tedious essay, and have been much more tedious than I expected to be; but your insinuations have been so multifarious and various that I could not well be shorter, and I have not time to revise it and make it shorter.—A few words more about conspiracies. Gen. Noble informed me that about two weeks before Ninian Edwards set off to the west, in 1823, he lodged in the same house with him, and that a person in going to Edwards's room, had to pass by his and that during that time you paid a daily visit to his (Edwards) room, and spent from one to two hours with him.

He sent his memorial back to Washington, while he was on his journey; it is therefore highly probable that the most of it was written in Washington, and reviewed and revised by you during your daily visits to that compeer of yours. Every person who knew Edwards was convinced he never would have ventured upon such a step without having received assurance from persons he deemed capable of protecting him. Your letter of the third of July to the managers of the 4th of July dinner to General Jackson was considered at the time *an act* redeeming the pledge of protection you had given him. It is true Mr. Adams and Mr. McLean united with you in the letter. Mr. Adams' motive for signing it was apparent.—Edwards was his political supporter. His son-in-law held the vote of Illinois in his hands, without which, it appeared in the event, Mr. Adams could not have been elected. Mr. Adams, therefore, had an adequate political motive for doing the act. You could have no such motive, nor could Mr McLean I believe have had any other motive for his conduct than that of subserviency to your wishes, and desire to enable you to fulfil your promises to Edwards. From the time General Noble gave me the information, and that you signed the letter of the 3d of July, I never doubted that the plot against my reputation was your handy work; and originated in your brain so fertile in mischief. And yet you complain of intrigues and conspiracies. I have through my whole life been a plain thoroughgoing man. When difficulties have arisen, I have honestly met them, and under the protection of the shield of integrity have vanquished them. I am now too old to adopt a new course of conduct. I am in retirement, and have no wish to emerge from that retirement.

I had like to have forgot your charge of infringing the purity of the electoral colleges. I wrote the letter to Mr. Barry of which you complain, and that was not the only letter. But at the time that letter was written, I had no information that the electors of Kentucky were pledged to vote for you as Vice President; nor have I any other evidence now before me than your assertion, which every person as well acquainted with you as I am, will admit to be very slender evidence. I wrote no letter to any state where I knew the electors were pledged to vote for Vice President.

You seem to think I am under the influence of resentment. You are mistaken. Resentment is only felt against equals or superiors, and never against inferiors. From the time you established the Washington Republican for the purpose of slandering and vilifying my reputation, I considered you a degraded, a disgraced man, for whom no man of honor and character could feel any other than the most sovereign contempt. Under this impression I was anxious that you should be no longer Vice President of the United States.

I am, sir, your most obdt. servant,
(Signed) WM. H CRAWFORD.
To the Hon. J. C CALHOUN,
Vice President United States.

Extract of a letter from Benj. W. Crowninshield to Wm. H. Crawford, dated 25th July, 1830.

'You ask me if I recollect while in the councils of the cabinet of a letter written by Gen Jackson to the President Monroe? I do recollect of a conversation about a private letter, which Mr. Calhoun, I believe, asked for, and the President said he had not got it, but upon examination found he had it. This letter contained information and opinions respecting Spain and her colony the Floridas; but the particulars I cannot now undertake to say or state correctly. I remember, I think, your stating that the circumstances then spoken of, did fully explain General Jackson's conduct during the campaign, I remember too, that Mr. Calhoun was severe upon the conduct of the General; but the words particularly spoken have slipped my recollection.'

Extract of a letter from James Monroe to Wm. H. Crawford, dated 8th August, 1830.

1st Extract—'I lay in bed more than a week, during which that letter was removed, and every thing relating to that war having been previously arranged, it was forgotten and never read by me until after the meeting of the administration, and the decision as to the course to be pursued in relation to its management My impression is that I read it then on a suggestion of Mr Calhoun that it required my attention. Had I read it when I received it, I should have considered it as confidential, and never have shown it to any one, however great my confidence in him might be. As the question whether that letter was mentioned in the cabinet involved the correctness of my memory, I did not wish in replying to Mr. Calhoun's letter, to rest on my memory alone, and in consequence made an appeal through a friend to Mr. Wirt, who declared that it was not mentioned in the cabinet, nor brought before it; and that he had never heard of it before.'

From the foregoing extract it will be seen that Mr. Monroe relied on Mr. Wirt's memory.

2d Extract—'I well recollect the confidential comunication referred to in yours, which afterwards passed between us; and the inference respecting the publication in Tennessee, in which we both concurred.'

Extract of a letter from Jack F. Ross, a captain in the late army, dated Tuscaloosa, 4th September 1830.

'I reached Washington in April or May, 1823, as an applicant for the office of Marshal for the Alambama district. At the time of my arrival the President, (Mr. Monroe,) was at his plantation in the country. I did consult with you as my friend as to the most probable means of obtaining the office, and you did advise me to endeavor to interest Mr. Calhoun in my favor; alledging that you thought he exercised more influence with the President than any other member of the cabinet, and perhaps all the rest together. I accordingly called on him and presented my letters to him, and received from him such assurances as evidently induced me to think he was warmly (my) friend. Some days after this interview with Mr. Calhoun, Robt. Crawford arrived at Washington, as an applicant for the office for my friend Major Armstrong who had applied, ignorant of the fact that I had applied. Mr. Crawford did not bring with him letters from Gen. Jackson, recommending Major Armstrong; but Major Armstrong, went on to Nashville; procured the letters, and forwarded them to Washington; and I recollect distinctly taking from the Post office one morning, a letter from Major A. to Robert Crawford, the contents of which Mr. Crawford shewed me, in which the Major says, I have by this day's mail sent on letters from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, or words to that effect.

These letters, I am sure, came by the same mail that brought the one from Major A. to Mr. Crawford, and must have been received that very morning, and with this knowledge of the fact, I again called on Mr. Calhoun to consult with him, but said nothing of these letters. He told me I should have met with no difficulty in obtaining the appointment, but that Mr. Monroe had received Gen. Jackson's letter, recommending Major A. while he (Mr. Monroe) was at his plantation in the country, and had pretty much made upon his mind to appoint him before my application came before him; when in fact I knew that Gen. Jackson's letter had not been received, three hours, and that a part of mine had been forwarded to the President while in the country. These facts I mentioned to you as a matter of astonishment that a man of Mr. Calhoun's standing should descend to such low subterfuges, particularly where such a course was so uncalled for.—

I think I also mentioned the matter to Gen. ——, who was my friend on this occasion; but what his reply was I cannot at this distant period recollect. I can only say, whatever I stated to you at the time was correct.'

First extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams to William H Crawford, dated Quincy, 30th of July, 1830.

'The main point on which it was urged that Gen. Jackson should be brought to trial, was, that he had violated his orders by taking St. Marks and Pensacola.'

Second extract—'I thought his conduct (Gen. Jackson's) so far as it was a subject of consideration at that time, needed no explanation other than a knowledge of the facts of the case. I urged a more decided and unequivocal approbation of the conduct than it received. I may add that my opinion then is my opinion now. It was formed on principles which have not changed.'

Third extract—'I was directed accordingly to answer the note of the Spanish Minister, and an article was prepared by another hand and published in the National Intelligencer, giving notice of the President's views and intentions in relation to the subject.'

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Mr Van Buren to the Editor of the Telegraph.

Mr. Van Buren transmits the enclosed to the Editor of the United States' Telegraph, for insertion in his paper of to-morrow. Feb. 25th, 1831.

Mr. Van Buren desires us in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to make the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, Esquire, of New York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in February 7, 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the Vice President, for information in regard to certain cabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentleman, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them. Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without his knowledge; and that he has, at no period, taken any part in the matters connected with them. He desires us further to say, that every assertion, or insinuation, which has for its object to impute to him any participation in attempts, supposed to have been made in the years 1827 and 1828, to prejudice the Vice President in the good opinion of General Jackson, or at any time, is alike unfounded and unjust. He had no motive or desire to create such an impression, and neither took, advised nor countenanced, directly, or indirectly, any steps to effect that object. For the correctness of these declarations, he appeals with a confidence that defies contradiction, to all who have been actors in the admitted transactions referred to, or who possess any knowledge on the subject.

Washington. Feb. 25, 1831.

FLOUR.

A writer in the Boston Gazette makes the following statements in relation to the annual Exports of Flour from the United States to Great Britain, and appends to it his estimate as to the probable exports during the ensuing year.

FLOUR.—The entire exports of Flour from the United States to all parts of the world in the year 1830, ending 30th September, were Barrels 1,225,881
And of Wheat, Bushels 45,289
Which exceeded the average exports for 8 years previous about bbls 400,000
And of Wheat, bu. 20,000
The average exports of Flour to Great Britain from the United States for eight years past were bbls. 94,574
But owing to a deficiency of crop in Eng'and in 1828, our exports there for 1829, to meet said deficiency, increased, and amounted that year to, bbls. 221,176
And owing to the deficiency of crop there in 1829, our exports in 1830, ending 30th September last, amounted to bbls. 326,182
Which exceeded the average exports of 8 years previous bbls 231,608

During this period, it will be borne in mind, that the Grain countries of the continent of Europe furnished large supplies to Great Britain, and when the ports opened in England last summer, a very large stock of Grain and Flour then in bond was entered for consumption; so that, at the close of 1830, (two months since,) there was not remaining in bond in all Great Britain, in Wheat and Flour, to exceed 180,000 barrels Flour.

We now come to the probable demand in England for the year 1831.

The consumption of Great Britain is estimated at something like 14,000,000 of quarters, or say 112,000,000 of bushels. The deficiency of the crop of 1830 is variously estimated: some say 1-5, some ¼. In land, a usual supply country, is said to be shorter. Circular statements, from sources in which much confidence is placed, estimate the quantity that will be required in England before the next harvest, from abroad, at two millions of quarters; equal to, say three millions and a half barrels of Flour.

The next enquiry is, whence is England to get this supply? or even half of it, without occasioning serious advances in the countries whence these supplies are drawn.

The reports from all the grain countries in Europe announce short crops; and some of them instead of furnishing supplies, are more likely to need supplies themselves; and the disturbed state of the grain countries themselves, and the existence there of large embodied armies, even should no war occur, increases the difficulty of furnishing supplies to England. All now concur that the main supplies for England are looked to from the United States.

It then behooves us to look at home, and estimate our ability to furnish; having regard to our own wants for consumption, and that of markets about us on this side of the ocean, mainly depending upon us.

The ports of England will no doubt be open by or before the close of April; and as the stock in bond to be entered will be far short of former periods, there is scarcely a doubt, also, that the ports will continue to remain open up to the result of the harvest. If the statements and estimates of deficiency and supplies prove any way near correct, a wide allowance may be made for error or exaggeration, and still leave us a market in England for the export of Flour there for the year 1831, ending in September, equal to our entire export to all places in 1830; and which export, from official data, may be seen to have exceeded the average exports of eight years past about 400,000 barrels.

We have no data to estimate the extent of the crop of 1830 in the United States; but, whether abundant or otherwise, it should be remembered that our own consumption is vast, and rapidly increasing.

STATE BANK.

During the debate in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on a resolution on that subject, Mr. Ingersoll read the following letter from Mr. Madison:—

MONTPELIER, Feb. 2, 1831.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of January 21, asking—

1. Is there any State power to make banks?
2. Is the federal power, as has been exercised, or as proposed to be exercised by President Jackson, preferable?

The evil which produced the prohibitory clause in the Constitution of the United States, was the practice of the States in making bills of credit, and in some instances appraised property 'a legal tender.' If the notes of State Banks, therefore, whether chartered or unchartered, be made a legal tender, they are prohibited, if not made a legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory clause. The No. of the 'Federalist' referred to was written with that view of the subject; and this, with probably other contemporary expositions, and the uninterrupted practice of the States in creating and permitting banks without making their notes a legal tender, would seem to be a bar to the question, if it were not inexpedient now to agitate it.

A virtual and incidental enforcement of the depreciated notes of State Banks, by their crowding out a sound medium, though a great evil, was not foreseen; and if it had been apprehended, it is questionable whether the Constitution of the United States which had so many obstacles to encounter, would have ventured to guard against it by an additional provision. A virtual, and it is hoped, an adequate remedy, may hereafter be found in the refusal of State paper when debased, in any of the federal transactions, and in the control of the Federal Bank thus being itself controlled from suspending its specie payments by the public authority.

On the other question I readily decide against the project recommended by the President. Reasons more than sufficient appear to have been presented to the public, in the reviews and other comments which it has called forth. How far a hint for it may have been taken from Mr. Jefferson I know not. The kindred ideas of the latter may be seen in his memoirs &c. vol. p. 196, 207. 526, and his view of the State Banks vol. p. 199, 220

There are sundry statutes of Virginia prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to bearer, whether issued by individuals or unchartered banks.

These observations, little new or important as they may be, would have been promptly furnished but for an indisposition in which your letter found me, and which has not yet entirely left me. I hope this will find you in good health, and you have my best wishes for its continuance, and the addition of every other blessing.

JAMES MADISON.

CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, Esq Harrisburg, Pa

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

ROBBERY OF THE CITY BANK.

One of the most extensive bank robberies that it has fallen to our lot to record, has taken place since the closing of the City Bank, on Saturday last. At the usual hour this morning Mr Lancaster S. Burling, the first teller, unlocked the vault, to take out the necessary monies for the business of the day. On his entering he found that, since he deposited the money on Saturday afternoon, the vault had been entered: and it was soon ascertained that upwards of *two hundred and twelve thousand dollars* had been taken away, the greater part of which was in city bills.

The police Magistrates, with Mr. Hays have been through the building and examined the premises, and we believe all are satisfied that the bank and vault were entered with false keys The Police are now on the alert, and we hope, before long, we shall be able to announce the arrest of the villains and the recovery of the property.

The other particulars will be found in the advertisement which follows. Among the property abstracted was a trunk belonging to the Messrs. Allen, containing between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars in bills of the country banks.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward.—The City Bank of this City having been entered by means of false keys, between Saturday afternoon, 19th inst. and Monday morning, 21st inst. and robbed of a large amount of Bank Notes, &c. the above reward is offered for the recovery of the property, and a proportionate sum for any part of it. The following comprises the whole amount of the robbery, including deposits for safe keeping:—

About $40,000 in notes of the Bank of Lansingburgh
20,000 Morris Canal and Banking Company.
2,500 Rutland Bank, Vermont,
3,000 Orange County Bank,
2,000 Newburgh Bank
2,000 Morris Bank, New Jersey.
200 Spanish Doubloons.

And a large amount of the Notes of the different Banks in this city. No Collection Notes Checks, or any other Securities held by the Bank, were taken. The door of the Bank and vault were found on Monday morning closed and locked as usual.

G. A. WORTH, Cashr.
of the City Bank.
New York, March 21st, 1831.

The following account of a successful villain, is copied from the Boston Traveller of last Tuesday. The fellow described, was in this town about a year ago, and made a monstrous splash, to the infinite admiration of sundry blue stockings, and Deborah D wlass's of the times. After having made some small depredations on worthy tradesmen and others, he made his exit, and has not since called to pay up the 'old Scot.' We think that our readers will be edified by perusing the article.—Prov. Amer.

TRAVELLING SWINDLER CAUGHT.

On Thursday afternoon, a young man named George J. Jenkins, aged about 24 years, was brought up by B. J. Hays and Huntington, officers, and committed, information having been left at the office that he had swindled different persons of money. He is well known at the office. He arrived in New York, about ten days ago, in the schooner Amanda, Capt. Bedell, and after his arrival, swindled the captain of $1,450, by false pretences, representing himself as a man of great property, a New Orleans merchant, &c. Last summer, in like manner, he obtained $1,400 from a gentleman in Brooklyn, and he has obtained property of different persons, under false pretences. From his manners and conversation, a person would judge him incapable of such business.

The above is from the N. Y. Daily Advertiser; and we are glad to learn that so accomplished a villain as Jenkins is nabbed at last. We say *accomplished*—not that he is the most elegant, shrewd, insinuating fellow in the world, but that by a sort of dashing exterior and an affectation of great simplicity and honesty, he was able to accomplish his purpose and deceive the unwary. During the last travelling season he went up the Hudson from New York, pushed his way to the Falls of Niagara, where he assumed the guise of a wealthy gentleman, sported a barouche and four, attracted the gaze of the fashionables, and was so successful in his machinations as to steal in upon the affections, and in the course of a few weeks, actually to marry, a young beautiful, and interesting girl in Rochester. To pay his tavern, and other bills, he was soon stript of his splendid equipage; but by his plausible account of the matter to his wife, she was persuaded to accompany him to Schenectady. Here she was left in not the most enviable residence in town, while Jenkins dashed off to New York; after a short absence he returned and they proceeded to Albany. Jenkins managed completely to deceive his wife, who regretted that he must so soon again leave her. But business called him, as he said, and he must haste to Boston.

To this city he came last fall; but as it was not his first visit, and he had formerly been successful in obtaining by false pretences, from a jeweller in Washington-street, a gold watch, chain and some jewels, and had been guilty of sundry other misdeeds, he took lodgings at a first rate private boarding house, feigned sickness, and ordered a physician; who, by the way, we suspect would like very well to secure his fee.—He here represented himself as a single man, and the son of a rich gentleman, who was in France prosecuting claims to the amount of two or three hundred thousand dollars. He ventured abroad but seldom in the day time; and in the evening occasionally visited the theatre, snugly wrapped in his cloak. He was not noticed to have intimates in this place; though a Bapt. B——, of Salem, had one or two private interviews with him at his lodgings. The object of this visit to Boston was not fully developed, as unluckily for Jenkins, a gentleman from Rochester, familiar with his career at the West, came to town, and of course, stopped at his former boarding-house, where he immediately recognized the hero of the Falls, and disclosed what he knew of his history. Jenkins found it very convenient to be off, and we had not since heard of him, till the above report met our eye. He is probably two or three years older than mentioned in that report.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session yesterday.

Among the decisions pronounced previous to the adjournment, was one upon the application, on the part of the Cherokee nation, for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The decision of the Court was an unequivocal denial of the injunction.

The opinion of the Court was read by Chief Justice Marshall, and is therefore to be presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen.—We have not been able to obtain it for publication anxiously as we desired to do so. We read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a *foreign* nation, in the sense of the Constitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, are not Sovereigns independent of the Sovereignty of the United States, but Domestic dependant Nations, in a state of pupilage to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians.

The Supreme Court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties as Nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, however, as individuals, to the lands guarantied to them, it was pretty distinctly intimated in the Opinion of the Court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The Opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case were not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application for the interference of this Court in the case would encounter grave objections. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign nation; and the relations between Foreign Powers and the States are placed in the charge of a different branch of the Government.

For this Court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it. *If* it were true, as argued, that the Cherokee Nation is oppressed by the State of Georgia, &c. &c. it belonged not to this Court (the Opinion concluded,) but to other tribunals, to assert their rights and redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the Court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the Opinion which had been read.

Mr. Justice Johnson also delivered a separate opinion on the question.

NEW YORK *vs.* NEW JERSEY.

The Editors of the New York Evening Post, have commenced the publication of the documents which have been laid before the Legislature relative to the controversy between that state and the state of New Jersey as to territory and jurisdictional limits. It appears that New Jersey has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which she sets forth, that she is justly entitled to the exclusive jurisdiction and property of and over the waters of the Hudson River, from the 41st degree of latitude, to the bay of New York, or midway of the said river, and to the midway of the channel of the said bay of New York, and the whole of Staten Island Sound, together with the land covered by water of the said river, bay and sound, in the like extent. To bring the matter to an issue, she has filed her bill accordingly, and procured a supœna to be served on the Governor and Attorney General of this state, to appear on behalf of the people of the state of N. York and answer thereto, under the penalty of five hundred dollars. The Governor has informed the Legislature, that unless otherwise directed, he shall instruct the Attorney General to protest against any evidence of right on the part of the state of New Jersey by appearing, and contesting the suit in its progress to its final result. [Bal. Gaz.

Maritime Rivalry of England & America.—It is mentioned in the review in the Quarterly of Martin's History of Louisiana, that the immediate motive of Napoleon, then First Consul, for ceding it to the United States, was the war then impending between England and France. The naval force of the former in the Gulf of Mexico led him to apprehend that he should lose Louisiana almost as soon as he had acquired it.—'I think therefore, said he, 'of ceding it to the United States; it appears to me that in the hands of this grower power it will be more useful to the policy and even to the commerce of France, than if I should attempt to keep it.' On another occasion he said, 'if it escapes from me it shall one day cost dearer to those who oblige me to strip myself of it, than to those to whom I wish to deliver it;' and when the arrangement was completed, the following words, says M. Marbois, sufficiently acquaint us the reflections which then influenced the First Consul. 'This accession of territory,' said he, 'strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride.' He lived to see that pride receive a severe blow; nine years after began that war which may be considered our first struggle for the empire of the sea; an empire which we shall assuredly attain if we are only true to ourselves.

'*A century too soon.*'—When the New York grand canal was begun, Mr. Clinton, in a letter to Mr Jefferson, asked his opinion of the undertaking.

'Tis a noble project,' replied Mr. Jefferson, 'but you are a century too soon; you are too young and have not the means.' A few years past, and a second letter from the same gentleman announced its completion, with a further query—'What do you think of it now?' His reply was, 'I now perceive that in regard to your resources and energies I committed an error of one century in my calculation.'

Respect of the President for the Senate.—Samuel S. Stambaugh was nominated by the President as Indian agent at Green Bay, and *rejected* by the Senate. He was immediately after appointed by the President, sub-agent at the same place.

For Congress—When the general appropriation bill was sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, a committee of conference was raised on the amendment made in the Senate on Mr. Tyler's motion censuring the conduct of the President in the case of the Turkish commissioners, and it was determined by the committee to strike out the amendment, because it was understood he would not sign the bill unless the amendment was stricken out! He would let the government stop rather than submit to the just censure which his violation of the constitution had incurred!

For the Judiciary.—The New-York American says, 'The President is known to have declared, openly and vehemently, that if the Supreme Court should grant the injunction prayed for by the Cherokees against the state of Georgia, and call upon the executive to sustain it, he would not regard the call.'

If this be not the very spirit of a despot, we should like to know what is.

[Del. Journal.

A Board for the examination of Midshipmen has been ordered to convene the first Monday in next month, at *Gosport Navy Yard*, consisting of the following officers:

Commodore James Barron, President.
Captains—Jacob Jones
Lewis Warrington
G. C. Read
H. E. Ballard.
Act. S. Mast. P. J. Rodriguez, Mathematical Examiner.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

A Board for the examination of Midshipmen, whose warrants bear date prior to the 1st of January, 1826, will be convened at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia, on the first Monday in April next.

It is expected that all who are entitled to an examination under the following regulations of the Department, will at the above mentioned time and place, and report to Commodore Jas. Barron, President of the Board.

Regulation No. 2.—'Midshipmen of the age twenty years, who have been five years in service, and have performed active duty at sea for three years, will be entitled to be examined for promotion—If found qualified, they will be ranked as Passed Midshipmen.'

Regulation No. 5.—'No midshipmen who has declined an examination with those of his own date of warrant, or who, upon examination, has been rejected, will have another opportunity offered to him within the same year, but will be examined and take rank with those of the subsequent year.'

JOHN BRANCH.
Navy Department, March 10, 1831.

DEFAMATION.—Last Evening a Sheriff's Jury was impannelled to assess damages in the case of John Baker, Jr. and Anna Maria his wife, versus Alexander T. Stewart.

From the evidence laid before the jury it appeared that on the 23d of November 1830, Mrs. Baker accompanied by another lady who was about to purchase some goods went into the store of Mr. Stewart in Broadway; after a short time Mr. S. charged Mrs. Baker with having stolen some cravats at which she had been looking.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was shewn that two highly respectable boardinghouse keepers in this city refused to permit Mrs. B. to remain in their establishments, in consequence of the charge so made.

On the other side evidence was brought forward to show that Mr. Stewart, had grounds for suspicion from circumstances; that he did not act in a rough manner, and that Mr. McNeil Seymour, one of the boarding house keepers who declined to permit the stay of Mrs. B. for some time before wished to have Mrs. B. removed from his house, the reason given for this by Mr. Seymour, was that Mrs. B. was eccentric. On being asked to define this eccentricity, he stated that 'she (Mrs. B.) sometimes whispered her husband at table,' and other things of that kind. The Jury returned at half past 12 o'clock and assessed the damages to $1000 for the plaintiff. [N. Y. Cour.

PETERSBURG, Va. March 15.

OIL MILL.—A few days since we were conducted through the Oil Mill, recently erected by Mr. Jabez Smith at Fleets, and experienced much satisfaction from witnessing its operations in crushing, heating and expressing oil from Cotton Seed. It is in fact an auxiliary to, or *carrying out* of Messrs. Follett & Smith's Machine for Hulling Cotton Seed. While in its various constructions it is sufficiently simple to be easily comprehended by the attentive observer, it is, taken as a whole, an establishment complete, and holding forth the promise of fair profit to the enterprising proprietor, as well as great benefit to the community in which it is erected. We learn that between sixty and seventy gallons of Oil, suitable for the use of Painters, Tobacconists, and generally all kinds of machinery, can be expressed at Mr. Smith's Mill in the twenty-four hours—of course, this is an item destined to figure in the future exports of Petersburg; and is the more entitled to consideration, as it is derived without human labour from an article which though abundant in this section of the country, has hitherto been turned to but little account.

From the Boston Palladium.

'We take no note of time, but by its loss:
To give it then a *light* is wise in man.'

We observe that the new Clock recently made by Mr. Simon Willard for the City Hall, has been put up, and that the elegant dial was last evening illuminated for the first time. It appears to great advantage from State street, and enables spectators to watch the course of time as well in darkness as in broad light, or, as Dennis Bulgrudery would say, to know the time of day by night. Various means have in different countries been devised to admonish people of the irresistible current of time. St. Dunstan's clock in London is very memorable: a couple of antique figures stand on either side of the bell with hammers, the one to strike hours and the other quarters.

In Venice a huge figure armed *cap a pie* in complete steel, with a sledge hammer in hand, performs the same duties in the grand square of San Marco in the coffee houses and mart of business. In the beautiful city of Berne, on the principal gate of the city, at every returning hour the cock flaps his wings and crows lustily, a company of automaton Beaus erect, march round a circle with drum and fife, and a warrior above, strikes the hour with a ponderous hammer, to apprise the Swiss of the onward march of time. In Holland, the principal church of every city has a numerous set of bells, from 30 to 80 in a set, that perform a beautiful carrellon, or play a delightful tune every quarter of an hour. Thus has every place its own mode of calling attention to the untiring lapse of time.

Cigar puffing having lately become so common that even chimney sweepers and Irish laborers were to be seen gracing their mugs with the 'real Havana,' the dandies have introduced the 'cuttie,' so common among our northern neighbors. A couple of straight laced youths were seen parading the streets last night, with pipes in their mouths, about three inches long, instead of the cigar.—Sheffield Iris.

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