Another British Traveller.—A work has been recently published in England, in which it appears that our country and its institutions form the subject of another series of gross caricatures and libels for the edification and amusement of our English friends. The work itself has not yet reached us, but we find the following notice of it in the last National Gazette:

Our attention was attracted a few days ago, to a work which was published in London, in May, entitled "Three Years in Canada; being an account of the actual state of the country in 1826–7–8, &c. by *John Mactaggart*, civil engineer in the service of the British Government." It was announced in the London journals, with warm recommendations on account of the intelligence, information & patriotic spirit of the author. We have not happened to encounter a more uninstructive and contemptible farrago of vulgar nonsense than the contents of his two volumes. One of the main objects of this master of ribaldry is the defamation of the republican Americans. "Jonathan" is his favorite butt and his mortal antipathy. He has introduced, in chapters, "Letters and Remarks respecting the Americans," "Dialogues between John Bull and Johnathan," "Prophecies and Dialogues of Johnathan," besides incidental comparisons, and gibes, and passing bitter sarcasms.—"Let us," he begins by observing, "let us not slacken our exertions; let our attention be frequently turned to the Americans; let us believe more about them than we have done, as our travellers tell the truth. They certainly have acquired singular manners and customs in a short time comparatively speaking, and make use of expressions that are perfectly destitute of wit and humour, but *grafted on the roots of blasphemy and blackguardism*; and this language gains ground. The genuine English is vanishing from the land. One of their members of Congress a long time ago, proposed an act for doing away with it, which was then laughed at; but now it is going into effect, without being passed or enforced—a voluntary act of the people. In the course of a century, the English will not understand the twentieth part that will be spoken in the United States. Few of the British books are now read, and fewer will be unless our writers condescend to please them by vile compositions in slang diction." The civil Engineer has certainly placed before them a signal example of this species of composition; and we shall proceed to illustrate, by a few additional specimens, the credit which he reflects, by his book, upon the service of the British government.

"Nothing like solid learning is known among the Americans. The arts and sciences are skimmed. Men of common sense and shrewdness arise among them *occasionally*. Any thing that smacks of delicacies of taste, refinement of feeling, &c. is utterly despised.—Whatever deals in generalism, whatever seems sanctified grossness, is sure to go well down. All threats, invitations, advices, orders, are whistled at; Jonathan cries—"Hey, Jem cocktail won't hurt; damn all, let's have a phogmatic."

"On coming to one of their taverns, it is in vain to ask for any thing to eat or drink—if you get any answer at all (but most likely you will get none) it will be quite evasive and inconclusive. Look *spry*, as they say, and walk through the bar and pantry as if at home, and if you can find any thing to eat or drink, as you probably may, then *snap it up*, and you will be thought the more of for so doing. They may guess as how you are an almighty odd sort of a man, but no matter for that."

"They have no idea of comfort; they have a national set of features. I could point our Brother Jonathan any where; he has a countenance of his own, on which apathy and indifference are strongly marked. They are a race possessing so much indifference and apathy, that it is of no use how you dress or how you speak, or whether you are a lord or a raftsman.—They value you for nothing you can possibly acquire. They are not very cowardly; they can die without much growling."

"The people of the United States are seldom troubled with rough chins; and many of them are beardless all the days of their lives; barbers and razors are not in great request."

"In every discovery in art or science that we (Britons) make the Americans have a *triple* advantage over us; first, we *think reflect* and *invent* for them, which saves much trouble and expense; 2dly, they avail themselves of our discoveries and improvements in the abstract; and 3dly, in reality. We bustle about like active industrious, plodding people, while Jonathan acts the crafty spy on all our actions, ever intent on aggrandizing himself at our expense. The idea of mutual benefits he detests; if there is not a real advantage on his side, he will have nothing to do with it. He can live comparitively easy to what we can; none need hunger in the States, and the idea of supporting wives and families gives the Americans no anxiety as the affair is not fraught with difficulty.—Their whole study is that of *overreaching*, from the cradle to the grave; this is the *primum mobile* of their existence."

We presume that our readers have, for the present, enough of Mr. M'Taggart's liberality and refinement. It is to be feared that his mere confession that "none need hunger in the States," will have more power to draw his countrymen to our republic than all his vilification of Jonathan to disgust them into Canada. A pamphlet has recently issued in London, consisting of "Twenty-four Letters from Labourers in America to their Friends in England," wherein all the writers dwell, with earnest particularity and acknowledgment upon the wonderful improvement in their condition and hopes; upon the broad contrast between their original squalid wretchedness and debasing servility at home and the plenty independence and fair prospects which they enjoy in their new residence in Indiana, the interior of New York, and other parts. Such reports will prove more efficacious than the most elaborate caricatures from the hand of any civil engineer in his Majesty's service, or even than Capt. Basil Hall's kindred attempts to demonstrate the superior felicity dignity and security of the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces. By the way, though the gallant Captain does not depict the Americans as absolutely beardless, he describes them as singularly phlegmatic and reserved towards the fair sex. He affirms that, in ball rooms the ladies and gentlemen appear to be "entire strangers to each other," and that the gentlemen "seem to have no fellow feeling nor any wish to associate with the sex," who are "opposite, planted firmly along the walls, in the coldest possible formality." We must be permitted to quote a little more of his precious text.

"In the ordinary business of their lives —I mean their busy money making, electioneering lives---the Americans have little or no time for *companionship*, that I could ever see or hear of with the women still less for any habitual confidential intercourse. Consequently when they come together for the express purpose of amusement, those easy and familiar habits which are essential to cheerfulness of a ball room, or indeed of any room are rarely to be found. In place of that unreserved but innocent freedom of manners which forms one of the highest charms of polished society elsewhere, I must say that I seldom observed any thing in America but the most respectful and *icy* propriety upon all occasions when young people of different sexes were brought together. Positively I never once during the whole period I was in that country, saw any thing approaching, within many degrees to what we should call a *flirtation*; I mean that sedulous and exclusive attention paid to one person above all others, and which may by that person not be unkindly received."!!

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 thousands.

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 headach;* 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 18 or 25 miles. —But the Mustard Seed are far preferable.

About the first of last December, Doctor Cook'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 headach since.* In May I felt *symptoms* of an attack from my old enemy, but on having recourse to *Mustard Seed*, I checked his approaches *instanter.* I continued about a week fortifying my citadel with the same materials; and not having discovered any hostile movement since, I think 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 a severe disease 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 tea spoonsfull 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 any thing, 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 dispeptic require a dose or so of epsom salts, or sedleitz 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 teaspoonsful is a common dose; but in one instance only ten seeds were sufficient.

Regularity is to be observed strictly. It is a *sine quanon.* 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 eat no pickles no raw vegetables, very sparingly of cabbage, and other greens, and of fruit of all kinds; use no milk except in coffee 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-headach;) but I have nearly quit them all.—I know that any habit may be broken, and any propensity controled; 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 always add, he deserves to die.

JOSIAH F. POLK.

Washington, July 22, 1829.

CHALLENGE AND REPLY.

Philadelphia, August 1st, 1829.

MISS FRANCES WRIGHT:

I have recently delivered lectures against the system you so conspicuously advocate, in which I have freely commented on, and censured the principles contained in such of your writings as are in my possession. Anxious however, to enter into a deeper investigation, I have concluded, after fasting and fervent devotion, to invite you to a public discussion at a time mutually convenient, hereafter to be fixed upon; for which purpose I am authorised by the trustees to offer the use of the church in this city, in which God has appointed me to teach his holy word, in order there to conduct a public discussion.

Should the place be exceptionable to you I will use every endeavour to accommodate you by obtaining another, or by excepting one as suitable that you may propose.

My friends, the Reverend Doctor Janeway, and the Reverend Doctor Ely, have consented to be moderators on my part; you will of course appoint two others, and the whole four may appoint a fifth, should they think proper so to do. The selection of moderators is only suggested; this as well as other preliminary arrangements, can be suitably arranged at a subsequent period.

I should not presume to call a lady to such a conflict, if I did not feel my duty urged by a sense of strong preparation in the Gospel, and if I did not confidently hope to win a lost sheep to the fold of my Lord and Master.

WILLIAM L. M'CALLA.

P.S. You can acquaint me by letter of your acceptance of my invitation; or if more agreeable, by notice in some public print—in which case you will please publish my letter at the same time.

W. L. M'C.

New York, August 11th, 1829.

MR. WILLIAM L. M'CALLA.

SIR,—

Your communication of the 1st instant, addressed to Boston has reached me only by this day's post:—Although by no means covetous of disputation, and believing truth to be rather discoverable by the study of things, of man and of ourselves, than attainable by argument yet am I most willing to meet you as proposed. The views I have presented to the American people are a fair subject of challenge and of criticism; and far from objecting to their examination, I shall hold myself indebted to those who may assist in detecting their error or confirming their truth.

The building designated in your letter will be perfectly agreeable to me. With respect to time the early part of the month of October, would best suit with my engagements.

FRANCES WRIGHT.

TO THE PEOPLE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,—

I have just arrived at home, after an absence of three weeks, and find that certain political movements have been recently blazoned to the public eye, with an adventitious colouring, calculated to make an impression unfavourable to my pretensions as a Candidate for your suffrages. There is no time left for me, if I were otherwise disposed, but to deal with you briefly and in the same frank and decided language, in which I have always addressed myself to the People; and I will, therefore, come at once to the point.

I understand that a feeling has been sprung against me on a ground wholly untenable and, I cannot hesitate to say, by means of insinuations or statements, which they, who make them, *know to be false.* But it is a well-known maxim that public clamour,—however unfounded and unjust,—may at any time easily be raised against an individual, seeking or holding a place in the confidence of the people; and whilst the satisfaction of dispassionate and unprejudiced Citizens is silent, the discontent which is excited by the whispers and misrepresentations of malice is loud and turbulent. Thus, even a single individual, determined to oppose by *all means*, may create more noise and shew of opposition than fifty upright and determined defenders. It is thus too the purest intentions are often blackened by the splenetic effusions of a few, and by the instrumentality of subservient and malignant partizans the foulest imputations may be made to pass current for a certain political effect. But there is ever a redeeming spirit in the magnanimity of the *real People*, which will sustain an upright and innocent man and give him the triumph and the palm of victory over slander and persecution.

When I first sought the honor of representing you in Congress, a peculiar state of politics existed. The old party distinction between Federalists and Democrats was evidently worn away, and I was elected by the favour of the people at large. It was the disinterested kindness of my friends and neighbours and fellow citizens that bestowed that mark of confidence and respect upon me. I had no ulterior views of ambition—no interests but in common with yourselves—and certainly could hope to derive no emolument from the service. At my second election, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some of the most influential leaders of both the old political parties, I was re-elected by a largely increased majority. The bold assumption of my opponents then that my first election was a *windfall* and that I could not be again returned, was, like the present hopes and anticipated triumph of my enemies, vain and illusory.

In my first Canvass, I pledged myself to you by every tie which could bind a man to society that I would enter into your service with a free and unbiassed mind, and that no party or personal views incompatible with your true interests or welfare should draw me aside from that path of duty which my own judgment should indicate. With the best of my poor ability, I have sought always to judge correctly and to vote in every instance by the best lights I could attain. If, with these disinterested views, I have been found voting sometimes with one party and sometimes with another, as seems to be objected against me, unless the impropriety of any of my votes can be shewn, it surely attests the fidelity with which I have fulfilled my pledges to the people. I certainly feel a consciousness at least of having pursued what I believed at the moment to be conducive to the welfare of my country, and, if have erred in any case, it has not been from selfish or sinister motives or from a desire to advance myself in any degree with any party.

But I am not called on to vindicate myself against specific charges of improper votes; it seems that my general sentiments and conduct in relation to the late struggle for the Presidency are called in question, and I am represented as a man, who expresses no opinion with decision, nor gives support to that which he professes as becomes one in the responsible public station which I lately had the honor to hold at your hands: nay, it has been in effect insinuated by some that my opinions could never be ascertained and that, in Congress and elsewhere, they have been cautiously concealed. The effrontery, which could fabricate or set forth such a charge is indeed admirable, but it is put to shame by the conduct of those, who having heard from my own lips the reiterated expression of one uniform opinion in relation to that great contest and the pretentions of the several candidates, notwithstanding their perfect knowledge of my declared sentiments have given colour and sanction to these frivolous and unfounded objections against me. I have not hitherto condescended to answer the sly insinuations and *taunting* queries set forth by anonymous scribblers in the newspapers; but, being informed by my friends that with some honest and disinterested citizens, otherwise favourably inclined to me, and who have not had an opportunity to know my sentiments, those bold assertions, so sanctioned, have had the effect to deceive, I think proper in a brief manner now to declare them so as to frustrate the designs of this unjust spirit of detraction. In doing this I refer with confidence, in proof of the sincerity of my sentiments, to leading men of both parties, as I may safely do to every intelligent and honest man who ever heard me speak upon the subject.

I hope I may presume with confidence that no man of character will venture openly to assert that at any moment, from the commencement of the late contest till its termination, he ever heard me utter a sentiment contradictory to that which I had at any other time professed, in relation to the fitness or to my preference of the one candidate or the other.—At the earliest period of the first contest, which resulted in the election of the late President Adams, when but very few of those in this district, who have since so warmly advocated his election, had ventured forth in his support, my preference of him *solely* on the score of eminent talents and appropriate learning and knowledge, was openly expressed; and, at all subsequent periods and in every competition, the same opinion was unreservedly maintained. I was assuredly a *disinterested* judge—no partizan: for, as one of the people, at the time of my first declaration of that preference, and having no views to public life—much less to *office*—I sought only to add my candid voice for the promotion of the general weal. In the late contest my opinion remained the same; and although, from the cross purposes of politicians,—to say no worse of the movements of some Adams' partizans towards me,—I had such motives and cue to *change* as might have had a tendency to seduce an unsteady or selfish politician, my real opinion was freely given to every man of every party, with whom I conversed on the subject. So far from preserving a politic silence, not only on the approach of the crisis of election but long before, I felt it to be a duty I owed to myself, on so great a public question to express my unequivocal opinion, and this too I sedulously communicated to those leading advocates of the present Chief Magistrate, who had liberally supported me in my own election.—Still my determination had been early formed and had been irrevocably fixed not to enter the lists as a partizan or a leader, —if I could have so aspired,—on the *public stand;*—and this is

"The very head and front of my offending."

I had a particular occasion to assign my reasons to a portion of my fellow citizens, who desired that I should take the electioneering stand, for abstaining from the intemperate strife of the last election, and I think now that if the people will understand the scope of my opinions then expressed, they will at least free me from censure if every man does not at once acknowledge the force of my argument.—It is surely a matter of opinion upon which many may honestly differ. But to have pursued a different course as some it seems would have had me do, were wholly incompatible with my settled notions of propriety.

I had been chosen by the People as their Representative in Congress—there to watch and ward for the security of their rights and interests,—and I did consider it derogatory of the station of direct responsibility which I held to them, should I exhibit myself, during my term of actual service, in the character of a violent or subservient instrument of electioneering for any candidate for the Presidency. The House of Representatives is the *People's House*, and he, who takes upon himself the sacred duty of representing them ought to hold himself free from all influence by, and all entangling party connexions with either the incumbent in the executive chair, or any other candidate for that high office, who may be able to hold such a mighty struggle for it as that which lately convulsed the nation. The immediate representatives of the People are the proper checks to the encroachments or unpatriotic measures of the executive department, and that kind of zealous warfare in which a *thorough going* partizan must necessarily engage, is but ill calculated to preserve the independence of his mind in any subsequent judgment upon the measures of his favourite. These sentiments, my fellow citizens, are drawn from the true spirit of the Constitution; and I do not deem it too serious to say that one great source of painful apprehension in my mind for the fate of this republic, is the inordinate zeal and the *devotedness*, so generally manifested of late years by existing members of the House of Representatives, to one or another of the rival candidates, for the vast power and patronage of the Government. That provision in the Constitution which prohibits them from being *electors of the President*, plainly indicates the boding fears of the wise and patriotic men, who framed that instrument, and speaks a volume of solemn warning to the present generation. The terrific vision of "*a great central power*," which a few years ago so much agitated the minds of some of our distinguished statesmen, seems to have vanished into thin air! But to that dread consummation, be assured, my fellow citizens, nothing can have so great a power to precipitate us as this intriguing—violent *partizanship* of Representatives in Congress for Presidential Candidates.

If unhappily, hereafter, this government should become assimilated in its operations, as some have foretold, to that of Great Britain, and all our political contests be resolved into a mere struggle of the *ins* and the *outs*, then will the patriotic reformers of that day, look back and see with astonishment, that an enlightened people should have so easily lent themselves to the establishment of a practice tending so directly to corrupt the main checks provided by the Constitution, and so to destroy the fair fabrick of liberty. I might pursue and further illustrate this important topick, but I have not time for it.

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