Pennsylvania Gazette, April 24, 1778

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Historic newspapers had different formats, types of content, and styles of reporting than newspapers today.



THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1778.

The following is taken from a Philadelphia News-Paper, of April 17, published by James Robertson. By a Soop of War, which arrived here on Incling last, in

28 days from England, with diffraction for his Exciling the Commander in Civif, we have been forward with the latest London papers, from which we have extracted the following intelligence.

THE House of Commons went into a committee on Tuesday night after the debate was over, upon the proposals offered by Lord North relative to America; and as foom as the chairman left the chair, a motion was made.

"Majefly to appoint Commissioners to treat, confent
and agree on the means of quieting the diforders not
fubfishing in certain of the colonies, plantations, an
provinces of America." Alfo,

"A Bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament
of Great-Britain, concerning the exercise of the right
of imposing taxes on the coonies, plantations and provinces of America."

The question was then put and agreed, and the Bills ordered to be brought in by Lord North, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir Grey Cooper, &c.

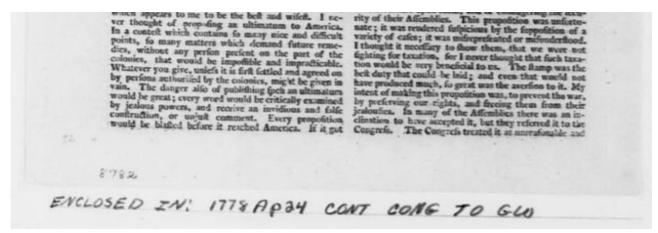
Lord NORTH's SPEECH, on his CONCILIATORY MOTION, on Tuesday last, from a Member.

The proposition which I have the honour to offer this House is for two asts of Parliament. I will now open the contents of them full, and will then refethem to a Committee of the whole House. At the opening of the present session, on the first day, during the debate on the Address to his Majesty, I tood the House, this in my opinion terms might be made with the colonies short of unconditional submission, and that the time of making them was the moment of victory. I faid this thinking that the victory gained by Sir William How was more decisive than it reads was, and ignorant at the time of the disaster which had fallen on General Bar goyne's army. When the news of, that metancholy even arrived, I was struck, that the time of proposed term was pust, and that the first point to be done was the raising of new levies, and a new force. The confequences of that missortune were unknown; the general deal was, that the victorious army would march to Phila delphia, and that, flushed with victory, a general en gagement might have happened, which would have been decisive. I thought it necessary, therefore, to wait tile end of the campaign, till I had a knowledge of all the events of it; it is ended, and nothing decisive has happened. The forces of Washington are not sufficient to make him quit his defensive plan. Our army is great our navy is great, our men in health, in spirits, and we such im quit his defensive plan. Our army is great our navy is great, our men in health, in spirits, and we should do not think that it will end this campaign. If think that one forces are sufficient to compel America to accept of reasonable terms; but I make my proposition on this ground, that it is better to offer a concession to the continue the war for three or four years longer, though with the assurance of complete conquest. In the present that one of affairs only three propositions can be made. I. To strengthen our force, and continue the war upon

the prefent plan.

II. To recal it from America. And.

The hift proposition is attended with too great an expence of men and money; in expense which conquest itself would not balance. The second is, to subscribe to the independency of America. The third is that



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