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	"Onre are the plane of fair, delightful Peace, i "Onre are the plane of fair, delightful Peace, i "Unwarp'd by party rage to live like Brothers."	
VOL. XXIV.	FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24. 1825.	NO. 1257.

### PROPOSALS FOR A NEW PAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK.

#### Office of the Raleigh Register. October 1, 1823.

That a people who are self-governed and self-defended ; who have the im mediate choice of their Legislators, responsible periodically to their constituents: who have formed their own constitutions, and have the right of amending, changing and even annulling them ; who are individually liable to bear arms, and to pay taxes when demanded by the constituted authorities selected by themselves-that such a people ought to be fully and frequently informed on the state of public affairs, of their domestic concerns as well as of their foreign relations, is a self-evident proposition. Letters and laws, languages and theories, are taught in the schools ; but it is from the free and general circulation of Newspapers only, that a just knowledge can be acquired of passing events, or a true estimate formed, by observing their conduct, of the merits of public men.

It is now four and twenty years since the establishment of the RALEIGH RE-GISTER ; a term of time comprising one half of the whole period of the Independence of this Nation, and more than wo-thirds of the period which has inscrened since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. About the date of the establishment of this paper, and subsequently, several other papers were commenced in this State, where, previously, the circulation of Newspapers was very limited, and pretty much confined to the main post routes. The support of so many papers shews, that a certain value is put upon them by the people, and it is hoped their beneficial influence has corresponded with the support which has been given to them. In the outset, the establishment of a Newspaper here, was an experiment of doubtful success. It was necessarily begun on a small scale, and limited to weekly publication. Indeed, at that time, there was but a small portion of the State to which a Newspaper could be transmitted more frequently, and many Counties which a Newspaper scarcely ever penetrated. With the lapse of time, the State has undergone a great change. Its resoures are gradually developing; education is more and more cultivated ; public spirit is consequently enlarged; and North-Carolina is assuming, if slowly yet surely, the rank in the Union to which her relative population, her poliacal disinterestedness, and the private Federalism, and if they do not, they virtues of her citizens, entitle her. During the same interval, the postroutes have been greatly multiplied, and the transmission of the mail has been accelerated and made more frequent, in every part of the State. The considerations, as well of a motal as of a physical nature, which we have thus briefly sketched, seem to demand, rather than recommend, (after the example of our sister States,) the establishment of a Journal of more frequent publication than once a week. Yielding at length to the suggestions which have long impressed upon the mind of the Proprietors of the Register this necessity, the undersigned, Copartners in the Bookselling and Stationery, as well as Printing Business, tave determined to commence the publication of a Newspaper twice a week, on the third Tuesday of November next (the day after the meeting of our General Assembly) on the terms stated below.

ted States, and of the Debates in each ; ] and, in the Summer, to find room for interesting matter of a miscellaneous character, which, at present, we are obliged almost wholly to exclude. A greater space is proposed, also, to be allotted to Editorial matter, including intelligence of a purely domestic or internal character. Lastly, but not least, a better vehicle will thus be afforded for Advertisements of every description, and particularly for such as, from the tardiness of a weekly publication, cannot now obtain a sufficient circulation to answer the purposes of advertisers, or those to whom the Advertisements are interesting or important.

To this plan, the undersigned invite the attention and favor of the citizens of this State generally, and particularly of those who now patronize the RA-LEIGH REGISTER. The undertaking thus announced will be costly and somewhat hazardous ; but it will be steadily and perseveringly pursued, with a firm reliance for indemnification on a liberal support from our public-spirited and discerning fellow-citizens.

J. GALES & SON.

## TERMS.

The semi-weekly Raleigh Register will commence on the 18th day of November next and be published every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year, at the rate of Five Dollars per annum The Register will also continue, as at present, to be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum. Until the Editors hear from their Subscribers, the semi-weekly Pape will be sent to all such as reside in situation where they can receive it twice a week, and to all those who can receive the Paper but once a week, the weekly paper will be continued. Such of their friends as shall be dissatisfied with this course, will please to make known their wishes as soon as convenient, and they shall be attended to. Advertisements not exceeding 15 lines inserted three times for a dollar, and for every succeeding publication 25 cents. Advertisements of greater length in the same proportion.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and ex hausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can, with pure hearts, appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause, and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence, who has heretofore, and so often, signally favored the people of the United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, especially in a moment like the present, when every thing we hold dear and sacred is so seriously threatened, I have finally determined to accept the commission of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, with this reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the Army is in a situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, I beg it may be understood, that I do not mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the Army which you think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment before entering into a situation to incur expense.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the Seat of Government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON. To JOHN ADAMS, President of the U.S.

tv of Albany, and a reply by the Hon. Dewitt Clinton, President of the Board of Commissioners. This was succeeded by an address from the Delegation from New-York, by their chairman, Wm. Bavard, Esq. and an sion from the city of New-York have answer on behalf of the citizens of Albany, by Wm. James, Esq. and the whole closed by an expression of thanks by the New-York committee, by their chairman, for the dis tinguished politeness and respect with which they had been received and entertained by their fellow-citizens of Albany, on this interesting occasion. The delegation were then invited to a participation in the entertainments provided at Rockwell's Mansion House in honor of the day.

#### The following is the Address delivered by Wm. Bayard, Esq.

Gentlemen : In behalf of a meeting of the citizens of New-York, convened on the 6th inst. in that city, we have now the satisfaction of offering to you their cordial congrat ulations on the great and interesting event which we are now commemorating.

The completion of more than S00 miles of Canal in less than seven years, by a state which possessed a population not much greater than the metropolis of the British Empire : the junction of the waters of our inland seas with the Atlantic; are facts which will exercise a most imporant influence on the prosperity of our state, in the social and moral character of our people, and on the political power and importance of this nation. It would be useless to speak, at this moment, of the advantages of the Great Wes tern Canal. You have the best proofs of them in the joyous acclamations of the freesurround you-but we may permitted to remark, that the character and happiness of the United States are intimately concerned in the extension of agriculture, and the increased productiveness of our soil. The great enterprise we celebrate, destined as it is to connect the valleys of the Ohio and Mohawk, will hereafter create a home market for our products, which perhaps the most sanguine amongst us do not vet fully appreciate. Our canal is but the commencement of a system of internal improvements, which, by the facility of transportation they will afford, while they lessen the cost, will increase the amount of our domestic productions. Hereafter, our wheat will compete in the European market with that of Poland and Odessa; and a commerce be thus estab lished, important to the merchant and beneficial to the agriculturist. But we pass over this and every other topic, to address you on one which appeals powerfully to the heart of every American jealous of the character and permanence of our Republican Institutions. The Great Western Canal, while it brings distant countries into close contact, and extends the blessings of social intercourse, will unite a large portion of our people in strong ties of a community of commercial interest and, under God, as we trust, secure and consolidate the Union of these States. Thus, our Republican Institutions will be preserv ed; the example of a Representative Gov. ernment, founded on the people's will, will be maintained in its pristine purity, and the once fond wish of the patriot he realised in the unsullied perpetuity of our Constitution. We beg leave, gentlemen, to felicitate you as citizens of this ancient capital. The Canal will pour its fertilizing stream into the bosom of your city, restore it to its wonted prosperity, and add another triumph to the patriotic efforts of its inhabitants.

waters reaching from arctic to antarctic. nd from west to east, view the enterarize in which you are all engaged, and which my respected colleagues of the miscome hither in witness and celebrate. an authorized to say that the venerable Sovereign of the Deep is proud of the contemplated connection between the Circumfluent Oceans and the Land enciccled Seas; and that he prophesies many of the incalculable benefits which will ensue from the intercourse.

The contents of one of these bottles I offer as a littation; and first pour a portion on the cape-stone of this fifty-third lock. just laid by my Worshipful Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity as a token of Cement and Union ; and add the residue to the waters of this terminating section of the Canal, on which the well equippe ! & splendid boat called De Witt Clinton, the early and persevering friend of the undertaking, is at this instant subsiding to her level, as a sign of such an union as the Doge of Venice was accustomed to celebrate in honor of the association between that Republic and the Adriatic.

I also obey my instructions further by stating that the chemical analysis of the other specimen is a great desideratum ;and by suggesting that a correct report on its constituent ingredients, from the scientific gentlemen among you, may be registered among the proceedings of this give ous and happy day.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL Albany, 8th Oct. 1823.

### FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

POLITICAL CONSISTENCY. What will those say, who charge Mr. Crawford with being a Federalist, because he joined with others in an Address of approbation to President Adams in relation to his conduct to wards France in 1798, when they read the following Letter of General Washington to Mr. Adams, written about the same time, on accepting the appointment tendered to him of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States ? They will not surely charge the Father of his Country with must abandon their charge against Mr. Crawford, or bid adieu to Consistency. A. B.

### Monint Vernon, July 15, 1798.

DEAR STR : I had the honor, on the evening of the 11th instant, to receive from the hand of the Secretary of War, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed me Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, for the service of the United States.

I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication. At the same time, I must not conceal from you my earnest wish that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years and better qualified to encounter the usua vicissitudes of war.

You know, sir, what calculations I had made, relative to the probable course of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had consoled myself with, of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode ; you will, therefore, be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring myself to any conclusion that would pledge me, at so late a period of my life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility.

## GRAND CANAL CELEBRATION, AT ALBANY.

#### From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

After the Military had formed, they marched to the Eagle Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the Committee from the City of New-York, and escorting them to Rockwell's Mansion House, where they were met by his Excellency Governor Vates, Lieut. Governor Root, the Judges of the Supreme Court, State Senators, &c. &c. , This service was performed by the troops in a very handsome and appropriate manner. A procession was then formed under the direction of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, consisting of the civil officers of the state and city, the committees of the cities of Albany and New-York, the various Societies, the military, &c. which moved to the basin in the Hudson at the termination of the Canal.

At 12 o'clock, the elegant Canal Boat, the Dewitt Clinton, appeared, with colours fiving and superbly chamented, on board of which were the Canal Commissioners, and other distinguished persons; and followed by four other bosts, filled with ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability. On the arrival of the Dewitt Clinton, the New-York Committee were invited on board, and the ceremony of laving the top-stone of the Canal, by the Grand Chapter of the state of New-York, commenced, by an address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Lacy; after which the stone was placed agreeably to the rules of Masonry, bearing the following inscription-

"ERECTED SEPTEMBER, 1823."

Dr. WITT CLINTON, President. C PEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER. famuel Young, ? Commissioners. Myron Holley, H. Seymour, Secretary. William C. Bourk. Peniamin Wright, Chief Engineer. George W. Young, Assistant. Peter Stewart, Builder.

This ceremony being completed, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, of the New York Committee, poured into the Canal a bottle of water from the Pacific Ocean, and another from the Atlantic Ocean : and thereupon made an address suited to the novel and interesting occaison.

The Lock was then opened, and the boat Dewitt Clinton passed through it, towed by twelve full manned barges, under the command of Capt. Center, of the steam-boat Chancellor Livingston, and Capt. T. Wiswall, of the steam-hoat Richmond, and the others of ten masters of Albany packets. At the moment of her passing into the Hudson, she was saluted by a general discharge of artillery, and the lively huzzas of thousands of persons who witnessed the spectacle. Much feeling was excited by the fact of the boat being piloted into the river by Capt. Daggett, who is now eighty-four years of age. and who acted as pilot to the French fleet under Count de Grasse, in the war of Independence, when it anchored before York Yown, previously to the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the army under his command. The boat was then towed through the basin, into the North River ; and as she passed the steam boats, which were all elegantly dressed for the occasion, and were crowded with spectators, she was saluted in succession from each steam-boat and a line of sloops, with the most enthusiastic cheers. The Canal Commissioners and their associates, were then landed, and the procession was formed according to order and moved to the Capitol Hill. The Canal Commissioners, the Common Council of the city of Albany, and the delegation from the city of New-York, were then conducted to a pavilion erected in front of the capitol, where the proceedings of the occasion commenced, by a fervent, appropriate, and most eloquent prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Chester. A congratulatory address was then made to the Canal Commissioners, by

#### ADDRESS OF DR. MITCHILL. Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Common Council :

Through you I solicit the indulgence f a few moments, to add my mite of conribution toward the exercises of the day Offerings, as tokens of intention or significations of disposition, have had a long establishment in society. Thus, a delivery of twig and turf in a solemn manper, put the purchaser into possession of land and its produce : so the pipe and the cup, with the accompanying tobacco and coffee, are the signs of welcome and protection; and in the ceremony of a marriage the ring presented by the groom and accepted by the bride, is a testimonial of the promises they mutually make.

On this great and joyous occasion, I act in conformity to the wishes of many respectable citizens, in requesting the Commissioners who conduct the work of the Great Canals, to receive an humble oblation. It consists of two bottles of water, one of which it derived from the Atfantic and the other from the Indian ()cean. They are brought here for the purpose of manifesting the satisfaction entertained by the donors, and their maritime brethren, on the union between the vast reservoir of waters circumfusing the globe, and the extensive Lakes of North-America. If my observations could be conveyed to you in the phraseology of the natives who many centuries ago inhabited southern Europe, they would run thus : Neptune, having understood that projects were on the point of completion, by means of which his dominions would be very much enlarged and rendered more useful and convenient, has directed Commodore John Rodgers of the Navy, and John Austin, Esq. of the merchant ser- in a miserable plight, if this were consivice, to draw those fluids from the pro- dered as an accusation of a Crime; for found abodes. Accordingly, these sam- our Saviour was a Jew, as well as the and ples of his saline element, from the latitude of 36 degrees South, and from 40 de- | and whose writings we venerate. The grees North, were carefully incased for authors of this revolting and disgusting the present celebration. It is hoped they system, scarcely deserve our charity-may be considered as symbols expressive, they sin against the most apparent light; of the good feeling with which his sub- and treat the most essential and sadred the Hon, Charles E. Dudley, mayor of the ci- jects, the navigators of the expanse of privileges with score and countery.-

# FROM THE CAPS-FEAR RECORDER. INTOLERANCE.

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The recent attempts to deprive the Jews of citizenship, recalls to our recollection the worst times of accient bigotry. Among nations, indeed, where violence is a custom, and oppression a maxim, we should not be so much surprised at any deviation from the most manifest rules of right and justice. But in a country like ours, abounding with Institutions favorable to the indiscriminate liberty of conscience, and blessed with a Constitution. which, both in the letter and spirit, gua-rantees to every individual such liberty, we cannot but be surprised at such con-summate audacity. Nebuchadaezzar, King of Babylon, when he set up his golden image in the plain of Dura, and conmanded, among the rest of his subjects, the three children of Israel to worship it, committed but a trifling error, compared to the mad folly of the christians of the present day. The former was governed by an imaginary sense of right-ine latter influenced by bigotry and hypocrise. This persecution is said to be in retaliation for the cracifixion of our Saviour by the Jews: what a ridiculous pretext, what blasphemous jargon-as if Goll cannot be the avenger of his own cause, without the aid of half-witted demagogues, who thus profane his name to advance their interest in a political election. Professors of Religion, before they raise the arm of persecution or revenge, should remember this expression : "vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." They soond rather pray that the time would speedly come when there shall be one fold and one shepherd-and not like hends, "gnash on them with their teetu."

If any thing can be calculated to astonish us, it must be the persecution of the Jews by the Christians, in these enlightened days. It cannot be otherwise than that these pretended zealots are guilty of the worst of crimes-that of using the altar of their God as a stepping stone to gratify their personal ambition. If they have read the Scriptures, they will find that the cup of sorrow has oeen filled to the Jews, and that He who scaptered them abroad will shortly restore them their inheritance. It is remembered that they are the ancient covenant people of God, who will lie acitaer to Jew or Gentile?

In a political point of view such proceedings are equally absurd. There is nothing in the religion of a Jew to prevent the discharge, honorably and faithfully, of the duties of any office or station. There can be no foundation for a charge of a defective moral constitution in them, any more than in a christian, inas nuch as they possess all the advantages of natural and reveated religion ; nor would any exe perience justify such an assertion. With us they are remarkably industrious and enterprising people, whose exercions contribute, in no shall degree, to the wealing of the nation. They are swayed by the motives, and governed by he same prmciples, as other men , and are as benevolent and friendly to christian, as christians are to one another. There can be no objection, then, to their enjoying every right and privilege, and every opportunity of promotion to nonor, except the appaling name of Jew. Our faith would be cient fathers, whose names we revere,

The considerations of a general na fure, which have led to this determination, have been already stated. To which may be added the following, in detail.

Under the present arrangement, it has too often been a subject of regret, that News, sometimes of great interest to our readers, becomes stale before it can be imparted to them ; it reaches them through traditionary channels moner than the Newspaper conveys it to its customary readers, and loses that relish of novelty which makes it acceptable. It frequently happens that we are obliged to compress News within a harrow space which ought to be related more at large; and many things which we are desirous of publishing, for want of room, we are compelled altogether to omit. In Winter, for instance, we shall be enabled, in the proposed semiweekly Paper, to give a fuller account of the Proceedings of our General Assembly and of the Congress of the Uni- || extent of the crisis,

It is not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions, The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country ; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition ; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our Ministers of peace; and their demands, amounting to tribute ; could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed, in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence; and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means, as will enable you to meet the full