

Bellefonte Patriot.

*No take honey without
killing the bees*

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CONDITIONS.

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From the National Intelligencer.

CATHARINE I. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

It is known that the birth of this celebrated woman was so obscure, that she did not even know the authors of her existence. She remembered only, that she had a brother—but was ignorant where or in what situation he was. She became the wife of Peter the great, after having been his mistress for a long time; but scarcely was she raised to this supreme dignity, when a remarkable circumstance happened, the relation of which will no doubt afford some entertainment.

An Envoy Extraordinary from Poland to the court of Russia, returning to Dresden, stopped at an inn in Courland, where he was witness to an interesting quarrel between one of the hostlers and several of his comrades, who were inebriated. One of them swore much, and threatened, in a low tone of voice, to make his antagonists repent of their insolence, having relations sufficiently powerful, he said to punish them.

The minister, surprised at the decisive manner in which the domestic spoke, inquired his name and past condition; and was told that it was an unfortunate Pole named Charles Scorowski, whose father, supposed to have been a gentleman of Lithuania, dying early left his son in a miserable situation, with a daughter who had been for some time lost.

This answer excited curiosity in the minister, who imagined he perceived, in the rustic features of the hostler some resemblance to the empress Catharine, which were nobly formed according to universal report.

This adventure struck the Polish minister so forcibly, that he jocularly wrote an account of it to a friend who resided at the Russian Court.

It is not known how this letter fell into the hands of the czar; but it is certain that he took a memorandum of it in a small book which he always carried to assist his memory. He sent an order to prince Repnin, governor of Riga, to discover Charles Scorowski; to entice him to Riga, under some fair pretence—to seize him without offering the smallest insult; and to send him under a strong guard, to the chamber of police, which he had ordered to revise a decree passed against this imaginary prisoner.

The order, which appeared like an enigma to the governor, was punctually executed. Charles was brought prisoner, and

the chamber pretended to proceed against him, with all the forms of law, as against a quarreller and a promoter of strife. He was afterwards sent to court, under a guard with the supposed information which substantiated the offence which he had been accused.

Scorowski, under great apprehensions for his fate, though he believed himself to be perfectly innocent, was presented to the judge, who lengthened out the process in order that he might more easily examine the prisoner, whom he had orders to sound thoroughly. The better to succeed in his design, he kept spies around him, to catch any marked word that might escape; and private inquiries were made in Courland, which proved most clearly that this domestic was the brother of the empress Catharine.

The czar, convinced of the truth of this circumstance, caused it to be intimated to Scorowski, that as the judge was not disposed to treat him with much indulgence, he could do nothing better than present a petition to his sovereign: and that the means of doing this would be rendered easy as not only access to the throne would be procured for him, but also protectors sufficiently powerful to insure the success of his request. Peter, who had artfully contrived every thing for a scene amusing, but humiliating to the pride and haughtiness of Catharine, sent word, that on a certain day, he would go incognito to dine with Chapelow, the steward of his household, and that after dinner he would give an audience to Scorowski.

When the appointed time arrived, this rustic did not appear intimidated at the majesty of the monarch; he boldly presented his petition; but the czar paid most attention to his figure and appearance. He asked him a number of questions, to which the rustic replied with so much precision that it appeared Catharine was really his sister. Nevertheless, to remove all suspicion, the czar left him abruptly, desiring that he would return next morning, at the same hour; and this order was accompanied with a promise, in all probability he would have no cause to be displeased with his expected sentence. The Czar supping with the empress that evening, said to her, "I dined to day with Chapelow, and made a most excellent repast; I must take you thither some day." "Why not to-morrow," she replied. "But," rejoined the czar, "we must do as I did to-day: surprise him when he is about to set down to dinner, and dispense with our attendants." Next day, Peter and Catharine being according at dinner with Chapelow, the petitioner was introduced, who approached with more timidity than he had shown before. The czar, affecting not to recollect the subject of his prayer, repeated the questions of the preceding day; but Scorowski returned the like answers.

Catharine, rising up requested to embrace her brother; and begged the Czar to continue his kindness both to him and his sister.

It is not known by what accident Scorowski discovered that his sister had risen to the throne. The Emperor assigned him a house and pension: he was required to keep himself quiet, and to enjoy his fortune in private. Catharine was not much pleased, however, with circumstances that conducted to this development. She felt herself internally humbled, by a discovery

which pride and self-love considered as a degradation to the dignity of her station.

Catharine, reclining on a sofa, listened with the greatest attention; every phrase of Scorowski vibrated on her ears, and the Czar still more aroused her, saying in a tone which indicated that he was interested in the conversation, "Catharine, attend to that! do you not comprehend?" Catharine on this, changed colour, her voice faltered, she could scarce reply. "But," added the Czar with emotion, "if you do not comprehend, I do. In a word, this man is your brother! Come," said he to Charles, "kiss the border of her robe, and her hand in quality of Empress, after which embrace her as thy sister." At these words Catharine grew quite pale; the power of speech forsook her, she remained some time in a state of insensibility. When she recovered, Peter affectionately said—"What harm then is there in this adventure? Well I have found a brother-in-law! If he is a man of merit, and has any ability, we shall make something of him. Console yourself then, I beg of you; for I see nothing in all this that ought to give you a moment's uneasiness. We are now informed of an affair which cost us many inquiries. Let us depart."

"Example is better than precept."

There is an old maxim, and in almost every respect a true one. We see the force of it in almost every department of life. The most wholesome and reasonable doctrines, lose their effect upon the auditory, if the orator is known to run counter to them in his own course of life. Even children discover the discrepancy in the conduct of parents, who inculcate rules of morality for them to observe, which they themselves do not follow. They soon learn to reason thus:—If such practice be right for you how can it be wrong for me; & although they may obey, from an awe of incurring the displeasure of parents, yet it is but a temporary observance; which they calculate to violate as soon as set free from parental authority. In these times, a great deal is said about the necessity of industry and economy—the encouragement of domestic manufactures, &c. &c. Yet many of those who are loudest on this subject by way of precept, are never seen to give a single example, personally corresponding with their own doctrines. It has been suggested to us, by a gentleman of eminent discernment, that a society might be formed in this country with great benefit to the community, if they would inculcate by example, as well as precept, the encouragement of these two principles, economy and the promotion of domestic manufactures. Should a society of this kind be formed, of the most respectable citizens, of all professions and occupations, without distinction of sect or party, the most salutary effects would be the inevitable consequence. If the gentleman of the professions of the law, of medicine, and more particularly the clergy, the judges of our courts and those who move in the more exalted spheres of civil life, would unite in a society, whose object should be to promote industry, economy and domestic manufactures, and should prove the sincerity of their design, by putting on an apparel of plain domestic fabrics, thus rendering it fashionable, the effect upon the community would be invaluable. This mode of pro-

moting and befriending manufactures would be attended with all the good results desirable, without the effects of shutting out all competition, by importation. For it cannot make much difference to the public at large, whether they be subject to a monopoly of importers or manufacturers; since experience has shewn us that either will impose on us, if they have it in their power. Let us then not ask to have foreign fabrics shut out from us, lest we remove all the restraint upon the avarice of manufacturing establishments; and at the same time, let us give all the effective support to their industry in our power, by purchasing and wearing the goods, as long as they keep within reasonable bounds with their prices.

To prevent all jealousy of a political design as regards parties we propose, that some few of our most enlightened and patriotic members of society, of all parties, get together, and enter into some plan of arrangement for originating such a society—let them throw an advertisement into both papers of the county, at the same time calling for a general meeting—say at the court house. And we have not the least doubt, that a society may soon be formed, respectable extensive and useful.—A society whose precept and example, will be abundantly felt by the manufacturing establishments, and by the community at large.

Amer. Rep.

A Curious Combat.

Two gentlemen of high birth, the one a Spaniard, and the other a German, having rendered Maximilian II. many great services, they each for recompense demanded his natural daughter, Helena Scharlsquion in marriage. The prince who entertained equal respect for them both, could not give either the preference; and after much delay, he told them, that from the claims they both had to his attention and regard, he could not give his assent for either of them to marry his daughter, and they must decide by their own power and address; but as he did not wish to risk the loss of either, or both, by suffering them to fight with offensive weapons, he had ordered a large bag to be brought and he who was successful enough to put his rival in it should obtain his daughter.

This strange combat between two gentlemen, was in presence of the whole grand imperial court and lasted near an hour. At length the Spaniard yielded, and the German, Andre Eberhard, baron of Tathert, when he had him in the bag, took him on his back, and placed him at the Emperor's feet, and on the following day married the beautiful Helena.

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, should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening when the Bees have retired, take the hive gently from the stand, spread a table cloth on the ground; set the hive on it placing something under to raise it 3 or 4 inches; then draw up the corners of the cloth, and fasten them tight around