They also furnish, all complete and ready to be put up, small houses built upon a plan which was invented and patented some years ago, and designed for the use of emigrants to the West. Nothing like scantling or timber is used in the construction of these houses. They are built entirely of plank, and the floor, sides, ends and roof composed of two thickness of 5-8 inch thick plank, nailed to battens, somewhat as a batten door—observing to keep the joints or seams in the outer course, midway between those of the inner course. The above named component parts of the house are made at the mills, placed on board vessels and sent wherever desired. In raising or erecting the house, the floor is placed upon blocks of any durable wood planted on end, and similarly arranged to those ordinarily supporting corn houses. The sides and ends are then set up, the corners are nailed together, and the roof is laid on and fastened, which completes in a few hours work, the erection of one of those novel buildings. They are neat looking houses, and are suited for dwellings for laborers on a farm, for geer and tool houses, poultry, &c and are as dry and warm as any wooden houses I have ever seen, appropriated to such purposes. They furnish such a house, one story high and 14 by 16 feet for $45

There is upon the island a large body of white oak and yellow pine timber, interspersed with hickory—and since we can now obtain lumber for our farms and other buildings and for fencing purposes, and houses, (of the above description) cheaper than heretofore, I have therefore considered these mills interesting and important to agriculturists, and this is my apology for laying before you this long commun cation.

THE 'STRIPED PIG' OUTDONE.—'Is the Cape Ann stage in?' inquired two gentlemen of the barkeeper of a hotel in Portsmouth.—'Yes sir,' was the reply. 'Two back seats inside,' said one of the gent'emen, and they both left the room. In a moment after, a single gentleman came in. 'The Cape Ann stage come in?' inquired he. Yes, sir,' said the barkeeper. 'One back seat inside,' responded the gentleman, and went into the back room. In this way several entered some engaging back seats inside some two or three took front seats inside and one man took an outside seat.

I remarked to the barkeeper that there was a great deal of travel on the Cape Ann route, observing at the same time it was a little strange that passengers should prefer a stage to the rail-road, besides how do you find so many back seats? The barkeeper looked shy, put his finger to his nose and winked. I was a little suspicious before, but in this manœuvre there was mystery, and, determined to find it out! I commenced questioning him. He took wise, insisted him[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great curiosity to do so. A gentleman who overheard the last of the conversation, and coming up to me said, 'Friend, I'll let you into the secret; but before I can do it you must engage a seat.'—'Very well,' said I. He went up to the bar and inquired of me what seat I would take; I replied that the stage was pretty well filled inside, therefore I would prefer an outside—We went into the next room where several were drinking, & sa down. Soon after a waiter came in, bearing a glass of brandy and water, and one of lemonade. The mystery was solved, the secret brought to light, and I was astonished.

So many back seats inside were so many glasses of brandy and water, (strong)

The front seats inside were so many glasses of gin and sugar. The two outside seats were two glasses of lemonade, one of which I was fortunate enough to choose.

Soon after this discovery the travel on the ronte began to fail. The cold water folks broke it up entirely.—*Boston paper*

OHIO.—The United States District Court for Ohio has lately been in session at Steubenville in that State. More than one thousand cases of applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt law were before it. A correspondent of the Marietta Intelligencer, writing thence, gives the following hit at the lawyers:

"Lawyers are thicker here than were frogs in the land of Egypt. Nearly every county in the State has a representatives from the legal profession and some of them a dozen or more. There are probably two hundred now in Court 'La, me,' said the landlady of one of the hotels, as a hundred or so sat at her table this morning, 'there are more lawyers here than there will ever be in heaven.'"

'A WAITING ARTICLE.—Waiting is the great business of life. We begin to wait before we come into the world, and we keep waiting until we go out of it. Every body is waiting for something. The child waits to grow big—the boy waits to be a man—the young woman waits to be married and the young man waits to get into business and make money. Married people wait for children and when they have them, they wait to see them grow up, and get settled in the world. The merchant waits for his customers, the mechanic waits for a job the cartman waits for a load, and the cabman waits for his fare. The lawyer waits for clients, and when he has got them he waits for his causes and his clients wait for him. The doctor waits for patients and the patients wait to get well. When we get up in the morning we wait for breakfast, or else the breakfast waits for us. We wait for one thing or another till dinner time, and then, those of us who wait down town, go to a chop house to dine. There we wait for the waiter, who is engaged waiting on some body else. We order our fare, and then wait till we get it. In the evening, if we attend a lecture or a place of amusement, we wait he commencement; and then, being tired b fo e it is half over we wait to get away. A ter that we wait for bed time, and then wait to get to sleep. If we dream or have the night mare, we are sure to be waiting for somebody or something. Rogues wait for an opportunity of plundering and when they fall into the hands of the law, they wait for their trial. If they get in the jug they wait to get out, and begin their old courses. Banks wait for offerings and then they wait till their notes run to maturity.

Creditors wait for their debtors, and debtors wait till they are flush of money before they pay up, and sometimes they wait for a chance of cheating their creditors. Newspapers waits for news and advertisers, and then they wait to go to press, and the printers wait for more copy. Poets wait for inspiration, and authors wait for a bright idea.

The lover waits for the smile of his sweetheart, and, the politician just ready to expire with a plethora of virtuous patriotism, is only waiting for a good fat office. When it rains, we wait till it holds up, and when 'tis cold, we wait until it moderates a little. The farmer plants seed, and waits till it comes up, and then he waits till the grain is fit to reap. The ship waits for a wind, and so does the miller, and the angler waits all day for "a glorious nibble." And so we go on, waiting along, from the cradle to the grave' until by and bye, old grim death comes along, and does not wait for any body.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

By the Royal Mail steamship 'Acadia,' we have Liverpool advices to the 19th ult. (inclusive) and London to the evening of the 18th. This successful steamer made her passage in 12¼ days, having accomplished her trip to Halifax in 10¼ days.

The news is not generally of an important character, if we except the Repeal movement in Ireland, which appears to have given some alarm to the Government. There had been a slight decline in the Money Market. Cotton was brisk with a light advance (say 1-8 to 1-4d) on middle qualities—but common qualities had declined. The crops throughout England promise well.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The most important debate which has occurred in the House of Commons for many a day, took place on the 8th inst. when the annual Budget was laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Robert Peel, who developed the financial scheme last year, has been sadly out in his calculations, as Mr. Goulburn demonstrated, every branch of the revenue [illegible] £730 000 in the Excise it is even greater—£1 200,000. The gross revenue would produce, Sir Robert calculated, £47 610,000; it has only yielded £15,600 000—*a falling off to the extent of* nearly two millions. Fortunately, the Income Tax has far exceeded the minister's calculations, and the Chinese silver has come in very opportunely, and the Corn duties, which were not calculated upon, have realized a very handsome sum. But for these resources, which could not have been anticipated—God sends they have been appropriately termed—the actual deficiency would have been three millions and a half on the year!

Lord John Russell had given notice of an important amendment on the Canada Corn resolutions.

Mr. S. Crawford had brought forward his bill for Parliamentary reform, proposing to secure a full representation of the people.

Mr. Villiers had brought forward his annual motion for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and in answer to a question as to the intentions of the Government on the subject, Sir Robert Peel said he had nothing new to state.

AN IMPORTANT MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a question put by Lord Jocelyn, relative to the course which the Government intended to pursue on the subject of the Irish Repeal Association, in a solemn and emphatic manner declared the determination of the Crown to uphold the integrity of the Union, come what might.

IRELAND.

The papers are filled with accounts of the Repeal Agitation.

Wilmer and Smith's European Times says:—'The agitation for the Repeal of the Union is making strides in Ireland very alarming to the government! Instead of attending to his duties in the House of commons, Mr. O'Connell has remained at home organizing his plans for moving his countrymen, and he has succeeded effectually. The Catholic clergy have joined the movement in great numbers. Tens of thousands are congregated at Mr. O'Connell's back, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1829. To arrest this disorganization, the Duke of Wellington in the upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the lower House, declared their intention the other evening, of putting down the Repeal agitation—by force, if necessary. The movement is as odious in England as it is popular in Ireland. Meanwhile, Mr O'Connel has hurled defiance at his assailants, and in terms more energetic than polite, dares them to the conflict.—Troops are pouring daily into Ireland and that unhappy land seems destined to continue what it has ever been—a prey to contending factions and angry passions.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the amount of the weekly 'rent,' ending the 15th instant, was declared to be 2961, which Mr O'Connell calls the 'Pope and Wellington contribution.' O'Connell's language is daily becoming bolder, and he evidently feels the elevation to which he has been restored by the injudicious declarations of the English Cabinet. He says in effect that he will obey the law as it stands, but if new and unconstitutional enactments are to be enforced against the Repeal movement, he will resist them by force if necessary. It seems, according to the declaration of one of the Catholic Bishops, that the whole of that body in Ireland, without an exception, are in favor of the Repeal movement. The repeal movement has been incidentally discussed again in the House of Lords.

Seventeen magistrates in Ireland have been dismissed for participating in the repeal agitation. Daniel O'Connell, M. P. is amongst the number, as also his eldest son, Maurice, the member for Tralee!

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

A great number of Repeal meetings contine to be held in various parts of the country. Two of the most striking were those on the 4th at Sligo, and on the 7th inst. on the Curragh of Kildare, both attended by Mr. O'Connell.

The numbers of the Sligo meeting are not stated; but it appears to have been a very large one, in spite of bad weather.—The Mayor presided, & Mr R. D. Brown, M P. and Mr. J. P. Somers, M. P. were in Mr. O'Connell's train. Afterwards 170 Repealers of Sligo entertained Mr. O'Connell at a banquet in the Hibernian Hotel. The meeting of Kildare, according to the Pilot far exceeded in numbers that at the time of George the Fourth's visit 'long considered to bear away the palm from all Irish assemblies.' A large force of soldiers and police was concentrated in the neighbourhood; but the meeting was most orderly. After the meeting Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele Were entertained at a public dinner in the Strand house. The number of troops in Ireland is in process of increase. A batallion of the Sixtieth Rifles arrived at Dublin on Tuesday; two other regiments are expected from England; and three in Ireland under orders of removal to England; have been directed to remain.

Mr. Lane Fox has published a letter to Mr. O'Connell, in which he tells him that he and his followers are lightly esteem the privileges accorded to them by the Catholic Emancipation Act, the writer means to make a motion in the House of Commons for its repeal; challenging him to appear in the House and defend his conduct, 'and his absent friend' the Pope. Mr. O'Connell has published a brief but cutting rejoinder in which he intimates his belief that Mr. Lane Fox is insane, and incapable of taking care of his affairs in public or private.

THE QUEENS VISIT TO IRELAND.

An official [illegible] ten receiv[illegible] the royal [illegible] This [illegible] Representations had been made to the Queen on the inexpediency of a royal visit to Ireland in the present state of that country; and it is said that the Duke of *Wellington was very earnest* in the expression of his opinion on this matter. But the answer of her Majesty was—The word of the Queen has been pledged and it cannot be withdrawn.' So says a Dublin weekly paper.

The presents which have been sent to Queen Victoria, from the Emperor of China, consist of golden bedsteads, and a great quantity of silk, of a sort which has never yet been seen in Europe.—There were likewise two ear-drops, worth a thousand pounds each; and a shawl, worked in needle work, with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese; besides 14 large cases, each weighing 14 cwt. and a small box of jewellery.

The unobtrusive manner in which care is taken for the intellectual as well as the material wants of the domestics in the royal residence, is perhaps not generally known. No less than two libraries are at this moment being formed in Windsor Castle—one for the inferior, and the other for the upper servants. Copies of the 'Pictorial History of England,' the 'Penny Cyclopedia,' and other works of the same kind have been ordered for both.

The difficulties in the Kirk of Scotland do not seem to be settled by the late election. The parties are more bitter against each other than ever.

The last Liverpool assizes were the heaviest ever known. Upwards of 250 prisoners were brought forward for trial in the Crown court.

The movement in reducing rents continued in various parts of England. A large number of landlords in Lincolnshire had abated 5s to the acre, with a promise of still greater reduction should the times require it. It was believed that this movement would become general throughout Great Britain.

THE U. S. SCHOONER GRAMPUS.—The New York American of Friday afternoon says—We copied, a day or two ago, a paragraph from the Albany Evening Journal, in which it was stated that letters had been received from Lieut. Gansevoort, announcing that the Grampus had sailed on a distant cruise, with secret orders, and would not therefore be heard from for some time. We regret to learn, however, that this information is inaccurate.

The Grampus sailed from Charleston early in March, with orders from Com. Steuart, commanding the Home Squadron, to which she was attached, to cruise between Cape St. Johns and Cape Hatteras, until her provisions were exhausted, and then put into Norfolk. As no tidings have been received of her having been spoken, and as her provisions must have been exhausted long since there is too much reason to fear that the vessel is lost, and that her officers and crew have found a sailor's grave, in the deep of the ocean.

☞The Madisonian of Saturday afternoon fully confirms all the statement contained in the above.

The inventive genius of our countrymen never rests, but is incessantly employed in the development of some new application of principles by which labor & time may be saved and money made. We find in the New York Tribune some notice of a Rotary Knitting Loom, invented after much labor and study, by Mr. Arasmus French, of Spingfield, Conn., which knits Stockings and Hosiery of all kinds of perfect shape with without seam or blemish, with a rapidity and cheapness hitherto unparelleled. Each machine, it is said, will knit one sock per hour, while one girl can easily tend ten machines, and five hundred machines may be driven by one horse power. The Rev. John Pierpont declares it the greatest mechanical invention of the age. Unlike the clumsy & cumberous stocking machines of former days, it weighs but three pounds, and may be placed on the centre-table of any lady's drawing room. It will knit cotton, wollen, silk, or any fabric, from the finest to the coarsest. A disinterested friend of the Tribune writes from Boston, "I have been looking at this machine with astonishment for two or three days. I had heard of it before, but it takes *seeing* to make *believing* in these days."—*American.*

LOCO FOCOISM.

Number VII, of Brande's Encyclopædia, which has just been published by Harper and brothers, contains an article under the head of "Loco Foco," giving in a few lines the origin of that party, at Tammany Hall, in 1834, and states that they are composed of 'ultra Democrats' in the United States. It would appear therefore, not only in this country, but wherever the English language is known the word Loco Foco will form an integral part of our mother tongue. It therefore becomes important that the true meaning of the word Loco Foco as it applies to men, and Loco Focoism as it applies to their doctrines, should be understood particularly in foreign nations. As the word is one for which they were indebted to the Yankees, so they must look to us for its signification.

The Loco Focos are divided into several classes, three at least, first, fools; second, knaves; and third a compound of fools and knaves. The first class in numbers are supposed largely to predominate. They are distinguished also in one other manner—the leaders, and the led. The leaders usually destitute of every thing like political or moral honesty, embracing ordinarily men of second rate capacity, who as they have no fixed principles, of course have no fixed policy on any national subject. They are usually conscious that amongst their opponents in politics their character and capacity would make them perfectly insignificant, and accordingly they join the other side, adopting the motto, 'that it is better to be king amongst monkeys, than [illegible] amongst kings.' They have [illegible] capacity enough [illegible] of the doctrines of the mass of those over whom they rule, but as they have easy consciences, and those they lead have an abundance of ignorance, there is nothing to gloss or two absurd in the annals of absurdity for the mass to adopt, and nothing too wicked for the leaders to carry out. It is not intended by this that they ae always harmonious on all points, or even on many, but on the main question which is in their minds they usually agree, namely, that to the victors belong the spoils, and that it is perfectly right for one part of the community to rob the other. Their legislation, of course is all bent in the main, to that end. But while they agree as to the right of robbing their political opponents, they quarrel as to the division of the plunder among themselves. It is of course not wonderful that the counterpart of Pandemonium should not be a hall of harmony. As Ciceto has said of the followers of Cataline—the Loco Focos 'are greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own;'—differing in one respect, however, from those described by the great orator, which is, that the Loco Focos as a body never have any thing which is honestly their own. The idea of honor as connected with office is to them entirely unknown. We have seen a Governor of the State of New York descending from his station to accept a third rate office in the Customs because the station afforded him a little more pay! The great object and aim is plunder, couppled with that kind of malice which usually belongs to robbers.—Thus much for Loco Focos. Next in order is Loco Focoism, embracing the doctrines,

Loco Focoism in its doctrines is very various. It matters but little what new absurdity comes up, it cannot possibly contain any thing too absurd for Loco Focoism. Fanny Wrightism—Agrarianism, and and Infidelity, have been at various times adopted, renounced, and renounced and adopted again. Bancroft calls Loco Focoism practical Christianity in Boston at the same hour that Ely Moore and Fanny Wright identify it with Infidelity at Tammany Hall. It has been in matters of legislative policy all sides of all questions. It has been Bank and Anti-Bank in one State at different times and Bank and Anti-Bank in different States at the same time. Masonry and Anti-Masonary—Tariff and Anti-Tariff, have had their hurras from the same months sometimes the same week.

Among the more prominent of the doctrines of Loco Focoism is the opinion that ignorance is far better than intelligence, that the less a man knows the better fitted he is to govern a nation: that colleges and schools and science and learning are great drawbacks to human happiness and unworthy the favor of the party.

Amongst the most effectual recommendations at a late election in Connecticut for the highest office in the State, it was mentioned in favor of Governor Cleaveland that he never went to school until he was twenty years old, and that up to that time he followed the plough barefooted. It is not necessary to say that with such qualifications he received the unanimous vote of Loco Focoism in that State.

In the various states of the union, and at Washington, for the last twelve years, whenever Loco Focoism has had the ascendency, it is a remarkable fact that not a measure has been introduced by them which has not for its object either public plunder, or public or private distress—Either directly or indirectly, every motion resolution, law or report has been intended to inflict some injury, public or private, whenever they originated with Loco Focoism. The greatest possible evil to the greatest possible number is the motto of that party, excepting always of course where spoils are to be obtained by acting honesly. Repudiation in some State,—destruction of their own credit in others,—bold and open recommendations of violating the public faith—all owe their origin to Loco Focoism.

We have deemed it important to say this much for the information of Dr. Brande, that he may if he pleases, in his next edition, let his European readers understand fully the word Loco Foco, which now adorns his new Encyclopædia.—N. Y. Express.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 10.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

The meeting of POSTPONEMENT, so termed, held in Talbot on Tuesday 30th ult seems to have excited much interest throughout the state. The seeds of repudiation are discerned and proclaimed in good old Talbot, as the result of such a course. Many of the counties much less able to pay are exhibiting much greater willingness to do so. We can assure our friends at a distance, many of whom have taken the interest and trouble to address us personally on this subject, that there is a large number of our friends—aye a large majority opposed to such a course, ready and willing at any moment to pay their tax; to speak boldly in disapprobation of such conduct, privately or in public meeting, and to do aught else required by good faith between man and man.

In noticing the Resolutions passed at the Public meeting held in this town on [illegible] says:—

The resolutions do not announce repudiation in terms, but that matters little.—If people declare that they will not pay their taxes, and take measures to defeat the law which provides for the collection of them, they are *acting* repudiation instead of proclaiming it.

The repudiators of Harford county took to themselves the name of the party which styles itself the Democracy. We observe, however, that the Republican of this city denies the authority of such an assumption, & we notice the denial with pleasure. The Talbot repudiators have not called themselves any thing; but the designation which their proceedings must fasten upon them will be a sufficient distinction. Whoever belongs to a repudiating party need seek no other appellation to be known by in the political world.

The plea that the people of Talbot County are unable to pay a tax of twenty five cents in the hundred dollars is too absurd for any sensible man to advance. The pretext only means that they are unwilling to pay it. A man possessing property worth ten thousand dollars cannot expect to be believed if he says that he is unable to pay a tax of twenty five dollars.

If symptoms of such a spirit as has been shown in Harford and Talbot continue to manifest themselves in the State, it will become necessary for those citizens who would uphold the honor of the Commonwealth and their own to take some proper steps in the matter to prove that Maryland will be true to herself & just to her creditors.

REPUDIATION IN MARYLAND.

The Philadelphia Gazette in noticing the Democratic meeting held in Bel Air on the 18th ult. says:—

The Maryland repudiators go rather beyond their Mississippi brethren, as they only alledge *injudicious legislation* in contracting the debt, as the grounds of their action, while the Mississippians contend that the debt of their State was contracted in an unconstitutional and illegal manner.

Bad as Mississippi repudiation is the people have at least sense of shame enough to endeavour to palliate it, but the Maryland Democrats come out openly for the abolition of the debt, because it is hard for the people to pay heavy taxes, in consequence of injudicious legislation.'

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Ladies will hold a Strawberry Feast, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, for the benefit of the new Church. We hpoe few will refuse to partake of Ice cream or iced Strawberries this warm weather—and that the ladies will be rewarded with the success their persevering efforts so highly merit.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, met on Monday last, present the Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Judge, and the Hon. John Stephen, Stevenson Archer, Thos. B. Dorsey & E. F. Chambers, Judges. Court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Tuesday—Present as yesterday.

No. 7. The case of William Williams, Jr. heir at law of William Williams vs. Isaac P. Smith, Benjamin Dashiell and others, Appeal from the Equity Side of Somerset county Court, was argued by Henry Page, Esq. for the Appellant, and by Wm. W. Handy, Esq. for the Appellees.

No. 1. Thos. Murphy vs. Levi Price, Appeal from Cecil county Court, continued with leave to argue on the Western Shore.

No. 2 Brunwood and others vs. J. Moore, Ex'r. of Griffin, appeal from Dorchester Orphans' Court, continued.

No. 8 & 9 Appeal Tax cases from the Commissioners of Cecil county continued till next term.

No. 10. Sebre & Hiram, Howard, vs. the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road Company—Appeal from Cecil county Court, continued with leave to argue on the Western Shore.

No. 6. Appeal from Cecil, Judgment affirmed, nisi without damages the Appelee not claiming.

No. 11. Appeal from Q. Ann's, Judgment affirmed nisi.

12 & 13, Appeals from Worcester, same.

14 & 15 Appeals from Kent, same. Court adjourned to Court in course.

LOW PRICES.—The prices of produce in the interior of Connecticut are stated to be very low. The best fresh butter, for instance, will bring only 6 cts; veal *one cent!* (calves ready for market may be bought for 75 cents!) eggs 8 cts. a dozen; sheep with fleece on, from 75 cts to $1. The best of cows may be had from $10 to $15, and every thing else in proportion.

FROM THE DELEWARE JOURNAL.

CHEAP.—Excellent butter was sold in our market on Wednesday last at ten cts. per pound.—What becomes of all the vegetables that are brought to our markets we do not pretend to know: if they be all consumed in Wilmington our citizens must have adopted to a great extent a vegetable diet: and we may well anounce that we live in the midst of rich pastures. Our markets are abundant, prices low, and—money scarce.

NEW REAPING MACHINE.—The editor of the Richmond Compiler was present a few [illegible] at an exhibition of a Reaping Ma[illegible] by Mr. McCormick, of Rockbridge, [illegible] the operation of which he thus describes in a recent number of his paper:

The machine, placed on small wheels was moved by two horses around the rye field in which the exhibition took place at a quick pace, making a clear passage through the grain as it moved, about five feet wide. This it did with a completeness which it is impossible for the cradle to accomplish. This machine would effectually destroy the vocation of the 'Gleaner,' who has been in times bye gone, the subject of many a pretty story or pleasant poem. The wheels of the machine keep in constant motion on a saw, with edge and teeth not unlike a reap hook, which saws down the grain as it is bent and forced against its edge by a revolving apparatus resembling a seine reel. The grain falls upon a bed or platform just behind the teeth, whence it is raked by hand. This raking of the grain away is the most laborious part of the process—so rapidly does it accumulate that it is difficult to keep it properly cleared.

A FATAL FIGHT IN A COURT ROOM.

The Canton (Miss.) Democrat of the 20th ult, gives the following account of a fatal rencontre, in the court room at that place:—

"We stop the press to announce the fact that a fatal rencountre had just taken place in our Courtroom, during the session of the Court, between Mr Jeremiah Ellington and T. C. Tupper, Esq. Mr. Tupper was addressing the jury upon the trial of a criminal case, in which Ellington was prosecutor, and was commenting legitimately and properly upon the evidence, when Ellington came up behind him, and struck him twice or thrice over the head with a huge stick.—Mr. T. thereupon seized a sword cane that lay near him, with which he stabbed his antagonist under the left arm. Mr. E. died a few minutes afterwards."

LOCUSTS ON STATEN ISLAND.—The seventeen year locust has appeared in great numbers on Staten Island, and on the shores adjacent. On the island, the trees are swarming with them, and they are daily issuing from the ground in multitudes.

THE INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS.—The Boston Post says, "at one of the battles on the lakes, during the last war, the colors of the American flag ship were shot away. For a moment, all hearts on board chilled, as from the British vessel, uprose a cheer of anticipated triumph.—A sailor on board the American vessel was seen ascending the shrouds with a hammer in one hand and some nails in his mouth. With steady pace he mounted to the topmast, amidst a storm of bullets, and he nailed the flag to the mast; waved his hand in a cheer, and descended to the deck in safety. He died, some years afterwards in a *poor house*."

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