

The Fredericton Telegraph.

[Number 12.]

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

[Saturday, Oct. 25.]

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 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 authorised to receipt for any payments that may be offered.

JOHN RYAN.

Printing-Office, St. John, (N. B.) 25th July, 1866.

STRICTURES

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

BY LORD SHEFFIELD.

[Continued from our last.]

NOR was there any reason to complain of the scarcity and dearth of provisions and lumber, of which such an exaggerated report had been made, in the Memorial of the Assembly; for it appears, by an account of sales in Jamaica, stated on oath, and by another authentic account of sales in Barbadoes, that the price of fish and other articles had not advanced, and, consequently, that the market had not been ill supplied.

And it further appears that, the representation of the Assembly were, in the opinion of many of the leading merchants of Jamaica, concerned in the question, wholly unfounded, and of a most injurious tendency; for it has been directly asserted, in a memorial presented to the Governor, and signed by fifty opulent and respectable houses in Kingston—"that there was no necessity whatever for laying the ports again open to the free importation from the United States in their own bottoms; that such a measure would prove extremely prejudicial to the British American interests, and to the Irish provision merchants and graziers, in general, who have it in their power to furnish all the British dependencies in the West-Indies, with the most abundant supplies of the necessary articles of life, and at moderate prices; that the market was already so overstocked with all sorts of provisions that sales cannot be effected on them at cost and charges; and that many Irish houses have recently become bankrupts, in consequence of the losses sustained by them in their shipments, of those articles to the West-Indies."

And finally it appears, with yet stronger evidence, by another memorial, also signed by fifty respectable houses at Kingston, and presented to the Governor immediately after the date of the Representation of the Legislative Assembly, that the representation was unfounded in its facts and inferences, and that, at the very period at which it was drawn up, the market of Jamaica was moderate in price and well supplied. By this memorial, the leading principle advanced in the first, "that the mother country and her dependencies in America were amply competent to furnish the British West-Indies at moderate prices, with adequate supplies of all articles, especially, of salted provisions and dry and pickled fish, if proper assurances were held out to them that they should have no neutral vessels to contend with," is confirmed. It is further and confidently, stated, "that our colonists" (in North America), "want only an equitable trial to be extended to them, for a reasonable given time, to prove their capability of performing what is asserted in their behalf," and the memorialists directly add, "that we will no longer advocate the cause" (of said colonists), "if, such an equitable trial having been given, they prove inadequate to the supply of the articles required." That this experiment should be made, from the justice due to the North American colonists, from a regard to the general interests of the Empire, and from the injurious consequences to the Islands, of the trade with the United States of America carried on in American vessels, "for whose cargoes the greater portion of their proceeds is

carried away in specie," is, also, maintained in the memorial with a plainness and force, that imply no fear of refutation. And the memorialists finally proceed, in a strain of interrogatory and reply, which forbids evasion and artifice:—"Have the fisheries on the shores of British America failed? We answer, No.—Have those who have been disappointed in their supplies from the mother country, sent any orders to Nova-Scotia, &c. where they could and would have been supplied, with avidity, at a reasonable price? To this, also, we may presume to answer in the negative.—Has any real scarcity existed? So far, on the contrary, as relates to salted provisions, at the time the representations of the Legislative Assembly were made, long prior thereto, and up to the present day, the Kingston market was seldom, or perhaps, never, so plentifully supplied, and the prices have been so extremely low, and the sale so unusually dull, that the holders and shippers have suffered, in consequence, very considerably."

From these considerations it will be evident that, the Governors of our Islands should listen with great caution to requisitions and memorials, which demand the violation of established and necessary laws. But, it should be further observed that, such requisitions are inconsistent with the real and permanent welfare of the West-India Islands themselves. It would be easy to prove that the unlimited intercourse with America which is required, would even diminish the export of the produce of the Islands. When such an intercourse was most amply enjoyed, that is, before American independence, the British West India planters persuaded themselves, or affected to be persuaded, that the produce of the Islands was taken in payment for almost the whole of the lumber and other articles imported from North America. The public account of exports and imports, however, might have informed them better. For, according to those accounts, the produce of the continent of North America, imported into the Islands, amounted, as valued at the port of importation to 720,000l. annually, including freight; and the produce of the Islands imported into North America valued also at the port of importation amounted to 420,000l. annually, including freight, making a yearly balance in actual specie or sterling bills of exchange, in favor of America, of 300,000l.

This trade certainly was not beneficial to the West-India colonies, but was perfectly obvious in its cause. The prices of the produce of the British Islands were high. Hence the American merchant naturally preferred payment in specie; and it has been stated and proved that the traders to Jamaica, from the different provinces of America, were paid for their lumber and provisions in the following proportions:—

Of the southern provinces about one half, or rather more, in produce—the balance in dollars.

Of the middle provinces, about one fourth—balance dollars and sterling bills of exchange.

Of the northern or New-England provinces, not above one tenth—balance in dollars.

This was the general system; and so gainful was it to the Americans, that they endeavoured to establish it as far as possible, in the Islands, by diminishing or advancing the prices of their lumber, &c. in proportion as the payment was to be made in produce or cash.

With the specie thus acquired, they hastened to the foreign markets, and there purchased sugar, molasses, and coffee, upon much cheaper terms, than those on which they could be obtained in the British Islands. Meantime, the British Islands experienced a double loss. Their exchange of produce

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.