a force, in the situation the vessel was in, she was soon after boarded, and on fire, and blew up with great explosion.

By some sailors who deserted from the Ranger sloop, lying near Long-Island, we were informed, that the land forces were about 2800 (some say 3300) men; under the command of major-general Clinton, who had under him major-general Cornwallis, and brigadier-general Vaughan.

On the 21st, our advanced party at the N. E. end of Sullivan's island fired several shot at the armed schooner Lady William, an armed sloop, and a pilot-boat, lying in the creek between Long-Island and the main; several of which hulled them. For several mornings and evenings the enemy threw shells, and fired from some field pieces on our advanced post, without any effect.

A large ship hove in sight on the 25th in the morning. She was thought to be the Roebuck, but we have since learnt she was the Experiment, capt. Scott, of 50 guns; next day she came over, having her guns out. On the day following, the 27th, between nine and ten in the forenoon, as soon as the Experiment had her guns all in, the commodore hoisted his topmasts, fired a gun, and got under way. His example was followed by several others of the men of war; but a squall coming on, and the wind shifting from S. E. to the opposite quarter, prevented their coming much nearer at that time. In the afternoon, the commodore again got under way, and came about a mile nearer Sullivan's island.

Next morning, June the 28th, the following was the disposition of the ships of war: the Friendship, at the distance of about a mile and an half from Sullivan's island, covering the Thunder bomb; the Solebay, Sphinx, Bristol, Active, Experiment, Acteon and Syren. About half an hour past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Thunder began throwing shells on Fort Sullivan, and the active, Bristol, Experiment and Solebay came boldly up to the attack, in the order their names are put down. A little before 11 o'clock the garrison fired four or five shot at the Active, while under sail, some of which struck her; these she did not seem to regard till within about 350 yards of the fort, when she dropped anchor and poured in a broadside. Her example was, in a few minutes followed by the other three vessels, when there ensued one of the heaviest and incessant cannonades perhaps ever known. The bomb vessel was at the same time throwing shells, a firing was heard from the advanced post at the N. E. end of the island, and more vessels were seen coming up. Our brave garrison (consisting of the 2d regiment of provincials, a detachment of artillery, and some volunteers) under all these difficulties, which to the far greater part were entirely new, encouraged by the example of their gallant commander col. William Moultrie, and the rest of the officers, behaved with the cool intrepidity of veterans: our cannon were well served, and did dreadful execution. About 12 o'clock the Sphinx, Acteon and Syren got entangled with a shoal, called the Middle Ground. The two first ran foul of each other: the Sphinx got off with the loss of her bowsprit, but the Acteon stuck fast. The Syren also got off. Much about the same time, the bomb vessel ceased firing, after having thrown upwards of 60 shells. We have since learnt, that her beds got damaged, and that it will require much repairing before she is fit for service again. In the afternoon the enemy's fire was increased by that of the Syren and Friendship, which came within 500 yards of the fort.

Till near 7 o'clock was the enemy's fire kept up without intermission. It slackened considerably after that, and they only returned the garrison's fire, but generally twenty fold. At half after 9, the firing on both sides ceased, and at 11, the ships slipped their cables.

About the time the ships came up, an armed schooner and sloop came nearer our advanced post, in order to cover the landing of their troops, and every other preparation for that purpose was made: the soldiers even got into their boats, and a number of shells were thrown into our intrenchments, but did no damage than wounding one soldier. Notwithstanding which they never once attempted to land. At the advanced post were stationed, col. Thompson with his rangers, some companies of militia, and a detachment of artillery. They had one 18 pounder and two field pieces, from which they returned the enemy's fire. They were reinforced in the afternoon with col. Muhlenburg's Virginia battalion.

Next morning all the men of war, except the Acteon, were retired two miles from the island, which they had quietly erected under cloud of night. The garrison fired several shot at the Acteon, which she returned. But soon after her crew set her on fire, and abandoned her, leaving her colours flying, guns loaded, with all her ammunition, provisions and stores on board. They had not long gone before several boats from the island were sent; lieutenant Jacob Milligan, with some others, went on board and brought off her jack, bell, some sails and stores; while the flames were bursting out on all sides, he fired three of her guns at the commodore. In less than half an hour after they quitted her, she blew up.

The Bristol, against which the fire was chiefly directed, is very much damaged. It is said that not less than 70 balls went through her. Her mizenmast was so much burnt, they have since replaced it with another. The mainmast was cut away about fifteen feet below the hounds, and instead of her broad pendant soaring on a lofty mast, it is now hardly to be seen on a jury mainmast, considerably lower than the foremast. The experiment had

her mizen gaff shot away; the other vessels sustained little damage in their rigging. The loss in the fleet, according to the report of the deserters, is about 150 killed and wounded; among the former is capt. Morrison, of the Bristol. Capt. Parker had the hind part of his breeches shot away, which laid his posterior bare; his knee pan was hurt by a splinter. There have been several funerals in the fleet since the engagement, and from the parade of some, it is conjectured they were of officers or rank, some of the deserters say that capt. Scott, of the Experiment, is among the loss of the garrison was as follows:

Artillery. Killed, 1 matross. Wounded, a matross. 2d regiment. Killed, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file. Wounded, lieutenants Gray and Hall, the first-major, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file.

An officer's mullatto waiting was killed.

Total. Killed 11. Wounded 11.

Both the officers were but slightly wounded, and are now well. 5 of the wounded privates are since dead.

The works are very little damaged; but hardly a hut or tree on the island escaped the shot entirely. Many thousands of the enemy's shot have been picked up on the island.

General Lee was at Haddrell's Point at the beginning of the action, and went in a boat, through a thick fire, to the fort, where he staid some time. He says, in the whole course of his military service, he never knew men behave better; and cannot sufficiently praise both officers and soldiers for their coolness and intrepidity. The behaviour of two serjeants deserves to be remembered: In the beginning of the action, the flag-staff was shot away; which being observed by serjeant Jasper, of the grenadiers, he immediately jumped from one of the embrasures upon the beach, took up the flag, and fixed it on a sponge-staff; with it in his hand he mounted the merlon, and, notwithstanding the shot flew as thick as hail around him, he leisurely fixed it. Serjeant M'Donald, of capt. Huger's company, while exerting himself in a very distinguished manner, was cruelly shattered by a cannon ball; in a few minutes he expired, after having uttered these remarkable words: "My friends, I am dying, but don't let the cause of liberty expire with me." His comrades felt for him; the gallant Jasper immediately removed his mangled corpse from their sight, and called aloud, "Let us revenge that brave man's death." The day after the action his excellency the president presented serjeant Jasper's sword, as a mark of esteem for his distinguished valour.

We hear that the fort on Sullivan's Island will be in future called Fort Moultrie, in honour of the gallant officer who commanded there on the memorable 28th of June, 1776.

The men of war dropped down several miles further from the island a few days after. The carpenters in the fleet had sufficient employment in repairing the vessels. Several deserters came from both fleet and army, who all agreed we need not expect another visit at present; that it was talked, that the two large ships would go to English harbour, in Antigua, to get refitted, the transports, with the troops, to proceed to New-York, under convoy of some men of war, to join the grand army, and that two frigates would be left to cruise between North-Carolina and Georgia.

On the 2d of July, gen. Lee sent a flag to the enemy, with a proposal to exchange a prisoner for colonel Ethan Allen, who it was said was in the fleet; a present of some fresh meat and vegetables was sent at the same time; gen. Clinton, being at Long-Island, an answer was not received till two days afterwards, when he informed gen. Lee that col. Allen was not on board; and in return for his present, sent some pieces of beef, &c. Two engineers came in the boat, but they were received at some distance from the fort, they were deprived of an opportunity of seeing what they were probably sent to observe.

A sloop from the West-Indies, with gunpowder, &c. ran aground on the 5th, in coming into Stono-Inlet; she a few days afterwards went to pieces, the cargo having been previously taken out.

A number of the enemy's transports went to Long-Island, about ten days after the repulse, and took on board all the troops on it and on Sullivan's Island. About the same time some of their frigates and armed vessels went over the Bar; and on the 14th the Bristol made an attempt to go out, in which she failed, having struck on the Bar. She succeeded in another attempt four days after, and came to an anchor off the harbour.

The transports, with the Solebay, Thunder, Friendship, and some of the small armed vessels, sailed on the 21st, steering a southward course; they were afterwards seen standing to the eastward. On the same day a brigantine, having on board 50 soldiers and 6 sailors, got aground near Dewees's-Inlet. She was left unobserved by the rest, and on the day afterwards was taken by an armed flat, or floating battery, commanded by lieutenant Pickering. The brigantine could not be got off, and was therefore burnt. She was mounted with six 4 pounders; the soldiers threw their small arms overboard, on seeing the approach of the flat. Four of the crew escaped in their boat.

On the 25th, the Experiment went over the Bar, her lower tier of guns being taken up; she came to an anchor near the commodore, Syren, and three transports lying off the harbour. A frigate which had not been here before, came to the commodore in the afternoon of the 25th. Next morning she failed for the southward, and two days after the Syren followed her.

This forenoon the Active, Sphinx, and a large transport, being all of the enemy's vessels within the bar, went out, and with the Bristol, Experiment, three transports and a tender, stood out for sea, steering an E. N. E. course.

Within these few days a cargo of seven tons of gunpowder and a quantity of dry goods, has been safely landed in this colony.

In our last, of May 31, our advices respecting the Indians gave reason to expect that they would remain quiet; since which we have certain accounts of the Cherokees having killed several white people, and taken some prisoners. The other nations seem averse to intermeddling in the present contest; and it is to be hoped the measures taken to fix them in their peaceable dispositions will be successful. There is the greatest reason to expect the Cherokees will soon repent of their rashness, as considerable bodies of men from Virginia, North-Carolina, and this colony, are actually on their march into their country.

ANNAPOLIS: SEPTEMBER 19 1776

On Tuesday last the honourable Convention of this State adjourned to Monday the thirtieth instant.

IN CONVENTION.

September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of Congress of the 6th of July last, and the bounty given by the said resolve, be taken off, and that no future limitations ought to be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committees of observation of this state, in the price of any salt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the said or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter several vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.

IN CONVENTION, May 2, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that a sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order, G. DUVALL, clk.

September 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ship LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May last, completely finished, with masts, yards, tops, caps, and trusseltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will sail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the ship now lays.

MAHEW ANERN, Patuxent, Maryland, Sept. 7, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. Henry Carroll, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to make their claims known to

GEO. & A. BISCOE, admrs.