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L O N D O N, November 20.

AFTER the speaker of the house of commons had retired, and the king's speech read according to form, the house of lords resolved itself into a committee, when Lord Percy made a motion for an address to be presented to his majesty, to the following purport: "That an address of congratulation be presented to his majesty on the increase of domestic happiness by the accession of a princess, and of thanks for the steady and firm resolution he shewed of using every means to support the honour of the English nation by the utmost exertion to suppress the present unnatural rebellion in America." His lordship introduced this address with a speech that consisted chiefly of the highest eulogiums on the officers employed by his majesty in the service against America, and gave a very flattering account of the nature of affairs there. He said, he was induced from these two circumstances to form the most infallible presage of a speedy and happy conclusion of the rebellion.—He was seconded in his motion by Lord Chesterfield, who observed, that he had little experience in these kind of matters, but that as far as he knew, the address offered by the noble lord, consulted both the honour and advantage of the English nation, and that therefore he concurred in it.

Lord Coventry next arose, and said, that he was far from entertaining a disrespectful opinion of the gentlemen concerned in administration; but when he considered that, to err was a human imbecility, he must be excused if he imputed to them the unintentional crime of having been mistaken. Since the commencement of the present dispute he said, he had very often meditated with himself on the nature of our measures; that he had run through in his mind a progression of causes and consequences, and that the final result was, that we were pursuing a very culpable and by still more culpable means: and that, therefore he ventured to predict that the ruin of the kingdom was at no great distance.

Lord Chatham next got up, and after a few preomial observations on the nature of the intimacies that exiled him involuntarily from his country's service;—he remarked, that an address of thanks at this juncture, was highly improper. He said, his majesty stood in need of advice, not of flattery:—that this was no time for offering the enticing balm of adulation, when the nation stood on the very brink of destruction; that the speech delivered by his majesty from the throne, contained no scrap of information, nor scrap of comfort; that there was all the reason in the world to believe, from the formidable preparation forming by the house of Bourbon, and from the palpable sanction they had given to the emissaries of the Americans, that hostile designs against us were breeding in that quarter; and that all the consolation offered from the throne, was, that his majesty hoped they would not hurt us. He affirmed, if these hostile designs were carried into execution against us, that we were by no means in a situation to resist them; that England at this time, could not boast of above five thousand men, and twenty ships of the line; that the port of Lisbon, which used to afford us a comfortable asylum in cases of emergency, was now shut against us, and that from all their combined causes ruin was inevitable. He called upon any one to stand up and avow, in the face of the house, that measures of this kind were not folly, albeit folly. He demanded for what purpose our arms were now employed? Was it to communicate the science of fighting? Was it to learn morality from the Americans? Or was it to gain instruction in the art of butchering from the officers of Germany? He observed, that though, no doubt, men, actuated by the spirit of faction, were certainly to be found in America, yet others, many others there were, that were influenced by the purest patriotism; and that, for himself, if he was an American, he would never quit his arms so long as foreigners were employed, not so properly to reduce, as to destroy. He said he was as much interested in the honour of the English nation, as any lord who had the honour to sit in the house; but that the principles of justice and humanity instigated

him to his present sentiments: that he was an advocate for pacific measures, yet that he was of opinion that the compliance of the Americans in the navigation act should be the foundation for reconciliation. He concluded with proposing an amendment to the address, as offered by Lord Percy; and that after an address of congratulation on the increase of domestic happiness, by the accession of a princess, should follow—"And of advice and supplication, that an immediate cessation of hostilities take place with your subjects in America, &c."

Lord Sandwich next arose, and, after the highest encomiums on the great zeal, abilities, and experience of the preceding speaker, observed, that the justice he owed his country required, that, though he admired the man, he should endeavour to correct what he thought futility of reasoning: that Lord Chatham, to be sure, possessed, in the highest degree, the powers of eloquence, but that, in this instance, he had substituted words for arguments. He said the noble lord had observed, that the house of Bourbon was united against England; but how was England to know that? Was not the faith of a national assertion to be relied on? They had publicly professed amity, how then was it certainly to be known that they fostered different intentions? He observed, that the noble lord had affirmed, that we were unprepared to resist foreign invasions, for this reason—that we had not above five thousand men, and twenty ships of the line: He said he thought himself very happy that he had it in his power to contradict the most infallible testimony of the noble lord's assertion, for that he could assure the house that there were, at this time, not less than two and forty commissioned and uncommissioned ships; that thirty five of these had their full supply, and that the rest were in such a situation, that the defect might in three days be entirely filled. He concluded with observing, that these trifling presages concerning our additional dangers, could only be suggested by minds not properly disposed to the welfare of this country.

Lord Shirly succeeded Lord Sandwich, and with some politeness questioned his lordship's veracity. He said, that an instance was recorded on the English annals, where the parliament had been similarly deceived; and that even prince George of Denmark had been detected in an open misrepresentation, owing probably to the false information of his adherents.—That Lord Sandwich might be subject to the same error, and that therefore the authenticity of the account he had given was by no means to be implicitly relied on.

Lord Suffolk, the duke of Grafton, the marquis of Carmarthen, and Lord Camden, spoke on the subject, and the house did not break up till eleven o'clock.

Upon a division of the lords, the numbers stood as follows: contents, 86, non-contents, 28; majority, 58.

Nov. 21. This day in the house of commons at two o'clock, the speaker took the chair, when a motion was made for the second reading of the royal address of the house to his majesty, upon which a very long and spirited debate ensued.

Lord Nugent reverted to the consequences of the amendment in a very full and comprehensive manner. He observed, that nothing but submission on the part of America could restore to Britain the benefit arising from that country; and no submission could be gained but by force. For his part he believed the object of the war was principally to convince their cool judgments, by the calamities attendant on carnage, of the blessings arising from peace; to convince them, by the tyranny and oppressive measures of their Congress, of the more lenient sway and domination of the mother power; and was himself convinced that an uniform perseverance in coercive measures would prove adequate to the intention, and fulfil the desire of administration.

Gen. Conway, with great warmth, lamented the fatal determination of the minister, and the horrid effects arising from his endeavours to conciliate the affections of enthusiasts in the cause of liberty, by pouring on their devoted heads the miseries of war, and the horror of bloodshed. He declared, for his part,