

air.—The powers of the North, whom he duped and betrayed, beaten into a better understanding of the Law of Nations, and embittered against their deceiver. Germany, though too discordant to oppose him in the field, yet too powerful to submit to his dictates. The secularization of the ecclesiastical States is too much the concern of Russia and Prussia to be carried along on the terms of the treaty of Luneville. He also needs peace to consolidate his power, and to give a breathing spell to his exhausted subjects, and also to induce his triumphant enemy to disarm. But if the English populace have bread, and the English minister has sense and spirit, the affair of peace will be decided on other grounds, than Bonaparte's desire to obtain it. It will be asked, what has England to fear from war? What has she not to fear from peace? War brings no burdens of which they have not had experience, no evils but such as they have surmounted. Peace will be a new and untried state of being, requiring all the burdens of war taxes and war forces, and giving no respite to Englishmen, while it affords one to France. The revolutionary fire is not quenched, and peace would leave it to blaze out again in three years, with a fiercer conflagration and a wider ruin than ever.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of Aug. 30.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

CARTESIUS said, "Give me matter and motion, and I'll make a new world." The First Consul of France says, "Give me money or credit, and I'll conquer the universe."—The philosopher received no answer, and the hero is in the very same predicament. If the high pretensions of the cabinet of the Tuilleries were to be placed in the scales of reason and truth, one of our Bank notes would be sufficient to outweigh them all. The Bank of England wants nothing but rags—a bit of paper, to produce a wonder equal to the transmutation of metals; and our Chancellor of the Exchequer demands only a vote of credit to raise the national splendour, and secure the dignity of Great-Britain. In this war, France seems to have adopted the scheme of a bold highwayman, who once waited on a Prime Minister for the purpose of proposing a new plan, and being admitted to a private-audience, he instantly presented a pistol to his Excellency, and obtained his purse. The French grenadiers are not bad chemists; they have at least shewn themselves great adepts in the art of turning lead into gold. Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Portugal, and even Spain, can bear witness to their superior skill in the operation that has been mentioned; but unfortunately for them, the process cannot be renewed for want of materials, the lead being exhausted as well as the gold. The French having plundered abroad all that could possibly be plundered, and being without commerce and credit at home, the moment is drawing near when their government must absolutely sink under the exigencies of the Republic. She is now obliged to maintain immense armies from her own treasury, and as her best ways and means have disappeared, what can be expected but a state of consumption? We are not directed by the almanac of the sagacious Sir Francis D'Ivernois, who announced in France an earthquake a short time after the revolution, and a total eclipse two or three weeks after the elevation of the First Consul: the evidence on which we ground our prediction is not astrological.—France never was within the real gulph of bankruptcy as she is at this moment; and the sedulous exertions of Lord Nelson on her coast are a measure that cannot be sufficiently commended; as, by encreasing the expences and the anxiety of the enemy, it operates like a dumb file, which lessens the arrogance of France, and infensibly cuts off her mad projects.

By the capture of Cairo the fate of Egypt being sufficiently determined, we are rather surprised that the negotiation with France has not yet assumed any substantial form. We always respected the character of the First Consul, and have constantly admired the sublimity of his talents. There are circumstances in which it is not difficult to conjecture how a wise brain will act. We are therefore of opinion that Bonaparte will not neglect a favourable opportunity of reconciling his Cabinet with that of St. James. It is true that his advances did once meet with disappointment, but things are altered, and it is impossible for him ever to find a Minister more fit and ready to maintain the relations of justice, civility and moderation, than the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Having entirely failed in Egypt, France has no other hope of bringing about the humiliation of this country than by a successful invasion. Now, can the prudence of Bonaparte be so blind as not to foresee the moral impossibility of such an event? The indisputable heroism of our sailors, the resistance of millions, and the prodigious disadvantage in which the French troops must needs be placed for a very long time in such a desperate attempt, renders it a chimera, which admits of a geometrical demonstration by a just calculation of the chances.—After all, the pretended invasion, is an idea favourable to the interest of Great-Britain, as while France remains in this delirium, she loses her strength and verges gradually to her destruction; the evident consequence of it is, that England must rise in her demands. The state of the finances of this country is probably not well known to the First Consul. He should not place any confidence in the remarks of our oppositio-

nists, who pretend that we are ruined, because the whole of our land rent is not sufficient to pay half the taxes.—Those who made this remark forgot, either through malice or ignorance, to state the immensity of our commercial profits. It is not exaggeration to say, that the energy of this Imperial Island can find stamina to continue the war ten years longer, without any material difficulty.

There is a great number of resources yet untouched. Past Ministers during this reign have literally followed the beaten track, and whenever it happened that they forgot the steps of their predecessors, they copied from France: the Income Tax is a conspicuous proof of it, being neither more nor less than the *vingtieme* laid on by the Duke of Choiseul, when Louis XV. was on the throne. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer has a large field of new resources before him, and the wisdom he uniformly displays in his conduct leads us to think that he will call them forth with eclat. The eyes of government should chiefly be directed to the East-India Company, especially after the conquest of Cairo and Alexandria. It is the interest of the company to solicit for an unlimited charter, from which the nation at large may expect a considerable relief. We remember that a few sessions ago, it was suggested to Parliament that the insurance of ships ought to be entirely in the hands of government: the emoluments from this insurance are so great that they are supposed to exceed the annual sum of ten millions sterling. It is certainly improper that a few individuals should monopolize an advantage of such magnitude, to the evident detriment of the public; especially as while the insurance remains in the hands of private merchants, there is the constant danger of failures as well as collusions. It is ridiculous to object that merchants cannot be precluded from insuring without putting a restraint on commerce, and giving a check to industry. The insurance practised at Lloyd's, is nothing better than a species of gambling. When Mr. Addington came into power, he immediately laid a very judicious additional duty on cards and dice, and it strikes us that those who buy and sell imaginary stock are likewise proper objects of taxation. Horse-races and jockies fall under the same description: and since a lottery is considered as one of the best resources of the state, we think that the plan of the lottery, which was called in France *La Lotterie du Siminaire*, would be one of the most profitable articles in the catalogue of Ways and Means. In a future paper we shall have an opportunity of placing this subject in its full light. A heavy tax on absences seems now to become a necessary measure. Much treasure has been wasted in subsidies:—none of them had done much good to this country, except the subsidy that was lately voted for her most faithful Majesty.—Madeira being in our possession, and probably by this time also Goa, and the Brazils, the Minister deserves the thanks of the nation for having maintained her faith to an old ally, and displayed her

generosity, without danger of being deluded, as on former occasions.

From late London Papers.

The following act of generosity deserves to be recorded. Friday afternoon a merchant, well known for his overgrown wealth, and who resides a good deal within one hundred miles of Old Broad-street, returning home from 'Change, dropped his pocket-book, containing notes to the value of 500l. and other papers of more value to him than the above sum; he did not miss it till he got home, when he was heard to say, "he would not have lost it for one hundred pounds, and that he would give that sum to recover it." In the afternoon of the same day, a poor and ragged man knocked at the door with the pocket-book, which he had found, and by a letter in it had been enabled to return it to the owner. This liberal merchant of the City of London, a Director of the greatest and richest Corporation in the world (the Bank of England) commended the man's honesty, gave him one shilling!!!—and bountifully defired his servants to take him down stairs, and give him a draught of beer!!!

"A thousand lights (when dead) the wretch attend,
"Who living sav'd a farthing candle's end."

Died, on Monday, suddenly, aged 103. Mr. Joshua Dixon, of Downton, Wiltshire. By his two wives he had a numerous family; his eldest daughter, now living, is upwards of 70 years of age, and his youngest child only 18.—He was a remarkable free liver, and, from his own account, had drank in the course of his life, upwards of 2000 gallons of brandy, besides other liquors.—He enjoyed his faculties to the last.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thompson v. Wagner.

This was an action to recover 50l. for ten days demurrage of the ship Ocean. She arrived in the river Thames on the 19th of December, 1799, and was reported at the Custom-house on the 20th. The next day the hard frost set in, which prevented the cargo being delivered.

Mr. Erskine, the plaintiff's counsel, contended, that his clients having let their vessel for a certain period, at a certain price, were, at all events, entitled to be paid for demurrage, if it was kept beyond the period stipulated, and that they had nothing to do with the hard frost, which was the act of God, conformably to the maxim of law, that *actus Dei nemini facit injuriam*.

Mr. Paik, the defendant's counsel, said it was his duty to insist, that the impossibility of the defendant to deliver his cargo, ought to preclude him from the liability to be charged with demurrage. If the jury should be against him, he wished the point to be reserved for the opinion of the Court.

Lord Kenyon admitted the truth of the maxim, that *nemo tenetur ad impossibilia*.—It was certainly impossible for the defendant to deliver the cargo; but that was a risk, for which, he was of opinion, the defendant was responsible. One of the parties clearly must suffer, and he thought the best way to decide the question was, to hold them to the strict terms of the contract, which was, that for every day the ship was used beyond a limited time, a demurrage of five guineas should be paid.—The setting in of the frost had been the cause of the demurrage; but that was a circumstance with which he conceived the plaintiff had nothing to do. However, he had no objection to leave the question open for future discussion, if the learned counsel thought he could make any use of it.

A verdict was given for the plaintiff, reserving the point, whether, under the circumstance of the case, the defendant is liable to pay demurrage?

WASHINGTON, October 26.

Extract of a letter from the Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid, dated 29th August, 1801, to the Secretary of State.

"The five American vessels brought into Algeiras, under charge of being bound to Gibraltar, were still detained there by my last accounts from them. I have received protests from three of the supercargoes, and shall have further occasion to treat of this unpleasant subject."

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1801.

The British frigate Topaze, Captain Church, lately had a partial engagement with a Spanish 64 gun ship. The latter, after exchanging a few shot, sheered off and got into the Mantanzas, (Cuba.)

The Govt.—"There is no means as yet discovered, (says a late Paris Journal) of curing this dreadful malady; but there is a remedy which, if carefully pursued, will not only postpone the fit, but render the pain, when it arrives, less intolerable. This remedy is to dissolve two ounces of the resin of guaiacum in three parts of the best French brandy, known by the name of *caffet*. One or two table spoonfuls of this solution are to be taken every morning, fasting, taking afterwards either a cup of tea, or a glass of water.

MARRIED.] At Salem, Captain JOHN PRINCE, late of this City, to Miss MARTHA DERBY, daughter of the late E. H. DERBY, Esq.

DIED] In the West-Indies—Vice-Admiral Lord HUGH SEYMOUR.

—In the West-Indies—Captain CHURCH, of his Majesty's ship Topaze.

Donaldson & Hendricks,

RESPECTFULLY inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC,

They have now on hand a very Extensive assortment of *British Merchandize*,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, Which they will sell as usual, at very reduced Prices.

St. John, 10th Nov. 1801.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

A FEW Puncheons imported in the Schooner HOPE, Robert Farquhar, Master, from Jamaica—To be Sold by WM. and THOS. PAGAN, & Co. St. John, 7th Nov. 1801. 3w

MADEIRA WINE,

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE By JAMES CODNER,

A FEW Pipes and Hogsheds of Old London Market, and London particular MADEIRA WINE of a superior quality, greatly improved by the West-India climate. St. John, 31st October, 1801. 3w

JUST RECEIVED,

From Dr. CHURCH'S Dispensary, And for Sale at Jacob S. Morr's Printing-Office,

A small Supply of Dr. Church's

COUGH DROPS,

(Price ONE DOLLAR.)

A Medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.—A small bottle is sufficient to prove its virtue, and will be found a sovereign remedy in recent cases.—Also his PECTORAL PILLS, which are eminently useful when taken with the COUGH DROPS, for shortness of breath, &c. in Asthmatic and Consumptive cases, giving almost instant relief.—Price 2/6 3/4 Box.

CORDIAL RESTORATIVE BALSAM,

For nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weaknesses, &c.—Price one Dollar and a Half each Bottle.

ANTISCORBUTIC TINCTURE

For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums, and the Tooth-Ache.—Price one Dollar each bottle.

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

For the cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. and all disorders of the Head, Stomach and Bowels.—Price 2/6 each box.

EYE SALVE

For all diseases of the Eyes.—Price 3/6 each Box.

INFALLIBLE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

For the Cure of Corns.—Price 2/6.

VOLATILE TINCTURE.

An immediate Cure for the TOOTHACHE.—Price 2s. each Bottle.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF SCURVY-GRASS,

For the cure of Sea and Land Scurvy.—Price one Dollar each bottle.

VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.—Price 2/6 each Box.