

# RALPH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
"Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

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### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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### GRAND ISLAND.

This valuable possession of the state, formerly the property of the Creek Nation, was sold in lots on Friday last, at the Capitol, pursuant to law.

It will be recollected that Mr. Noah of New-York, made application to the Legislature at their session of 1819, for the purchase of the Grand Island, setting forth in his memorial that his object was to establish a Jewish settlement or community on that spot. The selection was considered every way eligible, and at once drew public attention to that fine portion of land, but the commissioners under the Ghent Treaty, not having included their surveys, it was doubtful whether in running the line Grand Island would fall to the State or to Upper Canada. The point having been decided by the line running through the channel on the Canada side, the state authorised it to be sold and the proceeds to be appropriated to the Canal fund.

The purchasers on Friday were few, but were among the most spirited and enterprising in the state, and the Island, together with the small islands which were valued at about \$50,000, and by many supposed to be valued too high, brought seventy-six thousand dollars. Two sites, and the most eligible spots for cities on the island, were purchased for Mr. Noah, one at the point facing Lake Erie, and containing upwards of 1000 acres, and the other containing about 1000 acres directly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, together with Tonnewanta, Beaver and Frog islands—the whole amount of his purchase was about \$20,000. Tonnewanta Island containing 69 acres, and valued at 312 dollars sold for 1400.

This may be considered as the last valuable possession owned by the state. Lands are every where locating, particularly on the borders of the canal.

Whether Mr. Noah may succeed in his laudable designs in persuading his nation to emigrate to America, cannot at this time be foretold. He has however, pursued the object with great steadiness of purpose, which bears every appearance of confidence. It has been a matter of some surprise, why so few of the Jewish people have directed their attention towards this favoured spot, where, not only equal privileges await them, and a perfect freedom in their temporal and religious concerns, but every facility of Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture are at their command. It must arise from their having no knowledge of these advantages, and the presumption is, that when they are spread before them in a manner warranted by facts, a disposition to see this chosen land will at least prevail.

We find the Jewish bankers in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Vienna, &c. making great loans to Mexico, Colombia, Rio de la Plata, Chili—Loans for Mexican and other mining companies, to the amount of more than a hundred million of dollars, besides continental loans. Only ten millions of dollars judiciously invested in the western district of our state, would realize a safe and golden profit, and give additional life and activity to that rich and flourishing section of our country. We are all interested therefore in such representations of our actual condition as Mr. Noah may and will make to his friends abroad. There are sufficient inducements for enterprising capitalists to build a city on Grand Island. It is within a few miles of Lake Erie, having the trade of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and the great Lakes, together with Upper Canada, and the Northwest Territory. It is also within a few miles of Lake Ontario, commanding the trade of that lake and the markets of Montreal and Quebec—it faces the mouth of the canal, having a water communication direct with New-York, and is in every respect one of the most eligible and commanding positions in the state for a commercial city; the Niagara river fourteen feet water around the island, and the current near that spot very trifling.

In the rapid settlements of this state it was not to be expected that Grand Island could long have been overlooked, and giving to Buffalo and Black Rock all the advantages of position, it will still constitute an important depot, particularly when the Ohio canal is completed, and the produce, together with the commerce generally of Lake Erie, find their way to New-York through the canal.

We understand that in the course of the summer the foundation stone of the city will be laid, with suitable masonic, military and religious ceremonies, probably about the period when the canal is completed and opened.

We hope to see not only Jewish capitalists, but merchants, agriculturalists and mechanics of that nation, settling in this state. Admitted to the full enjoyment of the rights of citizens, they have every inducement to honor and enterprise; labouring under no civil or religious disqualification, neither oppressed by law nor fretted by prejudice, all that will be expected of them is a conscientious discharge of the duties of good citizens, and no more. We see daily the blessings and advantages of free and liberal institutions, and separating church and state in our government—Emigrants of every religious denomination who crowd to our shores, are well received—equally protected, and enjoy personal rights without limitation. The good effects of such institutions are to be found in the increase of population, from three millions to eleven millions of enterprising people.

### First settlement of Philadelphia.

It was a remark of one of the wisest and best men, whom the world has seen, that "there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity & felicity." By the writer of a brief history of Philadelphia, this remark of Washington is quoted, as being fully illustrated in the rise and growth of that city. And indeed, there are many associations connected with the origin of Philadelphia, its progress and history, equally grateful to the philanthropist and the patriotic citizen of the U. States. Its foundation was laid in peace and concord. Our ancestors in general, however gently we may touch their motives and temper, merit little for their wisdom and discretion, in their conduct with the Indians. They were too prone to look on the wild man as an inferior being, and to set themselves up as lords over his rights and property, without remembering that they were intruders on his soil, or condescending to meet him even in the land of his fathers on equal and amicable terms.—To the reproach of many of our progenitors, whose virtues in other respects speak volumes in their praise, the sword was too often made by them the charter of their rights, and the instrument of gaining ascendancy over the natives.

But the memorable interview of Wm. Penn with the Indians, on the bank of the Delaware, exhibited a different scene; the even scales of Justice, and the mild persuasion of christian love, were the powerful engines with which he swayed the barbarian mind, and taught the savage to confide in the sincerity of the white man; and the first page in the annals of Philadelphia is one of the brightest in the history of mankind, recording an event not more to the credit of the wise and benevolent legislator, through whose agency it happened, than honorable to humanity itself. It was here, also, that religious toleration was made the basis of a government at its beginning, and religious freedom established at a time when the yoke of bigotry and superstition was bowing to the dust the necks of almost all the inhabitants of civilized Europe. In latter times, it was here that the first Congress of the colonies assembled, and the articles of confederation and union were agreed upon; and it was here that American Independence was first declared. This city was moreover the residence of Franklin, Rittenhouse, and of other men who contributed to achieve our nation's liberties, and who deserve a nation's gratitude.—*N. American Review.*

The following proposition is, in the present rage for stock companies, one that might be good. The author signs his name to it:

*Guarantee Company.*—An application has been made to the legislature of Massachusetts, for an act of incorporation for a Guarantee Company, for the purpose of insuring against the risk of failures.

It is a risk which every person, having any business or money, is very frequently obliged to take, for very large amounts; and a risk against which he can now make no safe insurance.

If such a company should be incorporated, as it is proposed, with a capital of 500,000 dollars, well invested, any one, in good credit, could make them his endorsers and his bondsmen at the custom-house; and thereby avoid the ruinous tendency of mutual endorsements and mutual exchange of names on C. H. bonds.

Any one, in good credit, in Boston, desiring to make a purchase in New-York, could place his name, by this guarantee, on the best footing at New-York.

Any one, to whom an offer was made, of a note or bill of exchange he was not acquainted with, would have a chance to make himself comfortable, by getting it insured.

Any one, making a sale, for account of various persons, could get the paper guaranteed at a low rate, and then discounted, without recourse, and settle his sales and pay the net proceeds in each at once.

That such a company must act upon highly honorable principles is very certain; because if they did, they would get all the good custom, and of course make money; and if they did not, they would only get bad customers, and of course lose money.

It may be objected that this is a new project. But will not this objection fall to the ground, when we consider that the Mariner's Compass, the Art of Printing, and every other greatly beneficial invention was new in its day?

Even if this company produced no benefit beyond curing the necessity of mutual endorsements, would it not prevent the ruin of thousands and contribute much to their daily comfort, and be counted among the greatest blessings ever conferred on mankind?

P. P. F. DEGRAND.

*From the Newport Republican.*

In speaking of the benefits of religious freedom, we must indulge a little Rhode Island pride in reminding our readers that this bright light, which now shines with such an un fading lustre, and makes this mighty Republic a beacon to all the nations of the Earth, was first kindled on our own shores. One of the earliest resolutions of the venerable founders of this State, March 19, 1641, declares "that none shall be accounted a delinquent for doctrine;" and when the King's Commissioners, on the restoration of Charles II. submitted sundry propositions to the Assembly in May, 1665, they came to the following resolution:

"And further as to the third proposal wherein his most Royall Majesty's gracious tenderness to different opinions in religious matters is declared—

"This Assembly doe with all gladness of heart and humbleness of mind, acknowledge the great goodness of God and favor of his Majesty in that respect, declaring, that as it hath been a principall held forth and maintained in this Colony from the very beginning thereof, so it is much on their hearts to preserve the same liberty to all persons within this Colony forever as to the worship of God therein, taking care for the preservation of civil government, to the doing of justice, and preserving each other's properties from wrong and violence of others."

What a gratifying contrast do sentiments like these afford to the recent debate in the British Parliament!

*Allegorical.*—A traveller, setting out upon a long journey, was assailed on the road by curs, mastiffs, and half grown puppies, which came out from their kennels to bark at him as he passed along. He often dismounted from his horse to drive them back with stones and sticks, into their hiding places. This operation was repeated every day and sometimes as often as twenty times a day. The consequence was that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing these dogs and puppies. At last he was overtaken by a neighbor, who was going the same road, but who had set out a long time after him.—The latter traveller was very much surprised to find the other no further on his journey, and on hearing the reason, "Alas," said he, "is it possible you have lost your time and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These same animals have beset me all along the road; but I have saved my time and labor in taking no notice of their barkings; while you have lost

yours in resenting insults which did you no harm, and in chastising dogs and puppies whose manners you can never mend."

*Remarkable Case.*—There is a person of middle age in the vicinity of Boston, who has nothing but the muscles and common integuments to cover or defend the heart on the left side of the thorax. The heart's pulsation can be seen distinctly, even pressing itself beyond the anterior side of the sternum. This is a great curiosity to the anatomist, and strikes those who are acquainted with the beautiful mechanism of this never-tiring organ with astonishment—as it seems, on viewing this phenomenon, as though every succeeding diastole would burst the heart, and sever the thread of life in an instant. The facts in relation to the case are simply these:—When the person of whom we are speaking was a child, by some strange accident, all the ribs about this part were badly fractured, but instead of uniting again by a deposition of ossific matter, the absorbents took away the injured bone, and none was afterwards formed, thus leaving the heart entirely unprotected. Even the puncture of a pin at this tender point would be his death, and yet he is apparently so careless of his existence, that he never has provided himself with any personal defence besides his common clothing.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

*Tattlers.*—This species of mortals are more or less an annoyance to domestic happiness in most parts of the world. They often go on with impunity from one tattling story to another, until scandal and defamation constitute a principal part of their enjoyment. Instances of the baneful effects of this kind of gossiping, is at every one's door, and very few escape the malicious sarcasms of the tattler. Unfortunately we have no statute in our laws to punish them but such as are become obsolete.—In former times, indeed, in England, the "ducking stool" was held in terrorem over such gross offenders; but now the venom of the human tongue is left to the cognizance of the civil law, which seldom reaches the real offender. Hence a poor inoffensive man is often punished for the indiscretions of the tongue of his dearly beloved helpmate.

Catharine of Russia, though her private life afforded an ample field for the exercise of this passion, yet she was not proof against its effect, however true the tattle might have been. She perhaps concluded that it was no business of the tattlers to interfere, and she determined to punish their officiousness.

A young Russian lady of the first rank in Petersburg, married the Count M. who had formerly been a favorite of the Empress. It seems that her curiosity had wormed many secrets from her husband respecting his intimacy at Court, and that she tattled them to her female friends, who sent them as great secrets through the city of Moscow where she resided.

Not long after, as the lady and her husband were consigning themselves to sleep, they were alarmed by a knocking at their chamber door, which the husband unbolting, when a stout police officer entered with a large rod in one hand, and the imperial order in the other. The Count was ordered to go on the further side of the bed, and to make no disturbance as in the next room several brethren of this summary minister of justice were in waiting. The lady was then ordered to descend from the bed, just as she was, and to lay herself upon the floor; the officer then tied her hands and feet and gave her a severe whipping.—When he had finished this discipline, he loosened her and raised her up and said "this is the punishment the Empress inflicts upon tattlers; and for the next offence you go to Siberia." The story soon buzzed about, and wherever the tattle of the young lady had gone, it occasioned a titter.



### New Books.

J. GALES & SON, have just received  
from the North, the following new Books:  
Shoecraft's Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley  
Boaden's Life of John Kemble  
John Bull in America  
Sayings and Doings, 2d series, 2 vols  
English Life, in four Pictures, 2 vols  
Decision, a tale by Mrs. Hoffman  
The Travellers, a Tale, by the Author of Redwood  
The Art of Bookbinding, containing valuable Receipts  
The Virginia Housewife, by Mrs Randolph  
Saunders's Reports, by Williams, a new Edition in 2 vols  
Lord Chesterfield's Letters, a new edition, 3 vols  
Græca Majora, and other School Books.  
June 17.

### Sal Eratus,

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.

J. GALES & SON have just received a fresh parcel of this agreeable Preparation for persons subject to Dyspeptic Complaints.  
Raleigh, June 22d.

Blanks of every description for sale at this Office.

### New Establishment, AND Cheap Seasonable Dry Goods!!

B. B. SMITH & CO. have the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Raleigh, and the public in general, that they have just opened an extensive assortment of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing almost every thing that is new, fashionable and useful; and which, having been purchased with great care, at the lowest prices in the City of New York, they flatter themselves, as they will be sold for cash only, that they will be found at least as cheap as any in the market. They consist in part of

Superior blue and black velvet cloths  
Do blue, black and fashionable mixed Cassimeres  
Black, brown, drab and lead color'd Denmark Sattens—an elegant article for gentlemen's pantaloons.

White and olive colored silk striped Dantzic and French Drillings  
Blue, brown, drab and gray plain & striped Angola Cassimeres, for summer coats &c.

Tom and Jerry, and silk striped Floreantines of all qualities, and at all prices  
Blue, gray and drab Union Mixtures, and Wilmington stripes  
Plain and striped black Cassian  
Plain and vine striped black Bombazets  
Splendid black silks, Valence and Marseilles vestings

Irish Linens, thread Cambricks and long Lawns  
Russia Sheetting, Ravens and brown Duck  
Bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings

Cambric, Manchester, and superior Domestic Gingham, 3-4 and 6-4 wide  
3 and 5-4 super Cambric Dimity  
A most splendid selection of new style Calicoes, 9-3 printed Cambricks, & London Chints—some with all the colors of the Rainbow

4 and 5-4 elegant French and Honey-comb stamp Muslins  
White and colored Jeans  
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks  
Rich new fashion Mandarin Crapes  
Do superior Nankin and Canton Crapes & Crape Robes

Best plain glossy black Mandarin, Nankin and Canton dresses  
Rich 8-4 satin damask Mandarin Crape Shawls  
A variety of elegant light and dark, silk & gauze scarfs.

Do Bugee, fancy, silk and gauze Handkerchiefs  
White and green gauze veils  
Superb Brown, blue, lilac and pearl colored Gross de Naples and Gross dete silks  
Figured satin striped black Gross de Naples

Do black L. vantine—of a most superior texture and quality  
Superb blue, brown, white and lilac Gross de Naples silk robes

4 and 6-4 Cambricks and Cambric muslins  
4 and 6-4 Mull and Jaconet  
do Plain and Tambour'd Book & Swiss muslins  
Superior 4 and 5-4 fashionable sprigged seeded, checked and satin striped muslins and muslin Robes

6, 7 & 8-4 Linen Table Diapers  
Russia and Bird's eye  
Black figured Levantine silk, and muslin Cravats

Jackson, Washington, & Lafayette Silk Handkerchiefs  
Red, yellow and brown real Bandano do  
Flag and Cotton Bandanos  
White brocaded and printed Cambric Shawls

Black Canton and bird's eye silk Handkerchiefs  
Fine white gauze handkerchiefs  
Black and gray Canton Cambric, and Pongees silk

Third Laces and inserting trimming  
Elegant fancy and feather edged ribbands  
White, black and colored gimps  
Belt ribbands and steel buckles and clasps  
Morocco reticules and feather fans

Ladies' and gentlemen's white and black silk and cotton hose  
White and mixed half hose.  
Woodstock, Dogskin, Beaver, Casto and silk gloves  
Best blue, black and assorted Italian sewings.

Clark's spool and floss Cotton  
Lewis & Tomes' best gilt buttons  
Ivory, horn, and pearl, do  
Large and small shell, tuck and side combs

Umbrellas and Parasols  
6 cases fashionable Beaver and Leghorn hats  
Fine morocco, prunella, and figured silk shoes  
Best black buck and calf skin do  
A variety of first rate double and four bladed knives

Knives and forks, pad and stock locks  
Best German hand saw and cast-steel files  
Trace chains and cutting knives  
Castings of all kinds

India and English china, by the box or sett  
Liverpool and crockery ware, a large assortment  
Cut and imitation cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, goblets, jelly glasses, pitchers, silvers and bowls

Fresh gunpowder and imperial Tea  
Loaf sugar and London mustard  
Pepper, allspice and ginger  
Cloth, hair and shoe brushes  
Patent coffee mills and sad irons  
Cotton cards, wire sifters, curry-combs, & swinging glasses.

With many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, and as they calculate to receive additional supplies almost every month; it will be to the interest of those wishing to purchase to give them a call.  
Raleigh, May 25th, 1825. —6t.