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REASONS FOR CONTINUING
THE WAR.

By a French Emigrant.

AT this interesting moment, Sir,*—it was your duty as a Legislature to inform your countrymen of the dangers of that peace which is now in contemplation, and which in its consequences must be fatal both to Great-Britain and her Colonies in the two Indies.

Why did you not call the attention of England to the happy position in which she finds herself at this moment? Why not make known this great truth—that the commerce of all Europe is now centered in England? She alone has preserved her manufactures and enlarged her commerce. The English marine is more flourishing than ever, whilst that of her enemies is nearly destroyed. That of Holland is annihilated for ever, and that of France will be so, if Britain wills it. The Spanish fleet flies before the British flag, is blocked up in its own harbours, and compelled to burn their own vessel (the Trinity) lest she should fall into the hands of the conquerors. Masters of all the European Colonies, the flag of England rules every sea. What more can a commercial nation desire than to be possessed of the commerce of the world?—It is peace alone that can cause to Great-Britain, and that in a short time, the loss of these immense advantages!

Look to the monstrous power of France on the Continent;—see what will be the critical situation of your country, stripped of all her power, if with a peace she grants to her enemies the means of repairing their losses, their manufactures, their commerce, and above all, to re-establish their marine, by recovering their Colonies.

England, I must repeat, has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain by a peace. She has only to make restitutions without receiving any thing in exchange. A peace with the Republic cannot be made with safety, on account of the uncertainty of her position and Government. Affailed by enemies abroad and at home, a civil war is ready to break out every instant in France. Whilst matters stand thus, will Great-Britain dare to disarm? and if she does not disarm, what advantage will she derive in return for so many sacrifices made to obtain a peace, which, be assured, can be of no long duration, and must bring upon England calamities much greater than those occasioned by the war?

After what has passed in Italy, it is obvious that the French Revolution becomes more dangerous to other nations through peace than in war. Were England, for instance, to make a peace, what would be her preventive against the poison imported by a Republican Ambassador, with an horde of Jacobins in his suite? How guard against those principles which have been propagated in despite of the war, and of the most active vigilance? How prevent amongst the people of this country the effect of this dreadful reflection—sustained as it would then be by the presence and success of the French Envoys—"In France, those who had nothing, wished to put themselves in the place of those who possessed every thing—they pursued their plan by assassinating, plundering, and forcing them into exile—they willed it, and they succeeded!"

* These reasons are addressed to Bryan Edwards, Esq. M. P. by the Colonel De Charmilly, and form the peroration of his reply to that Member's "Historical View" of the Island of St. Domingo. We give them merely as they contain a Summary of the Arguments used by the Advocates of the War, together with some remarks which have at least the merit of novelty.

Recall to the memory of your countrymen the profound hatred which has ever existed between the two nations, and the 300 years of war in which the English have so often triumphed. The people of this country should remember, that, from the nature of its government, its position, its population, and its climate, it was destined to be a power only of the second order.—Notwithstanding the efforts of a numerous, brave and active nation, it has arrived to be the first maritime power of the Universe. Why should England not strive to maintain this happy situation, and avail herself of the advantages arising from circumstances? It is not more difficult to preserve than it was to attain this eminence. But by war alone can it be preserved—you must soon descend from it if you make a peace.

Let Great-Britain and her Chiefs recollect the fate of Carthage. There is more of resemblance than may at first occur, in the relative situation of France and England to that of Carthage and Rome. Let England look to the new Republic, which has erected herself beside her. Let her consider the effective force of a nation of 25 millions of men, who, forming themselves in a Republic—a government unquiet in its nature—have given to a people the most brave and the most turbulent in the world examples of success not surpassed by the Romans, even in their proudest days. In addition to the power of this people, let England remember that France, by her Revolution, has made herself the friend of the populace of all nations.

France, notwithstanding the misfortunes of that Revolution—the destruction of her commerce and of her finances, has extended her frontier, and gained a new population of 8,000,000 of men. Let the English cast an eye on the Scheldt, the Meuse, and all the coasts and ports from the Texel to the Straights of Gibraltar, now in the power of their natural enemy. Let me ask to what degree of power may not France arrive in ten years of peace, which she then may break at her discretion? What would become of all the neighbouring States, if her finances, her commerce, her colonies, and her marine were all re-established? If the French Republic from its birth was more powerful than combined Europe, what must it be when all these are restored?—The records of Rome will assuredly be eclipsed, if England, who alone can and ought, does not arrest the progress of this hostile power, and maintain herself in that happy position in which chance, her commerce, and her constitution, have already placed her.

England should in this crisis say to France—"You have made yourself the most considerable power on the Continent; and what were your rights? Your force and your courage!—Be it so. By the same rights we are sovereigns of the seas. We shall preserve our power, we will respect yours. Our position is to us a matter of absolute necessity. You will soon be masters of all the commerce of the interior of Europe; let us then retain the commerce of the exterior. Our 660 ships of war assure our maritime power, as your two or three millions of National Guards ensure to you a preponderance on the Continent. Your conquests, your activity, and our security, require that we should not permit you to have more than a certain number of ships of war, either on your part or on that of your allies. It is requisite also that you should possess no colonies. The season is arrived when England must concentrate all her strength in her floating fortresses.

England is arrived to an high degree of prosperity. The Revolution, which has ruined other nations, has enriched the English. Their credit is whole, in despite of their enemies. Their embar-

assments are interior, and are with them no more than a "family affair," with which foreign powers cannot interfere. They have nothing to fear but that imposing and seducing enemy—a Peace. That which is so precious to others, is more dangerous to them than France and all her warriors. Let England keep herself in her just position—let her efforts be directed towards her commerce, her marine, and her colonial possessions, and she will soon see her enemy under the necessity of accepting the conditions which her interest and her position should equally induce her to prescribe.

The Marine of England, both military and mercantile, has been carried to an height unexampled in history. The situation of France offers the complete reverse of this picture. She is without finances, without manufactures, and without marine.—Why should not England then say to France—"You are become too powerful by those conquests in Europe, which you have preserved to yourself, to suffer us to restore the conquests which we have made from you or your allies in the two Indies. We will make Peace, but we will limit the number of vessels of war which you shall maintain."

These are the only terms on which England can make Peace without danger.—On any other she must speedily lose her possessions in the East and West-Indies, and in the American Colonies. If, for the sake of a momentary Peace, she should give up to the Dutch the Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalee, and Ceylon, what will be the effect?—That in less than a year, the places will be occupied by French garrisons; that thousands of Frenchmen will repair from thence, and from the Isles of France and Bourbon, to India. They will there tamper with the Mahrattas and with Tippoo Saib, and, if they once gain a footing, there is an end of all the English territorial possessions in India.

Let not your countrymen be deceived in this instance. The natural hatred between the two nations has taken too deep a root, and it is not by Republicans that this mutual state will be forgotten. It is now a "War to death between the two countries." England cannot be in safety but by making a conditional Peace, and by keeping in her hands the means to enforce those conditions. She must preserve herself from the Catechism of the French Revolution, and from its Catechizers.—If she cannot do this, I must repeat, that, with regard to England, War is preferable to Peace.

If the East Indies are endangered by the shameful Peace which is now demanded, your Western Colonies would be still more exposed, if once the French are suffered to repossess their Colonies. Let those who admit that the system of slavery is absolutely necessary for the existence of the Colonies recollect what the most enlightened men in France have lately said on this subject.

M. Vaublanc, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 28th of May last, admitted "that the losses which the French had sustained in their colonial possessions were alone sufficient weight to counterbalance all the advantages which they had obtained in Europe."

Bourdon de L'Oise and Tarbe, speaking of the new liberty given to the Blacks, and founded on the Rights of Man, said, "that a renewal of slavery was wholly out of the question, and that no such idea was, or could be entertained."

Should England, therefore, after such an avowal, restore to France the means of recovering her losses, and of augmenting her immense power? If France, by her conquests, is enabled to give the law on the Continent, how can England balance this new power but by preserving the Empire of the Seas? If she loses this, her destruction is assured.

Let me observe to you again, that Great Britain was never in a more flourishing state. If the War has caused some embarrassment in her finances, it is to be remarked that here is the only paper in Europe which at present is on a par with money.—If England compares her situation with that of other powers, she will find it necessary to be on her guard against a Peace, which would lose to her all the advantages of a War which she has by no means provoked—a War which has actually preserved her from total destruction—and which has produced to her advantages more substantial than any which have resulted, or that can accrue from her conquests to France.

For LIVERPOOL,

DIRECT:

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Dunrobin Castle,

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Master;

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Saint Andrews, Dec. 8, 1797.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM DONALDSON, Esq. of the City of St. John, Province of New-Brunswick, Merchant, deceased, are desired to present the same within the space of Eighteen Calendar Months from the Date hereof; likewise all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Hugh Johnston,

Wm. Donaldson,

Arthur Dingwall,

St. John, July 31st. 1797.

LANDS.

THE following Tracts of LAND on the Kennebeckacis River are for Sale on reasonable terms by the Subscriber:—

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These Lots extend across the Island and have an additional advantage by butting on each other—are well watered and timbered, and as to situation are healthy and pleasant—the distance from this City about 24 miles.

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