

The Standard.

VOLUME 13

NUMBER 25

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1846.

[15s. at the end of the year

L. OF ALDEBOROUGH
CURED BY
DOWAYS' PILLS,

ALDEBOROUGH CURED OF
A STOMACH COMPLAINT
from the Earl of Aldborough
Lagburn, 21st February 1845.

ALDEBOROUGH
L. CURE OF BROMEL
LEANS STANDING
from Mr. Thomas Taylor (Ct
Dartmouth, 17th April, 1845.

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BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The following Persons to be Commissioners to expend the undiminished sum of Money granted in the Year 1846.

SAINT ANDREWS.

John M. Curdy.
£30 For the new road from Bartlett's Mills to the Widow Hitching's. 10l for road from Chamcook Lake to the Frye Road. 10l for road from Frye Road beyond Maxwell Murray's. 15l for the Frye Road from Crickett's to Bartlett's Mill. 10l for road from M. Lellan's to the Frye Road. 5l for road from Joe's Point Bridge to Parkinson's Barn.

ST. STEPHEN.

Henry J. Whitlock.
£40 For road from Simon's Corner in Saint Stephen to Chandler's Eastern line in Saint James; one half to be laid out on either side of the Moaness Stream, after repairing or rebuilding the Bridge over the same. 10l for road from Sprague's Falls in Saint Stephen to the Little Ridge Road.

SAINT DAVID.

Joseph Moore and John Nesbit.
£10 For road from Scott's Field, past Stuart's Mill Seat, to the Parish Line. 8l for road from Woodstock Road to Whitmore's Corner, Saint David. 14l for road from Foster's in Saint David, to Chase's in Saint Patrick; 9l 10s of which to remunerate John Nesbit for bridging two Sloughs therein last year. 23l for road from Fredericton Road near Moore's Mills, past M. Cann's, and over Tower Hill to Patrick Develin's. 15l for road from Saint Andrew's Road, near Jacob Reid's, to John Regan's Corner. 12l for road from Shaw's Hill in Saint David to John M. Adams' in Saint Stephen. 10l for road from Smith's Corner to Lachlan M. Lachlan's.

John Cotterell.

£40 For road from Oak Bay, past John Cotterell's, towards John Simmonds' in Saint James; £14 of the same to John Cotterell the balance due him for building Point Brook Bridge last year. 10l for road leading from the Great Road, past James Stephenson's, to Hill's point. 10l for road from Dickey's Saw Mill to the road leading to W. Malkinson's.

ST. JAMES.

John King.
£10 For the road from the Baillie Settlement to the Lynfield Settlement. 10l for the road from the Baillie Settlement at Robinson's Corner, to the Lynfield Settlement. 10l for road from Woodstock Road to Arbuttle's. 10l for road from Baillie Settlement to Anderson's Settlement. 10l for road from Thompson Settlement to Pinkerton Settlement. 10l for road from Thompson Settlement to Lynfield Settlement. 8l for road from Peake's in Saint James to the road leading to Saint Stephen. 8l for road from Andrew Mann's to Wallace's.

Hugh Sinclair.

£10 For road from the Kirk in Saint James, past Pomeroy's, to the Little Ridge. 30l for road from the Kirk in Saint James to Gleason Settlement, and to build a Bridge across King Brook, if necessary. 10l for road from Spruce's to Clarke's Point in St. James. 10l for road from the Kirk in Saint James, across the Basswood Ridge, to Oak Hill. 10l for road from Albee's to Campbell's East Corner. 10l for road from Hitching's Mill to the Little Ridge. 8l for road from Burnt Land to the Bowery Settlement.

Aaron Upton.

£40 For road from Potter's Hill to the Kirk in Saint James, and to pay the balance due for building a Bridge across Moaness Stream of £15 and to rail the same. 30l for road from the Cove in Saint Stephen to Basswood Ridge in Saint James. 20l 2s 6d for road from the new Church in Saint James to Census Stream, and bridge the same, if necessary. 10l for road from the Ledger to Oak Point, St. Stephen.

John King.

Re-appropriation
£15 for the road from Peakes to the Baillie Settlement in Saint James.

SAINT PATRICK.

Henry Stiles and George Mc Kay.

£10 for road from the Episcopal Church to Matthew Stephenson on the Gleneg road. 12l for road from Matthew Stephenson towards Brannons to the Gleneg road. 10l for road from Brannons to Clarence Hill on Gleneg road. 15l for road through the Burnt Land on the Gleneg road. 50l for road from the long tumpike to beyond Woodjans on the Gleneg road. 10l for road from Widow Newell's to Pleasant Ridge road on the Gleneg road. 40l for road from Mc Guires to Lascells on the Gleneg road. 20l for road from Lascells to James Lintons on the Gleneg road. 10l for repairs at the Bridge at Still Water.

Samuel McParlane.

£10 for road from C. Walker's to McParlane's Tannery. 10l for road from Cathcart's by Malcolm McParlane's. 10l for the Bog road so called. 10l for road from the Rolling Dam to Scotch Church, Whittiers ridge.

William Dook.

£10 for road leading to McNabbs.

Andrew Hay.

£10 for road from the Fredericton road to Robert Lintons in the Tryon Settlement.

Chandler McCurdy.

£5 for road to Dwyers through or near G McDoualls. 18l for road between Saaris and William Wilsons.

SAINT GEORGE.

Hugh Flaherty and Daniel Gilmore.

£17 10 to pay Joseph Monroe the balance due him for work &c. done on the Portage Landing in 1845. 20l for road from Hansons Farm near the old St. Andrews road to McGee's Farm, near First Falls Magudavic. 32l for road between J. McDermids and the Pound near Wallace's. 10l for road from J. McVears through the LeTete settlement. 5l to assist in opening the road from Capt. Thomsons farm to the Macarons road. 10l for road and bridges from Thomas Fergusons to R. Kennedys. 5l for road from J. Harveys to Jackson Thorpes to the road between the Lime Kilns and Seelys farm. 7 10 for road from Lime Kilns towards Seelys farm. 20l for road between the Upper Mills and the Flame Ridge. 12 10s for road between Pattersons farm and Pomeroy's bridge. 7 10 for road between Pomeroy's and Bridges farm. 6l for road between Arch McVears and H. Cooks, Back Bay. 4l for road between A. McVears and Robert Pattersons farm. 7 10 to procure materials for building bridges on the contemplated change in the road between the Chapel corner and Vinegar Hill. 6 10 for road from the Upper Mills and Red Rock Settlement. 5l for the road between Seelys Mills and McCarrolls corner. 16l for road on the eastern side Magudavic river by the Canal and through Halls farm to the road between Lake Utopia and McNabbs Landing. 15l for road and bridges between the Red Store and the Portage road. 4 17 6 to open road between Rose Bay, Lake Utopia and the Magudavic river above McNabbs Creek.

PENNFIELD.

John Spear and Joshua Knight.

£10 To improve road from John Crickets farm to Blacks Harbour. 20l to build bridge over the Mill stream at Woodlands, and make approaches thereto. 12 10s to repair road through Maces Bay settlement. 5l to repair road from J. Shaws to St. John Road near Fishers. 15l to improve road from Dowd's Cove to St. John road near New River bridge. 10l to repair bridges on the road between Beaver Harbour and Woodberry's farm. 5l to repair road from Thomsons mill to Treynors landing. 5l for road between Beaver Harbour and J. Holmes landing. 5l for road and landing on the L'Eting river near Justinsons. 7 10s for road from New River bridge to the Mills. 5l to assist in opening road from Crow Harbour to Popelgans. 5l for road from Crow Harbour to Boyls corner. 7 10 for road eastward past Spears and J. K. farms. 5l for road from Woodlands Mills to Hugh McKays. 5l for road from Beckmans mills to Woodlands. 5l for road from A. Reidsons corner towards Millars.

DEER ISLAND.

John Lord and George Fountain.

£20 for bridging the Slough in rear of J. Leonard's farm. 20l for road at or near Fountain's Cove. 30l for the road at the East end of Deer Island.

CAMPO BELLO.

James Brown and Joel Patrick.

£10 For repairs of the Duck pond bridge. 15l for road from Curries Cove to Head Harbour. 15l for road from Hardwood Hill to Gilligans. 15l to lower the Hill on the West end Conroy's bridge. 15l for road from Leonard Newman's to Big Beach.

GRAND MANAN.

Cochrane Craig and Wilford Fisher.

£15 for road from the Church towards Long Pond. 20l for building a Bridge at Seal Cove. 20l for road from Spruce Hill towards Seely Cove. 15l for road from Doggets Hill towards Grand Harbour.

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.

About six in the morning I reached the shore, and, much against the advice of my excellent guide, I resolved on having a bath. I was desirous of ascertaining the truth of the assertion, that 'nothing sinks in the Dead Sea.' I swam a considerable distance from the shore, and about four yards from the beach I was beyond my depth; the water was the coldest I ever felt, and the taste of it most detestable: it was that of a solution of nitre, mixed with an infusion of quassia. Its buoyancy I found to be far greater than any sea I ever swam in, not expecting the Examine which is extremely salt. I could lie like a log of wood on the surface without stirring hand or foot so long as I chose; and with a good deal of exertion I could just dive sufficiently deep to cover all my body, but I was again thrown on the surface, in spite of my endeavours to descend lower. On coming out the wounds in my feet pained me exceedingly, the poisonous quality of the waters irritated the abraded skin, and ultimately made an ulcer of every wound, which confined me fifteen days in Jerusalem, and became so troublesome in Alexandria, that my medical attendants were apprehensive of gangrene.—Madden's Travels.

GENIUS.

BY MISS EMILY L. CHEEVER.

There is melancholy pleasure in turning over the records of genius and familiarizing ourselves with the secret work-ages of those minds that have, from time to time, made memorable the ages in which they lived, and embodied the several nations which gave them birth. But it is not the indulgence of this feeling which makes such a study peculiarly profitable to us: from these records we may learn much of the philosophy of the human mind in its most luxuriant developments. Genius seems to be confined to no spot, no government, no age or nation, and no rank in society. When men lived in wandering tribes and could boast no literature, the bright flame burned among them, although wild and often deadly in its rays; and the foot of oppression, which crushes all else has failed to extinguish it. Hence it has rarely been inferred that this peculiar gift, possessed by the favoured few, may be perfected without any exertion on their part, and is subject to some of the rules which in all other cases govern intellect: but that, uncontrolled and uncontrollable, it must burst forth when and where it will, and be burned up in the blaze of its glory, leaving but the halo of its former brightness upon the historic page. This inference, however, is alike erroneous and dangerous. Though genius be an ungodly gift, a peculiar emanation from the Divine Mind, it was not originally intended as a glorious curse to crush the spirit which it elevates. Perchance the post-up stream within the soul must find an issue; but he who bears the gift may choose that an avenue may direct, control and divert; he may scatter the living waters on a thousand objects, or pour their whole force upon one; he may calm and purify them, by this means rendering them none the less deep, or he may allow them to dash and foam until, however they sparkle, the dark sediments of vice and misery thus made to mingle, may be found in every grain.

Let us turn to the oft-quoted names of Byron and Burns—names that can scarcely be mentioned by the admirers of genius without a thrill of pain. To the poor ploughman on the banks of the Doon was sent the glorious talisman, and with it he unlocked the portals of nature, and read truths even in the flower over-turnd by his plough-share unseen by common eyes. But mark his swerving course, think of his (comparatively) wasted energies. He could lose the wild flowers in the breeze and the sunlight on the banks of his 'bonny Doon'; he could, at least at one time smile at his lowly lot; and he ever contended against fortune with a strong and fearless hand. But while the polished society of Edinburgh owned his power, and he swayed the hearts of ladies and ladies of his own degree as will, he could not control himself; and many of those light songs, which are now on glad lips, might, could we enter into the secrets of the poor bard, be but the sad way-marks of the scorching heart as it grew each day heavier till it sank into the grave. Burns, the light-hearted lover of his 'Highland Mary', and Burns, the care worn exciseman, were very different persons; but neither outward circumstances nor the genius characterized both alike was the cause. The world, after it first noticed, could have done nothing to save. The poet, had he known his moral strength and cared to exert it, could have saved himself in his happy priority to many of the foibles and prejudices of human nature and his manly independence on many occasions evinced.

Byron, like his own arch-angel runner guiding a fallen son of clay in his search after mysticisms, has defied among hidden treasures and spread before us the richest gems of Helicon; but scarce one of these 'lost in dark in its glory, and although burning with all the fire of heaven been seen, save perch a smouldering and dangerous ray. But had a mother whispered her pious counsels in his ear in boyhood, had a friendly finger pointed out a nobler revenge when that first cutting satire was penned, and had a better, a halier sentiment than the mean passion of revenge urged him on to action and governed his after aspirations, think you that the arch-angel of earth would have stood less glorious? No. Byron's spirit had a self-sacrificing power, and he could have used it but he did not, and although he has well won the laurel, a poison more bitter than death is dropping from every leaf.

It was an ungrateful public that spread the death-couch of Savage in a debtor's prison, or dug the accursed grave of Bristol's wondrous boy. They were themselves ungrateful; they guarded not well the gift they bore, and fell victims to their own misdirected powers. The common mind never tempted any wonder at the waywardness of genius and despite the weakness of its possessor; and the generous one that sees the struggle and mourns the wreck may pity and apologise; and both are in some degree right. While we admire and pity, we must wonder at the weakness of the strength that, subduing all else, failed beneath its own weight. We

know that the gifted ones of earth often have stronger passions, more irresistible wills, and quicker and more dangerous impulses than other men; and for this very reason should they cultivate more assiduously the noble powers by which these passions and impulses are governed. Each individual possesses them; but they must be cultivated.

It is our conception of the mysteries of this gift which leads us to look back with such peculiar interest upon the infancy of a man of genius, expecting there to discover at least some flashes of the divine ray which lighted up his after life. The dusty memoirs of notes and village oracles are ransacked for anecdotes, which often-times neither the addition suggested by pride and partial affection, nor the transforming medium of the past through which they are viewed, can swell into any thing like superiority to the sayings and doings of other children. He who will watch an intelligent child through one day will be astonished at the bright flashes of untaught intellect which, could they be abstracted from the childish notions in which they are almost entirely buried, would be thought by any but him who found them in such a seeming vicinity the sure precursors of greatness.

True, real genius often shows itself in childhood; but that it always does or that such a development is desirable may be seriously questioned. The child who writes verses at six or gives other indications of a genius surpassing his years, may be wondered at and admired as a prodigy, but the parent ought to tremble to observe the premature fruit bursting through the petals of the not yet unfolded bud. There is an evidence of disease in this which, in one way or another, almost always proves fatal. This unnatural power wears out itself or the frame of its possessor; either the mind or the body must fall under such a rapid development.

The village pedagogue may look about him wondering, for it is not unlikely that the least promising of all his flock takes the highest stand, while his bright, ever-ready favorite, that he was sure would become a great man, does not rise above mediocrity. There is nothing strange or capricious in this. It is the sure result of natural causes, and has its counterpart in all the works of nature—even in the human frame. Rapid growth produces weakness in the bones and sinews; and, in some cases, this growth has been so rapid as to become an actual disease, and carry its victim to the grave. Many are the instances of intellectual growth so rapid as to weaken the mind and sink even below mediocrity, or on the other hand produce premature death. For examples of this last result we must not go to the tombs of the early dead in the old world, nor is it necessary to visit the banks of Saranac, where drooped the fairest buds that ever shed the fragrance of heaven upon earth. We can find them in our own midst.

It would be going too far to censure those who have the guidance of such minds; but it would save worlds of disappointment, did they know that such promises are deceitful and deserving of but little confidence. And sometimes doubtless the poor victim might be saved; years of pain and disease, and, perchance, spared to the world through a long life, were not the powers of the mind forced by unnatural means to expand too soon—before either the mind or body had acquired the strength and hardiness necessary to its own healthy existence.

MERCANTILE EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

Merchants, as a class, have good cause of complaint against the Popular Education of the day. They have certainly contributed largely, often ungenerously, to the leading literary and scientific institutions among us, yet even in the best of these institutions, the claims and the wants of the mercantile profession have been quietly and wholly overlooked. There is not at this moment, so far as we know, in any American College or University, a single Professorship, devoted to history and exposition of those branches of study, which are to the Merchant professional, and which, therefore, it especially concerns him to master. Education, in laying out her work, does not seem to see Commerce.

Now Education is, of course, Literature and Science in embryo. And so popular Literature, and Science, it would appear, have for the most, left the Merchant and his profession alone. The fact is really remarkable. Here is a form of industry which spreads itself all over the business of the world—which wields a vast proportion of the floating capital of all civilized communities—which concerns itself in the daily routine of its action, with an infinite variety of knowledge—which embraces the whole social statistics of every considerable nation in the ken of its calculations—which has its very life as a profession, in the prompt intercommunication of the most practical forms of intelligence—which aims at nothing less than to know the wants of all men, that it may get gain by supplying them—which thus touches up every new fact as something which its touch may turn

into gold—and yet this is the one Profession, which Education, and Science, and Literature, have seen fit mainly to neglect. Commerce has been three quarters of the international History of the world, from the day of Methuselah, to the day of McAdam, yet the first complete and creditable History of Commerce, is yet to be written! Commerce, as a practical Profession, obviously demands, quite as much as any other Profession known among men, an elaborate preliminary training, and yet the first Text-book—the first Manual—specially designed to teach the young man who intends to be a Merchant, all that he should chiefly seek, as a Merchant, to know: is yet to be introduced into any course of study in any College, or Academy, or School! Our leading Seminaries of Learning should look to this fact, and to many another fact but too near a kin to it, for they may well find themselves receding in importance and public estimation every year.

THE STUDY OF SCIENCE.

The pleasure derived from ascertaining that the pressure of the air and the creation of a vacuum alike cause the rise of the mercury in the barometer, and give the power to flies of walking on the ceiling of a room, is wholly independent of any practical use obtained from the discovery; inasmuch as it is a pleasure superadded to that of contemplating the doctrine proved by the Torricellian experiment, which had conferred all its practical benefits long before the cause of the fly's power was found out. Thus, again, it is one of the most sublime truths in science, and the contemplation of which, as more contemplation, affords the greatest pleasure, that the same power which makes a stone fall to the ground keeps the planets in their course, moulds the huge masses of those heavenly bodies into their appointed forms, and reduces to perfect order all the apparent irregularities of the system: so that the handful of sand which for an instant ruffles the surface of the lake, acts by the same law which governs, through myriads of ages, the mighty system composed of myriads of worlds.

There is a positive pleasure in generalizing facts and arguments—in perceiving the wonderful production of most unlike results from a few very simple principles—in finding the same powers or agents reappearing in different situations, and producing the most diverse and unexpected effects—in tracing unexpected resemblances and differences—in ascertaining that 'truths' or facts apparently unlike are of the same nature, and observing wherein those apparently similar are various; and this pleasure is quite as independent of all considerations relating to practical application; nay, the additional knowledge that those truths are susceptible of a beneficial application, gives a further gratification of the like kind to those who are certain never to have the opportunity of sharing the benefits obtained; and who, indeed, may earnestly desire never to be in the condition of being able to share them. Thus, in addition to the pleasure received from contemplating a truth in animal physiology, we have another gratification, from finding that one of its corollaries is the construction of an instrument useful in some painful surgical operation. Yet, assuredly, we have no desire ever to receive advantage from this corollary; and our scientific gratification was wholly without regard to any such view.—Lord Brougham.

"THAT SOUNDS WELL!"

We remember hearing a great many years ago, when we were young, of an ambitious old farmer, not many hundred miles off, whose having in law, like Benedict's having in beard, was but a younger brother's revenue; but whose aspirations for the dignity of Justice were successful, finally; 'but while in the tribulations of suspense, he was seen one day at his barn, bending his head into a large hoghead, and uttering in a loud sonorous voice, "Squire Wreakop!" then raising his head in solicitude he added, "That sounds well."

The Season—The Miramichi Gleaner says:—The weather during the last fortnight has been very changeable.—Some days the sun has beamed down upon us with the intense heat of midsummer, and, at other times the wind has blown cold from the eastward, accompanied with rain. During several nights, ice of considerable thickness formed on the brooks and standing water. This has been very trying to the tender vegetables in gardens many of which have not only been checked in their growth, but entirely destroyed. The grass and grain, however, look most luxuriant, and are much farther advanced than we ever remember to have seen at this period of the year.

The first consideration in selecting a companion for life, should be good sense and good disposition. A fine figure, a good face, and sweet smile, a soft voice, and interesting manners, do very well for courtship;—these are the means of winning affection;—but let all young persons, male and female, rest assured that they can never retain it unless they are aided by an amiable disposition.

VENTURES
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