

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

Early in the spring, from a deficiency in the stock of winter honey, the bees of one hive are often found to rob those of another. To prevent this, I know of no better way than to make the entry hole of the hive that contains the most honey so small that it will barely admit them to go in and out. But the greatest object which should claim the attention of every one who has the charge of bees, is to prevent their destruction by worms. Perhaps two-thirds of the bees on the island have within a few years been destroyed by the insect called the miller. It enters the hives and lays eggs, which soon produce worms in such numbers as to destroy the bees or drive them from the hives. To prevent the access of worms, the hives should be perfectly tight, and have but one hole at the lower edge of the hive; the continual passing of the bees will prevent them. But the most sure way of keeping them out is to have a well made hive, to set very level on a board, which shall project out in front of the hive seven inches, to have a channel or groove about ten inches long and two wide, and half an inch deep cut in this board; and then have a board about four inches wide nailed over this groove outside of the hive. The bees will enter the hive through this groove—the entry hole being at such a distance (four inches) from the hive, no kind of insect will ever enter. I have observed that bees which deposit their honey in trees very generally have worms among them, if the hole is large or if there are two or three small ones. But when the hole has been small, I have always found the honey pure & free from worms. Besides this great advantage the bees are less annoyed by the dust, leaves blowing in during dry weather, and rain beating in during heavy storms. All kinds of dirt are very offensive to bees. The hives should be of new clean boards. To have them quite clean is much better than to rub them inside with sugar or salt and water. I have known bees to forsake hives which were made of boxes which once contained fish or some other oily substance. The empty hives, during winter, should be in some place where they can be kept from dirt, particularly from mice and rats. When the bees swarm and light on the limbs of trees, they should not be shaken off violently, but the hive should be put near them or the limb sawed off.

The next object of attention is to take up the honey without destroying the bees.

The old method of killing the bees to get the honey is a very bad one—it can be easily avoided. About the first of July, or as soon as the bees begin to lie idle in the front of the hive, take a hive of the same dimensions as the one they are in, and bore in the top of it as many holes as you can, about an inch in diameter—raise, (near the dusk of evening,) the hive that contains the bees—put it over the one that has the holes. The bees will immediately descend into the lower one, and will soon fill it with honey. If the hive is fixed according to the above directions, they will go out and enter the same hole that they did when filling the first one; and thus they will not be disturbed in the least. But when the hole is made in the side of the hive itself, you are under the necessity of stopping it up and making them pass through one with which they have not been acquainted. In the fall after the bees have done collecting honey, take off the top hive and turn it bottom side upwards, place the edge of it near the entry hole; and by thumping a little the bees will immediately leave it and enter the other. Take a piece of board of the proper size and screw it on over the holes. By this method you get a hive full of fine honey, and a sufficiency in the other for the bees to live on during the winter. Unless the bees have a second hive to fill, they are in a good season almost entirely idle after July, for want of room to store their honey.

By this method of management, bees are rendered very profitable. Two years ago I bought a swarm of bees on the limb of a tree for three dollars and a quarter. From this one, I have five others, which independently of the honey they have produced me, I value at 28 dollars—and should the three following seasons prove favorable, I shall, from this one hive, have been enough to support my family. From one hive of bees, I can generally get two others every year. At a moderate calculation, I shall have in three years sixty hives, and should the season be favorable, I shall have one hundred. When my number of hives is sufficiently increased, each one will every season, produce honey to the amount of seven and a half dollars.

Long Island Journal of Philosophy.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

Enterprise of a Yankee Lady.—Several years since, a very respectable young lady, who was in a state of "single blessedness," opened a milliner's shop and fancy goods store in this town. She prosecuted her business with success for some time, and made considerable money; but at length there was a severe depression in the various departments of trade among our citizens, and the milliner suffered in common with her neighbors, although her complaints, at this decline of business, were by no means as loud as theirs. She had a large stock of goods on hand for such an establishment, and not a few of them had become shop-worn and rusty. As for staying in this dull town any longer, where there was no prospect either for marriage or money, she said she could not. So she settled up her affairs as fast as she could, with a determination to seek her fortune somewhere else. She packed up her stock of goods, which amounted to between two and three thousand dollars, and shipped them to East Florida, where she went herself also. In a few months she wrote back tidings to her friends in Portsmouth, stating that she had a prosperous journey, had opened a shop, found business brisk, and had sold her merchandise at a profit of fifty per cent. She has resided in Florida two or three years

—has been fortunate in all her speculations in buying and selling English and American Dry Goods—enjoyed fine health, and made a great many acquaintances and friends. Last and best of all, she has just got married to a very wealthy widower and writes back word that Florida is the place for her. She says that there are other chances there nearly as good as hers.

Church Robbery.—The German Lutheran Church of Germantown, was entered last week and robbed of several dollars from the Sunday School donation boxes, part of a box of candles and several other articles. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robbers. It is a strange fancy that would induce a person to rob a church, being the last place except a printing office, offering any inducement. We shall not be surprised to hear some of these days, of an entrance being effected into some one of the latter, but we question if as much could be made of the job, as at the church.

The Mint of the United States.—From an authorized Statement in the Herald it appears that the coinage at the mint, amounted from 1793 to the close 1830, to the sum of \$37,000,000; and that in 1831, it amounted to \$3,933,473 60, comprising \$714,270 in gold coins, \$3,175,000 in silver, and \$33,603 90 in copper.

Of the gold coined, about \$130,000 were derived from South America and the West Indies, \$27,000 from Africa, \$518,000 from the Gold Region of this country, and \$39,000 from sources not stated.

In 1832, the coinage amounted to \$3,401,055, comprising \$798,435 in gold, \$2,579,000 in silver, and \$23,620 in copper; and consists of 9,128,387 pieces of coin.

Of the amount of Gold thus coined, about \$30,000, were derived from Mexico, parts of South America, and the West Indies; \$28,000 from Africa; \$578,000 from the Gold Region of the United States, and \$12,000 from places not ascertained.

Comparing the different estimates, it appears that no more than one half of the gold produced is coined here—the other half being exported, or otherwise consumed; and that during the last year, the production of gold in the United States amounted to a million and a quarter of dollars. It is also inferred that this sum is equal to one sixth of all the gold produced within the same period from the mines of America and Europe.

American Sentinel.

A Southerner had a large shaggy dog, of what is commonly called a cur species, of which he gave in the presence of a number of persons, the following character:

"He's a little the keenest critter you ever did see—real wild cat—muscle and grizzle all over—can eat a hedge hog—dodge a thunder clap, whip any four legged animal that ever walked the earth."

"He must be a scrowger," said a hog merchant, present; "but I'll bet you a cool ten dollars, that I've got an old boar, in the field out yonder that he can't make run, no day."

"Done!" exclaimed the Southerner—taking out the money which was covered by that of the hog driver. It was a cold winter morning, and the company, had to wade through the snow ere they could reach the old boar. When they arrived at the field, the animal was pointed out—he was standing passively in a corner;—and no sooner did the dog perceive his antagonist than he seized him by the throat and they rolled in the snow together.

"He's a screamer!" shouted the Southerner. "May be so," replied the hog driver, holding out his hand for the stakes,—"but he aint a-going to run—for he was frozen to death last night—and dead boars don't use their legs now-a-days."

Huron Reflector.

"Different ways of doing the same thing." "Pray excuse me," said a well dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at the theatre: "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshment—don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, rose and said, "Harkce, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle, don't fall overboard while I'm gone."

A friend of ours, whose premises had suffered by some nightly depredations, posted up the following curious notice:—"Those persons who have been in the habit of stealing my fence for a considerable time past, are respectfully informed, if equally agreeable to them, it will be more convenient to me if they steal my wood, and leave the fence for the present; as it may be some little inconvenience getting over the palings, the gate is left open for their accommodation."

Boston Statesman.

They did not go the "whole hog" during the Revolution, as we expect to show. But let us make a moral reflection, and then "return to our sheep." Luck and chance happen to all, except sometimes some people have all the luck, and others only the chance; so it happened with one of the worthy cocked-hats of the Revolution, Capt. Pond. The Captain, from an unfortunate peculiarity of tying his queue, having lost the cue of popularity with his company, they called a counsel of war to concert measures of revenge which should wound him in the tenderest point of honor, his palate; and accordingly, after due deliberation, "determined that he should be billeted on beef's shins and hog's heads during the war." So when the provisions were messed out, a soldier hoodwinked, was asked by an orderly, as he touched with his ramrod the different cuts of a hog's or bullock's carcass, "who shall have this?" The soldier would name the person to whose lot it fell; and after "who shall have this?" had been repeated a few times, the question was varied to "who shall have that?" with peculiar emphasis. "Captain Pond!" would be the fatal response, whenever the question touched a hog's head or a shin of beef; but the Captain could never "go the whole hog;" it was chaps and

shine to the end of the chapter, and to the end of the service.

We are thinking that there are a good many Captains Ponds in the world, and a good many knaves that pretend to be blindfolded that wink at the iniquity practised upon their unsuspecting dupes. Let every one look out for "No. 1," and not trust every one to draw their rations for them.—Boston Statesman.

PARSON AVERY AGAIN.—We find the following in Duff Green's Telegraph:—

AVERY—THE METHODIST.

We have received from one of our most respectable citizens, a communication informing us that the Methodist conference of Rhode Island have sent agents to beg contributions to defray the expenses of the trial of Ephraim K. Avery, who was charged with the murder of S. M. Cornell, and that one of these agents is in this city. Did we not know that the writer is respectable, and a friend to the Methodist society, we would be almost incredulous. Yet we see respectable newspapers reprinting a labored defence of Avery, indicating a concerted movement to make money by this OUTRAGE. Every friend of religion, and more especially every friend of the Methodist society, and of the benevolent institutions of the day, is deeply interested in denouncing such a proceeding. We have not so said before, but thus called on we think there is not room to doubt Avery's guilt, and the ministry, the agents of pure and undefiled religion, should remember the reproaches brought upon the church by wicked and corrupt priests; and although they may not be sensible of it, the public mind is already disgusted, and revolting at the many artifices under which the pulpit is made the pretence for extortion. Few people are so much priest-ridden as we are, and the clergy, particularly the Methodist, should be admonished by the Morgan excitement, how easy it is to get up a party. If we are to have an Avery and an anti-Avery society we belong to the latter.

For the United States Telegraph.

General Green.—There is now in this city an agent for the Methodist Conference of Rhode Island, whose object is to make collections to pay the expenses attending the trial of E. K. Avery. He says that the expenses of defending Mr. Avery, and procuring and supporting witnesses, amount to about 5,000 dollars, which neither Mr. Avery nor his friends are able to raise. The Methodist Conference have therefore appointed an agent or agents to come south and make collections for the purpose of defraying the expenses.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

"STOP MY PAPER."

So says a subscriber whose name has been on our books for several years. Contrary to our usual rule, we allowed his arrears to increase to thirteen dollars. We know him to be an honest man and thought his omission to pay might be owing to neglect. We wanted money to pay for paper—to journeymen and the thousand articles necessary for our publication, and we sent a bill. He flew into a passion, forwarded the money, and says "Stop my Paper." "I have been a patron of your's," says he: "for five years; you have never lost a cent by me; I pay all my debts; I send you my dues; but stop my paper." Then this, there can be nothing more unreasonable. This friend of ours has been a subscriber for five years, it is true but what are subscribers worth, who will not pay! He never forwarded us a cent until he was dunned. He read notice after notice, that we wanted money; he knew his subscription was due; and when he was asked for our own he gets angry.—"Stop my Paper,"—so we will and with pleasure. We ask no man's patronage who, by his acts, declares that the "laborer is not worthy of his hire."

SUICIDE. James Cowan, Esq. Commonwealth's Attorney for Fayette county, committed suicide by literally blowing out his brains with a pistol, at Lexington, on the 27th ult. The cause that prompted him to this horrid deed, is yet unknown, and entirely mysterious. He had been married but a few months, to a young lady of great moral worth and high standing, whom he has left to mourn his untimely end.

Versailles Ky. Adv.

MURDER. On the 1st inst., the body of an unknown person was found, some short distance from the road, between this place and Sublett's Ferry. It is supposed, that the deceased came to his death, by wounds which were discovered to have been inflicted on his person. As yet, nothing has transpired, calculated to lead to the discovery, either of the name of the deceased, or the perpetrator of the deed.

Ibid.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS. We are glad to learn that the proper means are in progress to withdraw the government deposits from the Bank of the United States. It has been stated in the New York city papers, that the U. S. Branch Bank of that city, have for some time past, been pushing the local Banks for specie, and thereby creating a great depression in the money market. It would seem then to be no longer justice or good policy in the government, that the U. S. States Bank should be enabled by the deposits to exercise such an undue influence over the local Banks. The time has arrived when this monster should be stripped, at least, of its dangerous powers. It is now pretty generally understood, that this mammoth monopoly is secretly manœuvring, in straining every nerve for a recharter. Well may it be said, "the day that witnesseth that event should be celebrated in sackcloth and ashes."

West-Union Ohio Reg.

MURDER.—On Tuesday night last, in Covington, Ky. opposite this city, during a brawl which occurred at a public house in that town, a young man by the name of John Jenkins, in attempting to enter the house, was fired at, from within, by Francis Heimer, a German, and shot through the body. He languished in extreme agony, until yesterday morning, and expired. Heimer attempted to escape, and crossed the river to this city, but was apprehended early yesterday, and is now safely secured in Covington jail. As the circumstance will soon be investigated by a proper tribunal, we forbear all comments.

Cincinnati Republican, August 14.

Omnium-Gatherum.

Black Hawk's reception at Detroit was far different from that which he experienced in New York and Philadelphia. When he landed he was burnt in effigy, and it was considered dangerous to proceed through the country with a body guard.

The Sangamo, Ill. Journal computes the population of Springfield county, in that state, at 15,000—and that they will raise during the present season, nine hundred thousand bushels of wheat.

The President of the United States left Washington on the 26th ult. in the steamboat Columbia, on a visit to the Rip-Raps, the fortified artificial island, near Old Point Comfort.

A machine has been invented in N. York, by which the streets may be swept and cleaned in dusty weather, without causing any dust.

Accident. A laboring man, about 35 years of age, was instantaneously killed this morning, while blasting rocks in a well on the estate of Mr. Billings, in Roxbury.

Sat. Eve. Gazette.

We complain of the heat but not of sickness. Never was the city of Philadelphia more healthy.

The clerk of M. Chaubert, the fire eater, has robbed his master of nearly \$1000 and absconded.

The Pennsylvania Reporter says the amount of money in the State Treasury, is above five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, most of which has been collected since the first of February last.

Mutton and no Mutton.—It is odd enough that a sheep when dead should turn into mutton, all but its head: for, while we ask for a leg of mutton, we never ask for a mutton's head. But there is a fruit which changes its name still oftener: grapes are so called while fresh, raisins when dried, and plums when in a pudding.

Newspapers.—In the week ending the 25th instant, there was received at the New York Post Office by the mails, fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-two newspapers. Six thousand five hundred and eighty-one of which were free.

A Little too Fast.—The Doylestown, Pa. Democrat, says—"Ex-President Adams has been brought out for Governor of Massachusetts."

Mr. Everett has been fairly converted to Anti-Masonry, and Mr. Webster, we infer from what the Advocate says, is under concern of mind.

Robert H. Chapman, of Warren county, Geo., was found dead near Columbia county, in that State, on the 15th inst. on the public road. His horse being found dead along side of him, it is supposed they were both struck with lightning.

The Battle of Orleans and the Presidential Proclamation, will in times hereafter be compared with each other and quoted as measures equally effective in nullifying foreign invaders and domestic conspirators.—and all by the same hand.

Pennsylvanian.

An operation has lately been performed by Dr. Weeden, of Bristol, R. I. for a harelip, in which the fissure was half an inch wide, and extended through the upper jaw and roof of the mouth. The child was eleven weeks old. Much difficulty was experienced from the cries and struggles of the child during the operation, but was not followed by any alarming symptoms. Some of the most eminent surgeons formerly thought such an operation impracticable.

Warren Star.

A Copper-head snake was killed a few days since at Pottstown, Pa., by a boy, who from its unusual size, was induced to open it, when 78 young snakes, from three to four inches long, were taken from it. They were exhibited in a box for a few hours, for the inspection of the curious.

The Pittsburgh Statesman, of Wednesday, says that there have been upwards of five hundred canal boats cleared from the Collector's office at that place since January last. The business of the canal was rapidly increasing. Seventeen churches have been built at Pittsburgh within three years—there are now twenty-seven churches in that city.

A poor excuse better than none.—A wag was reprimanded by his father one morning, for having been intoxicated the night previous. He denied it. "What was the matter, then," asked the parent; "what made you stagger so?" "Why, sir," replied the son, "I had on a treacherous pair of boots."

A valuable Salt Spring has been discovered by boring near Pittsburgh, on the opposite side of the Monongahela river. The depth reached by this process was 636 feet, and the stream of salt water rises to a height of 30 feet above the level of the earth, and at the rate of 7000 gallons in 24 hours, of strength sufficient to make 12 or 15 barrels of salt.

The Life of Joel Clough, written by himself, is in a course of publication, together with his full confession—we say full, because a considerable portion of it was suppressed by the clerical men in attendance. The work will make about sixty pages octavo, and embraces a view of his evil career from the age of ten years.—The manuscript was delivered by Clough himself, to one of his counsel, and by him transferred to a literary gentleman of this city, by whom it has been placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Desilver, for publication. It will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days. The protocol, or original, may be seen on Wednesday at the publisher's.

Pennsylvanian.

CAUTION!

Counterfeit Five Dollar notes of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, Ohio, stereotype plate, letter M, date Jan'y 1st, 1832, payable to H. Dwight, J. P. Handy Cashier, L. Case, President. The above notes are remarkably well executed, and calculated to deceive the most experienced judges. The signatures are apparently of one hand writing, and rather stiff—first being marked out by small dots in the engraving, paper bad.

Cincinnati Republican.

There are 3000 Silver Mines in Mexico. The annual produce of Silver in Mexico during the last years of the 17th century, was 1,134,424 lbs.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Rogers, at New York, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th ult., the Editors of the New York Gazette have received their regular files of Liverpool and London papers, the former of the 25th, and latter the 23d, inclusive.—The papers are extremely barren. We subjoin such extracts as are of moment.

The consideration of the treaty between this country and France, relative to indemnification for spoliation on our commerce has been postponed by the Chamber of Deputies until its next session.

Boston Statesman.

On the 14th June, a duel was fought in Paris between the Minister of War, the Marquis of Dalmatia, and Colonel de Bricqueville, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of some expressions used by the latter, affecting the character of the Minister in debate. They fought with swords for ten minutes, and were then separated by their seconds.

The Liverpool Times of the 24th, says—"It appears that the King has plainly told the factious Bishops who voted against the Ministers in the case of Don Miguel, they have brought great scandal on their order, and have endangered their seats in Parliament."

Sir Wm. Inglis has given notice of a motion for next session, to exclude the Bishops from Parliament. We hope he will be supported by petitions.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 22.

There is no foreign intelligence of importance during the week. The French, it is said, intend to hold Algiers as a permanent colony, and to justify themselves by the precedent of our holding Malta. In all probability the French will continue to retain Ancona also, and thus hold a fortress on the coast of Italy as well as upon the shores of Africa.

From Spain and Portugal there is no news.

The discussions in both houses of Parliament during the last week have been vague and desultory. The only business of importance transacted is the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. The bill may now be considered as safe. The General Registry Bill has been thrown out—it appears to have met with great resistance from the landed interest.

House of Lords, June 20.—Abolition of Slavery.—Mr. Stanley brought up a message from the Commons, requesting a conference on a subject of the highest importance to his Majesty's Colonial possessions.

On the motion of Viscount Goderich, the conference was agreed to forthwith, and the following peers were appointed to conduct it: Viscount Goderich, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Wicklow, Lord Suffield, Lord Lyttleton, and the Bishop of London.

They went forth to the Painted Chamber, and soon afterwards returned, with the resolutions agreed to by the commons for the Abolition of Slavery.

The resolutions were read and ordered to be printed.

Viscount Goderich gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would invite the attention of their Lordships to the subject.

Constantinople, May 28.—Ibrahim Pacha has really commenced his retreat, and preparations are making in the Russian camp which indicate the speedy withdrawal of the troops. The official news that the Egyptian army had actually commenced its retreat arrived yesterday. The Reis Effendi communicated it to the foreign Ambassadors, and Count Orloff repeated the declaration that the Russian army should retire as soon as he was certain that the Arabs really had retreated, or only made a retrograde movement. A Russian officer, of the general staff, has therefore been despatched to Koniah to learn the real intentions of Ibrahim, and to be sure that he does not pretend to give the anti-Russian party a pretext to demand the retreat of the Russian auxiliaries, which that party eagerly desires.

Orto, June 8.—No more troops were landed last night, as the state of the bar would not allow the boats to put to sea. Not doubting that you must be heartily tired of listening to our sufferings, I will tell you, once for all, that we are regularly bombarded every day, for 3 hours out of the 24, and that the enemy alter the direction of their fire from time to time, in order to sprinkle their favors over every part of city. The public impatience, to put an end to the present state of things, seems to be at its height, and many days cannot pass over before the army will be compelled to go out.

Mexico.—The New York Gazette says, accounts from Tampico have been received, via New Orleans, to July 4th. That place had been in a state of great excitement for several days, owing to information having been received that the garrison at Matamoras had declared in favor of the plan of Morelia, and that it had despatched a body of troops to take possession of Tampico, who had already arrived within a day's march of it. Tampico was in a poor state of defence, but every preparation was making to prevent their entry.

The Cholera had entirely disappeared from Tampico.

CHOLERA.—Our country friends may rest assured that the Cholera is not now more malignant in Cincinnati than it was last winter. The cases may be somewhat more numerous, but they readily yield to medical treatment, when timely administered, and the number of deaths is rapidly diminishing. The interments of Cholera cases, at this time, do not average more than two per day—and it must be recollected that these occur in a population of thirty-four thousand. We expect, soon, to have no Cholera deaths to record. The general health is otherwise as good as can be expected at this season of the year.

We have no wish to mislead the public mind in this matter—and if our brother editors in the neighborhood of this city shall see proper to copy this article, on our responsibility, they will be doing no more nor less than justice to Cincinnati, which has already suffered somewhat from the magnified reports circulated in regard to its health. The Republican is pledged to give correct information on this subject.

Cincinnati Rep., August 10.

The penal code of Alabama is rigorous and sanguinary to a degree unparalleled in the Union. A man is under the sentence of death in that state for having passed a counterfeit Mexican dollar.