

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

Remainder of the debates in the house of Lords, Nov. 20.

TH^E Duke of Richmond entered into an abridged view of the whole course of the American war, from General Gage's first arrival at Boston, down to the present times, which he did with great precision, and strong points of view. He then observed upon the present situation of our two armies there; the one (General Howe's) weakened by sickness, defeat, &c. and the other (Burgoyne's) going a round-about passage through the woods where he lost above two thousand men, to reach a place, which he much more easily could have gone to by sea. His grace then admitted, for argument sake, that General Howe was at present in possession of Philadelphia, and Burgoyne was at Albany; what would avail both of these situations? They cannot, says he, go any farther they have not been as yet able to march one hundred miles up the country, so as to make the effects of that march tenable. His grace then entered into a particular state of our domestic politics, and contrasted the different situations of France and England, with great information and political knowledge. He concluded with an appeal to the bench of bishops, for the interference of their wanted humanity, in preventing savages to scalp and tomahawk the descendants of Britons and Christians.

Lord Effingham made many pertinent observations on the state of America, and the danger there was, indeed the almost certainty of their being assisted by the court of France. Amongst other arguments, in corroboration of this, he instanced the conduct of Sully, prime minister to Henry IV. of France, who, though an excellent minister, found it policy to assist the inhabitants of the low countries privately, then at war with Philip II. of Spain, though the court of France did not think it proper openly to declare it.

Lord Suffolk rose up, and attempted to defend the measure of employing indians in the American war. He said, that it was right to employ any force that God and nature had put into our hands.

These words drew up Lord Chatam, who, in all the glow of patriotism and humanity, reprobated such a doctrine. He said, he was shocked to hear such language any where, much less from one so near the throne; that he was shocked at it, not only as a member of that house, but as a man of humanity; and that whatever his lordship meant of the terms of God and nature, he hoped no other noble lord had the same idea—he hoped such ideas would be equally reprobated by the lawn sleeves and the ermined gowmen of that honourable house. What, says his lordship (raising his voice) talk of the rights which God and nature had put into your hands, by letting a parcel of hell hounds loose upon Englishmen; in the literal sense of the word, to eat them up. It is a horrid and impious expression. This much, my lords, (concluded the noble earl) I thought it necessary to remark, as I found myself so affected, that I should not have slept this night if I had not done it.

Lord Suffolk and the Lord President, both attempted to vindicate this measure, by asserting, the noble earl himself employed savages when in office, and called upon lords Amherst and Townshend to know whether such had not been employed last war.—Both these noble lords said they were employed. But Lord Chatam, in reply, insisted, the minister knew nothing of it; that the Generals might have occasionally taken such into the rear of their armies, but that they were not officially employed, nor no description of such allies in the records of his administration.—This the ministerial lords could not contradict.

The Duke of Richmond rose in reply to lord Suffolk, (who, after lord Chatam sat down, again asserted, that whatever power God and nature had put into their hands, they had a right to use against avowed enemies) by asking his lordship, whether he would vindicate the poisoning rivers upon the same principles? it was just as humane, as letting loose savages, and just as equally defensible by the rights of human nature, and the laws of nations. To this there was no reply.

The Duke of Grafton followed the duke of Richmond upon the same subject, and particularly addressed himself to the lord president, but the lord president made no reply.

The question being then called for, the lord Chancellor put it, at about half past ten o'clock, "Whether the amendment should stand part of the address or not, when there appeared, non-contents 97; contents 28; majority against the amendment, 69—The main question on the address was then put, when it was carried without a division.

House of Commons, Nov. 20.

WHEN the members had returned from the upper house, and nine gentlemen who were elected during the prorogation of parliament had taken the oaths and their seats, the speaker read from the chair a copy of his majesty's speech, delivered from the throne.

An address was then moved for, and seconded by two young members, lord Hyde and Sir Gilbert Elliott.

The first prefaced his motion by a panegyrick on the prudence of government, the necessity of the war, and the good conduct of our commanders, who, notwithstanding some insinuations thrown out lately in the public prints, deserved our utmost confidence, and amply justified that hope which his majesty as well as his ministers placed in their future exertions. He said, that the *ense respiciendum* was not adopted until the views and actions of the Americans called loudly for the measure, and that he doubted not but the prudence of government would seize every opportunity to put a stop to the effusion of blood, when the honour, the dignity, of the interest of the nation would admit of such a desirable effort.

Sir Gilbert Elliott, in seconding the motion, observed, that though he had not the honour of a seat in the house when the grand objects of the present unhappy war were under the discussion of parliament, yet he was well aware that they had been already viewed on both sides of the house in every light wherein they were capable of being seen. And, indeed, if they had not, it was perhaps now unnecessary to discuss them. The question was not now whether America was originally right or wrong?—but whether she should or should not remain independent? And taking the case of the colonies as it now stands, he was astonished that any man, born and educated in Britain, could stand up in that house to express a sentiment contrary to the spirit of the measures adopted by government, and conveyed to us in the language of his majesty's most gracious speech. He took occasion to intrude an observation on the present state of our trade and commerce; averring, that so far from being diminished by the present contest, as might reasonably be feared, they were rather increased within the last twelve months. He heard nothing of our artificers being unemployed in any branch of trade in the kingdom; and having a little increase of luxury, which, upon the whole, was rather a thriving symptom, he believed the nation was in as flourishing a condition as at any period in his memory. He, in explicit terms, stigmatized those who were of an opposite opinion, as a set of people pervaded with the spirit of faction.

The Marquis of Granby, in terms which evinced the philanthropic disposition of his soul, lamented the consequences which must flow from this nation, as well as upon the Americans, from so unnatural a war. He seemed to take an equal interest in the calamities it must bring upon both, and expressed the most ardent wish of employing the present moment to lay at least the ground work of an accommodation. The powers of Great-Britain had been exerted during three successive campaigns, to obtain peace with that continent by the point of the sword; and flattering himself that the present moment of uncertainty with respect to the success of our arms, was a most proper time for attempting to effect it by a measure of cordiality, he begged leave to read an amendment which he should move to be inserted in the address then pending before the house. The substance of this amendment was, "to advise his majesty to adopt some measures