

wards fitting out several Privateers that greatly annoyed the Enemy, and were of great Service to their Country, as there was certainly some Chasm in Trade: By the rich Merchants acting so cautiously, Pray, how was it filled up? why, by Persons of small Stocks and little Skill; (though some of them perhaps well cased in Knavery) if such as those soon run themselves a-ground, it is not much to be wondered at. In short, this with Truth may be asserted; that some have remarked that there have been more Bankrupts in Time of Peace than in Time of War.

SIXTHLY, and Lastly, The *Farmer*, let us consider how far he will be affected by a War, and that of the Publick Taxes: As to that on Malt and Hops, it may be said properly to belong to him; but then it is well known he repays himself, by raising the Prices of those Commodities: and I believe no Body will deny but that Corn generally sells better in Time of War than in Peace, especially where there are large Armies and Fleets employed in different Parts; so that, as to that valuable Body of useful Men, there does not seem to be the least Colour to decline a just War on their Account: and, as far as I can learn, they are ready and willing to assist in supporting the Honour of the Nation as any Set of Men whatever.

I hope therefore, from what is here offered, I have plainly demonstrated that our
Taxes