

enable them to satisfy all demands to that day. Congress has informed us by their resolve of the 19th of November last, that the requisition to the states of the 6th of October was formed on the principle, that the prices of commodities, necessary for the public use, would not exceed twenty fold of the former prices; and added, if they should rise above that rate, the taxes must be accordingly increased. His excellency the president of congress, in his letter of the 9th of October, informs us, that "the money which congress are at liberty to emit, will probably be expended in the beginning of December next, and subsequent supplies must be furnished by the states. This evinces the necessity of the punctual payment of their respective quotas, on which the public credit, the existence of our army, and support of their liberties, so greatly depend. Warrants will be issued, on the treasuries of the respective states, for the quotas to be furnished the 1st day of January next." From these circumstances, and other considerations, we fear congress have not sufficient in their treasury to defray the expences of the war, to the first of February next. We observe with deep concern, that provisions and other necessaries, of the produce of America, wanted for our army, are now above forty fold the prices those articles were before the war. If the prices of things necessary for our army remain as at this day, we may expect a requisition from congress to raise our quota of 270 million of dollars, in nine months from the 1st of February. If this should happen, our people, to raise it by taxes, must pay in the nine months £.54 of every £.100 of property they have in the world, besides taxes to support our government. We admire the wisdom of congress in their requisition to pay the taxes monthly into the continental treasury. By this mode