

Col. B. C. HOWARD was nominated on Monday evening by a meeting of persons friendly to Gen. Jackson, as a candidate to represent this congressional district, in the place of Mr. M. Mahon, who declined standing a poll. Balt. Amec.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County, Gentlemen,
I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
JOHN S. BELLMAN.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. 8.
Thursday, June 18th. Tax Court dismissed the appeal in *Negro Mahale vs. Boon* (No. 152). *Leamon et al. vs. Boring* (No. 153). *Leamon et al. vs. Boring*, for the Appellants, and by *Taney* (Attorney General) for the Appellee.

Friday, June 19th. *Strawey, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in *Hurch et al. vs. Scott* Decree reversed. *Dorsey, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in *Gibbs vs. Clagett et al.*—Decree reversed.

BUCHANAN, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Chappell's ex'rs. vs. Harrison*—Judgment reversed, and proceedings awarded. He also delivered the opinion of the court in *Stiers' adm'r. cum test. an. vs. Stiers et al.*—Decree affirmed.

FALLS, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *The State, use of Oyster vs. Annan*—Judgment reversed, and Judgment entered for the Appellant. He also delivered the opinion of the court in *Hall's Adm'r. D. B. N. et al. vs. Hall's adm'r.*—Decree affirmed.

The argument in *Leamon, et al. vs. Boring* was continued by *Taney* (Attorney General) for the Appellee, and concluded by *R. Johnson* for the Appellants, in reply.

Saturday, June 20th. The case of *Gowan vs. Sunwalt* (No. 156), was argued by *Flusser* for the Appellant, and by *Winchester* for the Appellee. *Winchester* trustee of *Williams*, and trustee of *Gooding vs. The Union Bank of Maryland* (No. 157 & 158), were argued together by *Raymond* and *R. Johnson* for the Appellants, and by *Taney* (Attorney General) for the Appellees.

Monday, June 22d. The argument in the last mentioned case was concluded by *Kennedy* for the Appellee. The case of *Shiknich, et al. Lessee vs. Eastburn's heirs* (No. 145), was argued by *Ross* for the Appellant, and by *Nelson* for the Appellee.

Tuesday, June 23d. The argument in the last mentioned case was continued by *F. A. Schley* for the Appellee, and concluded by *Ross* for the Appellant, in reply. *Thomas Duckett* Esquire of the city of Frederick, and *Vachel W. Randall* Esquire of Hagerstown, were admitted attorneys of the court.

The case of *Rogers's Lessee vs. Ra borg & Redding* (No. 159), was argued by *H. W. Rogers* for the Appellant, and by *Mayer* for the Appellee. *Yellott's ex'rs. vs. Waters* (No. 160), was argued by *H. W. Rogers* for the Appellant.

Wednesday, June 24th. *Strawey, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in *Adair vs. Thompson's ex'rs.*—Judgment affirmed. *ALCORN, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in *Tierman vs. Poor, et al.*—Decree reversed.

MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Aldridge & Higdon vs. Weems & Hall*—Decree reversed. *BUCHANAN, Ch. J.* delivered the opinion of the court in *Wilder's adm'r. vs. A. Egerton*—Judgment affirmed.

He also delivered the opinion of the court in *Wilder's adm'r. vs. R. B. Egerton*—Judgment affirmed. He also delivered the opinion of the court in *Dugan vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*—Judgment affirmed.

He also delivered the opinion of the court in *Gowan vs. Sunwalt*—Decree reversed. *DORSEY, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in *The Union Bank of Maryland vs. Edwards*—Decree reversed in part.

ARCHER, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Warfield vs. Gambrill*—Decree affirmed. *EARLE, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in *Beard's Ex'rs. vs. Negro Charles*—Judgment affirmed.

The argument in *Yellott's ex'rs. vs. Waters* was continued by *H. J. Edmondson* for the Appellee, and concluded by *J. Rogers* for the Appellant, in reply. *J. J. Calister* (No. 163) was argued by *Warfield* for the Appellant, and by *Edwards* and *R. Johnson* for the Appellee. *H. J. Edmondson, D. B. N. vs. Boston* (No. 164) was argued by *J. Bell* for the Appellant. No counsel argued for the Appellee. *Keittiger vs. Griffin* (No. 165) was argued by *Williams* (District Attorney of U. S.) for the Appellant.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.
George H. Mahon, Collector of the District of Columbia, has been appointed by the President.

GREENOCK ANECDOTE.
A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. "How many have you?" said the worthy bailie. "Five and twenty," replied the petitioner. "Five and twenty?" re-echoed the bailie, "and all by one wife?" "O no, sir," replied the poor man; "I am wearing the fourth." Glasgow Free Press.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA

The ship *Harriet*, Johnson, has arrived in Hampton Roads, in an emigrant vessel from Liberia. The *Harriet* it will be recollected, is the vessel which sailed from Norfolk in February last with 100 emigrants for the Colony at Liberia.

The editors of the *Norfolk* have derived from Capt. Johnson the following interesting information: He states that with the exception of some sea sickness, the emigrants behaved healthy during the voyage, and were all landed in good condition, but that a long spell of dry weather of two months continuance affecting severely the health of many of the old residents, had subjected them all, with very few exceptions, to the fever of the coast; twelve to fifteen had died, but the others were rapidly convalescent and seemed satisfied with their new abode. They were looking anxiously to the moment of their entire restoration, that they might engage in some useful and profitable pursuits.

The mortality in some cases was produced by excessive indulgence in the beautiful fruits of the climate, a Mr. Thomas was the first victim to this indiscretion. Captain Johnson is unable to furnish a list of those who died. He understood that a Mr. Paine (from Richmond) and three or four of his family were among the number. Nearly all of the *Harriet's* crew were sick while lying at Liberia; Mr. Phoenix, her 2d mate, (a foreigner) died.

Captain Johnson brings the unwelcome intelligence of the death of Dr. RANDALL, the Governor of the Colony, sent out by the Parent Society at Washington; a gentleman of eminent worth and fitness, whose appointment was matter of general congratulation with the Friends of the Colony, as it promised much for the advancement of this benevolent and valued institution. Dr. Randall had been attacked by the fever some time before the arrival of the *Harriet*, and was shortly after convalescent; but such was his zeal for the welfare of his new and responsible charge, that he exposed himself prematurely in discharge of the duties of his office, (being deprived of the aid of all his assistants, who were sick at the same time,) and produced a relapse which terminated his valuable life on the 19th April. He was represented as a man of uncommon energy, bold body and mind. His death is therefore, an event to be deeply deplored.

The Vice-Agent Dr. Mechlin, lately assumed the government of the Colony, in the room of Doct. Randall, and was actively attending to its duties. He was very popular and much esteemed by the Colonists.

Capt. Johnson represents the general concerns of the Colony as quite prosperous, and steadily advancing to higher destinies. The town contained from 80 to 100 houses, and others were daily erecting. Seven farms were carried out in the *Harriet*, but the disappointment was felt by the best of us, at not receiving a supply of flour by the *H.* for want of which they were compelled to stop work. Only one keg was sent out by this ship, while 50 would not have been an excessive quantity. The town was well defended by a fort, mounting 5 pieces of cannon of large calibre, among them 18 pounders, and garrisoned by 100 companies of richly uniformed volunteers, of about thirty men each—a circumstance well calculated to prevent the harmonious intercourse which happily subsisted between the Colonists and the natives, with whom they carried on an active and profitable trade.

Doct. Mechlin, the Acting-Governor, had among other matters of present forecast against the rainy season purchased from the natives a large quantity of rice, for the subsistence of those of the Colonists, yet dependent on the bounty of the society.

THE MACHINIC

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of community who affect to despise that portion of their population who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical employments. We know many worthy young men afflicted and pained to the heart, by the uncerimonious and unprincipled impudence of their superiors—in words and impudence only—crowded into a back ground to give place to those who happen to be vulgar, except in choicest industry, rather than honest and dependence. But let us not be deceived. He can give back to the sneer of the conceited top with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the grand sense of superiority and real superiority over those who are contented with their station, and who are not ashamed to be ranked among the lowest of the people, and who are not ashamed to be ranked among the lowest of the people.

An English newspaper says, the Marquis of Stafford's income is 350,000 pounds a year. Earl Grosvenor's 270,000; Duke of Northumberland's 220,000; Duke of Buccleugh 220,000; Earl of Derby 120,000; late Earl of Bridgewater 100,000. There are at least one hundred other noblemen and gentlemen whose incomes vary from 30,000 to 80,000 pounds per year.

GREENOCK ANECDOTE.

A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. "How many have you?" said the worthy bailie. "Five and twenty," replied the petitioner. "Five and twenty?" re-echoed the bailie, "and all by one wife?" "O no, sir," replied the poor man; "I am wearing the fourth." Glasgow Free Press.

THE REPORT OF MR. BROWN

The report of Mr. Brown, who has been in Liberia, is a most interesting one. He states that the natives are kinder to each other than the whites, and civil and hospitable to strangers. They are sober, temperate, and industrious. They are not permitted to be drunk in the villages, and he who offends against this rule is looked upon as having violated the agreement, and is expelled from the village. There are two schools, one for the males and the other for the females, with fifty children in each. There they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and out of school the children instruct the adults to read. They are daily improving in civilization. The object of the petition is to secure them from the intrusion of the whites who fish in their streams, and endeavor to teach the young Indians to swear, drink whisky, profane the Lord's Day, and similar accomplishments.

SPEED THE MAIL.

The late arrangement of the Mails seems to give general satisfaction. The Petersburg Old Dominion says, that no sooner has Mr. Barry entered upon the duties of his office, than his energies are applied to the improvement in the transportation of the Mail. The Frederickburg Herald says, that the Western and Colpeper Mails, as well as the Southern, are now closed one hour earlier than heretofore. In different directions, the energies of Mr. Barry are displaying themselves. Some strictures of the Alexandria Gazette on the change of the hour of the Mail, drew forth the following explanation, with which the Gazette seemed afterwards to be satisfied:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington City, June 1859. SIX.—In an editorial paragraph of your paper of this morning, you censure the Department for a recent change made in the mail's transit between Alexandria and Winchester. The change complained of became necessary in consequence of expediting the mail between this City and Huntsville, (Alabama) via Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton, &c. and the plan has had the effect of expediting the mail three days between the Seat of Government and Huntville, and three days on its return—a fact probably unknown to you. S. Snowden, Esq., Phenix Gazette Office, Alexandria. Three days sooner in, and three days out (six days earlier in going and coming.) This is some thing like improvement and reform.—Richmond Enq.

A PELICAN

One of these singular birds, was shot in the river opposite this place on Friday last. Mr. Jesse Derickson has preserved the skin and stuffed it—its bag, when killed, contained two gallons of water. We believe this is the first one ever seen on the waters of the Susquehanna. Milton is on the West Branch, about 65 miles N. W. of Harrisburg.

A SINGULAR BIRD.

About three miles up the Condures, there is a bird of the Blackbird species located, flying from tree to tree, clapping his wings and crowing like a cock. His voice is so exact an imitation of the Bantam, that, like that fowl, in its unrestrained state, it might lead strangers, travelling into the woods, under the delusive hope of finding a habitation. This bird, we presume, had been caught when young, and had learned to crow when in prison, from which he probably, but recently made his escape.—York Gaz.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A letter from Maj. Taliferro, United States agent at St. Peter, dated March 20, states that from the 2d of February to the 17th of March the thermometer ranged between 18 and 31 degrees below zero. Thirty lodges of the Yanctons and Whappetons and of the Sioux, after eating their last horse, and their last Buffalo robe died from starvation and cold. A lodge it is said, contains from five to 150 of these Indians must have perished in this miserable manner.

ENORMOUS CHURCH.

A church is now building in Mantre of the following dimensions—length 560 feet, breadth 150, height to the eaves 100, surrounded by 24 towers, the two front ones being 240 feet high; the pulpit window is 60 feet by 34.—The probable expense of this immense structure is estimated at \$500,000.

An English newspaper says, the Marquis of Stafford's income is 350,000 pounds a year. Earl Grosvenor's 270,000; Duke of Northumberland's 220,000; Duke of Buccleugh 220,000; Earl of Derby 120,000; late Earl of Bridgewater 100,000. There are at least one hundred other noblemen and gentlemen whose incomes vary from 30,000 to 80,000 pounds per year.

GREENOCK ANECDOTE.

A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. "How many have you?" said the worthy bailie. "Five and twenty," replied the petitioner. "Five and twenty?" re-echoed the bailie, "and all by one wife?" "O no, sir," replied the poor man; "I am wearing the fourth." Glasgow Free Press.

values of the cargo, and they frequently went down to the hold, in order, as we said, to see that none of his cases had sustained injury. Towards evening his frequent visits began to excite suspicion, though no great importance was attached to them. What had occurred last evening from a single man, armed? At midnight, when part of the men were asleep, the man on the watch heard a noise proceed from the hold, as if something were about being removed. He was about to give an information to the captain, who had gone down to the cabin, but there was not sufficient time, and in the midst of the tumult he heard his crew, calling for help. Before the crew could rally themselves, a dozen armed men were seen on deck, and they struck down every sailor they met. In a short time they took possession of the vessel—the captain & 3 seamen lost their lives. One man & the cabin boy, who were not asleep, got possession of the boat, dived the carriage, and made their escape without provisions or compass, and succeeded in reaching land. From circumstances which have since transpired, it appears that the Florentine was a pirate, who had been wrecked upon the coast; that he had escaped with a dozen of his accomplices; and that his pretended cases of wax figures contained these ruffians.

Sensations before and during Battle.

From Ship's Memoirs
I have heard some men say, that they would as soon fight as eat; they break fast, and others, that they 'darely love fighting.' If this were true, what blood-thirsty dogs they must be! But I should be almost illiberal enough to suspect these boasters of not possessing even ordinary courage. I will not, however, go so far as positively to assert this, but will content myself by asking these terrific soldiers to account to me why, some hours previously to storming a fort, or fighting a battle, are men pensive, thoughtful, heavy, restless, weighed down with apparent solicitude and care? Why do men on these occasions more fervently beseech the Divine protection and guidance to save them in the approaching conflict? Are not all these feelings the result of reflection, and of man's regard for his dearest care his life, which no mortal will part with if he can avoid? There are periods in war which put man's courage to severe tests, if, for instance, as was my case, I knew I was to lead a forlorn hope on the following evening, innumerable ideas will rush in quick succession on the mind; such as, for aught my poor and narrow comprehensions avail, I may to-morrow be summoned before my Maker. How have I spent the life he has been pleased to preserve to this period? Can I meet that just tribunal? A man situated as I have supposed who did not even mid the cannon's roar and the din of war, experience anxieties approaching to what I have described, may, by possibility, have the courage of a lion, but he cannot possess the feelings of a man. In action, man is quite another being; the softer feelings of the roused heart are absorbed in the vortex of danger, and the necessity for self preservation gives place to others more adapted to the occasion.

In a German paper appears the following article, dated Stuttgart, April 9:—

"For a considerable time past I have been assaulted with such a quantity of what is vulgarly called begging letters, that I know of no other remedy but to declare to the writers, that it is in vain for them to attempt to wring any other contributions from my already much shrunk purse than that of publicity. Although I am inclined to consider it a sacred duty to afford as much assistance as possible, still the performance of this duty depends not so much on the inclination as on the means that are at the command of an honest man. In my case these are very limited and have been of late further reduced by certain taxes, &c. Besides, my assistance is due, in the first place, to those persons in whose vicinity I reside. I request therefore, that all those who fancy they can force me to contributions by dedications and other means, to save themselves the trouble in future, inasmuch as I have nothing else to reply to their alleged distress, than 'Knock elsewhere, for I cannot assist you, however inclined.'"
(Signed) HENRY, Duke of Wurtemberg."

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A London paper states that a poor lad named Thomas Cargill, who had been bitten by a Shark whilst bathing in the river at Sierra Leone, was brought before the Lord Mayor by Mr. Laundy, the Surgeon's Instrument maker of St. Thomas's & Guy's Hospitals, that his Lordship might see what could be effected by mechanical aid. The lad had lost both his hands and was perfectly helpless. On his return to England a benevolent gentleman interested himself in his behalf and gave him a letter to the Lord Mayor, who sent him to Mr. Laundy, with directions to do all he could for him.

In the first place he exhibited a pair of instruments by which he was enabled to dress and undress himself, buttoning and unbuttoning his own clothes, another set by means of which he could lift and carry great loads; another by which he could carve his own victuals and help himself to any thing he wanted. But the most extraordinary of all was an instrument that enabled him to write, and also to teach others to write. The poor fellow with this instrument wrote his name in the presence of the Lord Mayor, and astonished every body in consequence of the facility with which he did it—and it was the opinion of every one that he was not only capable of writing himself, but of teaching others.

Exemplary Tribe Of Indians.

In the York Advocate (Upper Canada) we find the evidence of a Rev. Mr. Ryerson before the parliament of that province, on the subject of an Indian petition, which is curious for the account it gives of a settlement of the Mississauga Indians on a tract of land called the Credit, probably on the Mississauga or Mississauga. Their number is about two hundred and thirty, settled in a little village & increasing by the addition of savages from the woods who are attracted by the obvious comfort and quiet of their condition to share their mode of life. They reside on a tract of land situated on the river; three miles and a half in length and two miles wide. They live in cottages divided into two apartments, with a garret, and sometimes with the addition of a kitchen. In them are chairs, tables, beds, &c. with curtains; and the kitchen stovills common among the whites. There is a garden of half an acre allotted to each house, in some instances they have private enclosures of from two to four acres, and the village cultivates a field of sixty acres in common. They raise corn, potatoes, some wheat, and abundance of garden vegetables. According to

their possessing supernatural powers—the secret places where the bones of those who were murdered, or reduced to death by the lingering pains of consumption, were deposited, until the revelation of Sir A. A. de L., when they were buried in many of the streets of the prison house equally interesting & instructive, will be found fully and intelligibly displayed in Mr. Young's Model.

PRESENT STATE OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

It is curious to learn what has become of the different members of this once all powerful family. The count de Surville (Joseph) is a farmer in the U. States; in a letter dated 26th December, 1826, as a reply to George, he says—"I think it would be scarcely rational to think of quitting a country where I find all that the old world wants. The separation from my friends is the sole consideration to be set against its advantages. I know not that I shall ever see them again; the rulers of Europe must first know me for what I am, and this is too much to hope from human passion." Zenide the eldest daughter of Joseph has married the prince of Meziungin, the son of the prince of Canio (Lucien) the youngest daughter is married to the eldest son of the comte de St. Leu (Louis). These young people live at Florence, near the wife of Joseph, the countess Surville, a person who bears an extremely amiable character. The princess of Bourghese, at her death left them a considerable fortune. The count de St. Leu (Louis) has long been afflicted with rheumatism, to such a degree as to deprive him of many enjoyments. He gives himself up to literary pursuits chiefly; his late production, the answer to Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, is insignificant enough, considered as an answer, although it contains two or three remarkable points, such as his protest against war and the punishment of death. He lives alternately at Rome and Florence. His wife Hortense, the dutchess of St. Leu, makes Rome her winter residence, and in summer she inhabits her beautiful seat of Arenberg, on the lake of Constance. She is said to lead a life worthy of the daughter of Josephine.

The Prince of Canio (Lucien) has for some time dwelt at Rome and in the principality of which he bears the name. In 1827 he resided with his numerous family at Sinigaglia, a little town near Ancona.—Some unlucky speculations having diminished his fortune, he has sold his palace at Rome to the prince de Montford, his brother (Jerome) One of his daughters is married to prince Gabrieli two others to Englishmen—one of them to Lord Stuart, the prince de Montford (Jerome) by his legitimate connexion with the sister of the king of Wicttemberg, still maintains some regal state, and continues to be courted by the ambassadors representatives of the northern powers. The comtesse de Lipano (princess Mura) has not yet obtained permission to join her family in Italy. She is in Austria. Her eldest daughter is married to count Papoli, a Bolognese nobleman; Achilles the eldest son, has purchased considerable domains in the Floridas. Lucien, his younger brother is in South America.

MODEL OF THE INQUISITION.

The English papers give an account of a curious model of the prison and officers of the Inquisition, formerly situated at Coimbra, in Portugal. It is exhibited in Pall Mall. It was constructed by Mr. Young, a British Officer, lately in confinement for several months as a State prisoner of Don Miguel. The following is a description of it from a London paper.

When we visited the model, Mr. Young was in attendance, and pointed out the various departments and uses of the building. The model is on the scale of half an inch to a foot, and upon being taken to pieces exhibits the most recesses of the place, from the external roof, down to the subterranean dungeons. The instruments of torture, and the mode of using them, are also displayed by very ingenious devices.—Five varieties of treatment, as varieties in torture were mildly termed by the Holy Office, are exhibited: The water treatment, whereby the patient whose refractory disposition would not allow him to confess all he knew to the Grand Inquisition, was bound down with cords and obliged to swallow several gallons of water, administered through a funnel, till, on the point of suffocation, he was humanely released by being placed heels uppermost, so that the superfluous liquid might run out through his mouth and nose,—the fire treatment, whereby an untoward temper was warned of the deference due to the Inquisition, by being fixed on an iron cradle, with the soles of his feet exposed to a brisk fire, without the power of withdrawing them a single inch from its scorching influence, a treatment which may be regarded as somewhat an approach to the Mohammedan's hell, pictured as a place where men were shod with boots of red hot iron, making their brains boil like a gaidron. There are three species of the violent treatment by which men were repeatedly hauled up by ropes to the ceiling of a high room and suddenly let drop, so as frequently to dislocate and break their limbs. By another device a man was tied down to a horse manger, with his hands fastened behind him, so as to be obliged to eat his food like a pig or an ox. This, however, as Mr. Young explained it, was not deemed a punishment, but only a degradation. The holes through which the Monks were enabled to see what every prisoner was about, the knowledge of which was often used by the Grand Inquisitors to impress their victims with the belief of

From the American Farmer.

USE OF SOFT SOAP ON APPLE TREES.

J. S. SWANSON, Haverdam, Ya. 5 M. 8th, 1859

Respected Friend—Four years ago I planted an apple orchard, and I selected such a soil and situation as my observation best enabled me to judge was adapted to the growth and prosperity of the apple tree. I have cultivated the ground with much care, and the vigour and thriftiness of the orchard generally appeared to promise a full reward for all my attention. But every year I have lost some few trees, more and more every succeeding summer, though never so many as to induce me to ascribe their decay to any other cause than the influence of climate.—(These present appearance, however, contrasted too with other orchards in my neighbourhood seems to indicate that there is some particular cause of declension, unconnected with climate; and as I believe it is entirely dependant upon an usage, highly recommended, and perhaps frequently practised, I am induced to make it known. I have been in the habit of washing the bodies of my trees with soft soap, undiluted, every spring, since they were transplanted, which so entirely changed the colour of the bark as to excite the attention of all who examined them. From a beautiful, healthful green, it would quickly alter the application of the soap, assume a glossy, golden hue, from which, however, it would generally recover in the course of the summer; but such trees as were not of sufficient vigour to overcome the shock, or on which the soap had been laid too freely; (sometimes embracing the largest in my orchard) would languish throughout the season, their foliage would become pale; and they would die the succeeding year. On minutely examining the bark, I observed that in some instances the outer skin would be peeled and curled; in others, large spots would be entirely decayed; and in others again the bark would be separated from the trunk so as to yield very sensibly to pressure;—in every case the injury was within one or two feet of the ground.

I should probably have remained in ignorance of the cause of this fatality, but for an accidental circumstance this spring. I gave the person whom I directed to wash my trees, a sufficient quantity of soap, as I thought for the whole. Going from home, it was not until several days afterwards that I found on enquiry, not more than half were soaped; and I then concluded to leave the rest to see what difference there would be in their appearance.—The result is, that of those that were washed, many exhibit evident symptoms of decline; while in the other part of the orchard, the growth of the trees is more luxuriant, the bark of a healthy colour, with scarcely a case of this disease. One of my neighbours also, who has a beautiful young orchard, has met with a somewhat similar disappointment; though the fatality amongst his trees has not been so great, owing to his not having made so frequent use of the soap as I have. And a favourite nectarine tree, which was soaped by him for the purpose of destroying lice from the branches, has its bark loosened from the trunk in the same manner with some of the apple trees. Another neighbour who has not used the soap at all, has a most flourishing orchard, one year younger than mine which does not show the least evidence of decay—though I should suppose the situation was less favourable.

DEATH FROM FEARS.

During the thunder storm on Sunday night, a lady residing in Courtland street, was very much alarmed and went to bed. As the storm increased, she became exceedingly agitated, and at length a fit seized her. Before medical assistance could reach her she was a corpse.

A HARE STORY.

A French paper relates the following, as a fact on which reliance may be placed:—A few days ago, two gentlemen who were on a sporting excursion near Pierre Stee perceived a hare which fled with another on its back; one of them fired and killed that which was running. The animals then changed characters, and the other ran off with his dead companion.—He fired again and having killed the other, went up to take his prize, when, to his astonishment, he found that the two hares were joined back to back so as to form only one animal with two heads, four ears, and eight feet. It has been preserved for the study of the Zoologist.

THE BRIG Leobell, of Liverpool.

has been found in the river Nunez, Africa, with the captain, mate and crew all dead on board, under deck

THE BRIG Leobell, of Liverpool.

has been found in the river Nunez, Africa, with the captain, mate and crew all dead on board, under deck

THE BRIG Leobell, of Liverpool.

has been found in the river Nunez, Africa, with the captain, mate and crew all dead on board, under deck