

## NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

SEMPER PRO LIBERTATE, ET BONO PUBLICO.

L O N D O N, May 13.

**T**HIS day, in the house of lords, lord Shelburne moved, that the house should be summoned to attend lord Chatham's funeral.

Lord Hillsborough opposed the motion; not from any disrespect to the noble lord, who had been the ornament of that house, but because he thought such an honour had never been paid to any but princes: He therefore wished that the journals might be searched for precedents.

When the question was put on lord Shelburne's motion, it was rejected by a majority of one.

This day lord North presented to the house of commons a message from the king, by which his majesty informed the house that he would give proper directions to have their wish relative to lord Chatham's funeral, complied with.

Lord John Cavendish then rose and observed, that as lord Chatham's public and personal interests, were ideas he had never connected; the latter was always swallowed up in the former:—The effects of this generous spirit now lie heavy on his family: And he flattered himself that the house would take their case into consideration, nor suffer the descendants of that great man, to whom this country owed its greatest glory, to be exposed to want.

Lord North heartily coincided with the noble lord: He was conscious that the late lord Chatham had deserved so well of the state, that his descendants had certainly a claim to the generosity of the house, and the gratitude of the nation: He assured the noble lord, that he would support any motion that might be made in favour of the late earl's family.

Mr. T. Townshend then rose for that purpose: He launched into a panegyrick on the renowned statesman, and moved, "that an humble address should be presented to his majesty to return him thanks for his gracious message to their address; and to request his majesty would be graciously pleased to make such a lasting provision for the family of the late William Pitt, earl of Chatham, as his majesty in his wisdom and liberality shall think fit; as a mark of the sense the nation entertains of the services done to the kingdom by that able statesman: And to assure his majesty, that the house would make good the same."

Lord Nugent warmly seconded the motion: His lordship was not more sparing of his encomiums on the late earl, than Mr. Townshend had been; and to give a striking proof that, like St. John in Pope's essay on man, his last wish was for his country's good, he instanced his last words to his son, lord Pitt, now earl of Chatham, when that young nobleman, previous to his departure for Gibraltar, was taking his leave of his dying father:—"Go, my son, said the venerable patriot, go whither your country calls you; let her engross all your attention, spare not a moment, which is due to her service, in weeping over an old man who soon shall be no more."

Mr. Byng and Mr. Fox both paid their tribute to the memory of the man.

Col. Barre after much encomiums, said, he knew that glory was his grand object; and that if it was possible for his illustrious shade to look down upon earth and see what passes here below, he would be better pleased at the tribute which his country was about to pay his memory at his funeral, than at any provision

which might be made for his children: But begged to remark that the pension which the king had been pleased to bestow on the earl, rated at 3000 l. a year; he believed it to be only nominally so much, as he had reason to think that not more than 2200 l. was annually received.

Mr. Montague spoke to the same purport, and concluded with an expression of a great Roman historian talking of Cicero. *Vir magnus, acer—; ejus in laude persequenda, Cicero fadet opus laudatore*; intimating that none but a Chatham could properly speak a Chatham's praise. The question was then put on the motion, which was most unanimously carried; not a single member seemed to have the least inclination to oppose it. It was then ordered to be carried up to the king.

May 14. On Thursday evening, lieut. gen. Burgoyne, by order of the king, was sent for to the queen's palace, and held a conference with his majesty for upwards of two hours; but was not at court yesterday.

The purpose of gen. Burgoyne's message is said to be, to solicit a ratification of the convention he concluded at Saratoga with general Gates; or if that cannot be done (because such a measure will be acknowledging the independence of America) he is to solicit the establishment of a commissariat for the payment and provision of the captive army. The demand of the Americans is two shillings *per diem* for diet of each man. He is upon his parole only, and is to return as soon as he has fulfilled the object of his mission.

Gen. Burgoyne was not present yesterday at the drawing room, nor is he expected to appear in public, until a general court martial is held on the unfortunate business at Saratoga; we are informed a general court martial was the first requisition he made to the minister, when he received for answer, that his request should be laid before his majesty.

Gen. Burgoyne has declared to his friends, that the report circulated of the cruelty of the Americans to their prisoners, is void of truth; on the contrary, every mark of respect was shewn them, and every necessary procured that could make him and his people happy in their situation as prisoners.

Yesterday the duke of Richmond addressed the house of lords in a very serious manner, on the present alarming crisis of affairs, expressing the highest censure of those ministers, who had suffered a fleet to sail unmolested from France, whose destination undoubtedly was against some of the territories of this empire—Whether it was against the West India islands—to destroy our docks and stores at Halifax—or to surprise general Howe and his brother, with all their forces—in each of those circumstances the honour, the interest, nay the existence of this country was at stake. He adduced several more arguments similar to those used on Wednesday in the other house; and, though he apologized for speaking in the absence of lord Sandwich, he could not avoid reminding the house that it was asserted long ago by that minister, that we had thirty five ships of the line ready to put to sea, and seven more ready to follow them. We had not now the former number alone, notwithstanding the great late exertions, and the pressing necessity of the times. He blamed the admiralty for neglecting to take the proper means of supplying the navy with beer, and pointed out the means which they should have a-