

the middle of the hive leaving it so loose below, that the Bees will have sufficient room between it and the hive—then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a segar; a few puffs of which as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down: continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all round, 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 may think proper. If the operation be performed 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, in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced 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 the cells, are preserved. There is also danger in driving of, their not liking their new habitation, and, in that case, of their sallying out and making war upon their neighbors.

The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and we have always found it to do well.

AMATOR MELLIS.
[American Farmer.]

ACCOUNT OF TOPHAM, THE STRONG MAN.

We learn from private accounts well attested, that Thomas Topham, a man who kept a public house at Islington, performed surprising feats of strength; as breaking a broomstick of the first magnitude, by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogheads of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike gate; carrying the beam of a house as the soldier his firelock, &c. But however belief might stagger, she soon recovered herself when this second Sampson appeared at Derby, as a performer in public, at a shilling each. Upon application to Alderman Cooper, for leave to exhibit, the magistrate was surprised at the feats he proposed; and as his appearance was like that of other men he requested him to strip, that he might examine whether he was made like them; but he was found to be extremely muscular. What were hollows under the arms and hams of other, were filled with ligaments in him.

He appeared near five feet ten, turned of thirty, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post which he should clasp with his feet; but the driver giving them a sudden lash turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk had broke his thigh.

The performances of this wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, were rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds, as a man rolls up a sheet of paper—holding a pewter quart at a man's length, and squeezing the sides together like an egg-shell—lifting two hundred weight with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. The body he touched seemed to have lost their gravitation. He also broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundred weight—luffed an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was hung to the extremity; a piece of leather was fixed at one end for his teeth to hold, two of the feet stood upon his knees, and he raised the end with the weight higher than that in his mouth—he took Mr. Chambers, vicar of all saints, who weighed 27 stone, and raised him with one hand—his head being laid on one chair, and his feet on another; four people, 14 stone each, sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure—he struck a round bar of iron, one inch diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. Weakness and feeling seemed fled together.

Being a master of music he entertained the company with *Mad Tom*. I heard him sing a solo to the organ in St. Werburgh's church, then the only one in Derby; but though he might perform with judgment, yet the voice, more terrible than sweet, scarcely seemed human. Though of a pacific temper, and with the appearance of a gentleman, yet he was liable to the insults of the rude. The hostler at the Virgin inn where he resided, having given him disgust, he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantelpiece, and bent it round his neck like a headkerchief; but as he did not choose to tuck the end in the hostler's bosom, the cumbersome ornament excited the laugh of the company, till he condescended to untie his iron cravat. Had he not abounded with good nature, the men might have been in fear for the safety of their persons, & the women for that of their pewter shelves, as he could instantly roll up both.—One blow with fist would forever have silenced those heroes of the bear garden Johnson and Mendoza.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.

Short passage.—The Martha, Sketchley sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of last month. It will appear from our papers, &c. to this date that there was a little improvement in the market and in the public funds. The Smithfield meetings occupied, more than any thing else the attention of the inhabitants of London; and the public prints were filled with the subject, some for and others against the proceedings.

The London paper of the 23d of July, gives an account of the proceedings of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall the preceding day, in the course of which it was declared by the Lord Mayor, that information had been laid before him on oath, of the existence of a conspiracy, the object of which was to excite the assemblage in Smithfield to acts of open violence, and even bloodshed, had it not been checked, by the measures of precaution adopted by the government and magistracy.

The report of a rupture between the Algerines and Spain, is not confirmed.

The Smithfield reformers had a meeting at Smithfield, on the 21st ult. A number of speeches were delivered in favor of reform. The London Courier represents "the business of the day nearly as insipid as a bottle of soda water, five minutes after the cork is out.—There was, indeed, a little of the usual twittle wattle about taxes, non representation, borough mongers, sinecures, &c. but even these were cooked up without any Cayenne."—There were 50,000 persons present.

The Statesman observes, "the meeting proceeded with a degree of harmony, which does honor to the people, and must prove most mortifying to its calumniators."

There had been meetings of the friends of reform in Leeds and Nottingham.

The French Chambers have also adjourned.

It is said in Paris, that Generals Grouchy, Clause, Lefebvre, Desionettes, and some other expatriated Frenchmen in the United States are shortly expected in Belgium, where they have obtained permission to reside.

Don Onis left Paris on the 9th ult. to return to Madrid.

Sir Charles Wellesley, Bart, and Joseph Harrison, a dissenting minister of Stockport have been imprisoned in England, for delivering seditious speeches at Stockport on the 26th June.

Some conversation took place in the House of Commons, on the subject of an outrage committed by a Spanish brig on an English merchant vessel, Lord Castle-reagh observed that his Majesty's ministers had not omitted to take such steps as were deemed necessary on this occasion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, for a sum not exceeding 50,000, to be issued from time to time, for the encouragement of persons disposed to settle at the Cape of Good Hope. The Chancellor enlarged on the advantages attending emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, over those to the United States.

SMITHFIELD MEETING.

Mr Hunt opened the business of the meeting by a speech which was received with great applause. Mr. Gast read the resolutions 18 in number, on the subject of reform, and of an equal representation in Parliament. After debate, the resolutions were carried, with only one or two dissentient voices. During the discussion of the resolutions, &c. the Rev. Mr. Harrison was taken out of the crowd by the constables, for uttering intemperate language.

London, July 13.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, July 13.—The doors of the house were opened at twelve o'clock, and in a short time afterwards nearly the whole of the Peer's seats were occupied by ladies, elegantly attired, who came to the house to witness the ceremony of the Prorogation, by the Prince Regent in person. At one the Lord Chancellor again entered the house, in state, in his Peer's robes. During the interval till two, the Persian Ambassador and several of the Foreign Ministers entered the house, as did several Lords in their robes, and some of the Judges also in their dress robes.

Prorogation of Parliament.—At one minute to two the arrival of the Prince Regent at the house was announced by a salva of artillery. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness entered the house, with his accustomed State, the Duke of Wellington carrying the sword of State. The Dukes of York and Kent were, present, and took their seats near the throne.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore a dress hat and plume, having taken his seat on the throne, in his robes and covered. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed by his Royal Highness to command the attendance of the Commons. Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, in his

dress robes, accompanied by Lord Castle-reagh, in full dress wearing the order of the Garter, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Court uniform, and followed by a great number of the Members of the house of Commons, came to the Bar.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following speech from the throne.

My Lords and gentlemen,

It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close the Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourself to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of circulation and currency of the kingdom, demands my warmest acknowledgements, and I entertain confident expectation that the measure adopted as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burdens of the people but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for the meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means which you have devised for this purpose, are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community, as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

I have observed, with great concern, the accounts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country.

No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquility.

You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavors, in co-operation with the Magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils, which it is proposed to remedy, and who, under the pretence of Reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy Constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of August next.

The Prince Regent took off his hat, and the speaker and the members having made their obeisances, withdrew from the Bar.

His Royal Highness quitted the house with the same state as on his entrance. The Lords retired, and the house was soon afterwards cleared.

July 19.—We have received this morning Dutch and Flanders mails, the former bringing papers to the 17th and the latter to the 16th inst. An article dated Brussels, July 12, states that for some time past there had been very great desertions of the French soldiers to the Netherlands.

An article dated Irun, July 3d, but written we suspect at Brussels, says, there is no foundation whatever for the rumored cession of Cuba to this country and adds, that "the Spanish government has not judged it compatible with its dignity, directly to contradict the report." Dignity has strange caprices sometimes.

On the 8th inst. there was a most dreadful storm, accompanied with rain and hail at Grave. There fell pieces of ice according to these papers, of above a pound weight. Between 2000 and 3000 trees were torn up by the roots in the adjacent country.

July 20.—The funds continue to advance. It was discovered on the last setting day at the stock exchange that the great bears (the sellers) could not deliver the stock; they in consequence carried over the account until to-day, and it is now stated, that a considerable proportion of the settlement will be again carried on till Friday, as the buyers have clearly discovered the situation of the sellers; they continue purchasing largely for the Aug. account. In addition to the settlement of Friday last, it is now confidentially stated, that the bears of omnium have also sold much more than they can deliver, and as to-morrow is the setting day for omnium, it is believed there will be a further considerable improvement. Omnium is at 2 1/2 premium. Consuls for acct. 69 7 8

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

DIED.—On Saturday morning the 4th instant, after a severe illness, *Ithamar Butler*, aged 3 years and 8 months, son of Mr. Joseph Butler, of this Borough.

—On Sunday morning last, of a lingering complaint, Mr. *Samuel Lamb*, of Walker township.

MEETING OF CONFEREES.

The Conferees from the Counties of Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, M'Keon, and Tioga, met at the Court house in the borough of Williamsport, on Wednesday the first day of September inst.

RICHARD HAYS, was chosen Chairman, and

PATRICK CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

Resolved, unanimously, that Col. **JOHN M'MEENS**, of the County of Lycoming, be recommended to the Electors of this Senatorial district, as a proper person to be supported as Senator, at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That the proceedings, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Newspapers in the Senatorial district.

RICHARD HAYS, Chairman.

P. CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of the democratic republican delegates of the county of Lycoming, convened at the court house in the borough of Williamsport, on Tuesday the 31st day of August 1849, agreeably to public notice.

Abraham Lawshe was appointed chairman, and

Joseph J. Wallis, secretary.

The following persons were nominated, and recommended to the democratic republican citizens of the county of Lycoming, for their support at the ensuing general election, to wit:

Senator,
JOHN M'MEENS.

Assembly,
JOHN HANNA.

Sheriff,
DAVID M'ICKEN.

Coroner,
ABRAHAM TALLMAN.

Commissioner,
JACOB BEEBER.

Auditor,
ALEXANDER MAHON.

Trustees,
ABRAHAM GRAFIUS.

FRANCIS C. CAMPBELL.

The following are nominated a standing committee for the ensuing year:

Alexander Mahon, John Auld, Jeremiah Tallman, Joseph J. Wallis, John Beeber, Jonathan Smith.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Lycoming Gazette.

A. LAWSHE, Chairman.
JOS. J. WALLIS, Sec'y.

Appointments by the President.

Joshua Dodge, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States for the port of Marsailles.

Michael Hogan, of New York, Commercial Agent at the Havana.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, Attorney of the United States for the Kentucky district.

James R. Pringle, of South Carolina, Collector of the Customs for the District of Charleston S. C.

Benjamin Reeder, of Virginia, Marshall for the District west of the Allegheny Mountain in the state of Virginia.

Henry G. Neale, Register of Wills for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, vice James H. Blake deceased.

In cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Rice, well boiled, is the best, and most salutary food that can be taken, particularly in broth.

We have received from our obliging correspondent at Havre, Paris papers to June 29. From the 17th of April, to the end of May, 1162 persons passed Mentz, on the Rhine on their way to embark for America; among whom were 262 women and 585 children.—Of these persons 683 were Wurtemburghers, 60 Bavarians, 192 Badenors, 171 Swiss and twenty-eight Hessians.

It is said that an Indian war is brewing between the Cherokees and Osages, that hostilities have actually commenced; and that the former are the aggressors.