It is already very clearly proved, that the Americans in general have been favourable to our cause. Events remain to be mentioned that will place this truth in the ftrongeft light. No two measures could be more odious to the people of America than the Declaration of Independence, and the Treaty with France. At the beginning of this contest, the people in general were very far from having independence in view. There were, however, a particular fet of men who indulged this hope; and by every art, which the defigning could practife over the weak, laboured to bring about their purpofe. But fo fenfible were the Congress of the general averfion that prevailed from a feparation with this country, that even at the time that they declared independence, they afferted, that it was not with a view to a total feparation of the two countries, but from necessity; because, unless they declared independence, the Powers of Europe would not trade with them, and they were in great diffrefs for want of many foreign neceffaries. To carry the Declaration was found a most arduous task. Their debates lasted near a fortnight; and when the question was put, fix Colonies divided against fix; the Delegates for Pennfylvania being alfo divided, the queftion remained undecided. One of the Members of that Colony, however, changed his opinion; and upon the queftion, the next day, it was carried

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