THE
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AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
ADAM W. SMITH.

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SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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MONTHLY ALMANAC.

1837. June	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Odd days
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29
Friday	2	9	16	23	30
Saturday	3	10	17	24	—
Sunday	4	11	18	25	—
Monday	5	12	19	26	—
Tuesday	6	13	20	27	—
Wednesday	7	14	21	28	—

D M	SUN R & S	MOON R & S	High Water
2	4 17 8	3 33 r	10 45
6	4 16 8	10 58 s	1 00
10	4 15 8	0 15 m	3 45
14	4 15 8	1 52	7 40
18	4 15 8	9 03 r	11 10
22	4 16 8	11 24	1 55
26	4 17 8	0 27 m	5 45
30	4 18 8	2 02	9 35

MOONS PHASES.

	D	H	M
New	3	3	0
First qr	11	5	45
Full	18	11	0
Last qr	25	1	15

June 14. CLOCK and sun agree.

GARDENING.

Directions for planting each vegetable of the most common kinds.

Cabbage. The early kings may be sown in hot beds, in the latter part of March, and in a few weeks they will be fit to transplant in the open ground. Or, they may be sown a little later in a warm boarder under the south side of a board fence. Red cabbage may be sown early in may, and Savoys and the large winter drumhead, almost any time during the month. Cabbages should be transplanted into very rich ground, for this general rule applies particularly to them, that all vegetables where the growth of leaf and stalk is the chief object, are greatly benefitted by copious manuring. When transplanted, the small early cabbage, as the early sugar loaf and the early York, should stand about two feet apart, and those larger a greater distance according to their size, the large winter drumhead, for instance, should be at least three feet.

Broccoli.—The purple Cape is the only variety we would recommend for common culture; those who wish to raise the other kinds must consult books on gardening, as they require care and minute directions. The Purple Cape should be sown about the middle of May, and when of suitable size should be transplanted in uncommonly rich ground, and they will produce fine heads early in autumn.

Cauliflower. This requires more care than the last; it commonly succeeds best when sown early in fall, and transplanted into beds which are protected from the winter by frames and sash, and mats. It succeeds well, however, if sown very early in a hot bed, and afterwards transplanted, as the plant becomes larger, into a later hot bed, and finally into open ground in the latter part of April. These if well managed will produce heads in June. If sown early in May, cauliflowers may be treated in the same way as Purple Cape Broccoli, and with nearly the same success.

Kale and Brussels Sprouts may be sown about the middle of May and transplanted early in July in rich grounds. They are used as greens, and are best after having been touched with sharp autumnal frosts.

Asparagus. The seeds should be sown early in spring in the best ground in the garden, drills about one foot apart. They may be transplanted into beds when a year old. They will not, however, produce good shoots for use in less than three years. An asparagus bed properly prepared, will continue to afford crops for twenty years or more. New beds are made by transplanting thus, dig the ground eighteen inches or two feet deep in the form of a broad trench, fill this trench with alternate layers of soil and manure until near the top, when the whole should be covered with a few inches of rich mould, in which the roots should be planted, with the crown about three inches below the surface, and about one foot apart. Or, the bed may be sown with seed at once, and the plants afterwards thinned. Old beds should be cleaned off early in spring before the plants start, and then covered two or three inches with rotted manure, which should be dug in with a fork, taking care not to injure the plants.

Globe Artichoke may be raised from seed or from young suckers taken off in spring. The seed should be planted in drills about one inch deep and about one foot apart. When the plants are a foot high, they are to be transplanted into ground trenched eighteen inches deep and mixed with manure, the plants standing about three feet apart, or three feet by five feet according to Bridgman.

Peas. The early variety should be sown as early as possible in the spring. Double rows are the most convenient, and these double rows should be about a foot apart, and a space of from four to six feet, according to the height of the peas, between these double rows. Peas should be sown about two inches deep, and two or three inches assunder in the rows.

Beans. English beans should be planted so early that they may produce their crop before the heat of the summer; the seed should therefore be put in the ground on the earliest opening of spring. A clayey loam is best, but a lighter soil is good if they are well rolled. The drills should be about two inches deep and two or three feet apart, and the seed two or three inches in the drill. The Mazagan and Lisbon are the earliest, Genoa best for late crops. The Windsor, the Sandwich, and the broad Spanish are excellent.

The Kidney or common bush and pole beans, require a light rich soil, and may be planted in hills, three or four seeds to a hill, or in drills two or three feet apart, and two or three inches in the drill. As kidney beans are tender and easily injured by frost, the planting should be delayed until settled warm weather, which brings them forward rapidly. Pole beans require the same treatment as bush beans, except the addition of poles.

Cucumbers, Melons, and *Squashes,* should be planted about the first of May, in highly manured ground, or in copiously manured hills about four feet apart. In clayey ground it is indispensible to success to plant them on ridges of manure, covered several inches with earth; these ridges should be at least a foot high, and they will produce twenty times the amount of crop that is obtained the common way. As soon as they are up a person should go over them three times a day, and pinch to death with his thumb and fore finger all striped bugs which can be found upon them, and continue this operation until the plants are beyond their reach. The best Cucumbers are the Early Green Cluster, and the Long Green Prickley. The green fleshed Nutmeg melon is most excellent for eating.

Carrots require a deep rich sandy loam. They may be sown in drills a foot or eighteen inches apart, and six or eight inches distant in the drills. The early Horn is the earliest, and the Long Orange the best for main crops.

Beets. Those intended for early crops should be sown as soon as the ground is open and main crops deferred till warm weather in May. They need a deep soil and plenty of manure, and may be sown in drills one foot apart and one or two inches deep, about three inches apart in the drills, afterwards to be thinned to about eight inches. Among some of the best for eating are the Sugar and Red Turnip-rooted.

Parsnips should be planted as early as possible, in drills, like beets, and in common with all root crops require a well manured soil.

Parsley should be sown early in drills one foot apart and one inch deep.

Salsify or vegetable oyster, requires the same treatment as carrots and parsnips.

Onions may be sown about the middle of April, and buried half an inch deep in drills twelve inches apart. When of suitable size they are to be thinned to about a distance of two or three inches in the drill. One of the best varieties is the Silver skinned; the Strasburg is good for a general crop.

Lettuce may be sown as early as is desired either in a hot bed or in open ground.

Egg Plant, may be sown in a hot bed, the sash to be closed to keep in the heat until it is up. In the middle or at the end of May, the plants are to be set out two feet apart in good garden soil. If transplanted too early, it will be hurt by frost.

Celery should be sown as soon as spring opens, in drills half an inch deep, and afterwards transplanted in open ground in proper trenches for earthing.

Sea Kale requires a deep rich sandy loam as the roots penetrate to a great depth, and should be sown as early in the spring as the state of the ground will admit, in drills, an inch and a half deep, twelve or fifteen inches apart, and six or eight inches in the drill. When a year old they are to be transplanted more than a foot apart, and blanched by covering them early with sand, gravel, or what is much better, inverted pots. Three or four weeks are required for the blanching.

Tomatoes, are best raised by sowing them in hot beds, and afterwards transplanting them into open ground. If the soil is rich, they should stand when transplanted, at a distance of at least two or three feet from each other.

THE TOMATO.—An Article appears in the Southern Agriculturist in which several high medical authorities are cited to show that this vegetable is one of the most important that can be cultivated for family use, particularly on account of its medical properties. At the season when it ripens it is said to be the best preventative that can be used against summer and fall diseases. It is highly esteemed by many as a table luxury, and flourishes as well in this as a southern climate, requires little attention and yields abuntly. We are surprised that it is not more extensively cultivated.—*Poughkeepsie E.*

ANECDOTES OF ANIMALS. Mr. Jesse gives in his work of Natural History some singular accounts of the sagacity of animals—as will be seen by the following extracts;—

A SINGULAR DEVICE.—A singular circumstance, exhibiting in a remarkable degree the reflecting faculties of a wolfe, is related as having taken place at Signey-le-Petit a small town on the borders of Champaigne. A farmer one day looking through the edge of his garden, observed a wolf walking round his mule, but unable to get at him, on account of the mule's constantly kicking with his hind legs. As the farmer perceived that his beast was so well able to defend himself, he considered it unnecessary to lend him any assistance. After the attack and defence had lasted full a quarter of an hour, the wolf ran off to a neighbouring ditch, where he several times plunged into the water. The farmer imagined he did this to refresh himself after the fatigue he had sustained and had no doubt that his mule had obtained a complete victory; but in a few minutes the wolfe returned to the charge, and, approaching as near as he could to the head of the mule, shook himself, and squirted a quantity of water into the mule's eyes, which caused him immediately to shut them. That moment the wolfe leapt upon him, and killed the poor mule before the farmer could come to his assistance."

SINGULAR INTERPOSITION.—A lady had a tame bird which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day. One mofning as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet, her cat, who always before showed great kindness for the bird, seized it on a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth upon the table. The lady was much alarmed for the safety of her favourite, and turning about instantly discovered the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat had just came into the room. After turning it out, her own cat came down from her place of safety and dropped the bird, without doing it the smallest injury."

Poetry.

"Consider the lilies of the field how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin."—Matt., 6 ch.—Verse 28.

The God, who does the tempest wield,
And send it on its destin'd way—
He rears the lilies of the field,
And decks them in their bright array.

When the dark sky the lightning streaks,
When waves on waves in fury press,
We list, as thus in wrath He speaks,
Shaking our bosom's wilderness

And shall we not that voice attend,
Which bids us mark the lowly flow'r—
Mark how in faithful union blend
His fost'ring care and forming pow'r?

Whene'er with anxious thoughts oppress,
We would our hearts to sorrow yield,
Let us the spreading cloud arrest,
And note the lilies of the field.

No robes of silk, with broider'd hem,
Such texture of such beauty show;
Nor does the jewel'd diadem
Of Eastern King so richly glow.

Erst in soft bow'rs of Paradise,
Where all was guilelessness and bloom,
Before was heard Sin's fell device,
Or uttered Man's primeval doom,

They scattered fragrance through the air,
And wore their gay and shining dress,
Pride of the charms, that cluster'd there,
Of innocence and loveliness.

Still, on the curst and guilt-stain'd Earth
They bloom, as in that happy time;
Still, joys attend their vernal birth,
As when they sprang in Eden's clime.

And still, as they, sweet relics, blow
In mid-wood glade or open dell—
Thro' sunny weal and stormy woe,
The story of their trust they tell.

From them a lesson let us learn
To calm our fretful heart's unrest:
Let us to God for succor turn,
Who wraps them in their gorgeous vest.

He knows and will our wants supply:
We are more precious in His sight:
The flow'rs will wither, burn, and die—
But we shall live in endless light.

SHE IS THINE.—It will be remembered that an extraordinary excitement was created some months since, in the most fashionable circles, by the secret marriage of a lady, equally celebrated for her wealth, beauty and accomplishments, to the younger branch of a family more illustrious for its talent than remarkable for any other possessions. Upon the discovery of the marriage by the father of the lady, a variety of circumstances prompted the demand of that kind of satisfaction which an exchange of pistol balls is supposed to communicate; a "message" was delivered from a friend of the obdurate and indignant parent to a distinguished nobleman, the husband of one of the ladies, whose honour was supposed to be implicated by the transaction. A "meeting" took place, happily without serious consequences. A considerable time elapsed before a reconciliation took place;—and that event was, we believe, the result of accident.

"*She is thine*" has ever since been the reigning favorite in the most *distingue* circles, and is invariably introduced on "Bridal occasions;" add but to this, that it is but a reigning favourite with the Queen of British Song (Mrs. Wood) another cause of its universal popularity will be discovered.

The father of the bride, happening to hear the exquisite music of "*She is thine,*' took up the ballad, and casting his eyes over the poetry, became so much affected, that his carriage was ordered, and he returned home; that night a letter of forgiveness was forwarded to his daughter.

She is thine, the word is spoken,
Hand to hand and heart to heart,
Though all other ties be broken,
Time these bonds shall never part,
Thou hast taken her in gladness
From the altar's holy shrine;
Oh! remember, in her sadness,
She is thine and only thine.

In so fair a temple never
Aught of ill can hope to come,
Good will strive, and striving, ever
Make so pure a shrine its home;
Each the other's love possessing,
Say that care should cloud that brow,
She will be to thee a blessing,
And a shield to her be thou.

THE LATE MRS. FITZHERBERT.

At the advanced age of eighty-one, this once lovely and fascinating woman has followed her legal husband to the grave! Forty years since she was in all the pride of beauty, though the bloom of youth had passed away; like the celebrated Ninon d'Enalos, she was radiant in loveliness at more than forty, the summer of her life seemed but to have commenced, and she was the reigning toast of fashion as "fat, fair, and forty!" The late King, then Prince of Wales, who was a voluptuary through life, saw her, and was fascinated; he fancied that he loved, but the slave of appetite seldom feels a pure or permanent affection! The Prince was then steeped in dissipation, and in debts—poor Perdita had been some time abandoned, and he felt that vacancy of heart which often invades the mere man of pleasure, who has no useful or ennobling pursuits. With the excitement of youth, he had all the advantages that his high rank, joined to personal attractions, and manners of the highest polish, could give him. There were then few women who would not have been dazzled by the homage of such a suitor; he had knelt to others, and seldom found rejection.

"Suit lightly won, and short-lived pain,
For princes seldom sue in vain."

But Mrs. Fitzherbert was not to be caught by any "light-winged toys of feathered Cupid;" her heart was the shrine of virtue, and no worshipper dared approach, except in honorable guise. The prince saw that any other siege was vain, and influenced alike by passion and vanity, he offered his hand to the most beautiful woman then within the glittering circle of the British court. After long and ardent solicitation, a secret marriage was the result; the Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert, who was a Roman Catholic, were united, by the ceremonies of her own, and the Protestant church. The marriage was perfect in the eye of heaven, but it was void according to the law of England. The statute 12 Geo. III., passed soon after the marriage of the then Duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton, the sister of Lutrell, afterwards Lord Carhampton, enacted, "That no descendent of the body of King George II., other than the issue of princesses, married into foreign families, should be capable of contracting matrimony, without the previous consent of the King, signified under the great seal; and any marriage contracted without such consent is void—provided that such of the said descendants as are above the age of twenty-five, may, after a twelvemonths' notice given to the King's privy council, contract and solemnize marriage without the consent of the Crown; and as both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the year, declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage; and all persons solemnizing, assisting, or being present at any such prohibited marriage, shall incur the penalties of the statute of præmunire." In the face of this enactment, the prince's marriage took place with Mrs. Fitzherbert; as did that of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray subsequently at Rome. The occurrence created a great sensation at the time, the King personally consulted Sir James Mansfield on the occasion, who declared the marriage to be legally invalid, and that no issue under it could inherit the crown of England; but as no such law existed in Hanover, that a son born of that marriage would be entitled to the electorate, for such it was at that period.—We have said that the Prince was then steeped in debts, and the King refused any recommendation to Parliament for their discharge, or for an increase of his annual allowance, unless on the terms of his connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert ceasing, and his consenting to a more suitable alliance. The prince had reduced his establishment, and sent his race-horses to Tattersall's; but the produce was not equal to meet a shilling in the pound of the host of claims which pressed upon him. After much hesitation and many struggles for deliverance in other ways, he found extrication from his embarrassments impossible, and he yielded to the sacrifice required. The ill-fated marriage with Caroline of Brunswick soon after followed, and its results were such as might have been anticipated: after one or two wretched days and nights passed together, the prince and his hapless bride separated never to meet again! She might have addressed him on the wedding morn, in the language of *Calista* to *Altamont*—

"Believe me Altamont, such hearts as ours
Were never pair'd above; ill-suited to each other,
Join'd, not matched, some fatal influence a foe to both,
Has wrought this hapless marriage to undo us."

The wretched history of that unhappy union—the sudden separation—the subsequent investigation.—"the delicate investigation," as it was called, though teeming with more pruriency and grossness than is to be found in the rankest pages of Faublas; and then the last catastrophe, the effort to attain the persecuted Queen, with her deliverance, rapidly followed by her death. All this is fresh in the general memory, and blots our domestic annals! Mrs. Fitzherbert outlived these scenes; amid the general respect of all who knew her. She lived to an age which few have attained, exercising an active benevolence, and an unostentatious piety; and as her life was without reproach, her death has caused no feeling but that of sincere and general regret!

The influence she possessed was exercised for the honour of the personage she was, by the forms of her church, united to. His honor, that of the country, and his position in it, were, it is well known, the first objects of her anxiety.

Through an existence prolonged beyond the lot of most people, she made more real friends than almost any one we are acquainted with. Those friendships were cemented by a reliance on the integrity of her character, and led to unlimited confidence, which was ever observed by her with sacred inviolability. The honor, frankness, and straightforwardness of her disposition, procured her the intimate acquaintance of some of the most eminent men of the times in which she lived; and many of them are still alive, and can bear witness to the truth and fidelity with which this portrait of her is drawn, and to the affectionate respect with which, to her latest breath they have continued to regard her.

In her more familiar circle she was generous, indulgent, and hospitable. She retained in advanced age the warmth the enthusiasm, the freshness, and disinterested feelings of youth. Her piety was fervent and unostentatious.—Her life was one of active benevolence.—Her cheerfulness was one of active benevolence. Her cheerfulness was very remarkable, and evidently the result of the pleasure she was herself afforded by making others happy.

Mrs. Fitzherbert departed this life on Monday the 27th March in the 81st. year of her age.

Mr. Biddle's letter on the Banks stopping payment in Specie:—

We extract the following paragraphs from a letter addressed lately by Nicholas Biddle (President of the U. S. Bank, Penn.) to John Quincy Adams on the suspension of Cash payments by the Banks. This financier, after shewing the position in which the United States, the United States Government, the deposit Banks, and the State banks respectively stand to each other—after elucidating the effects which the proceedings of government produced on each in relation to the other—and after explaining how the present disastrous state of money matters might have been prevented, he proceeds:—

"In such a state of things, the first consideration is, how to escape from it—how to provide at the earliest practicable moment, to change a condition which should not be tolerated beyond the necessity which commanded it. The old associations, the extensive connections, the established credit, the large capital of the Bank of the United States, render it the natural rallying point of the country for the resumption of specie payments. It seemed wiser, therefore, not to waste its strength in a struggle which might be doubtful, while the executive persevered in its present policy, but to husband all its resources, so as to profit by the first favorable moment, to take the lead in the early resumption of specie payments. Accordingly the Bank of the United States assumes that position. From this moment, its efforts will be to keep itself strong, and to make itself stronger—always prepared and always anxious to assist in recalling the currency and the exchanges of the country to the point from which they have fallen. It will co-operate cordially and zealously with the government, with the government banks, with all the other banks and with any other influences which can aid in that object.

In the meantime, two great duties devolve on the banks and the country.

The first regards foreign nations—the second our own. We owe a debt to foreigners by no means large for our resources, but disproportioned to our present means of payment. We must take care that this late measure shall not seem to be an effort to avoid the payment of our honest debts to them. We have worn, and eaten, and drunk the produce of their industry—too much of all, perhaps, but that is our fault, not theirs. We may take less hereafter, but the country is dishonored unless we discharge that debt to the uttermost farthing.

The second duty is to ourselves. We should bear constantly in mind, that the step which has been taken is excusable only on the ground of an overruling necessity. We must not make the remedy itself a disease. It must not be the pretext of extravagant loans or issues. These are already sufficiently inflated, and if we have voluntarily removed the most familiar and established check upon all issues—their immediate convertibility into coin—it is our duty to substitute some effectual restraints, which may enable us to restore currency without delay or difficulty to a wholesome condition. The result of the whole is, that a great disaster has befallen the country. Its existence thus far is only a misfortune, its continuance will be a reproach, from which all true men must rally to save her. We must try to render it as short as possible, waiting patiently and calmly for the action of the government, and in the mean time diminishing its dangers by great prudence and forbearance. For myself, you know how zealously I have labored to avert this misfortune. With not less anxiety I shall now strive to repair it.

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