

## OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 27th June, 1811.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE** on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office,  
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 24th June, 1811.

## CASH

Wanted for the Public Service in this District.

**PERSONS** desirous of purchasing **BILLS OF EXCHANGE** drawn on the Right Honourable the Paymasters General, or Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter, when the lowest offer will be attended to.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

## WANTED,

**FOR** the use of the Royal Artillery in this City, One Hundred Cords of good Merchantable Fire Wood, to be delivered at the Public landing place.—Sealed tenders will be received at this Office on or before the first of JULY next.

ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.  
Office of Ordnance, St. John, 8th June, 1811.

## NEW GOODS.

**BERTON & NEEDHAM, and**  
Berton, Needham and King,

**HAVE** just received by the Brig ELK, from GREENOCK, and Ship DYKES from LIVERPOOL, (and are in daily expectation of more.)

A NEAT AND FASHIONABLE  
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,  
suitable for the Season; which will be disposed off on the most liberal terms for CASH or BILLS OF EXCHANGE.  
FREDERICTON, 25th MAY, 1811.

## CHEAP GOODS.

**RICHARD SANDS,**

Has Received by the Brig BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL and Ship OCEAN from LONDON,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
**LOOKING GLASSES;** Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Cotton Shirting; Calicos; Shawls; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Diapers; Silk and Twist, Threads, Tapes; Ladies Spider net Sleeves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; Irish Linen; Brown Holland; Striped Cotton; Pelisse Cloths; Union Cords; Vestcoating; Cambrics; Bombazetts; and sundry other articles which he will sell low for Cash at Mr. STENING'S New Store.  
Saint John, 16th May, 1811.

**HUGH JOHNSTON,**

Has Received by the Brig HARMONY, Capt. CURRIE, from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS,**

And a few Pipes of PORT, MADEIRA, and SHERRY WINE, bottled BROWN STOUT in casks, and a quantity of CHEESE, which he will sell on reasonable terms for CASH or Bills of Exchange.  
SAINT JOHN, 20th MAY, 1811.

**M'CALL and HENDERSON,**

Have Received from LIVERPOOL by the Brig MARS, and Ship OCEAN from LONDON,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,**

Which they offer for Sale at a moderate advance.  
Saint John, 20th May, 1811.

*Shrub, Rum, Sugar and Coffee.*

**THOMAS MILLIDGE, Jun.**

Has this Day received by the Schooner LILY, JAMES LEAVITT from TOBAGO,

43 Puncheons of Tobago RUM,  
10 Puncheons of very excellent SHRUB,  
4000 wt. of very excellent COFFEE,  
Add a few barrels of good SUGAR, which is now landing at his Store at York Point.  
St. JOHN, 17th JUNE, 1811.

**JOHN ROBINSON,**

Has Received by the Ship OCEAN, from LONDON, A GENERAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, which he is now opening for Sale on reasonable terms.  
Saint John, 20th May, 1811.

**BOARDING and LODGING.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a genteel Boarding and Lodging House in King's-street, where every attention will be paid to those who may encourage his undertaking.

CHARLES M'PHERSON.

St. JOHN, 6th JUNE, 1811.

## QUEBEC

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

APRIL SESSIONS, 1811.

CHARGE

Of the CHAIRMAN of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to the GRAND JURY, and published at their request.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with great satisfaction we have it in our power to inform you, that the number as well as the malignity of offences, continue declining. There is, in particular, on this occasion, but few indictments to be presented to you for consideration, and none relating to any very serious violation of the law.—Nevertheless, there are still some objects, which so immediately affect the peace and internal œconomy of this city, so directly interest all the citizens, whom you at this moment represent, that we are anxious to solicit your attention to them.

Gentlemen, there is not, perhaps, in any part of the world, a body of tradespeople and artists more orderly, more steady in their pursuits, and what is the natural consequence, more thriving, than is to be found within the city of Quebec. But it is equally true, that the apprentices and other youth who are shortly to replace them in their useful occupations, surpass in profligacy and a spirit of insubordination, the like classes any where to be found. It is painful to have to denounce them to you, in the language our extensive information, derived from facts, necessarily dictates: it is painful to have to tell you, that the moral condition of the apprentices in this city, has become truly alarming. As a body, they are insolent, idle, and immoral, and either ignorant or regardless of the various obligations imposed upon them by the acts of indenture and by the law. From this their common condition, many pass to a state still more culpable. These become disorderly in the house of their master; treat him with taunting contempt; contest with him his lawful claims, and disobey his reasonable commands; interrupt his domestic arrangements; dissipate his property; and by gradual advances, finally combine to rob him. Thus is the relation of master and apprentice amongst us, in very many cases, completely inverted; and in some, the unnatural cause of the commission of crimes! But in this relaxation of private obligations, the public suffer perhaps in a still greater degree. These apprentices not only furnish voluntary materials for the extension of every species of vice, but become, in their turn, the active promoters of it. Not long since, they chiefly composed those meetings, the exclusive design of which was to indulge in the most corrupting debauchery at certain infamous houses now suppressed; and the expenses of which were, to our knowledge, defrayed by larcenies committed on their masters or employers.—They have been found to be actors in almost every scene of turbulence or depravity that has undergone public investigation; and it is now certain that they have contributed more than any other class to the total amount of public indecorum and misfortune.

Gentlemen, you and your fellow citizens are called upon to interpose the only remedy that can reach the evil. It is the result of your own negligence, or an indulgence equally pernicious; and you are therefore the more bound to repair the damage which has been done, and exercise your best endeavors to prevent the further propagation of it.

A master is made by law, for every civil purpose, a father to his apprentice. During the time the indenture which binds the apprentice to the master has effect, they are to each other, in whatever respects the conduct of either, in the relationship of father and child. The former is bound to protect, provide for and instruct, the latter; the latter, to obey, serve, and honor the former. A master who supposes his duty to his apprentice is confined to instructing him in his trade or craft, is in a deep, and as it regards the apprentice, a fatal error.—The master is bound, also, by all the means in his power, to make his apprentice a good citizen, a good subject, and a good christian. Correct moral habits, and sound principles, are not only necessary to enable an apprentice to turn to advantage the skill he may have acquired in his trade or craft; and in this respect, such habits and principles may be considered as an essential part of the instruction due to him; but from the dignity of his nature, and his elevated destiny, are at all times, and in all situations, of the first importance to him, and therefore call for the attention of the master, as his primary duty.

The master who fails in this interesting part of his duty, is without excuse; because the law gives him ample authority to controul his apprentice. The little use that has been made of it, naturally occasions a supposition, that the law on the subject is not understood. And hence the expediency of informing you,

1st. That the master may by law, employ moderate corporal correction, to enforce on the part of his apprentice the performance of his ordinary duties, as well as a compliance with every reasonable command. The spirit of indulgence that prevails, and your own good sense and discretion, make it almost unnecessary to repeat, that such correction should be moderate, that it should always be regulated by circumstances, and never exceed the object in view, to wit, the performance of an ordinary duty, or obedience to a reasonable command; for what is right, by excess, becomes wrong. This power of correction is not transferable; it is wisely placed in the hands of the master alone; no foreman, head-clerk, elder apprentice, or other person, can lawfully exercise it. It is perfectly just, that no other than the person in whom the apprentice and his relations have confided, should possess an authority, that by delegation would be so liable to abuse.

2. That the law has given to the Magistrates, the power of punishing all apprentices, for refractory conduct, idleness, absence without leave, gross negligence, dissipating the Master's property, disobedience of law-

ful and reasonable commands, and in fine for every act that may affect the Master's interests, or the peace and good order of his family: They according to circumstances, may condemn such offenders, to different durations of confinement to the House of Correction, there, to be kept at hard labour and under very many painful privations. This second mode of correction should not be too easily applied for, as it often happens that public prosecutions and public sentences diminish the primitive sensibility of young persons, make them often more difficult to reclaim, and sometimes confirm them in a course of idleness and depravity. Yet where serious advice and moderate corporal correction should not avail this second mode of redress becomes expedient, inasmuch as it furnishes a greater number of chances of success.

3. When the two former modes of redress or remedies fail and an apprentice becomes incorrigible, so that he will not submit to the conditions of his apprenticeship, and little hope remains of attaining the object of it, the law has provided the Master with a final resource: he can procure the indenture to be annulled. By this act the Master becomes liberated from all obligations towards his apprentice, who is thereby given up to his own lamentable destiny.

Thus, Gentlemen, it must appear to you, that masters are not only protected by the law in a very distinguished manner, but gifted with the requisite power to keep their apprentices in the exact line of their duty. But this immunity and power throw on them all the responsibility of misconduct in their apprentices. The errors of the apprentice, become the errors of the master. Henceforth we must adopt as maxims, that "an immoral apprentice, argues an immoral master;" an indolent apprentice, an indolent master; an uncleanly apprentice, an uncleanly master; a blasphemous apprentice, a blasphemous master; a drunken apprentice, a drunken master; and so on. And we conclude by assuring you, that in so far as it may come within our just authority, on every occasion that we may find the misconduct of an apprentice proceeds from the negligence or criminal indulgence of a master, we shall endeavour to shift from the apprentice as much as possible, the infamy that would naturally settle on him alone, to the master, who may be the real author of his misfortunes.

BERMUDA, JUNE 12.

We lament that we should this day be compelled to record one of the most aggravated, unprovoked and painful insults ever offered by a neutral vessel of war to the British flag, and which will, doubtless remove to a far distant period, an adjustment of the differences which have hitherto subsisted between the two nations: The following may be depended upon as a correct and impartial account of this unpleasant event.

On the 16th ult. n. m. s. Little Belt, Capt. Bingham, discovered a strange sail to windward, and immediately stood towards it; about 1, p. m. made her out to be a frigate steering to the eastward, edging down to the Little Belt, when the latter ship made signal for the stranger to show her number, which not being answered, it was concluded she was an American frigate, and the Little Belt, hoisted her colours, altered her course and stood to the southward, with the intention of doubling Cape Hatteras; and was followed by the frigate under easy sail, till half past three, p. m. when she made all sail in chace of the Little Belt. Soon after, the latter made the private signal, which was not returned; at half past six, finding the frigate had neared the Little Belt, being by this time within gun-shot, and so close that the stars in her broad pendant could be plainly discerned, she brought to and again hoisted English colours, with a view of preventing the possibility of any mistake that might arise from their meeting after dark. From the manner in which the American came down, it was evidently her intention to approach the Little Belt in a situation to rake her, which manœuvre was frustrated by the latter ship wearing three successive times, which will in some measure account for their not speaking each other, till past eight o'clock.

At a quarter past 8, p. m. the two ships were within hail, when the Little Belt asked what ship? and the American replied by asking the same question; the Little Belt again repeated the request, and was answered as before, followed by a broadside from the American frigate, which was returned by the former, and the action now became general and severe, and continued three quarters of an hour, at which time it was discovered the frigate was on fire, apparently about the main hatchway; the American now ceased firing and made sail, asking at the same time if the Little Belt had struck her colours, which was answered in the negative, with the question, what ship is that? on which the American replied, an United States' frigate—and sheered off!

At day-light the next morning, the frigate was descried to windward of the Little Belt, and about 8 A. M. bore down on her again, fully prepared for action, and requested permission to send a boat on board, which was granted, and which she accordingly did, with an officer and a message from Commodore Rogers of the United States' frigate President, stating that he lamented the occurrence of the unpleasant affair, as he termed it, which had happened, and that had he known the force was so inferior he would not have fired; at the same time offering his assistance, and recommending him to put into an American port to reit;—All of which was of course declined.

In thus repelling this unprovoked and wanton attack on an English sloop of war of 20 guns and 112 men, by an American frigate of the largest class, the British nation has to deplore the loss of one midshipman and 10 seamen killed, and 1 officer and 20 seamen wounded.

There can be no question as to the aggressor in this instance, the superiority of the American frigate, the