

his heart, the malignity of his disposition. Why such is the case is very obvious. Women are not endowed with the power of defending themselves, like men. They must not resort to violence either in word or deed. They are compelled to use a certain delicacy of manner, which is often incompatible with a supply of their own wants. Being thus in some measure dependent beings, thrown on the generosity and claiming the protection of the stronger sex, any act of unkindness towards them is mean and unworthy, while any act of rudeness is accepted as a testimony of cowardice, and is justly visited with universal reprobation. I do not here speak only of ladies whom you may chance to meet in what are called the higher circles of society, but of all women, of whatever age and condition they happen to be. Such being the rule of behaviour regarding females, it is incumbent on you to show them every attention in your power, according to the circumstances of the occasion. For instance, when you meet a female, in walking along the side path on a road, it is your duty to allow her to take the side next the wall, that being the side of honour, or, in other words the side least exposed to danger: When a female enters a room, or when she appears not to have a seat, it behoves you to hasten to find a chair for her convenience, which you politely ask her to make use of: When a female sits near or beside you at table, it is then still more incumbent on you to be attentive to her—among other civilities, taking pains to assist her to what she may be pleased to eat or drink. It is undoubtedly the case, that politeness in this, as in every other department of social intercourse, may be overdone—like a part which is overacted, so as to become ridiculous and really offensive; but I trust that your good sense will dictate how far you ought to proceed in respect of consistency and propriety of demeanour, and that, while avoiding the actions of a clown on the one hand, you will ever take care to shun that of a grimace or buffoon on the other.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Complete Farmer.

TURNIPS.—M'Mahon, in treating of the cultivation of turnips, says, "the plants should be left from seven to twelve inches every way; this must be regulated according to the strength of the land, the time of sowing, and the kind of turnips cultivated; strong ground and early sowing always producing the largest roots."

The width of the hoe should be in proportion to the medium distance to be left between the plants, and due to their expected size.

The critical time of the first hoeing is, when the plants, as they lie spread on the ground, are nearly the size of the palm of the hand; if, however, seed-woods be numerous and luxuriant, they ought to be checked before the turnip plants arrive at that size; lest being drawn up tall and slender, they should acquire a weak and sickly habit.

A second hoeing should be given when the leaves are grown to the height of nine or ten inches, in order to destroy weeds, loosen the earth, and finally to regulate the plants; a third, if found necessary, may be given at any subsequent period.

Here will the farmer exclaim against the expense and trouble of hoeing; but let him try one acre in this way, and leave another of the same quality to nature, as is too frequently done, and he will find that the extra produce of the hoed acre will more than compensate for the labour bestowed.

POTATOES FROM RESEED.—Take the apples in the beginning of October (or whenever they are ripe) before the frost has hurt them; hang them by the foot stalks in a dry closet, where they will not freeze; let them hang till March or April; then mash the apples, wash the seeds from the pulp, and dry them in a sunny wind. Sow the seeds in a bed, about the first of May. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them into ground well prepared, one or two plants in a hill. They will produce full grown apples, and some of the roots will be as large as hen's eggs. But if the seeds were sown in autumn, some of them would come up in the follow-

ing spring. Nothing is more common than their appearance in fields where potatoes have been raised the preceding year.

The process stated in 'Monk's Agricultural Dictionary' an English work, is similar to that mentioned by Dr. Deane, excepting that it is recommended in that work to hang the apples of the potatoes in a warm room till Christmas. Then wash out the seeds, spread and dry them in paper, and preserve them from damps till spring.

Potatoes thus obtained will produce roots of the full size the second season after sowing, when their qualities may be more fully ascertained than they could well be the first season. They will be found to vary very much from the kinds from which the apples were gathered. It will be expedient to plant but one potatoe of the regenerated sorts in a hill, that you may keep each variety separate. Then, by keeping the produce of each hill by itself, and boiling one or two of each, you may ascertain which is best for the table; and by observing the quantity of produce in each hill, you may form a pretty good estimate relative to the productiveness of each sort. In that way you may introduce new varieties of potatoes, and supply yourself and neighbours, and eventually the market, with potatoe of a quality much superior to any of the worn out and degenerate kinds which are now to be found. The subject is of importance, and the man who will introduce new and improved sorts of potatoes, will deserve but little less of his country than he who improves our breeds of domestic animals.

The failure of the potatoe crop in Great Britain and Ireland, from a great many of the plants not coming up, has been increasing for several years. The cause is not fully ascertained. The following is among the attempts to produce a remedy, suggested by good authority:

[From the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.]

"If the foregoing observations should be deemed correct, it will follow, that in order to obtain as good a crop of potatoes as it is possible to be, the ground, before being planted, should be thoroughly pulverized; the manure should be well fermented; the sets should be whole potatoes (somewhat under the middling size, or about as large as a walnut), and never deprived of their first shoots, nor allowed to ferment; and lastly, that a constant succession of new sorts should be raised from the berries of the old ones. The newly raised sorts, would be but little affected by other external injuries, unless peculiarly delicate, as they would possess all the health and vigor of a plant propagated according to nature's laws. By attending to these few suggestions, the experience of several years of observation warrants me in saying, that a full crop of potatoes may, under all ordinary circumstances of the weather at all times be secured."

FOUND!

ON the Highway, leading from Halifax to this town, a gentleman's CLOAK. The owner may have it on proving property and paying expenses. Apply at the BEE OFFICE. [Sept'r 7.

MRS. STALKER, SILK DYER,

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF,
PICTOU,

RETURNS his thanks for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business, gives her some claim to their confidence and support; and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gause, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Crapes, Gauze Thread and Lace Veils, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Crapo and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings. Black changed to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours: Also, Silk and Canton Crapo Shawls, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to.
August 3d. if

ALE AND PORTER, For Sale.

A FEW Casks, 4 dozen each, bottled ALE and PORTER, ex "Emeline," from London, for sale at the subscriber's wharf.
Sept'r 7. if **GEORGE SMITH.**



"CAPE BRETON."

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi; leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers,	-	-	12s each,
Steerage do.	-	-	6s "
Horses,	-	-	20s "
Gigs and Wagons,	-	-	10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	-	-	1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	-	-	20s each,
Steerage do.	-	-	10s "
Horses,	-	-	20s "
Cattle,	-	-	15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs,	-	-	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	-	-	1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages,	-	-	12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	-	-	30s each,
Steerage do.	-	-	16s "
Horses,	-	-	25s "
Cattle,	-	-	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs,	-	-	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons,	-	-	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	-	-	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending shortly to leave the Province, hereby notifies all those having claims against him, to render their accounts without delay; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. **DUNCAN McLELLAN.**

Tatamagouche, 23d August. b-w p

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. if

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:

1000 hhds Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,
Canvass No 1 a 8,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine,
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,

which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Borne's River Merigonish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if