

The Fredericton Telegraph.

[Number 11.]

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

[Saturday, Oct. 18.]

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 indigested 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 polished 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.

STRICTURES

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

BY LORD SHEFFIELD.

[Continued from our last.]

BUT the great speculation of America is for money and trade, and she will not readily hazard, by any angry experiments, either the one or the other. Before she idly attempts to force Great-Britain to accede to her views, by violent and threatening resolutions, she will recollect that her warehouses are always filled with goods destined principally for the British West-Indies; that her lumber and provision can no where find an adequate market but in those Islands; that the consequence of retaining those goods on hand must be extensive and mischievous; that the merchant who has bought the corn, meal, other provisions, and the lumber for the West-India markets, may be ruined by the prohibitions which shall prevent him from shipping them; that the flour mills, saw mills, and fisheries, as they refer to the supply of the British West-Indies, cannot be suspended without the most ruinous effects on their agriculture and commerce; that the loss, or increase in the price, of articles of such general consumption as rum, coffee, molasses, and sugar, which would instantly result from restrictions by which Great-Britain should be excluded from the American ports, would be deeply and generally felt; and that, in a word, the woollens, linnen, hardware, and all the other manufactures of Great-Britain could not be dispensed with but at the expense of sacrifices and derangements to which the mass of the people would not submit, to indulge the vain and encroaching ambition of those statesmen or politicians who would exercise an enmity and malignity to this country, that must ultimately terminate in the ruin of the credit and commerce of America. She will recollect all this, and she will see, that England is not to be intimidated or circumvented by her practices or power, and that the amity of England is not to be renounced without heaping on herself the most serious calamities.

It appears, however, from various publications in America, of a recent date, and, particularly, from the paragraphs and essays of daily papers, which are supposed to be in the confidence of the American Administration, that these topics have excited much consideration in that country. But the question is agitated with little wisdom or decency of language, and French attachments appear to have infused much bitterness into American politics.—While the reiterated aggression, of France and Spain seem to be palliated or forgotten, the whole indignation of the country is endeavored to be collected and turned against Great-Britain; and, according to the vigorous politicians who thus act and think, England is to be immediately both commercially and politically, humiliated, by restrictions, embargoes, and sequestrations, to be decreed by the American States.

Some of the measures, here adverted to, were attempted by the imposition of those discriminating duties which were necessarily followed, as has been remarked, by the countervailing duties of England.—The effect is known. The aggressors themselves principally suffered; and if we consult the journals of Congress, we shall find that the men, who, from an animosity to England, were most violent in re-

commending and supporting those measures, were the first to suffer from their operation, and the first to deprecate their continuance.

An act of sequestration would be a measure far more hazardous and injurious to America. There may be some, indeed, weak and wicked enough to think it might be wise and profitable to liquidate at once all the demands of British subjects. But, without adverting to the honesty and morality of the question, it might be asked by what means, after such an act, would America ever be able to restore her credit with England, on which she so essentially depends; such a proceeding, it is certain, would speedily be followed in America by national disgrace, public and individual calamity, and ultimately, by general indignation against the abettors of the measure. It can hardly be supposed that Great-Britain, if so compelled, would not employ her whole power of reaction and retaliation. In such a case, what would become of the American vessels in the English ports, of which there must be at all times a considerable number? What would become of those commercial facilities and profits, derived from British capital, credit, and demand? What would become of all those commodities which derive their value principally from the intercourse of America with England, or English colonies? And what would become of that essential part of her property which America has always afloat, and utterly unprotected, in the East or West-Indies, or on the Ocean?

But there is a great difference between hostile language and hostile measures; and it will be recollected that, if any war would be injurious to America, a war with England would be peculiarly disastrous.

The maritime power of that country would not be of much avail in such a contest. I should imagine, however, save only as nations, as well as individuals, are subject to fits of wrongheadedness, which is, sometimes, termed enthusiasm, and relative to which there can be no calculation, that America will scarcely deem it expedient to commence such a war, merely because England thinks it proper to maintain her best and most necessary institutions and laws. The Americans are a sensible people, not easy to be diverted from considerations of their own interests. And it will be seen that the interior of their country not only cannot be benefited, but must suffer by hostility with England; and that the mischief which they could do to our commerce, by privateers manned by renegades from this country, would afford no compensation for the risk of every vessel that went to sea, for the utter derangement of their trade, and for the consequent embarrassment and distress of their maritime towns, in which is centred the greater part of their population, power and wealth. Great-Britain, then, will not apprehend those embargoes and sequestrations with which she has been menaced.

It is with extreme regret, we observe that representations, the delusive inaccuracy of which can be easily proved, are abetted and repeated by a representative assembly, that ought to have been best informed, and most careful in its enquiries. In a late Memorial of the Assembly of Jamaica to the Governor, it is asserted in the most unqualified manner, that the West-India Islands must be perpetually in danger of famine, unless a direct intercourse with the American States shall be at all times permitted; that not only the remaining British colonies in North America, but the whole British Empire, are unable, either with respect to the quantity or the regularity of the supply, to furnish the articles required by the West-India market; that the articles which are furnished from those colonies, or from the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland,