

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY BIAS, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS"

VOLUME XXXV.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1834.

NO. 50.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

By Joseph Gales & Son.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication; those of greater length, in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

THE UNION.

From the Baltimore Intelligencer.

The United States must inevitably become the most powerful and influential nation on earth. If they remain faithful to their own admirable Constitution. No people have their destiny so completely in their own hands as we, and hence nothing is required to secure our national glory but fidelity to ourselves. Possessing as we do, an immense territory, and within the limits of this territory, all the inexhaustible resources of wealth and future grandeur; singularly ingenious in the invention of labor-saving machinery and prompt in the application of such machinery; governed by laws enacted by legislators of our own choice; the inestimable advantages of education tendered to all without discrimination, and by its cheapness placed within the reach of the most indigent; enjoying unlimited freedom in the lawful pursuit of gain and distinction; separated by Ocean from the pragmatic interference and inimical assaults of foreign foes; we cannot conceive of a probable event that can prevent us from attaining to our magnificent destiny, or even materially retard our progress towards it, except internal division. Of all the calamities that might befall us, we should dread none more than the severance of that chain which unites the States as one Confederated Government, & binds and cements us together as one whole, harmonious people. Should this golden cord in some evil hour be rent asunder, then indeed may we hang upon our harp upon the weeping willow, and inscribe upon "the star spangled banner," in prominent characters, "Thy glory is departed!" Jealousy, envy, contention, encroachments, war, bloodshed and ruin, would be the almost certain issue; nor would tranquility return until the liberties of the people were entombed beneath the ravages of iron despotism or the trappings of haughty aristocracy. European courtiers have long since proclaimed this result. When the bright example of American liberty is appealed to as a living evidence of the capacity of the people for self-government, and a proud exhibition of national happiness based upon universal suffrage and equal rights; the reply is: "It is but an idle experiment which has not yet been tested, a pitiful Utopian scheme, a baseless fabric which nurtures in its own bosom the elements of its speedy overthrow;—wait but a few years and the spell will be broken, and the subjects of royalty will rejoice that it is not their unhappy lot to live in a REPUBLIC, which is only another name for mobocracy and anarchy." Such are frequently the boastful prophecies of trans-atlantic statesmen, and it is a fact, that they secretly smile at what they term the folly of Americans in dreaming that their government rests upon a permanent foundation. May a wise and benignant Providence put to shame their presumptuous predictions. We confess that we are at a loss to conjecture any event that would be likely to verify those predictions but the disruption of the Union. Let, therefore, every friend of our free institutions watch with eagle eye the "golden chain" that constitutes us one people; let the first essay to break it aside meet with universal and unqualified indignation, and the most exemplary punishment. Whatever diversity of sentiment in matters of internal policy may agitate the various contending parties of our beloved country, let all agree in this one cardinal point: "The UNION must be preserved," and then we may laugh to scorn the inviolable surmises of foreign emissaries, and hurl defiance at the combined assaults of the world. "United we stand, divided we fall."

CAPITAL TRIAL.

Father tried for the Murder of his Son.

On Tuesday last, the trial of John Winchell, of Suffield, Connecticut, was held before the Superior Court, in session at Hartford, for the murder of his son, Uriah Winchell. It appeared in evidence that a bitter controversy had long existed between the father and son—that the son had repeatedly made attacks upon his person, and occasional deprivations upon his property—that, for several years past, in consequence of fear of bodily harm from the son, or some other cause unknown, Winchell had been in the uniform habit of arming himself with deadly weapons,

sometimes with a musket, and at others with a pistol and dirk—that on the 24th of March last, the son was engaged in setting up and covering a coal pit of wood taken from the land claimed by both father and son, and about possession of which, the controversy between them originated—that in the afternoon of that day, Winchell was seen wandering about the region of the coal pit, apparently carrying a pistol in his bosom—that about sunset the report of fire-arms and the cry of murder was heard in the direction of the coal pit, and the son found wounded by a pistol shot in the left side below the lower rib—that immediately after the report of the pistol and the cry of murder was heard, Winchell was seen emerging from a ravine, near the pit, with a pistol in his hand, apparently exhausted in body and agitated in mind; and to the inquiry whether he had shot his son, replied hesitatingly "not until he hit, or hurt, me first"—that the son languished about 30 hours, in the most excruciating agony and died.

On the part of the prisoner it was contended that there was no evidence of premeditation or malice; that in the absence of this evidence, it was to be presumed that he armed himself for the purpose of defending himself against the anticipated attacks of his son; that he accidentally came in contact with him at the coal pit; and shot him, not, however, in pursuance of a previous purpose and design, but in self-defence, or in consequence of the excited and perverted state of his mind, occasioned by the repeated threats and attacks of his son. It was further claimed, that, at the time of committing the homicide, he was not in possession of that degree of sanity of mind necessary to constitute him a moral agent, and render him accountable for his acts—that though on most subjects he was rational, yet on the subject of his family controversy he was totally insane. A large number of witnesses were examined on this point, and a mass of testimony adduced, but tending more to establish oddity and eccentricity than aberration or alienation of mind.

The case was ably argued by the Attorney for the State and J. Parsons, Esq. for the prosecution, and by W. W. Ellsworth and W. Hungerford, Esqs. for the prisoner. On Thursday morning the case was committed to the Jury, who, after an absence of a short time, returned with a verdict of Manslaughter. The prisoner is represented as an old grey-headed man, seventy-two years of age. He appeared perfectly unmoved throughout the trial, and when the verdict was rendered did not shed a tear or heave a sigh. It is stated that he is dissatisfied with the verdict, and has requested the Sheriff to intercede with the Court to pronounce sentence of death upon him.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A Communication appears in the "Political Arena" of Fredericksburg, Va. from a gentleman in Baltimore, in which an account is given of the manner of insuring lives in the Companies formed for that purpose. So little is understood of Life Insurance in the Southern country, that we may perhaps perform an acceptable service by transferring it to our columns:—

LIFE INSURANCE is a contract between an individual and a company that, in consideration of an annual or gross sum paid by him, the company will assure at his death to his estate or to such person as he may designate, a much larger sum.—The effect is altogether future—a small payment now secures a large investment. It is a measure of prudence—a precaution against misfortune. A person has nothing to leave his family—he wishes to create something for that purpose. By a slight economy he is enabled to save enough to pay for the premium—thus exchanging the superfluities of the present for future competency to his family, and acquiring the means of accumulation which otherwise he could not hope for.

Viewing Life Insurance in this light, it favors the best feelings of our nature.—The mite of the poor, the saving of the domestic, the surplus of the rich, all can be appropriated to produce an interest beyond any other investment. All professional persons, persons living on salaries, military and naval officers, clerks, &c. must be anxious to provide subsistence for their families after their death. A lawyer or physician with an income of \$2 or \$3000 by his business, marries and has a family. If he live to the average duration of life, he may accumulate a fund sufficient for their support after his death. But can he say that he will not be the exception to the general rule? And should it not be so, his wife and children would necessarily be destitute. It is against such casualty that a Life Insurance provides. If he dies in the first year of his policy, his family will be as amply provided for as it would be by the saving of a life of ordinary duration. But if his life be prolonged beyond the common period, he is no loser—he pays for a security which he would otherwise have been without. From the time when he effects the Insurance to that when he reaches the mean duration of life, he is protected against the risk of dying and leaving his family in poverty, and the sum which he

pays after that term is nothing more than a fair compensation for the security thus enjoyed. In Insurance against fire, how few are paid for losses in proportion to the number assured. But the possession of security against loss is a sufficient motive to insure. The same reason is applicable to Life Insurance.

It often happens that a person feels disinclined to lay up a small sum, from the length of time which must elapse before it can arrive to a considerable amount. Thus a person aged 25 years, with an income of \$3000 a year, if he were to lay aside one hundred and twenty dollars annually and invest it at 5 per cent. compound interest, at the end of ten years would find himself possessed of little more than fifteen hundred dollars—the same sum of one hundred and twenty dollars employed in Insuring his life would enable him to dispose by will of \$4000—and he would enjoy that power from the payment of the first premium. Besides the necessity of annually providing for the premium under the penalty of forfeiture of the policy enforces habits of economy, and this compulsion will act upon his other pecuniary matters.

The good effect of Insurances on lives may be seen in the case of Sir Walter Scott. His creditors have obtained the full amount of their claims, whilst his family continues to enjoy that estate which has been consecrated as the abode of genius and endeared to them by the recollection of him whose pen was the wand of the magician.

These insurances are very common in England. In one company alone, 7500 policies have been annually made for twenty years. Why should they not be as popular in this country? They suit better the spirit of our people. There is more of speculation in business here than in England. Our trade is more dependent on the life of the trader. It is to his honor as much as to his capital that his creditor trusts, and if the debtor live, that honor will be untarnished. But death consults no such ties. He calls the debtor as well as the creditor, and too often leaves the last to mourn over his loss.

But an insurance on his life would not only protect the creditor but it would give credit to the trader. Were it known that a merchant had an insurance on his life which would endure to the benefit of his estate, it would give him a credit of more advantage than ten times the premium paid.

In the mercantile world it would give a security and certainty which no other plan can give. On the death of the drawer of a note, the endorser must provide for its payment immediately. Even if the estate of the drawer should be solvent, it requires time before the law permits its settlement. In the mean time the endorser must pay the note at any sacrifice or his credit is forfeited. A Life Insurance covers all such contingencies. The estate of the debtor is protected and the endorser is enabled to lift the note without waiting the tediousness of the law.

I could mention a variety of instances in which insurances on lives offer advantages beyond calculation: an estate for life of another may be made perpetual, by allotting a small sum annually from its proceeds—and a legacy payable at a limited time, if the individual live, can be reduced to a certainty. Money too, raised upon salaries or wages, can be made as secure as if there was no contingency.

But these and other arguments will naturally suggest themselves to a mind which begins to think upon the subject, and I trust that I have given hints sufficient for that purpose.

There is another department of our business of a different but not less beneficial kind. Aged individuals of limited means are often obliged to encroach on their capitals. If their lives are extended beyond the usual period of existence, they might be totally unprovided for in old age. To secure themselves from this contingency, they pay to Insurance Companies the whole or part of their capital, on condition of receiving during life an annuity proportioned to their age and to the amount paid. They thus become independent and relieved from all fear of want for the remainder of their lives.

So the young, by a present or annual payment, may purchase a deferred annuity, to commence at 40, 50 or 60 years of age—in which manner a parent may make a comfortable provision for a child and that beyond the reach of casualty.

In all the modern schemes for the benefit of the community, I believe no better plan has been devised than Life Insurance, and in this persuasion, I hope, that you will excuse me for the liberty I have taken with you.

THERE IS TIME ENOUGH.

This is one of the most mischievous sentences in the English language. Not that it is bad in itself,—for it is strictly true, as we intend to show presently. But its meaning is sadly perverted, and what was meant for good, becomes the occasion of evil. Many a good thing might have been done

had it been begun in season, but because there was time enough, it was let alone, and let alone, and so not started till too late, or never moved at all.

But there is such a thing as bringing good out of evil. The bee extracts honey, as sweet, if not as abundant, from the thistle, as from the rose. And he who would profit by studying human nature, and watching divine Providence, may learn wisdom from his past errors, and turn over his misfortune to some good account.

The wisest man in ancient days, (and we believe he was fully as wise as people commonly are at present)—the wisest man of ancient days, has given us to understand that there is a time for every thing under the sun. A time for laughter, and for tears, for sorrow, and for joy. A time for business, a time for recreation, and a time for rest, but he does not say a word about leisure time, or time for idleness. He speaks too of a time to die, leaving us to infer as we may very naturally, that he, who made the sun to rule the day, the moon and stars to govern the night, has given us time to die, just time enough, and time to spare, to perform all our duties, and to enjoy every rational pleasure,—to make the world better for our having lived in it—and to become better fitted ourselves, for "Another and a better world."

There is time enough, says the school-boy,—but his time runs out, and he goes half-fitted to the counting room, or enters, half-fitted, at college.

Time enough, thinks many a young man, if he does not say so, to commence habits of frugality and economy, and thus provide for future wealth,—but the time never, never comes—and he, to use a homely phrase of Dr. Franklin's "scratches a poor man's head as long as he lives."

How many designs have we formed, of doing this and that good thing, which fell through, not because we had little time, but because we have time enough, and so wasted one hour after another till the time passed.

Time enough to work, says the idler and spendthrift—but his loaves were out before he finds time to earn new ones—and his store and his pockets are emptied and he has no time to replenish them.

Franklin is a homely saying to this effect,—that he who loses an hour in the morning, may run all day, and 'tis a wonder if he overtake his business before night. So, if any one finds himself pinched for time, it is likely he has thrown away an hour, when he thought he had time enough and a little to spare.

Time enough, say we, when in a serious mood, we resolve to be more diligent, more systematic, more actual—when we resolve upon any reform.

We do not mean to prostrate—but while we must, the moment passes, it is irrecoverably lost.

Do you say we knew all this before. No doubt of it. Yet we are apt to think there is not only time enough, but some to spare. But this is an error and should be corrected.

The difference of length of different lives is nothing against our position that life is just long enough. The best person has enough of duty and enough of pleasure too if he lives a right, to occupy his three score years and ten—while he whose sun goes down at noon, has time enough, if he will but employ it, to make his life here a blessing to others, and hereafter blessed and glorious to himself.

That he alone is lost, which answers a life's great end."

ANECDOTES OF DR. PRIESTLY.

The author of the Memoir says: "Indeed, such was the influence of his character, that the strongest prejudices gave way on personal acquaintance, and were changed to affection and respect. A gentleman of Philadelphia who knew him well, has recorded the two following anecdotes:—

"The first of these anecdotes," he says, "was related to me a few years ago by the late Rev. William Rogers, D. D. a Baptist Minister, whose sentiments were highly Calvinistic, but who was strongly attached to Dr. Priestly, and took great pleasure in cultivating his acquaintance. The Doctor, when in Philadelphia, would occasionally call on Dr. Rogers, & without any formal invitation, pass an evening at his house. One afternoon he was there when Dr. Rogers was at home, having been assured by Mr. Rogers that her husband would soon be here. Meanwhile, Mr. Rogers, a Baptist Minister, called, and being a person of rough manners, Mr. Rogers was a good deal concerned lest he should say something disrespectful to Dr. Priestly in case she introduced the Doctor to him. At last, however, she ventured to announce Dr. Priestly's name, who put out his hand; but instead of taking it, she immediately drew herself back, saying, as if astonished to meet with Dr. Priestly in the house of one of his brethren, and afraid of being contaminated by having any social intercourse with him, "Dr. Joseph Priestly! I can't be cordial."

It is easy to imagine that by his speech Mrs. Rogers was greatly embarrassed.

Dr. Priestly observing this, instantly relieved her by saying, and with all that benevolent expression of countenance and pleasantness of manner for which he was remarkable, "Well, well, Madam, you I can be cordial; and as Dr. Rogers will be with us, Mr. — and he can converse together, so that we shall all be very comfortable." Thus encouraged, Mrs. Rogers asked Dr. Priestly some questions relative to the Scripture prophecies, to which he made suitable replies; and before Dr. Rogers arrived, Mr. — was listening with much attention, sometimes making a remark, or putting a question. The evening was passed in the greatest harmony, with no inclination on the part of Mr. — to terminate the conversation. At last Dr. Priestly, pulling out his watch, informed Mr. — that as it was ten o'clock, it was time that two old men like them were at their quarters.—The other at first was not willing to believe that Dr. Priestly's watch was accurate, but finding that it was correct, he took his leave with apparent regret, observing, that he had never spent a shorter or more pleasant evening. He then went away, Dr. Priestly accompanying him until it became necessary to separate. Next morning he called on his friend Dr. Rogers, when he made the following frank and manly declaration: "You and I well know that Dr. Priestly is wrong in regard to his theology; but notwithstanding this, he is a great and good man, and I behaved to him at our first coming together like a fool and a brute."

"A gentleman of New-York, of excellent understanding, but a confirmed Calvinist, with whom I was in habits of friendly intercourse, although he had never seen Dr. Priestly, would frequently speak of him as a person of no vital religion, and with whom he would not choose to become intimately acquainted. Having occasion to visit Philadelphia, he called on me immediately on his arrival. Dr. Priestly was spending the afternoon with me, and my friend being seated next to the Doctor, seemed so much engaged in conversation with him, that he had little to say to any one else. On taking his leave, to my astonishment, he exclaimed, "Who is that delightful old gentleman I have been conversing with?" for when introduced he had not attended to the name. As I naturally concluded that the bare mention of this would instantly destroy the charm, I was in no haste to gratify his curiosity, but when the question was repeated and answered, he replied, with his usual frankness, "All that I have formerly said respecting Dr. Priestly is nonsense. I have now seen him for myself, and remember, I will never forgive you if you do not put me in the way of seeing more of him."

The Nashville Banner, a well conducted Jackson paper, holds the following language with reference to the heir apparent:—

"The next Presidency.—The N. Y. Evening Star, in speaking of the prospects of Mr. Van Buren to be elected President, says that he has "nothing certain but Tennessee, which Gen. Jackson will give him!" Stop Mr. Noah, there are other Jackson men spoken of besides Mr. Van Buren—for instance, White, of Tennessee, McLane of Ohio, Barbour, of Virginia, and McLane of Delaware; and when Tennessee decides for whom she will go, she will make the decision independently, without consulting the prejudices or even the wishes of any individual—even of General Jackson, as much and as devotedly as she is attached to him personally. The opposition press may as well spare themselves the trouble of seeking to divide the republican party, so far as Tennessee is concerned, by insulting both her venerated and beloved Jackson and herself, with intimations that he would consent to a transfer of her vote to suit his personal wishes. He is the last man in the nation who should make such an attempt, and Tennesseans are the last among the freemen of the nation who would ratify such a bargain, if attempted. We repeat it—when Tennessee makes a choice, she will do it independently—and rest assured she will do it in time. We also trust it will be such a choice as will give her consequence when the trial comes."

Rumors.—The Milledgeville Journal mentions a report, that James M. Wayne, Esq. of the H. of R. from Georgia, would be appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Judge Johnson, deceased.

We understand, a passenger from Washington, in yesterday morning's stage, brings another rumor, viz: that Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, is to be appointed Judge—and that Mr. Rives is talked of as Secretary of State. But these are mere rumors, and as Newspaper Editors are wont to say, "require confirmation."

The same passenger brings a report, that several frauds have been practised on the Pension Office, by a citizen of Vermont—that some thousands of dollars have been thus drawn from the Treasury; and that the perpetrator afterwards offered to corrupt the Agent, if he would agree to destroy certain Vouchers which were the evidence of his guilt. The Agent withstood his importunities and his bribes, and has been sent onto Vermont to identify the person of the Counterfeiter. But these scenes are not

new to us. Several indictments have been made in this State, at the Federal Court at Clarksburg—against four individuals in Lewis county; and among them, against Bennet, (the Delegate elect) and against a Magistrate of the county—who have been de-camped from the county.—Rich. Enq.

New way to raise a Dinner.—A few days since, some fine snapping turtles were exposed for sale at the Catherine Market. A gentleman inquired the price of one, and took it into his hands to examine it. "Be careful, (said the owner of the turtles) or the fellow will bite you." "Bite!" exclaimed the purchaser, "can they hurt a person?" "To be sure they can," answered the seller: "put your finger in his mouth, and try." Buyer—"Not I!"—and he took up a stick and held it to the turtle's mouth. "Pob!" said he, "a turtle like this couldn't hurt a dog." Seller—"Touch your dog's nose to his and see." Buyer—"Here, Tiger, seize him, boy!" But the dog wouldn't come near enough—whereupon our purchaser took an advantage to hold the snapper's nose to the end of the dog's tail, and immediately seized it. As soon as Tiger felt the pain, he started off in double quick time, making the street ring with his ti-ti-ti, to the no small amusement of the market people; though the seller of turtles himself was not a little chagrined, as he in vain bawled out the ominous words "Stop the dog!" The person who had thus been the seemingly innocent cause of the loss of the turtle, made an apology and departed, consoling himself no doubt, that apologies were cheap, and turtle soup made an excellent dinner.

N. Y. Sen.

In the "Southern Planter," we see recommended a plan, by which sweet Potatoes may be preserved, fresh and sound during the winter. After they are dug, pack them up in dry sand, and deposit them in a dry place. This plan has proved successful for a number of years in succession.

Just Published Gales & Son's NORTH-CAROLINA

ALMANAC FOR 1835. CONTAINING, besides the Astronomical Calculations, Miscellaneous Articles, useful Receipts, Anecdotes, a List of the Officers of Government of the United States and of North Carolina, of the Members of Assembly, times of holding the different Courts in this State, &c. &c. Which can be had, wholesale and retail, of the Publishers at Raleigh; also, of Mr. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, and Mr. Salmon Hall, Newbern. Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1834.

RALEIGH PAPER MILL.

WILLIAM N. SHAUCK having purchased the above Mill, with the Grist and Saw Mills, from the late Proprietor, will continue to manufacture PAPER OF EVERY KIND, in a manner which he trusts, will give general satisfaction. Printers, Merchants and others, will be supplied with Paper of different descriptions, according to order, on reasonable terms. Orders addressed to Wm. N. Shauck, or to J. Gales & Son, Raleigh, will be duly attended to.

Raleigh Auction and Commission STORE.

BELIEVING that there ought to be such an ESTABLISHMENT at the Seat of Government, the undersigned has come to the determination to try "the experiment," at his old Stand opposite the Southeast corner of Capitol Square—where he will be happy to receive "the deposits" of Country Produce of every description, (the ardent excepted), Merchandise of all kinds, and every thing else which an Auctioneer or Commission Merchant may sell. He will also be glad of any other Agency within his ability; and all transactions, if desired, will be considered as strictly "confidential."

His charges will be moderate, and he hopes by his diligence and prudence to please all who may give him business.

WILL. PECKE, Auctioneer, &c. A constant supply of Parker's highly approved Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, on hand. Raleigh, Oct. 1834. 49ft

Sunday School or Family Library.

THE Publications of the American Sunday School Union, now amounting to 102 Books in paper cover and 236 Books bound, suitable for Juvenile, Family and Sunday School Libraries; furnishing a large amount of interesting and instructive matter, all having been examined and approved by the Committee of publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Baptist Churches (any one of whom by his single vote can expunge any sentence he pleases) can be obtained at the following named Depositories in this State, (N. C.): Raleigh—Turner & Hughes Fayetteville—James Miller Wilmington—J. C. & M. Stevenson Oxford—H. J. Yancey Milton—Margaret Smith Hillsborough—Dr. Jas. Webb Greensborough—W. A. D. Lindsay Salisbury—J. Blackwood (at Col. Leakey's) Charlotte—David Parks Statesville—Alexander & Cowan Morganton—L. Henderson Editors in the State favorable to the propagation of Truth, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers. October 12.