relief, contributed to keep them quiet, but I cannot answer for the effects of a disappointment.

Enabling the Financier to comply with his Contracts is a matter of the utmost consequence - the very existence of the Army depends upon it. Should he fail in his payments, the Contract ceases, and there is no alternative left, but to disband, or live upon the Seizure of the Neighbouring property. The Saving to the Public, by feeding an Army by Contract, is too well known to need any illustration, and that alone, ought to be a sufficient inducement to the States to find [illegible] means of adhering to it. —

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It will, perhaps, be urged, that the Sum called for is immense, and beyond the ability of the Country to pay. There is one plain answer to that Objection should it be made. It is, that if the War is carried on, a certain expence must be incurred, and that such expence must be drawn from the people, either by a partial - cruel and, I may say, illegal Seizure of that property which lays most convenient to the Army, or, by a regular and equitable Tax in money or Specific Articles. Money, if it can be procured, is to be preferred - because it is neither liable to waste, nor is it expensive in the mode of Collection or transportation. Whereas, I think I may venture to say, that a