

The Fredericton Telegraph.

[Number 5.]

"WE STRIVE TO PAINT THE MANNERS AND THE MIND."

[Saturday, Sept. 6.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

*"On vent'rous wing in quest of praise I go,
And leave the gazing multitude below."*

THE EDITOR tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Patrons of the TELEGRAPH, for the encouragement already received, and assures them, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render this *Work* useful and interesting to its readers; in order therefore, that he may not fail in his laudable intentions, he humbly solicits assistance from those amateurs of taste, who might devote some of their leisure hours to the decoration of its columns, and the instruction of its readers, that by enriching its pages it may not only prove a fertile source for amusement, but in the end it may not be ashamed of its origin, nor yet be denied a place on the list of Papers which *shine* in *British America*.—Aware, however, of the advantages which may result to society, from a well conducted periodical paper, he has determined to devote his whole talents to the promotion of its utility and the task of rendering it, in time, not unworthy the public approbation.

The talents of poets, orators, and historians, have been employed, to celebrate and record the actions of those who have moved in a distinguished sphere, while, perhaps, the biography of such characters as have shone in the humbler career of private life, might be attended with more important advantage to the generality of readers.—Hence, the lives of persons who have shed lustre on the human character, by the practice of every social virtue, would form a useful and not uninteresting part of the TELEGRAPH—and every communication of this tendency will be cordially received and impartially inserted.

Many persons are disposed to improve their minds, but not having a judicious instructor, to point out those works which might be perused with advantage, they read promiscuously whatever comes in their way, and thus, rather collect a quantity of indigestible matter, than enlarge their minds with useful knowledge.—The Editor however, will be careful in selecting those things which are best adapted to promote general improvement, and prove effectual in aiding the growing taste of this community.

As the editorial part of this paper is deputed to one, who is actuated by the most ardent desire of advancing general improvement, he once more solicits those whose talents would enable them to give this work distinction, and who are so patriotic as to desire the amelioration of manners, the cultivation of taste, and the diffusion of information amongst their fellow-subjects, to lend their united assistance to the TELEGRAPH; that whilst dress and luxury make such rapid progress among us, we may not be found deficient in that, which might blend with our more sterling merits, the softer graces of polish'd life.

CONDITIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

THIS Paper is published every Saturday.—The price will be *Eleven Shillings and three pence* a year, payable at the end of every Six Months.—Printers who wish to exchange, are requested to forward their papers without delay.

To accommodate Subscribers, living at a distance, as well as for the convenience of the Editor, it is suggested to them, that they form into associations, appointing some general agent, who will be answerable for the whole subscription.

Prompt Payments only are now necessary to make this establishment permanent; and as the Editor is young in life as well as in business, and therefore not possessed of the funds and advantages which other papers possess, he confidently hopes his friends will comply with this request.

It is expected that all postage on Letters will be paid by the writer.

Advertisements of common size, will be inserted at the rate of *One Dollar* for the first, and *Eighteen pence* for each succeeding insertion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen in several Counties, with whom Bills of arrears due for the ROYAL GAZETTE have been deposited, are respectfully requested to forward the sums collected by the first of September next.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Persons who have received the ROYAL GAZETTE for several years, without paying a farthing, we hope, will not be surprised, if they are called upon "in the name of George the Third, by the Grace of God," &c. at the end of one month.

The Editor of the *Telegraph* at Fredericton, is authorized to receipt for any payments that may be offered.

JOHN RYAN.

Printing-Office, St. John, (N. B.) 20th July, 1806.

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.

P. FRASER, HAS JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods,

Suitable for the Season:—all of which are of the best quality, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash:—

—VIZ—

SUPERFINE and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres and Serges, Flannels and Blankets, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Dowls, Brown Holland and Cotton Shirting, Linen and Cotton Cambricks, An elegant assortment of Fancy Mullins, Chintzes, Calicoes and silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Dimities, Checks and Bed Ticks, Ladies fine split Straw and Durable fashionable Bonnets, Beaver Hats, Morocco Slippers, White and coloured Threads, Edgings, Sewing Silks, Twist, Ribbons, Modes and Saracnets, Shawls, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs, Mens and Youths fine Hats,

Cotton and linen Table Cloths, Stuffs of various kinds, Hosiery, A very handsome assortment of fashionable Vest patterns, Paints and Oil, Window glass, Nails, Hinges, Large Iron Shovels, Long and short Scythes, made purposely for this Province, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Pound and paper Pins, Gunpowder and Shot, Cordage, Swedes Iron, Glass and Earthen Ware:

ALSO
Teas, Raisins, Currants, Mustard, Soap, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo and Tobacco.

OLD high proof Jamaica Spirits—Do. Cogniac Brandy, Do. Gin—Molasses and Brown Sugar, White Wine Vinegar, Rock and fine Salt.

P. F. begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will sell off the remaining STOCK IN TRADE of the late Partnership of LUDLOW FRASER & ROBINSON (by the original Invoices) for Cash, at Cost and Charges, comprising the following articles:—VIZ:—

A VARIETY of Books, Plays, &c. Paper Hangings, Cassimeres, Striped Swan-down and Toilette Vest patterns, Checks, Corduroys, Silk and Cotton Shawls, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ribbons, fancy Feathers, Silver Watches, watch Glasses, Seals and Chains, Razors of a superior quality, Knives and Forks, Mortice, Chest and Stock Locks, Centre Bits, Copper Coffee Pots, Copper and brass Kettles, Iron Pots with covers,

Brass Wire, Mill Saws, eight feet long, Hand Saws, pewter Milk dishes, Roasting Jacks, Plated Candlesticks, Sheet Lead, Britannia Metal pint Mugs, Ink and Crewet Stands, Cream pails and Salts, Mens fine and coarse Shoes, Womens ditto, Boot legs and Vamps, English upper and foal Leather, double and single sets Harness, Back-gammon Tables, A safe Confectionary, Hard and soft Pomatum, Clover Seed, &c. &c.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 6, 1806.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton, and the County of York, for the favours confer'd on him in the line of his business, and hopes, by his unwearied attention, to merit their future commands. He takes this method of informing them, that he has just received, for the better accommodation of his customers, a large and elegant assortment of Leather.

—VIZ—

Calf skin, Boot legs and Vamps,

LONG and short CORDOVAN and HESSIAN, with tops, and necessary trimmings;—English SOLES;—Black and yellow Morocco SKINS, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen's Slippers.

HE earnestly requests those Gentlemen who have so liberally employed him and have not settled for the same, up to the 24th Dec. last, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to answer the demands against him;—otherwise, he shall without discrimination, put their accounts into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

Ezekiel Slood.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 6th, 1806.

MR. COSTIN returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of FREDERICTON for the liberal encouragement he met with during his residence here—particularly to those gentlemen, who so kindly favoured him with their letters of recommendation; and assures them that nothing shall ever efface from his memory, the high opinion he has of his friends in this quarter.

AUGUST 6th, 1806.

STRICTURES

ON THE
NECESSITY OF INVIOLABLY MAINTAINING
THE
NAVIGATION AND COLONIAL SYSTEM
OF
Great-Britain.

BY LORD SHEFFIELD.

[Continued from our last.]

IN the second allegation of the West Indian planters and merchants, it was stated, "that the supplies which the sugar colonies receive from the dominions of the United States of America, are, in many instances, and at many seasons of the year, not to be had from any other country, at any price whatever; and that in many other instances, such supplies are not to be had from other places, but at places wholly ruinous."

To maintain this allegation, very little that could be termed evidence, was advanced. The table of imports into the West Indies, on which some observations have been already made, was produced, with much confidence, "to shew how very small a proportion of those imports had been brought from Canada, &c." and the inferences which were drawn from the whole statement, were strengthened, as far as possible, by attempts to prove the smallness and uncertainty of the harvests in Nova Scotia and Canada, the want of hands in both Provinces, their unimproved and unimproving state, the inferiority, in some particulars, of their timber, and, "in short, their utter inability to furnish the island with supply better than before the war," when they appeared to be scarcely able to provide for themselves.

In consequence, however, of an accurate investigation before the Committee, these assertions were most decisively disproved, at great length of detail, and by a great variety of evidence.

It appeared, in the first place, to the Committee, that the province of Canada is able to export great quantities of wheat and flour for the consumption of the British West India islands; that, in the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, there had been exported from all parts of America to the British West India islands, 132,750 barrels of flour; and that during nearly the same period, that is from 1771 to 1775 inclusive, there were exported from Canada, alone, to different parts, annually, at an average, 265,000 barrels of flour.

It was, likewise, represented to the Committee, (and all the witnesses agreed in the fact) that the exportation of grain from Canada will, in future, increase, especially if the West India market is secured to the Province, and that several persons of great experience were of opinion that an annual exportation of 300,000 bushels may be depended upon from that Province alone.

It also appeared, that great quantities of lumber can be furnished by Canada, and the market of Quebec, where it will be exchanged for British manufacture; and that the Canadians had learned to cut their lumber to great advantage, by floating mills of a new construction, built at one third of the expence of ordinary mills.

Of Nova Scotia it was stated, that it would be soon able to furnish large quantities of lumber, and, if duly encouraged, most of the articles which the West Indies can want from North America; that though from Cape Canso to Cape Sable, it was rocky and barren, yet the interior parts of the country, and the banks of all the rivers, have as fine a soil as any part of the world; that the climate was healthy, and the new settlers were numerous and