

order to make the most of it, and at the same Time have it in a Place of Security, which will at once account for the keeping up of our Stocks, notwithstanding our entering into a War, and our finding Money for the Maintenance of that War, though from the Want of a Ballance of Trade in our Favour, we might be otherwise incapable of supplying it. But what will all this end in? If we should be press'd for our Debts, is it possible for us to pay them, when we cannot raise Money for the Service of the current Year, without running many Millions in Debt? If on the other Hand, the publick Creditors should be contented with receiving only the Interest of their Debts, as they stand at present, must this Country be for ever mortgaged, must ourselves, and our Posterity, live not only without Ease, but without Hope? Let these Particulars I say be considered, and then let the Objection have all the Weight that it deserves. I do not labour to establish a System, but to come at the Truth.

It is with the same View to Truth, that I incline to consider this Point in another Light, that is, on a Supposition that the Fact on which the Objection is grounded may be true. I will suppose, agreeable thereto, that Plate, Jewels, Pictures, Furniture, and whatever else a Spirit of Luxury requires for its Gratification, abound amongst us more at present, than in any other Period of Time; nay, I will go still further, and suppose, as such as make the Objection do, that in Point of Manufactures, Shipping and Trade, we are in a Condition much superior to our Ancestors. Yet what of all this? If we are truly rich, we act as if we were miserably poor, and if we continue to do so, we must become really poor. We have for thirty Years last past, raised as much upon the