

NOTICE is hereby given, that We, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Gavin Smith, late of King's County, Farmer, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided: and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Gavin Smith, on or before the first day of October next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us, or some, or one of us, a such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty, or thing, which they owe to the said Gavin Smith, and to deliver all other effects of the said Gavin Smith, which they, or any, or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us as aforesaid: and we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Gavin Smith, on or before the same first day of October next, to deliver to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Gavin Smith, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at the City of Saint John, this twenty seventh day of March, 1818.

EDWARD J. JARVIS,
HUGH JOHNSTON, junr. } Trustees.
RALPH M. JARVIS.

By the Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, GREETING: **NOTICE** is hereby given, that upon the application of JOHN DEAN, of the City of Saint John, Butcher, to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal within this Province, of Gavin Smith, late of the County of King's, Farmer, (which same Gavin Smith is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said JOHN DEAN, and the other creditors of the said Gavin Smith, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Gavin Smith do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the Publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Gavin Smith, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Gavin Smith.

Dated at Saint John, the eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.
WM. T. PETERS, Atty.

By the Honorable WARD CHIPMAN Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: **NOTICE** is hereby given, that upon the application of Henry Gilbert, Daniel Scovil and Walker Tisdale, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, of Charles Simpson, late of the same City, Trader, (which same Charles Simpson, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Henry Gilbert, Daniel Scovil, and Walker Tisdale, and the other Creditors of the said Charles Simpson, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached and that unless the said Charles Simpson do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Charles Simpson, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Charles Simpson.

Dated at Saint John the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.
W. CHIPMAN, JUNR, Atty.

For Sale by Auction.

On the 15th of May next, at 12 o'clock at the Jerusalem Coffee-House—
TWO LOTS on Sugar Island, being No. 23 and 24, containing Ten Acres each, and
A LOT on the Nashwalkis Stream, above Mr. Green's—also
A LOT and **HOUSE** in Town, now occupied by SAMUEL D. STREET, Esq.—It is to be leased for one year from the first of May next.

ALEXANDER NEVERS,
Frederickton, 9th April 1818.

BY the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE is hereby given: that upon the application of James Fraser, John Fraser, and Alexander Fraser, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of David Shauhenry, late of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, (which same David Shauhenry has either departed from this Province or is concealed within the same,) to be seized and attached: And that unless the said David Shauhenry shall return and discharge his debts within Six Months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal of the said David Shauhenry, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said David Shauhenry.

Dated at Frederickton, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

J. S. SAUNDERS, Atty.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FREIGHT for about 200 Barrels of PROVISIONS, &c. will be required from hence to Presqu' Isle. Tenders from any Person wishing to Contract for furnishing the same, will be received at this Office till the 17th day of May next. The Contractors will be required to convey the Provisions at such times, (between the above date, and 24th October following) and in such quantities as may be required by the Person in charge of the Commissariat at this Post, so as to insure a regular supply to the Military Settlers. Further particulars may be known by enquiring at this Office.

W. PLANT,

Dy. Assistant Comy. General.

Frederickton, N. B.

28th April, 1818.

From the Quebec Gazette.

[Charge delivered by the Hon. Jacob Ruch, before the Grand Jury of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, April, 1801.]
Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

Having prescribed to myself the task of explaining the act for the prevention of vice and immorality, with a view to recommend obedience to every part of it, as the surest means of preserving the liberty and happiness of our country; and having in former addresses to Grand Juries, gone through the first and second sections I now proceed to make some observations on the third, which is expressed in the following terms.

"And be it further enacted, That if any person shall intoxicate him or herself by excessive drinking of spirituous, vinous, or other strong liquors, and shall be convicted thereof, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven cents, for every such offence: or, if such person shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the said forfeiture, or goods and chattels cannot be found wherewith to levy the same by distress, he or she shall be committed to the house of correction of the proper county, not exceeding twenty-four hours, there to be fed on bread and water only, and to be kept at hard labour.

Intoxication is a term of such familiar use, and instances of it are so frequently to be seen, that it may be deemed unnecessary to define it. It is an expression of very vague and indefinite meaning; but in our law books, it is always represented as an artificial and voluntary madness, the effect of vicious indulgence; and therefore affording not the slightest palliation for any violation of the laws of the land. Being the author himself of his own insanity, he is called *voluntarius demon*, a voluntary madman, and having committed one crime, he shall not be allowed to urge it as a plea to justify another. In such abhorrence is this voluntary renunciation of reason held by the laws, of our country, and in order more effectually to discountenance it, that even a bond executed during this disordered state of mind, is deemed obligatory; unless it appear, the drunkenness was the effect of management and contrivance in the person for whose use the bond is given.

Like every other vice, it may be committed in a less, or greater degree, and under circumstances of less, or greater aggravation.

Viewed merely in the light of an offence against the laws of the land, it is discriminated from all others by one circumstance, namely, that there seems to be only a certain degree of felony, it is well known, is punishable. So is every degree of murder, robbery. But unless the offence of intoxication, rises to a certain height, and passes certain bounds, however obvious it may be that the party has deviated from the strict rules of temperance and propriety, yet he is not amenable at the bar of an earthly tribunal.—The true legal notion of intoxication, implies such an excessive drinking (to use the words of the law on this subject) as to disorder the reason and understanding, and which is evidenced by speech or behaviour; nor will a less degree of it authorize a conviction under our law, however indecent it may be, or incompatible with a prudential regard to health, or the dictates of Christian Morality. If it could be supposed the laws were otherwise, and that a degree of intoxication, less than that which produces a species of mental absurdity and disorder, was comprehended in the act of the legislature, it might be the means of proscribing innocent mirth and cheerfulness. The penalty of the law might be inflicted where nothing else could be discovered but the effusions of joy and festivity. A distinction of this kind, as to the degree of intoxication, in the light of an offence against human laws, appears to be wise and reasonable; especially when we consider the habits and manners of the present day. While it exposes brutal excess to the just correction of the law, it leaves hilarity and good humour to their full enjoyment.

For very good reasons, all civilized countries have agreed to punish drunkenness, as a crime against social order, and the public good. I believe it may be asserted with truth, that from this source originate almost all the enormities, that produce distress in private families, the most destructive outrages on the public peace. It is this vice, that makes so many helpless widows, and distressed orphans; that fills our streets with wandering beggars; that crowds the sheriff's dockets with executions, and is productive of innumerable quarrels, assaults, batteries, riots and man-slaughters. "Who hath woe? says the wise man) who hath contentions? who hath babbling who hath wounds without cause? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek the mixt wine." I declare in this public manner, and with the most solemn regard to truth, that I do not recollect an instance, since my being concerned in the administration of justice, of a single person being put on his trial for man-slaughter, which did not originate in drunkenness; and but few instances of trials for murder, where the crime did not spring from the same unhappy cause. A moment's consideration will be sufficient to convince you, Gentlemen, that the various breaches of the peace that are daily brought before the courts, are all derived, in a greater or less degree, from this infamous and mischievous vice. It is impossible, therefore, to withhold our warmest approbation of a law, that has any tendency to check it. And indeed, when we coolly reflect upon its infinitely pernicious effects on the peace, order, and moral happiness of the world, it is natural to express our surprise, that governments have not gone further, laid the axe to the root of the evil, and exterminated it at once by a strong and vigorous arm.

It is an observation of Sir William Temple, that a multiplicity of taverns, is an evil inseparably attendant on republican governments. From which the inference does not seem forced or unnatural, that in proportion as they abound, the vice of drunkenness may be expected to prevail among the people. Pennsylvania it is acknowledged on all hands, affords the most striking evidence to justify the observation of the philosophical patriot; and every day exhibits to our view, the most painful proofs that the consequences are such as might reasonably be apprehended. The legislature of the state have indeed candidly admitted the inference from their number, to be perfectly correct, by stating, as they do in express terms, in the 11th section of the law now under consideration. "That a great abundance of taverns and public houses, for vending spirituous, liquors has been found to promote habits of idleness and debauchery." These we are taught by daily experience, are the rank soil in which the vice of drunkenness shoots up with such luxuriance.

These are the polluted fountains that send forth constant streams to corrupt and demoralise our people. Here our youth, the growing hopes of their country, are initiated in all the mysteries of iniquity, and lay the foundation of those destructive habits that never forsake them. Here they are taught to practise the dialect of infernal spirits, and to rival the very demons, in the use of profane and blasphemous expressions.

Altho taverns are unquestionably fruitful sources of vice, yet I am not so visionary a lawgiver, as to suppose it practicable in government, to have them conducted with same regularity and decorum that prevail in private families. This, I know, is impossible. At the same time, it affords me much satisfaction to say, that some of them are kept in the most decent and unexceptionable manner the nature of things will admit, considering the depravity and prodigious licentiousness of modern manners. There are others, however, who abuse the trust reposed in them by government; and instead of keeping houses of refreshment for the traveller, and for the accomodation of persons meeting on business, which was the design of their institution, convert them into places of frolic, drinking and gambling, on all hours of the night, and every day of the week. Sunday itself not excepted. It is much to be regretted taverns of this description cannot be broken up. The laws on this subject are sufficiently strict, and I do not see how they can with propriety, be rendered more so. Heavy penalties are imposed on those who keep disorderly houses, and in any shape countenance horse-racing, cock-fighting, and any kind of gaming whatever.—Nothing is wanting, but a faithful execution of these laws; which would soon operate an entire reformation. But alas! Gentlemen, the rage of dissipation is such, among all ages and classes, to render any hope of this sort, baseless as a dream, or the fleeting shadow.

But if abuses in taverns cannot be corrected; if they have become so inveterate as to be incapable of cure; perhaps something may be done towards lessening the evil, by drying up in some degree its sources. This, Gentlemen, can only be done by laying young people under greater restraints.

It has long been my opinion, that the relaxation of Domestic authority, is one of the most alarming symptoms both of the degeneracy, and dangerous situation of our country. Parents and masters seems to have abandoned all control over those that Providence had placed under their care and guardianship. They seem totally indifferent both as to the company and hours they keep, and the places they frequent. The reins being thus thrown loose upon bad propensities, it is no wonder they take the shortest road to destruction, and hasten to taverns. Depend upon it, Gentlemen, it is a serious truth, though not often heard in courts of justice, that we are responsible to heaven, not only for our own actions, but in some degree, for the actions of those who may be influenced by our example or authority. If we permit our children to do as they please—to frequent what company they please—and to keep what hours they please, nothing can be expected, but that our country, ere long, will swarm with a race of beings, that neither fear God, nor regard man. Such are the incalculable advantages of discipline over young persons, that I have often thought (religion and a future state out of question) it would be the height of wisdom, to compel them to keep the most exact hours, to oblige them to a regular attendance on the public institutions of Christianity, to confine them to their own homes on Sunday, at least some portion of the day, and in various other instances of a similar nature, to restrain them; if it were only to impress them with habits of early subordination to private authority, in order to lay a proper foundation of obedience to public governments and the laws of the land. Certainly much depends upon the influence of parents and masters, to remedy the evils arising from the multiplicity of our taverns. It is in their power to restrain their children and servants, and they are bound to do it, by the strongest considerations that can actuate the human breast. A regard to their own peace and repose beyond the grave, and the future happiness of their country, equally require it at their hands.

There is no position more uncontroversial, and sanctioned by more uniform experience, than that a republican government