

tered for other Commodities in lieu of Money, to which may be truly owing the great Rise in the Value of our Lands.

'Tis the Returns brought from our Colonies which enable us to support our Trade to the East-Indies. The Money carried out by that Company, that paid in Subsidies, and other Drains too long to particularize, amount to above Three Millions Sterling Yearly; and the Ballance of Trade, taking all Parts of Europe together, is very much against us, as may be clearly proved both by our Merchants and others of the greatest Speculation.

If the People of our Colonies upon the Continent of America can be prevailed upon to raise the whole 20,000 Men, there will be no Occasion to send the said Sixty Independent Companies from hence. This will reduce the Expence of Transporting the said Troops, and may better answer the End proposed. The Behaviour of the American Troops in the taking of Cape-Breton is a convincing Proof that they may be better fitted for carrying on a War in that Country than any Troops sent from hence; and their Commanders may be better Judges of what Operations are to be proceeded upon, and may bring their Men to such Discipline, as is necessary for that Wilderness Country, in two or three Months' Time, because most depends upon Bush-fighting.

But our said Colony-Gentlemen have been so hardly used and ill rewarded, both for their Service and Bravery in the taking of Cape-Breton, &c. that it's not to be supposed they'll come into any future Measures for raising of Troops without proper Encouragement.

Therefore, all such American Gentlemen, who do agree to raise Companies or Regiments of able-bodied Men, should have the King's Commission, and be assured of Half-pay when their Service was over, and to rank with our National Military Officers according to Seniority and Date of Commission.

If all the said Troops are raised in America, and the aforesaid 14 Ships built there and fitted out by the Americans, it can't give the French any Pretence to declare War,

more