reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to known that apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, *no loss has been sustained* by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdict.'

As the British government persevered in the determination of Mr. Canning, not to negociate; & as congress could not agree in any plan of legislation on the subject, the *direct* trade continued to be interdicted.

The consequences were, however, much more inconvenient to British commerce than to ours—and more injurious to the Islands than to the United States.

The president's message at the commencement of the session of 1828—9 spoke on good authority and sufficient evidence, in the following terms:—

"The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain and reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensible to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the navigation, the revenue of the U. States have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British colonies. The colonies pay more dearly for the necessaries of life, which *their* government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission; and the profits of our exports are somewhat unpaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which at the expense of the distant colonies and the United States it was expected to afford"

This opinion of the effect of the interdict was corroborated by the declaration of Lord Aberdeen, the successor of Lord Dudley as British secretary for foreign affairs, who said in presence of the Duke of Wellington to our envoy Mr. Barbour —that he was convinced the interdict had been injurious to the colonies, without being useful to the rest of the empire.

Mr. McLane also avers, "it is asserted by intelligent commercial men, that Jamaica has not consumed less of flour and provisions generally, of the United States, though at an additional and oppressive expense, *than when the trade was direct.*"

In truth the trade had quietly changed its channel. Goods were regularly taken to a *neighbouring* island where British West India dealers purchased them through the agency of a factor, and return cargoes were made up.

The custom house documents show that the whole export to the West Indies was not diminished by the interruption of the *direct* trade to the *British* ports.

In this state of the trade, with the President's declaration that neither our commerce, navigation nor revenue was affected by the interdict, and with the confession of Lord Aberdeen that *British* interests were injuriously affected, the administration of Mr. Adams closed, and that of General Jackson came into office.

We shall see, in my next how the business has since been managed.

X. Y.

From the U. S. Gazette.

GHOSTS AND WITCHES.

The days of superstition have not yet passed away. Our late mails furnish two stories of a supernatural agency; one in Albany, and the other at Nashville, Tennessee. The Albany case is to this effect:—A female between sixteen and seventeen years of age, the daughter of a widow woman in moderate circumstances, has been afflicted with hysterical fits, at intervals, for the last eighteen months. A short time since, as she was preparing to go to bed, she heard several knocks upon the head-board of the bedstead, and insisted that some one was in the room under the bed, and it was not until a thorough search that she was satisfied to the contrary. She was not, however, much alarmed, and slept well that night, without further interruption. In the course of the ensuing twenty-four hours, she again heard the knocks; she was removed to another room, but was still annoyed at intervals for several days. Attempts were made by her friends to convince her that it was imaginary, or that the noise was produced by themselves, but the knocks soon became so frequent and distincts as to destroy this delusion, and the poor girl now yielded to all the terrors of extreme fright and alarm. It is said that she falls into paroxysms and spasms as soon as the sound is heard.

The knocks are rapid, distinct and loud intonations so heavy as to shake the bed, and so loud as to be heard in the adjoining rooms, & when the windows are up, in the street and adjoining dwellings. They are never less than three and rarely less than five at any one time. They are heard at irregular intervals during the day and night. Persons in the room at the time, not only hear them distinctly, but when seated on the bed, or standing near it, feel the concussion.—A gentleman who, with two or three neighbors set up with her during Sunday night, says that he was standing at the head of the bed when it was heard on one occason during the night, and that it was sudden and powerful enough to throw his hand from the head board, and that it was in its nature, if not appalling, at least impossible to account for.

Experiments have been made, by changing her position on the bed, but without success. If the head be reversed the knocking is heard in the new position. If laid on the floor, it is heard there, directly under her head, and is sufficiently loud to be heard in the room below.—If placed in a position against the ceiling, it is heard there.

The Albany Evening Journal attempts to explain the phenomenon thus: He says that the knocking was heard simultaneously with the spasms, and when the spasms came on, they brought her teeth so violently in contact as to produce the noise that has been regarded as supernatural; but the New York Commercial Advertiser will not allow this statement to be satisfactory. He states that—

"In the year 1805, a similar occurrence took place at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts. Whenever the knocks were heard, a young woman who resided in the family, would go into hysterics. The young woman removed into another family, and the knocking was heard in that house. A vast number visited the house, heard the knocking, but we do not recollect whether the cause was ever found out; the writer of this note heard it repeatedly.

There was a case very similar, and more extraordinary, in Hackensack, some thirty years ago. And who moreover, does not recollect the case of that eminent servant of God, John Wesley, who, with his pious family, was so long afflicted with knockings which never could be explained. "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreampt of in our philosophy."

And we add, who has not heard of the Cocklane ghost, that so completely confounded the judgment of Dr. Johnson? We admit that there are many accounts of supernatural visitations on record, well authenticated, and so far as the testimony goes, they bid defiance to human ingenuity to explain rationally; but it does not follow, that if all the circumstances were known, that the same difficulty would exist. We have reason to arrive at this conclusion, and of the most remarkable phenomena, and apparently inexplicable, have ultimately been traced to natural causes. Now for our witch story, which we find in the Nashville Herald of July 22. It would have been 'cakes & ale,' as Touchstone says to honest Cotton Mather.

"It appears that during last autumn, several young ladies residing in Fentress county, in this state, were strangely affected with *jerks* and *tremblings*, and various other "ills that flesh is heir to," which were attributed to the influence of *witchcraft*. After several months of sufferings, all recovered except one, Miss Rebecca French, a maiden of forty.—She was so much affected, that frequent consultations were held among the *witch doctors* of the neighbourhood, who found all their skill unavailing. Among these doctors, were Isaac Taylor and Pleasant Taylor, both celebrated for their skill in putting witches to flight; many a one had they sent sweeping through the air upon broom sticks. They were unremitting in their attentions, but the unfortunate lady still suffered under the "malign influence" of witchcraft. About the first of January last, a man by the name of Stout went to the house of Esquire French, the father of the lady, having with him a *rope* made of *Buckeye splits* As soon as he appeared, the jerks and tremblings of the unfortunate Rebecca returned with great violence; she called for the buckeye rope which Stout at first declined parting with, but being apprehensive of some personal injury, if he longer refused, at length yielded to her request; the rope was tied round the waist of Rebecca, wonderful to tell! she obtained immediate relief!

Here was proof positive that Stout was a witch, and upon consultation among the friends of the bewildered damsel, it was determined that if Stout could be prevailed upon to take the patient by the hand, and pronounce certain mysterious words, a cure would be effected for ninety-nine years. Stout, however, had left the house, and in order to procure his attendance, one Charles Staunton filed an account before Esquire French; a bail-warrant was issued and placed in the hands of a constable, who, with a posse of five armed men, arrested Stout and took him before Esquire French for trial where many of the neighbors were assembled to wait the issue. The pains of the patient increasing on the appearance of Stout, each individual in the house was requested to take Rebecca by the hand and pronounce the words—"May the Great God of Heaven, in the name of the father, Son and Holy Ghost, bless you. They did so, but without the desired effect, Stout at the time standing near the door, absorbed in the contemplation of his own situation. Rebecca at length exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Stout, bless me, I know you can relieve me." Stout stood unmoved; the father united his entreaties with those of his daughter, but all to no purpose, until several rifles were presented, and his life threatened; he then advanced, took Rebecca by the hand, and no sooner were the mystic words pronounced than the patient was herself again, to the astonishment of all present, who were firmly convinced that Stout had dealings with the "evil one."

The end of "great men."—Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were *Alexander*, *Hannibal*, *Cæsar*, and *Bonaparte*. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this 'mistress of the world,' and stripped "three bushels" of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god and called him Hanni Baal—and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garment in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate Kings and Popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with terror of his name; after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet, where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men, who, from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls *great*—those four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends; and one in a lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"

Rapid Writing—The project of transporting the mail one hundred miles in one hour is fairly rivaled by the following announcement, which we find in the London Review:—"A young Italian by the name of Galli, who is now in this country is said to have invented a most ingenious machine, to be played upon by the fingers like a piano, by means of which any person may copy an entire volume in the same space of time that he would take to read it. Farther by the use of this instrument not only one but many copies may be made of a speech during the period of its delivery; and a blind man may work it as well as any other individual."

The Emperor of Russia's Racing Stud.

A nobleman connected with the Russian Court, has lately arrived in this country, with orders to purchase upwards of 100 good horses, which are to form a racing stud for his imperial majesty. On Tuesday week the first consignment was embarked on board the brig Catherine, lying in St. Katherine's Dock, and bound for St. Petersburg, consisting of 15 noble animals including several valuable racers, purchased by Mr. Anderson, of Piccadilly, on account of the Russian ambassador Among them are Granby, winner of the St. Leger in 1829, bought for 355 guineas, Red Rover, a winner of the Derby Stakes, in the same year; Miss Chance, winner of the Oaks, in 1830; Jupiter, Tam O'Shanter, and others of good pedigree; besides three of the celebrated studs of Mr. Lyne Stephens, of Leicestershire. All the horses are in excellent condition; and the stalls and accommodations prepared for them in the hold of the vessel, are of a superior description; and exclusive of two Russian grooms, a native of England, and a veterinary surgeon, also go out in attendance on the animals. The value of the 15 horses is not much less than £5000; and the expense of transmission to St. Petersburgh will not amount to less than £500 more.---*London Paper.*

Population of Russia.—By the official census, made up the year 1829, it would seem that the human resources of this gigantic empire have been greatly overrated. The whole amount of this population is 49,000,000, including 17,558,898 serfs and free labourers, and 243,548 clergy; and in that amount Poland, Finland, the tribes beyond the Caucasus, the civil and military services, and some Siberian hordes are comprised. There are 315,809 families, and 18,771,812 individuals, who pay taxes to the state. Independently of the regular troops, we find 717,557 males liable to do duty in the field, namely 180,870 peasants, attached to the military colonies, or regimental settlements, 262,105 Cossacks 167,269 Bashkirks, 31,159 Metsherjacks 28,844 Nomadic Kalmuks, and 68,810 Kirghises.

Strength of the Russian Army.:::Capt. Alexander, an intelligent Englishman who visited Russia in 1829, gives the following statement of the strength of the Russian army at that time, since which a new levy of a large force has been made. The army then consisted of the Imperial Guards of 40,000 men; two grand armies; Polish army 40,000, army of the Caucasus, corps in Lithuania, corps in Finland, corps in Siberia, corps of instruction, and corps of the interior, which, with Cossacks, &c. &c. made the Russian army equal to a *million of men!* In one campaign against the Turks, that of 1829, the Russian loss, chiefly from sickness, was between 80,000 and 90,000 men; yet it was spoken of by Russian General officers as of little consequence so easily was it to be supplied. It was against this military Leviathen that the miserable policy of France has so long left the Poles to struggle unaided, for liberty and life.

A new Indian Treaty—Messrs. J. B. Gardiner, special commissioner, and John M'Elvain, of this town, Indian Agent, for this state, signed a treaty with the chiefs and warriors of the Seneca and Shawnee band of Indians on the Lewistown Reserve, in the County of Logan, on Wednesday, the 20th instant. Forty thousand acres of land are acquired to the United States' Government by this treaty, and the country of Logan is cleared of Indian title. The Indians received a tract of land of some greater extent west of Missouri and Arkansas, together with some other presents, and the expense of their removal, which, it is expected, the government will perform for them next summer. It appears that these Indians have examined the tract of country which they are to receive, and are well pleased with it.—Like the white pioneers, the first who remove will have the choice.—

Ohio Monitor.

From the Torch Light.

Economy and Retrenchment.—Gen. Jackson expended **UPWARDS OF THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE IN** 1829 and 30, than Mr. Adams did in 1827 and 8—deducting award under treaty of Ghent. Thus.

Expenditures of 1827,	$22,258,117 31
do 1828,	24,695,144 50
	46,953,261 81
Expenditures of 1829,	25,035,325 02
do 1830,	25,096,941 82
	50,132,266 84
From which deduct Mr. Adams' two years expenditures,	46,953,261 81
And we have a balance against Gen Jackson of	3,179,005 03

RETRENCHMENT!

The *rotation* by which Mr. M'Lane goes into the Treasury and Mr. Van Buren, and a new Secretary of Legation, go to England, exhibits a handsome item of Jackson retrenchment. The loss and gain to the public treasury by these *reform* movements, is thus set forth in plain figures, by the Harrisburgh Intelligencer:

"What has been the effect of all those changes of Ambassadors to England?—Why simply this, to reward Louis M'Lane an old Federalist and an opposer of the late war, with the following sums, viz.

Out-fit to England,	$9,000
Two years salary,	18,000
Quarter salary to return,	2,250
Two years salary as Secretary,	12,000
	$41,250
An equal sum to Mr. Van Buren,	41,250
	82,500
This is making no calculation for the expense of transportation. If it had not been necessary to punish Mr. Barbour and reward Mr. McLane, an outfit and quarters salary for a recall, would have been saved amounting to	$11,250
If it had not been for a certain woman, Van Buren's outfit and quarter's salary would be saved, amounting to	11,250
Loss by two Jackson movements,	$22,500

These are two pretty causes, to take from the people's treasury TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND & FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS!!"

We have received the Intelligencer containing a letter from Col. Johnson to Mr. Ingham, in which he adheres in every particular to his version of the Cabinet affair detailed in his former letter.—Its length will not permit us to give it entire at present—The principle points are contained in the following extracts:

* * * "I now come to the material point in controversy—whether General Jackson through me, required of you to invite Major Eaton and his family to your large parties.—This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties. But General Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand." * * *

"It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private *memoranda*, when you say I compared him to a roaring Lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea.

The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connexion with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumors against Mr. Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Dr. Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, & that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned."

We copy the following from the Boston Commercial Gazette:

QUEBEC, July 24.—"The fever is raging so violently in the upper country, just where, if I come I must pass, that the Doctor deems it very imprudent for me to undertake the journey; and the physicians tell me they are dying faster than they can be buried." The same letter adds—"It was the passengers (emigrants probably,) that brought the sickness; and two of the vessels are sent away, down below, all sick on board. The Captain of one of the ships dropped dead in the streets while I was speaking with the Doctor, and I have heard of several deaths in our immediate neighbourhood."

"Wolfe's Cove."

[The above is from a letter from a respectable lady at Quebec, to her sister in this city. Its authenticity may be depended upon.]

The alarm respecting the Cholera has extended to England, whose intercourse with the Baltic renders her, it is thought particularly liable to its introduction. The progress of this malady may be compared to that of the most extensive pests which have desolated mankind. We have an ocean interposed between us and its ravages, a circumstance which, besides saving us, it is to be hoped, from its spread, may serve, in some degree, to show whether it is contagious or not. O. P. Q. numbers this among the calamities inflicted by the Russians on Europe, and urges it as an argument for the interposition of France and England to put an end to their war upon Poland.

American.

The Corporation of New York have adopted precautionary measures against the introduction of the *cholera morbus* from Europe into that city. The Mayor has ordered that all vessels arriving in the port of New York from any place in the Levant, the Gulf of Venice, or any place in the Mediterranean Sea, in the passage from which it is necessary to pass the 15th degree of east latitude, as calculated from New York, and all vessels from any port in the Baltic, including the ports in Denmark, shall anchor at the quarantine ground, and be submitted to the examination of the Health Officer, and in all respects be subjected to the provisions of the Health Law.

Death of David Williams, the last of the captors of Andre.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, at Renselaerville, says—"DAVID WILLIAMS, the last of the captors of Major Andre died on Tuesday of this week, at sundown. His remains were interred on Thursday with military honors, at Livingstonville, Schoharie county."

This venerable patriot (says the Argus) was in the 79th year of his age. Although infirm, his general health down to a very recent period, was good. The great action in which he was a participator, will associate his name among the brave and faithful of an era in which it was his good fortune not only to live and to act, but to perform services, under the strongest adverse temptations, of incalculable value to his country. There is no event more strikingly characteristic of our revolution its objects and agents, than the refusal of three obscure men, suffering all the deprivations of war and poverty, and gaining a precarious subsistence by occasional labor on their half deserted farms, and by occasional service in the army, to accept of great wealth and affluence at the expense of the cause in which they were engaged.

"RED INK."—Reference was made in this paper a few day since, to certain duelling reports which reached us from Washington. There is now no longer a doubt, that Major Eaton has challenged Mr. Berrien to meet him in mortal combat. The latter gentleman had the good sense to reply, "that other and more important discussions are pending, in which truth, and the character and honor of the government are concerned, which he is bound to see well settled, before he can turn aside to consider the claim of any *collateral accident.*"

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A *Map of Matrimony* has been published in Boston, in which the Quicksands of Censure, Cape Courtship, Point Proposal, Point Pin Money, Isle of Envy, Vale of Gladness, Lake of Presents, and all dangerous quicksand, shoals, reefs, &c. are said to be accurately laid down. A Boston paper recommends this map as highly useful to single gentlemen.

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