

Indiana Centinel.

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[From the American Farmer.]
HONEY.

A method of taking the Honey without destroying the Bees.

The common practice of killing the bees in order to obtain the honey, few can witness, without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object, without any injury to this most interesting little animal, which on the score of interest as well as humanity, claims regard, I beg leave to communicate it through your paper.

In the evening when the bees have retired, take the hive gently from its stand and having spread a table cloth on the ground, set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it three or four inches—then draw up the corners of the cloth and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it so low below, that the bees will have sufficient room to remain between it and the hive—then raise the lid of the hive a little and blow in the smoke from a cigar a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke around, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid, and cut away as much of the honey as you think proper. If the operation be performed in the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be placed on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised of driving the bees into another hive, as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb which is still empty, and the young bees not yet out of their cells are preserved—there is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and in that case of sallying out and making war upon their neighbours. The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and have always found it to do well.

AMATOR MELLIS.

Washington, June 18th, 1819.

PORLAND, July 6.

The Comet!—The lovers of astronomy, and those who view with pleasure and awe every display of the magnificence and power of the deity, may now be gratified by the appearance of a brilliant Comet in our Hemisphere.

The appearance of these eccentric bodies excites a foolish apprehension in the minds of many people, who consider them the omens of calamity. The origin of this terror may probably be found in the rareness of their appearance, and the phenomena so difficult of explanation, which ever attend them—The coma or tail, as it is commonly called, of the present one is unusually bright and extensive; and notwithstanding the splendor of the moon, can be seen to pass through several degrees of the heavens. The nucleus also is distinct and well defined.

The last comet which visited our sphere was in 1811, this remained some time, and its elements were calculated with great precision by eminent men both in this country and Europe.— Its tail was found to be 30,000,000 miles in length, and so transparent that stars were visible through it. The present comet, more brilliant than that of 1811, will probably excite equal attention and investigation. The motion of these bodies, different from all others in the heavens with which we are acquainted, is very rapid in an elliptical orbit, approaching near the sun in one focus of the ellipse, the tail being always on the side opposite the sun. That which we are now noticing passes towards the horizon in a northerly direction and with rapidity; and sets about half past 11 o'clock but it was observed, reappearing about daylight yesterday morning by a gentleman of this town, just above the horizon, in a N. N. E. direction. This is an unusual phenomenon, and may be accounted for by its proximity to the pole.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A very remarkable Comet has been seen for the two last evenings at Cambridge. It is visible about an hour after sun down, in the direction, N. N. W. just within the limits of the twilight, and continues visible till about 11 o'clock. It may be seen again in the morning from 1 to half past 3. Last evening its distance from Arcturus, as determined by a sextant, was 88 45, and its distance from Lyra 92 13. From these observations its present place is found to be between the breast of the Lynx and Auriga, declination 50 and right ascension 95 degrees.

This Comet has an appearance considerably resembling that of 1811. The body does not appear to be quite so large, but the tail is much more extended.—Its length is estimated at 7 or 8 degrees. In the absence of the moon, and when clear of the twilight, as it probably will be, it will be much longer and more conspicuous. It is now seen to most advantage in the morning.

Cambridge, July 4.

From the Hollowell Massachusetts Gazette.

Solar Spots!—Spots on the Sun have this year appeared frequent. We have witnessed them for more than a month past, and one of them seemed exceedingly large. They were distinctly viewed on the 28th May. They continued for a number of days successively, and then disappeared. On the 11th June, one larger than any before seen, appeared, conspicuous on the centre of the sun's disk, and seemed to render its rays feeble and obscure, not unlike those occasioned by a partial eclipse. On the 18th, it disappeared. The day was cold and windy, the thermometer standing at 67. On the succeeding day, two others entered upon the eastern and advanced towards the western limb, until the 19th, when three of less magnitude appeared; thermometer rising to 87.

Died, in Marietta, (Ohio) on the 27 May, in the 86th year of his age, commodore *J. Abraham Whipple*, a native of Rhode Island, and for many years, a truly respectable inhabitant of Providence. While we leave to the pen of the historian the record of his achievements as an active and distinguished naval commander, we dwell with pleasure upon the recollection of the social and domestic virtues which endeared him to his friends and family. His philanthropic and humane attention to the sufferings of his captured seamen, whom he spontaneously relieved from his private purse, reflects more lustre on his character than the circumstance of his being the man who fired the first shot on the water, in defiance of the British flag, which he ventured to do on the 25th of June, 1775, at a time when no other man in the colony would undertake the hazardous business, lest he should be destined to the threatened cord.

Nat. Intel.

Died, lately at Baltimore Capt. John Shrim, in the 57th year of his age. He was the oldest soldier of the well known 3d, or Baltimore brigade and for 25 years commanded the oldest volunteer company in this city—it was also one of the best; and though often enticed to leave it and claim the higher rank to which he was entitled, he never would quit it. He was interred with military honors by the 5th regiment, and attended to the "narrow house" by a large concourse of citizens.

Also, in Pittsfield, Vermont, in June last, general *Israel Keith*, aged about 70. In the war of the revolution he was an aid to maj. General Heath, and an assistant adjutant general.

Also, in the town of Hope, district of Maine, on the 17th of June last, *Samuel Payson*, aged 85. He served three campaigns in the French wars; and on the memorable 19th April, 1775, was at his plough in Sharon, when he received the intelligence of the slaughter at Lexington, when he immediately took his horse from the plough, & proceeded to muster the minute men he commanded, and marched to drive in the enemy. Soon after, he raised a company of volunteers for the service of the United States. Not satisfied with this, he sold his farm, loaned the money to the town to pay her quota of soldiers, received payment in a depreciated paper money, and then emigrated to the district of Maine, and commenced the settlement of the wilderness.

Also, on the 29th ult. at Trenton near Uica, N. Y. on his way from Plattsburg to visit his son, com. Wolsey, at Sackett's Harbor, general *Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey* in the 65th year of his age. He was a field officer in the revolutionary war and a sound patriot; a highly estimable and very useful citizen. Thus, one by one, the builders of the republic pass from works to rewards.

Also, recently near Penn-Yan N. Y. the famous *Jemima Wilkinson*, calling herself "the universal friend," the religious head of a little society, and well known in many parts of the United States as a preacher. Previous to her death she called her disciples round her, gave them a solemn admonition, then raised her hands and closed her eyes and died.

From the Western Spy.

CINCINNATI, July 17th.

President's Tour.—The President arrived at Lexington, Ky. on the 2d ult. via Frankfort, the Blue Spring, (Col. R. M. Johnson's seat,) and Georgetown. On Saturday, the 3d, he visited the University and attended a celebration of Independence at Mr. Dun-

lap's, a few miles in the country. On Monday dined with the citizens of Lexington, at Keene's tavern, and on Tuesday set off for Washington by the nearest route through Virginia. The Frankfort Argus says, "it is believed that he had received some important communications from Washington, which made it necessary for him to hasten his return as speedily as possible."

On this subject, (the President's tour,) the Indiana Centinel of July 3d, has some interesting remarks.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

We regret that Mr. Monroe had not extended his visit to Cincinnati. He would have been astonished in this period of almost universal gloom, at the hum of business that enlivens our city: he would have been astonished at the appearance of a city, where but a few years ago, all was a wilderness; and he would have been no less gratified at the manner of his reception. The City Council, under an impression that he would have visited us, had made arrangements to receive and entertain the President in a manner that must have been grateful to his feelings and honorable to themselves.

The following letter addressed to General Findley will explain the reason of the President's shortening his route.

Lexington, July 5, 1819.

Sir—It was my intention to have returned to Washington by Cincinnati, and thro' the state of Ohio; but the extreme fatigue to which I have been exposed in passing through the Southern coast, and thence Westwardly through the Cherokee nation, at so warm a season, has made it advisable for me to pass by the springs in this state, and the Western parts of Virginia, and to remain some days at each. It has given me pain to relinquish the idea of passing thro' Cincinnati, a very important and growing town in our Union, which I have not yet seen, and nothing could have induced me to do it but the considerations which I have stated, of which you will have the goodness to inform my fellow citizens there.

With great respect, I am your ob't serv't. JAMES MONROE.

The Parliament of Upper Canada was to meet at York on the 7th June, for the dispatch of public business: Mr. Robert Gourlay of whom we have heard nothing for sometime past, on this occasion began to beset himself; from the place of his confinement, he has written a long address, dated the 24th of May last, to the resident land owners of Upper Canada, urging them to meet in their several townships and instruct by letter their respective representatives in Parliament to make it their first consideration at the ensuing session, *after the infamous resolutions sent home to the foot of the throne were erased from their journals, and the gagging act repealed, to enquire into the state of the Province, and have a commission sent home, that the whole might be fairly and openly submitted to the British Parliament.* Thus it appears that the tone of this extraordinary man is not in the least changed, and that he has determined to stand in the attitude he has chosen.—*Bost. Ev. Gazette.*

CROAKERS.

"There are Croakers in every country, always boding its ruin. Such an one there lived in Philadelphia, a person of note, an elderly man, with a wise look, and a very grave manner of speaking; his name was Samuel Mickle. This gentleman, a stranger to me, stopped me one day at my door, and asked me if I was the young man who had lately opened a new Printing House? Being answered in the affirmative, he said he was sorry for me, because it was an expensive undertaking, and the expense would be lost, for Philadelphia was a sinking place, the people already half bankrupts, or near being so; all the appearances of the country such as new buildings, and the rise of rents being to his certain knowledge falacious! for they were in fact among the things that would ruin us. Then he gave me such a detail of misfortunes now existing, or that were soon to exist, that he left me half melancholy. Had I known him before I engaged in this business probably I never should have done it. This person continued to live in this decaying place, and to declaim in the same strain, refusing for many years to buy a house there, because all was going to destruction, and at last I had the pleasure of seeing him give five times as much for one as he might have bought it for when he first began croaking.

Franklin. Curious Mistake.—A Dublin paper says, "A person who held an official situation in Dublin, whose wife had caught the typhus fever, had sent her to the hospital for recovery. Having received information of her death, he brought her home to his house; and according to the Irish fashion, had her waked for several nights; he then invited several of his relations, and conveyed her several miles into the country, where she was buried. Having called at the hospital about a week afterwards for her clothes (whether to his sorrow or no we cannot say) he found his wife so far recovered as to be able to walk home with him. The woman he had buried in mistake was a poor friendless pauper, who otherwise would have been buried at the expence of the parish."

From the Georgian.

The head of the Sea-serpent was seen on the 1st inst. off the Cohasset Rocks, in Boston Bay—its tail is reported off Bermuda on the same day and hour—the head is up for this port and the tail for Boston.

Remarkable Fact!—A hen was found in the centre of a hay stack, near Boston, where she had lain six months!—N. B. She was dead.

New Invention! A certain printer has discovered a new mode of setting type by shaking them in a dice box and throwing them; although they do not always turn up right, it saves a great deal of labor.

Barbarous!—A gentleman seized a poor Guinea negro by the throat for a trifling offence; and choaked him till he was black in the face!—Let the abolition Society look to this.

Stop the run-away!—From Savannah, a negro fellow, with bow-legs and cucumber shins, perfectly black, except the whites of his eyes, which are red; he may be known by his teeth which are lost, and by his clothes, being stark naked, &c.

Stolen!—A watch worth a hundred dollars, if the thief will return it he will be informed gratis where he may steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked.

Unexampled weather!—The weather was so extremely hot yesterday, that a gentleman's soup scalded his mouth!

Useful discoveries!—It is found by mixing lard with butter, sand with sugar, water with milk and brick bats with cotton, that they will go much farther.

Laudable Reformation!—Borachio Bibber has gradually reduced his allowance of spirits to one quart of Brandy per day, without any material injury to his health, except an unpleasant languor and want of spirits.

A shrewd Trader!—A pedlar having tried, in vain, to sell a good for nothing gun for five dollars, at length succeeded by putting a six dollar lock on her!

A Nuisance!—Young men are in habits of making such an uproar at night in the streets as to keep awake the City watch. The corporation should not allow it.

DEFINITION OF A KISS.

Extract of a love letter written in the year 1689, translated from the German.

What is a kiss? A kiss is as it were a seal expressing our sincere attachment: the pledge of our future union: dumb, but at the same time audible language of a living heart; a present which at the same time that it is given is taken from us; the impression of an ardent attachment on an ivory coral press; the striking of two flints against one another; a crimson balsam for a love wounded heart; a sweet bite of the lip; an affectionate pinching of the mouth; a delicious dish which is eaten with scarlet spoons; a sweet meat which does not satisfy our hunger; a fruit which is planted and gathered at the same time; the quickest exchange of questions and answers of two lovers; the fourth degree of love."

CROSS READING.

The subscriber wishes to lease—a wet nurse of good constitution—suitable for a batchelor.

For sale, a second hand—wife with six children—by a person about to decline house-keeping.

For Sale! A likely negroe, wench—her hind foot white, blaze face and switch tail—

who is a good ironer and washer—a natural and remarkably fast trotter.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

MANSFIELD, (OHIO) June 23.

For some weeks past there have been and now are in circulation through this county, counterfeit Half Dollars, well executed, and hardly distinguishable in appearance from the genuine coin of our country—they have, however, a brighter colour, a more ringing sound, and are coarser milled than the real half dollars—their weight is almost exactly equal to the genuine; they are probably composed of Zinc and Copper, with perhaps some Silver. Where this spurious money is made we cannot positively tell;—rumor and conjecture place it in our immediate neighborhood, and we are certain, that if it be not coined here, it is yet circulated in our vicinity.

Indians in New York. The remnant of the six nations of Indians, residing within this state, during the last week, in full council, solemnly resolved not to encourage the introduction of the christian religion among them. We understand that the debates on this subject were long and violent.