

# The Fredericton Telegraph.

[Number 10.]

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

[Saturday, Oct. 11.]

## 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's, (N. B.) 20th July, 1805.

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 SHEPHERD.

[Continued from our last.]

IT has been asserted that the employment of British vessels in this trade would endanger the American market for rum, and the West-India market for lumber. But the suggestion is ill-founded.—The American merchants cannot afford to shut up the produce of their country, in their warehouses, one unnecessary moment; and, as they almost entirely depend on the British West-Indies, for the disposal of their lumber, and provisions, and, as those articles are of a perishable nature, they must make their shipments of both within a reasonable time, or submit to an inevitable and ruinous loss.—Nor will the sale of the rum be diminished. The people of the United States, cannot do without that article, and cannot any where obtain it, either in sufficient quantity, or so cheap and good, as from the British West-Indies. The quantity which they distil at home, it has been seen, is in no respect, adequate to the demand; and, as it is of a bad quality, it is principally exported to Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the coast of Africa. They must, therefore, receive rum, as heretofore, from our West-India colonies: and we know from experience, not only that, the Jamaica market was never, before or since, more regularly, cheaply, and effectually supplied with American produce of every kind, but that the export of rum to America was never greater, than when the intercourse was maintained by British traders between America and the West-Indies, that is, from the period of American independence, to the breaking out of the war in 1793.

I have said that the prudence and common sense of the people of America will not permit them to refuse their lumber and provisions to the owners of British vessels; and I have an evidence of that prudence before me. As soon as it was known (late in 1804) that the Navigation Laws of England were likely once more to be enforced in the West-Indies, various applications and offers were made by the merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, &c. to those of Great-Britain; and I refer, for decisive information on the subject, to the following extracts from two letters from the most respectable houses, the one in New-York and the other in London.

"New-York, 2d Jan. 1805.

"Gentlemen,

"Arrangements, which appear to be making by your government in relation to the West India trade, induce us to believe that, our advices may be again acceptable and serviceable. By late information from the West-Indies we observe that, their ports are about to be shut against our vessels, (excepting under particular restrictions as to the cargo) which will effectually discourage our mercantile speculations in that trade, and as is designed, transfer the carrying trade to your own ships. The supply, however, must come from the same sources, but through a different channel. Instead of furnishing the demands on our own account and risk, we shall more generally purchase and ship on commission for English merchants, and always find employ for English vessels. Should your interest be concern-

ed in this trade, we shall be happy to exert ourselves in the execution of any order we may receive from you.

"We are respectfully,

"Your humble servants,"

"London, Feb. 15, 1805.

"Gentlemen,

"We observe with peculiar satisfaction that the regulations of our government, respecting the intercourse hereafter to be carried on between your States and our West-India colonies, are of that nature to restore to British shipping the carrying trade of that commerce, which, we trust, will never again be interrupted; and in that case, the trade may be established and conducted on proper mercantile principles, and to the mutual interest of both countries, each availing themselves of all their local and national advantages.

"By the next Jamaica packet, we will authorize our friends there to apply to your house direct, for the supplies of lumber and provisions, that may be wanted for present use; and if we find that our government is firm and determined to persevere in the total exclusion of American ships, we shall so regulate our own shipping concerns, for the ensuing season, as to send at least two of them via New-York, for the purpose of loading with lumber, &c. agreeably to the orders we may receive from our friends, for the use of the plantations for next crop: and we shall also put a small coppered ship of about 200 tons (formerly built on purpose) into the regular trade, to run constantly between New-York and Jamaica, so as to make at least four voyages in the year, and at the same rate of freight now paid to Americans.

"We freely communicate our present intentions to you, but their execution must depend on our conviction of the permanency of the system to be finally adopted by this Government, and also on the establishment of regular convoys for the protection of that trade, without which the supplies would not only be distressingly precarious, but intolerably expensive.

"We request to be favored with your sentiments on the foregoing subject, and remain,

"Gentlemen,

"Your obedient humble Servants."

Notwithstanding this rational disposition, however, evinced on the part of the American merchants, I know it is alledged that America will endeavour to counteract the laws and regulations adopted by Great-Britain, for the maintenance of her carrying trade; and we are urged to renounce the advantages of our established systems by loud and ludicrous menaces of American indignation, and by a fanciful enumeration of the mischiefs which would arise to British trade—as if the trade of America would not suffer incomparably more in consequence of any dissension with this country. The reports of Mr. Jefferson to Congress have been on this occasion, ransacked for arguments and details, and it has been, consequently, stated that the American states, possessed not only the inclination, but the power, to counteract all our regulations, by measures very seldom resorted to by regular governments, but, as it is pretended, of great efficacy and force; that is, by non-importation resolutions, by certain discriminating duties, and by confining the carriage of its own productions to its own vessels.

Amid these expressions of an hostile disposition, we recollect that, whatever may be the commercial restrictions of America, England can, at all times, counteract them with decisive effect. The embargoes and non-importation agreements of that country would not long injure us, for they could not be