

From the United States Telegraph.
WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

Having derived great benefit from taking the White Mustard Seed, I feel irresistibly impelled to publish what I know of its virtues; hoping that others may thereby be tempted to try it, and may experience, in like manner, its salutary effects. This publication may be the means of relieving many fellow beings from extreme suffering; but should I hear of a single one, I shall be more than rewarded for my pains—I shall contemplate it with feelings which I would not exchange with the warrior monarch, who has desolated countries, and ruined the repose of thou-and.

I will make a brief and simple statement of facts; and, to prevent suspicion of fiction, subscribe my proper name.

For more than twenty-five years prior to December, 1828, I had been subject to frequent and violent attacks of the sick head ache; sometimes two or three in the course of a month. I believe that I never escaped an attack longer than a month, except once, in summer, in the Western country, when I had nothing of it for about two months, during which time I slept in the open air in the woods, and travelled on foot every day eighteen to twenty-five miles. But the Mustard Seed is far preferable.

About the first of last December, Doctor Cooke's Treatise on White Mustard Seed falling into my hands, I was so struck with the force of his reasoning, that I resolved on giving them a fair trial, according to his directions. I did so: took the seed four or five weeks, and have not had a spell of the sick headache since. In May I felt symptoms of an attack from my old enemy, but on having recourse to Mustard Seed, I checked his approaches instantly. I continued about a week fortifying my citadel with the same materials; and not having discovered any hostile movement since, I have no reason to apprehend an attack in future.

I know a young lady who has been cured of the same disease, by the same means.

One of my sisters whose liver was affected, took Mustard Seed and is well.

A gentleman (formerly a Surgeon in the Navy,) who was in the same house whilst I was under this course of Mustard Seed, was, on reading but a few pages of the treatise, inspired with faith enough to try the seed for his complaint. He had suffered for years with severe distension of the stomach and viscera; and having tried without effect, almost every prescription, he had nearly concluded that his disease was irremediable. But he had not taken the Mustard Seed longer than two weeks when he declared himself cured. He said that he had not known a well day prior thereto, for six years—and added, that the Mustard Seed acted like magic. He took them in moderate doses, in molasses.

Very few persons find any difficulty in taking them; though they must be swallowed whole—three times a day, and usually from two to four teaspoons full at a dose. They should be taken an hour before breakfast,—an hour after dinner, and the third dose an hour before going to bed. Persons who dine later than 4 o'clock, should take the second dose an hour before, instead of after dinner.

The seed should be well washed before taken, to free them from dust or other vicious matter which may adhere to them from negligence in the persons who prepare them for market. Those who experience any difficulty in taking them in cold water, or without anything, would do well to pour a little hot water on them. This immediately produces a mucilage which renders them more easily to be swallowed.—But at all events they can be taken without difficulty in a little jelly, molasses, mush, or the like.

Persons much dyspeptic require a dose or so of Epsom salts, or Seidlitz powders, to assist the inceptive operation of the seed.

An over dose may be known by an immoderate operation on the bowels, or by unusual restlessness at night, or an eruption about the mouth. In either case, the quantity should be reduced. Three tea-spoonsful is the common dose, but in one instance, only ten seeds were sufficient.

Regularity is to be observed strictly. It is a sine qua non. The patient must not expect to be cured in a day, nor a week, nor two weeks. To stop short of three weeks at least, were no wiser than one who, nearly across a stream turns back because it still runs rapidly. Let no one condemn the White Mustard Seed, who has not taken them as above directed, with perfect regularity, for three weeks at least.

Whilst taking the Mustard Seed, a rigid abstinence from all kinds of ardent spirits, wines, and fermented liquors must be observed, or the Mustard Seed will have very little, if any effect. And I would advise such as prefer health to poison, in order to prevent a recurrence of disease, to continue this rigid abstinence. It were well also to use no vinegar—cat pickles—no raw vegetables—very sparingly of cabbage, and other greens, and of all kinds—use no milk, except and tea, unless it be well boiled.

I have always been exceedingly fond of some of these things; of milk in particular—(it is a great promoter of sick-head-ache;) but I have nearly quit them all. I know that any habit may be broken, and any propensity controlled; and he who would not do all this, and more, for the sake of health, why let him, (as Cobbett says,) be sick—he ought to be sick—and I would almost add, he deserves to die.

JOSIAH F. POLK.

Washington City, July 22d, 1829.

CANAL CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal took place on Saturday last. From the following correspondence it will be seen that the President of the United States was invited to attend upon the occasion; but found it out of his power to comply with the request.

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

SIR:—The Chesapeake & Delaware canal being now navigable, the President and Directors propose celebrating the termination of their labours in the course of the ensuing month.

Gratefully aware of the interests with which you have regarded their progress in this important work, they have permitted themselves to indulge a hope, that you would not refuse further to honour them by witnessing its completion. They have accordingly directed us to invite your presence, and to solicit, in their name, that you would be pleased to indicate a day on which it will comport with your convenience to assist in the celebration.

We are, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servants.

J. K. KANE,

ROBERT M. LEWIS,

WILLIAM PLATT,

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Office, Philad., Sept. 29, 1829.

To Messrs. J. K. Kane, R. M. Lewis, and W. Platt.

Washington, Oct. 2d, 1829.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your very polite note of the 29th ultimo, inviting me to be present at the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and to participate with you in the celebration of the labours that have accomplished this happy event, on any day of this month which I might designate.

The importance of the occasion, and the flattering reference to my convenience as to the period for his celebration, furnish the greatest inducements for my compliance with your wishes; but great as they are, the urgency of my public duties forces me to forego them. The few days which I spent at the Rip Raps, and the accumulation of business during my late indisposition, admonish me that I shall have no time to spare between this and the approaching session of Congress; and that I must decline both the honour of appointing the day for the celebration, and the pleasure of rejoicing with you at the completion of a work which promises so much good to the Union. You will have however, my fervent wishes for its success and for that of all other similar internal improvements.

Accept, I pray you a tender of my sincere respects for the body which you represent on this occasion, and for yourselves individually, gentlemen, the assurance of my great regard.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

INDIANAPOLIS.

This town was laid off in the fall of the year 1821, on one of four sections of land, donated by the United States, to the State of Indiana, for the location of the seat of the state government thereon, and to aid her in the erection of the public buildings. It is situated on a beautiful and healthy bluff on the eastern side of White river, which together with Fall creek and Pogue's run, flows through the donation. The almost unrivalled advantages of its position, are beginning to attract that general share of public attention, which at no remote period the place is destined to command. Possessing the advantage of roads leading in every direction, it is a rallying point for travellers and emigrants; which gives a great impulse to its prosperity. The growth of the place has been constant and gradual, equalling the improvement of the surrounding country, and depending upon the enterprise, industry and public spirit of the inhabitants. Indianapolis in addition to its being the capital of the State, is in the heart of a country well watered and not surpassed in point of fertility of soil by any region in North America, and capable of sustaining an agricultural and manufacturing population as dense as that of France or Germany. This country has been settled by a class of farmers, remarkable for their industry, agricultural knowledge and enterprise; and as enlightened liberal and moral as those of any other section of the Union.—White River is navigable for flat boats, the distance of 100 miles above, and 300 miles below, to her mouth. Steam boats have ascended to Spencer, fifty miles below; and it is deemed practica-

ble to render the river as far as this place, navigable for boats of that description, at a high stage of water.

Altho' laid off in 1821, Indianapolis did not commence improving, otherwise than in the building of a few sylvan huts, until the year 1824. From that time to the present, the lapse of five years has produced an astonishing change, and located on the donation, a population variously estimated at from 1000 to 1300; a suitable portion of whom are engaged in most of the mechanic arts, and learned professions, and all industriously pursuing their respective avocation with every success. It is altogether worthy of remark that we here witness, an unusual morality and a great reverence for religion, and that we are blessed with Sunday Schools and all the philanthropic, charitable and literary societies and institutions which adorn the present age.—Indiana State Gazette.

FROM NILES' REGISTER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Liverpool papers of the 10th ult.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Notwithstanding the bad weather which threatened the crops, they will be abundant. The price of wheat was falling in all the markets, and bread will be cheap and abundant. It would be a curious and interesting item, if the additional value given to our flour and grain from the mere rumor of short crops in England, was estimated,—three days of rain or drought, immediately affording a harvest, adds hundreds of thousands of dollars to the profits of our farmers; for the elements conflict with free trade.

Mr. Barbour, our late minister, and his family had taken passage for the U. States, and were to have sailed on the 1st inst.

A public dinner was recently given to Mr. O'Connell at Cork, at the close of which he delivered a long speech upon the usual topics, and expressed his determination to introduce reform into the ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland.

The disturbances in Ireland continued, and new cases of murder were heard of daily.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The report of a battle having taken place between the belligerents near Constantinople, is not confirmed. Gen. Diebitsch was still halting in Adios, and instead of his advanced force having reached Kirk Kiliss, it was only at Faki: the general was inundating the country with proclamations, in which he guarantees safety to the Turks and earnestly intreats them to remain quietly in their dwellings: his appeal had so far succeeded that many who fled had returned home. The Russians have been much harassed in their rear, and on the 7th Aug. the grand vizier made a desperate sortie upon the Russian corps of observation before Choumba, and drove them from their positions, capturing, it is said, 6,000 prisoners, and compelling them to retreat to Jend-B zar. The Turks appear to have regained the possession of Ruchova, and put the inhabitants of Little Wallachia in fear of an invasion.

The rumors from Constantinople are very contradictory, but it is generally admitted that some progress has been made in the negotiations for peace, and even the basis of the treaty is given:—but there is little probability that an adjustment of differences is so near consummation, and we think that all which can be hoped for at present is a provisional armistice—to effect which certain commissioners were ordered to proceed to the Russian head quarters, but were afterwards detained. The sultan appears to be prepared for the worst, and is making every effort to raise new levies, but with only partial success. A recent firman calls on the whole population of the capital to march against the enemy. The sultan's camp is still at Ramis Tchidick, whither he has had the standard of the prophet conveyed, but in such an irreverent manner as incensed all faithful Mussulmans. The sultan rode in a carriage and had the standard placed upon it. The people are becoming louder in their denunciations, and appear greatly alarmed at the near approach of the invaders. The spirit of jannissarism appears to be spreading, and will render a great effort necessary to suppress it.

Mr. Muffling the Prussian minister, is sick.—Mr. Gordon the English ambassador, delivered the following speech on being presented to the sultan.

"Most noble and mighty prince,—commissioned as I am, to transact important affairs at the sublime porte, there is none more agreeable to me than that which has to-day summoned me to enjoy the honor of your imperial presence.

"I have received express orders from the king, my master, to assure your sublimity that it is his constant wish to maintain and to extend the friendship which has subsisted for centuries between the two crowns. I should be happy if my poor abilities should be the instrument of confirming the prosperity of the two empires on the basis of the internal tranquillity and the general peace of Europe.

"The difficulties which have been surmounted, and the wise administration, which together so remarkably charac-

terise the present period of the reign of your imperial majesty, inspire me with confidence in the attainment of this twofold object.

"I am proud of the honor, which I at this moment enjoy, of personally expressing to your sublimity the cordial wishes which my sovereign cherishes for the long duration of your health and prosperity."

Com. Porter. Previous to his leaving Mexico, he received the following letter from the president of that republic:

Seignior don David Porter,

My dear sir:—By your attentive note I am informed of the determination you have come to, to retire to the United States, and to the bosom of your family—convinced as you are at this moment, that you cannot be of service to the republic.

I give you thanks, in the name of my country, for the very important services you have rendered it during your command in our marine; and I do not doubt whatever events may occur, you will show the same generosity as you have done before towards a country in which you may count on many and true friends. I remain with the highest consideration, your friend.

V. GUERRERO.

Mexico, Aug. 14th, 1829.

DON MIGUEL DE PORTUGAL. The following communication to the secretary of state, has been handed to the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce by Joaquim Cesar de Figueiredo e Morao, Portuguese consul for the states of New York, Connecticut, and East Jersey:

The undersigned, consul of her most high, faithful majesty, the queen of Portugal, in New York, takes the liberty of addressing the present note to the honorable Martin Van Buren, secretary of state at Washington, for the purpose of returning as he does endorsed, the exequatur of his excellency the president of the United States, recognising the undersigned in his capacity of consul, under date of the 17th October, 1826.

The undersigned has been led into this step by the reception on the part of the government of the United States, (the foremost in the act, and the only one as yet of the civilized globe,) of a diplomatic agent from the usurped government of the undersigned's unfortunate country; and by his consistency as a public functionary, and his duty towards his legitimate sovereign, never having served nor desiring to serve the infant D. Miguel as king of Portugal.

The undersigned by his returning the above mentioned document to the source from whence it emanated, divests himself of the right to act as consul in New York, but he begs leave to state that he considers himself, notwithstanding, the consul appointed by the lawful government of Portugal for the states of New York, Connecticut and East Jersey.

The consul avails himself of this opportunity to assure the honorable the secretary of state of his high consideration and respect.

JOAQUIM CESAR DE FIGUEIREDO E MORAO.
New York, 6th Oct. 1829.

NIAGARA FALLS.

It appears, by an article in the late Buffalo Journal, that the exhibition at the Falls, on the 6th inst. was an almost complete failure. "The vessel which was to descend the cataract struck upon the Rapids, where she still remains; PATCH the jumper, did not jump; and the blasting of the rocks was but partially successful." In order however to make amends to the lovers of sport for their disappointment on this occasion, PATCH, who says that he arrived at the Falls too late to give them a specimen of his powers at the appointed time, has advertised that he would take the promised leap from the top of the rock into the eddy below, a distance of about 125 feet, on Saturday the 17th inst. and likewise jump from the mast head of the steam boat Niagara into the river, on his way down to Buffalo.—In these feats he was to be accompanied by a certain W. P. Moore, who offers to jump with him "any distance from 60 to 170 feet for a small pecuniary consideration."

Manufactures of iron in and about Pittsburgh. Upon diligent inquiry, we learn that there are consumed annually, in the different foundries, rolling mills, and steam engine factories, in and about Pittsburgh, six thousand tons of blooms, and five thousand tons of pig metal. These articles are brought principally down the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Last year considerable quantities were brought up from Ohio and Kentucky, and contracts have lately been made for a large quantity from Tennessee.

There are nine foundries, which use about 3,500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 225 hands.

The rolling mills are eight in number, and are now chiefly employed in rolling Juniata blooms, of which they use about 6,000 tons. They also consume about 1,500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 329 hands.

There are nine nail factories which manufacture daily about 18 tons of nails, and employ about 150 hands.

There are also seven steam engine

factories, in which are employed about 210 hands. As yet but three steam engines have been sent east of the mountains, four or five to the northern lakes, and one to Mexico. Within two or three years past, the casting of sugar kettles, sugar mills, and small steam engines to drive them, for the planters of Louisiana, has become a very important branch of our manufacturing business, and is increasing.

In addition to the metal and blooms above mentioned, a large quantity of bar iron is brought to Pittsburgh from Juniata.—[Pittsburgh Gaz.

The Sheriff of Albany, Becker, has been removed from his office, upon abundantly sufficient grounds, by acting governor Throop. The decision is thus announced in the Albany papers:

Having heard and examined charges of misconduct in office against John Becker, sheriff of the county of Albany, and having served upon him a copy of the charges against him, and heard him in his defence, I do adjudge him guilty of official misconduct in

1. Suffering the escape of Elizabeth McAuley, duly committed to the jail of said county, under his custody, on a charge of felony;

2. Suffering ardent spirits to be freely drunk by the prisoners in goal under his custody, contrary to the statute; and

3. Confining debtors and felons together in the same room in the goal of the said county, also contrary to the statute.

For these and for other acts of misconduct in his office, sufficiently proved to me, I do, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the 8th section of article 4th of the constitution of this state, remove him from his said office of sheriff of the county of Albany, and order a supersedeas to issue. E. T. THROOP.

The Mississippi. The following table taken from the Louisiana Advertiser, exhibits a comparative stage of the Mississippi, below high water mark, for the last five years, viz:

Sept. 4, 1829, 12 ft. 0 in.
Sept. 5, 1828, 10 ft. 0 in.
Sept. 7, 1827, 9 ft. 1 in.
Sept. 8, 1826, 11 ft. 5 in.
Sept. 9, 1825, 11 ft. 9 in.

PROSPECTUS.

THE INDIANA JOURNAL,

WILL BE PUBLISHED, AS HERETOFORE,

TWICE A WEEK,

During the ensuing Session of the General Assembly.

It is known to the public generally, that the Indiana Journal was published twice a week during the last session of the General Assembly, and that this was the first and only attempt which had been made, in the state of Indiana, to issue a newspaper more than once a week. A very considerable additional expense, over and above the ordinary expenditure of a weekly paper, was necessarily incurred by the semi-weekly publication. Encouraged, however, by the liberal patronage which was afforded on that occasion, flattered by the general satisfaction with which that effort was regarded, and anxious to continue to afford the fullest and earliest intelligence of the Legislative proceedings, we have been in need again to undertake the task—and we do so with every confidence of an increase of patronage, and of presenting additional claims to support. The time, it is confidently believed, has arrived, when a publication of this kind—through the medium of which only a FULL and EARLY account of the proceedings of our General Assembly can be conveyed to the public—will be sustained without bring burdensome to the publishers. The honor of the state, and the interest of the people, alike demand such a publication.

In regard to the accomplishment of the proposed undertaking, we can only pledge ourselves that every possible exertion will be made to meet the public expectation. For a sample of the manner in which the proceedings will be reported, reference is made to our semi-weekly publication of last winter. By additional experience, and an increase of exertion, we hope to discharge our duty still more satisfactorily. Important documents, reports of committees on subjects of general interest, and as full a sketch of the debates as our limits will allow, will be speedily and carefully inserted.

It was our intention, sometime ago, to enlarge our paper to an imperial size, and publish but once a week as usual. Further reflection, however, has convinced us, that the proposed plan of issuing twice a week, will be much more satisfactory to the public, although much more expensive to us. By this plan we will not only be enabled to publish nearly twice as much matter, but we can also disseminate it much earlier. It is still our intention, as soon as practicable, to issue our weekly paper on an imperial sheet.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To those who enter by the year, no increase will be made on the present subscription price, which is Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. For three months, including the Session, the price will be One Dollar; and during the Session only, Seventy-five Cents—to be paid in both instances at the time of subscribing, or during the session of the Legislature; which it is believed may be generally effected through members and others, whose business will require their attendance at the seat of government during the session. Particular attention will be paid to forwarding papers according to direction.

DOUGLASS & MAGUIRE, Editors.

Indianapolis, October 22, 1829.

Subscriptions received at this office.