

The Fredericton Telegraph.

[Number 9.]

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

[Saturday, Oct. 4.]

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.

STRICTURES

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

BY LORD SHEFFIELD.

[Continued from our last.]

NOVA SCOTIA is also fully adequate to furnish her quota of supply. The fisheries of that province, notwithstanding the discouragements which they, likewise, have experienced, from the occupation of the West Indian market by America, continue to afford great quantities of fish; and from one port alone of the Province, 107 vessels, containing 9,903 tons, cleared out, in the year ending the 10th of October 1805, with the following amongst other articles:

Dry fish,	53,736 quintals.
Pickled ditto,	19,149 barrels.
Ditto, ditto,	826 half ditto.
Fish Oil,	202 tons.
Smoked herrings,	277 barrels.
Ditto, ditto,	1,173 boxes & kegs.

The exports from the ports of Quebec have been far greater, and 175 vessels cleared out of that port in the year 1804, laden with various articles, of which the following table may afford some estimate.

Extracts from the Account of Exports from the Ports of Quebec, in the Year 1804.

Wheat	200,043 bushels
Flour,	14,319 barrels.
Biscuit,	21,255 quintals.
Pease,	286 bushels.
Oats,	2,981 ditto.
Barley,	4,253 ditto.
Indian Corn,	1,342 ditto.
Flax Seed,	6,188 ditto.
Salt,	8,808 minots.
Beef,	593 tierces. 908 brls.
Rounds of ditto,	81
Tongues,	19 kegs
Smoked ditto,	71
Hams,	116
Pork,	17 tierces. 1,926 brls.
Butter,	824 kegs & firkins.
Tallow,	20 ditto.
Horses,	85
Salmon,	597 tierces 246 brls.
Herrings,	272 ditto.
Dry Codfish,	2,825 quintals.
Oil,	41,436 gallons.
Oak timber,	4,176 logs.
Pine ditto,	865 ditto.
Staunching Stuff,	6,155 feet.
Maple & Oak planks,	954
Pine planks and boards,	76,180
Staves & headings,	1,101,495
Stave cuttings,	836
Handspikes,	12,173
Oars,	836
Masts,	115
Pine spars,	60
W. I. hoops	209,800
Shingles	4,000

The colonies which, amid so many discouragements, have made these exertions, and carried on this commerce, have been accused by the West Indian planters of "a blind and indecent avarice," because they have solicited the protection of the Navigation Laws which they had a right to claim. But the aid which the West India market has often derived from them does not authorize the accusation. To that market their exports have, indeed, increased or diminished in exact proportion to the privileges conferred by the licences of West India governors. But even at the period when such licences were most freely granted, that is, in the four years ending in 1801, they exported to the British West In-

dies, together with other articles to a considerable amount, 586,316 quintals of dry fish and 72,696 of wet fish; and in four years ending in 1792, during which the vessels of the United States were excluded from those colonies, they furnished, together with Newfoundland and Ireland, the whole of the fish required for the West India supply.

From this brief detail, then, it appears that nothing is wanting, to render the British colonies in North America fully competent to the supply of the West India market, in all the leading articles of demand, but a firm and decisive maintenance of a system which would afford security and regularity to their intercourse with the West Indies. A light, wavering, and capricious policy, which is one day to enforce the Navigation Laws, and another day to suspend them, can have no effect but to render the trade uncertain and unsteady, and to oblige our colonists to retire from markets, which it is so much their interest, and in their power, to supply. To destroy the regularity of demand, by feeble and fickle measures, is to embarrass the views, and to contract the operation of commerce; and what commercial speculator can venture to accumulate supplies for distant markets, if those markets are to be liable, every hour, to fluctuation, as ministers or governors, or, perhaps, sometimes, as the agents of either may be inclined, to extend them to American interference?

The effect of a decisive maintenance of the Navigation Laws of England has been tried; and, as long as the exclusive market of the West India Islands was enjoyed by Great Britain and her dependencies, an adequate number of regular vessels was constantly maintained on the West India station, and supplies were furnished, with all the periodical regularity which the market required, and, on an average, upon cheaper terms than were experienced when the market was opened to the precarious intercourse of American adventurers. There was neither a glutted market, nor dearth, and, as the prices were steady, the articles demanded were in abundance. Whereas, during the period when the Americans had full admission to the West Indian ports, the vessels of America were neither regularly stationed, nor regular in their supply. The momentary demands, or the momentary interests and convenience of the American merchant, occupied in the trade, were alone considered. Hence, there was no certainty in the connection. The market, at one period, was injuriously redundant; at another, stinted, and starved; and the prices, therefore, at some seasons, rapidly varied from the ruinous cheapness attendant on superfluity, to the still more ruinous dearth which is produced by the scantiness of the supply, the natural result of glutted markets. These circumstances, however, instead of operating unfavourably to the American trader, became useful and profitable. The English merchant was, in a considerable degree, repelled from a trade which had been rendered so precarious in demand, and so fluctuating in price, and the consequent decline in British tonnage, employed in the West Indies, as has been already stated, was so sudden and enormous, as to alarm every man who wished well to the prosperity of his country.

It has been asserted in some recent memorials

* From the year 1782 to the year 1792 inclusive, the price of dry cod fish from Nova Scotia was so low as never to exceed five dollars per quintal, and it sometimes fell short of half that sum. In the year 1793 there was one instance of fish selling for six dollars per quintal, but the common price, even in that first year of the war, was not more than three and an half dollars per quintal. The cheapness of the commodities proved the abundance, and there could have been no necessity whatever for allowing the colonists of the West India Islands to import fish in American vessels.